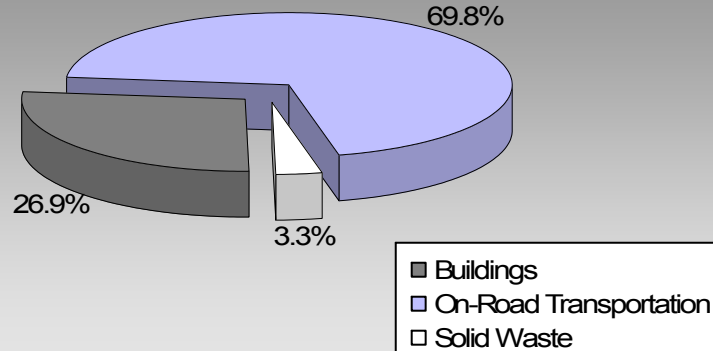


Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

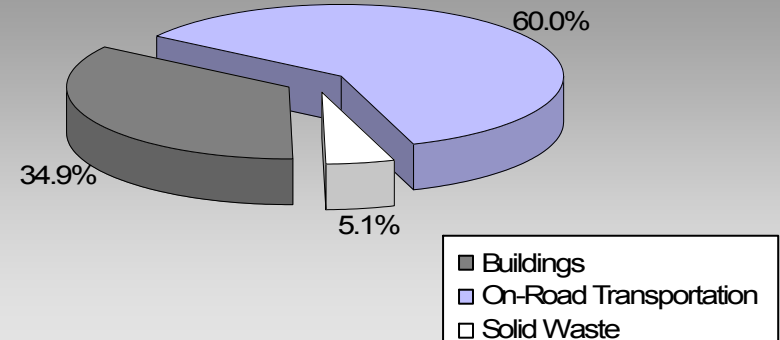
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

Where are the majority of our community's emissions coming from?

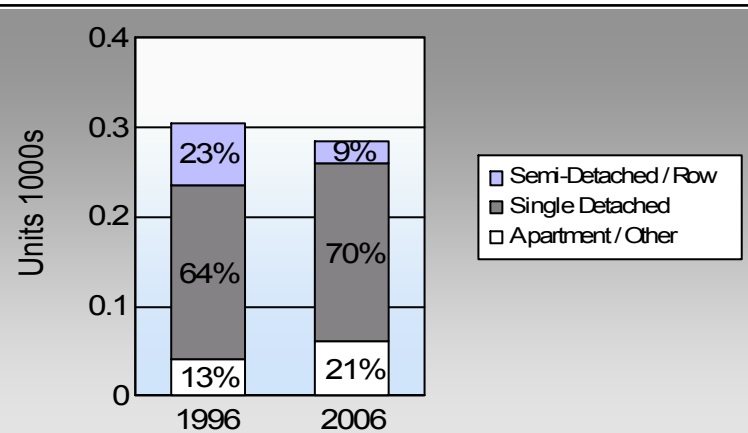
**Clinton Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**Total for BC
Communities**








Are we living more compactly? Housing Type



In BC, single family detached housing made up 49% of housing in 2006.

Are we driving less?

Commute To Work

	1996	2006
	59.1%	70.8%
	9.1%	8.3%
	0.0%	0.0%
	31.8%	20.8%
	0.0%	0.0%

In BC, 10% of people took transit, 7% walked, and 2% cycled to work in 2006.

Residential Density

Clinton Village: 1.0 people per net ha
BC municipal average: 7.4 people per net ha

Are we living closer to where we work? Commute Distance

This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports

In BC, 41% of people lived within 5km of their work in 2006.

Clinton Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Sectors

On Road Transportation		<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Average-VKT(km)</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	131	185,058	Litres	13,181	6,477	443
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	5,920	Litres	13,218	227	16
	Other Fuel	< 10	873	Litres		33	1
Small Passenger Cars						6,737	460
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	86	193,607	Litres	16,685	6,776	463
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,435	Litres	19,963	93	7
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,108	Litres	14,242	81	3
Large Passenger Cars						6,950	473
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	304	927,353	Litres	18,983	32,457	2,228
	Diesel Fuel	68	169,736	Litres	20,248	6,501	464
	Other Fuel	< 10	15,365	Litres	13,135	588	24
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						39,546	2,716
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	14,312	Litres	12,586	501	33
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	46,244	Litres	23,866	1,771	124
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,591	Litres	11,356	138	6
Commercial Vehicles						2,410	163
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	2,875	Litres		101	7
	Diesel Fuel	20	405,627	Litres	51,927	15,536	1,091
Tractor Trailer Trucks						15,637	1,098
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	4,908	Litres	2,530	172	11
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,542	Litres	4,053	59	4
	Other Fuel	< 10	554	Litres	2,189	21	1
Motorhomes						252	16
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	1,653	Litres	6,932	58	4
	Motorcycles, Mopeds						58
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	2,926	Litres		102	7
	Bus						102

Clinton Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	46,644	3,196
	Diesel:	24,187	1,706
	Other Fuel:	861	35
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	71,692	4,937

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>	
Residential	Electricity	370	3,193,124	Kilowatt Hours	11,495	79	
	Natural Gas	280	20,931	GigaJoules	20,931	1,067	
Residential					32,426	1,146	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	78	2,179,885	Kilowatt Hours	7,848	54	
	Natural Gas	46	13,724	GigaJoules	13,724	700	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					21,572	754	
					Electricity:	19,343	133
					Natural Gas:	34,655	1,767
					Propane:		
					Wood:		
					Heating Oil:		
Buildings Totals	Buildings:				53,998	1,900	

Solid Waste	<u>Mass (t)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Community Solid Waste	643	236

Clinton Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	631,504 L	24,187	1,706
Electricity	5,373,009 kWh	19,343	133
Gasoline	1,332,692 L	46,644	3,196
Natural Gas	34,655 GJ	34,655	1,767
Other Fuel	22,491 L	861	35
Solid Waste	643 T	0	236
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:		125,690 GJ	7,073 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	1	withheld	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
Large Industrial					-	-

Supporting Indicators

Below you will find supporting indicators for which data is provided. These are the first five supporting indicators for which data is provided as a part of the updated 2007 CEEI. Columns with all zeros indicate data unavailable in these CEEI reports. Thirteen additional supporting indicators are under consideration for future reports (see next page). Local government feedback is requested on all supporting indicators. Please take the time to complete the short CEEI Survey at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html> or contact us directly at CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca

Housing Type - Private dwellings by structural type

Housing type is important for reducing building-related GHG emissions and energy consumption. A trend toward fewer single family dwellings indicates an increase in residential density, which is known to reduce transportation-related GHG emissions.

	1996		2001		2006	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Single Detached House	195	39	205	72	200	70
Semi-Detached House	10	2	5	2	5	2
Row House	60	12	10	4	20	7
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	5	2	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	10	2	5	2	15	5
Other Single Attached House	0	0	10	4	0	0
Movable Dwelling	30	6	45	16	45	16

Commute to Work - Employed labour force - by mode of commute

An increase in the number of people choosing to walk, cycle and use transit reduces GHG emissions. More compact, complete, connected communities should see an increase in the use of these transportation modes.

	1996		2001		2006	
	People	%	People	%	People	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	130	59	125	69	170	71
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	20	9	10	6	20	8
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	70	32	45	25	50	21
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	0	0	0	0

Residential Density

* Net of Crown land, parks, Indian Reserves, water features, airports, ALR, waste disposal sites.

Increasing residential densities is known to reduce vehicle use resulting in fewer transportation-related GHG emissions. There are many additional benefits from more compact development.

	2009
Population	597.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	594.5
Residential Density (people per net ha)	1.0

Commute Distance

Shorter commute distances generally reduce GHG emissions by increasing the likelihood of people walking, cycling or using transit. Commute distance is also indicative of the 'completeness' of a community from an employment perspective.

	2006
	People %
This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports.	

Parks and Protected Greenspace

* Total is net of Indian Reserves

** The quantity of parkland may be underestimated

Parks and protected greenspaces are important for the protection and enhancement of community carbon sinks.

	2009	
	Area (ha)	%
National Parks	0.0	0.0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	0.0	0.0
Local Parks	5.6	0.7
Agricultural Land Reserve	126.5	15.7
Other land use	673.1	83.6
Total Land Area	805.2	100.0

Supporting Indicators Under Consideration

The following supporting indicators are under consideration for inclusion in future CEEI reports. The 2007 CEEI reports provide these 'placeholder' indicators to give indication of data that may be provided in the future by the Province on an ongoing basis to assist in monitoring actions to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption. Please submit feedback to CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca (see survey on CEEI website).

On-Road Transportation (and Land Use)

Proximity to Transit	Persons, dwelling units (du) and employment within 400m of a quality transit stop/line
Proximity to Services	Persons and dwelling units (du) within 400m of services (e.g. grocery store, school, other retail etc.)
Transit Ridership	Annual per capita transit ridership

Buildings

Residential; Public Building Energy Intensity	Average energy use per person per square metre of floor space
Floor Space	Average residential dwelling unit size

Solid Waste (and Water)

Waste Diversion	Tonnes of waste diverted
Avoided Waste Emissions	Tonnes of CO ₂ e of avoided future emissions due to reduced waste since 2007
Water Use	Per capita residential water use

Land-Use Change

Impervious Surface Cover	% change in impervious surface cover
Tree Canopy Cover	% change in tree canopy cover

Community and Renewable Energy Supply

District Energy	# and energy output (e.g. buildings connected, energy consumed in GJ or kWh) of district energy systems by energy type (e.g. renewable or non-renewable)
On-Site Renewable Energy	# and energy output (in GJ or kWh) from households producing and/or consuming on-site renewable heat (e.g. biomass, solar thermal, geo-exchange) and/or electrical (e.g. solar photovoltaic, small wind, small scale hydro) energy
Energy Recovery From Waste	Energy (GJ or kWh) recovered from waste (e.g. from landfill gas, sewage treatment, industrial operations, farm)

This is your local government's Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI) Report

What is a CEEI Report?

CEEI Reports are a result of a multi-agency effort to provide a province-wide solution to assist local governments in BC to track and report on community-wide energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions every two years. CEEI Reports are one of the many resources available through the Climate Action Toolkit (<http://www.toolkit.bc.ca>), a web-based service provided through the ongoing collaboration between UBCM and the Province.

Why does my local government need a CEEI Report?

A community energy and GHG emissions inventory can be a valuable tool that helps local governments plan and implement GHG and energy management strategies, while at the same time strengthening broader sustainability planning at the local level. CEEI reports fulfill local governments' Climate Action Charter commitment to measure and report their community's GHG emissions profile, establish a base year inventory for local governments to consider as they develop targets, policies, and actions related to BC's *Local Government Act* requirements, and fulfill Milestone One requirements for those local government members of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM's) Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) program.

A first in North America!

CEEI is a first in North America and a first step for BC communities. The 2007 CEEI Reports are based on best available province-wide data. The accuracy and detail of CEEI reports will continue to improve to meet increasing local and provincial government information needs. Improvements have been made from the original draft 2007 CEEI Reports posted in Spring 2009. These include estimates for residential heating oil, propane and wood use, breaking out small and medium from large industrial buildings, including updated land-use change and new agricultural sectors as 'memo items', and the first of a suite of 'supporting indicators'. Following the 2010 CEEI Reports, inventories will be generated every two years, and will continue to improve as government information needs, international protocols and new data sources emerge.

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For More Information:

- The full list of all BC local government Updated 2007 CEEI Reports, CEEI Data Summary Report, Technical Methods and Guidance Document, and additional information on the Secondary Indicators are available at: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html>.
- For guidance on target setting and community actions, go to <http://www.toolkit.bc.ca> and <http://www.cd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/greencommunities/targets.htm>.

We Need Your Feedback:

- To continue to guide us on CEEI, particularly now with the new Indicators. Please take the time to complete the short CEEI Survey at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html> or contact us directly at CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca

Notice to the Reader: This CEEI Report uses information from a variety of sources to estimate GHG emissions. While the methodologies, assumptions and data used are intended to provide reasonable estimates of greenhouse gas emissions, the information presented in this report may not be appropriate for all purposes. The Province of BC and the data providers do not provide any warranty to the user or guarantee the accuracy or reliability of the data contained in this report. The user accepts responsibility for the ultimate use of such data. We need your help to make these reports better, where you do note inaccuracies, please contact us.