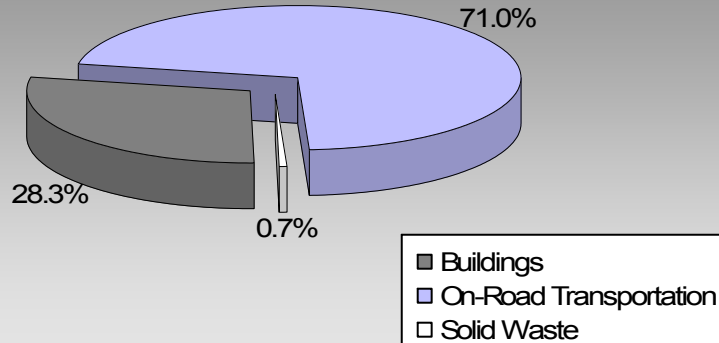


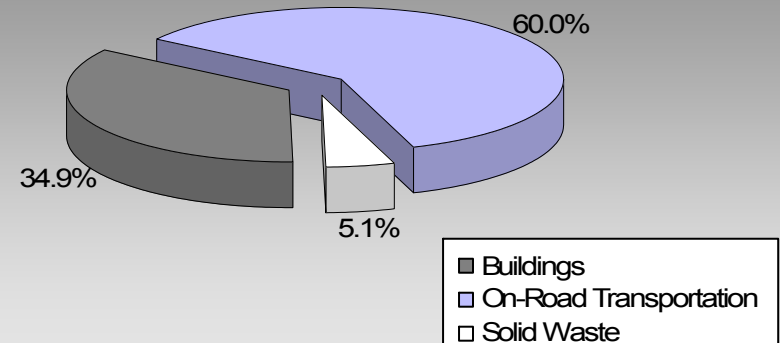
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

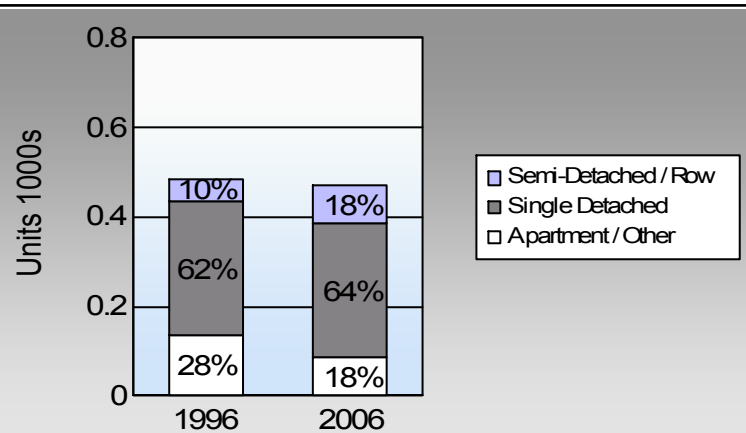
Fraser Lake Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources



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
	69.8%	77.5%
	12.6%	7.8%
	0.0%	0.0%
	14.3%	11.8%
	1.7%	0.0%

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

Residential Density

Fraser Lake Village: 3.2 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.

Sectors

On Road Transportation		Vehicles	Consumption	Measurement	Average-VKT(km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	188	291,880	Litres	13,894	10,216	692	
	Diesel Fuel	17	17,544	Litres	14,463	672	48	
Small Passenger Cars						10,888	740	
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	139	349,279	Litres	19,939	12,225	827	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	7,774	Litres	18,456	298	21	
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,153	Litres	14,463	121	5	
Large Passenger Cars						12,644	853	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	532	1,683,193	Litres	20,026	58,912	4,014	
	Diesel Fuel	106	298,441	Litres	22,105	11,430	815	
	Other Fuel	< 10	14,371	Litres	12,388	550	22	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						70,892	4,851	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	28,546	Litres	14,126	999	67	
	Diesel Fuel	19	90,442	Litres	22,449	3,464	243	
Commercial Vehicles						4,463	310	
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	17	701,462	Litres	102,446	26,866	1,888	
Tractor Trailer Trucks						26,866	1,888	
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	7,173	Litres	2,480	251	17	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	751	Litres		29	2	
	Other Fuel	< 10	831	Litres		32	1	
Motorhomes						312	20	
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	3,911	Litres	6,361	137	9	
Motorcycles, Mopeds						137	9	
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	5,852	Litres	15,902	205	14	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	4,583	Litres		176	12	
Bus						381	26	
On Road Transportation Totals						126,583	8,697	
						Gasoline:	82,945	5,640
						Diesel:	42,935	3,029
						Other Fuel:	703	28
						All Fuels:	126,583	8,697

Fraser Lake Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	554	4,858,202	Kilowatt Hours	17,490	120
	Natural Gas	397	32,462	GigaJoules	32,462	1,655
	Heating Oil		1,797	GigaJoules	1,797	127
	Propane		4,885	GigaJoules	4,885	298
	Wood		13,323	GigaJoules	13,323	5
Residential					69,957	2,205
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	98	5,225,138	Kilowatt Hours	18,810	129
	Natural Gas	55	22,121	GigaJoules	22,121	1,128
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					40,931	1,257
					Electricity:	249
					Natural Gas:	2,783
					Propane:	298
					Wood:	5
					Heating Oil:	127
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	3,462
					110,888	3,462

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	1,202	82

Fraser Lake Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	1,120,997	L	42,935	3,029
Electricity	10,083,340	kWh	36,300	249
Gasoline	2,369,834	L	82,945	5,640
Heating Oil	1,797	GJ	1,797	127
Natural Gas	54,583	GJ	54,583	2,783
Other Fuel	18,355	L	703	28
Propane	4,885	GJ	4,885	298
Solid Waste	1,202	T	0	82
Wood	13,323	GJ	13,323	5
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			237,471 GJ	12,241 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	2	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	300	38	310	63	300	64
Semi-Detached House	0	0	5	1	0	0
Row House	50	6	90	18	85	18
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	115	15	60	12	60	13
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	1	0	0
Movable Dwelling	20	3	20	4	25	5

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	415	70	405	71	395	77
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	75	13	65	11	40	8
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	85	14	100	18	60	12
Bicycle	10	2	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	10	2	0	0	15	3

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	1,122.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	347.5
Residential Density (people per net ha)	3.2

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	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Land Reserve	24.0	4.8
Other land use	471.1	95.2
Total Land Area	495.2	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.