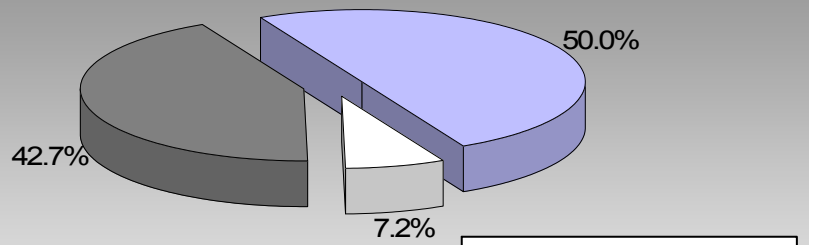
Harrison Hot Springs Village
Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

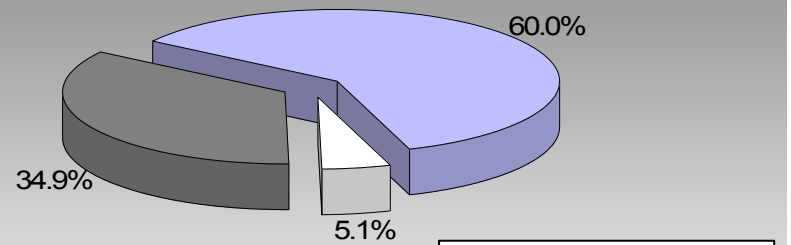
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

Harrison Hot Springs Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources

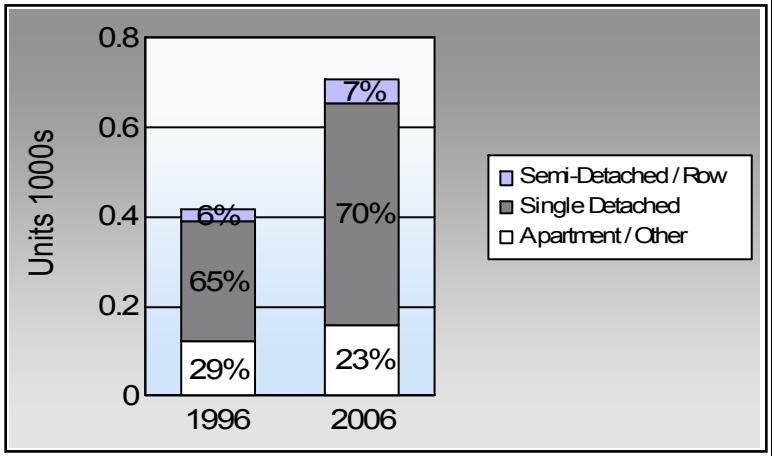


Total for BC Communities



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
	71.3%	83.8%
	5.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%
	18.8%	11.1%
	5.0%	2.6%

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

Residential Density

Harrison Hot Springs Village: 4.6 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.

For more information and to provide feedback on your Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI) Report see back page.

Sectors

On Road Transportation		Vehicles	Consumption	Measurement	Average-VKT(km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	324	499,806	Litres	14,886	17,493	1,192
	Diesel Fuel	26	29,210	Litres	15,552	1,119	80
				Small Passenger Cars		**18,612**	**1,272**
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	205	433,298	Litres	17,527	15,165	1,029
	Diesel Fuel	18	45,524	Litres	21,629	1,744	124
	Other Fuel	< 10	4,794	Litres	18,448	184	7
				Large Passenger Cars		**17,093**	**1,160**
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	503	1,553,953	Litres	20,360	54,388	3,726
	Diesel Fuel	55	135,292	Litres	19,264	5,182	370
	Other Fuel	< 10	11,905	Litres	13,746	456	18
				Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs		**60,026**	**4,114**
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	13,663	Litres	12,312	478	32
	Diesel Fuel	15	60,504	Litres	20,794	2,317	163
	Other Fuel	< 10	7,183	Litres	11,356	275	11
				Commercial Vehicles		**3,070**	**206**
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	2,976	Litres		104	7
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	97,672	Litres	41,824	3,741	263
				Tractor Trailer Trucks		**3,845**	**270**
Motorhomes	Gasoline	22	27,322	Litres	3,492	956	64
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	6,178	Litres	4,175	237	17
	Other Fuel	< 10	277	Litres		11	-
				Motorhomes		**1,204**	**81**
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	33	12,070	Litres	5,570	422	28
				Motorcycles, Mopeds		**422**	**28**
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	8,392	Litres	17,179	294	20
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	15,198	Litres		582	41
				Bus		**876**	**61**

	Gasoline:	89,300	6,098
	Diesel:	14,922	1,058
	Other Fuel:	926	36
On Road Transportation Totals	**All Fuels:**	**105,148**	**7,192**

Buildings

	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	868	6,867,371	Kilowatt Hours	24,723	169
	Natural Gas	583	43,327	GigaJoules	43,327	2,210
	Heating Oil		13,377	GigaJoules	13,377	943
	Propane		19,788	GigaJoules	19,788	1,207
	Wood		10,644	GigaJoules	10,644	4
			Residential		**111,859**	**4,533**
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	109	10,955,072	Kilowatt Hours	39,438	270
	Natural Gas	52	26,343	GigaJoules	26,343	1,343
			Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial		**65,781**	**1,613**

	Electricity:	64,161	439
	Natural Gas:	69,670	3,553
	Propane:	19,788	1,207
	Wood:	10,644	4
	Heating Oil:	13,377	943
Buildings Totals	**Buildings:**	**177,640**	**6,146**

Solid Waste

		Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
	Community Solid Waste	750	1,041

Grand Total		CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
	Diesel Fuel	389,578	L	14,922	1,058
	Electricity	17,822,443	kWh	64,161	439
	Gasoline	2,551,480	L	89,300	6,098
	Heating Oil	13,377	GJ	13,377	943
	Natural Gas	69,670	GJ	69,670	3,553
	Other Fuel	24,159	L	926	36
	Propane	19,788	GJ	19,788	1,207
	Solid Waste	750	T	0	1,041
	Wood	10,644	GJ	10,644	4
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:				**282,788** GJ	**14,379** tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
	Natural Gas	2	withheld	GigaJoules	-	-
				Large Industrial	**-**	**-**

Harrison Hot Springs Village
Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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	270	39	405	68	495	70
Semi-Detached House	15	2	10	2	10	1
Row House	10	1	35	6	40	6
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	5	1	5	1
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	80	12	115	19	145	21
Other Single Attached House	10	1	10	2	5	1
Movable Dwelling	30	4	15	3	5	1

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	1,594.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	345.3
Residential Density (people per net ha)	4.6

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	285	71	480	84	490	84
Car, Truck,Van as Passenge	20	5	15	3	0	0
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	75	19	45	8	65	11
Bicycle	20	5	10	2	15	3
Motorcycle	0	0	10	2	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	10	2	15	3

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	14.7	2.1
Agricultural Land Reserve	136.5	19.3
Other land use	556.9	78.7
Total Land Area	708.1	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 CO2e 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