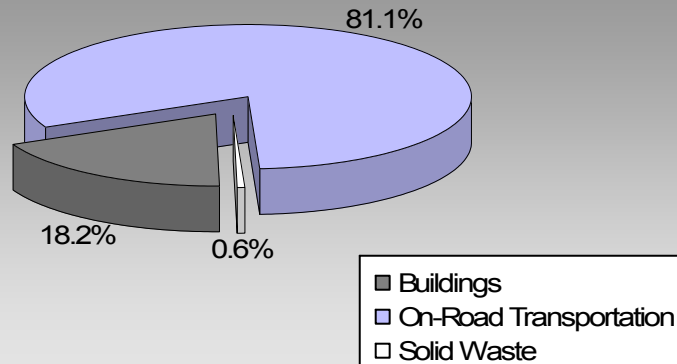


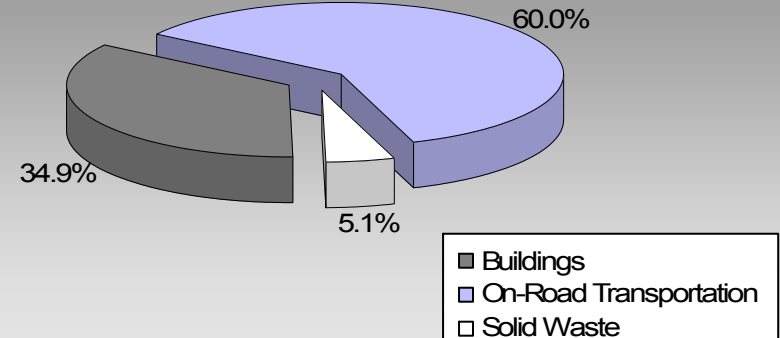
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

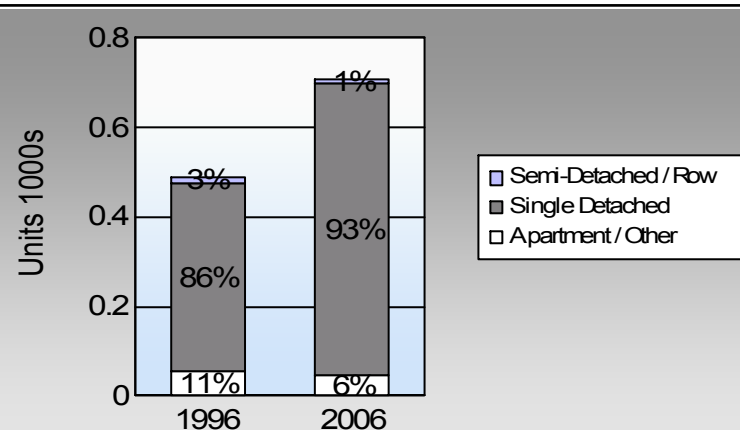
**Highlands District Municipality
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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

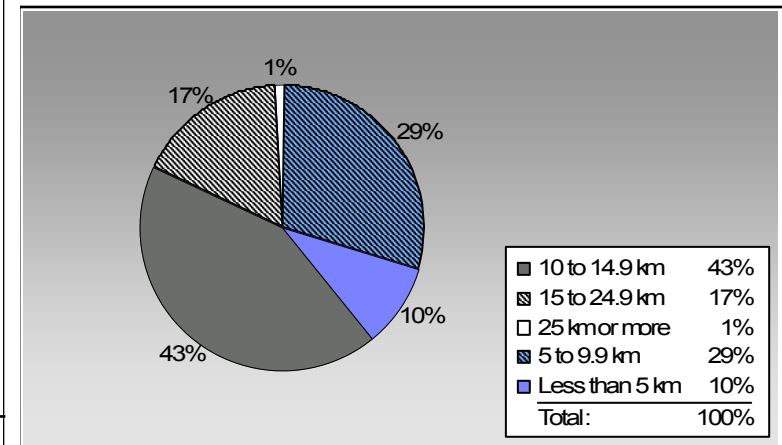
	1996	2006
	88.3%	82.8%
	6.8%	7.8%
	1.2%	1.7%
	1.2%	3.9%
	1.2%	2.2%

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

Residential Density

Highlands District Municipality: 0.9 people per net ha
BC municipal average: 7.4 people per net ha

Are we living closer to where we work? Commute Distance



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

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	431	462,407	Litres	10,603	16,184	1,108
	Diesel Fuel	19	16,342	Litres	11,753	626	45
Small Passenger Cars						16,810	1,153
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	154	232,121	Litres	11,711	8,124	556
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	11,903	Litres	11,748	456	32
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,076	Litres	13,288	118	5
Large Passenger Cars						8,698	593
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	681	1,228,089	Litres	12,359	42,983	2,939
	Diesel Fuel	82	151,316	Litres	14,806	5,795	413
	Other Fuel	< 10	6,688	Litres	9,451	256	10
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						49,034	3,362
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	20,480	Litres	10,859	717	48
	Diesel Fuel	22	81,929	Litres	16,460	3,138	220
Commercial Vehicles						3,855	268
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	4,253	Litres	12,658	149	10
	Diesel Fuel	27	637,208	Litres	61,791	24,405	1,715
	Other Fuel	< 10	901	Litres		35	1
Tractor Trailer Trucks						24,589	1,726
Motorhomes	Gasoline	12	11,383	Litres	2,323	398	27
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	3,469	Litres	5,669	133	9
	Other Fuel	< 10	554	Litres	2,189	21	1
Motorhomes						552	37
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	53	20,362	Litres	5,486	713	48
Motorcycles, Mopeds						713	48
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	2,926	Litres		102	7
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	6,111	Litres	15,914	234	16
Bus						336	23

Highlands District Municipality

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

On Road Transportation Totals	Gasoline:	69,370	4,743
	Diesel:	34,787	2,450
	Other Fuel:	430	17
	All Fuels:	104,587	7,210

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	805	17,534,300	Kilowatt Hours	63,123	433
	Natural Gas	5	70	GigaJoules	70	4
	Heating Oil		13,785	GigaJoules	13,785	972
	Propane		2,378	GigaJoules	2,378	145
	Wood		5,045	GigaJoules	5,045	2
Residential					84,401	1,556
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	73	2,643,853	Kilowatt Hours	9,518	65
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					9,518	65
Buildings Totals	Electricity:				72,641	498
	Natural Gas:				70	4
	Propane:				2,378	145
	Wood:				5,045	2
	Heating Oil:				13,785	972
	Buildings:					93,919

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	214	56

Highlands District Municipality

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	908,278	L	34,787	2,450
Electricity	20,178,153	kWh	72,641	498
Gasoline	1,982,021	L	69,370	4,743
Heating Oil	13,785	GJ	13,785	972
Natural Gas	70	GJ	70	4
Other Fuel	11,219	L	430	17
Propane	2,378	GJ	2,378	145
Solid Waste	214	T	0	56
Wood	5,045	GJ	5,045	2
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			198,506 GJ	8,887 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	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	420	46	560	94	655	93
Semi-Detached House	15	2	10	2	5	1
Row House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	35	4	15	3	35	5
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	0	0	0	0	5	1
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	20	2	10	2	5	1

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	715	88	850	89	745	83
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	55	7	55	6	70	8
Public Transit	10	1	20	2	15	2
Walked	10	1	0	0	35	4
Bicycle	10	1	25	3	20	2
Motorcycle	10	1	0	0	15	2
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	10	1	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	2,175.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	2,564.3
Residential Density (people per net ha)	0.9

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	%
Less than 5 km	75	10
5 to 9.9 km	230	29
10 to 14.9 km	335	43
15 to 24.9 km	135	17
25 km or more	10	1

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	720.4	18.7
Local Parks	530.8	13.8
Agricultural Land Reserve	0.0	0.0
Other land use	2,595.2	67.5
Total Land Area	3,846.5	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.