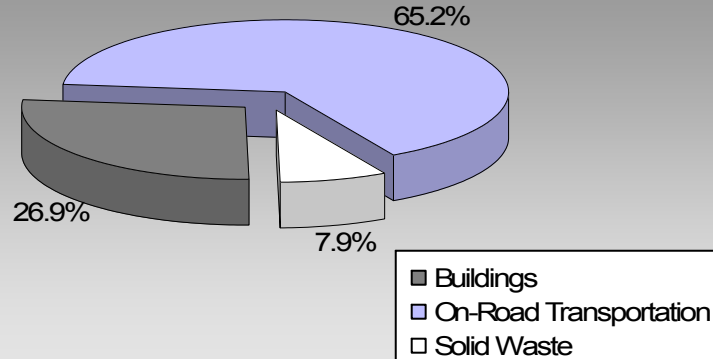


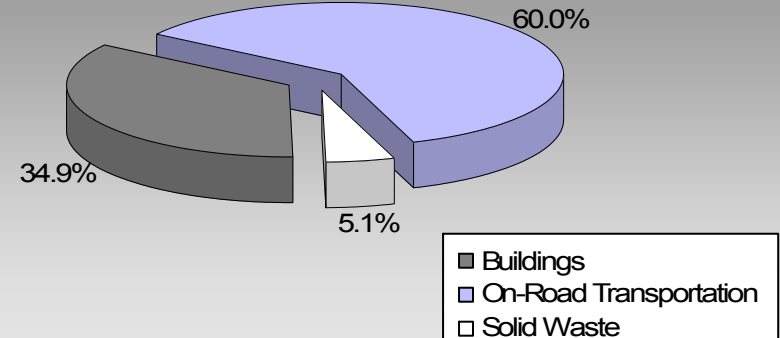
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

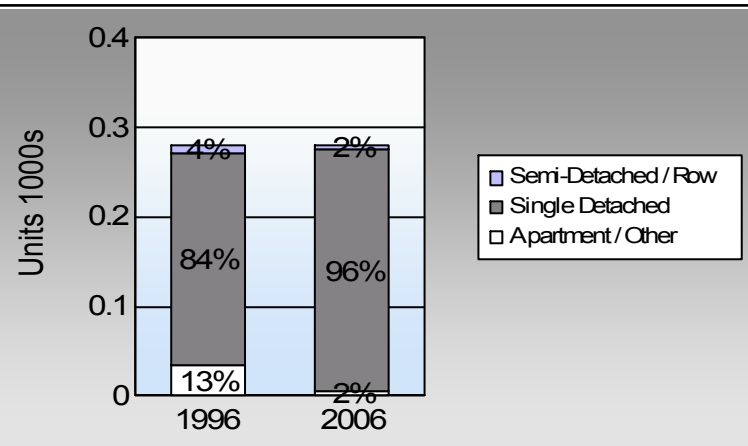
**Midway Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	62.1%	79.2%
	10.3%	4.2%
	0.0%	0.0%
	20.7%	6.3%
	3.5%	10.4%

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

Residential Density

Midway Village: 1.4 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		<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	120	172,492	Litres	13,585	6,037	411	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,629	Litres	9,119	101	7	
Small Passenger Cars						6,138	418	
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	86	166,791	Litres	15,005	5,838	397	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,933	Litres	12,624	112	8	
Large Passenger Cars						5,950	405	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	278	825,770	Litres	19,049	28,902	1,983	
	Diesel Fuel	38	90,993	Litres	17,649	3,485	249	
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,878	Litres	13,093	149	6	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						32,536	2,238	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	22,984	Litres	11,356	804	53	
	Diesel Fuel	12	49,778	Litres	20,817	1,906	134	
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,873	Litres	11,356	110	4	
Commercial Vehicles						2,820	191	
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	15	370,636	Litres	65,617	14,195	997	
Tractor Trailer Trucks						14,195	997	
Motorhomes	Gasoline	11	13,351	Litres	2,982	467	31	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	3,551	Litres	3,481	136	10	
Motorhomes						603	41	
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	3,025	Litres	5,009	106	7	
Motorcycles, Mopeds						106	7	
On Road Transportation Totals						62,348	4,297	
						Gasoline:	42,154	2,882
						Diesel:	19,935	1,405
						Other Fuel:	259	10
						All Fuels:	62,348	4,297

Midway Village Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	285	3,286,878	Kilowatt Hours	11,833	20
	Natural Gas	195	13,059	GigaJoules	13,059	666
	Heating Oil		3,361	GigaJoules	3,361	237
	Propane		5,909	GigaJoules	5,909	361
	Wood		7,056	GigaJoules	7,056	3
Residential					41,218	1,287
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	96	4,203,152	Kilowatt Hours	15,131	25
	Natural Gas	23	8,990	GigaJoules	8,990	458
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					24,121	483
					Electricity:	45
					Natural Gas:	1,124
					Propane:	361
					Wood:	3
					Heating Oil:	237
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	1,770
						65,339

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	318	520

Midway Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
Diesel Fuel	520,520	L	19,935	1,405
Electricity	7,490,030	kWh	26,964	45
Gasoline	1,204,413	L	42,154	2,882
Heating Oil	3,361	GJ	3,361	237
Natural Gas	22,049	GJ	22,049	1,124
Other Fuel	6,751	L	259	10
Propane	5,909	GJ	5,909	361
Solid Waste	318	T	0	520
Wood	7,056	GJ	7,056	3
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			127,687 GJ	6,587 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
Large Industrial	Natural Gas	1	withheld	GigaJoules	-	-
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	235	46	235	87	270	96
Semi-Detached House	10	2	5	2	5	2
Row House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	0	0	0	0	5	2
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	2	0	0
Movable Dwelling	35	7	25	9	0	0

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	180	62	125	61	190	79
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	30	10	30	15	10	4
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	60	21	35	17	15	6
Bicycle	10	3	15	7	25	10
Motorcycle	10	3	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	658.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	483.0
Residential Density (people per net ha)	1.4

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.	

Midway Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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	5.4	0.4
Agricultural Land Reserve	758.6	60.6
Other land use	487.0	38.9
Total Land Area	1,251.0	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.