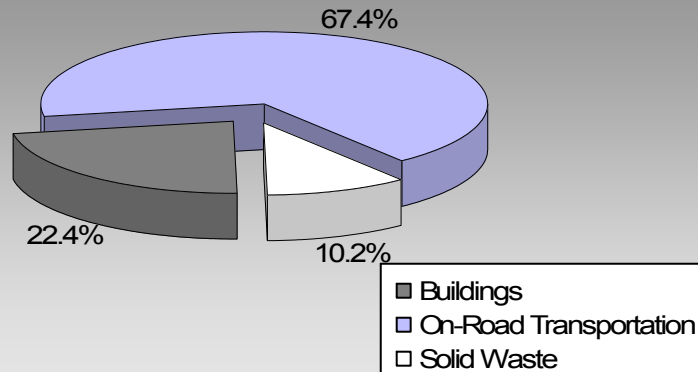


BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

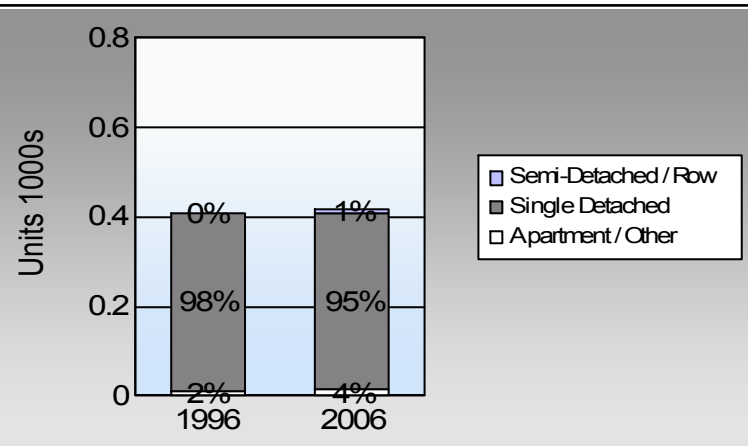
**Montrose Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	79.2%	82.1%
	15.8%	6.3%
	0.0%	7.4%
	5.0%	2.1%
	0.0%	0.0%

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

Residential Density

Montrose Village: 7.9 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.

Montrose 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	278	390,875	Litres	13,827	13,681	933	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	4,342	Litres	12,816	166	12	
Small Passenger Cars						13,847	945	
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	156	307,673	Litres	15,959	10,769	731	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,854	Litres	20,240	109	8	
Large Passenger Cars						10,878	739	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	423	1,269,971	Litres	20,001	44,449	3,041	
	Diesel Fuel	34	90,638	Litres	19,028	3,471	248	
	Other Fuel	< 10	6,724	Litres	12,362	258	10	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						48,178	3,299	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	5,746	Litres	11,356	201	13	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	24,362	Litres	25,021	933	66	
Commercial Vehicles						1,134	79	
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	8,969	Litres	26,693	314	21	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	81,189	Litres	91,033	3,110	218	
	Other Fuel	< 10	4,621	Litres	13,752	177	7	
Tractor Trailer Trucks						3,601	246	
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	7,438	Litres	2,332	260	17	
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,085	Litres	5,172	80	6	
Motorhomes						340	23	
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	12	8,403	Litres	5,528	294	20	
Motorcycles, Mopeds						294	20	
Bus	Diesel Fuel	< 10	33,499	Litres	61,466	1,283	90	
Bus						1,283	90	
On Road Transportation Totals						79,555	5,441	
						Gasoline:	69,968	4,776
						Diesel:	9,152	648
						Other Fuel:	435	17
						All Fuels:	79,555	5,441

Montrose Village Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
Residential	Electricity	395	4,466,911	Kilowatt Hours	16,081	27
	Natural Gas	352	24,061	GigaJoules	24,061	1,227
	Heating Oil		2,664	GigaJoules	2,664	188
	Propane		4,684	GigaJoules	4,684	286
	Wood		5,591	GigaJoules	5,591	2
Residential					53,081	1,730
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	23	591,424	Kilowatt Hours	2,129	3
	Natural Gas	13	1,499	GigaJoules	1,499	76
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					3,628	79
					Electricity:	30
					Natural Gas:	1,303
					Propane:	286
					Wood:	2
					Heating Oil:	188
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	1,809

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO ₂ e (t)
Community Solid Waste	503	826

Montrose Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	238,969 L	9,152	648
Electricity	5,058,335 kWh	18,210	30
Gasoline	1,999,075 L	69,968	4,776
Heating Oil	2,664 GJ	2,664	188
Natural Gas	25,560 GJ	25,560	1,303
Other Fuel	11,345 L	435	17
Propane	4,684 GJ	4,684	286
Solid Waste	503 T	0	826
Wood	5,591 GJ	5,591	2
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:		136,264 GJ	8,076 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	- data unavailable in 2007 CEEI reports					

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	400	49	400	99	395	95
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	5	1
Row House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	5	1
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	10	1	5	1	10	2
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	0	0	0	0	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	400	79	330	80	390	82
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	80	16	45	11	30	6
Public Transit	0	0	10	2	35	7
Walked	25	5	15	4	10	2
Bicycle	0	0	10	2	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	10	2
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	1,043.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	132.1
Residential Density (people per net ha)	7.9

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

Montrose 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	1.2	0.9
Agricultural Land Reserve	0.0	0.0
Other land use	132.1	99.1
Total Land Area	133.3	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.