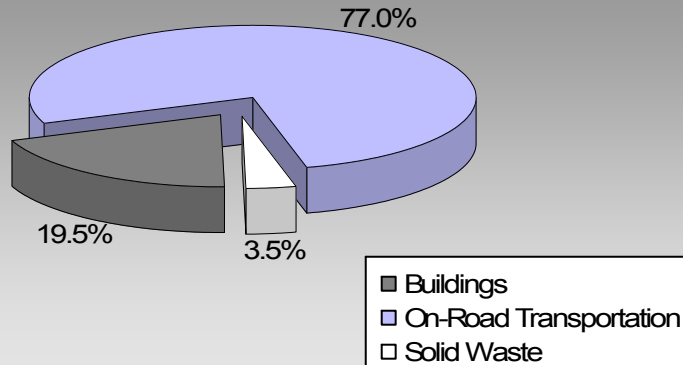


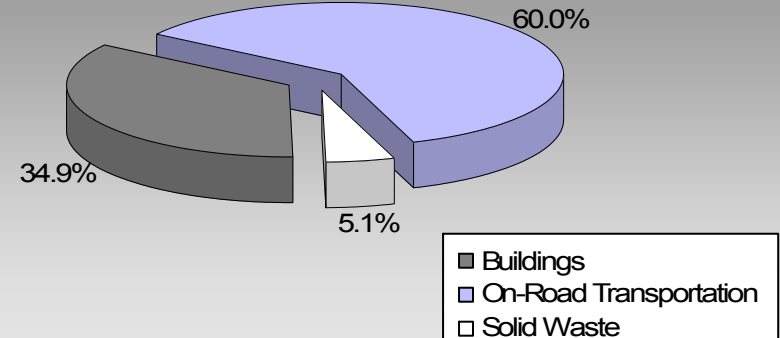
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

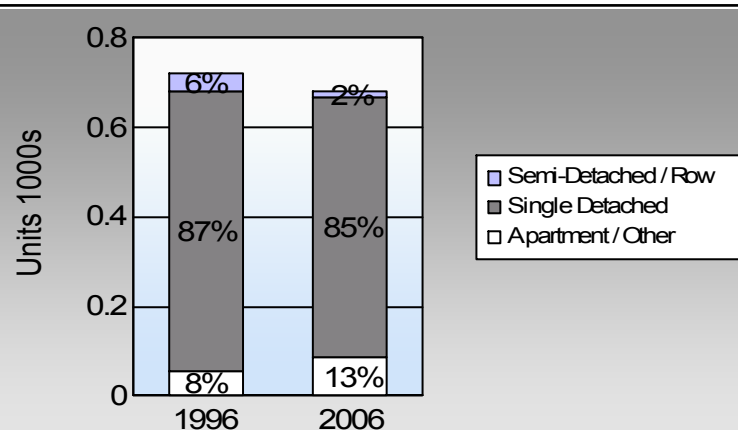
**Nakusp Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	60.3%	69.5%
	12.5%	10.2%
	0.0%	0.0%
	24.3%	15.6%
	2.9%	3.1%

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

Residential Density

Nakusp Village: 2.6 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.

Nakusp 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	239	330,837	Litres	14,293	11,579	782
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	4,451	Litres	14,388	170	12
Small Passenger Cars						11,749	794
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	117	240,254	Litres	17,225	8,409	566
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	13,656	Litres	21,059	523	37
	Other Fuel	< 10	4,737	Litres	12,568	181	7
Large Passenger Cars						9,113	610
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	633	1,916,344	Litres	20,580	67,072	4,551
	Diesel Fuel	107	290,902	Litres	22,437	11,142	795
	Other Fuel	< 10	17,158	Litres	12,517	657	26
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						78,871	5,372
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	38,890	Litres	13,378	1,361	91
	Diesel Fuel	32	180,458	Litres	25,451	6,912	486
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,873	Litres	11,356	110	4
Commercial Vehicles						8,383	581
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	595	Litres		21	1
	Diesel Fuel	39	1,432,270	Litres	96,097	54,856	3,854
Tractor Trailer Trucks						54,877	3,855
Motorhomes	Gasoline	10	12,433	Litres	2,762	435	29
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	2,521	Litres	4,426	97	7
	Other Fuel	< 10	277	Litres		11	-
Motorhomes						543	36
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	13	7,704	Litres	6,019	270	18
Motorcycles, Mopeds						270	18
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	4,389	Litres		154	10
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	67,146	Litres	25,705	2,572	181
Bus						2,726	191

Nakusp Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	89,301	6,048
	Diesel:	76,272	5,372
	Other Fuel:	959	37
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	166,532	11,457

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>	
Residential	Electricity	856	13,132,679	Kilowatt Hours	47,278	324	
	Heating Oil		12,946	GigaJoules	12,946	913	
	Propane		22,777	GigaJoules	22,777	1,390	
	Wood		27,150	GigaJoules	27,150	10	
Residential					110,151	2,637	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	227	10,864,911	Kilowatt Hours	39,114	268	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					39,114	268	
					Electricity:	86,392	592
					Natural Gas:		
					Propane:	22,777	1,390
					Wood:	27,150	10
					Heating Oil:	12,946	913
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	149,265	2,905

Solid Waste	<u>Mass (t)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Community Solid Waste	780	519

Nakusp Village

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	1,991,404	L	76,272	5,372
Electricity	23,997,590	kWh	86,392	592
Gasoline	2,551,446	L	89,301	6,048
Heating Oil	12,946	GJ	12,946	913
Other Fuel	25,045	L	959	37
Propane	22,777	GJ	22,777	1,390
Solid Waste	780	T	0	519
Wood	27,150	GJ	27,150	10
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			315,797 GJ	14,881 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	625	46	575	80	580	85
Semi-Detached House	15	1	20	3	15	2
Row House	25	2	25	3	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	10	1	10	1	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	45	3	15	2	20	3
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	1	20	3
Movable Dwelling	0	0	70	10	45	7

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	410	60	410	71	445	70
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	85	13	25	4	65	10
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	165	24	115	20	100	16
Bicycle	20	3	10	2	20	3
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	15	3	10	2

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	1,530.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	595.5
Residential Density (people per net ha)	2.6

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	16.4	1.5
Agricultural Land Reserve	140.0	12.8
Other land use	934.0	85.7
Total Land Area	1,090.5	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.