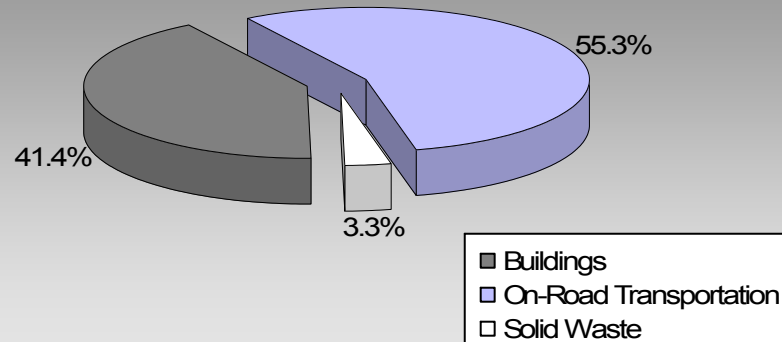


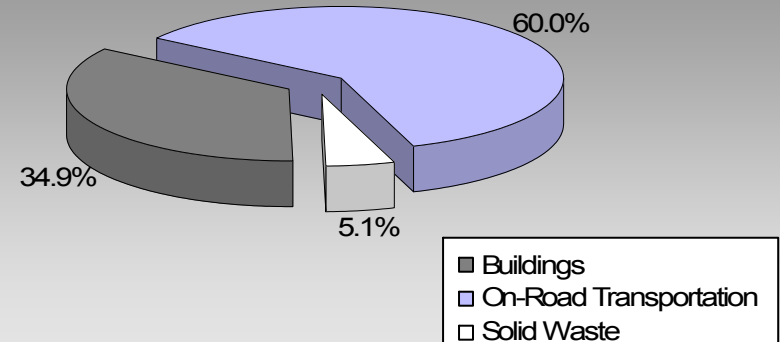
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

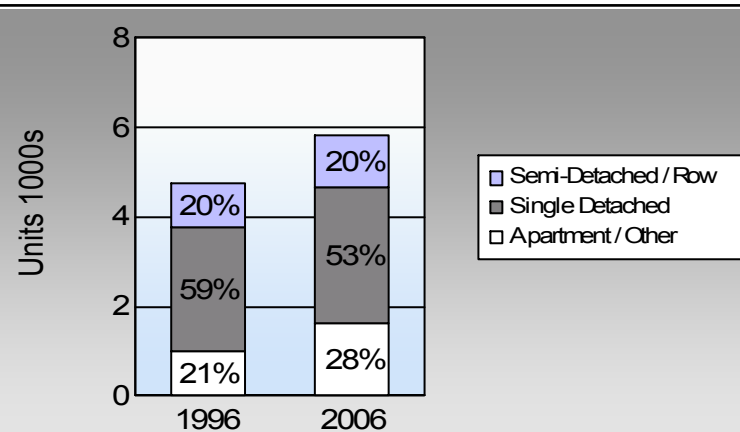
**Pitt Meadows District Municipality
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	81.5%	79.4%
	5.6%	6.4%
	7.6%	9.8%
	3.5%	2.8%
	1.0%	0.8%

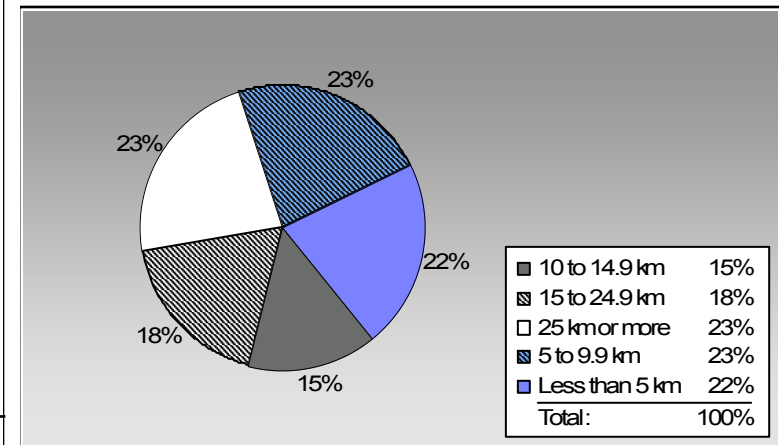
In BC, 10% of people took transit, 7% walked, and 2% cycled to work in 2006.

Residential Density

Pitt Meadows District Municipality:
11.8 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	3,477	4,631,901	Litres	13,342	162,117	11,007
	Diesel Fuel	87	92,380	Litres	13,814	3,538	252
Small Passenger Cars						165,655	11,259
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	1,585	2,811,307	Litres	14,632	98,396	6,652
	Diesel Fuel	32	57,635	Litres	13,875	2,207	157
	Other Fuel	< 10	4,451	Litres	10,476	170	7
Large Passenger Cars						100,773	6,816
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	3,919	7,608,796	Litres	13,469	266,308	18,170
	Diesel Fuel	226	460,641	Litres	15,840	17,643	1,258
	Other Fuel	16	32,669	Litres	10,978	1,251	50
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						285,202	19,478
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	19	90,258	Litres	14,853	3,159	211
	Diesel Fuel	90	403,226	Litres	20,223	15,444	1,085
	Other Fuel	< 10	14,365	Litres	11,356	550	22
Commercial Vehicles						19,153	1,318
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	16,378	Litres	18,058	573	38
	Diesel Fuel	120	3,035,994	Litres	68,235	116,279	8,170
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,380	Litres	7,085	91	4
Tractor Trailer Trucks						116,943	8,212
Motorhomes	Gasoline	66	75,050	Litres	3,082	2,627	176
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	6,401	Litres	4,069	245	17
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,384	Litres	2,189	53	2
Motorhomes						2,925	195
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	157	74,229	Litres	5,625	2,598	173
Motorcycles, Mopeds						2,598	173
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	106,738	Litres	26,204	3,736	250
	Diesel Fuel	16	188,994	Litres	29,623	7,238	509
	Other Fuel	< 10	4,719	Litres		181	7
Bus						11,155	766

Pitt Meadows District Municipality

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	539,514	36,677
	Diesel:	162,594	11,448
	Other Fuel:	2,296	92
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	704,404	48,217

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	6,473	75,903,693	Kilowatt Hours	273,253	1,872
	Natural Gas	4,442	412,287	GigaJoules	412,287	21,027
Residential					685,540	22,899
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	674	83,788,554	Kilowatt Hours	301,639	2,067
	Natural Gas	319	218,222	GigaJoules	218,222	11,129
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					519,861	13,196
					Electricity:	3,939
					Natural Gas:	32,156
					Propane:	
					Wood:	
					Heating Oil:	
Buildings Totals	Buildings:				1,205,401	36,095

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	7,940	2,889

Pitt Meadows District Municipality
Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	4,245,271	L	162,594	11,448
Electricity	159,692,247	kWh	574,892	3,939
Gasoline	15,414,657	L	539,514	36,677
Natural Gas	630,509	GJ	630,509	32,156
Other Fuel	59,968	L	2,296	92
Solid Waste	7,940	T	0	2,889
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			1,909,805 GJ	87,201 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
	Natural Gas	4	140,457	GigaJoules	140,457	7,163
Large Industrial					140,457	7,163

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	2,780	37	3,145	59	3,070	53
Semi-Detached House	60	1	185	3	155	3
Row House	890	12	835	16	1,000	17
Apartment, Duplex	225	3	215	4	555	10
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	50	1	5	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	735	10	855	16	980	17
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	0	15	0
Movable Dwelling	35	0	10	0	50	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	4,845	82	5,855	84	6,260	79
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	335	6	475	7	505	6
Public Transit	450	8	420	6	775	10
Walked	210	4	170	2	220	3
Bicycle	60	1	55	1	60	1
Motorcycle	10	0	25	0	25	0
Taxicab	0	0	10	0	10	0
Other Method	35	1	0	0	25	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	17,915.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	1,518.2
Residential Density (people per net ha)	11.8

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	1,465 22
5 to 9.9 km	1,545 23
10 to 14.9 km	1,010 15
15 to 24.9 km	1,250 18
25 km or more	1,545 23

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	1,551.2	16.2
Local Parks	190.5	2.0
Agricultural Land Reserve	6,874.7	71.8
Other land use	960.7	10.0
Total Land Area	9,577.1	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 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.