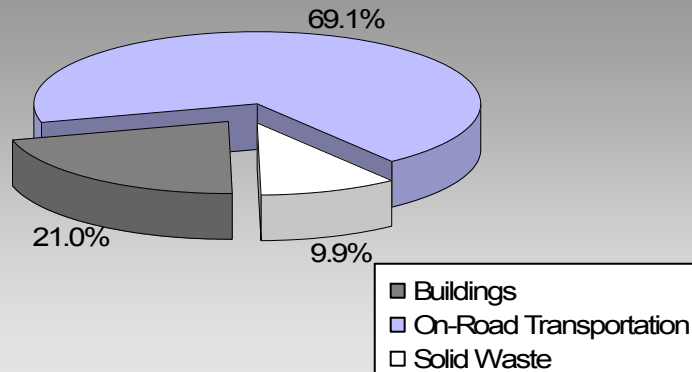


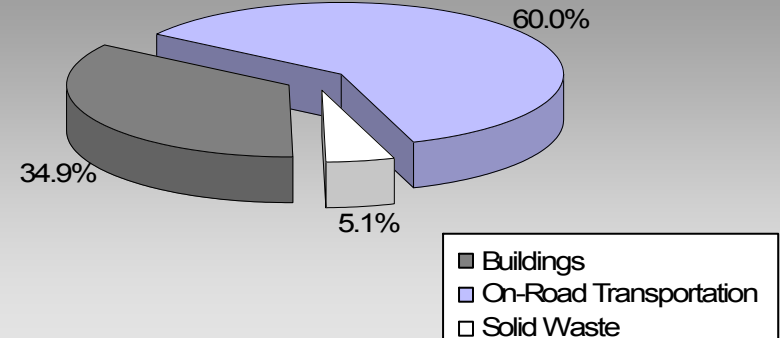
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

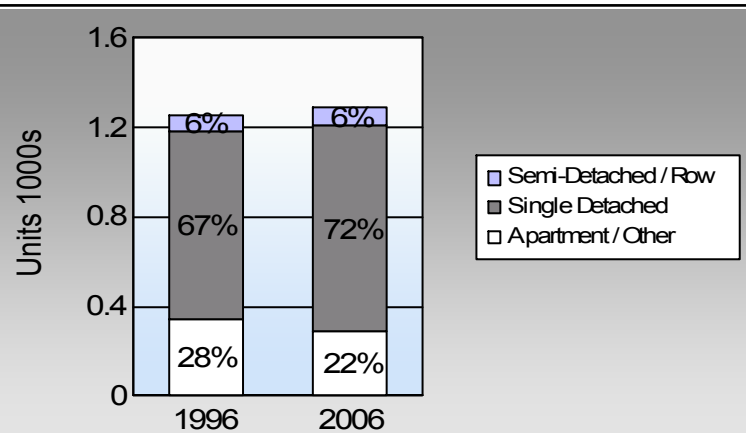
**Princeton Town
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	70.7%	70.0%
	10.7%	8.9%
	0.0%	2.5%
	15.6%	11.8%
	0.9%	3.5%

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

Residential Density

Princeton Town: 3.8 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.

Princeton Town 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	557	691,477	Litres	11,515	24,202	1,662
	Diesel Fuel	29	24,702	Litres	12,597	946	67
Small Passenger Cars						25,148	1,729
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	381	838,230	Litres	16,796	29,338	2,008
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	15,935	Litres	17,664	610	43
	Other Fuel	< 10	7,950	Litres	15,372	304	12
Large Passenger Cars						30,252	2,063
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	1,333	3,919,186	Litres	19,009	137,172	9,416
	Diesel Fuel	214	549,837	Litres	20,103	21,059	1,502
	Other Fuel	25	63,100	Litres	12,955	2,417	97
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						160,648	11,015
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	12	61,837	Litres	13,797	2,164	144
	Diesel Fuel	51	274,822	Litres	24,041	10,526	740
	Other Fuel	< 10	9,337	Litres	11,356	358	14
Commercial Vehicles						13,048	898
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	18,496	Litres	27,523	647	44
	Diesel Fuel	64	2,085,052	Litres	81,733	79,857	5,611
Tractor Trailer Trucks						80,504	5,655
Motorhomes	Gasoline	49	65,356	Litres	3,000	2,287	153
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	5,164	Litres	3,526	198	14
	Other Fuel	< 10	831	Litres	2,189	32	1
Motorhomes						2,517	168
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	33	19,919	Litres	5,504	697	47
Motorcycles, Mopeds						697	47
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	19,568	Litres	25,581	685	46
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,926	Litres		112	4
Bus						797	50

Princeton Town

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	197,192	13,520
	Diesel:	113,196	7,977
	Other Fuel:	3,223	128
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	313,611	21,625

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	1,525	16,128,698	Kilowatt Hours	58,063	97
	Natural Gas	1,052	75,551	GigaJoules	75,551	3,853
Residential					133,614	3,950
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	412	24,669,646	Kilowatt Hours	88,811	148
	Natural Gas	163	48,815	GigaJoules	48,815	2,490
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					137,626	2,638
					Electricity:	245
					Natural Gas:	6,343
					Propane:	
					Wood:	
					Heating Oil:	
Buildings Totals	Buildings:				271,240	6,588

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	3,686	3,101

Princeton Town

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	2,955,512 L	113,196	7,977
Electricity	40,798,344 kWh	146,874	245
Gasoline	5,634,069 L	197,192	13,520
Natural Gas	124,366 GJ	124,366	6,343
Other Fuel	84,144 L	3,223	128
Solid Waste	3,686 T	0	3,101
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:		584,851 GJ	31,314 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	1	withheld	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
	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	835	40	830	69	920	72
Semi-Detached House	20	1	20	2	35	3
Row House	50	2	50	4	45	4
Apartment, Duplex	10	0	15	1	15	1
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	155	7	90	7	145	11
Other Single Attached House	25	1	20	2	10	1
Movable Dwelling	155	7	180	15	115	9

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	795	71	725	81	710	70
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	120	11	50	6	90	9
Public Transit	0	0	10	1	25	2
Walked	175	16	80	9	120	12
Bicycle	10	1	15	2	35	3
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	10	1	0	0	0	0
Other Method	15	1	10	1	35	3

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	2,757.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	733.2
Residential Density (people per net ha)	3.8

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 %
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	9.2	0.9
Agricultural Land Reserve	215.2	20.9
Other land use	806.4	78.2
Total Land Area	1,030.8	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.