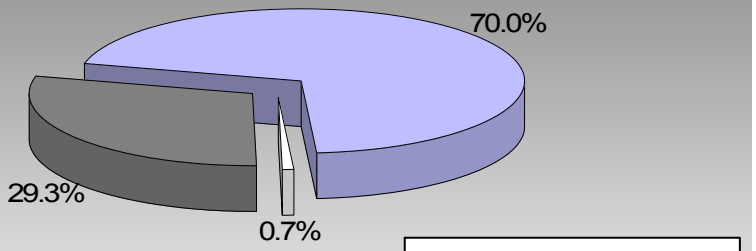
Salmo Village
Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

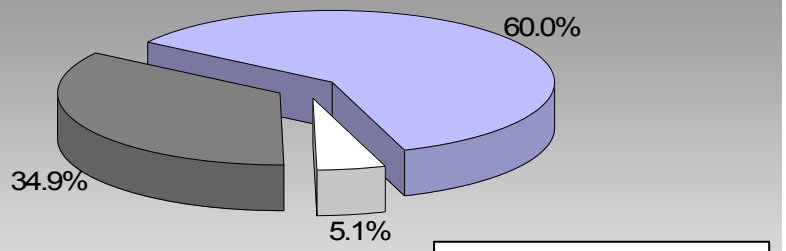
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

Salmo Village
2007 GHG Emissions Sources

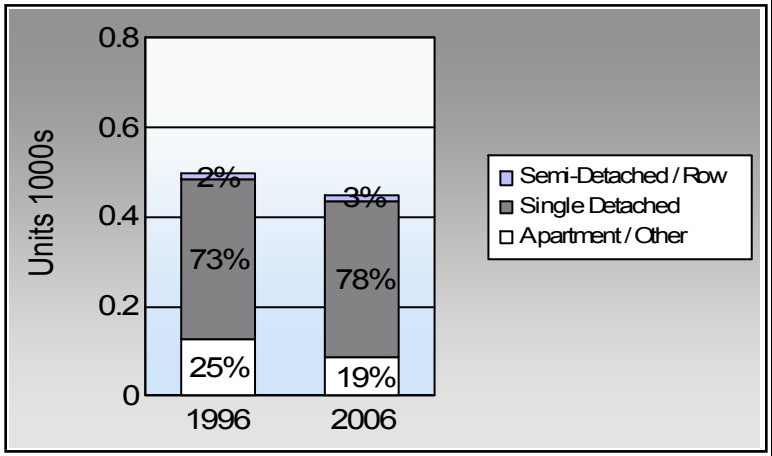


Total for BC Communities



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
	73.7%	84.4%
	9.2%	0.0%
	0.0%	3.1%
	14.5%	12.5%
	2.6%	0.0%

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

Residential Density

Salmo Village: 5.1 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.

For more information and to provide feedback on your Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI) Report see back page.

Sectors

On Road Transportation		Vehicles	Consumption	Measurement	Average-VKT(km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	194	286,657	Litres	14,748	10,033	675
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	5,707	Litres	14,188	219	16
				Small Passenger Cars		**10,252**	**691**
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	92	197,428	Litres	17,132	6,910	466
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	7,234	Litres	19,375	277	20
				Large Passenger Cars		**7,187**	**486**
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	343	1,065,827	Litres	20,239	37,304	2,536
	Diesel Fuel	35	105,723	Litres	22,318	4,049	289
	Other Fuel	< 10	12,695	Litres	12,242	486	19
				Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs		**41,839**	**2,844**
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	20,953	Litres	15,912	733	49
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	45,021	Litres	24,452	1,724	121
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,155	Litres		83	3
				Commercial Vehicles		**2,540**	**173**
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	2,380	Litres	7,085	83	6
	Diesel Fuel	14	745,765	Litres	114,819	28,563	2,007
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,190	Litres		46	2
				Tractor Trailer Trucks		**28,692**	**2,015**
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	9,294	Litres	2,368	325	22
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	335	Litres		13	1
	Other Fuel	< 10	277	Litres		11	-
				Motorhomes		**349**	**23**
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	5,731	Litres	5,237	201	13
				Motorcycles, Mopeds		**201**	**13**
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	3,541	Litres	9,104	124	8
				Bus		**124**	**8**

	Gasoline:	55,713	3,775
	Diesel:	34,845	2,454
	Other Fuel:	626	24
On Road Transportation Totals	**All Fuels:**	**91,184**	**6,253**

Buildings

	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	421	4,872,496	Kilowatt Hours	17,541	29
	Natural Gas	304	21,690	GigaJoules	21,690	1,107
	Heating Oil		4,748	GigaJoules	4,748	335
	Propane		8,359	GigaJoules	8,359	510
	Wood		9,950	GigaJoules	9,950	4
			Residential		**62,288**	**1,985**
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	214	3,698,012	Kilowatt Hours	13,313	22
	Natural Gas	44	11,919	GigaJoules	11,919	608
			Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial		**25,232**	**630**

	Electricity:	30,854	51
	Natural Gas:	33,609	1,715
	Propane:	8,359	510
	Wood:	9,950	4
	Heating Oil:	4,748	335
Buildings Totals	**Buildings:**	**87,520**	**2,615**

Solid Waste

		Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
	Community Solid Waste	530	66

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Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	909,785	L	34,845	2,454
Electricity	8,570,508	kWh	30,854	51
Gasoline	1,591,811	L	55,713	3,775
Heating Oil	4,748	GJ	4,748	335
Natural Gas	33,609	GJ	33,609	1,715
Other Fuel	16,317	L	626	24
Propane	8,359	GJ	8,359	510
Solid Waste	530	T	0	66
Wood	9,950	GJ	9,950	4
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			**178,704** GJ	**8,934** tonnes

Memo Items

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

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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	360	42	385	80	350	78
Semi-Detached House	10	1	10	2	5	1
Row House	0	0	10	2	10	2
Apartment, Duplex	15	2	0	0	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	45	5	25	5	35	8
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	65	8	50	10	50	11

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	1,060.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	209.7
Residential Density (people per net ha)	5.1

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	280	74	280	85	270	84
Car, Truck,Van as Passenge	35	9	25	8	0	0
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	10	3
Walked	55	14	25	8	40	13
Bicycle	10	3	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	3.0	1.4
Agricultural Land Reserve	3.3	1.5
Other land use	213.8	97.1
Total Land Area	220.1	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 CO2e 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