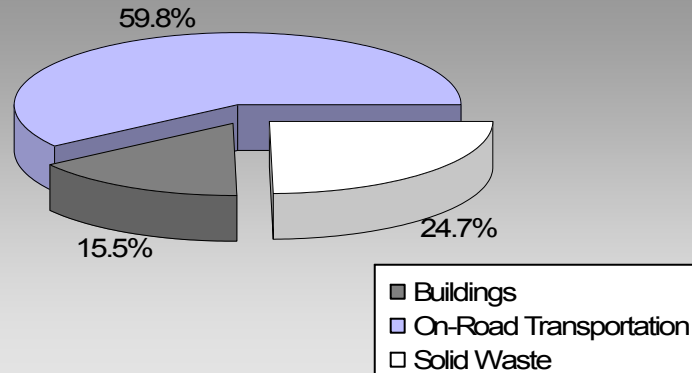


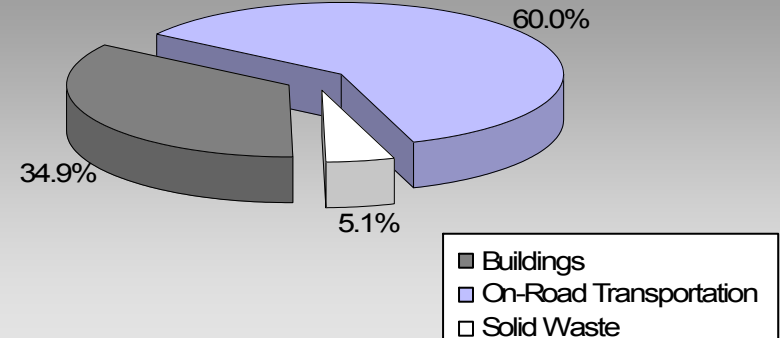
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

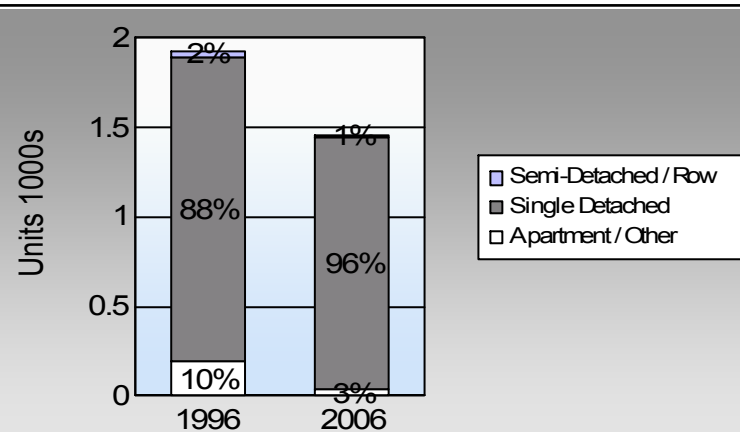
**Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District Unincorporated Areas
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	48.7%	52.8%
	13.2%	12.0%
	0.2%	2.0%
	28.0%	22.0%
	2.4%	2.8%

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

Residential Density

This data is only available for municipalities.
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.

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	273	362,605	Litres	13,240	12,691	870
	Diesel Fuel	10	11,220	Litres	13,602	430	31
Small Passenger Cars						13,121	901
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	152	340,784	Litres	18,037	11,927	815
	Diesel Fuel	14	30,112	Litres	17,677	1,153	82
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,779	Litres	14,182	68	3
Large Passenger Cars						13,148	900
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	957	2,842,116	Litres	20,471	99,474	6,825
	Diesel Fuel	61	153,855	Litres	19,980	5,893	420
	Other Fuel	< 10	15,652	Litres	13,907	599	24
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						105,966	7,269
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	20	89,149	Litres	15,185	3,120	209
	Diesel Fuel	15	67,305	Litres	21,885	2,578	181
	Other Fuel	< 10	8,619	Litres	12,340	330	13
Commercial Vehicles						6,028	403
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	2,976	Litres	11,614	104	7
	Diesel Fuel	24	426,781	Litres	59,475	16,346	1,148
	Other Fuel	0	0	Litres	0	-	-
Tractor Trailer Trucks						16,450	1,155
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	8,507	Litres	2,531	298	20
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	447	Litres	3,680	17	1
	Other Fuel	0	0	Litres	0	-	-
Motorhomes						315	21
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	18	5,576	Litres	5,628	195	13
Motorcycles, Mopeds						195	13
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	35,093	Litres	19,464	1,228	83
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	32,773	Litres	31,291	1,255	88
Bus						2,483	171

On Road Transportation Totals	Gasoline:	129,037	8,842
	Diesel:	27,672	1,951
	Other Fuel:	997	40
	All Fuels:	157,706	10,833

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	1,208	20,583,150	Kilowatt Hours	74,099	508
	Natural Gas	0	0	GigaJoules	-	-
	Heating Oil		7,756	GigaJoules	7,756	547
	Propane		21,154	GigaJoules	21,154	1,291
	Wood		57,253	GigaJoules	57,253	21
Residential					160,262	2,367
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	285	17,654,767	Kilowatt Hours	63,557	436
	Natural Gas	0	0	GigaJoules	-	-
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					63,557	436
Buildings Totals	Electricity:				137,656	944
	Natural Gas:				-	-
	Propane:				21,154	1,291
	Wood:				57,253	21
	Heating Oil:				7,756	547
Buildings:					223,819	2,803

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	3,123	4,481

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
Diesel Fuel	722,493	L	27,672	1,951
Electricity	38,237,917	kWh	137,656	944
Gasoline	3,686,806	L	129,037	8,842
Heating Oil	7,756	GJ	7,756	547
Natural Gas	0	GJ	0	0
Other Fuel	26,050	L	997	40
Propane	21,154	GJ	21,154	1,291
Solid Waste	3,123	T	0	4,481
Wood	57,253	GJ	57,253	21
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			381,525 GJ	18,117 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO ₂ e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
	Natural Gas	0	0	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	1,700	23	1,655	87	1,400	96
Semi-Detached House	20	0	25	1	10	1
Row House	10	0	20	1	10	1
Apartment, Duplex	30	0	50	3	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	5	0	5	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	65	1	30	2	15	1
Other Single Attached House	25	0	25	1	5	0
Movable Dwelling	75	1	100	5	15	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	1,035	49	995	54	660	53
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	280	13	255	14	150	12
Public Transit	5	0	10	1	25	2
Walked	595	28	455	25	275	22
Bicycle	50	2	35	2	35	3
Motorcycle	0	0	5	0	5	0
Taxicab	0	0	5	0	5	0
Other Method	160	8	85	5	95	8

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

This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports.

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	125,851.3	6.4
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	636,528.2	32.2
Agricultural Land Reserve	42,204.8	2.1
Other land use	1,174,509.2	59.4
Total Land Area	1,979,093.5	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.