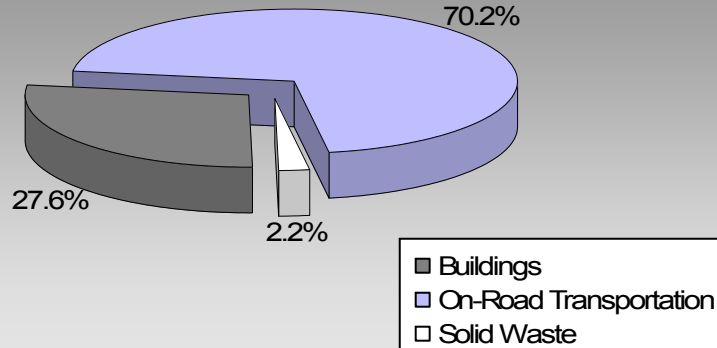


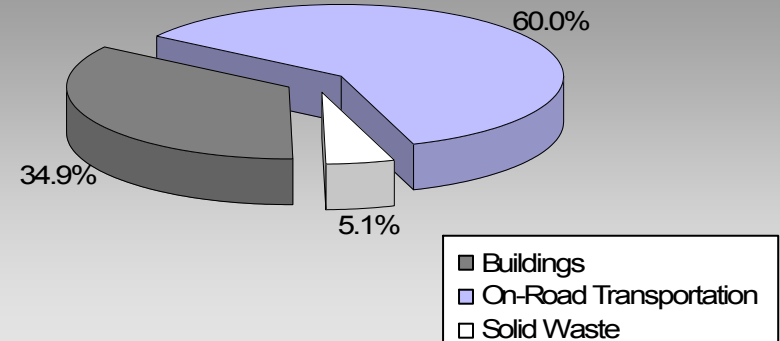
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

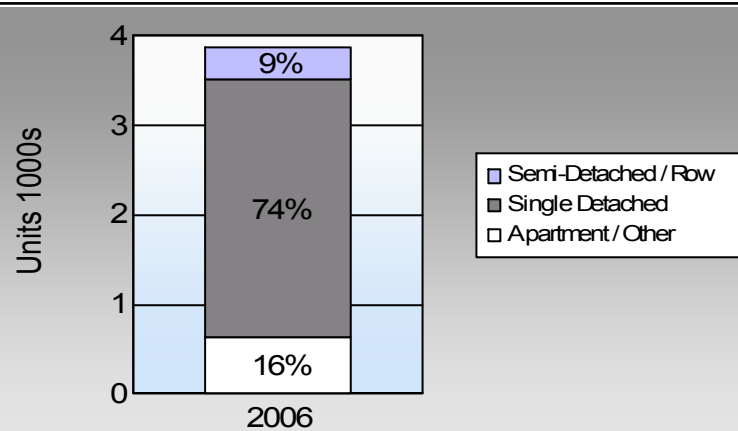
**Sooke District Municipality
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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

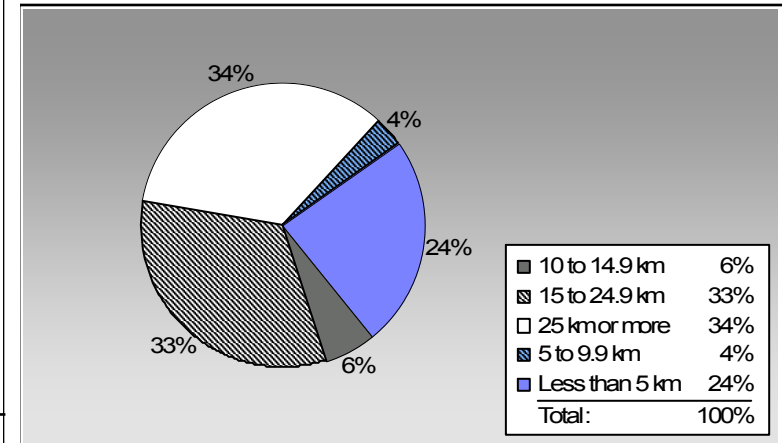
	1996	2006
	0.0%	77.4%
	0.0%	7.3%
	0.0%	8.0%
	0.0%	3.9%
	0.0%	1.0%

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

Residential Density

Sooke District Municipality: 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



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	3,182	3,359,370	Litres	10,508	117,578	8,054
	Diesel Fuel	159	126,258	Litres	11,274	4,836	345
	Other Fuel	< 10	630	Litres	6,697	24	1
Small Passenger Cars						122,438	8,400
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	1,407	2,050,192	Litres	11,870	71,757	4,892
	Diesel Fuel	43	64,817	Litres	11,897	2,482	177
	Other Fuel	< 10	14,843	Litres	12,074	568	23
Large Passenger Cars						74,807	5,092
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	4,072	6,736,537	Litres	11,426	235,779	16,171
	Diesel Fuel	372	613,918	Litres	13,195	23,513	1,677
	Other Fuel	49	76,214	Litres	9,593	2,919	117
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						262,211	17,965
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	30	82,586	Litres	8,370	2,891	192
	Diesel Fuel	77	256,602	Litres	15,114	9,828	691
	Other Fuel	< 10	21,878	Litres	11,165	838	34
Commercial Vehicles						13,557	917
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	8,332	Litres	7,085	292	19
	Diesel Fuel	57	1,262,996	Litres	58,474	48,373	3,399
Tractor Trailer Trucks						48,665	3,418
Motorhomes	Gasoline	110	103,316	Litres	2,535	3,616	241
	Diesel Fuel	11	9,785	Litres	3,674	375	26
	Other Fuel	< 10	2,492	Litres	2,189	95	4
Motorhomes						4,086	271
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	251	90,231	Litres	5,033	3,158	211
	Motorcycles, Mopeds						3,158
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	50,195	Litres	16,881	1,757	118
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	64,621	Litres	40,572	2,475	174
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,463	Litres		56	2
Bus						4,288	294

Sooke District Municipality

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	436,828	29,898
	Diesel:	91,882	6,489
	Other Fuel:	4,500	181
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	533,210	36,568

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	
Residential	Electricity	4,704	76,497,134	Kilowatt Hours	275,389	1,887	
	Natural Gas	431	13,145	GigaJoules	13,145	670	
	Heating Oil		129,038	GigaJoules	129,038	9,096	
	Propane		22,271	GigaJoules	22,271	1,359	
	Wood		47,183	GigaJoules	47,183	17	
Residential					487,026	13,029	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	492	19,981,556	Kilowatt Hours	71,934	493	
	Natural Gas	20	16,507	GigaJoules	16,507	842	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					88,441	1,335	
					Electricity:	347,323	2,380
					Natural Gas:	29,652	1,512
					Propane:	22,271	1,359
					Wood:	47,183	17
					Heating Oil:	129,038	9,096
Buildings Totals	Buildings:				575,467	14,364	

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	4,353	1,144

Sooke District Municipality

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	2,398,997 L	91,882	6,489
Electricity	96,478,690 kWh	347,323	2,380
Gasoline	12,480,759 L	436,828	29,898
Heating Oil	129,038 GJ	129,038	9,096
Natural Gas	29,652 GJ	29,652	1,512
Other Fuel	117,520 L	4,500	181
Propane	22,271 GJ	22,271	1,359
Solid Waste	4,353 T	0	1,144
Wood	47,183 GJ	47,183	17
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:		1,108,677 GJ	52,076 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			2,395	69	2,875	74
Semi-Detached House			270	8	275	7
Row House			80	2	80	2
Apartment, Duplex			90	3	260	7
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher			5	0	5	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys			260	8	280	7
Other Single Attached House			5	0	5	0
Movable Dwelling			355	10	80	2

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	0	0	3,135	78	3,590	77
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	0	0	295	7	340	7
Public Transit	0	0	350	9	370	8
Walked	0	0	175	4	180	4
Bicycle	0	0	20	0	45	1
Motorcycle	0	0	20	0	30	1
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	50	1	85	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	10,540.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	4,088.2
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 %
Less than 5 km	885 24
5 to 9.9 km	130 4
10 to 14.9 km	220 6
15 to 24.9 km	1,210 33
25 km or more	1,270 34

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	9.0	0.2
Local Parks	1,120.8	19.3
Agricultural Land Reserve	554.2	9.5
Other land use	4,122.8	71.0
Total Land Area	5,806.8	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.