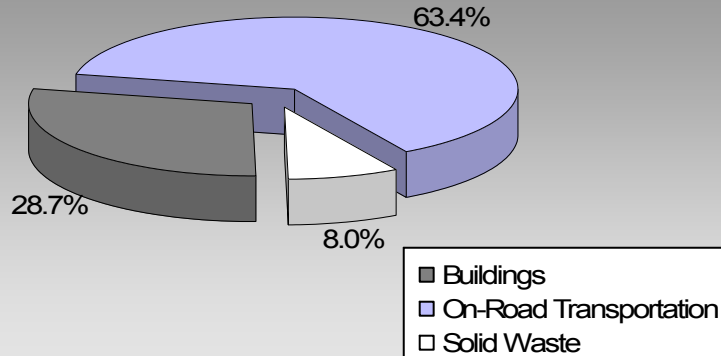


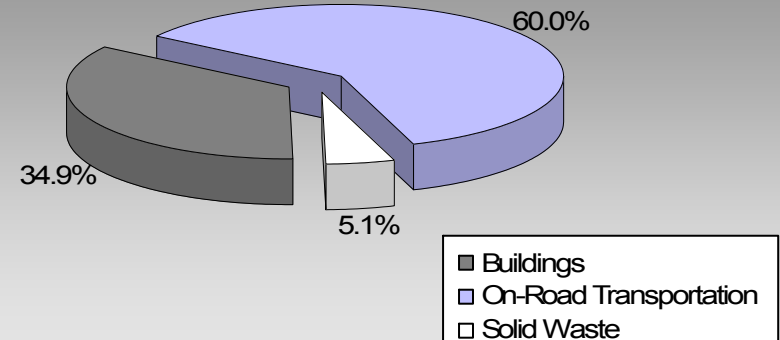
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

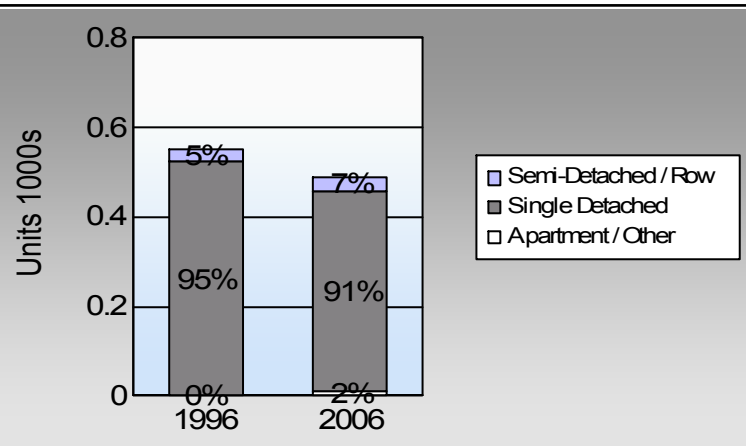
**Stikine Regional District
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	54.5%	57.7%
	10.6%	6.7%
	0.0%	1.9%
	27.6%	24.0%
	4.1%	1.9%

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	94	133,977	Litres	13,326	4,689	320
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	8,400	Litres	13,707	322	23
Small Passenger Cars						5,011	343
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	59	154,836	Litres	19,073	5,419	370
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	8,444	Litres	19,338	323	23
Large Passenger Cars						5,742	393
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	432	1,389,996	Litres	19,497	48,650	3,333
	Diesel Fuel	78	215,244	Litres	20,530	8,244	588
	Other Fuel	< 10	7,435	Litres	12,254	285	11
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						57,179	3,932
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	28,859	Litres	12,321	1,010	67
	Diesel Fuel	27	109,384	Litres	18,034	4,189	294
Commercial Vehicles						5,199	361
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	7,628	Litres	16,141	267	18
	Diesel Fuel	33	781,751	Litres	57,863	29,941	2,104
Tractor Trailer Trucks						30,208	2,122
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	7,821	Litres	2,791	274	18
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	639	Litres		24	2
Motorhomes						298	20
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	1,639	Litres	5,967	57	4
Motorcycles, Mopeds						57	4
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	7,931	Litres	11,087	278	18
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	6,110	Litres	15,910	234	16
Bus						512	34
On Road Transportation Totals						104,206	7,209
Gasoline:						60,644	4,148
Diesel:						43,277	3,050
Other Fuel:						285	11
All Fuels:						104,206	7,209

Stikine Regional District Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	441	3,887,900	Kilowatt Hours	13,996	96
	Heating Oil		13,160	GigaJoules	13,160	928
	Propane		35,574	GigaJoules	35,574	2,170
	Wood		98,157	GigaJoules	98,157	36
Residential					160,887	3,230
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	110	1,258,856	Kilowatt Hours	4,532	31
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					4,532	31
Electricity:					18,528	127
Natural Gas:						
Propane:					35,574	2,170
Wood:					98,157	36
Heating Oil:					13,160	928
Buildings Totals	Buildings:				165,419	3,261

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	545	907

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	1,129,972 L	43,277	3,050
Electricity	5,146,756 kWh	18,528	127
Gasoline	1,732,687 L	60,644	4,148
Heating Oil	13,160 GJ	13,160	928
Other Fuel	7,435 L	285	11
Propane	35,574 GJ	35,574	2,170
Solid Waste	545 T	0	907
Wood	98,157 GJ	98,157	36
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			11,377 tonnes
			269,625 GJ

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	0	0	Kilowatt Hours	-	-
Large Industrial					-	-

Agriculture	Number of Animals	Methane	CO2e (t)

Land-Use Change	Area (ha)	CO2e (t)
Deforestation from Settlement	70	31,239
Deforestation from Agriculture	-	-
Deforestation:	70	31,239

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	525	49	515	91	445	91
Semi-Detached House	15	1	15	3	25	5
Row House	10	1	10	2	10	2
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	0	0	5	1	5	1
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	0	0	20	4	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	335	54	380	72	300	58
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	65	11	25	5	35	7
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	10	2
Walked	170	28	100	19	125	24
Bicycle	25	4	10	2	10	2
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	10	2
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	20	3	10	2	30	6

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	0.0	0.0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	2,530,694.3	20.7
Local Parks	12,969.8	0.1
Agricultural Land Reserve	0.0	0.0
Other land use	9,664,923.2	79.2
Total Land Area	12,208,587.3	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.