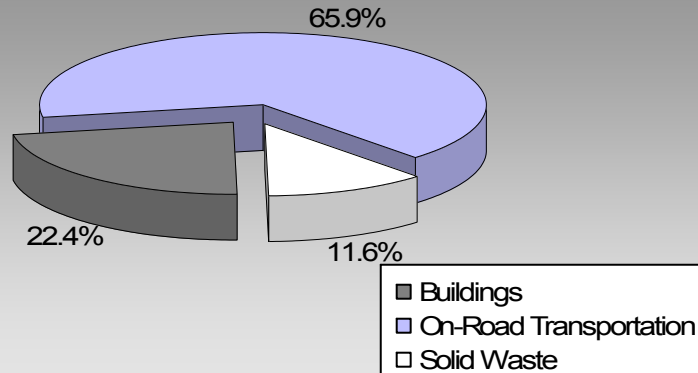


BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

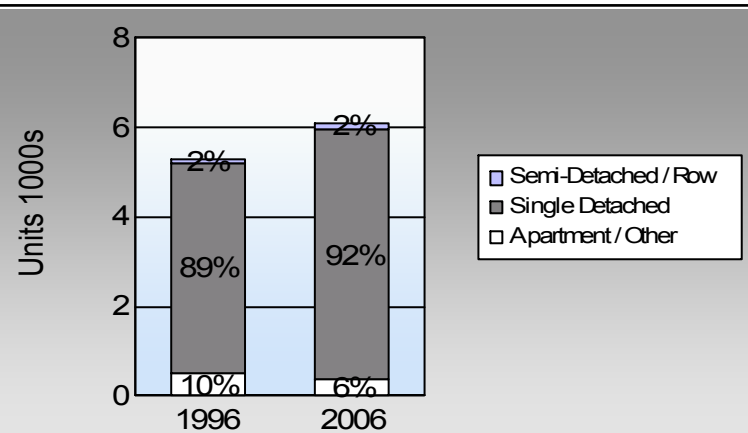
**Sunshine Coast Regional District Unincorporated Areas
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	77.3%	76.8%
	8.6%	10.1%
	4.7%	5.4%
	5.4%	4.7%
	0.5%	0.7%

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	2,538	3,317,756	Litres	12,573	116,121	7,948
	Diesel Fuel	75	69,215	Litres	12,822	2,651	189
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,000	Litres	8,455	115	5
Small Passenger Cars						118,887	8,142
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	1,335	2,821,355	Litres	16,785	98,747	6,728
	Diesel Fuel	49	91,396	Litres	16,555	3,500	249
	Other Fuel	< 10	9,510	Litres	14,162	364	15
Large Passenger Cars						102,611	6,992
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	4,465	12,670,358	Litres	19,586	443,463	30,410
	Diesel Fuel	349	815,451	Litres	18,467	31,232	2,228
	Other Fuel	39	92,377	Litres	13,265	3,538	142
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						478,233	32,780
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	34	134,139	Litres	13,061	4,695	313
	Diesel Fuel	56	264,867	Litres	20,860	10,144	713
	Other Fuel	< 10	22,339	Litres	12,481	856	34
Commercial Vehicles						15,695	1,060
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	4,166	Litres	7,085	146	10
	Diesel Fuel	89	1,818,554	Litres	52,872	69,651	4,894
	Other Fuel	0	0	Litres	0	-	-
Tractor Trailer Trucks						69,797	4,904
Motorhomes	Gasoline	104	109,788	Litres	2,952	3,843	257
	Diesel Fuel	15	16,991	Litres	4,828	651	46
	Other Fuel	< 10	1,384	Litres	2,189	53	2
Motorhomes						4,547	305
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	160	64,343	Litres	4,854	2,252	150
Motorcycles, Mopeds						2,252	150
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	33,649	Litres	18,295	1,178	79
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	12,782	Litres	44,509	490	34
	Other Fuel	0	0	Litres	0	-	-
Bus						1,668	113

Sunshine Coast Regional District Unincorporated Areas Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

On Road Transportation Totals	Gasoline:	670,445	45,895
	Diesel:	118,319	8,353
	Other Fuel:	4,926	198
	All Fuels:	793,690	54,446

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Electricity	8,401	128,134,818	Kilowatt Hours	461,285	3,161
	Natural Gas	1,690	107,582	GigaJoules	107,582	5,486
	Heating Oil		41,768	GigaJoules	41,768	2,944
	Propane		88,083	GigaJoules	88,083	5,374
	Wood		147,809	GigaJoules	147,809	55
Residential					846,527	17,020
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	790	34,056,534	Kilowatt Hours	122,603	840
	Natural Gas	93	12,950	GigaJoules	12,950	660
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					135,553	1,500
Buildings Totals	Electricity:				583,888	4,001
	Natural Gas:				120,532	6,146
	Propane:				88,083	5,374
	Wood:				147,809	55
	Heating Oil:				41,768	2,944
Buildings:					982,080	18,520

Solid Waste	Mass (t)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste	7,524	9,593

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	3,089,256	L	118,319	8,353
Electricity	162,191,352	kWh	583,888	4,001
Gasoline	19,155,554	L	670,445	45,895
Heating Oil	41,768	GJ	41,768	2,944
Natural Gas	120,532	GJ	120,532	6,146
Other Fuel	128,610	L	4,926	198
Propane	88,083	GJ	88,083	5,374
Solid Waste	7,524	T	0	9,593
Wood	147,809	GJ	147,809	55
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:			1,775,770 GJ	82,559 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	1	withheld	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	4,700	34	5,050	92	5,595	92
Semi-Detached House	85	1	30	1	120	2
Row House	5	0	5	0	20	0
Apartment, Duplex	180	1	80	1	145	2
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	10	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	20	0	35	1	15	0
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	20	0
Movable Dwelling	305	2	305	6	170	3

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	3,915	77	4,035	77	4,805	77
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	435	9	530	10	630	10
Public Transit	240	5	235	4	340	5
Walked	275	5	255	5	295	5
Bicycle	25	0	55	1	45	1
Motorcycle	25	0	15	0	0	0
Taxicab	10	0	10	0	0	0
Other Method	140	3	105	2	145	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

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	13,396.5	3.6
Local Parks	1,107.7	0.3
Agricultural Land Reserve	3,100.8	0.8
Other land use	359,527.2	95.3
Total Land Area	377,132.2	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.