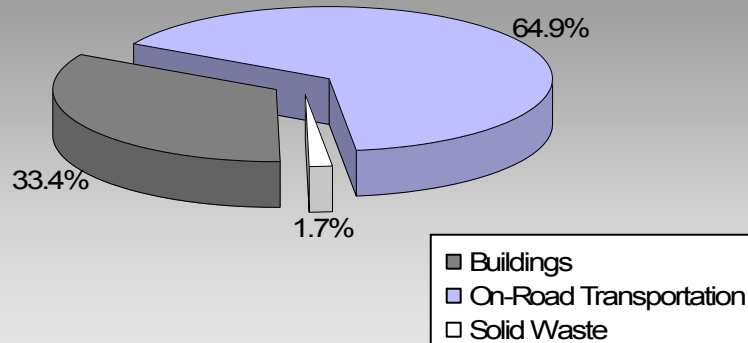


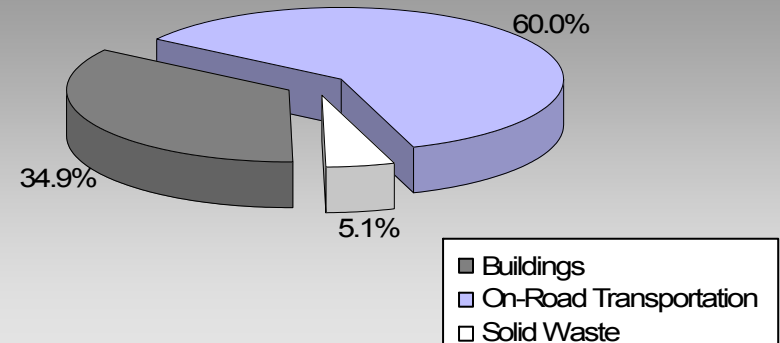
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

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

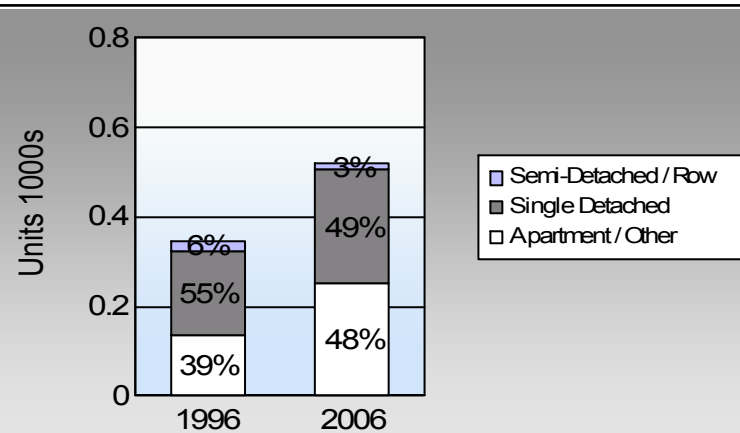
**Taylor District Municipality
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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

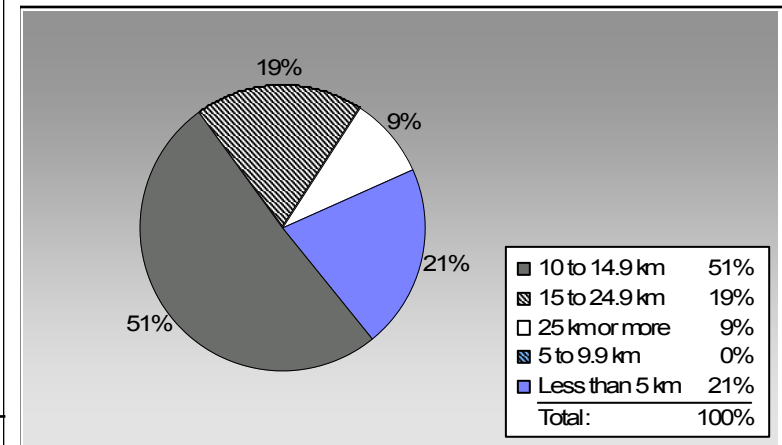
	1996	2006
	78.3%	87.1%
	7.2%	5.8%
	0.0%	0.0%
	9.6%	5.8%
	0.0%	1.3%

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

Residential Density

Taylor District Municipality: 1.7 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	136	218,262	Litres	15,320	7,639	513
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	4,273	Litres	15,517	164	12
Small Passenger Cars						7,803	525
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	93	231,799	Litres	20,869	8,113	546
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	8,858	Litres	20,180	339	24
	Other Fuel	< 10	512	Litres		20	1
Large Passenger Cars						8,472	571
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	424	1,475,059	Litres	21,987	51,627	3,501
	Diesel Fuel	103	306,904	Litres	24,133	11,754	839
	Other Fuel	< 10	14,111	Litres	13,384	540	22
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						63,921	4,362
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	11	55,151	Litres	17,096	1,930	129
	Diesel Fuel	32	166,027	Litres	23,922	6,359	447
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,591	Litres		138	6
Commercial Vehicles						8,427	582
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	< 10	1,190	Litres		42	3
	Diesel Fuel	36	1,297,436	Litres	93,197	49,692	3,491
Tractor Trailer Trucks						49,734	3,494
Motorhomes	Gasoline	< 10	8,776	Litres	2,657	307	21
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,897	Litres	5,607	73	5
	Other Fuel	< 10	415	Litres		16	1
Motorhomes						396	27
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	4,642	Litres	6,252	162	11
Motorcycles, Mopeds						162	11
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	11,176	Litres		391	26
Bus						391	26

Taylor District Municipality

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	70,211	4,750
	Diesel:	68,381	4,818
	Other Fuel:	714	30
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	139,306	9,598

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>	
Residential	Electricity	585	5,960,229	Kilowatt Hours	21,457	147	
	Natural Gas	465	59,308	GigaJoules	59,308	3,024	
Residential					80,765	3,171	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	96	16,755,578	Kilowatt Hours	60,320	413	
	Natural Gas	44	26,661	GigaJoules	26,661	1,360	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					86,981	1,773	
					Electricity:	81,777	560
					Natural Gas:	85,969	4,384
					Propane:		
					Wood:		
					Heating Oil:		
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	167,746	4,944

Solid Waste	<u>Mass (t)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Community Solid Waste	307	244

Taylor District Municipality

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	1,785,395 L	68,381	4,818
Electricity	22,715,807 kWh	81,777	560
Gasoline	2,006,055 L	70,211	4,750
Natural Gas	85,969 GJ	85,969	4,384
Other Fuel	18,629 L	714	30
Solid Waste	307 T	0	244
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:		307,052 GJ	14,786 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Electricity	3	withheld	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	190	36	335	78	255	49
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Row House	20	4	10	2	15	3
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	5	1	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	60	11	50	12	80	15
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	75	14	30	7	170	33

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	325	78	505	85	675	87
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	30	7	30	5	45	6
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	40	10	50	8	45	6
Bicycle	0	0	10	2	10	1
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	20	5	0	0	0	0

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	1,480.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	854.5
Residential Density (people per net ha)	1.7

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	115	21
5 to 9.9 km	0	0
10 to 14.9 km	280	51
15 to 24.9 km	105	19
25 km or more	50	9

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	1.0	0.1
Agricultural Land Reserve	766.6	43.5
Other land use	993.1	56.4
Total Land Area	1,760.7	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.

+++++

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.