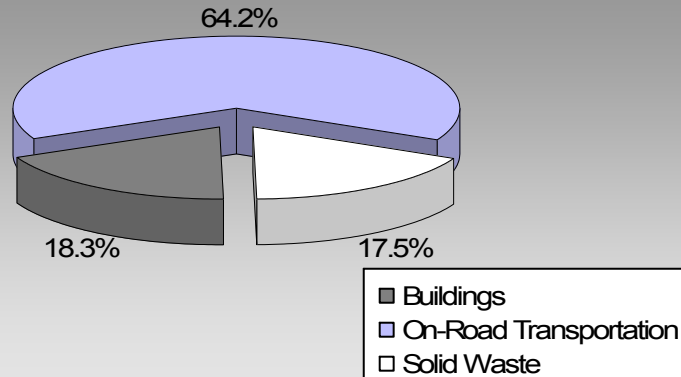


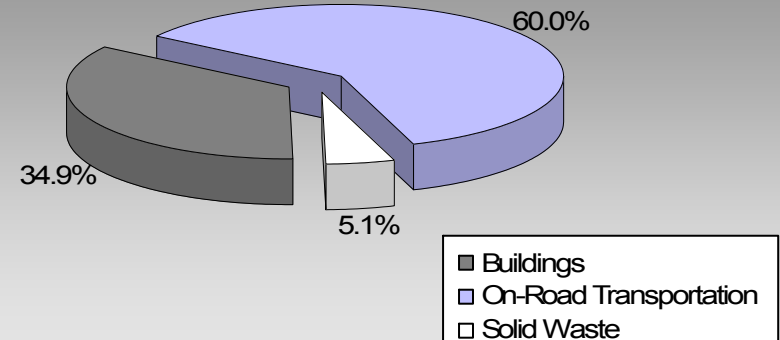
*BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities*

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

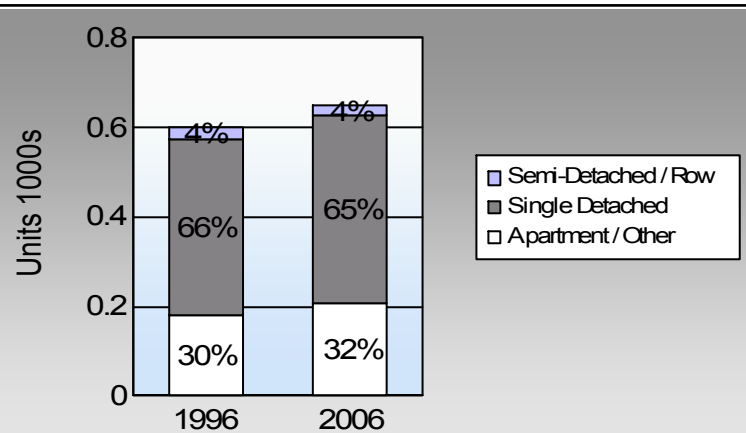
**Ucluelet District Municipality  
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**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
	69.8%	64.7%
	6.2%	8.2%
	0.0%	0.0%
	20.4%	22.9%
	2.5%	1.8%

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

### Residential Density

Ucluelet District Municipality: 2.4 people per net ha  
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

<b>On Road Transportation</b>		<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	251	335,732	Litres	13,298	11,751	798
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	9,296	Litres	13,556	356	25
<b>Small Passenger Cars</b>						<b>12,107</b>	<b>823</b>
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	121	255,292	Litres	17,893	8,935	604
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	5,282	Litres	17,317	202	14
	Other Fuel	< 10	3,976	Litres	15,137	152	6
<b>Large Passenger Cars</b>						<b>9,289</b>	<b>624</b>
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	464	1,440,134	Litres	20,238	50,405	3,439
	Diesel Fuel	40	101,826	Litres	20,301	3,900	278
	Other Fuel	< 10	14,519	Litres	13,203	556	22
<b>Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs</b>						<b>54,861</b>	<b>3,739</b>
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	< 10	18,357	Litres	15,160	642	43
	Diesel Fuel	12	51,964	Litres	20,820	1,990	140
	Other Fuel	< 10	5,746	Litres	11,356	220	9
<b>Commercial Vehicles</b>						<b>2,852</b>	<b>192</b>
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	17	548,800	Litres	82,414	21,019	1,477
<b>Tractor Trailer Trucks</b>						<b>21,019</b>	<b>1,477</b>
Motorhomes	Gasoline	14	9,898	Litres	2,286	346	23
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	112	Litres		4	-
	Other Fuel	< 10	415	Litres		16	1
<b>Motorhomes</b>						<b>366</b>	<b>24</b>
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	< 10	4,581	Litres	6,185	160	11
<b>Motorcycles, Mopeds</b>						<b>160</b>	<b>11</b>
Bus	Gasoline	< 10	29,806	Litres	20,846	1,043	70
	Diesel Fuel	< 10	1,528	Litres		59	4
<b>Bus</b>						<b>1,102</b>	<b>74</b>

# Ucluelet District Municipality

## Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	73,282	4,988
	Diesel:	27,530	1,938
	Other Fuel:	944	38
<b>On Road Transportation Totals</b>	<b>All Fuels:</b>	<b>101,756</b>	<b>6,964</b>

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>	
Residential	Electricity	972	13,843,206	Kilowatt Hours	49,836	341	
	Heating Oil		15,503	GigaJoules	15,503	1,093	
	Propane		2,674	GigaJoules	2,674	163	
	Wood		18,901	GigaJoules	18,901	7	
<b>Residential</b>					<b>86,914</b>	<b>1,604</b>	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	274	15,484,488	Kilowatt Hours	55,744	382	
<b>Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial</b>					<b>55,744</b>	<b>382</b>	
					Electricity:	105,580	723
					Natural Gas:		
					Propane:	2,674	163
					Wood:	18,901	7
					Heating Oil:	15,503	1,093
<b>Buildings Totals</b>	<b>Buildings:</b>				<b>142,658</b>	<b>1,986</b>	

Solid Waste	<u>Mass (t)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Community Solid Waste	2,166	1,893

# Ucluelet District Municipality

## Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION		ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	718,808	L	27,530	1,938
Electricity	29,327,694	kWh	105,580	723
Gasoline	2,093,800	L	73,282	4,988
Heating Oil	15,503	GJ	15,503	1,093
Other Fuel	24,656	L	944	38
Propane	2,674	GJ	2,674	163
Solid Waste	2,166	T	0	1,893
Wood	18,901	GJ	18,901	7
<b>Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:</b>			<b>244,414 GJ</b>	<b>10,843 tonnes</b>

### Memo Items

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

## 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](mailto: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	395	40	380	59	420	65
Semi-Detached House	25	3	30	5	20	3
Row House	0	0	5	1	5	1
Apartment, Duplex	35	4	20	3	20	3
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	75	8	100	16	90	14
Other Single Attached House	0	0	10	2	10	2
Movable Dwelling	70	7	95	15	85	13

### 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	565	70	475	63	550	65
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	50	6	60	8	70	8
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	165	20	175	23	195	23
Bicycle	20	2	10	1	15	2
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	10	1	30	4	20	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	1,591.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	656.4
Residential Density (people per net ha)	2.4

### 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	0.0	0.0
Local Parks	15.0	2.2
Agricultural Land Reserve	0.0	0.0
Other land use	665.8	97.8
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>680.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 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](mailto:CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca) (see survey on CEEI website).

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### 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

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### Buildings

Residential; Public Building Energy Intensity	Average energy use per person per square metre of floor space
Floor Space	Average residential dwelling unit size

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### Solid Waste (and Water)

Waste Diversion	Tonnes of waste diverted
Avoided Waste Emissions	Tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e of avoided future emissions due to reduced waste since 2007
Water Use	Per capita residential water use

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### Land-Use Change

Impervious Surface Cover	% change in impervious surface cover
Tree Canopy Cover	% change in tree canopy cover

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### 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)

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# 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](mailto: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.