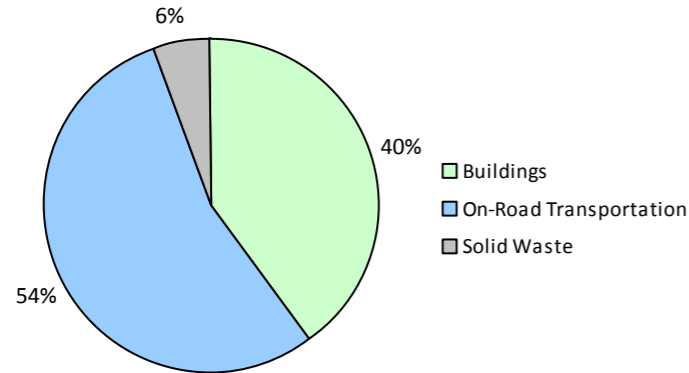


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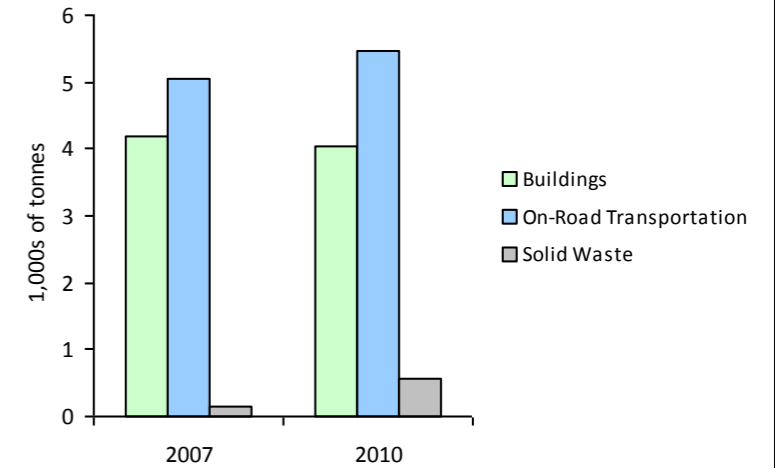
**2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)**



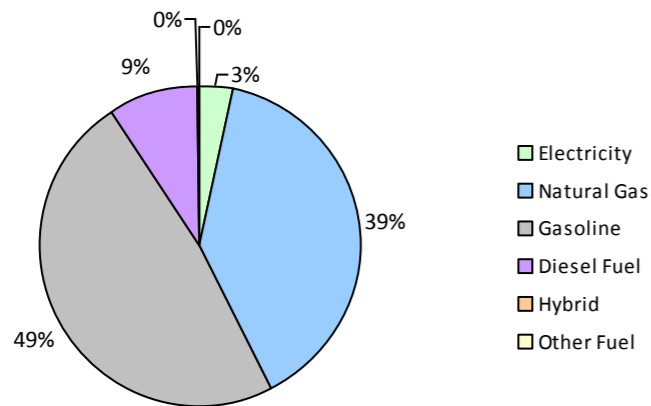
**2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)**



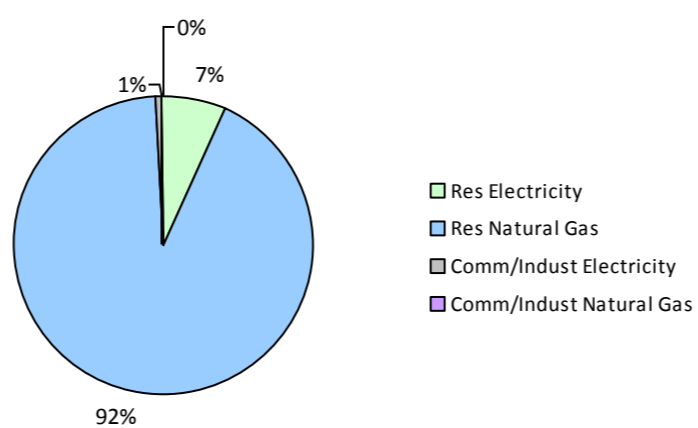
**GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community**



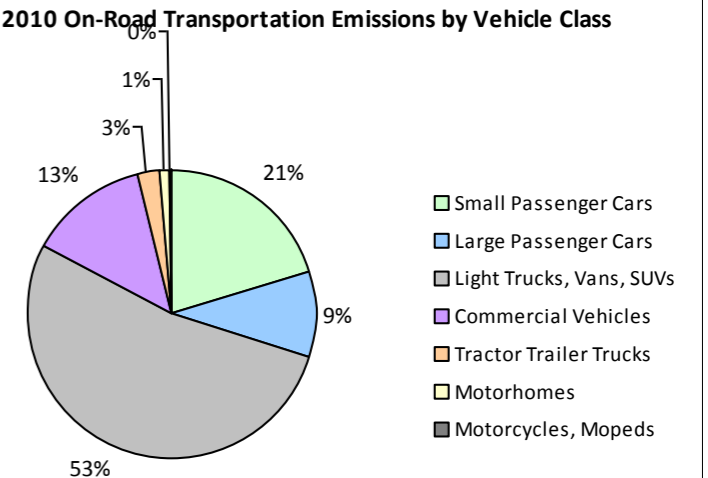
**2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type**



**2010 Building Emissions by Subsector**



**2010 On-Road Transportation Emissions by Vehicle Class**



## Anmore Village 2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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### Core Items

On-Road Transportation		2007					2010				
		Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	344	471,559 L	14,400	16,505	1,113	362	485,046 L	14,100	16,977	1,085
	Diesel Fuel	14	16,367 L	16,900	626	44	13	15,547 L	17,500	596	40
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid			13,800	58	4			14,400	120	8
	Gasoline	145	220,183 L	13,400	7,707	518	147	220,013 L	13,200	7,701	492
	Diesel Fuel			22,000	144	9			11,600	164	11
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid			21,000	113	9			18,000	366	22
	Gasoline	489	1,064,350 L	15,700	37,253	2,531	575	1,207,980 L	15,300	42,280	2,731
	Diesel Fuel	14	36,497 L	15,900	1,399	100	15	43,475 L	20,500	1,665	116
	Other Fuel			10,600	47	4			7,700	32	2
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	30	80,385 L	16,200	2,814	189	37	99,014 L	16,000	3,466	222
	Diesel Fuel	39	141,849 L	18,800	5,434	382	52	191,669 L	19,300	7,341	501
	Other Fuel			4,900	23	2			8,400	38	3
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel			22,600	1,059	74			26,800	2,073	141
Motorhomes	Gasoline			16,300	475	32			18,100	531	34
	Diesel Fuel			17,400	411	30			21,000	350	24
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	26	6,645 L	5,700	233	16	31	9,065 L	6,600	316	20
<b>Totals</b>		<b>1,101</b>	<b>2,037,835 L</b>	<b>14,896</b>	<b>74,301</b>	<b>5,057</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>2,037,835 L</b>	<b>14,754</b>	<b>84,016</b>	<b>5,452</b>

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Natural Gas	544	78,015 GJ	78,015	3,913	582	74,191 GJ	74,191	3,721
	Electricity	589	10,056,529 kWh	36,203	251	634	11,440,911 kWh	41,187	286
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Natural Gas	7		0	0	7		0	0
	Electricity	46	800,486 kWh	2,882	20	55	941,396 kWh	3,389	24
<b>Totals</b>		<b>1,186</b>		<b>117,100</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>1,278</b>		<b>118,767</b>	<b>4,031</b>

## Anmore Village 2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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Solid Waste	2007				2010			
	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste      Solid Waste	0	969 t	N/A	147	0	1,182 t	N/A	560
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>147</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>560</b>

### Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 2,030)			2010 (Population: 2,203)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	171	13	0 L	486	30
Gasoline	1,843,122 L	64,987	4,399	2,021,118 L	71,271	4,584
Diesel Fuel	194,713 L	9,073	639	250,691 L	12,189	833
Other Fuel	0 L	70	6	0 L	70	5
Natural Gas	78,015 GJ	78,015	3,913	74,191 GJ	74,191	3,721
Electricity	10,857,015 kWh	39,085	271	12,382,307 kWh	44,576	310
Solid Waste	969 t	0	147	1,182 t	0	560
<b>Grand Totals</b>		<b>191,401</b>	<b>9,388</b>		<b>202,783</b>	<b>10,043</b>

### Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

### Supporting Indicators

No new supporting indicator data have been provided in the 2010 reports. Work is currently underway to produce a complete second round of data for the indicators below in the 2012 reports (available in 2014). In the interim, we are including the same supporting indicator data that was provided in the 2007 reports. Feedback is requested on all supporting indicators; please contact us directly at

#### 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	39	290	67	355	66
Semi-Detached House	0	0	5	1	40	7
Row House	0	0	5	1	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	25	5	45	10	55	10
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	5	1
Movable Dwelling	80	16	85	20	85	16

#### 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	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	450	92	540	89	760	84
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	10	2	50	8	40	4
Public Transit	20	4	10	2	95	10
Walked	10	2	10	2	15	2
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### Parks and Protected Greenspace

Parks and protected greenspaces are important for the protection and enhancement of community carbon sinks.

	2009	
	Units	%
National Parks	0	0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	1,252	43
Local Parks	136	5
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	1,532	52
Total Parks and Protected Area	1,387	48
Total Land Area	2,919	100

\* Total is net of Indian Reserves  
\*\* Quantity of parkland may be underestimated

#### Residential Density

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	
	Units	%
National Parks	0	0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	1,252	43
Local Parks	136	5
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	1,532	52
Total Parks and Protected Area	1,387	48
Total Land Area	2,919	100

\* Net of Crown land, parks, Indian Reserves, water features, airports, ALR, waste disposal site

#### 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	
	Units	%
Less than 5 km	110	14
5 to 9.9 km	175	22
25 km or more	45	6
15 to 24.9 km	265	33
10 to 14.9 km	205	26

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**Supporting Indicators Under Consideration**

Work is currently underway to produce a complete second round of supporting indicators for the 2012 reports (available in 2014). These reports will new data for the five supporting indicators included in the 2007 and 2010 Reports:

- **Housing Type:** Private dwellings by structural type
- **Commute to Work:** Employed labour force - by mode of commute
- **Commute Distance**
- **Residential Density**
- **Parks and Protected Greenspace**

And in addition, the 2012 reports we are working to be able to include:

- **Proximity to Transit**
- **Building Energy Intensity**
- **Building Floor Space**
- **Waste Diversion**

We are continuing to work towards reporting on even more supporting indicators in the future including:

- **Proximity to Services** (e.g. destinations such as grocery store, school, other retail etc.)
- **Transit Ridership**
- **Water Use**
- **Impervious Surface Cover:** % change in impervious surface cover
- **Tree Canopy Cover:** % change in tree canopy cover
- **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)

Please give us feedback by contacting us directly at [CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca](mailto:CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca)

Many local governments have been undertaking a significant amount of climate action in both the corporate and community-wide spheres, as demonstrated in both the public reports from the Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) <http://www.cscd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/greencommunities/carip.htm>, and on the <http://toolkit.bc.ca> website. These two resources may be helpful to those who are interested in learning from other BC local governments. The toolkit also contains additional information and resources including decision-support/planning frameworks and tools for undertaking actions to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption.

## **This is your local government's 2010 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 as well as supporting indicators 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, fulfill Milestone One requirements for those local government members of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM's) Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) program, as well as supporting local government efforts to monitor progress towards Regional Growth Strategy objectives.

### **A first in North America!**

CEEI is a first in North America and a first step for BC communities. The 2010 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 from large industrial buildings, including updated land-use change and new agricultural sectors as 'memo items'. 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 2010 CEEI Reports, User Guide, Technical Methods and Guidance Document, and additional information on the Supporting 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, please take the time to 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,