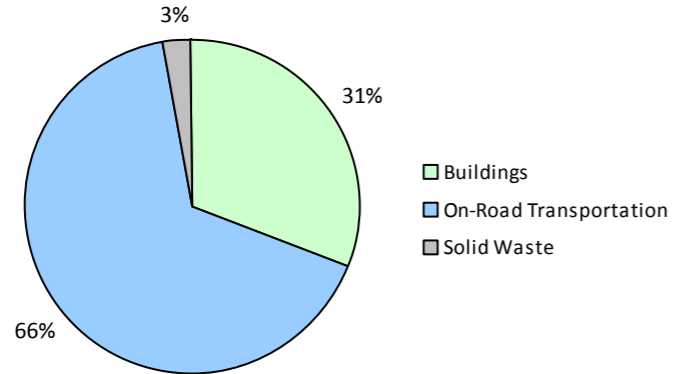
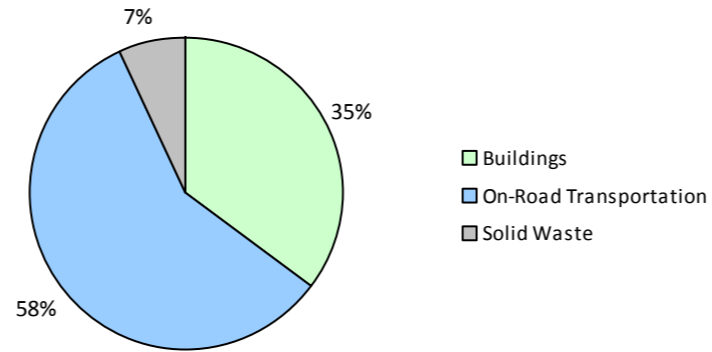


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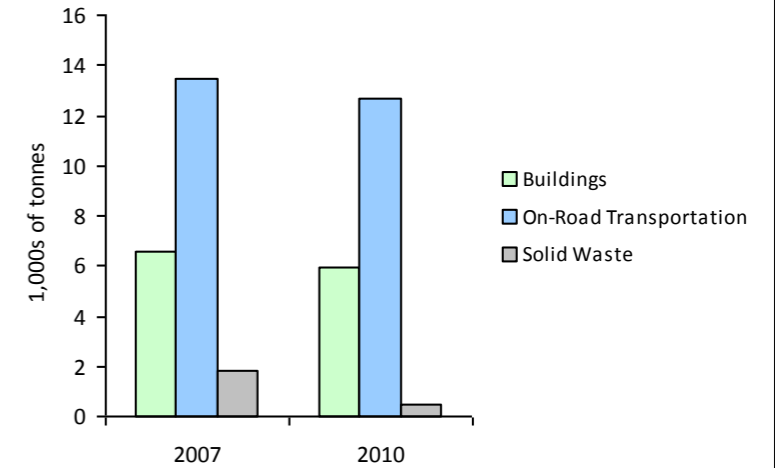
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)



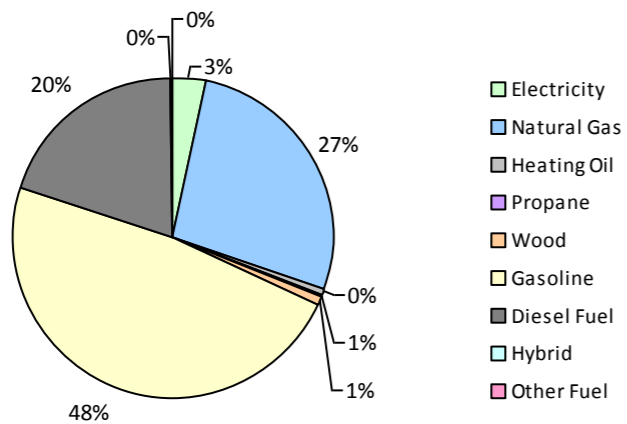
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)



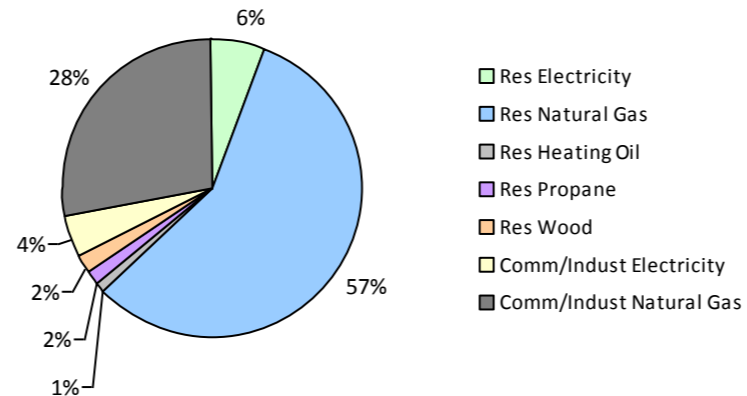
GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community



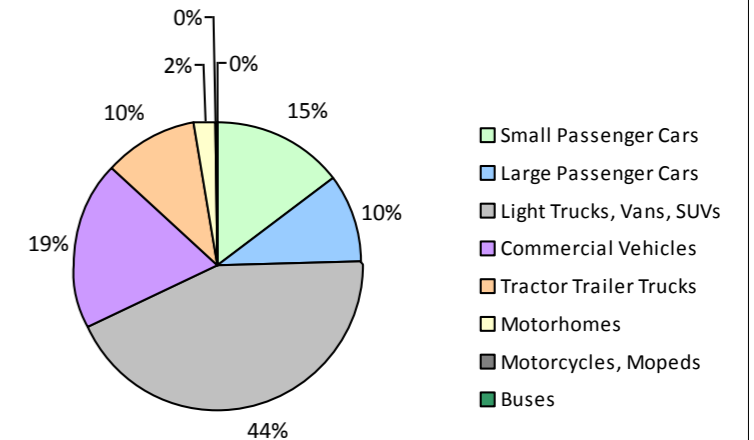
2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type



2010 Building Emissions by Subsector



2010 On-Road Transportation Emissions by Vehicle Class



Enderby City 2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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Core Items

On-Road Transportation		2007					2010				
		Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Hybrid							13,700	27	0	
	Gasoline	564	823,295 L	15,400	28,814	1,955	556	809,264 L	15,400	28,324	1,814
	Diesel Fuel	14	23,082 L	24,000	885	64	17	26,187 L	22,300	1,003	70
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid			16,200	26	0		18,900	149	10	
	Gasoline	348	589,119 L	14,800	20,620	1,402	322	546,335 L	14,900	19,121	1,228
	Diesel Fuel			17,100	426	30		13,100	147	10	
	Other Fuel			10,900	75	6		13,400	49	4	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid							16,300	54	3	
	Gasoline	839	2,142,598 L	17,600	74,991	5,129	895	2,266,379 L	17,500	79,323	5,141
	Diesel Fuel	51	126,683 L	14,000	4,852	345	45	118,118 L	15,200	4,524	312
	Other Fuel			12,700	387	24		10,100	124	7	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	79	230,447 L	17,200	8,065	541	92	276,807 L	17,700	9,689	619
	Diesel Fuel	125	521,829 L	23,100	19,987	1,403	152	701,057 L	25,900	26,851	1,831
	Other Fuel			9,100	43	3					
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel	47	831,478 L	41,300	31,846	2,238	42	508,188 L	28,400	19,464	1,327
Motorhomes	Gasoline	28	80,297 L	19,600	2,811	188	28	80,196 L	19,500	2,808	178
	Diesel Fuel	13	48,494 L	20,300	1,857	130	12	44,903 L	19,700	1,720	118
	Other Fuel							15,600	120	6	
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	33	6,396 L	4,200	224	14	38	9,658 L	5,600	338	21
Buses	Diesel Fuel			15,100	145	12		19,000	167	12	
Totals		2,141	5,423,718 L	17,184	196,054	13,484	2,199	5,423,718 L	17,207	194,002	12,711

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Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	6,697 GJ	6,697	136	N/A	6,446 GJ	6,446	131
	Heating Oil	N/A	905 GJ	905	64	N/A	871 GJ	871	60
	Propane	N/A	1,594 GJ	1,594	97	N/A	1,535 GJ	1,535	94
	Natural Gas	1,022	73,491 GJ	73,491	3,686	1,021	66,928 GJ	66,928	3,357
	Electricity	1,474	15,042,470 kWh	54,153	376	1,493	14,738,192 kWh	53,057	368
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Natural Gas	154	38,620 GJ	38,620	1,937	144	33,767 GJ	33,767	1,694
	Electricity	256	10,985,529 kWh	39,548	275	272	10,363,695 kWh	37,309	259
Totals		2,906		215,008	6,571	2,930		199,913	5,963

Solid Waste		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste	Solid Waste	0	2,004 t	N/A	1,799	0	466 t	N/A	513
Totals		0			1,799	0			513

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 2,869)			2010 (Population: 2,924)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	26	0	0 L	230	13
Gasoline	3,872,152 L	135,525	9,229	3,988,639 L	139,603	9,001
Diesel Fuel	1,551,566 L	59,998	4,222	1,398,453 L	53,876	3,680
Other Fuel	0 L	505	33	0 L	293	17
Wood	6,697 GJ	6,697	136	6,446 GJ	6,446	131
Heating Oil	905 GJ	905	64	871 GJ	871	60
Propane	1,594 GJ	1,594	97	1,535 GJ	1,535	94
Natural Gas	112,111 GJ	112,111	5,623	100,695 GJ	100,695	5,051
Electricity	26,027,999 kWh	93,701	651	25,101,887 kWh	90,366	627
Solid Waste	2,004 t	0	1,799	466 t	0	513
Grand Totals		411,062	21,854		393,915	19,187

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	770	40	830	69	790	61
Semi-Detached House	80	4	65	5	95	7
Row House	70	4	100	8	115	9
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	20	2	20	2
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	5	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	215	11	180	15	195	15
Other Single Attached House	0	0	10	1	10	1
Movable Dwelling	30	2	0	0	60	5

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	610	75	635	77	835	78
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	95	12	55	7	115	11
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	70	9	105	13	120	11
Bicycle	35	4	25	3	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	0	0
Local Parks	8	2
Agricultural Land Reserve	64	15
Other land use	347	83
Total Parks and Protected Area	8	2
Total Land Area	419	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	0	0
Local Parks	8	2
Agricultural Land Reserve	64	15
Other land use	347	83
Total Parks and Protected Area	8	2
Total Land Area	419	100

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

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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

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

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,