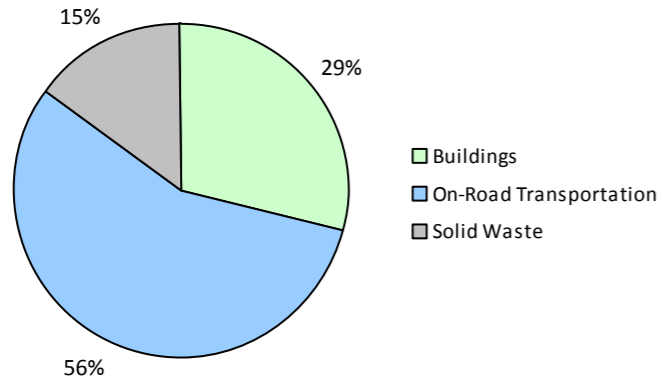
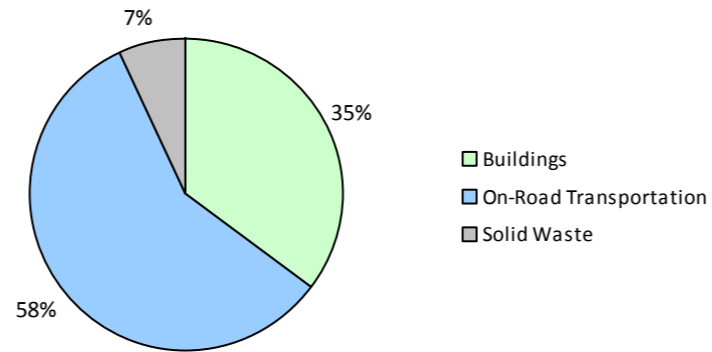


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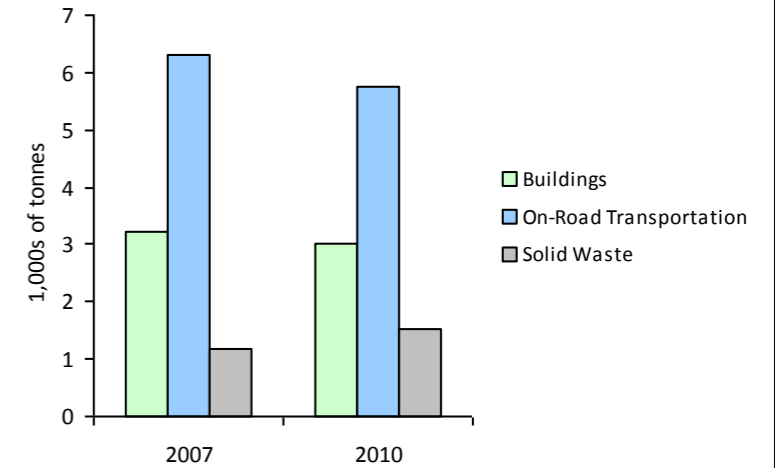
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)



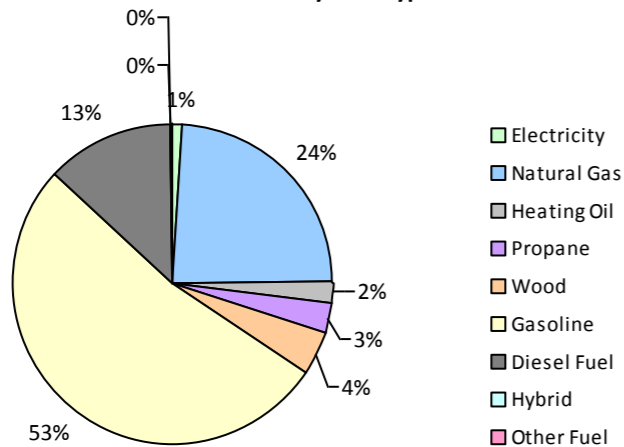
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)



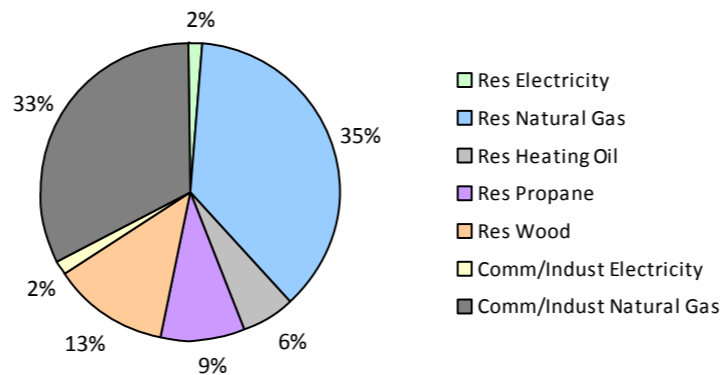
GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community



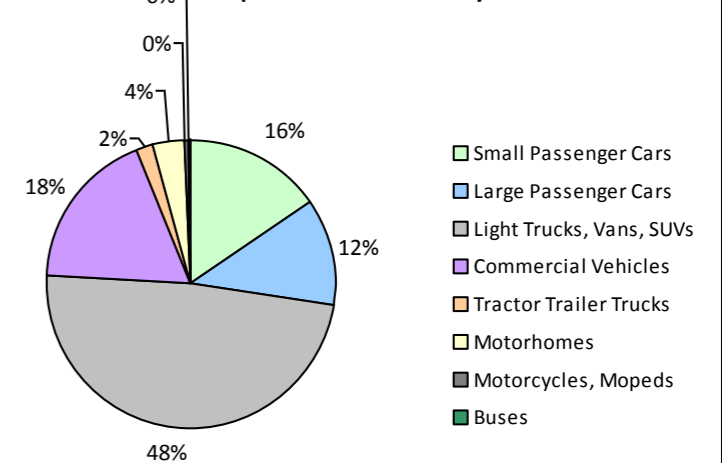
2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type



2010 Building Emissions by Subsector



2010 On-Road Transportation Emissions by Vehicle Class



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	242	363,305 L	15,900	12,715	852	293	389,751 L	14,100	13,642	874	
	Diesel Fuel			20,200		413		29		18,300	281	19
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid	162		18,000	53	3	186		20,600	165	10	
	Gasoline		300,859 L	16,700	10,529	707		294,099 L	13,800	10,294	663	
	Diesel Fuel			19,700		273		20		16,900	236	16
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	404	1,124,668 L	19,800	39,364	2,669	501	1,154,763 L	16,300	40,417	2,624	
	Diesel Fuel		97,873 L	14,400	3,748	266		18	49,816 L	16,300	1,909	131
	Other Fuel			12,000		260		15		9,500	163	11
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	34	111,715 L	19,400	3,911	263	54	151,487 L	16,900	5,302	339	
	Diesel Fuel		257,172 L	22,000	9,849	691		68	268,052 L	22,000	10,266	699
	Other Fuel			13,700		132		8		10,200	146	9
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	11		10,800	100	7						
	Diesel Fuel		177,700 L	39,000	6,806	477			16,400	1,484	101	
Motorhomes	Gasoline	19	56,478 L	19,100	1,977	131	14	40,520 L	19,800	1,418	90	
	Diesel Fuel		54,956 L	17,700	2,104	148		13	47,332 L	19,800	1,813	124
	Other Fuel			15,300		27		1		12,300	48	3
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	14	3,537 L	5,800	124	9	20	5,019 L	5,900	176	12	
Buses	Gasoline			18,000	219	15			21,800	124	8	
	Diesel Fuel			22,300		169		12		18,500	140	9
Totals		1,005	2,548,263 L	18,255	92,773	6,323	1,167	2,548,263 L	15,612	88,024	5,742	

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	19,391 GJ	19,391	393	N/A	18,664 GJ	18,664	378
	Heating Oil	N/A	2,621 GJ	2,621	185	N/A	2,522 GJ	2,522	172
	Propane	N/A	4,621 GJ	4,621	282	N/A	4,448 GJ	4,448	271
	Natural Gas	394	23,335 GJ	23,335	1,170	407	21,890 GJ	21,890	1,098
	Electricity	844	8,022,079 kWh	28,879	48	802	8,356,715 kWh	30,084	50
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Natural Gas	81	22,148 GJ	22,148	1,111	77	19,837 GJ	19,837	995
	Electricity	160	7,550,505 kWh	27,182	45	156	7,830,957 kWh	28,191	47
Totals		1,479		128,177	3,234	1,442		125,636	3,011

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Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Solid Waste	2007				2010			
	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste Solid Waste	0	1,327 t	N/A	1,162	0	1,687 t	N/A	1,529
Totals	0			1,162	0			1,529

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 1,326)			2010 (Population: 1,517)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	53	3	0 L	165	10
Gasoline	1,960,562 L	68,939	4,653	2,035,639 L	71,373	4,610
Diesel Fuel	587,701 L	23,362	1,643	365,200 L	16,129	1,099
Other Fuel	0 L	419	24	0 L	357	23
Wood	19,391 GJ	19,391	393	18,664 GJ	18,664	378
Heating Oil	2,621 GJ	2,621	185	2,522 GJ	2,522	172
Propane	4,621 GJ	4,621	282	4,448 GJ	4,448	271
Natural Gas	45,483 GJ	45,483	2,281	41,727 GJ	41,727	2,093
Electricity	15,572,584 kWh	56,061	93	16,187,672 kWh	58,275	97
Solid Waste	1,327 t	0	1,162	1,687 t	0	1,529
Grand Totals		220,950	10,719		213,660	10,282

Keremeos Village

2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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	425	44	485	83	480	78
Semi-Detached House	30	3	25	4	20	3
Row House	55	6	25	4	30	5
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	5	1	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	15	2	45	8	35	6
Other Single Attached House	10	1	0	0	15	2
Movable Dwelling	15	2	0	0	35	6

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	290	78	200	80	225	66
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	25	7	10	4	15	4
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	35	9	40	16	80	24
Bicycle	10	3	0	0	20	6
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	10	3	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	4	2
Agricultural Land Reserve	54	25
Other land use	163	74
Total Parks and Protected Area	4	2
Total Land Area	221	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	4	2
Agricultural Land Reserve	54	25
Other land use	163	74
Total Parks and Protected Area	4	2
Total Land Area	221	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,