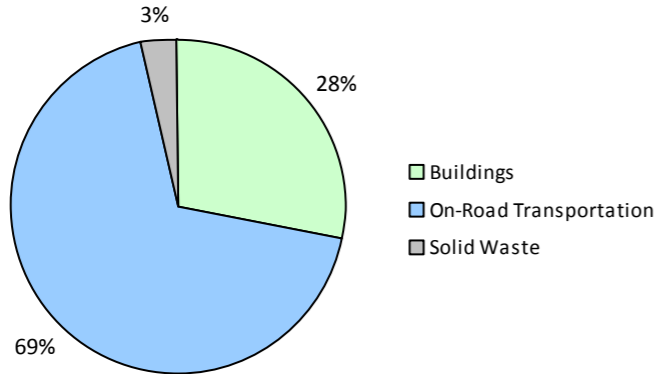
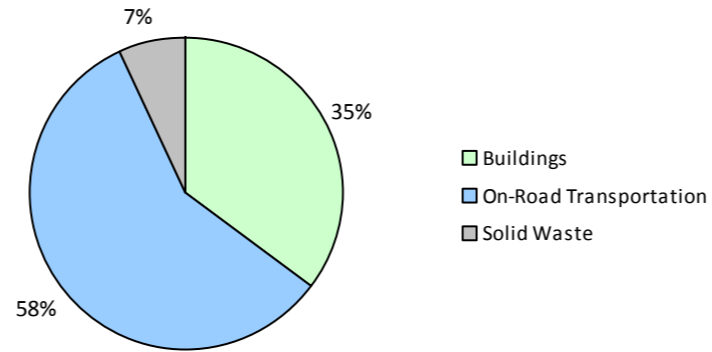


Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

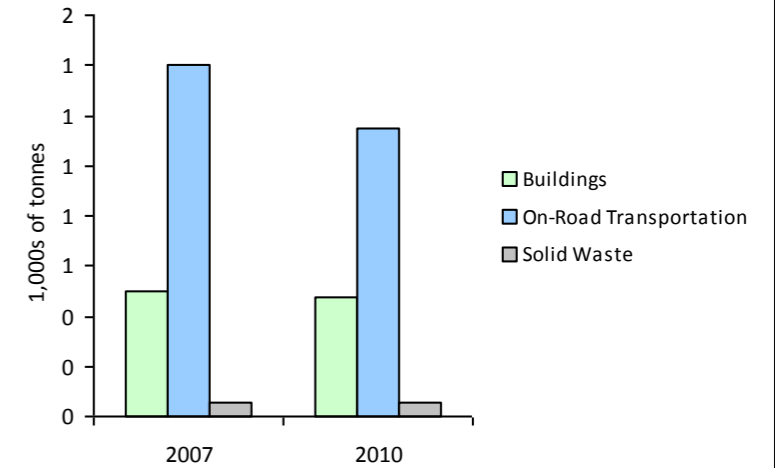
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)



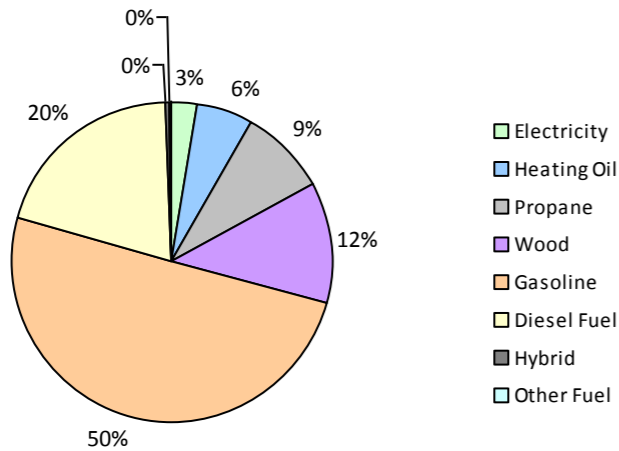
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)



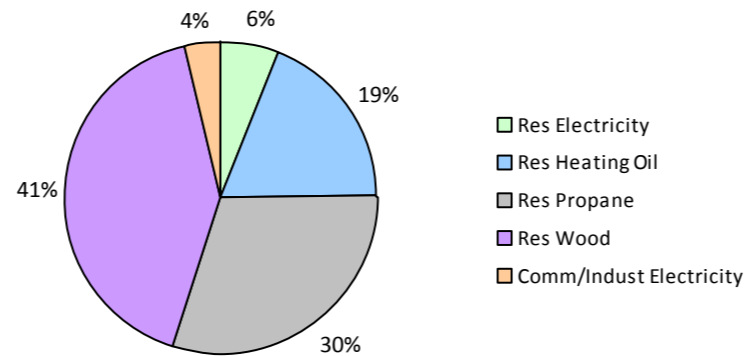
GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community



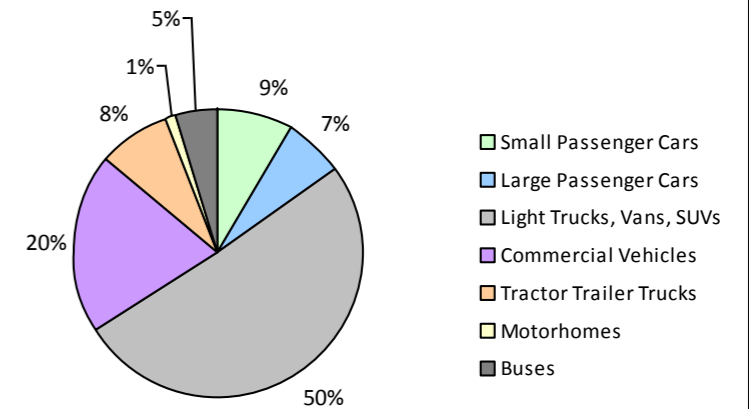
2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type



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	38	61,825 L	17,200	2,164	144	30	40,656 L	14,200	1,423	91	
	Diesel Fuel			23,500		125		8		21,400	107	8
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid	25	51,919 L	18,500	1,817	123	20	33,005 L	18,500	40	4	
	Gasoline			10,600	42	2			14,600	1,155	74	
	Diesel Fuel											
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid	94	284,324 L	20,000	55	4	98	245,343 L	17,200	8,587	553	
	Gasoline			20,800	9,952	674			15,200	302	21	
	Diesel Fuel			13,500	474	33			14,500	64	5	
	Other Fuel			11,300	98	7						
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline			19,100	792	54	10	30,968 L	18,500	1,084	69	
	Diesel Fuel			25,700	1,453	102			13	63,236 L	2,422	165
	Other Fuel			17,300	79	4						
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel			49,600	2,497	176		21,200	1,331	91		
Motorhomes	Gasoline			18,600	90	6		22,900	227	14		
	Diesel Fuel			23,600	162	12						
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline			7,600	25	2						
Buses	Gasoline			15,400	349	24		18,500	210	14		
	Diesel Fuel			19,600	401	28		26,200	577	40		
Totals		157	398,068 L	19,562	20,575	1,403	171	398,068 L	17,175	17,529	1,149	

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	10,150 GJ	10,150	206	N/A	9,769 GJ	9,769	198
	Heating Oil	N/A	1,370 GJ	1,370	97	N/A	1,319 GJ	1,319	90
	Propane	N/A	2,413 GJ	2,413	147	N/A	2,323 GJ	2,323	142
	Electricity	84	1,282,882 kWh	4,618	32	84	1,153,344 kWh	4,152	29
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	22	698,138 kWh	2,513	17	24	660,637 kWh	2,378	17
Totals		106		21,064	499	108		19,941	476

Lytton Village 2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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	246 t	N/A	52	0	188 t	N/A	55
Totals	0			52	0			55

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 231)			2010 (Population: 226)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	55	4	0 L	40	4
Gasoline	398,068 L	15,189	1,027	349,972 L	12,686	815
Diesel Fuel	0 L	5,154	361	63,236 L	4,739	325
Other Fuel	0 L	177	11	0 L	64	5
Wood	10,150 GJ	10,150	206	9,769 GJ	9,769	198
Heating Oil	1,370 GJ	1,370	97	1,319 GJ	1,319	90
Propane	2,413 GJ	2,413	147	2,323 GJ	2,323	142
Electricity	1,981,020 kWh	7,131	49	1,813,981 kWh	6,530	46
Solid Waste	246 t	0	52	188 t	0	55
Grand Totals		41,639	1,954		37,470	1,680

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	110	44	100	77	90	82
Semi-Detached House	10	4	5	4	5	5
Row House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	10	4	10	8	10	9
Other Single Attached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	10	4	15	12	5	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	75	50	80	57	85	55
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	15	10	0	0	15	10
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	60	40	60	43	55	35
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	0	0
Local Parks	0	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	665	100
Total Parks and Protected Area	0	0
Total Land Area	665	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	0	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	665	100
Total Parks and Protected Area	0	0
Total Land Area	665	100

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

Lytton Village
2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory
Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

This page
intentionally left
blank

Lytton Village
2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory
Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

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,