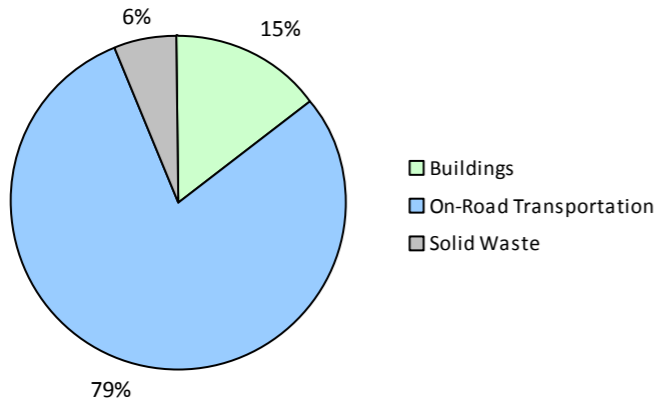


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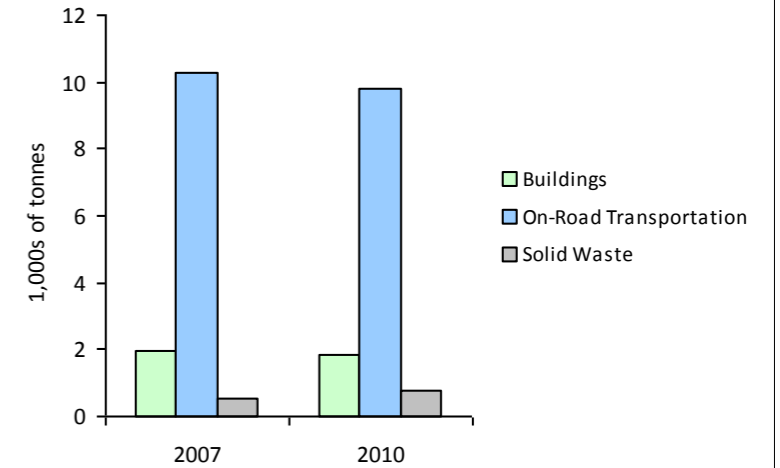
**2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)**



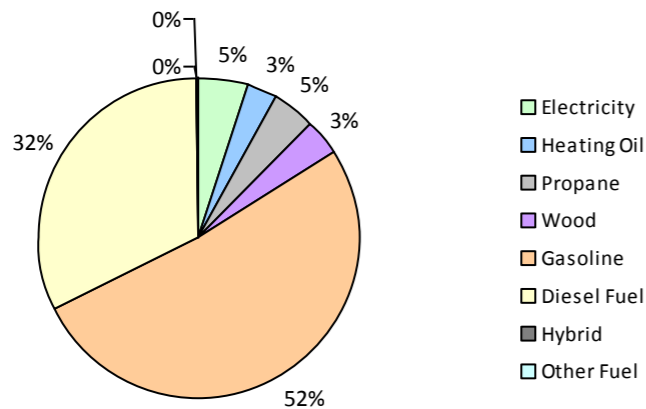
**2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)**



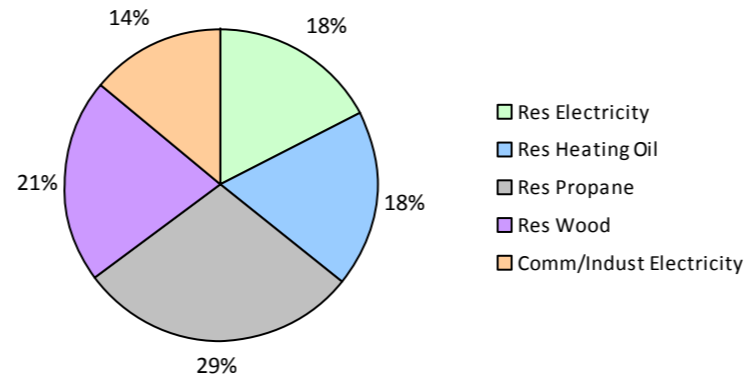
**GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community**



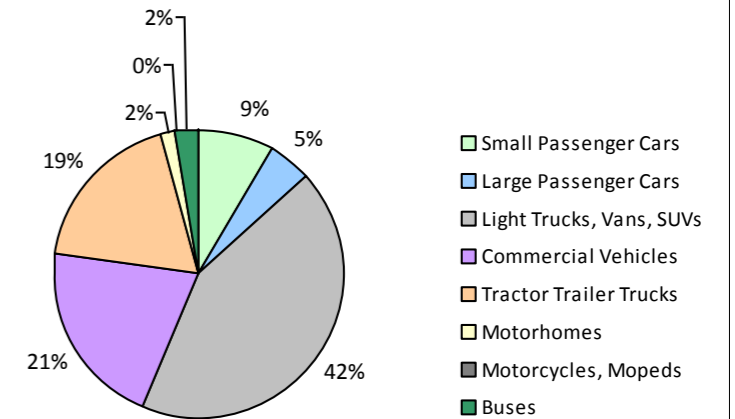
**2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type**



**2010 Building Emissions by Subsector**



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



## Nakusp Village 2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

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

### 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	Gasoline	237	380,501 L	17,300	13,317	895	244	369,899 L	16,200	12,947	825		
	Diesel Fuel			28,100	367	27			22,400	177	12		
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid	110	192,564 L	15,000	27	1	124	210,482 L	16,100	32	3		
	Gasoline			15,700	6,740	454			15,100	7,366	470		
	Diesel Fuel			12,100	92	7			11,400	88	6		
	Other Fuel			8,800	31	0			10,000	30	1		
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid	614	1,645,732 L				700	1,778,834 L	19,800	68	4		
	Gasoline			18,400	57,600	3,913			17,500	62,260	4,020		
	Diesel Fuel			11,800	3,249	231			28	61,892 L	13,000	2,370	164
	Other Fuel			10,300	223	14			8,500	149	9		
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	73	239,081 L	19,200	8,368	562	86	256,596 L	17,500	8,981	573		
	Diesel Fuel	137	523,359 L	21,700	20,045	1,408	137	562,700 L	23,200	21,551	1,468		
	Other Fuel			13,400	129	7		14,600	141	10			
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	32	905,092 L	12,100	324	22	31	700,920 L	13,100	112	6		
	Diesel Fuel			63,200	34,664	2,435			50,800	26,846	1,830		
Motorhomes	Gasoline	12	33,227 L	19,200	1,163	78	16	44,611 L	19,300	1,561	98		
	Diesel Fuel			17,300	533	37			16,800	878	60		
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	17	4,162 L	5,400	145	10	29	8,128 L	6,100	285	19		
Buses	Diesel Fuel	10	64,601 L	23,200	2,475	174	13	91,544 L	26,700	3,505	239		
<b>Totals</b>		<b>1,283</b>	<b>4,073,146 L</b>	<b>19,142</b>	<b>149,492</b>	<b>10,275</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>4,073,146 L</b>	<b>18,132</b>	<b>149,347</b>	<b>9,817</b>		

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	20,292 GJ	20,292	411	N/A	19,532 GJ	19,532	396
	Heating Oil	N/A	5,220 GJ	5,220	368	N/A	5,024 GJ	5,024	344
	Propane	N/A	9,184 GJ	9,184	560	N/A	8,840 GJ	8,840	539
	Electricity	856	13,132,679 kWh	47,278	328	868	13,069,325 kWh	47,050	327
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	227	10,864,911 kWh	39,114	272	231	10,427,654 kWh	37,540	261
<b>Totals</b>		<b>1,083</b>		<b>121,088</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>1,099</b>		<b>117,986</b>	<b>1,867</b>

## Nakusp 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)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste      Solid Waste	0	770 t	N/A	513	0	1,009 t	N/A	753
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>513</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>753</b>

### Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 1,512)			2010 (Population: 1,536)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	27	1	0 L	100	7
Gasoline	2,495,267 L	87,657	5,934	2,668,550 L	93,512	6,011
Diesel Fuel	1,577,879 L	61,425	4,319	1,417,056 L	55,415	3,779
Other Fuel	0 L	383	21	0 L	320	20
Wood	20,292 GJ	20,292	411	19,532 GJ	19,532	396
Heating Oil	5,220 GJ	5,220	368	5,024 GJ	5,024	344
Propane	9,184 GJ	9,184	560	8,840 GJ	8,840	539
Electricity	23,997,590 kWh	86,392	600	23,496,979 kWh	84,590	588
Solid Waste	770 t	0	513	1,009 t	0	753
<b>Grand Totals</b>		<b>270,580</b>	<b>12,727</b>		<b>267,333</b>	<b>12,437</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	625	46	575	80	580	85
Semi-Detached House	15	1	20	3	15	2
Row House	25	2	25	3	0	0
Apartment, Duplex	10	1	10	1	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	45	3	15	2	20	3
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	1	20	3
Movable Dwelling	0	0	70	10	45	7

#### 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	410	60	410	71	445	70
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	85	13	25	4	65	10
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	165	24	115	20	100	16
Bicycle	20	3	10	2	20	3
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	15	3	10	2

#### 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	16	2
Agricultural Land Reserve	140	13
Other land use	934	86
Total Parks and Protected Area	16	2
Total Land Area	1,090	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	16	2
Agricultural Land Reserve	140	13
Other land use	934	86
Total Parks and Protected Area	16	2
Total Land Area	1,090	100

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

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**2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory**  
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## Nakusp 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](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,