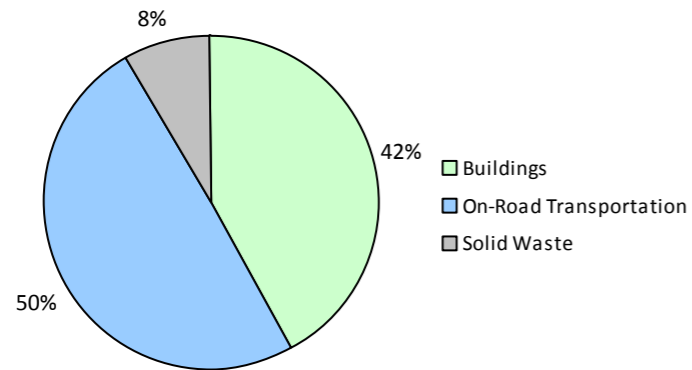


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2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)



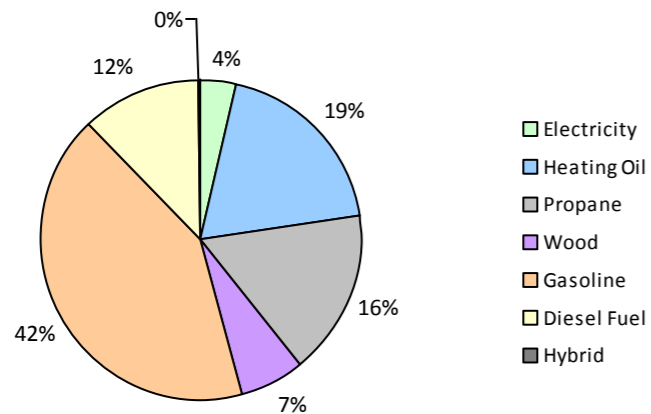
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)



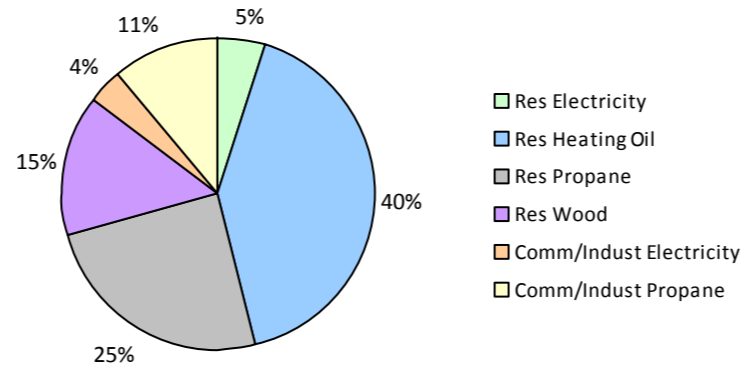
GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community



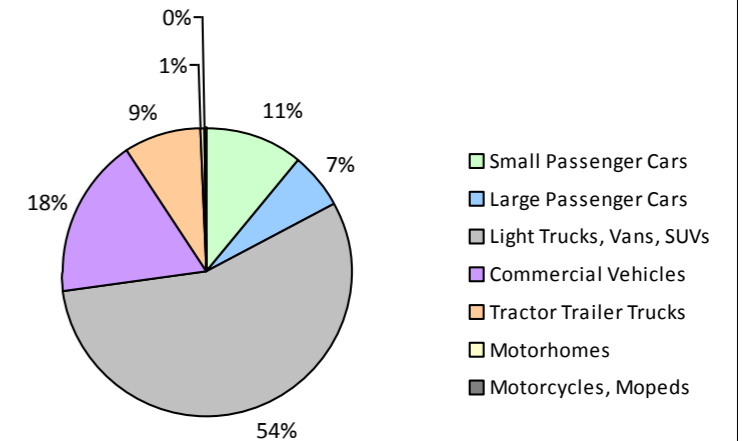
2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type



2010 Building Emissions by Subsector



2010 On-Road Transportation Emissions by Vehicle Class



Port Alice 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)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Avg VKT (km)	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	107	175,606 L	17,700	6,146	415	95	157,101 L	17,800	5,499	353
	Diesel Fuel			31,900	238	17					
Large Passenger Cars	Hybrid	52		26,100	39	4	46		22,200	32	4
	Gasoline		100,390 L	17,400	3,513	237		91,137 L	17,900	3,190	203
	Diesel Fuel								9,100	34	2
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Hybrid	225		18,900	21,695	1,478	256		41,600	156	9
	Gasoline		619,871 L	18,900	21,695	1,478		758,198 L	20,100	26,537	1,717
	Diesel Fuel		21,433 L	11,900	821	58		22,500	523	37	
	Other Fuel			4,500	20	2					
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	24	56,898 L	13,800	1,992	133	28	82,292 L	17,300	2,881	184
	Diesel Fuel	30	104,394 L	19,600	3,997	280	37	151,264 L	23,000	5,793	395
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel			17,300	994	69		29,000	4,005	273	
Motorhomes	Gasoline			15,300	154	10		17,500	254	16	
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline			5,400	69	5		7,300	78	6	
Totals		448	1,078,592 L	18,057	39,678	2,708	462	1,078,592 L	19,471	48,982	3,199

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	20,097 GJ	20,097	407	N/A	19,454 GJ	19,454	394
	Heating Oil	N/A	16,742 GJ	16,742	1,180	N/A	16,207 GJ	16,207	1,108
	Propane	249	13,490 GJ	13,490	823	235	10,893 GJ	10,893	664
	Electricity	573	5,652,611 kWh	20,349	141	568	5,416,404 kWh	19,499	135
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Propane	14	5,343 GJ	5,343	326	14	4,895 GJ	4,895	299
	Electricity	78	4,575,239 kWh	16,471	114	84	4,022,831 kWh	14,482	101
Totals		914		92,492	2,991	901		85,430	2,701

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Solid Waste	2007				2010			
	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Community Solid Waste Solid Waste	0	548 t	N/A	471	0	494 t	N/A	533
Totals	0			471	0			533

Memo Items

Buildings	2007				2010			
	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial Electricity					1		0	0
Totals	0				1			0

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 841)			2010 (Population: 843)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Hybrid	0 L	39	4	0 L	188	13
Gasoline	952,765 L	33,569	2,278	1,088,728 L	38,439	2,479
Diesel Fuel	125,827 L	6,050	424	151,264 L	10,355	707
Other Fuel	0 L	20	2	0 L	0	
Wood	20,097 GJ	20,097	407	19,454 GJ	19,454	394
Heating Oil	16,742 GJ	16,742	1,180	16,207 GJ	16,207	1,108
Propane	18,833 GJ	18,833	1,149	15,788 GJ	15,788	963
Electricity	10,227,850 kWh	36,820	255	9,439,235 kWh	33,981	236
Solid Waste	548 t	0	471	494 t	0	533
Grand Totals		132,170	6,170		134,412	6,433

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	310	37	190	39	235	59
Semi-Detached House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Row House	140	17	115	23	115	29
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	50	6	90	18	45	11
Other Single Attached House	25	3	5	1	0	0
Movable Dwelling	0	0	90	18	0	0

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	490	72	485	76	275	77
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	80	12	65	10	35	10
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	100	15	70	11	45	13
Bicycle	10	1	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	0	0	20	3	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	3	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	658	100
Total Parks and Protected Area	3	0
Total Land Area	661	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	3	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	658	100
Total Parks and Protected Area	3	0
Total Land Area	661	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,