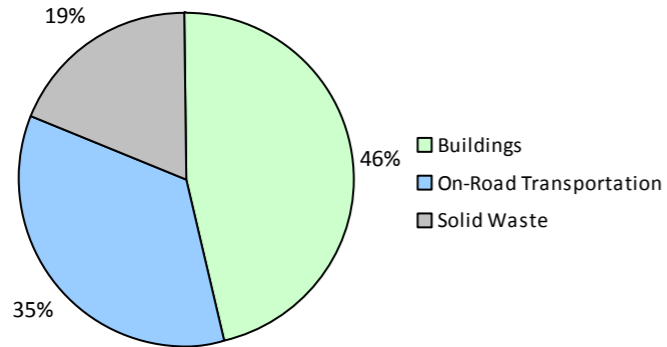
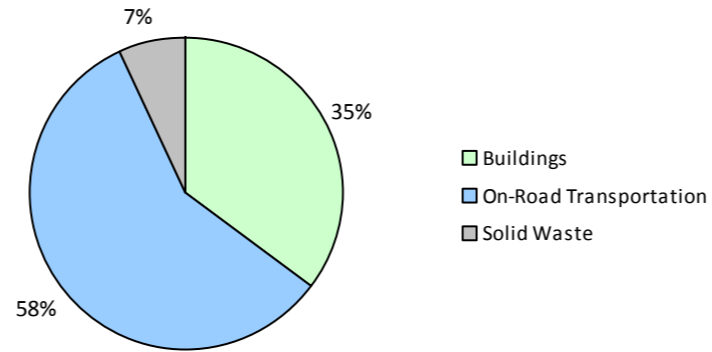


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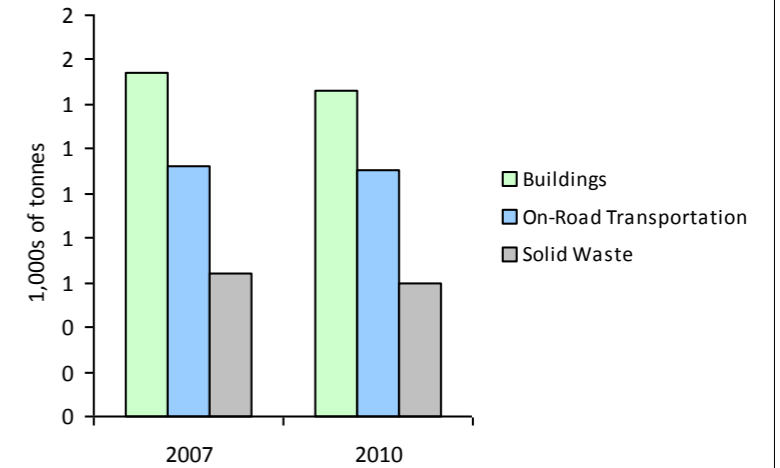
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for this Community)



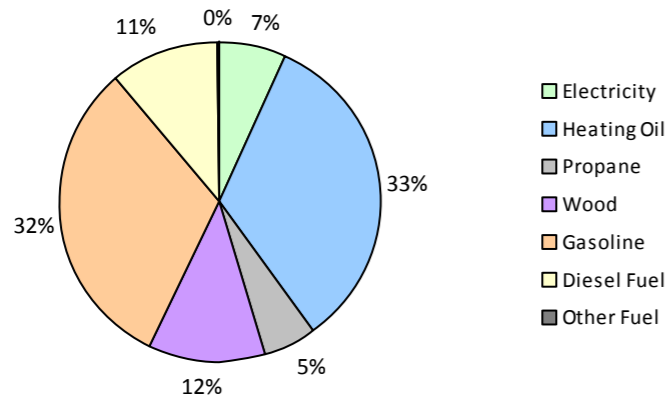
2010 GHG Emissions Sources (Total for BC)



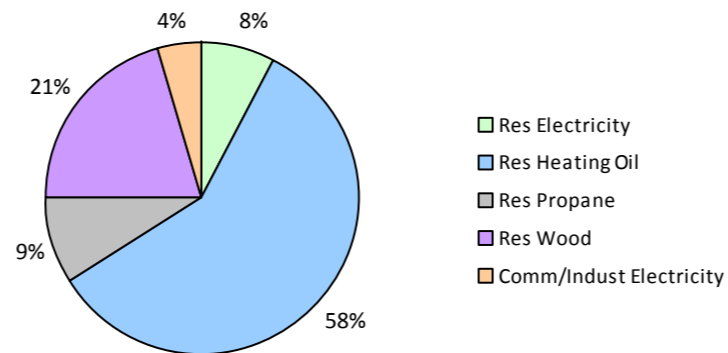
GHG Emissions Comparisons for this Community



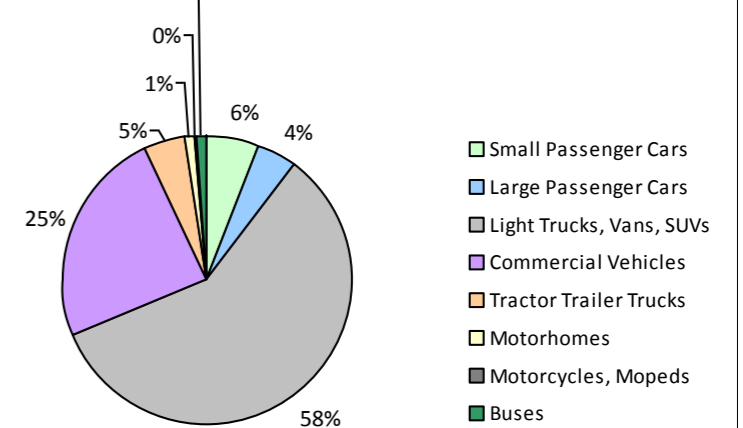
2010 Total Emissions by Fuel Type



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	30	33,853 L	11,900	1,185	81	24	29,320 L	13,000	1,026	67
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	11	16,169 L	12,700	566	39	11	18,416 L	14,500	644	42
	Diesel Fuel							12,300	91	6	
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	119	254,570 L	14,900	8,910	612	120	266,072 L	15,500	9,312	605
	Diesel Fuel	12	24,138 L	11,300	925	65		13,000	443	31	
	Other Fuel							13,000	57	4	
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	15	44,472 L	17,500	1,557	104	15	39,674 L	15,800	1,389	88
	Diesel Fuel	16	53,352 L	18,100	2,044	144	18	68,947 L	21,100	2,640	180
	Other Fuel			10,900	101	8		15,900	36	2	
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Diesel Fuel			12,100	582	41		12,100	738	51	
Motorhomes	Gasoline			17,600	165	10		13,600	130	9	
	Other Fuel			15,800	60	4					
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline			9,800	15	0		6,900	64	4	
Buses	Diesel Fuel			18,100	187	12		15,900	167	12	
Totals		203	426,554 L	14,569	16,297	1,120	188	426,554 L	15,682	16,737	1,101

Buildings		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Residential	Wood	N/A	15,351 GJ	15,351	311	N/A	14,860 GJ	14,860	301
	Heating Oil	N/A	12,796 GJ	12,796	902	N/A	12,387 GJ	12,387	847
	Propane	N/A	2,204 GJ	2,204	134	N/A	2,134 GJ	2,134	130
	Electricity	416	4,927,221 kWh	17,738	123	408	4,578,516 kWh	16,483	114
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	63	2,785,006 kWh	10,026	70	63	2,606,645 kWh	9,384	65
Totals		479		58,115	1,540	471		55,248	1,457

Solid Waste		2007				2010			
		Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)	Connections	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	C02e (t)
Community Solid Waste	Solid Waste	0	236 t	N/A	640	0	233 t	N/A	593
Totals		0			640	0			593

Tahsis Village 2010 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets

Totals for Transportation, Buildings and Solid Waste

Fuel Type	2007 (Population: 354)			2010 (Population: 380)		
	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)	Consumption	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Gasoline	349,064 L	12,398	846	353,482 L	12,565	815
Diesel Fuel	77,490 L	3,738	262	68,947 L	4,079	280
Other Fuel	0 L	161	12	0 L	93	6
Wood	15,351 GJ	15,351	311	14,860 GJ	14,860	301
Heating Oil	12,796 GJ	12,796	902	12,387 GJ	12,387	847
Propane	2,204 GJ	2,204	134	2,134 GJ	2,134	130
Electricity	7,712,227 kWh	27,764	193	7,185,161 kWh	25,867	179
Solid Waste	236 t	0	640	233 t	0	593
Grand Totals		74,412	3,300		71,985	3,151

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	47	185	67	135	69
Semi-Detached House	0	0	5	2	0	0
Row House	10	2	10	4	5	3
Apartment, Duplex	0	0	0	0	5	3
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	25	4	10	4	10	5
Other Single Attached House	0	0	5	2	0	0
Movable Dwelling	0	0	60	22	40	21

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	205	40	115	56	95	53
Car, Truck, Van as Passenger	55	11	35	17	20	11
Public Transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walked	195	38	40	20	50	28
Bicycle	45	9	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxicab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Method	10	2	15	7	15	8

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	2	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	561	100
Total Parks and Protected Area	2	0
Total Land Area	562	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	2	0
Agricultural Land Reserve	0	0
Other land use	561	100
Total Parks and Protected Area	2	0
Total Land Area	562	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,