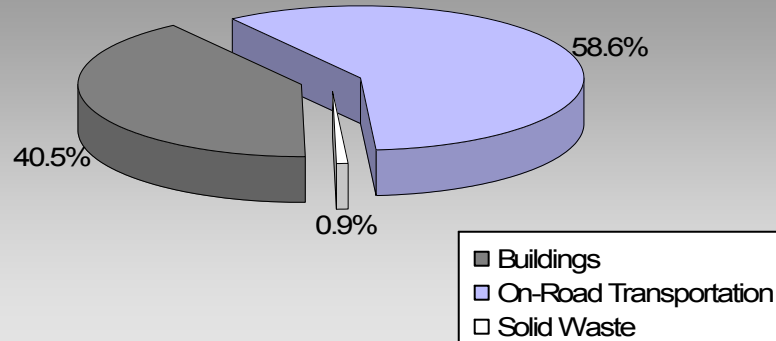


Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

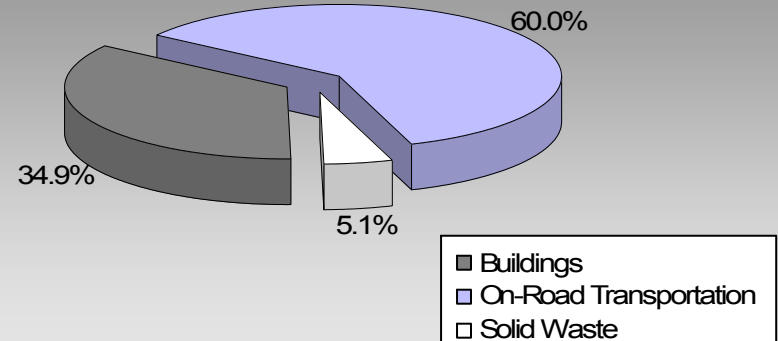
BC's Community Energy and Emission Inventories...supporting efforts towards Complete, Compact, Energy-Efficient Communities

Where are the majority of our community's emissions coming from?

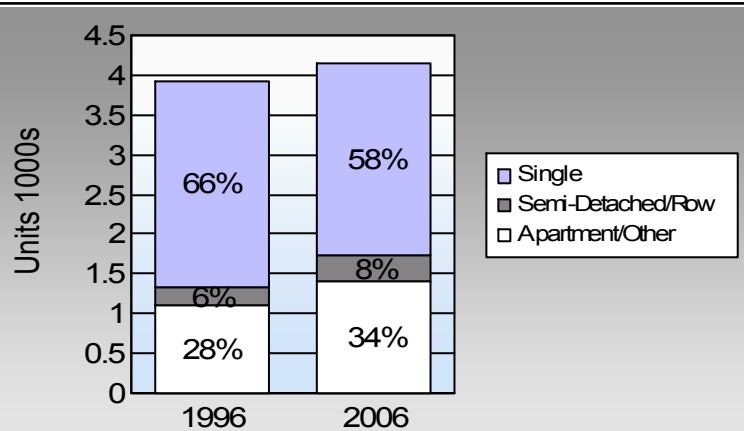
**Nelson City
2007 GHG Emissions Sources**



**Total for BC
Communities**








**Are we living more compactly?
Housing Type**



In BC, single family detached housing made up 49% of housing in 2006.

**Are we driving less?
Commute To Work**

	1996	2006
	60.9%	58.4%
	10.4%	8.0%
	1.7%	1.6%
	24.2%	27.0%
	1.2%	3.6%

In BC, 10% of people took transit, 7% walked, and 2% cycled to work in 2006.

Residential Density

Nelson City: 8 people per net ha
BC municipal average: 7.4 people per net ha

**Are we living closer to where we work?
Commute Distance**

This data is currently unavailable in the CEEI 2007 Reports

In BC, 41% of people lived within 5km of their work in 2006.

Sectors

On Road Transportation		<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Average-VKT(km)</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Small Passenger Cars	Gasoline	1,857	2,533,770	Litres	13,459	88,682	6,078
	Diesel Fuel	72	67,410	Litres	12,801	2,582	184
Small Passenger Cars						91,264	6,262
Large Passenger Cars	Gasoline	836	1,737,676	Litres	16,444	60,819	4,139
	Diesel Fuel	24	59,818	Litres	16,081	2,291	163
	Other Fuel	<10	7,401	Litres	13,469	283	11
Large Passenger Cars						63,393	4,313
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs	Gasoline	2,794	8,363,842	Litres	19,539	292,734	20,080
	Diesel Fuel	164	386,864	Litres	18,233	14,817	1,057
	Other Fuel	31	80,336	Litres	14,258	3,077	123
Light Trucks, Vans, SUVs						310,628	21,260
Commercial Vehicles	Gasoline	31	139,181	Litres	14,293	4,871	325
	Diesel Fuel	49	205,280	Litres	19,826	7,862	552
	Other Fuel	<10	16,636	Litres	12,564	637	25
Commercial Vehicles						13,370	902
Tractor Trailer Trucks	Gasoline	<10	4,761	Litres	7,085	167	11
	Diesel Fuel	71	2,013,968	Litres	76,220	77,135	5,419
	Other Fuel	<10	2,380	Litres	7,085	91	4
Tractor Trailer Trucks						77,393	5,434
Motorhomes	Gasoline	58	3,046	Litres	2,189	107	7
	Diesel Fuel	<10	withheld	Litres		-	-
	Other Fuel	<10	138	Litres		5	-
Motorhomes						112	7
Motorcycles, Mopeds	Gasoline	145	63,209	Litres	5,049	2,212	148
Motorcycles, Mopeds						2,212	148
Bus	Gasoline	<10	20,754	Litres	27,105	726	49
	Diesel Fuel	<10	204,827	Litres	46,003	7,845	551
	Other Fuel	<10	1,463	Litres		56	2
Bus						8,627	602

Nelson City

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

	Gasoline:	450,318	30,837
	Diesel:	112,532	7,926
	Other Fuel:	4,149	165
On Road Transportation Totals	All Fuels:	566,999	38,928

Buildings	<u>Type</u>	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Energy (GJ)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>	
Residential	Electricity	4,565	44,201,201	Kilowatt Hour	159,124	133	
	Natural Gas	3,045	260,062	GigaJoules	260,062	13,263	
	Heating Oil		10,287	GigaJoules	10,287	725	
	Propane		18,140	GigaJoules	18,140	1,107	
Residential					447,613	15,228	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial	Electricity	947	49,590,205	Kilowatt Hour	178,525	149	
	Natural Gas	448	225,093	GigaJoules	225,093	11,480	
Commercial/Small-Medium Industrial					403,618	11,629	
					Electricity:	337,649	282
					Natural Gas:	485,155	24,743
					Propane:	18,140	1,107
					Wood:		
					Heating Oil:	10,287	725
Buildings Totals					Buildings:	851,231	26,857

Solid Waste	<u>Mass (t)</u>	<u>CO2e (t)</u>
Community Solid Waste	4,840	604

Nelson City

Updated 2007 Community Energy and Emissions Inventory

Grand Total	CONSUMPTION	ENERGY (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Diesel Fuel	2,938,167 L	112,532	7,926
Electricity	93,791,406 kWh	337,649	282
Gasoline	12,866,239 L	450,318	30,837
Heating Oil	10,287 GJ	10,287	725
Natural Gas	485,155 GJ	485,155	24,743
Other Fuel	108,354 L	4,149	165
Propane	18,140 GJ	18,140	1,107
Solid Waste	4,840 T	0	604
Total of Transportation / Buildings / Solid Waste:		1,418,230 GJ	66,389 tonnes

Memo Items

Buildings	Type	Connections	Consumption	Measurement	Energy (GJ)	CO2e (t)
Large Industrial	Natural Gas	2	withheld	GigaJoules	-	-
			Large Industrial		-	-

Supporting Indicators

Below you will find supporting indicators for which data is provided. These are the first five supporting indicators for which data is provided as a part of the updated 2007 CEEI. Thirteen additional supporting indicators are under consideration for future reports (see next page). Local government feedback is requested on all supporting indicators. Please take the time to complete the short CEEI Survey at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html> or contact us directly at CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca

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	2,590	66	2,525	62	2,425	58
Semi-Detached House	130	3	165	4	185	4
Row House	115	3	160	4	140	3
Apartment, Duplex	310	8	380	9	415	10
Apartment, 5 storeys or higher	95	2	30	1	0	0
Apartment, under 5 storeys	690	18	755	19	900	22
Other Single Attached House	0	0	10	0	0	0
Movable Dwelling	0	0	40	1	90	2

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	
	People	%	People	%	People	%
Car, Truck, Van as Driver	2,465	61	2,175	56	2,445	58
Car, Truck, Van as Passenge	420	10	260	7	335	8
Public Transit	70	2	85	2	65	2
Walked	980	24	1,165	30	1,130	27
Bicycle	50	1	125	3	150	4
Motorcycle	10	0	30	1	15	0
Taxicab	0	0	40	1	10	0
Other Method	50	1	25	1	40	1

Residential Density

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

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
Population	9,938.0
Net Land Area (ha) *	1,200.6
Residential Density (people per net ha)	8.3

Commute Distance

Shorter commute distances generally reduce GHG emissions by increasing the likelihood of people walking, cycling or using transit. Commute distance is also indicative of the 'completeness' of a community from an employment perspective.

	2006	
	People	%
Less than 5 km	0	
5 to 9.9 km	0	
10 to 14.9 km	0	
15 to 24.9 km	0	
25 km or more	0	

Parks and Protected Greenspace

* Total is net of Indian Reserves

** The quantity of parkland may be underestimated

Parks and protected greenspaces are important for the protection and enhancement of community carbon sinks.

	2009	
	Area (ha)	%
National Parks	0.0	0.0
Provincial Parks / Protected Areas	1.0	0.1
Local Parks	17.9	1.1
Agricultural Land Reserve	0.1	0.0
Other land use	1,597.3	98.8
Total Land Area	1,616.3	100.0

Supporting Indicators Under Consideration

The following supporting indicators are under consideration for inclusion in future CEEI reports. The 2007 CEEI reports provide these 'placeholder' indicators to give indication of data that may be provided in the future by the Province on an ongoing basis to assist in monitoring actions to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption. Please submit feedback to CEEIRPT@gov.bc.ca (see survey on CEEI website).

On-Road Transportation (and Land Use)

Proximity to Transit	Persons, dwelling units (du) and employment within 400m of a quality transit stop/line
Proximity to Services	Persons and dwelling units (du) within 400m of services (e.g. grocery store, school, other retail etc.)
Transit Ridership	Annual per capita transit ridership

Buildings

Residential; Public Building Energy Intensity	Average energy use per person per square metre of floor space
Floor Space	Average residential dwelling unit size

Solid Waste (and Water)

Waste Diversion	Tonnes of waste diverted
Avoided Waste Emissions	Tonnes of CO ₂ e of avoided future emissions due to reduced waste since 2007
Water Use	Per capita residential water use

Land-Use Change

Impervious Surface Cover	% change in impervious surface cover
Tree Canopy Cover	% change in tree canopy cover

Community and Renewable Energy Supply

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)

This is your local government's Updated 2007 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 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, and fulfill Milestone One requirements for those local government members of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM's) Partners in Climate Protection (PCP) program.

A first in North America!

CEEI is a first in North America and a first step for BC communities. The 2007 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 and medium from large industrial buildings, including updated land-use change and new agricultural sectors as 'memo items', and the first of a suite of 'supporting indicators'. 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.

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For More Information:

- The full list of all BC local government Updated 2007 CEEI Reports, CEEI Data Summary Report, Technical Methods and Guidance Document, and additional information on the Secondary 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, particularly now with the new Indicators. Please take the time to complete the short CEEI Survey at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cas/mitigation/ceei/index.html> or 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, where you do note inaccuracies, please contact us.