

Summary of Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP)



November 2011



Ministry of
Community, Sport and
Cultural Development

Summary of Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) Public Reports – Corporate and Community-Wide Actions

Background

The Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) provides a grant equal to one hundred percent of the carbon tax paid directly by local governments, who, by signing the Climate Action Charter, commit to the goals of: becoming carbon neutral in their corporate operations by 2012, measuring and reporting on their community GHG emissions profile and creating complete, compact energy efficient communities.

To be eligible for the CARIP grant, local governments are required to report publically on their plans and progress toward meeting their climate action goals in both the corporate and community spheres. One hundred sixty-two CARIP public reports were completed and submitted by local governments for the 2010 reporting year.

The CARIP public report information submitted for 2010, the first required reporting year, provides an indication of where local governments are focusing their efforts with regard to climate action. Local governments were asked to provide highlights of the most significant actions they took in their corporate operations and in the broader community. The questions asked were quite broad in scope, enabling the development of a high level ‘snapshot’ of local government climate actions and trends.

Detailed lists of actions reported in 2010 were compiled. Details on these lists can be found at the end of this document. A summary of trends can be found in the following.

Taking Action: Direct and Supportive

With a majority of Local Governments in BC completing and submitting CARIP reports outlining their actions related to greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions, it is clear that local governments across British Columbia are committed to demonstrating leadership by taking action to reduce their corporate and community-wide GHG emissions.

The types of actions taken can generally be broken down into ‘direct actions’ and ‘supportive actions’. Direct actions are actions that can be directly implemented by local governments such as greening their municipal fleet or adding solar panels to their community centre. Direct actions can be measured either in reductions in GHGs and energy use or in other quantifiable measures such as increased bike lanes, increased pedestrian pathways.

Supportive actions refer to activities that provide a framework or foundation for actions to be implemented. Examples of supportive actions include outreach and education, policies and regulations, planning activities and implementation of measurement systems. Supportive and direct actions are equally important to helping communities meet their Climate Action Charter goals, leading to improved overall outcomes.

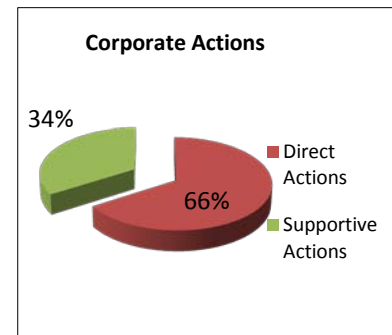
The following sections highlight the key direct and supportive climate actions being undertaken by local governments in both the corporate and community-wide spheres.

Summary of Findings Related to Corporate Actions

Supportive vs Direct Actions

Figure 1

As identified in **Figure 1**, of the total amount of corporate actions reported the majority were direct.



Direct Corporate Actions

Direct Action Category	Types of Actions Reported
Building and Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>more efficient use of lighting (e.g. Implementing motion sensors)</i> • <i>conversion to LED lighting for street lights, traffic lights etc.</i> • <i>building retrofits to improve heating efficiency</i>
Energy Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>solar</i> • <i>geothermal</i> • <i>wind</i> • <i>micro hydro waste heat recovery</i>
Fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>introduction of more efficient vehicles</i> • <i>introduction of bicycles to fleet</i> • <i>more efficient use of fleet vehicles</i> • <i>corporate anti-idling policies</i>
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>recycling on LG owned properties</i> • <i>composting on LG owned properties</i>
Water/Sewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>water conservation/reduction measures</i>

Figure 2

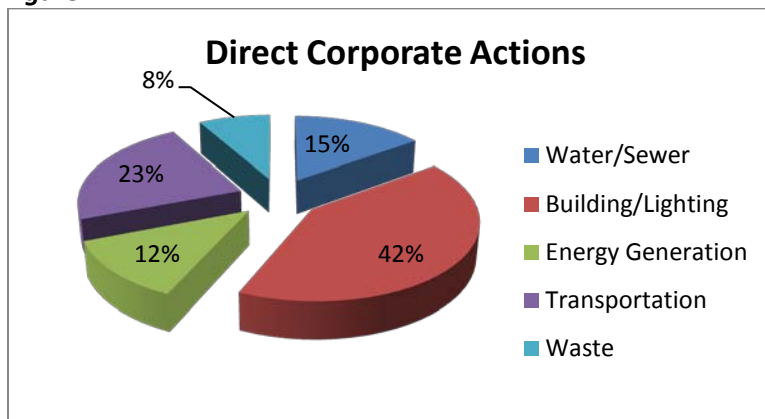


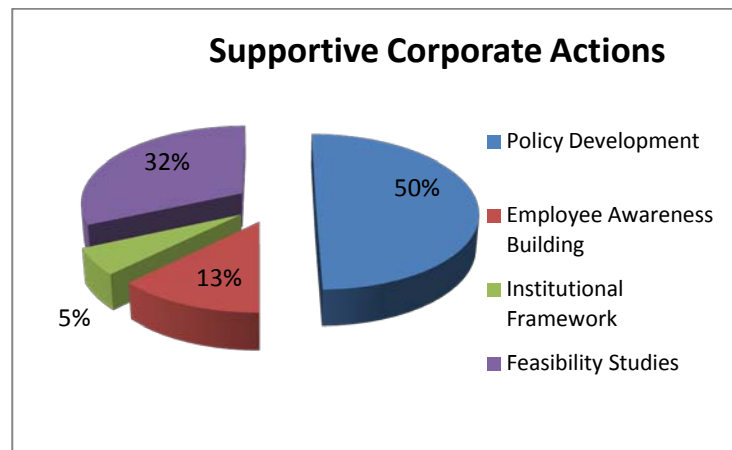
Figure 2 identifies the breakdown of actions in each category. As illustrated, the majority of actions reported fall into the 'building and lighting' category.

Supportive Corporate Actions

Supportive Action Category	Types of Actions Reported
Policy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>corporate climate action plans</i> • <i>corporate building policies</i> • <i>corporate fleet, energy use policies</i> • <i>corporate action plans connected to community sustainability plans, OCPs, community energy and emissions plans</i>
Employee Awareness Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>programs to engage staff in efforts to reduce waste and choose alternative forms of transportation</i>
Institutional Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>creation of new staff positions that will support carbon neutral and other Charter commitments</i> • <i>creation of committees and teams (eg. 'green teams') to assist with moving the carbon neutral agenda forward</i>
Feasibility Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>studies on done on implementing energy efficiency measures in publically owned buildings</i> • <i>energy audits</i>

The actions identified through the CARIP reports demonstrate a shift in local government corporate culture. When local leaders work to reduce GHG emissions in their own *corporate* operations, they set the stage for citizens, business and industry to take action and help move whole *communities* towards creating complete, compact and more energy efficient rural and urban communities.

Figure 3



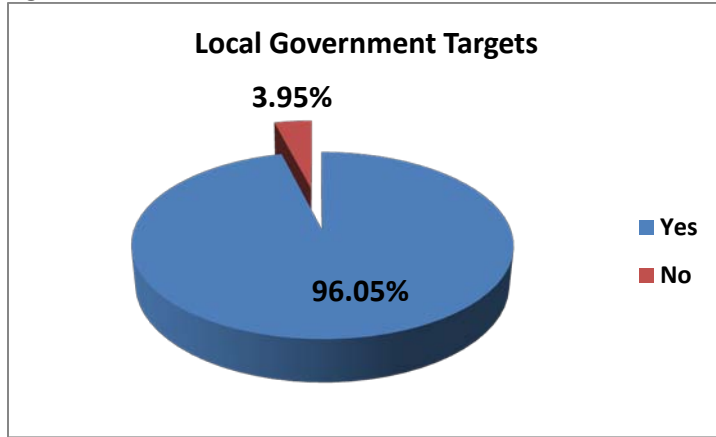
Summary of Findings Related to Community Actions:

Summary of Findings Related to Community-Wide Actions

The introduction of legislated requirements for local governments to establish GHG reduction targets, policies and action in OCPs and RGSs has encouraged local governments to think seriously about how to effectively reduce energy use and GHG emissions in their communities. As a result, a range of targets have been set and a variety of direct and supportive actions have been implemented as outlined below.

Targets Set

Figure 4



Of those Local Governments (both Municipalities and Regional Districts) reporting on community-wide target setting in their CARIP reports, 96% identified that they had adopted or were working to adopt GHG reduction targets.

Supportive vs Direct Actions

As identified in **Figure 5**, the majority of actions taken were supportive actions as opposed to corporate activities where the majority of actions taken were direct. This difference illustrates the fact that it is easier to for municipalities to take direct action in the areas that they have direct control over. With community, supportive actions such as public engagement and the development of planning and policy tools are critical steps supporting implementation of climate actions.

Figure 5



Direct Community-Wide Actions

Direct Action Category	Types of Actions Reported
<i>Energy Generation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>District energy</i> • <i>Geothermal</i> • <i>Solar</i> • <i>Energy Exchange Systems</i>
<i>Building</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Use of sustainability checklists for new buildings</i> • <i>Grants for improved residential energy efficiency</i>
<i>Transportation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New/upgraded bike lanes</i> • <i>New/upgraded pedestrian paths and sidewalks</i> • <i>Upgraded transit infrastructure and increased service</i> • <i>Improved road connections</i>

Direct Action Category	Types of Actions Reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of parking fees
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of composting and recycling programs and education
Greenspace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation/management of parks, planning of trees and plants
Water/Sewer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water flow reduction • Water Conservation • More efficient removal of contaminants

Figure 6

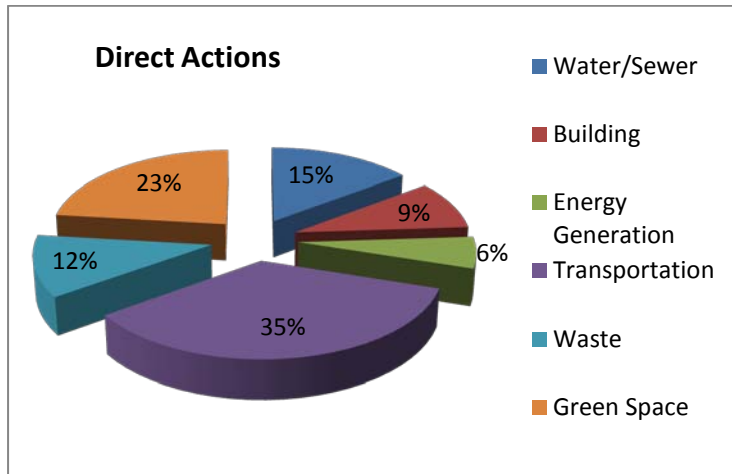


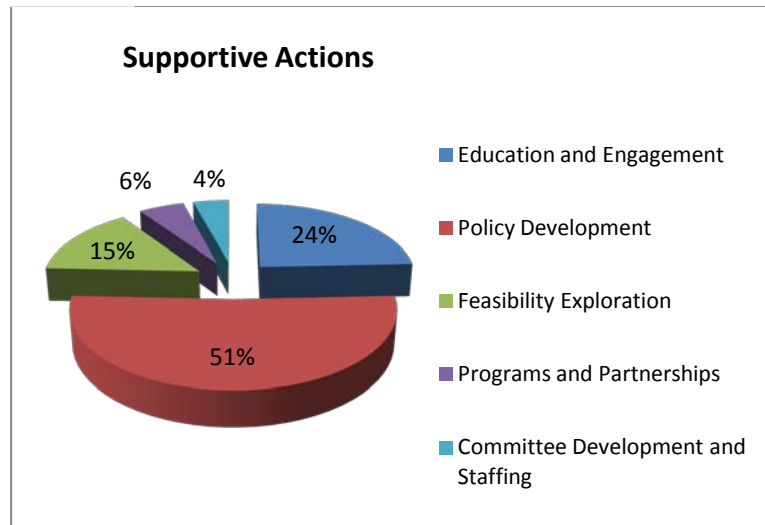
Figure 6 identifies the breakdown of actions in each category. As illustrated, the majority of actions reported fall into the 'transportation' and 'greenspace' categories.

Supportive Community-Wide Actions

Supportive Action Category	Types of Actions Reported
Education and Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education initiatives related to general GHG reduction themes as well as specific topic areas such as transportation, building and waste. • Public engagement in the development of OCPs, community energy and emissions plans, and sustainability plans
Policy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised OCPs to include GHG reduction targets, policies and actions • Development of Climate Action Plans, Community Energy and Emissions Plans etc. • Development of policies related to buildings, transportation and waste (eg. green building strategies, strategic transportation plans)
Feasibility Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related to energy generation, greenspace acquisition, public transportation, composting and recycling, etc.
Programs and Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement in programs and partnership with other organizations such as the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, BC Hydro, local NGOs
Committee Development and Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new staff positions to facilitate the implementation of GHG and energy reduction measures • Creation of committee to oversee the development and implementation of GHG and energy reduction measures.

Figure 7

As identified in **Figure 7**, policy development has been the area of greatest focus of supportive community wide actions. The revised OCPs, Community Energy and Emissions Plans (CEEPs), Climate Action Plans and other policies all provide a framework for the implementation of direct actions.



Corporate and Community Actions Lists

All the data collected through the CARIP reporting process has been compiled into a series of lists. The corporate and community action lists can be found [online](#). There are lists for all of the following corresponding community size categories:

<p>Corporate Supportive Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations Under 5000 • 5000 – 10,000 • 10,000 – 50,000 • 50,000 – 100,000 • 100,000+ 	<p>Corporate Direct Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations Under 5000 • 5000 – 10,000 • 10,000 – 50,000 • 50,000 – 100,000 • 100,000+
<p>Community Supportive Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations Under 5000 • 5000 – 10,000 • 10,000 – 50,000 • 50,000 – 100,000 • 100,000+ 	<p>Community Direct Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations Under 5000 • 5000 – 10,000 • 10,000 – 50,000 • 50,000 – 100,000 • 100,000+

Each list for Direct Actions is organized as follows:

Action Category	Local Government	Action
Eg. Building Energy Generation Greenspace	Cityville	Installed district energy system

Each list for Supportive Actions is organized as follows:

Action Category	Supportive Category	Local Government	Action
Eg. Building Energy Generation Greenspace	Eg. Education and Engagement Policy Development Feasibility Studies	Cityville	Developed a Climate Action Plan

As identified above there are two categories for organizing supportive actions. There is the “supportive category” which identified the type of action and the “action category” which identified the area in which the action is related to.

Note: It cannot be assumed that these lists contain the record of all of the climate action activities in the province. If a community has a project that is not listed or that the community’s actions have been misrepresented please contact:

Narissa Chadwick
Senior Planner
Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Division
Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development
Tel.: 250 387-8781
E-mail: Narissa.Chadwick@gov.bc.ca