

OUTPUT 1.1 Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Action



Introduction

The department is responsible for developing policy and delivering a range of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs targeting the household and small business sectors. These programs complement and enhance the Australian Government's action on climate change by assisting the transition of the community and business sectors to a low-carbon future.

In February 2009 there was a significant addition to the department's work program with the introduction of the \$4 billion Energy Efficient Homes Package, announced as part of the Australian Government's \$42 billion Nation Building—Economic Stimulus Plan. This suite of initiatives included the early delivery of the Homeowner Insulation Program, the Low Emissions Assistance Plan for Renters and the enhanced Solar Hot Water Rebate Program.

Main responsibilities for this output

- Working with industry, business and the community across Australia to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency program delivery
- Increase understanding of actions that can be taken in response to climate change

**Renewables
and Energy
Efficiency
Division**

Highlights

- The department provided significant input to the development of a *National Strategy for Energy Efficiency* for endorsement by the Council of Australian Governments, and is responsible for the delivery of key elements within it.
- The *Action on Energy Efficiency* program was modified as part of the response to the Strategic Review of Australian Government Climate Change Programs (the Wilkins Review). Elements of this initiative now form part of the National Strategy on Energy Efficiency, including action on energy efficient buildings, government energy efficiency, and the energy efficiency and labelling of appliances and equipment.

- The *Energy Efficient Homes Package* is helping to drive employment, boost the economy and assist the community to prepare for a low-carbon future, by improving the energy efficiency of homes, businesses and community organisations. As part of Phase 1 of the package, between 3 February and 30 June 2009, 56 013 applications were received under the Homeowner Insulation Program and the Low Emission Assistance Plan for Renters, with \$39,476,392 in rebates paid for ceiling insulation. Over that period, Phase 2 of the package was designed and developed in partnership with Medicare Australia. Phase 2 was successfully launched on 1 July 2009.
- Under the *Solar Hot Water Rebate Program*, a total of 20 752 rebates were paid and a total of 37 312 applications were received in the period 3 February to 30 June 2009. This brings the total number of applications received to 71 180 since the rebate commenced in 2007, with 52 612 rebates paid.
- During 2008–09 Australia's seventh and newest solar city situated in Perth was announced under the \$94 million Solar Cities program. The Townsville Solar City was officially launched and funding agreements were signed with Central Victoria Solar City and Moreland (previously Coburg) Solar City. In addition, two major solar photovoltaic installations were commissioned: a 305 kilowatt system at the Crowne Plaza Hotel (Alice Solar City) and a 110 kilowatt system at Coca Cola Amatil (Blacktown Solar City).

Objectives

The department's objectives are to:

- assist Australian households, the small-medium enterprise sector and the not-for-profit sector shift to a low-carbon future, by encouraging the uptake of energy efficiency initiatives, emission abatement technologies and the use of renewable energy
- contribute to the stimulation of economic and employment growth
- increase understanding of climate change issues and build support for an effective domestic and global response
- reduce Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions by supporting activities that are likely to result in substantial emission reductions or substantial sink enhancement, particularly in the first Kyoto commitment period (2008–12)
- build partnerships with business, encouraging adoption of energy efficiency measures and promoting local and regional action
- increase public awareness and encourage energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy in Australia
- deliver an online portal for Australians that helps them to find, navigate and act on federal, state and local government information and programs on energy, water, waste and personal transport, that are relevant to householders, small businesses and schools

- demonstrate the economic and environmental opportunities provided by integrating cost-reflective pricing with the concentrated uptake of renewable energy, energy efficiency, smart metering and broadband technologies, and
- identify and implement options for addressing barriers to: the distribution of renewable generation; energy efficiency; and electricity demand management for grid connected urban areas.

Results

- Grants totalling \$1.75 million have been provided under the Low Emissions Technology and Abatement-Strategic Abatement program, to local government, industry groups, community groups, small business and professional organisations. The grants have been used to identify and implement activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and demonstrate innovation in delivery of abatement within the community.
- Development, publication and release of the *Your Home* Technical Manual Fourth Edition, the *Your Home* Renovator's Guide and the *Your Home* Buyer's Guide, to support energy efficiency development in the residential building sector.
- Development of the building industry's training in sustainability education and dissemination of training materials through industry associations, including the Building Designers Association of Australia, Housing Institute of Australia and the Australian Institute of Architects.
- The National Solar Schools Program commenced on 1 July 2008. More than 4700 schools (almost half of all eligible schools) have registered and more than 1000 claims have been received since the program commenced. Claims worth almost \$20 million have been approved for more than 400 schools. This includes the completion of installations worth almost \$4.5 million in 93 schools.
- The Solar Homes and Communities Plan assisted with the installation of over 22 900 photovoltaic power generation systems across Australia.
- The Renewable Remote Power Generation Program has resulted in over 6500 small projects and, the installation of more than 9400 kilowatts of photovoltaic, wind and micro-hydro generation. Larger projects include almost \$52 million in approved grants for 31 major projects, of which 20 have already been completed. Together, these major projects are expected to save almost 7.3 million litres of diesel per year.
- The roll-out of the Green Loans Program will commence on 1 July 2009. This program will result in the completion of up to 360 000 independent household energy and water efficiency assessments over the life of the project, at zero cost to the householder. Agreements entered into by the department with key financial partners, will allow up to 75 000 households to access subsidised interest free Green Loans of up to \$10,000.

Strategies

Energy Efficient Homes Package

Homeowner Insulation Program and the Low Emissions Assistance Plan for Renters

The Homeowner Insulation Program and the Low Emissions Assistance Plan for Renters were implemented to drive employment, assist in the transition to a low-carbon future and provide an immediate stimulus to the economy. They provided early access for eligible owner-occupiers, landlords and/or renters to install insulation, from the announcement date of the initiative until the commencement of the main phase of the program on 1 July 2009. As part of the design and development of Phase 2, three industry consultation meetings were held on 18 February, 20 March and 29 June 2009. Representatives from major manufacturers and insulation peak bodies attended, including: Insulation Council of Australia and New Zealand (ICANZ); Insulation Manufacturers Association of Australia (IMAA); Polyester Insulation Manufacturers Association of Australia (PIMA); Australian Cellulose Insulation Manufacturers' Association (ACIMA); Aluminium Foil Insulation Association (AFIA); as well representatives from Master Builders Australia (MBA).

Under the early installation guidelines, owner-occupiers were eligible to claim up to \$1,600 towards the cost of ceiling insulation, while a landlord or tenant was eligible for assistance of up to \$1,000. There was a strong community response to this initiative, with 56 013 applications for reimbursement received by

30 June 2009. These programs will enable almost all homes in Australia to operate at a minimum energy efficiency rating of two stars within two and a half years. Estimates indicate that this could result in a reduction of approximately 49.4 million tonnes in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Solar Hot Water Rebate Program

The objective of the Solar Hot Water Rebate Program is to accelerate the domestic uptake of solar and heat pump hot water systems to achieve cost-effective greenhouse gas abatement, assist householders to tackle climate change by switching to clean energy technologies and to future-proof households against possible energy price rises.

Proactive engagement and ongoing liaison with the solar hot water and plumbing industries has ensured a greater understanding of the administration of the program and has led to significant levels of advertising and promotion. Similarly, cooperation with local government authorities has increased awareness of the Solar Hot Water Rebate Program at the local area level.

National Strategy on Energy Efficiency

The Council of Australian Governments affirmed its commitment to introducing a comprehensive National Strategy for Energy Efficiency to help households and businesses reduce their energy costs, improve the productivity of our economy and reduce the cost of greenhouse gas abatement under the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme.

The scope of the strategy encompasses all areas in the economy where substantial cost-effective energy efficiency opportunities exist. These include commercial and residential buildings, appliances and equipment, industry and business, government, transport, skills, innovation, advice and education. Pending agreement by the Council of Australian Governments to the full strategy, early agreement was obtained on five key measures to improve the energy efficiency of residential and commercial buildings across Australia. These include higher energy efficiency standards for residential and commercial buildings and mandatory disclosure of building energy efficiency at the time of sale or lease.

The National Framework on Energy Efficiency continued to facilitate the pursuit of energy efficiency improvements across the Australian economy. The department had a significant inter-governmental leadership role under the Framework across a range of activity areas, including appliances and equipment and buildings. The nationally coordinated Minimum Energy Performance Standards program is a key part of the Framework involved with developing and introducing energy efficiency standards for a range of electrical appliances and equipment. Australia has been at the forefront of international lighting initiatives; for example, being the first developed country to ban the importation of inefficient incandescent light bulbs. Throughout Australia during 2008–09, laws came into effect to improve the efficiency of many products, including commercial building air-conditioning and home entertainment appliances.

The well known and well supported appliance energy efficiency label is in the process of being upgraded to a scale of ten stars. The range of products has also been expanded; for example, television sets are the subject of a proposal for mandatory labelling scheduled to commence later in 2009.

Solar Cities Program

The Solar Cities program is assisting in changing the way individuals, communities, businesses and governments think about and use energy. It is a partnership approach that involves all levels of government, the private sector and the local community. Each Solar City is established by a consortium, made up of a range of different organisations. A funding agreement is negotiated between the Australian Government and the lead consortium member, which then enters into agreements with the other members of the consortium.

Under the program Solar Cities are trialling a range of measures, including the installation of solar energy systems, solar hot water systems, energy efficiency measures, smart meters and cost-reflective pricing. Data about energy use is being collected from each Solar City and stored centrally by the department. This information will be analysed to inform future energy and greenhouse policies.

The Solar Cities program is not primarily about greenhouse gas abatement, its focus is on the collection and analysis of information and data on energy use patterns and behaviour change. Notwithstanding this, the consortia have identified estimates within their proposals for



Above: More than 1320 solar photovoltaic panels were installed on the roof of the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Alice Springs during 2008–09. The Crowne Plaza Hotel project is part of the Alice Solar City. Courtesy of Crowne Plaza Hotel

energy savings, savings in costs for participants, and emissions abatement. Using these estimates, the total potential annual abatement from all Solar Cities over the life of the program is more than 150 000 tonnes of carbon dioxide.

Online Portal—Living Greener

To effectively deliver the online portal www.livinggreener.gov.au significant and detailed user research was conducted. Consultations across the Australian Government and with the states and territories have informed the development of the portal. It was also discussed at a number of Australian Government meetings with the states and territories. This included the meeting of the Council of Australian Governments on 5 February 2009, where the states agreed to collaborate and to use the Commonwealth's online portal as a single point of inquiry for all energy efficiency programs for households and businesses.

National Solar Schools Program

Opportunities to cooperatively deliver National Solar Schools, in partnership with state and territory governments and non-government education agencies, have been actively pursued. These arrangements ensure schools obtain the best value for money, maximise education outcomes, and simplify and streamline participation by individual schools. The cooperative arrangements will also maximise synergies with complementary state programs. The department has entered into cooperative arrangements with state government education agencies in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South

Australia and Western Australia to deliver the program in 2008–09 and 2009–10. These cooperative delivery arrangements will provide over \$40 million to 1125 government schools. Cooperative delivery arrangements with other governments and non-government education agencies are being negotiated.

As part of achieving educational benefits for school students and their communities, the fitting of metering equipment to collect, store and display information on power production and consumption, is a mandatory requirement for solar power systems funded under the program. Technical and functional specifications for data collection, storage and visualisation systems have been developed following industry and government consultation. A list of components that meet the specifications is being developed to assist suppliers, installers and schools to select and install appropriate systems.

Evaluation

During early 2008, the Strategic Review of Australian Government Climate Change Programs (known as the Wilkins Review) examined the existing climate change programs to determine whether they were efficient, effective and complementary to the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme. The report from the Review was given to the Australian Government on 31 July 2008. The department was responsible for 20 of the 58 active programs examined in the Wilkins Review.

The Wilkins Review recommended re-focusing many existing climate change programs, to ensure that they are

complementary to the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme and to ensure that households, industry and the community are assisted to reduce their energy use, save money and prepare for a low-carbon future.

The Australian Government announced its response to the Wilkins Review on 12 May 2009, as part of the 2009–10 Budget. The establishment of a comprehensive and integrated suite of climate change and energy efficiency policies and programs has significantly increased the overall funding for climate change programs.

Evaluation of the suite of initiatives included in the Energy Efficient Homes Package includes formal monitoring during the implementation phase, followed by the evaluation of program objectives against achievements during the post implementation phase in 2011–12.

Each Solar city has a detailed work agenda, with funding tied to deliverables through quarterly reports. An annual review (including an independent audit) assesses the relevant

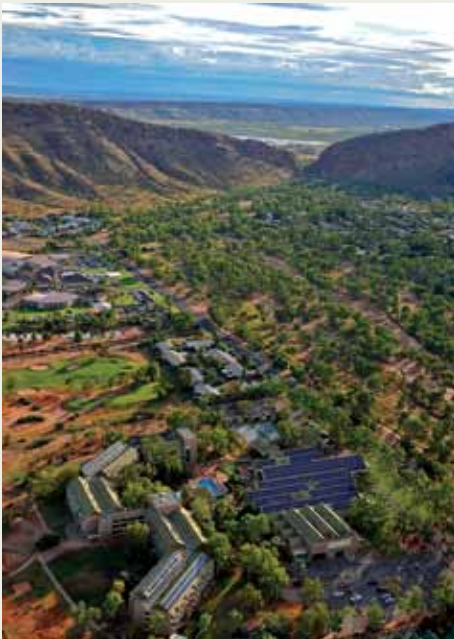
milestone reports against the objectives of the program. If it is deemed that these objectives are not being met, the parties (Australian Government and Solar City Consortium) may agree to vary the funding agreement.

The annual review process provides the opportunity for the Solar Cities team to capture what has been learnt from the program and consolidate it into a progress report, which will be posted to the Solar Cities website along with the annual review presentations. During the year, four reviews were completed: Adelaide, Alice Springs, Blacktown and Townsville. Reviews for Central Victoria and Moreland are scheduled to be undertaken during the latter part of 2009.

A review of the Solar Homes and Communities Plan was undertaken as part of the broader Wilkins Review, where it was assessed against its stated objectives. The program exceeded several of its targets, including 22 900 installations this financial year in comparison to the original program commitment of 15 000 installations over five years.

Case studies

Case study 1: Crowne Plaza Hotel, Alice Springs–Solar Photovoltaic Installation



Above: Aerial view of Alice Springs showing the 305kw solar photovoltaic system on the roof of the Crowne Plaza Hotel. The Crowne Plaza Hotel project is part of the Alice Solar City. Courtesy Crowne Plaza Hotel

Alice Solar City was launched in March 2008 by the Hon Peter Garrett, Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts, and the Northern Territory's Chief Minister, Paul Henderson. The \$37 million project is funded by the Australian Government and the Alice Solar City Consortium. The Consortium is led by the Alice Springs Town Council and also includes the Northern Territory Government, Power and Water Corporation, Desert Knowledge

Cooperative Research Centre, Arid Lands Environment Centre, Tangentyere Council and the Northern Territory Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

In recognition of Alice Springs' abundance of sunshine and position as a key tourism centre, the Alice Solar City project includes a number of large-scale iconic solar projects. The first of these was launched in February 2009 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel. The 305 kilowatt rooftop solar photovoltaic installation comprises 1326 solar photovoltaic panels and generates enough electricity to meet between 40 and 80 per cent of the hotel's total energy needs. The project is Australia's largest roof-mounted solar photovoltaic system.

The Crowne Plaza photovoltaic installation tops off significant energy efficiency initiatives undertaken by the Crowne Plaza Hotel, both previous to, and with the support of, Alice Solar City. The project has generated significant local and international interest. A dedicated 'Sustainability Corner' in the hotel's foyer enables guests and visitors to view the solar energy being generated in real-time. The Australian Government has contributed over \$1.5 million in funding toward this iconic project and it is a great example of the innovative trials the Solar Cities program is enabling across Australia.

Case study 2: National Solar Schools—St Jude's Primary School



Above: National Solar Schools Program—entrance and solar panels. Courtesy of St Jude's Primary School

With the help of a \$50,000 grant from National Solar Schools, St Jude's Primary School near Melbourne, Victoria, has taken a number of steps to become more environmentally sustainable. The school has installed a four-kilowatt solar power system which, over the course of a year, will contribute renewable electricity equivalent to a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of about five tonnes.

Fans have been fitted in classrooms and shared spaces to cut down on air conditioning requirements. Energy efficient

lighting has been installed and a system of sensors and timers ensures energy is not wasted. The school has also fitted two 10 000 litre rainwater tanks, which are plumbed into the school's administration block and toilets—with rainwater overflow used to water gardens and lawns.

St Jude's Primary School has used local firms (an electrician, a plumber and a lighting company), to undertake the work. The lighting company uses the school as a case study for new customers.

Results for performance indicators

Output Group 1.1: Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Action

Performance Indicator

Target

2008–09 results

Emission reductions and energy savings are achieved

All abatement and energy savings outcomes from DEWHA energy efficiency policy and programs are reported and recorded to the public via the departmental website

Statistics for the Solar Homes and Communities Plan are published in the form of number of installations and the amount of installed capacity. The installed capacity can easily be converted into the abatement equivalent.

All publicly reportable elements of energy efficiency programs are recorded on www.energyrating.gov.au

In 2007–08, through the Cities for Climate Protection™ Australia program, councils achieved abatement of 4.7 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. Councils and their communities have saved \$22 million through reduced energy costs. These results have been published in the 2008 Cities for Climate Protection™ Australia Measure Evaluation Report.

100% reporting of abatement under the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Program.

100% abatement reporting has been achieved.

Total energy savings identified through the Solar Cities program, reported and provided to the public via the website.

Reporting for Solar Cities is available on the web www.environment.gov.au/settlements/solarcities

Implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency programs

Expanded Solar Cities program developed and implemented, and:

3 Solar city funding agreements signed, and

2 of the 3 funding agreements were signed – Central Victoria and Moreland (previously Coburg) Solar Cities.

Perth Solar City has been delayed due to changes to its consortium and the Western Australia Government election.

4 Solar City annual reviews completed.

Completed.

New Greenhouse Challenge Plus members supported, with certification completed within six months.

Achieved

All new energy efficiency programs implemented according to agreed timelines.

Enhanced solar hot water rebate implemented. Processing of applications is proceeding well within stated timeframes.

Funding agreement for Low Energy High Rise project in place.

Contracts/funding agreements signed for all of the portfolio's projects under the Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate.

Achieved, with the exception of the Enhancement of Building energy codes project, due to alternative arrangements being made by the lead country Korea.

Output Group 1.1: Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Action

Performance Indicator

Target

2008–09 results

Communication and information activities are targeted to increase public awareness of energy efficiency measures and renewable energy in Australia

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| The online portal www.livinggreener.gov.au operational. | Delivered the first stage of the Online Portal, www.livinggreener.gov.au . It will enable a greater uptake of efficiency opportunities by making information easy to find, user friendly to read and intuitive to navigate through, while providing the information people need to take action. |
| Five hundred energy audits completed under the Household and Small Business Climate Change Action Initiative. | Achieved. Over 3500 Greenhouse Reduction Actions identified. |
| The Solar Cities database and public launch completed. | Under way. Data complexities delayed the completion of this indicator. |
| Consumer focus groups are involved in the development of the appliance labelling programs. | Focus groups designed the television label and were also involved in settling the format of all star rating labels. |
| Industry representative groups are consulted in the development of mandatory disclosure requirements for residential and commercial buildings. | <p><i>Commercial</i></p> <p>Achieved. Stakeholder consultation undertaken through the Regulation Impact Statement process for commercial buildings.</p> <p><i>Residential</i></p> <p>Full stakeholder consultation for residential buildings will form part of the Regulation Impact Statement process later in 2009.</p> |
| All schools receive applicant information under the National Solar Schools Program. | The minister wrote to all schools announcing the commencement of the program and giving details of the information available. |
| Public education campaign undertaken for the Solar Hot Water Rebate Program. | Public education activities have focused on the delivery of local strategies in conjunction with local government or through industry consultation. Direct to public education campaign handled as part of the Energy Efficient Homes Package. |

Output Group 1.1: Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Action

Performance Indicator

Target

2008–09 results

Key stakeholders are engaged in the development of energy efficiency regulation

Key representative groups are consulted and their views taken into account.

Industry was closely engaged in the roll-out of the Energy Efficient Homes Package with 40 industry representatives participating in three stakeholder group meetings.

Key stakeholders and NGOs from the social welfare sector have contributed to the design of optimal delivery models.

Stakeholder consultation undertaken on development of scheme for mandatory disclosure of energy efficiency in commercial buildings.

Building sector and the appliances and equipment industry consulted on development of National Strategy for Energy Efficiency.

A range of industry stakeholders consulted on development of minimum energy performance standards and energy labelling for appliances and equipment.

Consultations across the Australian Government and with the states and territories, have informed the development of the Online Portal www.livinggreener.gov.au. The results were discussed at several meetings of the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) and at the meeting of the Council of Australian Governments on 5 February 2009.

All seven Solar Cities consortia participate in the annual Solar City meeting.

Achieved. Meeting held in Canberra during August 2008.

Households, schools and business have access to government efficiency programs through the online portal www.livinggreener.gov.au

Delivery of the first release of the Online Portal, www.livinggreener.gov.au to provide information to households, with schools and small businesses to be targeted in future releases of the site.

Relevant stakeholder representative groups consulted during the development of energy efficiency regulation.

Public consultation occurred through both the Standards Australia process—calling for public comment upon energy efficiency standards—and through the national rule-making process, where almost a dozen regulatory proposals were released nationally seeking community input.

Public and private schools consulted in development of the National Solar Schools Plan.

Achieved. Liaison undertaken with state and territory governments and non-government education agencies.

Output Group 1.1: Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Action

Performance Indicator

Target

2008–09 results

The level of acceptance or uptake of low emission and/or energy efficient technologies

An increase in the uptake of low emission and/or energy efficient technologies.

High uptake of ceiling insulation and solar hot water.

The Solar Homes and Communities Plan saw a dramatic increase in the uptake of solar photovoltaic technologies by households.

Uptake of the Solar Hot Water rebate has increased by approximately 400 per cent during 2008–09.

Solar Homes and Communities Plan (formerly Photovoltaic Rebate Program):

- 6000 household rebates
- 400 community buildings grants

The Solar Homes and Communities Plan facilitated over 22 900 household installations through the year. The community building program recorded 95 installations. However, many of the potential recipients under the program are schools and therefore will benefit through the more targeted National Solar Schools Program.

35 000 rebates paid under the Solar Hot Water Rebate Program.

Achieved.

Solar Cities packages offered to the community 100% subscribed.

Partially achieved. Program is trialling packages in the marketplace and is experiencing the effects of global financial pressures.

Renewable Remote Power Generation Program (RRPGP):

- 1000 small rebate applications approved
- Five Major Projects approved

Achieved. More than 2200 rebate applications were approved.

6 major projects were approved including: Windorah QLD, Mount Barker WA, Cape Barren Island TAS and projects in Alice Springs NT.

Number of households/communities/schools participating in the Solar Homes and Community program

An increase in the number of households/communities/schools participating in the program

The Solar Homes and Communities Plan was exceptionally successful in engaging Australians to participate in the program. The planned number of installations was 6400. This amount was exceeded, with some 22 900 installations occurring during the year.

Number of households to apply for insulation under the Homeowner Insulation Program and the Low Emissions Assistance Plan for Renters.

56 013 applications received.

The total number of households participating in the Solar Cities trials reported and provided to the public via the website.

Solar Cities database expected to be fully operational early in 2010.

The total number of schools registered under the National Solar Schools Plan.

At 30 June 2009 over 4700 schools (50% of all eligible schools) had registered under the program since 1 July 2008.

Output Group 1.1: Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Action

Performance Indicator

Target

2008–09 results

Provision of up-to-date technical advice on greenhouse related issues

Your Home, Your Building, Your Development manual is reviewed/revise to contain latest relevant information for identified target audiences.

Achieved. Reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure the quality of information is maintained. Responsibility for the ongoing development and maintenance of Your Building has been transferred to the Property Council of Australia because of the increasing relevance of this area to its membership. The department will maintain input into the quality and relevance of the website through representation on the governing board.

Policy advice provided under the Green Building Fund.

Achieved. Policy input provided for the development of the criteria, for assessing applications under the Green Building Fund and in assessing individual applications.

Sustainable Information and Communication Technology (ICT) considerations are incorporated into government ICT procurement standards and decision making

The identification and incorporation of applicable government ICT procurement standards within the draft ICT–Sustainability Plan.

Development of the Online Portal www.livinggreener.gov.au has met or exceeded all departmental wide Information and Communication Technology procurement standards, including green procurement requirements.

Whole-of-Government ICT energy consumption usage and targets are identified

The identification of whole-of-government ICT energy consumption usage and progress towards developing suitable whole-of-government energy consumption targets.

The ICT energy usage standards and/or energy usage targets, as well as steps to establish a whole-of-government ICT energy consumption target, will be developed by December 2009 as part of the whole-of-government ICT Sustainability Plan.

In a related project, the Energy Efficiency in Government Operations (EEO) Policy also requires targets to be identified for data centres (a sub group of the above). A joint project is running to develop an energy/greenhouse ratings tool for data centres.

Resources

| Output 1.1 – Energy efficiency and climate change action | | | |
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| <i>Administered items</i> | <i>Budget 2008-09 \$'000 (a)</i> | <i>Actual Expenses 2008-09 \$'000 (b)</i> | <i>Variation \$'000 (a)-(b)</i> |
| Appropriation Bill 1 | | | |
| Greenhouse Action Abatement Program | 1,522 | 1,419 | 103 |
| Renewable Remote Power Generation Program | 7,150 | 7,282 | (132) |
| Action on Energy Efficiency | 2,220 | 2,220 | – |
| Tackling Climate Change – Low Emission Plan for Renters – establishment | 2,500 | 2,496 | 4 |
| Tackling Climate Change – Energy Efficiency of Electrical Appliances | 500 | 500 | – |
| Tackling Climate Change – Green Loans | 1,724 | 690 | 1,034 |
| Alternative Fuels Conversion Programme | – | (31) | 31 |
| Low Emissions Technology and Abatement Program | 1,780 | 1,695 | 85 |
| Securing Australia's Energy Future – Solar Cities | 8,361 | 7,156 | 1,205 |
| Solar Hot Water Rebate Program | 62,800 | 77,656 | (14,856) |
| Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Action (HIP) | 54,351 | 64,832 | (10,481) |
| Tackling Climate Change – National Solar Schools Plan | 69,551 | 69,551 | – |
| Tackling Climate Change – Solar Homes and Communities Plan | 172,252 | 206,698 | (34,446) |
| Deception Bay Pool | 250 | 250 | – |
| Appropriation Bill 2 | | | |
| Renewable Remote Power Generation Program | 33,278 | 33,413 | (135) |
| Tackling Climate Change – Solar Homes and Communities Plan | – | 292 | (292) |
| Departmental Outputs | | | |
| Energy efficiency and climate change action | 57,121 | 55,916 | 1,205 |
| Subtotal for Output Group 1.1 | 475,360 | 532,035 | (56,675) |