CITIES POWER PARTNERSHIP

TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE TOGETHER:

Local governments lead the charge

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WHAT IS THE CITIES POWER PARTNERSHIP?

The Climate Council's Cities Power Partnership is Australia's largest local government climate program, with over 100 councils representing almost 11 million Australians.

Councils taking part are required to submit pledges for practical projects to tackle climate change, choosing from a list of pledge items encompassing renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport and working in partnership with other councils and their community. Councils are required to submit their pledges 6 months after joining the Cites Power Partnership. Councils from round 1, almost all councils from round 2 and some from round 3 have submitted their pledge items so far, and it is this data that is used to inform this report.

Key Findings

1

Over 70 Cities Power Partnership councils have submitted more than 300 climate and energy pledges, making a huge combined effort to drive down greenhouse gas pollution.

- More than 130 of the submitted pledges focus on renewable energy to reduce greenhouse gas pollution at council or community level.
- Councils are setting ambitious renewable energy and emissions targets, with over 60 pledges focused on working with communities to tackle climate change by setting strong greenhouse pollution reduction targets.
- Councils are saving ratepayers money through energy efficiency initiatives, with 55 pledges to introduce energy efficient lighting (particularly street lighting) and committing to make council buildings more energy efficient, reducing their climate impact and saving thousands of dollars off power bills.
- Sustainable transport is a priority, with 45 pledges to make council fleets compliant with greenhouse gas emissions requirements, accelerating the local uptake of Electric Vehicles (EV), providing EV charging infrastructure and encouraging sustainable transport use through council transport planning and design.

2

The Cities Power Partnership is now the largest climate and energy program for local government in Australia, with over 100 member councils representing almost 11 million Australians.

- The Cities Power Partnership is a free national program that celebrates and accelerates the pollution reduction and clean energy successes of Australia's shires, towns and cities. In just over a year it has grown to become the biggest climate and energy program for local government nationally.
- Councils who join the partnership pledge to take five key actions across renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, and collaboration. Councils are required to submit their pledges 6 months after joining the Cites Power Partnership. Councils from round 1, almost all councils from round 2 and some from round 3 have submitted their pledge items so far, and it is this data that is used to inform this report.
- To accelerate success, councils gain access to an extensive online knowledge hub, expert briefings, webinars with topic experts and the Power Analytics tool, all provided by the Cities Power Partnership. They are also buddied with other local councils in an effort to share knowledge and best practices. Lastly, member councils' successes are profiled and celebrated in the media.

3

Australian councils and communities are outstripping the Federal government on tackling climate change and capitalising on opportunities in renewable energy.

- At the federal level, climate action continues to stall. Under current policy settings, Australia will not meet its 26-28% emissions reduction target. Despite this, towns, shires and cities across the country are tackling climate change by driving down greenhouse gas pollution.

- Over 100 local governments have joined the Cities Power Partnership to accelerate climate action, with Australian cities, towns and shires working at the forefront of Australia's climate solutions.

- Already, investments in renewable energy worth millions of dollars are being rolled out across Australia by local councils and community groups.

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Climate Challenge

Australia is already experiencing the impacts of climate change. The world has just faced the hottest five-year period (2013-2017) ever recorded. This record is part of a sharp, long-term upswing in global temperatures, with 17 of the 18 hottest years on record all occurring in this century.

Increasing global temperatures, driven primarily by higher carbon dioxide levels from the burning of fossil fuels, is exacerbating extreme weather events around the globe and in Australia. Heatwaves are now hotter, lasting longer and occurring more often. Rising ocean temperatures are triggering coral bleaching events on the Great Barrier Reef. Climate change is also increasing extreme bushfire weather in southern and eastern Australia, while climate change is likely worsening drought conditions in southwest and southeast Australia. Across Australia, extreme weather events are projected to worsen as the climate warms further, putting Australians increasingly at risk.

At the federal level, climate action continues to stall. Under current policy settings, Australia will not meet its 26-28% emissions reduction target (UNEP 2017; Australian Government 2017). In 2017, Australia's greenhouse gas emissions increased for the third consecutive year, reaching all-time highs (excluding the land use - LULUCF - sector) (Australian Government 2018). Despite the ongoing lack of credible climate policy at the national level, Australian councils and their communities are oustripping Federal governments when it comes to tackling climate change and capitalising on the opportunities presented by renewable energy.

In 2017, Australia's greenhouse gas emissions increased for the third consecutive year, reaching all-time highs.

1.2 The Cities Power Partnership

For more than a decade, across Australia and around the world, local governments have been getting on with the job of reducing emissions, pursuing energy efficiency, renewable energy and sustainable transport measures.

Whilst cities, towns and shires can be major drivers of pollution they are also critical hubs for climate change solutions. Transforming the way energy is used and generated in cities and towns worldwide has the potential to deliver 70% of the total emissions reductions needed to stay on track for the 2°C limit set under the Paris Agreement (IEA 2016).

In July 2017, the Climate Council launched a national local government program to support and accelerate the climate action taking place in towns, cities and shires around the country. The Cities Power Partnership is a unique, evidence-based national program for local government that seeks to accelerate Australia's transition to a renewable energy future. In only a year, the Cities Power Partnership has become Australia's largest climate program for local government with over 100 member councils and almost 11 million Australians *(see Appendix one for full list of members).*

The Cities Power Partnership supports councils to increase renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport in their local government areas, as well as increasing collaboration between local governments around the country. The four ways in which the Cities Power Partnership program supports councils are:

- Action
- Knowledge
- Profiling
- Connection *(see Box 1).*

Over 70 councils have now submitted their pledge items and this report provides a snapshot of their tangible results.

The Cities Power Partnership has become Australia's largest climate program for local government representing over 100 member councils

BOX 1: A Breakdown of the Cities Power Partnership

Action

Each member council of the Cities Power Partnership must commit to implement five pledge items across renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport and working together. Councils must report on progress toward these pledges every six months so the Cities Power Partnership team can track their success.

Knowledge

The Cities Power Partnership supports councils to action their pledges with knowledge resources and encourages knowledge sharing between members. These include an online knowledge hub of over 200 resources, expert webinars, in person briefings, community events, and a unique analytics tool to track emissions, energy and cost savings of council projects.

Profiling

To help grow community support, local government successes are profiled by the Cities Power Partnership team in national, state, local and social media to millions, and their successes are shared with a CPP community of over 400,000 members and supporters.

Connection

An important component of the Cities Power Partnership is facilitating connection and collaboration between councils. Each council is "buddied" or partnered with other council members across Australia to share knowledge and work collaboratively where possible. The Cities Power Partnership website also allows members to find out about projects councils are committing to across Australia, including their learnings and challenges along the way. In October 2018, member councils will be brought together for the first time at the National Summit in Kiama to celebrate local action, share insights and knowledge, and learn from industry leaders and representatives.

For more information head to:
citiespowerpartnership.org.au

1.3 Councils make over 300 pledges to tackle climate change

Cities Power Partnership councils cement their commitment to climate action by each submitting five pledge items, which detail the projects that they will implement to ramp up renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport and collaboration *(see Appendix two for full list of pledges)*.

Over 70 of the over 100 councils that have joined the Cities Power Partnership in rounds one, two and three have now submitted their pledge items. With over 300 pledges already submitted, the combined efforts of councils to tackle emissions is staggering. A topline analysis of this data reveals:

- Over 300 climate and energy pledge items have already been submitted by more than 70 local governments as part of the Cities Power Partnership program.
- Renewable energy was the most popular category, with over 130 of the submitted pledges focusing on renewable energy projects that will reduce council and/or community-wide emissions.
- Over 70 pledge items focused on how councils can collaborate with one another and their communities to set city-level renewable energy or emissions reduction targets, implement emissions reduction projects and roll out education and behaviour change programs to strengthen knowledge sharing and the local community's capacity and skills.
- Over 60 pledge items improve energy efficiency, with many councils choosing to roll out energy efficient lighting (particularly street lighting) and committing to adopting best practice energy efficiency measures across all council buildings and encouraging community facilities to do the same.
- Over 45 pledge items expand sustainable transport with councils ensuring fleet purchases meet strict greenhouse gas emissions requirements, accelerating the uptake of Electric Vehicles, providing EV charging infrastructure and encouraging sustainable transport use through Council transport planning and design.

This snapshot highlights the critical role that local governments are playing to drastically cut greenhouse pollution in Australia, and how much more powerful their efforts are when they are multiplied across the country and amplified by the Cities Power Partnership.

300+ climate and energy pledge items submitted by over 70 local governments

130+
pledges in renewable energy

60+
pledges in energy efficiency

70+
pledges in work together and influence

45+
pledges in sustainable transport

2. Renewable Energy

Local governments around Australia are committing to renewable energy projects in increasing numbers, reducing both operational and community-wide greenhouse gas pollution. Renewable energy was by far the most popular category with Cities Power Partnership councils, with over 130 of the submitted pledges focusing on renewable energy projects and initiatives. Particularly popular renewable energy pledges include increasing the amount of solar on council buildings, setting city-level renewable energy or emissions reduction targets and encouraging local residents and businesses to take up renewables.

Local governments around Australia are committing to renewable energy projects in increasing numbers, reducing both operational and community-wide greenhouse gas pollution.

2.1 Renewable energy on council buildings

Australian councils are some of the nation's biggest providers of infrastructure, and in 2016 were together responsible for more than $380 billion of fixed assets and land (CEFC 2016).

All of the buildings and facilities that councils own, from aquatic centres to office buildings, consume large amounts of energy. Investment in renewable energy on council buildings is an opportunity to save on energy costs, refresh infrastructure and continue councils' work to tackle climate change. Over 45 councils have pledged to install renewable energy (solar PV and battery storage) on council buildings, such as:

- childcare facilities
- libraries
- street lighting
- recreation centres
- sporting grounds
- council offices

For example, Alice Springs Town Council has dedicated significant ongoing funding toward increasing its solar power capacity. Alice Springs has eight solar photovoltaic (PV) systems installed on council properties, bringing the total amount of solar electricity generated at Council facilities to over 500kW.

Councils of all sizes, both regional and metropolitan, are working on clean energy projects. A small council on the South Coast of NSW, Eurobodalla Shire, has made the trailblazing pledge to directly power all of its council operations by renewables: by solar or wind energy or by purchasing green power from electricity retailers.The shire has committed to increase the level of renewable power for council operations over time and has committed to sourcing 100% of Council's electricity from renewable energy by 2030.

To achieve this, Eurobodalla will increase the number of council facilities powered by solar, and will be conducting feasibility studies and research on the best way to achieve 100% renewables. Eurobodalla is currently looking into renewable energy solutions including: battery storage, emerging clean energy technologies (such as tidal power and peer-to-peer electricity trading), new ways of trading and valuing renewable energy, and exploring large scale solar.

2.2 Setting city-level renewable energy or emissions reduction targets

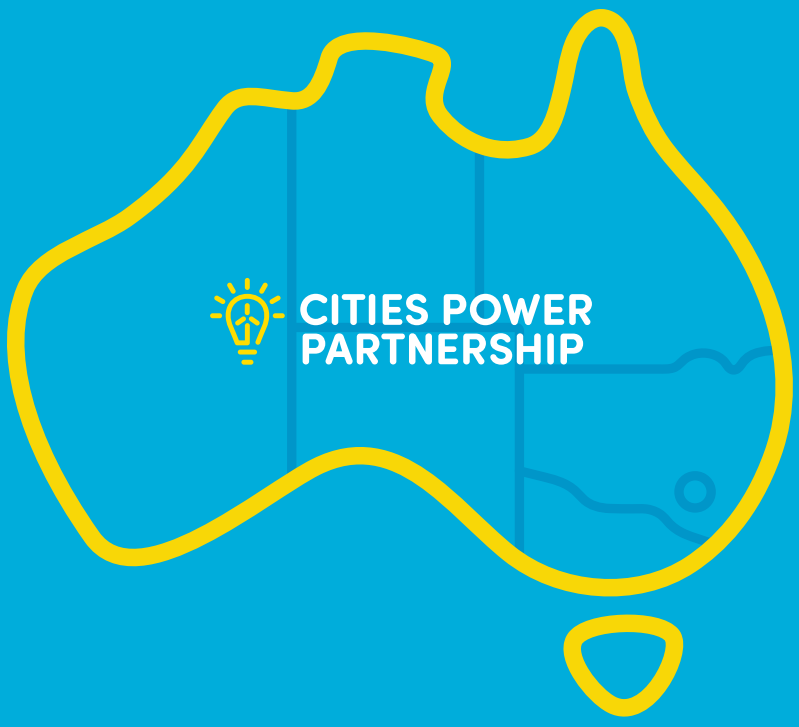
A number of councils have taken their commitment to meaningful action on climate change to the next level by setting strong renewable energy and emissions reduction targets (like Eurobodalla shire, section 2.1).

Councils can take the lead in their community by setting renewable energy or emissions reduction targets that incorporate not only the emissions generated by council operations, but also the emissions that are generated by the whole community (including the households and businesses located in the council area). This is a great way for councils to show leadership and to work with their local residents and businesses to cut greenhouse gas pollution, which can also help the council and community to save money on power bills.

20 councils across the country have pledged to set city or community-level renewable energy or emissions reduction targets.

20 councils pledge to set city-level renewable energy or emissions reduction targets

1. Alice Springs Town Council
2. Bayside Council
3. Broken Hill City Council
4. Bundaberg Regional Council
5. Canberra
6. City of Darebin
7. City of Greater Dandenong
8. City of Port Phillip
9. City of Swan
10. City of Wagga Wagga
11. Kiama Municipal Council
12. Logan City Council
13. Mount Barker District Council
14. Northern Beaches Council
15. Noosa Council
16. Penrith City Council
17. Shoalhaven City Council
18. Strathbogie Shire
19. Sunshine Coast Council
20. Warrnambool Council



For example, the City of Swan, WA have pledged to set city-level renewable energy or emissions reduction targets and will implement sustainable energy policies to provide a common goal and shared expectations for local residents and businesses. The City will also begin collecting and publishing its corporate emissions data in 2018.

Local government has a critical role to play when it comes to encouraging residents and businesses to take up renewable energy. For example, 17 Cities Power Partnership councils have pledged to encourage local businesses and residents to take up renewable power such as solar PV, battery storage and solar hot water heating. This can be done through providing incentives (such as solar bulk buy schemes or flexible payment options) or streamlining approval processes (such as removing planning and heritage barriers to solar PV).

In addition, 25 Cities Power Partnership councils have pledged to implement education and behavior change programs to positively influence the behaviour of council officers, residents and businesses within the municipality to drive the shift to renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.

CASE STUDY BOX 2: Trailblazing Climate Policy, Darebin

The City of Darebin has set a target of zero net carbon emissions across the local government area by 2020 and released the first ever Climate Emergency Plan. Darebin City Council is establishing Climate Emergency Darebin (CED) to accelerate sustained and meaningful action with the community and to facilitate engagement with the climate emergency challenge. Darebin has committed to installing an additional 440kW of solar PV on council buildings and over 11,000kW of solar on homes, organisations, schools and businesses over the next five years.

2.3 Ramping up Renewable Energy for Communities

Councils can support their communities to transition to renewable energy. This can have the twofold benefit of helping to drive down greenhouse gas pollution, while also helping residents to take control of and reduce their power costs. Domestic power bills have risen significantly across Australia over the last ten years (Clean Energy Council 2018).

Firstly, renewable energy can help to relieve some of these costs for consumers, as an increase in renewable energy projects and investment around Australia increases supply to the electricity system and plays a role in reducing demand. Councils can support community renewable energy projects and play a role in the growth of renewable energy projects. Secondly, councils can facilitate projects that increase renewable energy uptake amongst their residents. For example, they can facilitate solar bulk buys which lower the up-front cost for residents to buy solar panels and enables households to lower their energy bills thanks to solar PV. Thirdly, councils can educate households and businesses on renewable energy.

2.3.1 Renewable energy, council and community partnerships

The Cities Power Partnership program has seen some exciting models for collaboration emerging from local government around Australia. Some Cities Power Partnership councils have partnered with their local communities to fund new renewable energy projects, for example Lismore City Council partnered with Farming the Sun to create Australia's first council owned, community funded solar farm *(see Box 3)*.

Other Cities Power Partnership councils such as Albury City Council and Bega Valley Shire have pledged to support community energy projects (with location and planning support) so that residents (such as renters) can band together and invest in community renewable energy projects. Solar bulk buys are also a popular model for councils to implement, for example Strathbogie Shire Council has launched "The Bogie Bulk Buy" program to connect homes and businesses with affordable solar. Ultimately, this helps local residents and local businesses to bring down their energy costs overtime, whilst also helping to reduce emissions. The more people signed up to a bulk buy program the cheaper the cost of solar PV systems, as suppliers compete for a larger amount of business.

2.3.2 Opening up unused council managed land for renewable energy

Another way for local governments to support renewable energy projects is to open up unused council owned or managed land so that projects can be built on these sites. The City of Fremantle has pledged to provide the opportunity for unused council managed land at the former South Fremantle landfill site for renewable energy purposes. Other Cities Power Partnership member councils who have also chosen this pledge include Alice Springs Council, Nambucca Shire and the City of Darwin.

CASE STUDY BOX 3: Australia's Biggest Floating Solar Farm, Lismore

Lismore City Council partnered with Farming the Sun, Australia's largest community solar energy initiative, to create Australia's first ever Council owned community funded solar farms – 100kW at their Sports Centre and a 100kW floating system (the largest in Australia) at their East Lismore Sewage Treatment Plant.

Figure 1: Mayor of Lismore Isaac Smith and Parliamentary Secretary for Renewable Energy and Northern NSW the Hon. Ben Franklin "plug in" Lismore's new floating solar farm.

3. Energy Efficiency

Over 60 Cities Power Partnership member councils have submitted pledges focusing on energy efficiency, with many councils seizing the opportunity to implement energy efficiency projects which can rapidly cut council operational costs as well as greenhouse gas pollution. Rolling out energy efficiency measures across council buildings and implementing public lighting upgrades are particularly popular projects.

Large-scale street light replacement program could deliver energy savings as great as $180 million per year

3.1 Renewable energy on council buildings

Adopting energy efficiency measures across council buildings can reduce costs and greenhouse gas emissions. Upgrading and retrofitting existing buildings can be achieved by implementing a range of steps from improving building management systems and meter upgrades to improving how buildings are heated and cooled (CEFC 2016). 27 pledges have been made by Cities Power Partnership councils focusing on this measure.

Councils can also support and incentivise energy efficiency within their communities. For example, Waverley Council, NSW has pledged to provide incentives (rate reductions) for best practice energy efficient developments in their local government area and are providing support to retrofit existing buildings so they are more energy efficient. Through the Building Futures program, Waverley Council will provide financial and technical support to building owners of high rise residential buildings in Bondi Junction to help improve their energy efficiency and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

3.2 Public lighting upgrades

Street lighting is a significant expenditure for local governments in Australia, with the annual cost of supplying and maintaining public lighting exceeding $420 million (IPWEA 2016). Upgrading street lighting to energy efficient lighting (utilising light emitting diode, or LED technology) has the potential to deliver significant savings for local governments whilst also reducing usage and therefore greenhouse gas emissions.

Some studies suggest a large-scale street light replacement program could deliver energy savings as great as $180 million per year, whilst also significantly reducing annual maintenance costs (IPWEA 2016). Energy efficient lighting is a popular pledge item for CPP councils with 32 councils pledging to roll out energy efficient lighting (particularly street lighting) across the municipality. CPP member Eurobodalla Shire is aiming to upgrade all street lighting to LED by June 2021. This is expected to save 390 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions per year. Councils are also working together on lighting upgrades to reduce costs, for example the Southern Lights program involving 42 local governments areas *(see Box 4)*.

CASE STUDY BOX 4: The Southern Lights Project

The Southern Lights project aims to replace over 75,000 street lights with LED lighting and smart controls technology.

The project spans 42 Local Government Areas in southern NSW and involves four Regional Groupings of Councils; Riverina Eastern Regional Organisation of Councils (REROC), Riverina and Murray Joint Organisation (RAMROC), Central NSW Councils (Central NSW Councils), Canberra Region Joint Organisation (CBRJO) and Broken Hill City Council.

This collaboration is particularly important between regional councils as often regional areas in NSW still use low quality inefficient lighting. A number of Cities Power Partnership councils are involved in this project including the ACT, Albury City Council, Bega Valley, Bathurst, Broken Hill, Eurobodalla, Orange, Parkes and Yass Valley.

For more information head to:
southernlightsnsw.org.au

CASE STUDY BOX 5: Funding Energy Efficiency

Byron Shire Council established a Revolving Energy Fund to finance energy efficiency projects and capitalise on the savings from these projects, which then go back into the fund.

Figure 2: Professor Tim Flannery and Mayor of Byron Bay Simon Richardson at the launch of the Cities Power Partnership.

4. Sustainable Transport

Greenhouse gas emissions from transport represents a significant share of greenhouse gas pollution both globally and in Australia, increasing each year. Transport is Australia's second largest source of greenhouse gas pollution (after electricity) (Department of Environment and Energy 2018). Local governments can play a significant role in reducing transport emissions, from developing a climate and transport policy and action plan to considering disincentives for car use and installing electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure (Climate Council 2018).

Figure 3: Sydney light rail.

CASE STUDY BOX 6: Accelerating Electric Vehicles, ACT

Cities Power Partnership Round One Member, the ACT Government, is on track to achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2020, and has a target to reach net zero emissions before 2045 from their website dated Sept 2018.

With transport a key source of greenhouse gas pollution in the ACT, the government has released an action plan to dramatically reduce greenhouse gas pollution from vehicles as well as encouraging people to walk, cycle and use public transport instead of driving. This is the ACT's Zero Emission Vehicle Action Plan.

The ACT Government has already undertaken a number of actions including:

- Transitioning the ACT Government fleet to zero emissions vehicles. The ACT Government now has 17 electric vehicles, 7 plug-in hybrid vehicles, 62 hybrid vehicles and 8 electric bikes
- Trialling battery electric buses on a number of routes throughout Canberra
- Investigating hydrogen vehicles
- Encouraging the rollout of public charging infrastructure

Future actions include:

- All newly leased ACT Government vehicles will be zero emissions from 2020-21
- Investigating covered car parks with solar powered vehicle charging stations
- Creating incentives for zero emissions vehicles such as parking priority and ability to drive in transit lanes.

Figure 4: ACT Minister Shane Rattenbury with a Cities Power Partnership Tesla.

5. Working Together

When local governments collaborate on joint projects and share their project plans and experiences across state and territory lines to help get energy projects off the ground, they often increase their impact and accelerate project timelines significantly. Pledges from over 70 CPP councils illustrates how councils can work with each other, their communities and local businesses on emissions reduction projects.

CASE STUDY BOX 7: Solar My School, Waverley, Woollahra and Randwick

Solar My School is a 3-Council program (Waverley, Woollahra and Randwick) which provides independent support and guidance to primary and secondary schools looking to install solar. Through this program, local schools gain access to free independent solar assessment, funding and payment advice, educational resources for students, and support throughout the tender and installation process. This program is now working with more than half of the 64 schools in the Eastern Suburbs.

6. Conclusion

After just one year the Cities Power Partnership has seen significant climate action from it's member councils. As the groundswell of local climate action continues to pick up speed around Australia, the Cities Power Partnership will continue to welcome more councils to this program, working with hundreds of shires, towns and cities to build climate action across the nation.

If you would like to get your council involved or to learn more, head to citiespowerpartnership.org.au

Figure 5: Queensland councils celebrate joining the CPP in Brisbane.

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Appendix One: Cities Power Partnership Member Council List

ACT
1. Canberra

NSW
2. Albury City Council
3. Bathurst Regional Council
4. Bayside Council
5. Bega Valley Shire
6. Bellingen Shire Council
7. Blacktown City Council
8. Blue Mountains City Council
9. Broken Hill City Council
10. Byron Shire Council
11. City of Canterbury-Bankstown
12. Central Coast Council
13. Coffs Harbour
14. Cumberland Council
15. Eurobodalla Council
16. Georges River Council
17. Hawkesbury City Council
18. Hornsby Shire Council
19. Inner West Council
20. Kiama Council
21. Ku-ring-gai Council
22. Lane Cove Council
23. Lismore City Council
24. Muswellbrook Shire Council
25. Nambucca Shire Council
26. The City of Newcastle
27. Northern Beaches Council
28. North Sydney Council
29. Orange City Council
30. Parkes Shire Council
31. City of Parramatta
32. Penrith City Council
33. Port Macquarie-Hastings Council
34. Randwick City Council
35. City of Ryde
36. Shellharbour City Council
37. Shoalhaven City Council
38. City of Sydney
39. Tweed Shire Council
40. Upper Hunter Shire Council
41. City of Wagga Wagga
42. Waverley Council
43. Willoughby Council
44. Wingecarribee Shire
45. Woollahra Municipal Council
46. Yass Valley

QLD
47. Brisbane City Council
48. Bundaberg Regional Council
49. Cairns Regional Council
50. Douglas Shire Council
51. Ipswich City Council
52. Livingstone Shire Council
53. Logan City Council
54. Mackay Regional Council
55. Noosa Shire Council
56. Sunshine Coast Council

SA
57. Adelaide Hills Council
58. City of Adelaide
59. Alexandrina Council
60. Kangaroo Island Council
61. Mount Barker District Council
62. City of Onkaparinga

NT
63. Alice Springs Town Council
64. City of Darwin

TAS
65. Brighton Council
66. Glamorgan Spring Bay
67. Huon Valley Council
68. Northern Midlands Council

VIC
69. City of Ballarat
70. Benalla Rural City Council
71. City of Boroondara
72. City of Casey
73. City of Darebin
74. City of Greater Dandenong
75. Hepburn Shire Council
76. City of Monash
77. Moreland City Council
78. Mornington Peninsula Shire
79. Mount Alexander Shire Council
80. City of Port Phillip
81. Strathbogie Shire Council
82. Rural City of Wangaratta
83. Warrnambool City Council
84. Yarra Ranges Council

WA
85. City of Armadale
86. Shire of Augusta-Margaret River
87. Town of Bassendean
88. City of Bunbury
89. City of Busselton
90. City of Canning
91. City of Fremantle
92. City of Gosnells
93. City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
94. City of Kwinana
95. City of Melville
96. Shire of Mundaring
97. Shire of Northam
98. City of Rockingham
99. Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale
100. City of Swan
101. Town of Victoria Park

These were the CPP member councils at the time of writing, but new councils are continuing to join.
Please check citiespowerpartnership.org.au for the most up to date list.

Appendix Two: Cities Power Partnership Pledge Items

Renewable Energy Pledges
Use strategic and statutory planning processes to promote renewable energy both at the residential, commercial and larger scale.
Provide council resources to educate and support the uptake of renewable energy, such as by hiring an internal renewable energy support officer or establishing an independent body (such as the Moreland and Yarra Energy Foundations).
Install renewable energy (solar PV and battery storage) on council buildings for example childcare facilities, libraries, street lighting, recreation centres, sporting grounds, and council offices.
Support community facilities accessing renewable energy through incentives, support or grants.
Power council operations by renewables, directly (with solar PV or wind), or by purchasing Greenpower (from electricity retailers). Set targets to increase the level of renewable power for council operations over time.
Encourage local businesses and residents to take up solar PV, battery storage and solar hot water heating. This can be done through providing incentives (such as solar bulk buy schemes or flexible payment options) or streamlining approvals processes (such as removing planning and heritage barriers to solar PV).
Support community energy projects (with location and planning support) so that residents (such as renters) can band together and invest in community renewable energy projects.
Opening up unused council managed land for renewable energy, for example land fills, and road reserves.
Facilitate large energy users collectively tendering and purchasing renewable energy at a low cost.
Set minimum renewable energy benchmarks for new developments, for example Denman Prospect, ACT requires every new house to install a minimum solar PV system.
Electrify public transport systems (for example buses operated by council) and fleet vehicles and power these by 100% renewable energy.
Lobby electricity providers and state government to address barriers to renewable energy take up at the local level (whether these be planning, technical, economic or policy related).
Identify opportunities to turn waste into electricity
Implement landfill gas methane flaring or capture for electricity generation
Create a revolving green energy fund to finance renewable energy projects and receive $ savings

Energy Efficiency Pledges
Set minimum energy efficiency benchmarks for all planning applications.
Adopt best practice energy efficiency measures across all council buildings, and support community facilities to adopt these measures.
Public lighting can use a large proportion of a city's energy budget – roll out energy efficient lighting (particularly street lighting) across the municipality.
Provide incentives (for example rate reductions) for best practice developments such as streamlined planning processes, and support for retrofitting energy efficiency measures for existing buildings.
Incentivise the deployment of energy efficient heating and cooling technologies.
Create a green revolving energy fund to finance energy efficiency projects and receive $ savings

Sustainable Transport Pledges
Ensure Council fleet purchases meet strict greenhouse gas emissions requirements and support the uptake of electric vehicles.
Provide fast-charging infrastructure throughout the city at key locations for electric vehicles.
Encourage sustainable transport use (public transport, walking and cycling) through Council transport planning and design. Substantial savings in transport energy use can be achieved by designing more compact cities with access to high quality public and active transport services and facilities.
Ensure that new developments are designed to maximize public and active transport use, and are designed to support electric vehicle uptake.
Providing for adequate cycle lanes (both space and connectivity) in road design and supporting cyclists through providing parking, and end-of-ride facilities (covered, secure bike storage, showers, bicycle maintenance and incentives).
Reduce or remove minimum car parking requirements for new housing and commercial developments where suitable public transport alternatives exist.
Lobby state and federal governments for improvements to planning legislation to promote sustainable transport options, and increased investment in and provision of public transport services.
Consider disincentives for driving high emitting vehicles such as congestion pricing, or a tiered payment system for residential car parking permits where high emitting vehicles pay more.
Waste collection fleet conversion to hydrogen fuelled or electric power

Work Together and Influence Pledges
Set city-level renewable energy or emissions reduction targets and sustainable energy policies to provide a common goal and shared expectations for local residents and businesses.
Lobby state and federal government to address barriers to the take up of renewable energy, energy efficiency and/or sustainable transport, and to support increased ambition. For example working to lobby on the Smart Energy Communities policy.
Set up meetings and attend events, such as the Community Energy Congress or Cities Power Partnership Summit, where like-minded cities can address common concerns and learn from others' experience.
Implement an education and behavior change program to influence the behavior of council officers, local residents and businesses within the municipality to drive the shift to renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.
For communities reliant on a local coal industry, local government can support the transition away from fossil fuels, by lobbying for state and federal support for a just transition for workers, families and the community and encouraging local economic development and opportunities based on a low carbon economy.
Ensure that the practices of local government contractors and financing such as banking, insurance, and super are aligned with council goals relating to renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport. Set appropriate criteria for council procurement.
Promote knowledge sharing and strengthen the local community's capacity and skills in renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.
Achieve 100% divestment from fossil fuel aligned investments at the earliest possible date,

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Figure 3: Page 18 “Sydney Light Rail Tram IMG_5356” by Flickr user Beau Giles licensed under CC BY 2.0.

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