This page intentionally left blank

[illegible] effects of different energy policies and build experience for future versions of the Nevada Energy Policy Computable General Equilibrium (NEP CGE) model.

explain the assumptions and results of the model clearly to non

externality as business owners or consumers learn about and spread information about how to use a new technology such as a solar water heater.

A cost

correspond to the private, or part of the social,

regional power trading and transmission constraints, different types of generation technologies, investment in new technologies and retirement of old technologies.
See

REMI models

Another very popular model used to analyze economic impacts of energy policy is the Regional Economic Models, Inc., REMI model. REMI is a commercially available model that combines an I-O component with an econometric forecasting model (John Crihfield and Harrison Campbell, 1991). REMI is capable of producing multi-year forecasts. Unlike the IMPLAN model, labor and capital supplies are constrained and relative prices change. Other regions compete for factor inputs and for export activity,

2. Market clearance conďľ2yãφ ¢KŜ ØlŀfdzŜ ƻŦ l· ŦƛƝƳΩă ƻdzűLJdzű ǿƛƭƭ ōŜ Ŝljdzlŀƭ űƻ űKŜ

CGE models incorporate a more explicit time element in order to observe the temporal effects of a policy adjustment.

Most energy policies are enacted over time and therefore have consequences that unfold over multiple time periods, or questions related to capital stock accumulation. One such important energy policy issue is to encourage the appropriate amount of investment in energy efficiency or renewable energy. This is an investment and c

are an energy or a non

Conclusion

Electricity is a crucial element of any modern economy. In addition, electricity

2. The H Risk Approach ς incorporate simple ψbottom-upΩ linear programming model for electricity sector:

Morris, Jennifer F.; John M. Reilly and Sergey Paltsev. 2010. "Combining a Renewable Portfolio Standard with a Cap-and-Trade Policy: A General Equilibrium Analysis" Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change

2007. "Counting the Change: Accounting for the Fiscal Impacts of Controlling
Testimony before the House

Appendix A: Possible Nevada Energy Policy Model Prototypes

Contenders for RPS Electricity Model:

1. BEAR ς Job and economic impacts of CA energy efficiency and RPS policy

Pluses: Regional energy RPS CGE model with scenarios that we would like to run (energy efficiency, RPS investments and economic impacts thereof). Dynamic model with putty/semi-vintages can more easily be substituted for other factors of production such as labor than older vintages of capital.

Disadvantages: Cannot find any peer-reviewed publication of the energy policy aspects of this model. Energy [illegible]

3.

5. Sue Wing model

Pluses: Ian Sue Wing has written very clearly about how to set up the data and model to synthesize the bottom-up and top-

Rutherford and Bohringer paper. It is recursive dynamic. They have a literature review with papers that are partial equilibrium not CGE models, but which might provide insight to modeling RPS. Also they have a reference for a paper that tells specifically

Minuses: It is focused only on a price increase in energy. There is no elaboration of electricity sector, energy efficiency or RPS. There are many energy CGE models since energy and CGE models naturally suit each other.

References:

Table 3 NV 2011 IMPLAN Commodity Summary

Table