REMI Economic Impact Analysis Assumptions and Results

91 Cap Bank Model Rule Case

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REMI Model Overview

- The REMI (Regional Economic Models, Inc.) Policy Insight + Model:
 - NESCAUM's REMI model is a 12-state economic and demographic forecasting model
 - Uses a regional REMI Reference Case
- REMI output includes estimates of:
 - Changes in gross regional product (\$);
 - Changes in employment (job-years); and
 - Changes in real personal (disposable) income (\$).

RGGI Program Review REMI Analysis

- The IPM 91 Cap Bank Model Rule and 91 Cap Alt Bank Model Rule cases were released on February 7, 2013.
- The IPM 91 Cap Bank Model Rule Case incorporated the program elements included in the *Updated Model Rule* released on February 7, 2013.
- The REMI analysis has been updated to reflect the IPM modeling results for the IPM 91 Cap Bank Model Rule Case (91 Cap Bank MR Case).
- This analysis projects the potential macroeconomic impacts of the incremental changes between the current RGGI program (REMI Reference Case) and changes to the RGGI program (IPM 91 Cap Bank MR Case)

RGGI Program Review REMI Analysis

- Analysis projects potential macroeconomic impacts for the 9-state
 RGGI region due to potential changes in the RGGI program
- Analysis does not project macroeconomic benefits due to carbon emissions reductions (e.g., value of avoided GHG emissions)
- These benefits are in addition to the macroeconomic benefits due to the current RGGI program
- This analysis does not make any projections for RGGI allowance prices or RGGI proceeds after 2020
- This analysis does not analyze the impacts of investing RGGI proceeds generated after 2020

REMI Assumptions and Inputs

- The REMI economic analysis uses the REMI Reference Case
- Inputs to REMI are developed using two sources of data which describe economic impacts resulting from potential changes to the RGGI program:
 - 1) States' Investments of RGGI Allowance Proceeds
 - 2) IPM Output on Electricity Market Changes

- States' investments generate incremental changes in regional economic activity (e.g., spending, prices, labor availability)
- REMI model quantifies changes in the 91 Cap Bank MR Case including the incremental investment of additional projected proceeds from 2012-2020
- Examples of proceed investments include: energy efficiency programs, GHG abatement projects, direct bill assistance

- For this analysis, each state provided assumptions for how projected incremental proceeds from 2012-2020 could be invested.
- The following slides describe how proceeds were projected for the Reference Case and 91 Cap Bank MR Case and how investments were modeled for this analysis.
- This analysis does not make any projections for RGGI allowance prices or RGGI proceeds after 2020.
- This analysis does not analyze the impacts of investing RGGI proceeds generated after 2020.

- Annual proceeds were calculated by multiplying the estimated number of allowances projected to be purchased at auction by the projected CO₂ allowance price.
 - For the **IPM Reference Case**, calculation assumes that the market purchases enough allowances to meet demand based on emissions, minus the 47M banked allowances from first control period spread over the time horizon.
 - For the **91 Cap Bank MR Case**, calculation assumes in 2012 that the market purchases allowances to meet demand based on emissions. For 2013, assumes that the market is made aware of new policies in 2013 and assumes market purchases 100% of available allowances. Post 2013, assumes that the market purchases all available allowances.

- Cumulative projected proceeds for the IPM Reference case are \$1,549.38 Million (2010\$).
- Cumulative projected proceeds for the 91 Cap Bank MR Case is \$3,957.34 Million (2010\$), representing an additional \$2,407.96 Million (2010\$) in proceeds compared to the Reference Case.

States' Investments of RGGI Allowance Proceeds

• State Proceed Investments: The table below provides the breakdown of how each state assumed to invest the additional proceeds in the 91 Cap Bank MR Case (through 2020) compared to the Reference Case.

State	Electric EE Investments	Fossil Fuel EE Investments	Clean & Renewable Energy Investments	Direct Bill Assistance	GHG Abatement & Climate Change Programs	Admin/ Other	Total
Connecticut	50.0%*	19.5%*	23.0%*	0.0%*	7.5%*	0.0%	100%
Delaware	65.0%	10.0%	0.0%	5.0%	15.0%	5.0%	100%
Maine	68.0%*	13.0%	0.0%	14.0%	0.0%	5.0%*	100%
Maryland	46.0%	0.0%	10.5%	40.0%	\$1M	3.5%	100%
Massachusetts	94.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
New Hampshire	25.3%*	25.3%*	0.0%	46.2%*	0.0%	3.2%*	100%
New York	16.0%	59.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	15.0%	100%
Rhode Island	95.0%*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%*	100%
Vermont	0.0%	98.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	100%

^{*} Percentage invested may vary based on annual projected allowance prices.

Timing and Duration of Investment of RGGI Proceeds

- REMI model analyzes the impacts of potential changes to RGGI program (including incremental additional proceed investments) made in 2013-2021.
- Assumes a 1-year lag time between receipt and investment of RGGI proceeds (e.g., 2014 proceeds are invested in 2015).
- REMI model includes assumptions on projected benefits of proceeds invested through 2040 to incorporate the lifetime impacts of these investments made in 2013-2021.

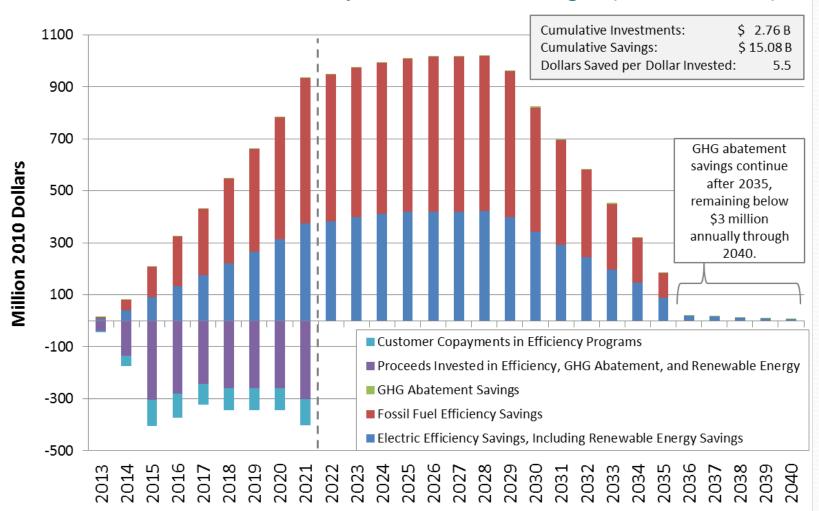
Timing and Duration of Investment of RGGI Proceeds

- Energy savings benefits of states' investments in energy efficiency and similar programs are measured over their full lifetime.
- Lifetimes of benefits vary by type of program:
 - Electric Energy Efficiency Measures: Residential: 15 yrs; Commercial & Industrial: 15 yrs
 - Fossil Fuel Energy Efficiency Measures: 15 yrs
 - Clean & Renewable Energy Measures: 20 yrs
 - GHG Abatement & Climate Change Programs: 20 yrs

Timing and Duration of Investment of RGGI Proceeds

- Projected fossil fuel prices post-2020 were made using the AEO 2012 high oil price cases data
- Projected electricity prices post-2020 were extrapolated from IPM by using the AEO 2012 electricity price growth rate

91 Cap Bank MR Case REMI Inputs: Investments in Efficiency and Bill Savings (2013-2040)



- IPM outputs reflect incremental changes in the electricity market's response to RGGI, which in turn influence regional economic activity
- IPM 91 Cap Bank MR Case models the RGGI program from 2012 to 2020

- REMI analysis uses data from the IPM model outputs (2012-2020), including incremental changes from the reference case to potential cap scenarios in:
 - Projected energy prices
 - Projected CO₂ allowance prices
 - Generation
 - Load
 - Fuel mix
 - Imports
 - Energy Costs: Overnight capital, retrofit, new build, fixed and variable O&M, fuel

- Regional changes in electricity market outcomes
 - Impacts to Generators—net impacts equal sum of following components:
 - Allowance purchases by generators with CO₂ emissions (-)
 - Impact of allowance price on generator revenues (+/-)
 - Impact on load due to investments in EE (-)
 - Change in generation (imports, effect of EE) (-)
 - Impacts to Ratepayers—net impacts equal sum of following components:
 - Influence of allowance purchases (-)
 - Impact on load due to investments in EE (+)
 - Avoided Energy and Capacity Costs from EE (+)
 - Avoided Distribution Costs from EE (+)

- Regional changes in electricity market outcomes (continued)
 - Impacts to Shareholders of Generation Companies:
 - Change in marginal generator income x 14% (population of 9 RGGI states as % of US total) (-)
 - Other Economic Impacts:
 - Changes in new capacity builds (-)
 - Changes in retrofits to existing capacity (-)

REMI Results

Summary of Regional Economic Impacts

- Results for the 91 Cap Bank MR Case are presented as both:
 - Value change (in 2010\$ or job-years) between the 91 Cap Bank Model Rule case and business-as-usual regional economy (REMI Reference Case)
 - Percentage change between the 91 Cap Bank Model Rule Case from the business-as-usual regional economy (REMI Reference Case)

Summary of Regional Economic Impacts (3% Discount Rate)

Summary of Regional Economic Impacts, 2012-2040

Scenario	91 Cap Bank MR	
Cumulative Change in Gross State Product (\$2010)	\$8.7 Billion	
Percent Change from Business-As-Usual	0.0%	
Business-As-Usual Regional GSP:	\$48,000 Billion	
Cumulative Change in Employment (Job-Years)	131,900	
Percent Change from Business-As-Usual	0.0%	
Business-As-Usual Regional Employment:	941,000,000	
Cumulative Change in Real Personal Income (\$2010)	\$7.2 Billion	
Percent Change from Business-As-Usual	0.0%	
Business-As-Usual Regional Real Personal Income:	\$43,000 Billion	

Additional REMI Results

Summary of Regional Economic Impacts (0% Discount Rate)

Summary of Regional Economic Impacts, 2012-2040

Scenario	91 Cap Bank MR
Cumulative Change in Gross State Product (\$2010)	\$15.3 Billion
Percent Change from Business-As-Usual	0.0%
Business-As-Usual Regional GSP:	\$74,000 Billion
Cumulative Change in Employment (Job-Years)	131,900
Percent Change from Business-As-Usual	0.0%
Business-As-Usual Regional Employment:	941,000,000
Cumulative Change in Real Personal Income (\$2010)	\$13.0 Billion
Percent Change from Business-As-Usual	0.0%
Business-As-Usual Regional Real Personal Income:	\$66,000 Billion

Summary of Regional Economic Impacts (7% Discount Rate)

Summary of Regional Economic Impacts, 2012-2040

Scenario	91 Cap Bank MR	
Cumulative Change in Gross State Product (\$2010)	\$4.2 Billion	
Percent Change from Business-As-Usual	0.0%	
Business-As-Usual Regional GSP:	\$31,000 Billion	
Cumulative Change in Employment (Job-Years)	131,900	
Percent Change from Business-As-Usual	0.0%	
Business-As-Usual Regional Employment:	941,000,000	
Cumulative Change in Real Personal Income (\$2010)	\$3.3 Billion	
Percent Change from Business-As-Usual	0.0%	
Business-As-Usual Regional Real Personal Income:	\$28,000 Billion	