

EMF in Action

By comparing multiple model results rather than relying upon one group's estimate, EMF studies have resolved many critical issues for policymakers. Some examples include the evaluation of:

- the value of flexibility in when, where and how to restrict greenhouse gas emissions;
- inclusion of other greenhouse gases besides carbon dioxide in climate stabilization policies;
- the response of natural gas prices to increased demand due to climate change policy;
- the immediate and long-term impacts of reduced energy availability or higher energy prices;
- market barriers and market failures in the provision of energy efficiency.

The wider energy community has long valued EMF's contributions. In 2005, EMF received the prestigious **Adelman-Frankel Award** from the United States Association for Energy Economics (USAEE) for its "unique and innovative contribution to the field of energy economics." The USAEE is a premier professional organization spanning corporate, government and university interests.



Solar panels on Stanford University's new Y2E2 Environment and Energy Building with Hoover Tower in the background.



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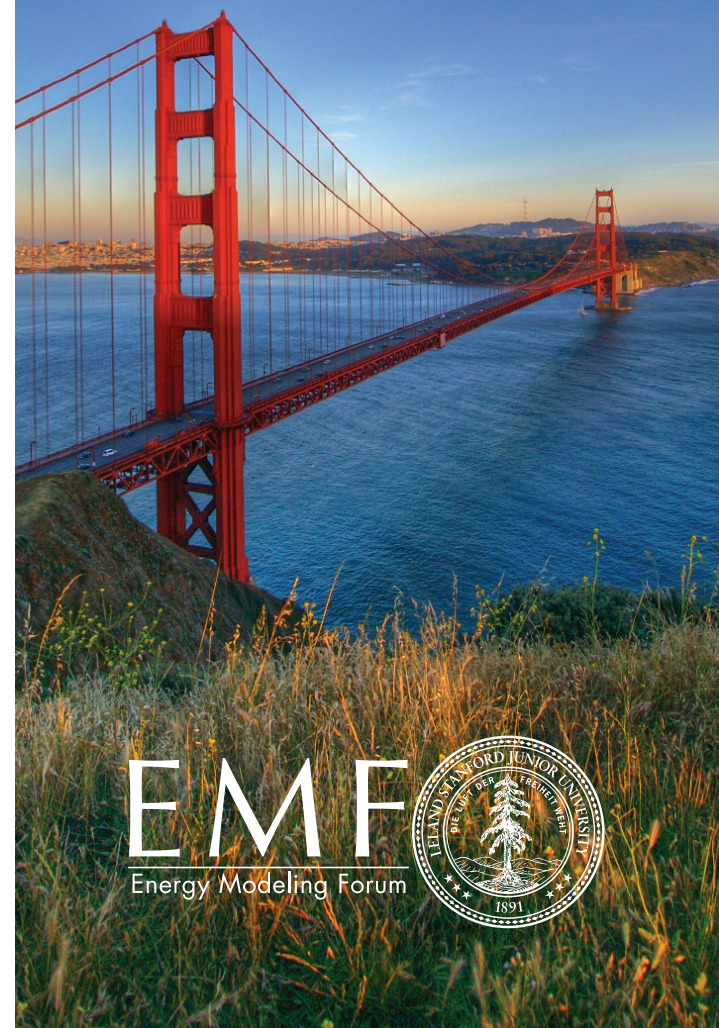
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The Stanford Energy Modeling Forum (EMF)

*A Communication Bridge
Between Modelers and
Decisionmakers*

**Modeling for Insights
Not Numbers**



Mission



EMF SEEKS TO IMPROVE THE USE OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MODELS FOR MAKING IMPORTANT CORPORATE AND GOVERNMENT DECISIONS.

Three major goals guide this effort:

(1) harness the **collective capabilities** of multiple models to improve the understanding of important energy and associated environmental problems, (2) **explain the strengths and limitations** of competing approaches to the problem, and (3) provide guidance for **future research** efforts.



EMF Summer Snowmass Workshop

Working Group Process

EMF was established at Stanford in 1976 to bring together leading experts and decisionmakers from government, industry, universities, and other research organizations to study important energy and environmental issues. For each study, the Forum organizes a working group to develop the study design, analyze and compare each model's results and discuss key conclusions.

A major research university provides the Forum with a non-partisan platform for objective discussion of important issues. EMF participants offer alternative views based upon their research and experience. The studies do not try to forge a consensus but instead highlight why experts may disagree.

The process has several important principles:

Impartiality – One technology, policy or energy perspective is not favored over another.

User Orientation – Models cannot improve decisions unless they are answering the right question.

Disclosure – “Truth-in-modeling” flows from disclosing rather than hiding important assumptions, parameters, judgments and sensitivities.

Understanding – Insights about how markets work are much more valuable than precise numerical results.

Communication

Each EMF working group publishes a summary report that is widely distributed to policymakers, corporate leaders, and energy experts and advisors. A companion technical volume documents the analysis used to derive these conclusions.

Policy Impact – EMF disseminates key findings broadly through **reports, major conferences, Congressional testimony by participating experts, and participation by government staff** in Forum activities.

Corporate Perspectives – Companies help to frame the questions, but also learn which are the **most important technical issues** and which groups are pioneering **new techniques** for addressing them.

Education

EMF supports graduate students to pursue energy and environmental topics throughout the university. EMF studies provide graduate research assistants with a unique opportunity to **work with leading experts** across the globe. This experience often prepares them to become future energy and environmental leaders. EMF staff and affiliated faculty teach a range of energy and environmental courses at Stanford.