Rhodium Group

The Impact of Permitting Reform on State-level Residential Electricity Prices and Bills

November 12, 2026

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Contents

Key takeaways

National results

State case studies

- Colorado
- New York
- Michigan
- Nebraska
- Virginia

Appendix I: Background and methodology

Appendix II: State-by-state results

BAAJA reduces electricity bills for residential customers

- We find that the full set of modeled BAAJA provisions[1] **reduces average national electricity bills for residential customers by $41-66 in 2035** (in real, inflation-adjusted terms), depending on the future costs of clean energy technologies and fossil fuels. **Savings total $36-56 billion through 2035 across all residential customers.**
- Residential electricity prices and **bills decline in at least 46 states in 2035** with the full set of modeled BAAJA provisions. **Residential electricity prices decline by 3-4% nationally**, and 13 states see at least a 5% reduction in price in 2035 in the highest-impact scenario.
- When modeled standalone, the **transmission provisions reduce electricity bills by 1-2% nationally in 2035**. At least 39 states see reductions in electricity prices and at least 37 states see reductions in electricity bills from the transmission provisions.
- Data centers drive 61-70% of electricity demand growth from 2025 through 2035. BAAJA includes ratepayer protections that make data centers pay for the costs their growth adds to the grid, reducing bills for residential consumers and other customer classes. This impact tends to grow over time as data center demand grows.
- Other parts of the bill that we did not model likely also reduce electricity prices and bills, meaning our results should be interpreted as conservative estimates of impact.

[1] We model key provisions of the Bipartisan American Affordability and Jobs Act (BAAJA) in the 48 contiguous states: faster, less costly construction of electric power transmission and gas pipelines, ratepayer protection provisions that stop cost shifting from data centers to other customer classes, and permit certainty for wind projects.

National results

BAAJA reduces national average residential electricity prices in all scenarios

What drives these reductions?

BAAJA's **transmission provisions** lower electricity prices across all scenarios by enabling lower-cost generating resources to connect to the grid and reducing transmission costs.

- Savings are largest when renewables are most competitive: greater renewable deployment reduces generation from older, less efficient fossil plants and lowers fuel expenses, outweighing additional capital investment costs.
- Interregional transmission capacity expansion enables access to lower-cost sources of electricity in neighboring regions, driving different decisions on where generators are built and how they are operated.
- Lower natural gas consumption also reduces delivered natural gas prices, further driving down fuel expenses.

The full set of modeled **key BAAJA provisions** delivers larger savings by combining transmission benefits with lower natural gas infrastructure costs, wind permit certainty, and a prohibition on cost shifting data-center infrastructure costs to other customer classes.

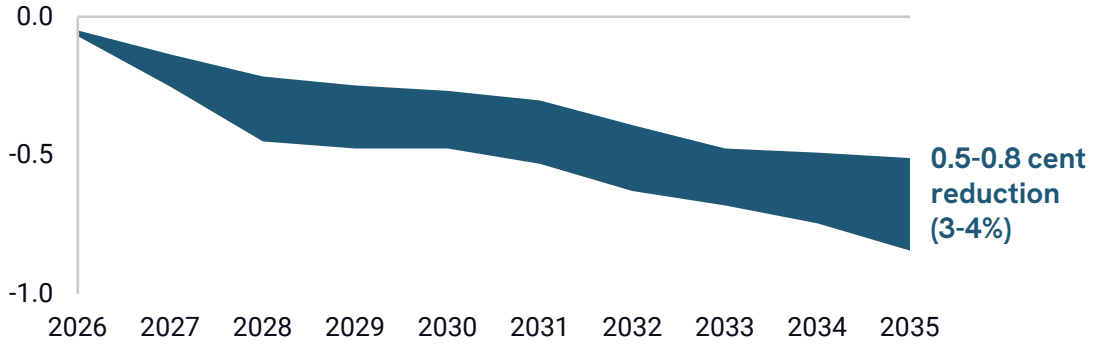
- Moderate expansion of natural gas pipelines eases delivered natural gas prices in most scenarios. In the mid scenario, natural gas prices temporarily increase in the 2030s due to rising LNG exports facilitated by pipeline expansion. This drives up fuel costs required to power natural gas-fired generators and increases electricity prices in some states relative to current policy.
- Data centers drive 61-70% of electricity demand growth from 2025 through 2035. BAAJA includes ratepayer protections that make data centers pay for the costs their growth adds to the grid, reducing bills for residential consumers and other customer classes. This impact tends to grow over time as data center demand grows.
- Lower electricity rates also encourage some additional residential electricity consumption, modestly offsetting the reduction in household bills. National average household bills still decline across all modeled scenarios.

The magnitude of savings depends on assumptions around future clean technology and fossil fuel prices.

Full set of modeled key BAAJA provisions consistently reduce residential electricity prices and bills in nearly every state in 2035

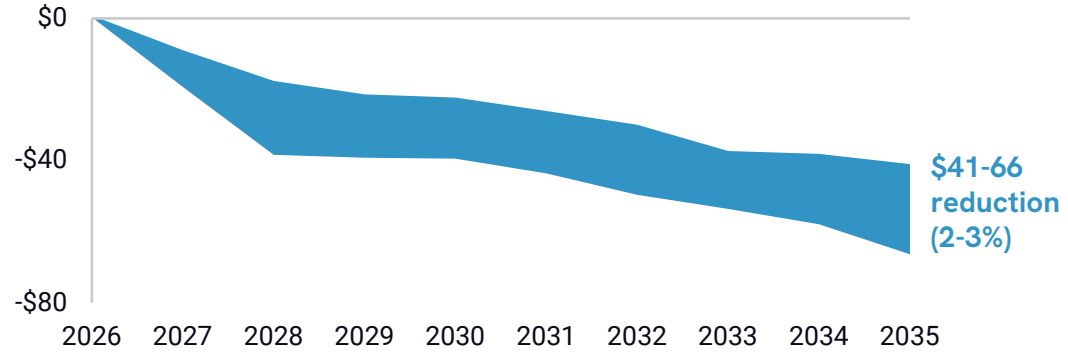
Change in national average residential retail electricity price with all modeled provisions of BAAJA

2025 cents per kWh



Change in national average residential electricity bill with key provisions of BAAJA

2025 USD



Source: Rhodium Group

46-48 states — with decline in electricity prices and residential bills, depending on future market assumptions (We model impacts in 48 contiguous states)

3–4% — national decline in residential electricity prices compared to no-BAAJA scenario, 2035

13 states — have residential electricity price reductions of at least **5%** in the highest-impact scenario

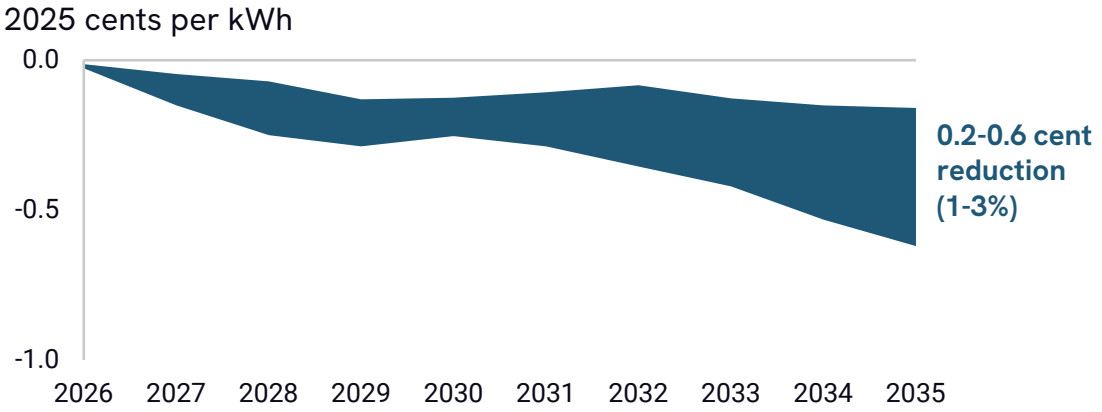
2–3% — national decline in residential electricity bills compared to no-BAAJA scenario, 2035

6 states — have residential electricity bill reductions of at least **5%** in the highest-impact scenario

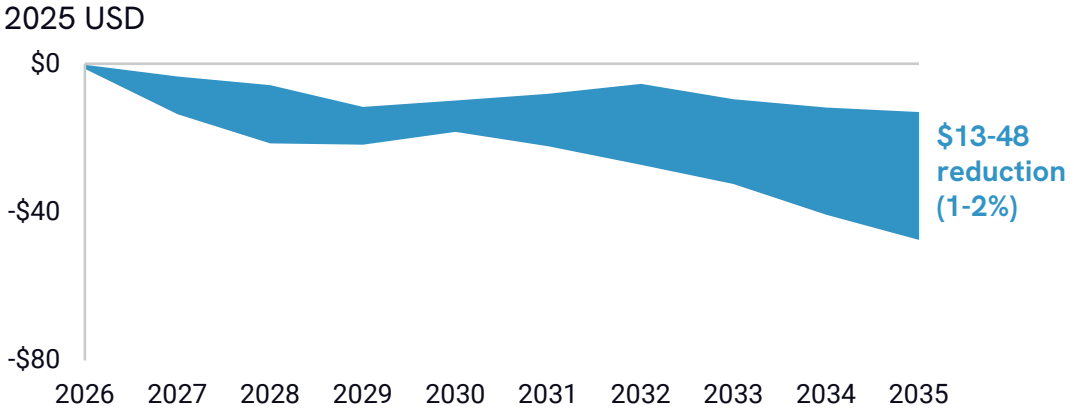
$196-334 — cumulatively saved by households through 2035 on average with key BAAJA provisions in effect

Transmission reforms alone result in smaller but directionally consistent savings, with residential electricity bill reductions in 37-46 states

Change in national average residential retail electricity price with transmission provisions of BAAJA



Change in national average residential electricity bill with transmission provisions of BAAJA



Source: Rhodium Group

39-47 states with decline in electricity prices depending on future market assumptions

1–3% national decline in residential electricity prices in 2035 when looking at the impacts of BAAJA's transmission provisions alone compared to no-BAAJA scenario

21 states have residential electricity price reductions of at least **4%** in the highest-impact scenario

37-46 states with decline in electricity bills depending on future market assumptions

1–2% national decline in residential electricity bills in 2035 when looking at the impacts of BAAJA's transmission provisions alone compared to no-BAAJA scenario

4 states have residential electricity bill reductions of at least **4%** in the highest-impact scenario

State case studies

Case study: Colorado

Transmission reform facilitates faster clean energy deployment in most scenarios and changes electricity trade patterns

2035 residential electricity summary

Change from current policy

	Low	Mid	High
Electricity prices			
Transmission provisions	-5%	-1%	-1%
Key BAAJA provisions	-7%	-3%	-4%
Average annual bills (2025 USD)			
Transmission provisions	-59	-11	-16
Key BAAJA provisions	-87	-33	-43

Source: Rhodium Group

Price drivers

Transmission provisions

- In the low and mid scenarios, transmission reform enables 4-6 GW of additional renewable capacity deployment through 2035 compared to current policy. This displaces natural gas-fired generation, lowering fuel costs. Colorado also exports more electricity.
- In the low scenario, delivered natural gas prices fall by roughly 50 cents per MMBtu in 2035 compared to current policy due to lower domestic consumption, further reducing fuel costs.
- In the high scenario, Colorado builds out less in-state renewable and natural gas-fired capacity than under current policy. Instead, the state meets more demand through imported electricity from the Northern Great Plains region and reduces its electricity exports.

Key BAAJA provisions

- Permit certainty for wind allows about 1 GW of wind projects currently in the pipeline to come online in the next year.
- Enabling cheaper, easier natural gas pipeline expansion lowers delivered natural gas prices across all scenarios compared to current policy, reducing fuel costs.
- In the high scenario, renewable capacity additions increase compared to current policy, displacing natural gas consumption and further lowering fuel costs.

Case study: New York

Strengthening grid connections between regions helps lower electricity prices

2035 residential electricity summary

Change from current policy

	Low	Mid	High
Electricity prices			
Transmission provisions	-5%	-1%	-2%
Key BAAJA provisions	-6%	-3%	-5%
Average annual bills (2025 USD)			
Transmission provisions	-68	-9	-30
Key BAAJA provisions	-94	-40	-74

Source: Rhodium Group

Price drivers

Transmission provisions

- Lowering barriers to transmission expands interregional transmission capacity between NYC/Long Island, Upstate New York, and the broader Northeast compared to current policy.
- This expansion facilitates greater regional electricity trading, and NYC/Long Island becomes less reliant on imports from Upstate New York.

Key BAAJA provisions

- Permit certainty allows 1.7 GW of offshore wind to come online in 2027. This extra generating capacity reduces New York's reliance on electricity imports compared to transmission reform alone.
- Ratepayer protections shift the costs of transmission and generating capacity expansion to data centers, which drive most of the demand growth through 2035.

Case study: Michigan

Electricity prices fall across all scenarios, but the mechanisms differ

2035 residential electricity summary

Change from current policy

	Low	Mid	High
Electricity prices			
Transmission provisions	-5%	-3%	-1%
Key BAAJA provisions	-6%	-5%	-2%
Average annual bills (2025 USD)			
Transmission provisions	-82	-57	-23
Key BAAJA provisions	-99	-76	-34

Source: Rhodium Group

Price drivers

Transmission provisions

- In the low and high scenarios, increased renewable capacity (paired with lower delivered natural gas prices in the low scenario) compared to current policy results in cheaper generation, with decreased reliance on imported power.
- In the mid scenario, transmission capacity expands between Michigan and the western PJM region (OH, WV, western PA). Natural gas prices are lower in this region, and it's cheaper to expand gas-fired capacity there and export the electricity to Michigan than to build more capacity in Michigan.

Key BAAJA provisions

- The dynamics described above are accentuated in the low and high scenarios. Delivered natural gas prices fall in the high scenario compared to current policy, further reducing electricity prices.
- In the mid scenario, natural gas pipeline capacity expands between the Eastern Midwest and the Mid-Atlantic, reducing delivered natural gas prices compared to current policy, improving the economics of gas-fired capacity additions.

Case study: Nebraska

Reform enables transmission capacity expansion across the Midwest, influencing generating capacity build decisions and trade dynamics

2035 residential electricity summary

Change from current policy

	Low	Mid	High
Electricity prices			
Transmission provisions	+1%	+2%	+3%
Key BAAJA provisions	-1%	-3%	-3%
Average annual bills (2025 USD)			
Transmission provisions	+30	+28	+55
Key BAAJA provisions	-11	-47	-52

Source: Rhodium Group

Price drivers

Transmission provisions

- In the low scenario, which assumes the lowest clean energy costs, easing transmission constraints enables more clean energy to connect to the grid across the whole Midwest, including Nebraska.
- In the mid scenario, interregional transmission capacity between the Northern Great Plains region (NGP, including Nebraska) and the Upper Midwest expands compared to current policy. It's cheaper on average across the Midwest to build more clean energy in NGP and export it elsewhere.
- Similar dynamics underlie the high scenario, but NGP exports more electricity to Colorado and eastern Wyoming compared to current policy.
- Lower transmission costs help mitigate price increases. In the low and mid scenarios, delivered natural gas prices to the power sector also fall compared to current policy due to lower demand.

Key BAAJA provisions

- Ratepayer provisions protect residential customers from paying for most of this capacity expansion. Data centers drive almost all demand growth in the low and mid scenarios and roughly half of growth in the high scenario.

Case study: Virginia

Ratepayer protections can help protect residential customers in areas with high data center demand growth and large capital expenditures

2035 residential electricity summary

Change from current policy

	Low	Mid	High
Electricity prices			
Transmission provisions	-3%	0%	0%
Key BAAJA provisions	-1%	+2%	+1%
Average annual bills (2025 USD)			
Transmission provisions	-57	-8	-4
Key BAAJA provisions	-15	+39	+27

Source: Rhodium Group

Price drivers

Transmission provisions

- In the low scenario, transmission capacity expands between Virginia and the Southeast, which has plentiful cheap renewable resources. Virginia's net electricity imports increase, displacing gas-fired generation compared to current policy.
- In the mid scenario, the composition of the grid doesn't change meaningfully from current policy, but transmission reform makes it cheaper to build out the same infrastructure. The high scenario is similar, but a small (600 MW) increase in gas-fired capacity additions also reduces net electricity imports.

Key BAAJA provisions

- With permit certainty in place, 2.6 GW of offshore wind capacity currently in the pipeline completes construction and starts generating. Offshore wind is more expensive than other technologies, increasing capital expenditures and putting upward pressure on electricity prices, relative to current policy.
- In the mid scenario, higher levels of LNG exports increase Virginia's delivered natural gas prices compared to current policy, driving a larger reliance on imported electricity and contributing to higher electricity prices.
- Ratepayer protections and lower transmission costs help mitigate the above price increases. Lower fuel costs also drive down operating costs in the low and high scenarios.

Appendix I: Background and methodology

We estimate the impacts of BAAJA using three policy scenarios and three sets of assumptions around future clean energy and fossil fuel prices

Policy scenarios

We report the impact of BAAJA as the **change from current policy** to the two BAAJA scenarios

1. **Current policy**
   No BAAJA
2. **BAAJA transmission provisions**
3. **Key BAAJA provisions**
   Transmission plus gas pipelines, ratepayer protection, permit certainty for wind

Future market scenarios

We report **ranges of impacts** reflecting these different market scenarios

1. **Low emissions**
   Cheap clean resources, more expensive fossil
2. **Mid emissions**
   Midpoint values for clean and fossil
3. **High emissions**
   More expensive clean resources, cheap fossil

We unpack the broader energy system impacts of BAAJA in a recent note, Estimating the US Energy System Impacts of the Bipartisan American Affordability and Jobs Act, which includes scenarios very similar to what we model in this work.

BAAJA policy scenario details

Many of the provisions in the Bipartisan American Affordability and Jobs Act (BAAJA) are difficult or impossible to model in an energy system model like RHG-NEMS, the model we use to analyze the US energy system. For this analysis, we mainly focus on the BAAJA provisions that are most likely to affect the evolution of the energy system: provisions that enable the build-out of linear infrastructure like transmission lines and gas pipelines.

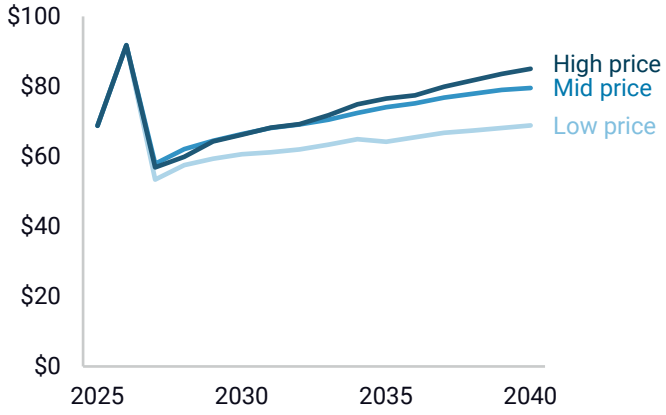
	Current policy (no BAAJA)	Transmission provisions	Key BAAJA provisions
	We reflect federal permitting barriers to the build-out of linear infrastructure (transmission lines, natural gas pipelines), as well as a lengthy interconnection queue process. Wind power plants face extra permitting barriers through 2030. Federal regulations of power plant GHGs are repealed. See our Taking Stock 2026 report for the complete suite of federal and state policies represented.	We ease barriers to building transmission, enabling faster, cheaper expansion of interregional transmission networks and making it easier for new power plants to connect to the grid. We also reflect interconnection queue reforms that shorten the length of time projects spend in the queue.	In addition to transmission reform, we ease barriers to building new gas pipeline capacity, enabling faster, cheaper development of both greenfield projects and existing corridors. Federal permit certainty is immediately restored for wind plants. Data centers must pay for all the infrastructure required to meet their demand, protecting other ratepayers from rising costs associated with data center demand growth.
Easier, cheaper to build transmission		✓	✓
Easier, cheaper to build gas pipelines			✓
Permit certainty for wind			✓
Ratepayer protection			✓

Future market condition scenario details

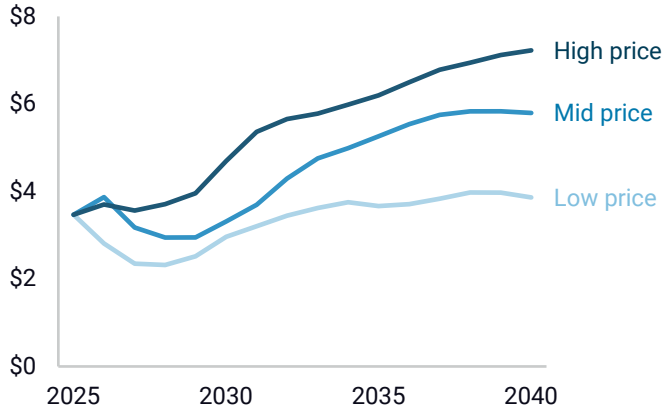
Emissions scenarios capture a range of uncertainty in US energy markets and macroeconomic activity

Assumptions	Low emissions	Mid emissions	High emissions
Natural gas and oil prices	High	Mid	Low
Clean technology costs	Low	Mid	High
Economic growth	Baseline	Baseline	High
Planned LNG export capacity	Under construction	Under construction	Under construction + permitted

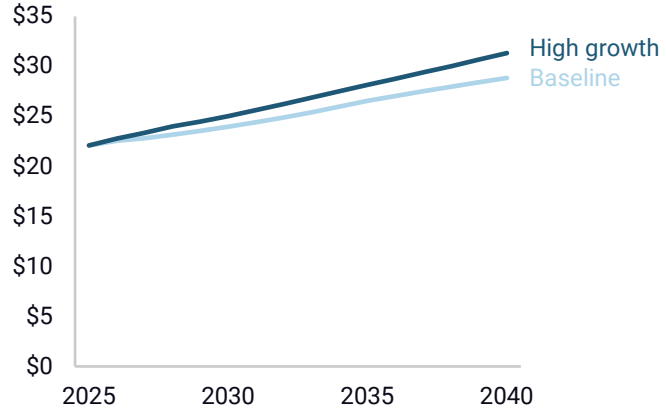
Brent spot price
2025$/barrel



Natural gas at Henry Hub
2025$/MMBtu



Gross domestic product
Trillion 2012$



Appendix II: State-by-state results

State-by-state change from current policy in 2035 (1/2)

	Transmission provisions		Key BAAJA provisions	
State	**Price impacts (2025 cents/kWh)**	**Bill impacts (2025$)**	**Price impacts (2025 cents/kWh)**	**Bill impacts (2025$)**
Alabama	-0.4 to +0.1 (-2% to 0%)	-$42 to +$7 (-2% to 0%)	-0.5 to -0.4 (-3% to -2%)	-$65 to -$44 (-3% to -2%)
Arizona	-0.3 to -0.1 (-2% to -1%)	-$29 to -$14 (-1% to -1%)	-0.5 to -0.3 (-3% to -2%)	-$54 to -$24 (-3% to -1%)
Arkansas	-0.3 to 0.0 (-2% to 0%)	-$24 to +$4 (-1% to 0%)	-0.6 to -0.5 (-4% to -3%)	-$52 to -$45 (-2% to -2%)
California	-0.4 to 0.0 (-1% to 0%)	-$5 to +$8 (0% to 0%)	-0.9 to -0.8 (-2% to -2%)	-$47 to -$28 (-2% to -1%)
Colorado	-0.7 to -0.1 (-5% to -1%)	-$59 to -$11 (-4% to -1%)	-1.1 to -0.4 (-7% to -3%)	-$87 to -$33 (-6% to -2%)
Connecticut	-1.3 to -0.6 (-4% to -2%)	-$79 to -$40 (-3% to -1%)	-1.4 to -0.6 (-4% to -2%)	-$82 to -$38 (-3% to -1%)
Delaware	-0.9 to -0.1 (-4% to -1%)	-$83 to -$14 (-3% to -1%)	-1.0 to -0.4 (-5% to -2%)	-$78 to -$22 (-3% to -1%)
Florida	-0.7 to 0.0 (-4% to 0%)	-$88 to +$8 (-4% to 0%)	-0.9 to -0.4 (-6% to -3%)	-$121 to -$57 (-5% to -3%)
Georgia	-0.3 to 0.0 (-2% to 0%)	-$25 to +$5 (-1% to 0%)	-0.5 to -0.4 (-3% to -2%)	-$51 to -$29 (-3% to -1%)
Idaho	-0.3 to -0.1 (-2% to -1%)	-$27 to -$6 (-1% to 0%)	-0.5 to -0.2 (-3% to -2%)	-$44 to -$19 (-2% to -1%)
Illinois	-0.9 to -0.1 (-5% to -1%)	-$67 to -$9 (-4% to -1%)	-0.9 to -0.6 (-5% to -4%)	-$67 to -$44 (-4% to -3%)
Indiana	-0.6 to -0.2 (-4% to -1%)	-$58 to -$19 (-3% to -1%)	-0.6 to -0.5 (-4% to -3%)	-$65 to -$47 (-4% to -2%)
Iowa	-0.3 to 0.0 (-2% to 0%)	-$21 to +$2 (-1% to 0%)	-0.4 to -0.3 (-3% to -2%)	-$34 to -$29 (-2% to -2%)
Kansas	-0.5 to +0.2 (-3% to +1%)	-$45 to +$23 (-3% to +1%)	-0.7 to 0.0 (-4% to 0%)	-$66 to +$10 (-4% to +1%)
Kentucky	-0.4 to 0.0 (-3% to 0%)	-$47 to +$1 (-3% to 0%)	-0.5 to -0.3 (-3% to -3%)	-$48 to -$33 (-3% to -2%)
Louisiana	-0.2 to 0.0 (-1% to 0%)	-$13 to +$12 (-1% to +1%)	-0.5 to -0.4 (-3% to -3%)	-$49 to -$29 (-2% to -1%)
Maine	-1.1 to -0.5 (-4% to -2%)	-$61 to -$31 (-3% to -1%)	-1.2 to -0.5 (-4% to -2%)	-$63 to -$30 (-3% to -1%)
Maryland	-0.9 to -0.1 (-4% to -1%)	-$81 to -$13 (-3% to -1%)	-1.0 to -0.4 (-4% to -2%)	-$73 to -$21 (-3% to -1%)
Massachusetts	-1.3 to -0.6 (-4% to -2%)	-$67 to -$34 (-3% to -1%)	-1.4 to -0.6 (-4% to -2%)	-$69 to -$32 (-3% to -1%)
Michigan	-1.2 to -0.3 (-5% to -1%)	-$82 to -$23 (-4% to -1%)	-1.4 to -0.5 (-6% to -2%)	-$99 to -$34 (-5% to -2%)
Minnesota	-0.4 to 0.0 (-2% to 0%)	-$25 to $0 (-1% to 0%)	-0.5 to -0.4 (-3% to -2%)	-$37 to -$29 (-2% to -2%)
Mississippi	-0.3 to +0.1 (-2% to 0%)	-$32 to +$8 (-1% to 0%)	-0.5 to -0.4 (-3% to -3%)	-$56 to -$49 (-2% to -2%)
Missouri	-0.6 to -0.1 (-4% to -1%)	-$64 to -$18 (-3% to -1%)	-0.6 to -0.4 (-4% to -3%)	-$63 to -$44 (-3% to -2%)
Montana	-0.2 to 0.0 (-2% to 0%)	-$17 to -$2 (-1% to 0%)	-0.5 to -0.3 (-3% to -2%)	-$45 to -$24 (-3% to -1%)

State-by-state change from current policy in 2035 (2/2)

	Transmission provisions		Key BAAJA provisions	
State	**Price impacts (2025 cents/kWh)**	**Bill impacts (2025$)**	**Price impacts (2025 cents/kWh)**	**Bill impacts (2025$)**
Nebraska	+0.2 to +0.4 (+1% to +3%)	+$28 to +$55 (+2% to +3%)	-0.5 to -0.2 (-3% to -1%)	-$52 to -$11 (-3% to -1%)
Nevada	-0.4 to -0.1 (-2% to 0%)	-$35 to -$4 (-1% to 0%)	-0.7 to -0.2 (-3% to -1%)	-$56 to -$15 (-2% to -1%)
New Hampshire	-1.0 to -0.5 (-4% to -2%)	-$61 to -$31 (-3% to -1%)	-1.1 to -0.5 (-4% to -2%)	-$63 to -$29 (-3% to -1%)
New Jersey	-1.0 to -0.1 (-4% to -1%)	-$70 to -$10 (-3% to 0%)	-1.1 to -0.4 (-5% to -2%)	-$74 to -$29 (-3% to -1%)
New Mexico	-0.5 to -0.2 (-3% to -2%)	-$33 to -$17 (-2% to -1%)	-0.9 to -0.5 (-5% to -3%)	-$60 to -$38 (-4% to -3%)
New York	-1.3 to -0.2 (-5% to -1%)	-$68 to -$9 (-3% to 0%)	-1.7 to -0.7 (-6% to -3%)	-$94 to -$40 (-5% to -2%)
North Carolina	-0.2 to -0.1 (-1% to -1%)	-$26 to -$12 (-1% to -1%)	-0.9 to -0.6 (-6% to -4%)	-$88 to -$57 (-4% to -3%)
North Dakota	0.0 to +0.2 (0% to +2%)	+$7 to +$33 (0% to +2%)	-0.4 to -0.2 (-3% to -2%)	-$46 to -$23 (-2% to -1%)
Ohio	-0.7 to -0.1 (-4% to 0%)	-$55 to -$2 (-3% to 0%)	-0.6 to -0.3 (-4% to -2%)	-$48 to -$18 (-3% to -1%)
Oklahoma	-0.6 to -0.2 (-4% to -1%)	-$66 to -$22 (-3% to -1%)	-1.1 to -0.6 (-7% to -5%)	-$124 to -$67 (-6% to -3%)
Oregon	-0.3 to -0.1 (-2% to -1%)	-$20 to -$8 (-1% to 0%)	-0.5 to -0.3 (-4% to -2%)	-$38 to -$23 (-2% to -1%)
Pennsylvania	-0.9 to -0.1 (-4% to -1%)	-$64 to -$8 (-3% to 0%)	-0.9 to -0.4 (-4% to -2%)	-$63 to -$26 (-3% to -1%)
Rhode Island	-1.3 to -0.6 (-4% to -2%)	-$60 to -$30 (-3% to -1%)	-1.4 to -0.6 (-4% to -2%)	-$62 to -$29 (-3% to -1%)
South Carolina	-0.2 to -0.1 (-2% to -1%)	-$28 to -$10 (-1% to 0%)	-1.0 to -0.6 (-6% to -4%)	-$97 to -$65 (-4% to -3%)
South Dakota	-0.1 to +0.2 (-1% to +1%)	-$7 to +$28 (0% to +1%)	-0.5 to -0.4 (-3% to -3%)	-$54 to -$44 (-3% to -2%)
Tennessee	-0.3 to +0.1 (-3% to +1%)	-$39 to +$19 (-2% to +1%)	-0.5 to -0.3 (-4% to -3%)	-$51 to -$37 (-3% to -2%)
Texas	-0.6 to -0.2 (-4% to -1%)	-$70 to -$19 (-3% to -1%)	-1.0 to -0.6 (-7% to -4%)	-$113 to -$65 (-5% to -3%)
Utah	-0.4 to -0.1 (-2% to -1%)	-$25 to -$3 (-2% to 0%)	-0.6 to -0.2 (-4% to -1%)	-$40 to -$11 (-2% to -1%)
Vermont	-1.0 to -0.5 (-4% to -2%)	-$56 to -$28 (-3% to -1%)	-1.0 to -0.5 (-4% to -2%)	-$58 to -$27 (-3% to -1%)
Virginia	-0.6 to -0.1 (-3% to 0%)	-$57 to -$4 (-3% to 0%)	-0.2 to +0.3 (-1% to +2%)	-$15 to +$39 (-1% to +2%)
Washington	-0.2 to -0.1 (-2% to -1%)	-$17 to -$7 (-1% to 0%)	-0.4 to -0.3 (-4% to -2%)	-$32 to -$20 (-2% to -1%)
West Virginia	-0.7 to -0.1 (-4% to 0%)	-$68 to -$5 (-3% to 0%)	-0.6 to -0.2 (-4% to -2%)	-$48 to -$12 (-2% to -1%)
Wisconsin	-0.4 to 0.0 (-2% to 0%)	-$15 to +$5 (-1% to 0%)	-0.5 to -0.4 (-3% to -2%)	-$28 to -$22 (-2% to -1%)
Wyoming	-0.5 to -0.1 (-3% to -1%)	-$40 to -$9 (-2% to -1%)	-0.7 to -0.3 (-5% to -2%)	-$60 to -$25 (-4% to -2%)

Rhodium Group

The Impact of Permitting Reform on State-level Residential Electricity Prices and Bills

New York | California | Washington, DC | Paris
Website: www.rhg.com