

NEW YORK HOUSEHOLDS WOULD SAVE AT LEAST \$341 ON UTILITY BILLS PER YEAR WITH KEY POLICY ACTIONS

Energy is too expensive for New Yorkers, with costs increasing by over 50% in fewer than 10 years. Our broken system puts utility profits over consumers, and the federal government is making things worse by trying to block clean energy projects that would reduce electricity prices and protect consumers from volatile fuel costs. Artificial intelligence data centers will soon drive up power demand and costs even more if action isn't taken.

State policy actions could save households in New York State at **least \$341 per year** compared to the status quo, according to a new report from Synapse Energy Economics.

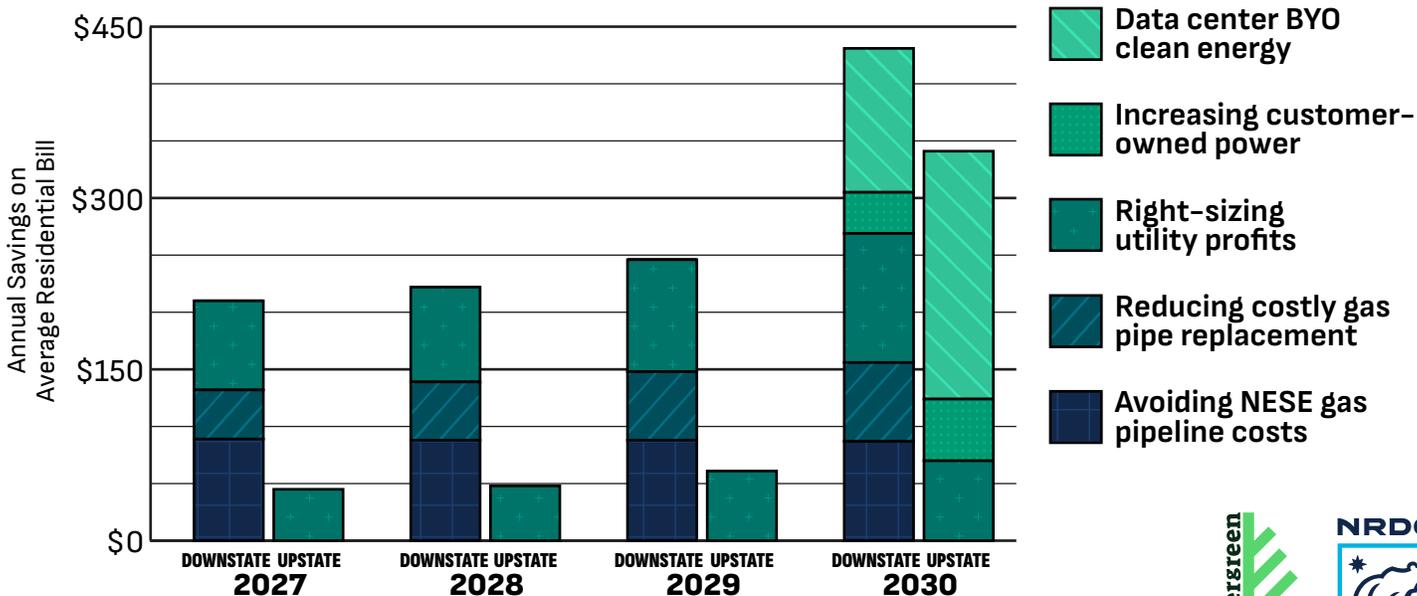
Customers would see electricity and gas bill savings as soon as 2027, with **upstate customers saving \$341 a year by 2030, and downstate customers saving \$431.**

Read the full, detailed report at:
evrgrn.co/NYreport



But New York can cut annual electricity and gas utility bills by at least \$341 a year per household by 2030 with these five key policy interventions. Savings are calculated for households with gas and electric service and are compared to the status quo. These policies include: requiring data centers to bring their own new clean energy, expanding customer-owned power sources like rooftop solar and batteries, right-sizing monopoly utility profits, reducing gas pipeline replacement costs, and avoiding major new gas system investments.

UPSTATE AND DOWNSTATE HOUSEHOLDS WOULD SAVE HUNDREDS WITH FIVE KEY POLICIES



Data: "Making Energy More Affordable in New York." Synapse Energy Economics Inc., March 2026



HOW NEW YORK CAN UNLOCK SAVINGS:

REQUIRE DATA CENTERS TO BRING THEIR OWN NEW, CLEAN ENERGY **ANNUAL SAVINGS, 2030: \$126 – \$217**

The state legislature and Public Service Commission (PSC) can ensure that large data centers build or contract their own new, clean generation and storage to match the new demand they are adding to the grid.

EXPAND INCENTIVES FOR CUSTOMER-OWNED POWER **\$36 – \$54**

The governor, legislature, and PSC can expand customer-owned, distributed energy resources like rooftop solar, battery storage, smart thermostats, and energy efficiency to bring new power online more quickly and cheaply than building new power plants. Savings are based on setting targets for utilities and paying customers to send power back to the grid or reduce demand when needed.

RIGHT-SIZE UTILITY PROFITS **\$70 – \$113**

The PSC can reevaluate the authorized profit rate earned by monopoly utilities, known as return on equity (ROE), to ensure it reflects actual investment risk. Savings are based on lowering gas and electric utilities' ROE by one percentage point.

REDUCE GAS PIPELINE REPLACEMENT COSTS **\$69**

Instead of spending billions to replace old gas pipelines that won't be used in the future, utilities could pursue more cost-effective solutions like pipe relining and retiring pipes through heating electrification.

AVOID MAJOR NEW GAS SYSTEM INVESTMENTS **\$87**

Building the Northeastern Supply Enhancement (NESE) gas pipeline would increase gas bills by 3.5 percent for millions of National Grid gas customers downstate. Instead of forcing customers to pay billions for new pipelines, the state should invest in efficiency and electrification instead.

ADDITIONAL POLICIES THAT COULD LOWER COSTS:

ALLOW LIPA TO FINANCE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Allowing Long Island electric utility LIPA to amortize energy efficiency and electrification investments as other utilities do, would reduce these customers' bills by \$27 a year.

REPLACE OUTDATED ELECTRIC RESISTANCE HEATING WITH HEAT PUMPS

Switching customers who still rely on expensive electric resistance heating to modern heat pumps would save these customers \$2,214 a year, and reduce power bills statewide.

EXPANDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS FOR LOW AND MODERATE-INCOME CUSTOMERS

Investing in efficiency through EmPower+ and the Weatherization Assistance Program can reduce energy bills for low- and moderate-income households by up to \$613 a year.