

Where Does NH Rank in Electricity Costs 2024 v. 1994?

2024 Average Monthly Bill- Residential https://www.eia.gov/electricity/sales_revenue_price/ (Data from forms EIA-861- schedules 4A-D, EIA-861S and EIA-861U)							
State	Number of Customers	Average Monthly Consumption (kWh)	RANK high to low	Average Price (cents/kWh)	RANK high to low	Average Monthly Bill (Dollar and cents)	RANK high to low
New England	6,653,781	601		27.68		166.48	
Hawaii	446,512	495	50	42.86	1	212.12	1
Connecticut	1,552,746	695	35	28.75	4	199.66	2
Alabama	2,398,172	1,143	4	15.18	20	173.50	3
Massachusetts	2,924,535	570	46	29.35	3	167.20	4
Maryland	2,451,753	929	23	17.86	13	165.87	5
Texas	12,547,863	1,096	6	14.94	23	163.72	6
Rhode Island	457,383	567	47	28.65	5	162.40	7
California	14,217,180	503	49	31.97	2	160.86	8
Arizona	3,134,733	1,075	8	14.91	25	160.24	9
Florida	10,443,373	1,104	5	14.14	32	156.09	10
Mississippi	1,340,459	1,156	2	13.39	36	154.83	11
West Virginia	866,456	1,027	15	15.07	21	154.76	12
Georgia	4,815,501	1,074	9	14.08	34	151.25	13
Delaware	473,508	911	24	16.57	16	150.87	14
South Carolina	2,581,882	1,050	10	14.23	29	149.51	15
Virginia	3,654,481	1,032	13	14.41	28	148.77	16
Pennsylvania	5,534,580	817	32	17.77	14	145.17	17
New Hampshire	652,608	619	41	23.40	9	144.87	18
Alaska	298,397	578	43	24.82	6	143.54	19
North Carolina	5,067,762	1,015	16	14.13	33	143.50	20
Tennessee	3,166,103	1,154	3	12.42	42	143.32	21
Louisiana	2,147,745	1,202	1	11.73	47	140.96	22
New York	7,420,214	571	45	24.43	7	139.53	23
Nevada	1,311,755	930	22	15.00	22	139.39	24
Ohio	5,142,108	846	30	15.99	17	135.16	25
Kentucky	2,077,215	1,047	12	12.79	39	133.81	26
Maine	742,549	550	48	24.29	8	133.60	27
Indiana	3,056,216	901	25	14.77	26	133.06	28
Oklahoma	1,878,818	1,079	7	12.24	44	132.05	29
Oregon	1,868,012	882	26	14.70	27	129.62	30
Missouri	2,933,914	1,001	17	12.91	37	129.18	31
Arkansas	1,476,944	1,048	11	12.32	43	129.13	32
New Jersey	3,735,638	662	38	19.34	11	128.13	33
South Dakota	433,548	994	18	12.86	38	127.81	34
Vermont	323,960	574	44	21.90	10	125.66	35
Kansas	1,317,095	876	27	14.15	31	123.90	36
Michigan	4,516,367	618	42	19.30	12	119.31	37
North Dakota	397,839	1,029	14	11.51	50	118.38	38
Washington	3,368,978	955	20	11.90	46	113.68	39
Iowa	1,448,818	832	31	13.40	35	111.54	40
Wisconsin	2,843,874	645	40	17.18	15	110.87	41
Nebraska	905,415	956	19	11.53	48	110.28	42
Minnesota	2,581,180	712	34	15.45	19	110.06	43
Illinois	5,392,477	693	36	15.87	18	109.99	44
Idaho	868,141	944	21	11.52	49	108.73	45
Montana	557,432	852	29	12.66	40	107.91	46
Wyoming	286,475	863	28	12.47	41	107.65	47
Colorado	2,557,732	674	37	14.92	24	100.57	48
Utah	1,272,861	774	33	12.22	45	94.57	49
New Mexico	936,098	654	39	14.20	30	92.88	50
U.S. Total	143,144,185	863		16.48		142.26	

https://www.eia.gov/electricity/sales_revenue_price/xls/table_5A.xlsx

2024 Total Electric Industry- Average Retail Price (cents/kWh)

(Data from forms EIA-861- schedules 4A-D, EIA-861S and EIA-861U)

State	Residential	RANK high to low	Commercial	RANK high to low	Industrial	RANK high to low	Total	RANK high to low
New England	27.68		20.55		16.28		23.03	
Hawaii	42.86	1	38.18	1	34.13	1	38.00	1
California	31.97	2	25.54	2	21.53	2	27.04	2
Rhode Island	28.65	5	21.09	5	19.70	3	24.15	4
Alaska	24.82	6	21.57	3	19.31	4	22.17	6
Massachusetts	29.35	3	20.90	6	18.19	5	23.94	5
Connecticut	28.75	4	21.21	4	17.12	6	24.37	3
New Hampshire	23.40	9	19.40	7	16.21	7	20.60	7
Maine	24.29	8	18.22	10	12.46	8	19.66	8
New Jersey	19.34	11	14.64	11	11.93	9	16.29	11
Vermont	21.90	10	18.89	8	11.58	10	18.41	10
Maryland	17.86	13	12.96	14	10.01	11	15.04	12
New York	24.43	7	18.77	9	9.17	12	19.66	9
Minnesota	15.45	19	12.15	20	9.15	13	12.35	19
Virginia	14.41	28	8.72	47	8.99	14	10.62	37
Illinois	15.87	18	11.81	23	8.83	15	12.21	20
Nevada	15.00	22	10.19	40	8.64	16	11.47	24
Colorado	14.92	24	11.71	24	8.62	17	12.07	21
Wisconsin	17.18	15	12.63	15	8.54	18	12.72	16
Florida	14.14	32	10.99	29	8.50	19	12.53	17
Delaware	16.57	16	12.20	19	8.49	20	13.56	14
South Dakota	12.86	38	10.55	34	8.28	21	10.87	35
Michigan	19.30	12	14.01	12	8.26	22	14.16	13
Indiana	14.77	26	12.44	16	8.15	23	11.38	26
Oregon	14.70	27	10.11	41	8.05	24	11.11	29
Wyoming	12.47	41	9.27	44	7.96	25	9.14	46
Arizona	14.91	25	12.23	18	7.90	26	12.74	15
Missouri	12.91	37	10.26	37	7.87	27	11.06	30
Pennsylvania	17.77	14	11.03	28	7.87	28	12.51	18
Utah	12.22	45	9.39	43	7.86	29	9.97	40
West Virginia	15.07	21	11.62	25	7.81	30	11.05	31
North Carolina	14.13	33	10.56	33	7.77	31	11.65	23
Kansas	14.15	31	11.19	27	7.73	32	11.21	28
Idaho	11.52	49	9.17	45	7.69	33	9.51	43
Nebraska	11.53	48	8.39	49	7.66	34	9.07	48
Montana	12.66	40	11.87	22	7.59	35	10.83	36
Alabama	15.18	20	13.64	13	7.25	36	11.90	22
North Dakota	11.51	50	7.19	50	7.25	37	7.93	50
Georgia	14.08	34	10.87	30	7.21	38	11.40	25
Ohio	15.99	17	10.66	31	7.10	39	11.29	27
South Carolina	14.23	29	10.64	32	6.84	40	10.90	34
Mississippi	13.39	36	12.32	17	6.81	41	10.93	32
Iowa	13.40	35	10.22	39	6.80	42	9.34	44
Arkansas	12.32	43	10.24	38	6.61	43	9.59	42
Washington	11.90	46	9.99	42	6.61	44	10.13	38
Kentucky	12.79	39	11.50	26	6.50	45	10.07	39
Tennessee	12.42	42	12.05	21	6.21	46	10.90	33
Texas	14.94	23	8.55	48	6.12	47	9.79	41
Oklahoma	12.24	44	8.92	46	5.84	48	9.09	47
Louisiana	11.73	47	10.46	36	5.61	49	8.80	49
New Mexico	14.20	30	10.54	35	5.43	50	9.18	45
U.S. Total	16.48		12.75		8.13		12.94	

https://www.eia.gov/electricity/sales_revenue_price/xls/table_4.xls

"Electric Sales and Revenue 1994," Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, 11/95.

Table 12. Average Revenue per Kilowatthour by Sector, Census Division, and State, 1994 (Cents)

State	Residential	RANK high to low	Commercial	RANK high to low	Industrial	RANK high to low	Other ¹	All Sectors	RANK high to low
New England	11.43		9.94		8.12		13.02	10.09	
New Hampshire	12.91	2	10.91	3	9.32	1	13.36	11.32	1
New York	13.55	1	11.67	1	6.77	11	9.31	10.92	2
Hawaii	12.45	3	11.67	2	8.82	3	11.21	10.68	3
Alaska	11.32	8	9.66	10	8.37	5	12.57	10.25	4
Rhode Island	11.26	9	9.95	7	8.86	2	11.23	10.24	5
Connecticut	11.47	6	9.99	6	7.90	7	14.00	10.18	6
New Jersey	11.54	5	9.84	8	7.94	6	17.70	10.06	7
Massachusetts	11.09	10	9.75	9	8.46	4	12.60	10.00	8
California	11.43	7	10.90	4	7.09	10	5.00	9.78	9
Maine	12.32	4	10.16	5	7.18	9	14.63	9.63	10
Vermont	9.96	12	9.42	11	7.50	8	14.88	9.13	11
Arizona	9.30	14	8.32	12	5.63	13	5.47	7.93	12
Pennsylvania	9.55	13	8.28	14	5.93	12	11.43	7.87	13
Illinois	9.98	11	7.68	17	5.18	17	6.47	7.41	14
New Mexico	9.14	15	8.30	13	4.70	22	6.05	7.11	15
Michigan	8.28	19	7.93	15	5.25	16	10.54	7.09	16
Maryland	8.39	18	7.19	21	5.30	15	8.58	7.03	17
Florida	7.78	25	6.35	33	5.13	18	6.72	6.96	18
Delaware	8.91	16	7.00	23	4.62	23	11.17	6.78	19
North Carolina	8.17	20	6.56	30	4.93	20	6.91	6.62	20
Kansas	7.89	24	6.66	27	4.93	19	10.94	6.61	21
Georgia	7.72	27	7.33	18	4.57	27	8.71	6.57	22
Texas	8.08	22	7.04	22	4.27	32	6.79	6.42	23
Nevada	7.16	33	6.97	24	5.45	14	5.19	6.37	24
Arkansas	8.07	23	6.88	25	4.60	25	6.46	6.35	25
Missouri	7.29	31	6.20	36	4.62	24	7.07	6.28	26
Virginia	7.75	26	5.84	42	4.16	34	5.63	6.20	27
Ohio	8.56	17	7.72	16	4.14	35	6.36	6.19	29
South Dakota	7.06	35	6.60	29	4.51	29	4.62	6.19	28
Colorado	7.36	30	6.00	38	4.58	26	7.43	6.07	30
Mississippi	7.06	36	7.22	19	4.48	30	8.60	6.05	31
Louisiana	7.61	28	7.20	20	4.22	33	6.81	6.05	32
Iowa	8.09	21	6.32	34	3.88	43	5.96	5.92	33
Oklahoma	7.03	37	6.09	37	4.07	37	5.29	5.84	34
North Dakota	6.37	41	6.45	31	4.71	21	3.82	5.77	35
South Carolina	7.49	29	6.37	32	4.03	38	5.84	5.67	36
Minnesota	7.16	32	6.25	35	4.41	31	7.21	5.63	37
Nebraska	6.31	43	5.58	44	3.99	39	6.53	5.49	38
Alabama	6.69	40	6.76	26	4.12	36	6.28	5.48	39
Wisconsin	7.08	34	5.87	40	3.89	42	7.00	5.46	40
Utah	6.91	38	5.87	41	3.83	44	4.50	5.36	41
Indiana	6.78	39	5.91	39	3.97	41	9.02	5.25	43
West Virginia	6.36	42	5.83	43	3.98	40	9.44	5.25	42
Tennessee	5.88	46	6.63	28	4.52	28	7.74	5.23	44
Oregon	5.33	48	4.97	48	3.47	46	5.27	4.60	45
Montana	5.96	45	5.17	46	3.30	47	4.49	4.51	46
Kentucky	5.77	47	5.29	45	3.24	48	4.67	4.26	48
Wyoming	6.04	44	5.02	47	3.51	45	6.45	4.26	47
Washington	4.97	50	4.72	49	2.79	50	3.83	4.02	50
Idaho	5.09	49	4.37	50	2.82	49	4.64	4.00	49
U.S. Average	8.38		7.73		4.77		6.84	6.91	

¹ Includes sales for public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales. The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold to other consumers may include operation, generation, maintenance and rental fees for equipment, and/or demand and service charges.

Notes: •Data are final. •The average revenue per kilowatthour of electricity sold is calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report."

COMPETITIVE VS. MONOPOLY STATES

States that have enabled competition and choice allow consumers to choose among retail energy suppliers competing for their business. This provides consumers with many options, such as energy management, efficiency and/or renewable energy products and services. Just as consumers can choose from a variety of telephone service providers, consumers in 14 U.S. states/jurisdictions can choose an electricity and natural gas supplier for their home or business. This is a significant difference from traditional **monopoly utility states** because, without competition, consumers have no choice but to purchase energy supply from this single monopoly provider under the terms of a tariff or rate schedule. This traditional utility service typically offers few or no options in terms of energy management tools, renewable energy products, efficiency, and/or terms and is not generally impacted by competitive forces.



Monopoly State

Who owns the generation assets?

Typically, traditional utilities either own (or at least control the output of) the majority of the generation assets that supply their service territory.

Who takes on the financial risk of generation investments?

Once approved by the regulators, customers take on the risk of utility investments in generation assets. Consequently, these investment decisions are paid for by the rate-payers.

Who is responsible for delivery-service reliability?

The traditional utility is responsible for wires-related reliability/maintenance for their service territory.

How do customers select products?

Customers are typically supplied products under a tariff(s) that dictate terms. Little flexibility and few options are generally available.

What is the role of state regulators?

State regulators oversee the tariffs provided by the traditional utilities. The tariffs in place from the co-ops/municipalities are approved by their respective boards.

How are prices established?

Traditional utilities allocate their costs to customer groups using a variety of rate-making principles in the form of tariffed rates. The generation assets in the rate base are a major cost component.

Competitive State

In restructured states, the traditional utilities no longer own the generation assets and therefore, cannot use their monopoly status as a delivery-service provider to favor their own generation assets. Generation in restructured states is owned by private businesses.

Investors take on the financial risk of generation-related investments without a guaranteed rate of return. Consequently, poor generation investment decisions do not affect customers since these costs are no longer in the rate base.

The traditional utility retains responsibility for wires-related reliability/maintenance in their service territory. The delivery-services function remains a monopoly/rate regulated service under a competitive model.

On the supply side, a wide variety of product choices are available from competing retail suppliers. Options include term length, renewable content level and type, efficiency, risk and energy management strategies and other features.

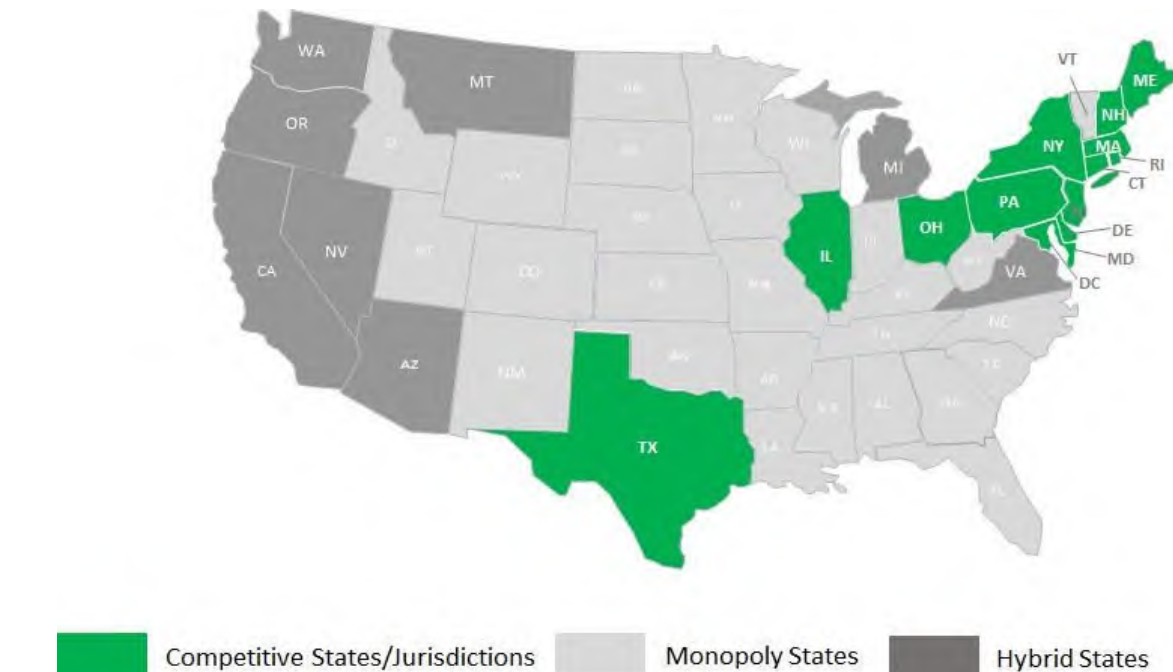
The tariffs provided by the traditional utilities/co-ops/municipalities remain regulated as they were prior to restructuring. Meanwhile, the products that retail suppliers offer are governed by a host of consumer protection rules established by the state commissions.

The traditional utilities now are "wires-only" delivery service entities. Their delivery-service tariffs are still regulated by the state regulators. Meanwhile, retail suppliers provide pricing for the supply component based on market principles and competitive business practices.

14 Customer Choice Jurisdictions

Figure 3 of Restructuring Recharged

These 14 jurisdictions (13 states plus Washington DC) each have enabled Retail Choice for Nearly All Customers. These jurisdictions represent nearly 1/3 of all electricity consumption in the continental U.S.



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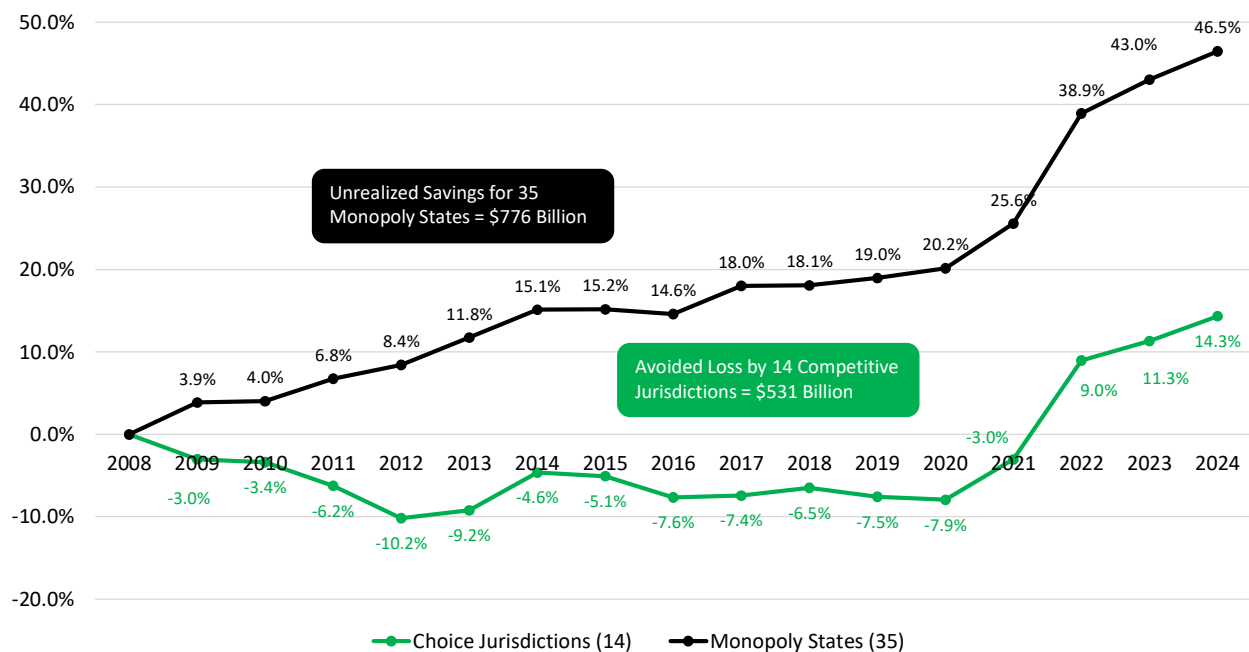
All slides from: <https://www.resausa.org/resources/phil-oconnor-thought-leadership/>.

All-Sector Weighted Average Percentage Price Change, Choice vs. Monopoly States, 2008-2024

% Price Change – 32.2% Spread

Figure 10 of Restructuring Recharged

Source: EIA-861M

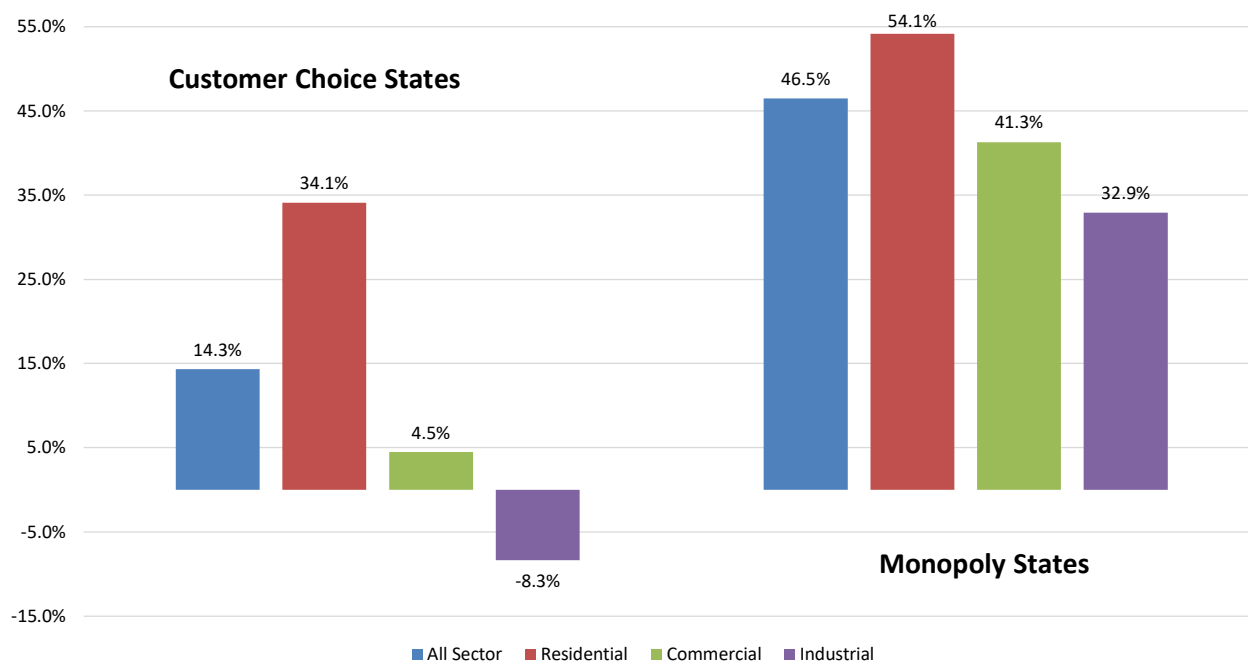


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Nominal Weighted Average Percentage Price Change by Customer Class, Choice vs. Monopoly States, 2008-2024

Figure 11 of Restructuring Recharged

Source: EIA-861M

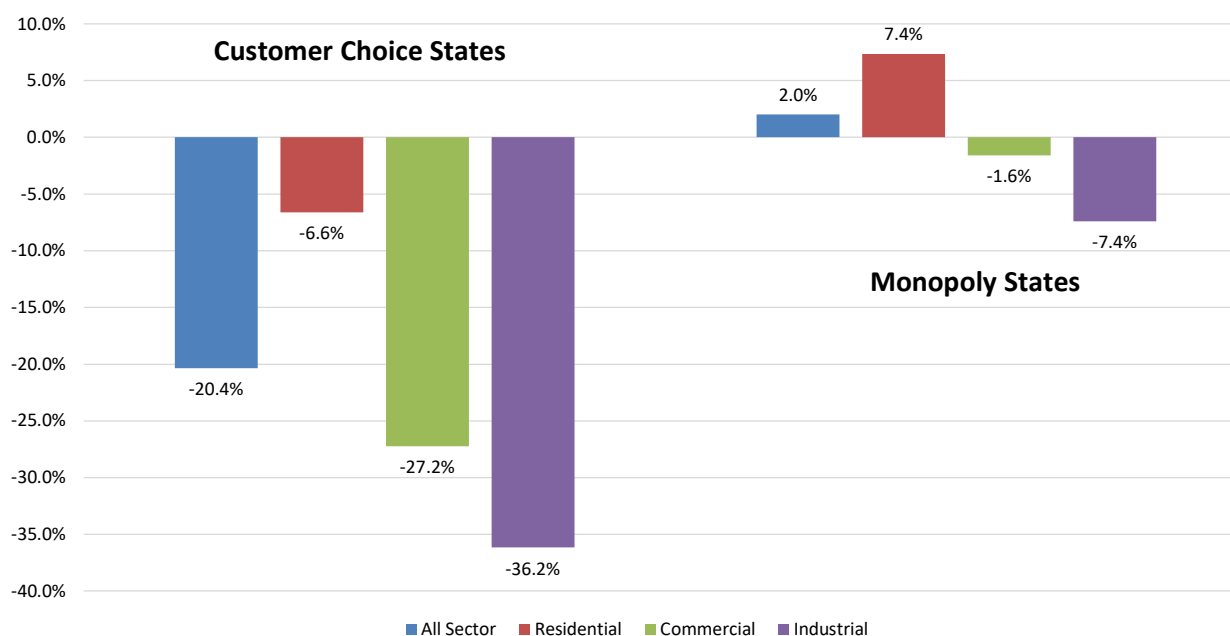


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Inflation-Adjusted Weighted Average Percentage Price Change by Customer Class, Choice vs. Monopoly States, 2008-2024

Figure 12 of Restructuring Recharged

Source: EIA-861M



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The difference in risk allocation between monopoly and choice regimes is manifested most clearly in the divergent electricity price trends during the flat-load era since 2008. This figure shows the aggregate inflation-adjusted percentage changes in weighted average prices of delivered supply for the groups of 14 choice jurisdictions and the 35 monopoly states from 2008 through 2024. It also shows stunningly different price trends in the competitive jurisdictions compared to the monopoly states from 2008 through 2024. The inflation-adjusted weighted average prices in the group of 35 monopoly states have risen moderately concerning inflation, except for Industrial, which has decreased slightly. By contrast, in the 14 competitive markets, residential, commercial, and industrial inflation-adjusted weighted average prices have each dropped significantly.

Advocates for the monopoly model sometimes promote the notion that residential, small business, and non-profit customers, such as schools, are disadvantaged by choice. The assertion is that large commercial and industrial customers will reap most benefits and that competitive suppliers will “cherry-pick.” Opponents of retail choice argue that allowing large customers to leave utility service will necessarily drive-up costs for the remaining customers. That may be true in a monopoly state with a commission-approved revenue requirement. However, the data show that prices for residential customers in competitive retail markets have been on a favorable track alongside the benefits that have accrued to C&I customers (all customers benefit, although the non-residential customers benefit more). While percentage changes in price differ among the customer classes in both the monopoly and choice states, this is partly due to the greater volumes and more constant demand characteristics of larger customers. Additionally, the costs of delivery services allocable to residential and small business customers constitute a greater share of the total price.



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The divergence in price trends between the group of states that have incorporated competitive markets and the group that has remained under monopoly regulation is neither accidental nor aberrational. It is a function of entirely different public policies that prescribe quite different ways supply prices are set, and risks are borne. Traditional regulation sets supply prices based on past capital investment and current operation costs, with little regard for the actual economic value of the product. In competitive markets, supply prices are set by supply and demand dynamics.

The problem for consumers served by monopoly utilities in the flat-load era is more than just one of poor risk allocation. Traditional regulation necessarily sends inaccurate price signals. Because traditional rate setting is largely retrospective, prices will tend to be set too high in periods of surplus to recover investment in power plants producing less power than anticipated. Similarly, traditional regulation distorts price signals, including setting prices too low in periods of impending shortage and too high in periods of surplus. This upside-down pricing is resulting in rising prices in monopoly states. At the same time, customers are restraining their electricity consumption from the grid. In choice jurisdictions, all customers have a clear line of sight to the economic value of electricity in wholesale markets. Price signals constitute some of the most valuable information for all stakeholders in a market. Accurate and timely price signals elicit efficient consumer and investor decisions. Poor price information encourages inefficient behavior.

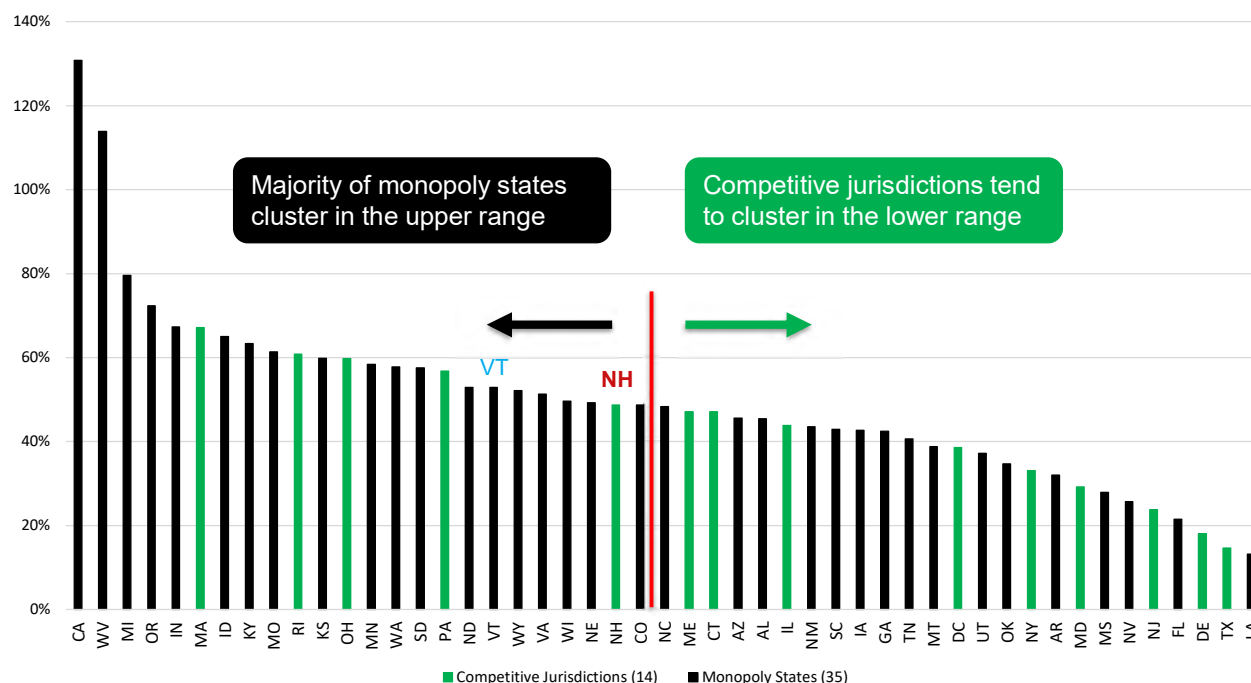


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Residential Price % Price Change by State, 2008-2024

Figure 14 of Restructuring Recharged

Source: EIA-861M



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Figure 13 (page 19) of Restructuring Recharged and Figure 7 (page 6) of The Great Divergence - Updated through CY2024
DIVERGENT DIRECTIONS AND STATE RANKINGS

The significant difference in percentage changes in weighted average prices between the monopoly and competitive choice jurisdictions is not the result of a few large states skewing the results in one direction. Instead, when the conditions are ranked by the percentage change in each state's average residential price change over this period, the competitive states tend to cluster in the lower range, and the monopoly states tend to occupy the higher parts of the rankings.

The significant difference in percentage changes in weighted average prices between the monopoly and competitive choice jurisdictions remained consistent until 2024. In previous years, competitive states tended to cluster in the lower range, and the monopoly states tended to occupy the higher parts of the rankings. However, in 2024, when the states are ranked by the percentage change in each state's average residential price change over this period, a shift occurs, splitting competitive choice jurisdictions, half in the lower range and half in the upper. Non-New England states tended to skew to the bottom of the range, while New England states skewed to the upper range. This sudden price increase in New England is likely due to higher RPS standards and limited access to low-priced shale gas supplies. Comparably, Vermont, the only monopoly jurisdiction in New England, is experiencing a similar price performance.



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Explanation for the High 2008-2024 Residential Price Changes in New England States

Firstly, most of the consumers in the New England states have experienced higher relative increases in the regulated transmission and distribution portion of the bill than have other areas of the country. **In the New England states, there has been proportionally higher investments in grid upgrades for reasons of resiliency, interconnection, and distribution of new renewable generation.** Moreover, many New England states have several state initiatives/regulations included in their transmission and distribution rates; including solar programs, energy efficiency programs, and local project/generation power purchase agreements. In the supplier portion of the electric power bill, these New England states also experience higher RPS/Clean Energy standards, particularly in RI, MA, CT, and ME.

Furthermore, the beneficial aspects of the increased use of shale gas that started in the late 2000s has brought down the price of gas in many states in the US but has not been quite as beneficial economically in the New England region, particularly during the winter. This is due in part to limited pipeline capacity in the New England area and an increasing dependence on the fuel for baseload and dispatchable power generation. This situation forces the New England states to rely on other more costly alternatives such as LNG and fuel oil during periods of elevated heating demand where the natural gas supply/demand balance can tighten significantly.

[Harsh weather conditions could pose challenges to New England's power system this winter - ISO Newswire](#)

[Role of Natural Gas](#)

[Why are electric and gas bills so high? - The New Bedford Light](#)

[Rise in gas and electric bills prompts outcry in Mass., calls for state to review hikes | WAMC](#)

[Outrage over high bills brought Mass. to brink of policy change](#)

[Data: Comparing Boston's high energy costs with the US](#)

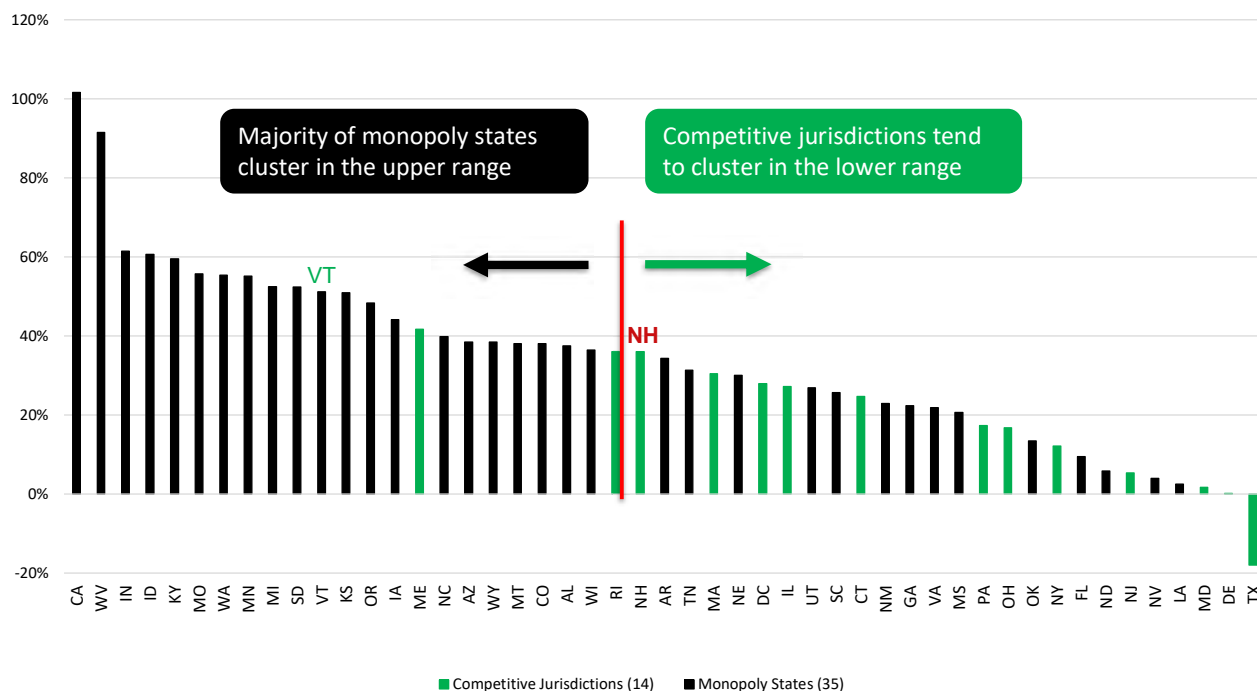


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Commercial Price % Price Change by State, 2008-2024

Figure 14 of Restructuring Recharged

Source: EIA-861M

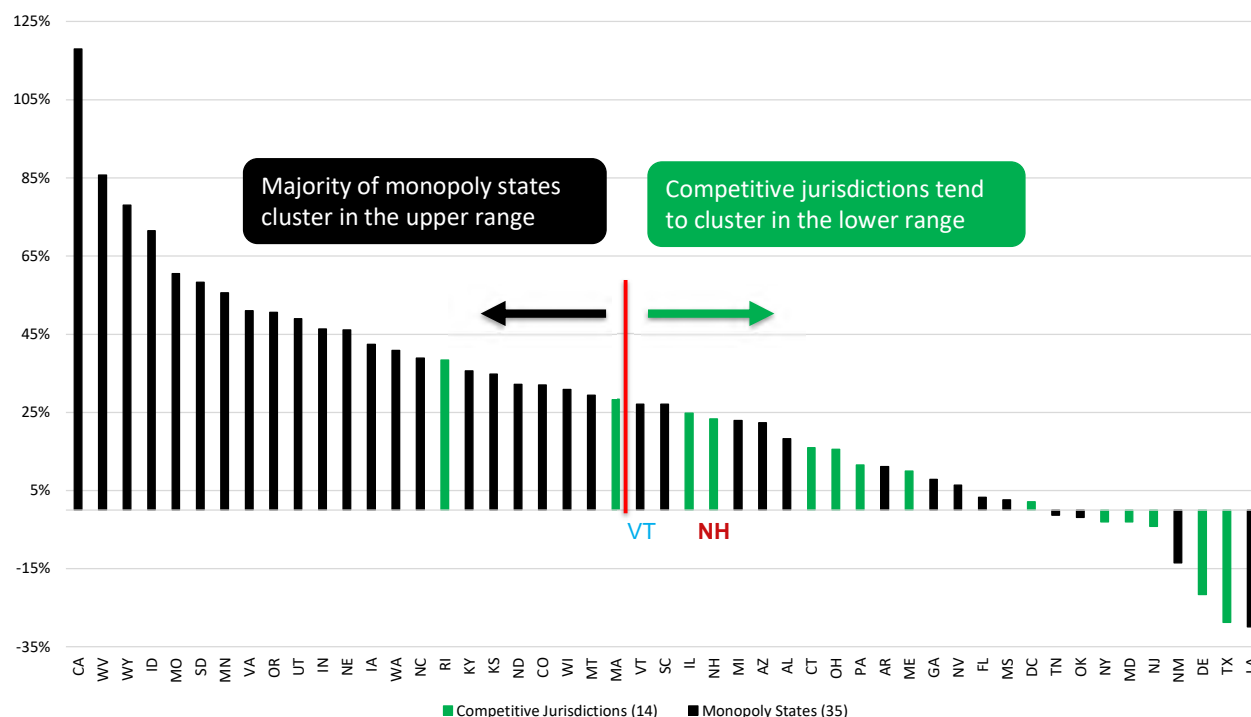


The information presented in this document represents the views of RESA as an organization and may not necessarily reflect the views of any particular RESA member.

Industrial Price % Price Change by State, 2008-2023

Figure 15 of Restructuring Recharged

Source: EIA-861M

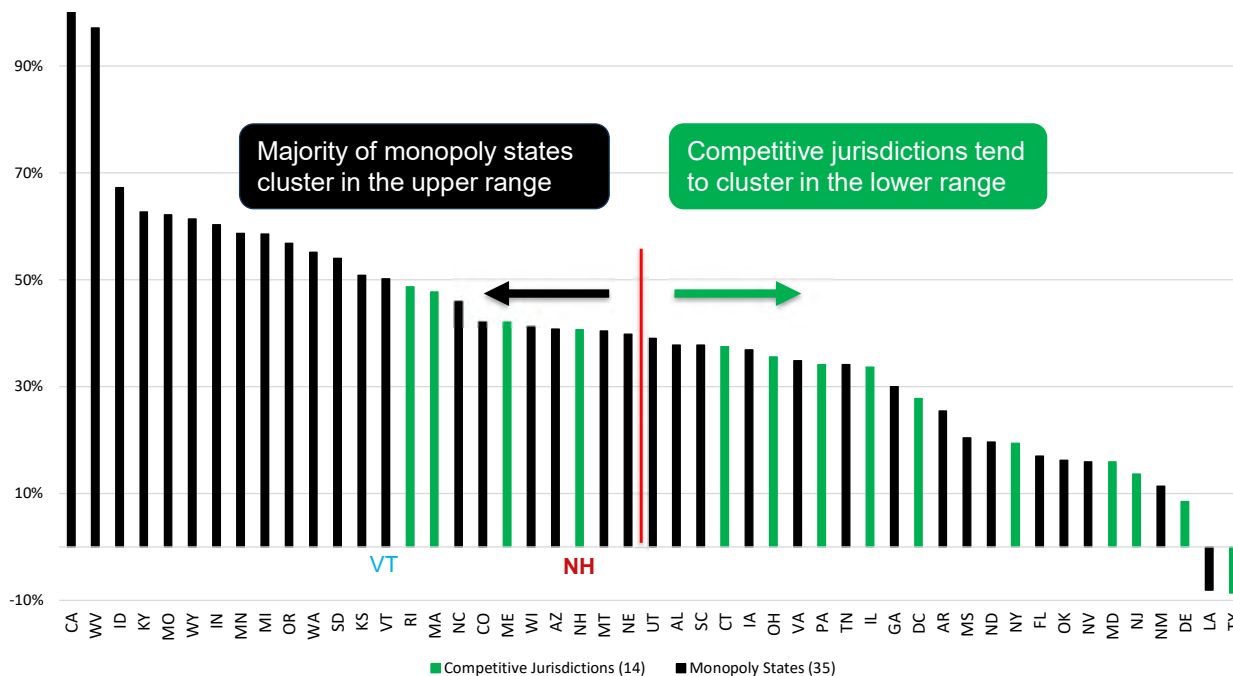


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All Sector Price % Price Change by State, 2008-2024

Figure 16 of Restructuring Recharged

Source: EIA-861M

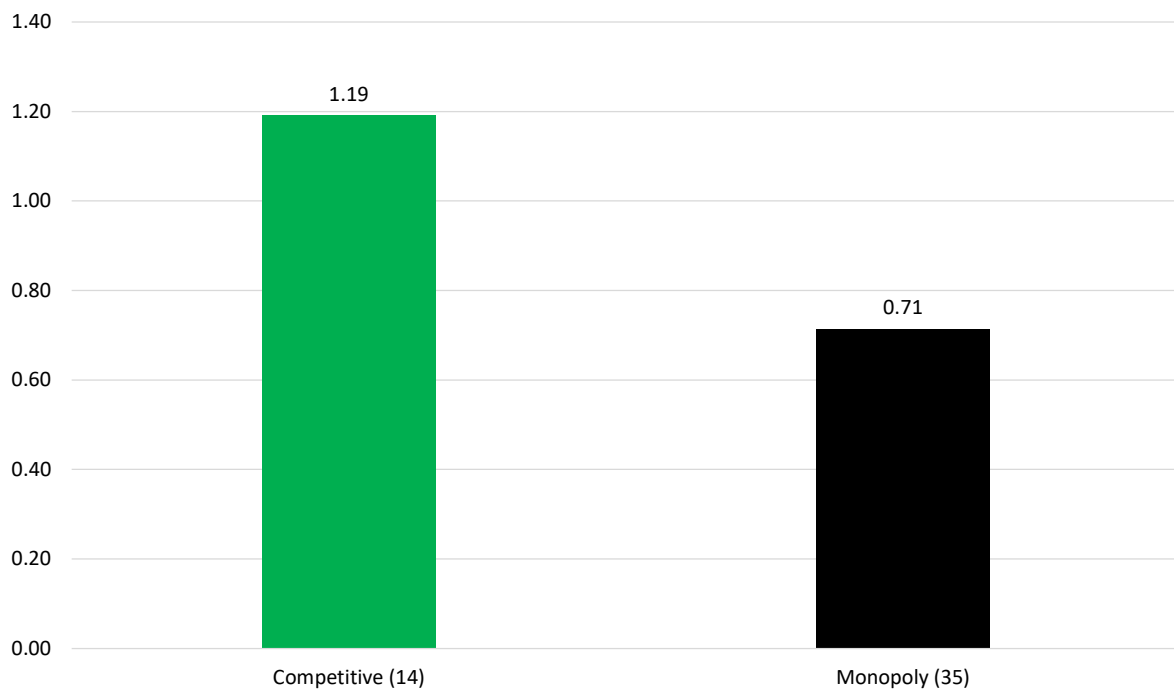


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"Potency" Ratio, 1997-2023 (Generation Output (Δ%))/(Consumption (Δ%))

Figure 20 of Restructuring Recharged

Source: EIA-860, EIA-861M, EIA-923



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Figure 20 (page 22) of Restructuring Recharged - Updated through CY2023

"Generation Potency" measures how well generating assets meet consumers' electricity usage requirements over time. The Potency ratio compares the percentage change in generation production to the percentage change in consumption over time. Figure 20 shows that in the customer choice states/jurisdictions, production has increased at a ratio of **1.19** to the change in consumption. In contrast, in the monopoly states, production slowly decreased at a pace well below the percentage change in consumption at a ratio of just **0.71**. Thus, generation production in the customer choice states/jurisdictions outpaced consumption, while consumption in the monopoly states outpaced generation production. Clearly, the operating performance of the generating assets in the competitive states are operating under a different model than in the vertically intergraded monopoly states. The performance of the generators in response to the form of regulation is demonstrated in this figure.



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