Fact Sheet

The Cost of No New Clean Power in Ohio

Ratepayers would pay **$6,000** over the next decade.

Bills would increase **$600** on average per year.

Ohio faces reliability and affordability challenges as electricity demand rises faster than new conventional generation can meet it.
ACP analyzed the system under two scenarios—one with all resources available and another with no new clean energy projects beyond those already underway or mandated.

According to a study by S&P, **national electricity demand is projected to surge 35-50% by 2040**, driven by domestic manufacturing growth, data centers, and mass electrification.

WITH RELIABLE POWER, ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE

Electricity demand across the PJM Interconnection region, which includes Ohio, is growing at an unprecedented pace, driven by rapid expansion of data centers, advanced manufacturing, electrification, and broader economic growth. **ACP analysis finds that without timely deployment of significant new clean energy resources, Mid-Atlantic and Midwest states — including Ohio — face serious reliability risks and dramatically higher electricity costs over the next decade.**

The growing mismatch between demand growth and new conventional generation presents an immediate challenge to grid reliability and affordability across the region. To evaluate system-wide impacts, ACP modeled PJM under two scenarios: a **base case**, where all generation resources are available, and a **no clean power case**, where no new wind, solar, or storage projects are added beyond those already under construction or required by law.

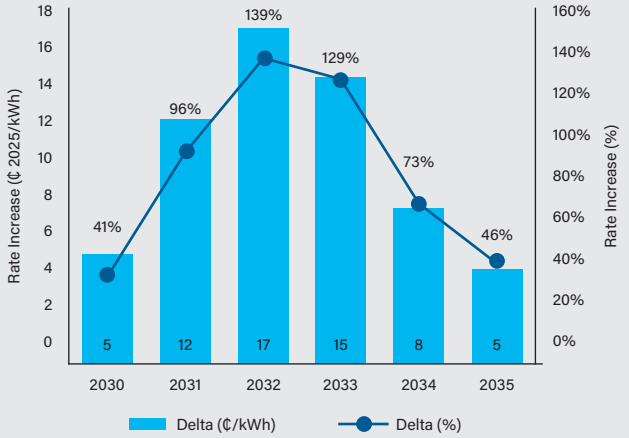
Ohio: Focusing on the Heart of it All

The result is that the average resident in Ohio will spend an additional $6,000 over the next ten years if no new clean power is allowed to be built. $6,000 is a significant additional cost to Ohio families who could spend that money on essential items like healthcare costs, home upgrades, or investments in their children.

By 2035, all ratepayers in PJM Interconnection would cumulatively pay an additional $360 billion over the next 10 years. Ohio and Pennsylvania represent almost half of that given their high industrial electricity consumption.

If no new clean power is added, **rates in Ohio will increase by 140% by 2032** relative to the Base Case. That's a ¢17/kWh increase.

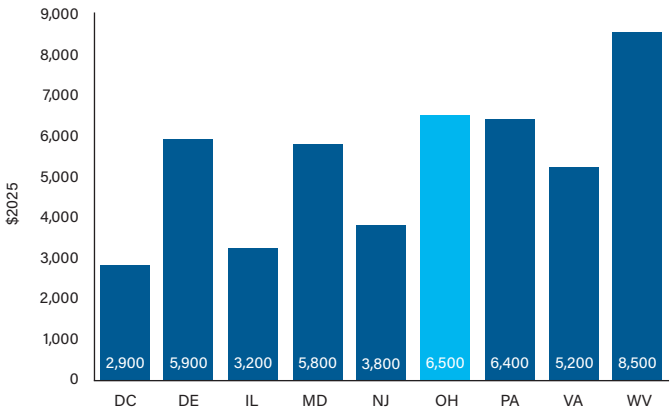
Rate Increase 2030-2035 for Ohio w/out Clean Power



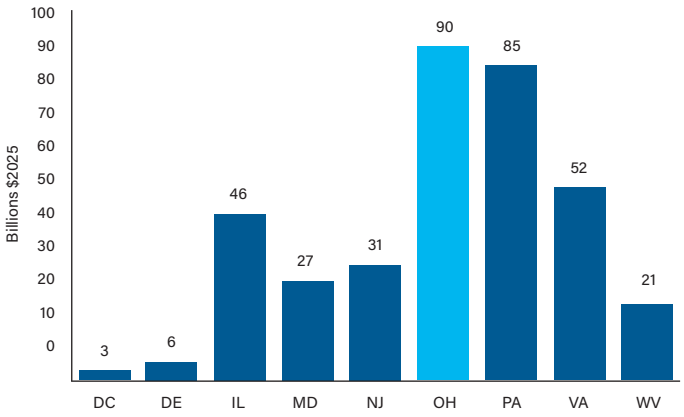
The average residential customer in Ohio uses 10,300 kWh of electricity a year. The result is **the average Ohio resident will pay an additional $3,700 from 2026-2032 and over $6,000 by 2035.**

By 2035, all ratepayers in PJM Interconnection would cumulatively pay an additional $360 billion over the next 10 years. Ohio and Pennsylvania represent almost half of that given their high industrial electricity consumption.

Cumulative Ten Year Cost to Average Resident Without New Clean Power



Cumulative Ten Year Spend by All Ratepayers Without New Clean Power



These findings make clear that delaying clean energy deployment comes at a steep cost. Timely investment in wind, solar, and energy storage is essential to maintaining reliability, reducing dependence on imports, and protecting families and businesses from sharply higher electricity bills as demand continues to grow.