



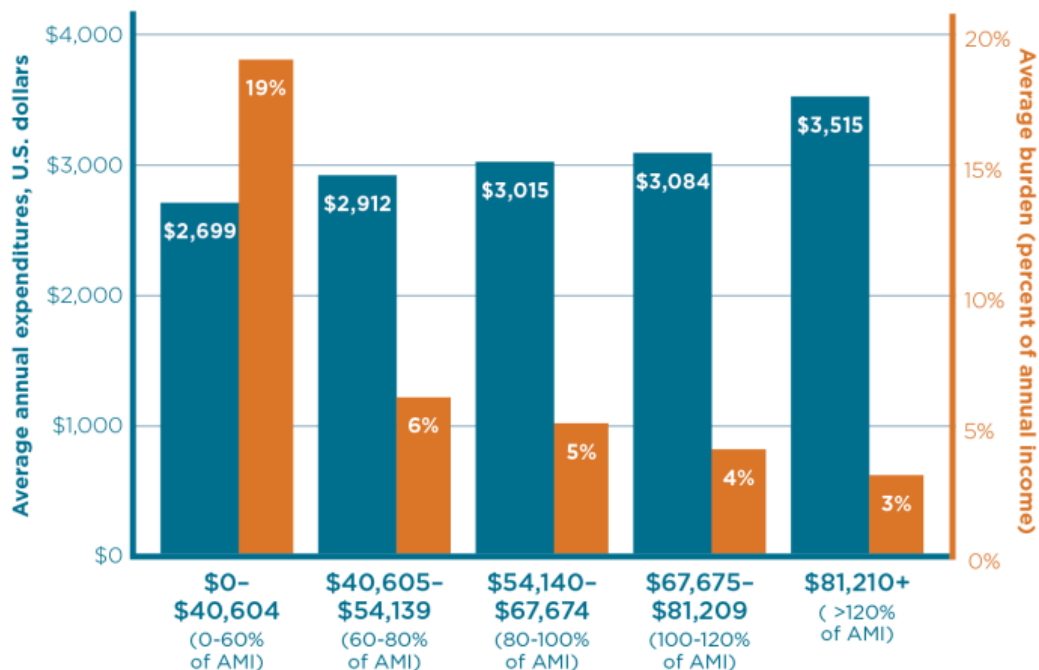
Thermal/Buildings Sector Presentations

Energy Justice in Housing | Kathy Beyer, Evernorth

A clean energy future does not ensure an equitable energy future.




Vermont combined average household heating and electricity fuel costs and burden by income level, 2017-2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-year Public Use Microdata Samples. **Notes:** Income categories are based on 2018-2021 median household income in Vermont of \$67,674. Energy burden refers to the share of annual household income spent on energy. Costs include fuel only; they are not inclusive of equipment and maintenance costs.





Households with lower incomes don't have the same access to improved heating options as their higher -income neighbors , placing already cost-burdened Vermonters at the mercy of some of the most costly and least efficient ways to heat their homes. In particular, households with lower incomes are disproportionately dependent on two of the highest -cost heating sources: fuel oil and inefficient resistance electric systems.

Source: EAN 2023 Annual Progress Report

Three ideas to ponder:

- We can't pursue the lowest cost solutions to reducing emissions while also expecting equitable outcomes
- Create the successor program to net metering for affordable MF housing before the sunset
- Consistent and increased focus on weatherization of older homes