



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Enacted | Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets 26% by 2025 40% by 2030 80% by 2050 2025: Relative to 2005 levels 2030 and 2050: Relative to 1990 levels Establishing Policies • Act 153 - Vermont Global Warming Solutions Act of 2020 (2020) | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2020 |
| Enacted | Climate Action Plans Vermont Climate Action Plan 2025 Establishing Policies • Act 153 - Vermont Global Warming Solutions Act of 2020 (2020) • Initial Vermont Climate Action Plan (2021) • Vermont Climate Action Plan 2025 (2025) | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2025 |
| Enacted | State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory The 1990-2022 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory was published in July 2025. Establishing Policies • 10 V.S.A. § 582 (2008) • 1990-2022 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (2025) | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2025 |







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| Enacted | Climate Bureaucracy Vermont Climate Action Office Inter-Agency Advisory Board Establishing Policies • Vermont Climate Action Office • Inter-Agency Advisory Board | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | |
| Enacted | Climate Advisory Bodies Vermont Climate Council Establishing Policies • Act 153 - Vermont Global Warming Solutions Act of 2020 (2020) • Vermont Climate Council | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2020 |
| Not Enacted | Environmental Rights Amendments An Environmental Rights Amendment is an amendment to a state constitution guaranteeing the citizens of that state a right to a clean and healthy environment. The right to a clean and healthy environment can help to address climate change and provide a key tool to regulate greenhouse gases and achieve environmental justice goals. | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | |





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| Enacted | Environmental Justice Community Definitions "Environmental justice focus populations" are census block groups in which the annual median household income is less than 80% of the State median household income; at least 6% of the population are people of color or Indigenous people; or at least 1% of households have limited English proficiency. Establishing Policies • Act 154 of 2022 (2022) | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | 2022 |
| ⊠ In- Progress | Environmental Justice Mapping Tools The Agency of Natural Resources is required to develop an EJ mapping tool by January 2025. Establishing Policies • Act 154 of 2022 (2022) | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | 2022 |
| Not Enacted | Environmental Justice Community Investment Requirements Environmental justice (EJ) community investment requirements help ensure communities most impacted by environmental burdens are benefitting equitably from public programs by requiring a certain percentage of funds and/or benefits from other policies are allocated to EJ communities. | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | |





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| Enacted | Environmental Justice Bureaucracy Interagency Environmental Justice Committee ANR – Office of Civil Rights and Environmental Justice Establishing Policies • Act 154 of 2022 (2022) • ANR – Office of Civil Rights and Environmental Justice • Interagency Environmental Justice Committee | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | 2022 |
| Enacted | Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies Environmental Justice Advisory Council Establishing Policies • Act 154 of 2022 (2022) • Environmental Justice Advisory Council | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | 2022 |
| Not Enacted | Cumulative Impact Assessment Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | |







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| Not Enacted | Just Transition Plans Just transition plans are documents that outline policies and recommendations aimed at supporting communities, workers, and industries affected by the transition away from fossil fuels. The plans often focus on workforce development and retraining, job creation, and economic diversification. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | |
| Not Enacted | Just Transition Offices and Staff Just transition offices and staff assist workers and communities transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction and use, typically through retraining programs and support with relocation and economic diversification. Offices and staff also coordinate with other state agencies to effectively design policy to achieve a just transition. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | |
| Enacted | Just Transition Advisory Bodies The Just Transition Subcommittee advises the Vermont Climate Council on policies that may impact low- income, rural, and marginalized communities. Establishing Policies • Act 153 of 2020 (2020) | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | 2020 |







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| Not Enacted | Just Transition Funds Just transition funds support initiatives and investments aimed at facilitating the equitable transition of workers and communities affected by shifts in industries or policies that transition from fossil fuels. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | |
| Not Enacted | Green Banks Green banks are public, quasi- public, or non-profit entities that use innovative financing to invest in climate solutions and attract private capital across various economic sectors. | Cross-Sector | Climate Finance | |
| Not Enacted | Divestment State divestment means ending new investment in the fossil fuel industry and phasing out existing fossil fuel investments in public funds, such as state pensions, over time. States can also set greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for their investment portfolios. | Cross-Sector | Climate Finance | |





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| Enacted | Carbon Pollution Pricing The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) covers the electricity sector. Pursuant to Act 148 (H.868), the state is considering whether to expand regional cap-and-invest program to other sectors, potentially including transportation and heating. Establishing Policies • Vermont CO2 Budget Trading Program Regulations (2018) • The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) • H.868 (2024) • Assessment of a Cap-and-Invest Program for Vermont (2025) | Cross-Sector | Carbon Valuation | 2005 |
| Not Enacted | Social Cost of Carbon The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize | Cross-Sector | Carbon Valuation | |



climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate

pollution to society.





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| Enacted | Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards 63% renewable energy by 2025 100% by 2030 for utilities serving at least 75,000 customers 100% by 2035 for utilities serving less than 75,000 customers Establishing Policies • Act 179 (2024) | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2024 |
| Not Enacted | Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets Electricity greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit GHG emissions in the electricity sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by different amounts over time, often expressed as percentage relative to a baseline year. | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | |
| Enacted | Clean Energy Plans The Department of Public Service is required by 30 V.S.A. § 202b to update the Comprehensive Energy Plan every six years 2022 Vermont Comprehensive Energy Plan Establishing Policies • 30 V.S.A. § 202b (2014) • 2022 Vermont Comprehensive Energy Plan (2022) | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2022 |





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| Enacted | Consolidated State Siting and Permitting Authority Vermont's Public Utilities Commission grants permits for all electricity generation facilities Establishing Policies • 30 V.S.A. § 248 | Electricity | Permitting and Grid Integration | |
| Enacted | Interconnection Standards Vermont received a C grade from Freeing the Grid. Establishing Policies • Freeing the Grid Vermont Grade (2023) | Electricity | Permitting and Grid Integration | 2023 |
| Not Enacted | Enabling ATTs and GETs Advanced transmission technologies (ATTs) and grid enhancing technologies (GETs) are a family of technologies that can enhance the capacity of the existing electrical transmission and distribution system. State policies that promote ATTs and GETs can be key to unlocking renewable energy development at lower cost and with shorter wait times. | Electricity | Permitting and Grid Integration | |



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| Partially Enacted | Net Metering The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies • SPOT - Net Metering in Vermont • SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Vermont Policy Components • 11 | Electricity | Permitting and Grid Integration | |
| | "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies SPOT - Net Metering in Vermont SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Vermont Policy Components | Electricity | | |

Shared Renewables

The State Policy Opportunity
Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean
energy policies down into
"components", which are binary
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Establishing Policies

• SPOT - Shared Renewables in Vermont

Policy Components



5/6

Partially

Enacted

Electricity

Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources



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| Not Enacted | Community Choice Aggregation Community choice aggregation allows local governments to procure power on behalf of their residents, businesses, and municipal accounts from an alternative supplier while still receiving transmission and distribution service from their existing utility provider. | Electricity | Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources | |
| Enacted | Distributed Generation Carveout The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies • SPOT – Generation Carveouts in Vermont Policy Components | Electricity | Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources | |
| Not Enacted | Energy Storage Targets Energy storage targets establish procurement targets for energy storage systems by a certain date, often with interim targets. Targets can vary from broad megawatt (MW) requirements to more specific mandates that focus on the adoption of certain storage technologies. | Electricity | Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources | |





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| Not Enacted | Coal Phaseouts Coal phaseouts establish a target year by which states must end coal-fired power generation. | Electricity | Coal Retirement | |
| Not Enacted | Coal Plant Securitization Coal securitization is a financing tool that allows utility companies to refinance debt they issued to build coal plants and close the facilities early without taking a financial hit or passing costs on to ratepayers. | Electricity | Coal Retirement | |
| Enacted | Residential Energy Codes The statewide energy code for residential construction is the Vermont 2024 Residential Building Energy Standards. Establishing Policies Residential Building Energy Standards (2023) Vermont State Energy Code (2019) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2023 |
| Enacted | Commercial Energy Codes The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is the 2024 Commercial Building Energy Standards, with ASHRAE 90.1-2019 compliance options. Establishing Policies • Commercial Building Energy Standards (2024) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2024 |





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| Enacted | Stretch Building Energy Codes The Vermont Residential Energy Building Standards (RBES) Stretch Code is a building energy code for residential buildings that achieves greater energy savings than the statewide RBES. Establishing Policies • Act 89 of 2013 (2013) • 30 V.S.A. § 51 (2020) • Vermont Residential Energy Building Standards (RBES) Stretch Code (2024) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2024 |
| Enacted | Appliance Standards The Energy Efficiency Standards for Appliances and Equipment apply to 23 products. Establishing Policies • 9 V.S.A. chapter 74 (2017) • Act 139 of 2018 (2018) • Vermont Appliance Efficiency and Water Conservation Standards | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | 2018 |
| Not Enacted | Building Performance Standards Building performance standards establish energy and/or greenhouse gas performance targets for existing buildings in a state. These targets increase in stringency over time, leading to efficiency improvements in buildings to conserve energy and reduce emissions. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | |



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| ☑ In- Progress | Clean Heat Standards The Vermont Public Utility Commission submitted draft rules for a Clean Heat Standard to the Vermont General Assembly in January 2025, which now require approval by the legislature to move forward. In the report, the PUC noted that, while feasible, a clean heat standard may not be well-suited for Vermont because of its | Buildings and | Building | |
| | regulatory complexity, and offered possible alternatives to lawmakers, including a fuel tax on heating fuels to subsidize existing thermal efficiency programs. Establishing Policies Act 18 (2023) PUC Report to the legislature with proposed rules (2025) Clean Heat Standard | | Standards | 2023 |
| Enacted | Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) Electric utilities are required to achieve energy savings equivalent to 204,000 megawatt hours (MWh) for 2024-2026. Gas utilities are required to achieve energy savings equivalent to 381,300 million British thermal units (MMBtu) for 2024-2026. Establishing Policies Act 56 (2015) 22-2954-PET (2023) Efficiency Vermont 2024-2026 Triennial Plan | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2023 |







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| | Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) | | | |
| Enacted | Vermont has enacted residential PACE-enabling legislation, and has active programs. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2009 |
| | Establishing Policies | | | |
| | • Act 45 (2009) | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Weatherization Funding | | | |
| Partially Enacted | The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | |
| | Establishing Policies | | | |
| | SPOT - Weatherization Funding in Vermont | | | |
| | Policy Components | | | |
| | 3/4 | | | |
| | All-Electric Buildings | | | |
| Not Enacted | All-electric buildings policies require new buildings to be constructed with all-electric heating, cooling, and cooking systems to transition away from fossil-fuel use in buildings. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Electrification | |







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| Enacted | Thermal Energy Networks Municipalities in Vermont are authorized to build and operate thermal energy networks without the need for approval or regulation from the Public Utility Commission (PUC). Existing utilities, businesses, developers, co-ops, and non-profits are able operate their own TENs, subject to PUC authorization. The PUC must publish a report on how to support the development and permitting of TENs by December 1, 2025. Establishing Policies • Act 142 (2024) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Electrification | 2024 |
| Enacted | Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards Vermont Low Emission Vehicles Program Establishing Policies • Chapter 40 (2022) • Vermont Low Emission Vehicles Program | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | 2022 |



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| Enacted | Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates | | | |
| | Model Year (MY) 2026: 35% of new passenger vehicle sales are ZEVs MY 2030: 68% of new sales are ZEVs MY 2035: 100% of new sales are ZEVs, with up to 20% being hybrid or hydrogen- powered vehicles. | | | |
| | The state has delayed enforcement of electric vehicle sales requirements until Model Year 2027. | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | 2022 |
| | Establishing Policies | | | |
| | Advanced Clean Cars II (2022) Executive Order 04-25 (2025) Advanced Clean Cars II Program | | | |
| | Electric Vehicle Rebates | | | |
| | The State of Vermont EV Incentive Program provides rebates for new plug-in EVs, however funding has been exhausted as of October 2024 | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | |
| | Establishing Policies | | | |
| | State of Vermont EV Incentive Program | | | |





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| Enacted | Low NOx Omnibus Rules The Low NOx Omnibus Rule applies to Model Year 2026 onwards. Establishing Policies • Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Omnibus Regulation (2022) | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | 2022 |
| Enacted | Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates By 2035: 55% of Class 2b-3 truck sales are zero-emissions 75% of Class 4-8 straight truck sales are zero-emissions 40% of Class 7-8 tractor sales are zero-emissions. The state has delayed enforcement of electric truck sales requirements until Model Year 2027. Establishing Policies • Advanced Clean Trucks Rule (2022) • Executive Order 04-25 (2025) | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | 2022 |
| Not Enacted | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) electric vehicle rebates consist of programs and policies that offer rebates to make MHD electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state. | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | |







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| Enacted | Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets At least 75% of vehicles purchased or leased by the state annually are hybrid or plug-in EVs Establishing Policies • 29 V.S.A. § 903 (2024) | Transportation | Lead by Example | 2024 |
| Not Enacted | Electric Bus Procurement Targets Electric bus procurement targets require that a certain percentage or number of school buses and/or transit buses purchased or leased by the state, transit authorities, and/or school districts must be electric or zero-emissions. | Transportation | Lead by Example | |
| Not Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Requirements Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure requirements establish mandates for the installation of EV charging infrastructure in new construction or developments, such as residential or commercial buildings, and public parking lots. | Transportation | EV Charging Infrastructure | |



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| Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates The Charge Vermont program offers rebates to cover 90-100% of the costs of installing a Level 1 or Level 2 charger at workplaces or multi-unit residences, and 90%-100% of the cost of installing a Level 2 or DC Fast Charger at a public attraction. Establishing Policies • Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Grant Program (2014) • Charge Vermont (2023) | Transportation | EV Charging Infrastructure | 2023 |
| Not Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans Electric vehicle (EV) and EV charging infrastructure plans are documents that provide a framework to guide the development, coordination, and adoption of EVs and EV charging infrastructure. | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets | |
| Not Enacted | Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets Transportation greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit emissions in the transportation sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by specific amounts over time, often expressed as a percentage reduction from a baseline year. | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets | |

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| Not Enacted | Low Carbon Fuel Standards A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a market-based mechanism to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels and account for the fuel's life cycle greenhouse gas emissions. | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets | |
| Partially Enacted | Bicycle Friendly States Vermont is ranked 22nd out of 50 in the 2024 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists. Establishing Policies • Vermont Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard Policy Components | Transportation | Public and Active Transportation | |
| Not Enacted | Buy Clean Requirements Buy clean requirements mandate or incentivize the use of low-carbon construction materials, such as concrete and steel, in public projects to address embodied carbon. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Industrial Decarbonization | |
| Enacted | Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations This act establishes a schedule for when certain products must be manufactured without HFCs. Establishing Policies • S.30 (2019) • H.523 (2022) | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | F-gas Regulations | 2022 |

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| Not Enacted | Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | F-gas Regulations | |
| Not Enacted | Oil and Gas Methane Regulations Oil and gas methane regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, leak detection and repair, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from oil and gas production. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations | |
| Enacted | Fracking Bans Hydraulic fracking for the exploration and production of natural gas is banned. Establishing Policies • 29 V.S.A. § 571 (2012) | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations | 2012 |
| Not Enacted | Landfill Methane Regulations Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying organic waste in landfills. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management | |







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| Enacted | Food Waste Bans and Targets Food waste ban – The state has banned the disposal of food scraps and yard waste at landfills, established separate trash collection processes for organic waste, and requires all food scraps to be diverted to certified recycling facilities, including from both residential and commercial sources. Establishing Policies • Act 148 (2012) | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management | 2012 |
| | * Act 140 (2012) | | | |



POLICY YEAR **STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Healthy Soils Financial Incentives** Vermont established a Soil Conservation Practice and Payment for Ecosystem Services Working Group to recommend financial incentives for farmers to implement practices to improve soil health, enhance crop resilience, and reduce runoff. The Environmental Stewardship Program is a voluntary program that encourages agricultural producers to meet high environmental standards including soil health, greenhouse Natural and Enacted gas emissions, and carbon **Agriculture** 2020 Working Lands sequestration. The Farm Agronomic Practices Assistance Program utilizes state funding to help Vermont farms implement soil-based agronomic practices that, among other things, improve soil quality and

Establishing Policies

health.

- Act 83 of 2019 (S.160) (2019)
- Act 64 of 2019 (H.525) (2019)
- Act 129 of 2020 (H.656) (2020)







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| Not Enacted | Healthy Soils Technical Assistance Programs Agriculture technical assistance programs provide state-driven technical assistance, apprenticeship and mentorship programs, and support securing additional funding for farmers to increase uptake of soil health practices. | Natural and Working Lands | Agriculture | |