



| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Enacted | Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets 45% by 2035 75% by 2050 (statute) 80% by 2050 (EO) Relative to 1990 levels Establishing Policies • Chapter 0907 (2007) • Executive Order 20-04 (2020) | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2020 |
| Enacted | Climate Action Plans Oregon Climate Action Roadmap to 2030 Establishing Policies • Oregon Climate Action Roadmap to 2030 (2023) | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2023 |
| Enacted | State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory The 1990-2023 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory was published in February 2025. Establishing Policies • HB 3543 (2007) • 1990-2023 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (2025) | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2025 |



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| Not Enacted | Climate Bureaucracy Climate bureaucracy consists of dedicated climate offices and staff, interagency working groups, task forces, and other bodies made up of government staff. These bodies are often responsible for writing a state's climate plan and implementing the policies and strategies identified to meet its climate targets. | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | |
| Enacted | Climate Advisory Bodies Oregon Climate Action Commission Establishing Policies • HB 3543 (2007) • HB 3409 (2023) • Oregon Climate Action Commission | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2023 |
| 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 communities" are communities of color, low-income communities, communities experiencing health inequities, tribal communities, rural, remote, or coastal communities, communities with limited infrastructure, and other communities traditionally underrepresented in public | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | 2022 |
| | processes and adversely harmed by environmental and health hazards. Establishing Policies • HB 4077 (2022) | | | |
| | Environmental Justice Mapping | | | |
| | Tools | | | |
| In- Progress | The Environmental Justice Council is required to develop an EJ mapping tool by September 15, 2025. | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | 2022 |
| | Establishing Policies | | | |
| | • HB 4077 (2022) | | | |



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| 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 | |
| Enacted | Environmental Justice Bureaucracy OR DEQ – Environmental Justice Coordinator HB 4077 also requires the Department of Environmental Quality to provide staff support to the EJ Council Establishing Policies • HB 4077 (2022) • OR DEQ – Environmental Justice Coordinator | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | 2022 |
| Enacted | Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies Environmental Justice Council Establishing Policies • HB 4077 (2022) • Environmental Justice Council | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity | 2022 |



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| 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 | |
| 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 | |



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| Not Enacted | Just Transition Advisory Bodies Just transition advisory bodies write or advise on a state's just transition plan or report, and make recommendations on ways to support affected workers, communities, and industries. The bodies can consist of all non- government members, or be a mix of government and non- government members. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition | |
| 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, quasipublic, 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 | |



POLICY YEAR **STATUS POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Divestment** The Oregon State Treasury has a goal of achieving a net zero emissions investment portfolio for the Oregon Public Employees Retirement Fund (OPERF) by 2050, with an interim goal of 60% reduction by 2035. The Oregon Investment Council and the State Treasurer are directed to ensure that OPERF is not invested in thermal coal companies or any fund containing a thermal coal company. The Cross-Sector Enacted Investment Council and Treasurer **Climate Finance** 2025 must also manage and report on climate-related financial risks to OPERF, and show preference to investments that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. **Establishing Policies** • A Pathway To Net Zero: Positioning The Oregon **Public Employees**



Retirement Fund For A Net Zero Carbon Future (2024)

HB 4083 (2024)HB 2081 (2025)

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| Enacted | Carbon Pollution Pricing The Climate Protection Program sets an enforceable declining cap on greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels used throughout Oregon, including diesel, gasoline, and natural gas. The program is designed to reduce these emissions by 50% by 2035 and 90% by 2050. Establishing Policies • DEQ-18-2024 (2024) • Oregon's Climate Protection Program | Cross-Sector | Carbon Valuation | 2024 |
| 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 climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society. | Cross-Sector | Carbon Valuation | |
| Enacted | Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards 35% renewable energy by 2030 45% by 2035 50% by 2040 Establishing Policies • SB 1547 (2016) | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2016 |







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| Enacted | Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets 80% reduction by 2030 90% by 2035 100% by 2040, relative to 2010-2012 average annual levels Establishing Policies • HB 2021 (2021) | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2021 |
| ⊠ In- Progress | Clean Energy Plans HB 3630 directs the Oregon Department of Energy to develop a strategy for meeting the state's energy policy objectives and greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. Establishing Policies • HB 3630 (2023) | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2023 |





POLICY YEAR **STATUS POLICY AREA POLICY CATEGORY ENACTED Consolidated State Siting and Permitting Authority** Battery developers, or the governing body of a local government, who wants to build a battery energy storage system (BESS) can choose to seek siting approval from the Energy Facility Siting Council rather than local governments. Solar projects are regulated exclusively at the state Permitting and Electricity Enacted level for projects that use 2024 **Grid Integration** particular amounts of acreage. That threeshold ranges between 240 and 3,840 acres, depending on the agricultural quality of the land. Wind projects larger than 50MW are regulated at the state level as well. **Establishing Policies** • ORS 469.300 (1975) • HB 4015 (2024) **Interconnection Standards** Oregon received a D grade from Freeing the Grid. Permitting and Electricity Enacted 2023 **Grid Integration Establishing Policies** Freeing the Grid Oregon



Grade (2023)



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| Enacted | Enabling ATTs and GETs Electric companies within the state must develop strategic plans that include a timeline for deploying ATTs and GETs in an effort to improve transmission capacity and reliability. Establishing Policies • HB 3336 (2025) | Electricity | Permitting and Grid Integration | 2025 |
| 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. Establishing Policies SPOT - Net Metering in Oregon SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Oregon Policy Components **The Metering** 8/11 | Electricity | Permitting and Grid Integration | |



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| Partially Enacted | Shared Renewables 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 - Shared Renewables in Oregon Policy Components 4/6 | Electricity | Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources | |
| 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 | Electricity | Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources | |



existing utility provider.



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| Partially 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 Oregon Policy Components | Electricity | Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources | |
| Enacted | Energy Storage Targets At least 5 megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity from energy storage annually by 2020 from the state's two largest investor-owned utilities, up to 1% of 2014 peak load maximum Establishing Policies • HB 2193 (2015) | Electricity | Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources | 2015 |
| Enacted | Coal Phaseouts Requires electric utilities to phase out coal-fired electricity generation by 2030. Establishing Policies • SB 1547 (2016) | Electricity | Coal Retirement | 2016 |



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| 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 Oregon 2023 Residential Specialty Code. Establishing Policies • Oregon State Energy Code (2023) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2023 |
| Enacted | Commercial Energy Codes The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is the 2022 Oregon Structural Speciality Code Establishing Policies • Oregon State Energy Code (2022) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2022 |





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| Enacted | Stretch Building Energy Codes The Oregon Reach Code is a statewide optional energy construction standard approved by the Building Codes Division. Establishing Policies • Executive Order 20-04 (2020) • Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 455.500 (2021) • Oregon Commercial Reach Code (2025) • Oregon Residential Reach Code (2023) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2025 |
| Enacted | Appliance Standards The Energy Efficiency Standards apply to 17 products. Establishing Policies • HB 2062 (2021) • HB 4057 (2022) • Energy Efficiency Standards: Appliances and Other Products | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | 2022 |





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| Enacted | Building Performance Standards The Oregon Building Energy Performance Standards adopt the 2024 version of ASHRAE Standard 100 with Oregon-specific amendments, and cover large commercial buildings greater than 35,000 square feet. Establishing Policies HB 3409 (2023) Building Energy Performance Standards | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | 2024 |
| Not Enacted | Clean Heat Standards Clean heat standards establish a performance standard requiring heat providers to deliver a gradually-increasing percentage of low-emission heating services to customers. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Standards | |



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| E na | Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) Electric and gas utilities were subject to quantitative energy savings requirements between 2015 and 2019. The 2020-2024 Strategic Plan replaced quantitative energy savings and generation goals with progress indicators across five focus areas that guide energy efficiency investments through an ongoing, iterative analysis of progress in these areas. Establishing Policies SB 1547 (2016) 2020-2024 Strategic Plan (2019) 2025-2030 Strategic Plan (2025) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2019 |
| O Ena | Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Oregon has enacted commercial PACE-enabling legislation and has active programs. Establishing Policies | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2009 |

• HB 2626 (2009)



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| Partially Enacted | Weatherization Funding 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 - Weatherization Funding in Oregon Policy Components | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | |
| Not Enacted | All-electric Buildings 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 | |
| Not Enacted | Thermal Energy Networks Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Electrification | |



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| | Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards | | | |
| | Oregon LEV Program | | | |
| Enacted | Establishing Policies | Transportation | Light-Duty | |
| | Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Division 257 (2021) Oregon LEV Program | | venicies | |
| | Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) | | | |
| | Mandates | | | |
| Enacted | 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. | vehicles re over to Transportation Light-Duty Vehicles | 2022 | |
| | Establishing Policies | | | |
| | Advanced Clean Cars II (2022) Advanced Clean Cars II Program | | | |





POLICY YEAR **STATUS POLICY AREA POLICY CATEGORY ENACTED Electric Vehicle Rebates** The Oregon Clean Vehicle Rebate Program offers rebates for new and used EVs: up to \$2,500 for new battery and plug-in hybrid EVs, \$750 for new zero emission motorcycles, and for incomequalifying applicants, the Charge Ahead Rebate provides up to \$7,500 for new and used EVs. The Oregon Clean Vehicle Rebate offers up to \$2,500 for the purchase of new battery electric **Light-Duty** Enacted Transportation 2024 vehicle or plug-in hybrid under **Vehicles** \$50,000. The Charge Ahead Rebate provides up to \$5,000 for the purchase or lease of a new or used battery electric or plug-in hybrid vehicle to households making between \$51,000 to \$251,000, depending on the number of people living together. **Establishing Policies** • HB 4109 (2024) • Oregon Clean Vehicle Rebate Program **Low NOx Omnibus Rules** The Low NOx Omnibus Rule applies to Model Year 2025 Medium- and onwards. Enacted Transportation **Heavy-Duty** 2021 **Vehicles Establishing Policies** • Administrative Order No. DEQ-17-2021 (2021)



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| 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 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality delayed enforcement of electric truck sales requirements under ACT by two years, until Model Year 2027. Establishing Policies Oregon Clean Trucks Rule (2021) Limited Enforcement Discretion and No Penalty Justification for Advanced Clean Trucks Rule, OAR Chapter 340 Division 257 (2025) Advanced Clean Trucks Program | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | 2021 |
| Enacted | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates The Zero-Emission Medium and Heavy Duty Vehicle Incentive Fund will provide rebates for the purchase of medium- and heavy-duty zero-emissions vehicles. Establishing Policies HB 3409 (2023) Medium Heavy-Duty Zero Emissions Vehicles Rebate Program | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | 2023 |



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| Enacted | Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets All light-duty vehicles purchased or leased by state agencies must be zero-emission vehicles, to the maximum extent feasible Establishing Policies • SB 1044 (2019) • HB 2027 (2021) | Transportation | Lead by Example | 2021 |
| 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 | |
| Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Requirements Requires the state building code is amended such that new construction of residential and commercial buildings must include provisions for electrical service capacity, with EV charging station capacity for 20% of parking spaces. Establishing Policies • HB 2180 (2021) | Transportation | EV Charging Infrastructure | 2021 |



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| Not Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure rebates offer rebates to make the purchase and/or installation costs of EV charging infrastructure more affordable. | Transportation | EV Charging Infrastructure | |
| Enacted | Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans 2023 Biennial Zero-Emission Vehicle Report Establishing Policies • 2023 Biennial Zero- Emission Vehicle Report (2023) | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets | 2023 |
| Enacted | Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets 80% by 2050 Relative to 2017-2019 average emissions Establishing Policies • Executive Order 20-04 (2020) | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets | 2020 |



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| Enacted | Coregon Clean Fuels Program requires a 10 percent reduction in average carbon intensity from 2015 levels by 2025, followed by a 20 percent reduction by 2030 and 37 percent by 2035. Establishing Policies SB 324 (2015) Chapter 340-253-0000 (2016) Oregon Clean Fuels Program | Transportation | Transportation Plans and Targets | 2016 |
| Enacted | Bicycle Friendly States Oregon is ranked 3rd out of 50 in the 2024 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists. Establishing Policies • Oregon Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard Policy Components | Transportation | Public and Active Transportation | |
| Enacted | Buy Clean Requirements State regulators must conduct life cycle assessments for select construction and maintenance materials used for public infrastructure projects. Establishing Policies • HB 4139 (2022) | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Industrial Decarbonization | 2022 |





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| Not Enacted | Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) regulations include phasedown commitments, rulemakings, disclosure requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce HFC usage and emissions. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | F-gas Regulations | |
| Enacted | Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations All investor-owned utilities and electricity service suppliers must report SF6 emissions in Oregon. Establishing Policies • OAR 340-215-0120 (2020) | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | F-gas Regulations | 2020 |
| 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 The state established a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracking for the exploration and production of oil and natural gas until January 2, 2025. Establishing Policies • HB 2623 (2019) | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations | 2019 |





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| Enacted | Landfill Methane Regulations Reporting and control/capture of methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills are required. Establishing Policies • DEQ 16-2021 (2021) | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management | 2021 |
| Not Enacted | Food Waste Bans and Targets Food waste bans and targets include policies that prohibit certain entities that generate specified amounts of food waste (typically commercial businesses and larger institutions) from sending this waste to landfills. Targets aim to reduce total food waste by a certain percentage each target year. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management | |
| Enacted | Healthy Soils Financial Incentives The Natural and Working Lands (NWL) Fund provides financial incentives to help Tribes, landowners, land managers, and environmental justice communities adopt practices that support natural climate solutions, including soil health measures. Establishing Policies • HB 3409 (2023) • Natural and Working Lands Grant Offerings | Natural and Working Lands | Agriculture | 2023 |





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| Enacted | Healthy Soils Technical Assistance Programs The Natural and Working Lands (NWL) Fund provides technical support to help Tribes, landowners, land managers, and environmental justice communities adopt practices that support natural climate solutions, including soil health measures. Establishing Policies • HB 3409 (2025) • Natural and Working Lands Grant Offerings | Natural and Working Lands | Agriculture | 2023 |