

No. 59. An act relating to community resilience and biodiversity protection.

(H.126)

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Sec. 1. SHORT TITLE

This act may be cited as the “Community Resilience and Biodiversity Protection Act” or “CRBPA.”

Sec. 2. FINDINGS

The General Assembly finds:

(1) Nature is facing a catastrophic loss of biodiversity, both globally and locally.

(2) In addition to its intrinsic value, biodiversity is essential to human survival.

(3) According to the United Nations:

(A) one million species of plants and animals are threatened with extinction;

(B) human activity has altered almost 75 percent of the Earth’s surface, squeezing wildlife and nature into ever-smaller natural areas of the planet;

(C) the health of ecosystems on which humans and all other species depend is deteriorating more rapidly than ever, affecting the very foundations of economies, livelihoods, food security, health, and quality of life worldwide;
and

(D) the causes of the drivers of changes in nature rank as follows:

(i) changes in land, water, and sea use;

(ii) direct exploitation of organisms;

(iii) climate change;

(iv) pollution; and

(v) invasive species.

(4) The 2017 Vermont Forest Action Plan found that fragmentation and parcelization represent major threats to forest health and productivity and exacerbate the impacts of climate change.

(5) In 2022 Acts and Resolves No. 183, the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation was tasked with developing the Vermont Forest Future Strategic Roadmap to strengthen, modernize, promote, and protect the forest products sector and the greater forest economy and promote the importance of healthy, resilient, and sustainably managed working forests that provide a diverse array of high-quality products now and in the future.

(6) The 2021 Vermont Climate Assessment highlights an increase in extreme weather events such as droughts and floods as a significant impact of climate change in Vermont and recommends nature-based solutions as a proven, low-cost strategy for climate adaptation and resilience.

(7) The initial Vermont Climate Action Plan calls for investing in strategic conservation to increase the pace of permanent conservation towards

30 by 30 targets, with Vermont Conservation Design guiding prioritization of efforts.

(8) Freshwater vertebrate populations have declined by 84 percent globally since 1970, twice the rate of decline of biodiversity in terrestrial and marine biomes. Almost one in three freshwater species are threatened with extinction.

(9) Approximately 75 percent of all river miles assessed in Vermont are disconnected from their floodplains, indicating degradation and exacerbating flood-related damages.

(10) The Nature Conservancy has developed the Resilient and Connected Landscapes project and found that Vermont plays a key role in the conservation of biodiversity regionally.

(11) The Staying Connected Initiative is an international partnership of public and private organizations. Its goal is to maintain, enhance, and restore landscape connectivity for wide-ranging mammals across the Northern Appalachians-Acadian region, from the Adirondack Mountains to the Maritime Provinces. The Staying Connected Initiative has identified nine linkages across this vast region that are extremely important to wildlife. Six of these linkages lie within Vermont.

(12) The Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife, working within the Agency of Natural Resources and with Vermont conservation organizations,

has developed Vermont Conservation Design, a framework to sustain the State's ecologically functional landscape into the future.

(13) Intact and connected ecosystems support Vermont's biodiversity, reduce flood risks, mitigate drought, and sequester and store carbon.

(14) Vermont's most effective and efficient contribution to conserving biological diversity and maintaining a landscape resilient to climate change is to conserve an intact and connected landscape.

(15) In order to maintain ecological functions in intact and connected ecosystems, the full range of conservation approaches is needed, including supporting private landowner education, technical assistance, and programs; conservation easements that promote sustainable forest management; and conservation easements and fee acquisitions focused on passive management.

(16) The Vermont Housing Finance Agency's 2020 Housing Needs Assessment projected an urgent pre-pandemic need for new housing. Strategic investment in conservation is consistent with construction of housing in Vermont's villages and town centers.

(17) The land and waters, forests and farms, and ecosystems and natural communities in Vermont are the traditional and unceded home of the Abenaki people. Access to land and land-based enterprises has excluded Black, Indigenous, and Persons of Color (BIPOC) Vermonters and others from historically marginalized and disadvantaged communities in the centuries of European settlement. Efforts to increase land conservation must also include

opportunities to increase access to land and land-based enterprise for Indigenous People and all who come from historically marginalized and disadvantaged communities.

Sec. 3. 10 V.S.A. chapter 89 is added to read:

CHAPTER 89. COMMUNITY RESILIENCY AND BIODIVERSITY
PROTECTION

§ 2801. DEFINITIONS

As used in this section:

(1) “Ecological reserve area” means an area having permanent protection from conversion and that is managed to maintain a natural state within which natural ecological processes and disturbance events are allowed to proceed with minimal interference.

(2) “Biodiversity conservation area” means an area having permanent protection from conversion for the majority of the area and that is managed for the primary goal of sustaining species or habitats. These areas may include regular, active interventions to address the needs of particular species or to maintain or restore habitats.

(3) “Natural resource management area” means an area having permanent protection from conversion for the majority of the area but that is subject to long-term, sustainable land management.

(4) “Conversion” means a fundamental change in natural ecosystem type or habitat, natural or undeveloped land cover type, or natural form and function of aquatic systems.

(5) “Sustainable land management” means the stewardship and use of forests and forestlands, grasslands, wetlands, riparian areas, and other lands, including the types of agricultural lands that support biodiversity, in a way, and at a rate, that maintains or restores their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality, and their potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic, and social functions at local, State, and regional levels, and that does not degrade ecosystem function.

(6) “Conserved” means permanently protected and meeting the definition of ecological reserve area, biodiversity conservation area, or natural resource management area as defined in this section for purposes of meeting the 30 percent goal in subsection 2802(b) of this title. For purposes of meeting the 50 percent goal of subsection 2802(b) of this title, “conserved” primarily means permanently protected and meeting the definition of ecological reserve area, biodiversity conservation area, or natural resource management area as defined in this section, although other long-term land protection mechanisms and measures that achieve the goals of Vermont Conservation Design that are enforceable and accountable and that support an ecologically functional and connected landscape may be considered.

§ 2802. CONSERVATION VISION AND GOALS

(a) The vision of the State of Vermont is to maintain an ecologically functional landscape that sustains biodiversity, maintains landscape connectivity, supports watershed health, promotes climate resilience, supports working farms and forests, provides opportunities for recreation and appreciation of the natural world, and supports the historic settlement pattern of compact villages surrounded by rural lands and natural areas.

(b) It is the goal of the State that 30 percent of Vermont's total land area shall be conserved by 2030, and 50 percent of the State's total land area shall be conserved by 2050. The Secretary of Natural Resources shall lead the effort in achieving these goals. The land conserved shall include State, federal, municipal, and private land.

(c) Reaching 30 percent by 2030 and 50 percent by 2050 shall include a mix of ecological reserve areas, biodiversity conservation areas, and natural resource management areas. In order to support an ecologically functional and connected landscape with sustainable production of natural resources and recreational opportunities, the approximate percentages of each type of conservation category shall be guided by the principles of conservation science and the conservation targets within Vermont Conservation Design, prioritizing ecological reserve areas to protect highest priority natural communities and maintain or restore old forests.

§ 2803. CONSERVED LAND INVENTORY

(a) On or before July 1, 2024, the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board, in consultation with the Secretary, shall create an inventory of Vermont's conserved land and conservation policies to serve as the basis of meeting the conservation goals of Vermont Conservation Design and to meet the goals established in section 2802 of this title. The inventory shall be submitted for review to the House Committees on Environment and Energy and on Agriculture, Food Resiliency, and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Energy.

(b) The inventory shall include:

(1) A review of the three conservation categories defined in section 2801 of this title and suggestions for developing any modifications or additions to these categories that maintain or complement the core concepts of ecological reserve areas, biodiversity conservation areas, and natural resource management areas in order to complete the conserved land inventory and inform the comprehensive strategy in the conservation plan. As part of this review, criteria shall be developed to determine the types of agricultural lands that will qualify as supporting and restoring biodiversity and therefore count towards the natural resource management area category.

(2) The amount of conserved land in Vermont that fits into each of the three conservation categories defined in section 2801 of this title, including public and private land. The inventory shall also include other lands

permanently protected from development by fee ownership or subject to conservation easements.

(3) A summary of the totality of conservation practices, both permanent and intermediate, available for reaching the goals of this chapter, including what they are, what they do, how they contribute, and what metrics are available to quantify them.

(4) An assessment of how State lands will be used to increase conserved ecological reserve areas.

(5) The implementation methods that could be utilized for achieving the goals of this chapter using Vermont Conservation Design as a guide.

(6) A review of how aquatic systems are currently conserved or otherwise protected in the State, including a description of the benefits land conservation provides for aquatic systems, whether this is sufficient to maintain aquatic system functions and services, and how the implementation methods for achieving the goals of this chapter using Vermont Conservation Design as a guide would include specific strategies for protecting aquatic system health.

(7) How existing programs will be used to meet the conservation goals of this chapter and recommendations for new programs, if any, that will be needed to meet the goals.

(8) An assessment of existing funding and recommendations for new funding sources that will be needed for acquisition of land, purchase or

donation of conservation easements, staffing capacity, and long-term stewardship to meet the goals.

(9) An equity assessment of existing land protection and conservation strategies and programs.

(10) An evaluation of the opportunities related to intergenerational land transfer trends and how the State could proactively direct resources to achieve conservation at the time of transfer.

§ 2804. CONSERVATION PLAN

(a) On or before December 31, 2025, the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board, in consultation with the Secretary, shall develop a plan to implement the conservation goals of Vermont Conservation Design and to meet the vision and goals established in section 2802 of this title. The plan shall be submitted for review to the House Committees on Environment and Energy and on Agriculture, Food Resiliency, and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Energy.

(b) The plan shall include:

(1) a comprehensive strategy for achieving the vision and goals of section 2802 of this title while continuing to conserve and protect Vermont's agricultural land, working forests, historic properties, recreational lands, and surface waters;

(2) the implementation methods for achieving the vision and goals of this chapter using Vermont Conservation Design as a guide;

(3) recommendations to provide and increase equitable access to protected and conserved lands and land-based enterprises, including recreational access to and use of conserved lands; and

(4) recommendations to implement the vision and goals of this chapter while also enhancing the State of Vermont's current investments and commitments to working lands enterprises, rural landowners, and the broad conservation mission implemented by the Secretary and VHCB, including conservation of agricultural land, working forests, historic properties, recreational lands, and surface waters.

(c) In developing the plan, the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board, in consultation with the Secretary, shall hold 12 or more public meetings on the plan between July 1, 2023 and December 31, 2025 to solicit input from stakeholders. Stakeholders shall include private owners of forestlands and agricultural lands, land trusts, conservation organizations, environmental organizations, working lands enterprises, outdoor recreation groups and businesses, Indigenous groups and representatives from historically marginalized and disadvantaged communities, watershed groups, municipalities, regional planning commissions, conservation commissions, and relevant State and federal agencies. At least three of the meetings shall be designed to solicit comments from the general public.

(d) The conserved land inventory established in 2803 of this title shall be updated biennially to track progress toward meeting the vision and goals of

this chapter, which shall be publicly available, and the Secretary shall submit a report to the relevant committees on or before January 15 following each update.

Sec. 4. APPROPRIATIONS

(a) The sum of \$75,000.00 is appropriated from the General Fund to the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board in fiscal year 2024 to support public education and outreach to inform the development of the statewide conservation plan.

(b) The sum of \$150,000.00 is appropriated from the General Fund to the Agency of Natural Resources in fiscal year 2024 to hire a limited-service position to support the development of the statewide conservation plan.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2023.

Date on which Governor allowed bill to become law without his signature:

June 12, 2023