

SFY 2025

Governor's Recommended Budget

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

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Agency Key Budget Issues SFY2025

The Agency of Natural Resources SFY 2025 budget totals more than \$294.2 million, an increase of nearly \$62.5 million or almost 27% from SFY24; this increase is driven largely by increased federal funds, including the American Rescue Plan Act (APRA), the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). The Agency's SFY25 budget also includes a general fund (GF) increase of approximately 5.22% or \$1.9 million. A significant majority of the Agency budget – approximately 87% – is comprised of federal funds and special funds, and the Agency's budget fully utilizes the projected revenue from these funding fund sources.

The Agency's budget supports a staff of approximately 650 full-time, year-round employees and nearly 400 seasonal workers, as well as technical and financial (grant, contract and loan) assistance programs that support the stewardship and protection of Vermont's land, water, and air. In fact, roughly two-thirds of the Agency's SFY25 budget will be passed through to municipalities, contractors, and partner organizations, extending and amplifying the reach of the Agency's mission work: *To preserve, enhance, restore, and conserve Vermont's natural resources and protect human health for the benefit of this and future generations.*

The major budget changes of note, include:

Operational Base Funding Changes: The Agency of Natural Resources SFY25 budget largely maintains current service levels across our programs, however inflationary pressures, in particular, are further tightening the Agency's already modest operating budgets. Concurrently, the Agency continues to benefit from unprecedented federal funding earmarked for the implementation of key initiatives, including ARPA, BIL, and the IRA. Notably, taken together, these initiatives translate into a 68% increase of federal funds as compared to SFY24. While the additional funding is pivotal for addressing environmental challenges, it also brings heightened demands on the Agency's skillsets and expertise – from outdoor recreation to land conservation to wastewater treatment to climate action – which have been even further stretched following the devastating July floods.

Position Changes: As part of our SFY25 budget, the Agency's budget includes a series of staffing changes necessary to meet several of the objectives that have been established for our work. These efforts are consistent with increased programmatic responsibilities, supporting the services Vermonters expect year-round, and staying within available general fund revenues. Given the number of moving pieces, it is valuable to view these changes in their totality, as presented below; each is also discussed in considerably more detail in the relevant department budget.

- DEC’s budget entails the conversion of three limited-service positions (two in dam safety; one in geology) to permanent. This is in recognition of the on-going programmatic responsibilities of these teams, as laid bare during the July 2023 flooding, and the established mix of base general and long-term federal funds that has been carved out of the past several years to support this core work on an on-going basis. In addition, making these positions permanent will help attract and retain high quality candidates in what are essential and highly technical roles.
- The FPR budget incorporates a budget neutral adjustment aiming to reallocate Parks Fund revenue that currently funds up to eight seasonal positions and redirect it to paying for four year-round classified Park Manager IV positions (PG 20). Shifting towards utilizing more permanent year-round staff instead of seasonal workers was one of the recommendations put forth in the 2023 Parks Modernization Study. The Modernization Study assessed current parks staffing and structure and found having seasonal Park Managers, rather than full-time Managers, creates inefficiencies. Specifically, the Modernization Study identified challenges and missed opportunities regarding professional development, training, recruitment, community partnerships, and annual start-up and close down costs; and noted that most similar positions in other states are full-time classified professional staff.
- For the past four fiscal years, FWD has held at least two warden positions vacant. In SFY23, the Warden Force was asked to take on significant, new responsibilities related to animal cruelty investigations in response to the Governor’s *Comprehensive 10-Point Public Safety Enhancement & Violence Prevention Action Plan*, freeing up State Police resources for high priority response activities. The volume of this work has been far more significant than anticipated, with multiple active investigations underway most weeks. Anticipating this work will remain with the Warden Service, FWD’s base budget includes General Fund to fill a warden position, adding capacity in the Warden Service for animal cruelty investigations. In addition, the base initiative includes \$181k in operating funds, to be used, in part, to cover currently unbudgeted costs related veterinary care and animal boarding resulting from the warden’s investigations.
- In order to offset significant upward pressures in the FWD budget, the Department is accelerating the timeline for ending operations at the Salisbury fish culture station, with facility closure being advanced from SFY29 to SFY25. Three of the classified, permanent positions currently working out of the Salisbury fish culture station will be reassigned to the Wildlife Division to perform other duties where FWD is able to utilize a combination of federal and special funds:
 - Land Acquisition Assistant – This position will assist the Land Acquisition Coordinator (LAC) with wetland and water quality conservation projects throughout Vermont to include identifying projects, reporting on results, support completion of complex real estate projects, coordinate land records management and coordinate with partner organization who may provide technical or financial support of conservation projects.

- Wildlife Habitat Forester - This position will advance and accelerate wildlife habitat management, enhancement, and restoration projects on Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) owned by the department and on state forests owned by the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation (FPR). This added capacity will enable the department to implement mission-critical wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement projects. This position will be funded 100% by federal Pittman-Robertson funds.
- Assistant Small Mammal Biologist – This position will work closely with the Small Mammals Biologist on planning, research, monitoring, and management for the conservation of 33 aerial and terrestrial small mammals. Duties include technical assistance, data compilation, setting conservation priorities, contributing to the Wildlife Action Plan, and pursuing opportunities to establish continued research and management. This position will be funded with federal Pittman-Robertson funds and state threatened and endangered species funds.

The fourth classified, permanent position currently at the Salisbury fish culture station will remain at the hatchery in SFY25 and focus on demobilization of the site.

One-time Allocations: In addition to changes in the Agency’s base budget, the Governor’s SFY25 Budget includes a number of one-time appropriations that advance mission-related priorities of the Agency (see department sections for more details):

- Continued investment in the Healthy Homes initiative, started under ARPA, that provides direct financial and technical assistance to low-income Vermonters to replace on-site failed or inadequate wastewater and drinking water systems, both in single family residences and manufactured housing communities (MHCs).
- One-time funding to capitalize a revolving loan program within the existing Unsafe Dams fund. This fund, established by 10 V.S.A. §1106, exists to help dam owners comply with requirements imposed when the dam has been declared unsafe pursuant to 10 V.S.A. §1095. Many dam owners do not have the financial capability to afford this work. A combined grant/loan program will incentivize dam owners to act and avoid the impasse between dam safety regulators and dam owners when needed safety improvements are beyond an owners’ means.
- State-match for funding through the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) for a recovery planning and implementation study. This state-match will serve as a catalyst, enabling us to leverage equivalent funds from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) to evaluate and prioritize future flood measures for the Winooski River that will support development of a long-term vision for watershed resilience that aims to simultaneously protect the community from future floods. Furthermore, the study will focus on fostering resilient community revitalization initiatives that contribute to

economic development and enhance the social vitality of the region. The proposed scope of the study includes the communities of Barre and Montpelier and associated flood control dams at Wrightsville and East Barre.

Significant and On-going Initiatives: The Agency continues efforts needed to ensure the successful implementation of a suite of major initiatives started in prior years, including:

- Deploying hundreds of millions of dollars of investments made possible by ARPA, BIL and IRA funds.
- Leading on climate action, including supporting the Climate Council, on behalf of state agencies.
- Standing up an environmental justice unit and supporting the work needed to integrate these important principles more fully into the work of state government.
- On-going work related to the implementation of Act 64 (2015) – Vermont’s Clean Water Act – and Act 76 (2019) related to establishing Clean Water Service Providers.
- Leading PFAS monitoring and response work to ensure Vermonters are protected from the potential effects of PFAS on human health.
- Expanding Vermont’s outdoor recreation offerings, including investments in fishing access areas, wildlife management areas, state parks and forests, and investing in local community recreational assets.
- Continuing PCB testing in the more than 300 Vermont schools built prior to 1980.

American Rescue Plan Act, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act

In November of 2021, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL, also known as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act or IIJA) became law, teeing up historic investment in water infrastructure and environmental remediation. This Act came on the heels of the 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), in which Congress allocated \$1.9 trillion to address economic impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. More recently, in August 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act was signed into law and, among other provisions, includes \$783 billion to address climate change and domestic energy security,

While these initiatives provide transformational funding in Vermont, they are directed in scope and not interchangeable. Specifically, ARPA provides \$170 million for water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure funding for economically disadvantaged communities to help protect them from future crises or to remediate impacts caused by the pandemic. BIL brings \$360 million to fund water and sewer infrastructure, with a focus on drinking water. In addition, BIL provides state forestry agencies funding to support healthy, resilient forests. The Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation (FPR) will receive approximately \$2.5 million over the next five

years to tackle some of the most pressing issues facing our forests. BIL is approved by the federal government and will be allocated to States based on the Federal agencies' annual granting schedules. Importantly, all BIL funding is assigned to existing Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) numbers – meaning that it is additional funding going into existing programs and augmenting existing funding sources. Finally, the IRA includes the Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG) program which will provide \$5 billion in grants to states, local governments, tribes, and territories to develop and implement plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful air pollution. Under the first phase of the CPRG program, in mid-2023 the Agency received a \$3 million noncompetitive planning grants; the Agency anticipates applying for up to \$100 million in for competitive CPRG implementation grants in mid-2024.

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

The Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) is charged with oversight and management of Vermont's natural environment on behalf of the people of Vermont. We draw from and build upon Vermonters' shared ethic of responsibility for our natural environment, an ethic that encompasses a sense of place, community and quality of life, and an understanding that we are an integral part of the environment, and that we must all be responsible stewards for this and future generations.

Mission Statement

It is the mission of the Agency of Natural Resources to protect, sustain, and enhance Vermont's natural resources for the benefit of this and future generations. To accomplish this mission, the Agency directs its activities to accomplish four primary goals:

- To promote the sustainable use of Vermont's natural resources;
- To protect and improve the health of Vermont's people and ecosystems;
- To promote sustainable outdoor recreation; and,
- To operate efficiently and effectively as an agency so that we can fulfill our mission.

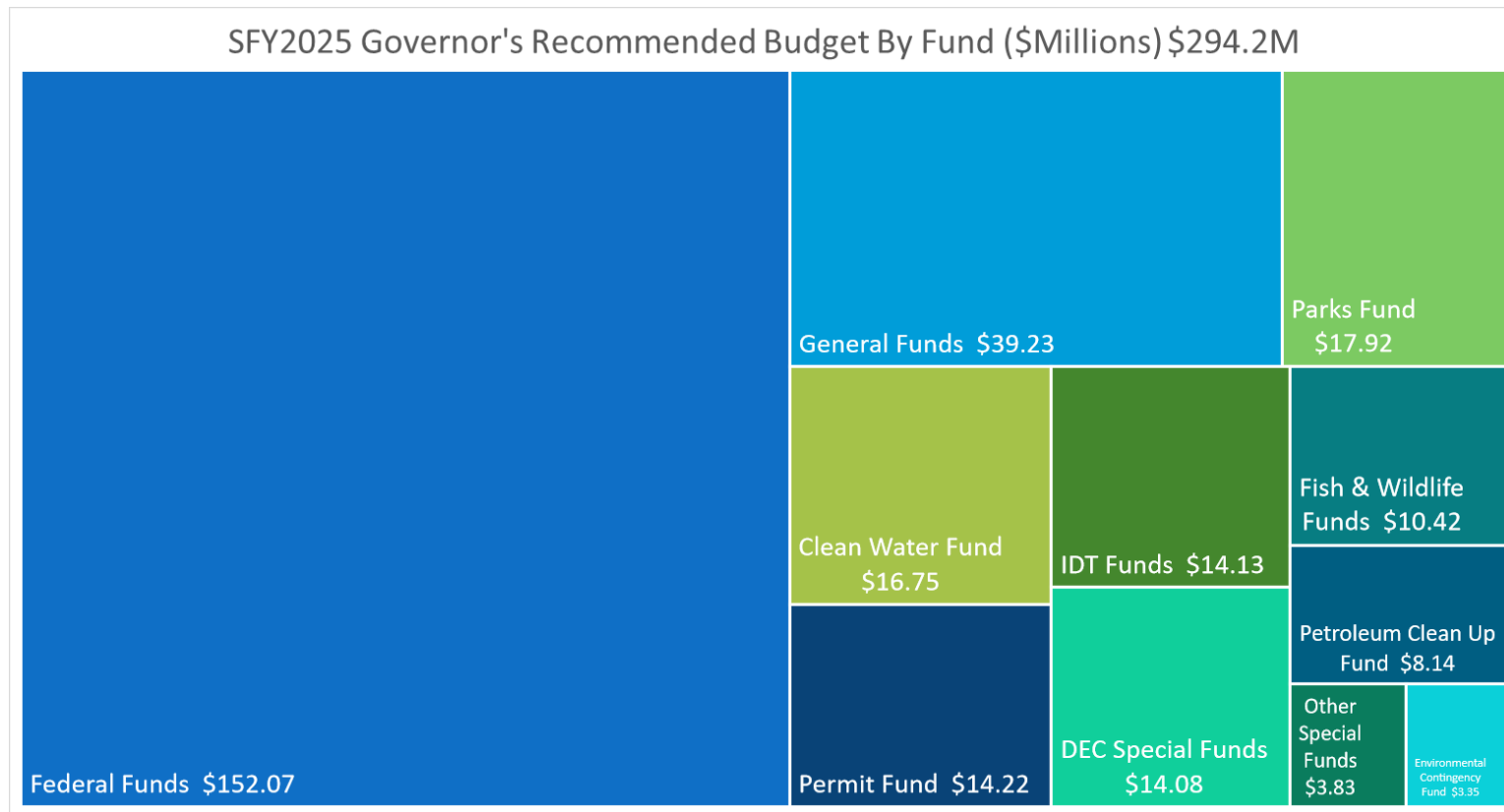
Vision

Vermont's environment and natural resources are vital to our quality of life, culture and economy, thus environmental stewardship is essential to our collective prosperity, based on a shared ethic of protection, respect and enjoyment of our natural environment.

Agency SFY 2025 Budget Overview

The Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) is comprised of three departments – Fish & Wildlife; Forests, Parks, and Recreation; and Environmental Conservation – and the Secretary’s Office. The funds appropriated to the Agency support work to implement the initiatives adopted by the General Assembly, relevant boards and commissions, and requirements flowing from federal partners and funders.

The SFY 2025 Governor’s Recommended Budget provides an appropriation of \$294.2 million to support the Agency, which includes a combination of federal funds, general funds, and several special funds.



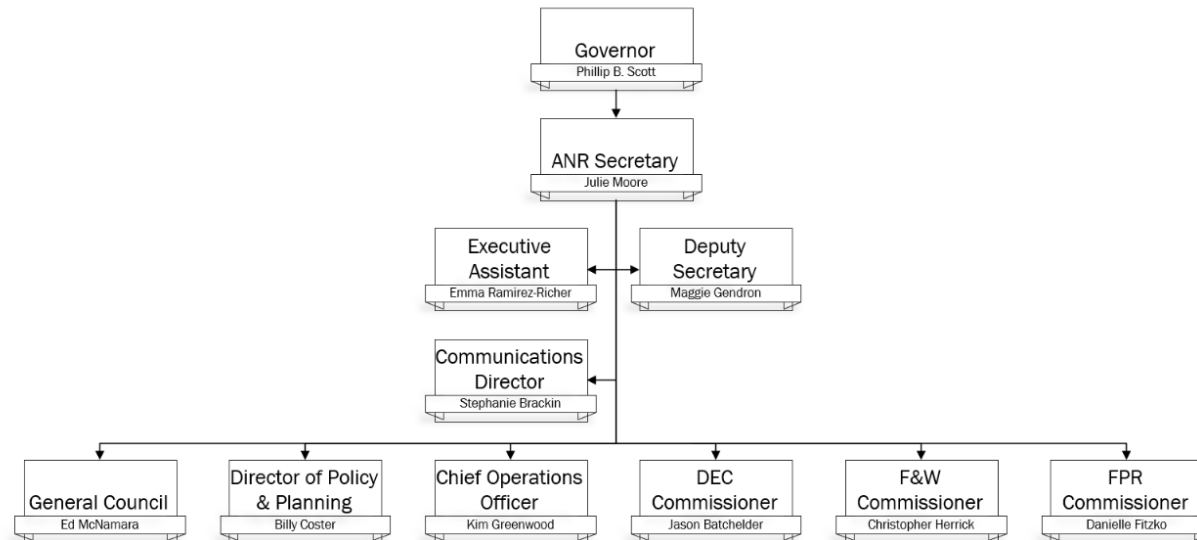
Of the \$294.2 million appropriated to the Agency, the Department of Environmental Conservation receives the largest portion (70.4%), followed by the Department Forests, Parks and Recreation (16.1%), the Department of Fish and Wildlife (29.7%), and the Secretary’s Office (2.5%). In addition to funds for Agency work, the appropriation includes the PILOT payments for ANR-owned lands (< 1%).

Agency of Natural Resources SFY2025 Budget Summary

Department	FY2023 Actuals	FY2024 Budget As Passed	FY2025 Governor's Recommended Budget	Change FY2025 Governor's Recommend and FY2024 As Passed	Percent Change FY2025 Governor's Recommend and FY2024 as Passed	Percent of FY2025 Budget
Natural Resources Secretary’s Office	\$ 5,441,802	\$ 7,296,711	\$ 7,481,578	\$ 184,867	2.53%	2.54%
ANR PILOT Payment	\$ 2,652,076	\$ 2,674,517	\$ 2,689,176	\$ 14,659	0.55%	0.91%
Fish and Wildlife	\$ 29,462,271	\$ 29,643,989	\$ 29,744,005	\$ 100,016	0.34%	10.11%
Forests, Parks, and Recreation	\$ 32,692,852	\$ 34,899,677	\$ 47,241,087	\$ 12,341,410	35.36%	16.06%
Environmental Conservation	\$ 89,710,627	\$ 157,190,400	\$ 206,995,712	\$ 49,805,312	31.68%	70.37%
Total	\$ 159,959,628	\$ 231,705,294	\$ 294,151,558	\$ 62,446,264	26.95%	100%
Fund Type						
Federal Funds	\$ 46,029,500	\$ 93,077,302	\$ 152,068,301	\$ 58,990,999	63.38%	51.70%
Special Funds	\$ 55,096,522	\$ 77,205,747	\$ 78,301,034	\$ 1,095,287	1.42%	26.62%
General Funds	\$ 35,344,958	\$ 37,285,847	\$ 39,232,568	\$ 1,946,721	5.22%	13.34%
Fish and Wildlife Funds	\$ 10,795,784	\$ 10,921,090	\$ 10,418,331	\$ (502,759)	-4.60%	3.54%
IDT Funds	\$ 12,692,865	\$ 13,215,308	\$ 14,131,324	\$ 916,016	6.93%	4.80%
Funds Total	\$ 159,959,629	\$ 231,705,294	\$ 294,151,558	\$ 62,446,264	26.95%	100%

Agency of Natural Resources Organization and Structure

The Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) is led by the Agency Secretary with the support of Commissioners that lead the three departments. Below is a high-level summary of the organization of the Agency. Detailed organizational charts can be found on the Agency website: [ANR Organizational Charts](#)



Agency Secretary's Office (SO)

The Secretary's Office is responsible for the overall leadership and management of the Agency, management and direction of the Agency's legal services, management of the Agency's budget, coordination of Agency policy, and compliance with state and federal civil rights and environmental justice laws. The major functions of the Secretary's Office include:

- Office of the Secretary
- Office of the General Council

- Office of Policy and Planning
- Climate Action Office (CAO)
- Civil Rights and Environmental Justice (EJ) Unit
- Administrative Services Division
- Regional Offices

SO Budget Overview

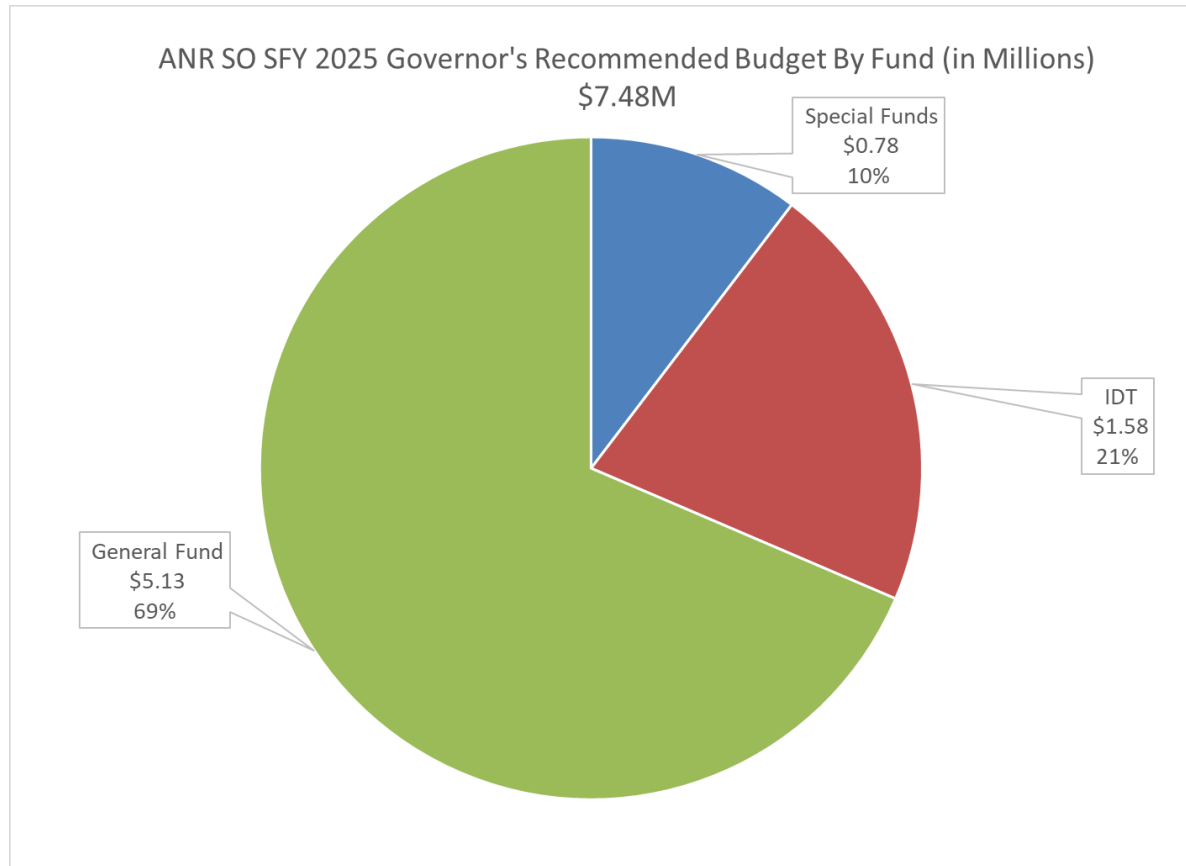
ANR Secretary's Office

	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Budget	FY 2025 Gov Rec	24-25 Change
Major Object				
Personal Services	4,317,950	5,824,798	6,006,412	181,614
Operating Expenses	1,123,852	1,471,913	1,475,166	3,253
Grants		-	-	-
Total	5,441,802	7,296,711	7,481,578	184,867
Funds				
General Funds	3,715,979	4,914,987	5,129,356	214,369
Special Funds	351,769	775,079	775,079	-
Interdepartmental Transfer	1,374,054	1,606,645	1,577,143	(29,502)
Total	5,441,802	7,296,711	7,481,578	184,867

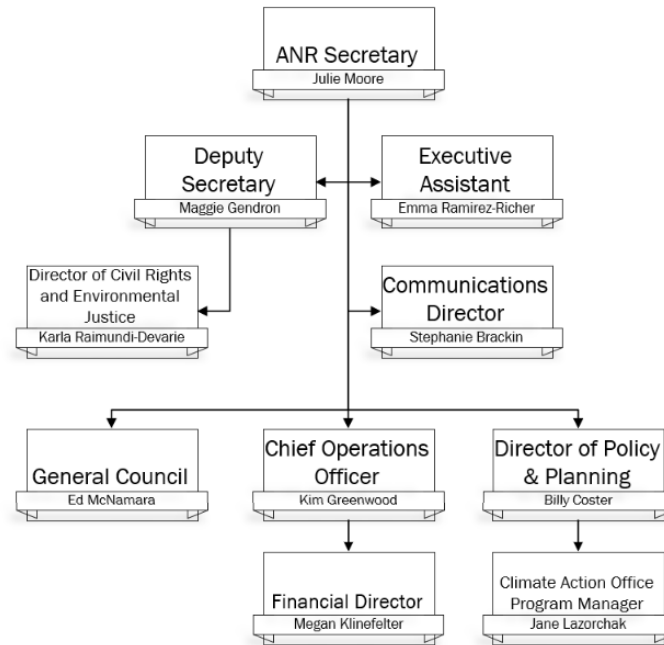
The ANRSO SFY25 budget is primarily comprised of administrative staff expenses and the costs to operate the Agency's regional offices, along with two significant program areas that serve Agency-wide roles – the Climate Action Office (CAO) and the Environmental Justice (EJ) Unit. Both the CAO and EJ program areas saw increased emphasis following the July flooding events which created significant attention and interest around the Agency's climate resilience efforts and how we serve the most vulnerable Vermonters.

SO Funding Streams

The ANR SO budget is supported primarily with General Funds (69%). Two special funds also support the work of the Office of the General Council and the Policy and Planning Office. These special funds derive their revenue from Act 250 and Section 248 fees. The remainder of the SO budget is supported by interdepartmental transfers (IDTs) from the Natural Resources Board for administrative support and the departments within ANR to support the Agency's consolidated legal services.



SO Organizational Chart



ANR PILOT

The Agency of Natural Resources is responsible for making a Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) to each Vermont municipality where there is ANR-owned land. This payment is governed by [32 V.S.A. § 3708](#). Annually, the increase in the PILOT reflects the net change in payments based on the anticipated acquisition (or disposition) of ANR land. In SFY25, ANR anticipates an increase in the PILOT Payment of \$14,659.

B.701 Natural Resources – State and Local Property Tax Assessment (PILOT)

	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Budget	FY 2025 Gov Rec	24-25 Change
Major Object				
Operating Expenses	2,652,076	2,674,517	2,689,176	14,659
Total	2,652,076	2,674,517	2,689,176	14,659
Funds				
General Funds	2,230,576	2,253,017	2,267,676	14,659
Interdepartmental Transfer	421,500	421,500	421,500	
Total	2,652,076	2,674,517	2,689,176	14,659

The primary source of funds for the PILOT is the General Fund. A portion of the funds for payment comes from the Department of Fish and Wildlife (\$421,500) from their special and federal funds to support the payment for wildlife management areas, fish hatcheries and access points.

Department of Fish and Wildlife

The mission of the [Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife](#) (DFW) is to conserve the fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the people of Vermont. The fish, wildlife, and plant resources of Vermont are tremendous assets, which contribute to the State's high quality of life. A 2015 survey conducted by Responsive Management identified that 98% of Vermonters find it very important that native fish and wildlife populations are healthy even if they never view these species. The Department is responsible for the conservation of fish and wildlife in its broadest sense: 40 species of reptiles and amphibians, 91 species of fish, 252 species of birds, 58 species of mammals, more than 15,000 insect species, and important fish and wildlife habitats. To that end, native wildlife such as beaver, moose, fisher, wild turkey, common loon, bald eagle, osprey, and peregrine falcon have been successfully restored through Department efforts. The Department of Fish and Wildlife has conserved and manages over 130,000 acres of land for public use and as important habitat. In addition, Department lands offer safe, high-quality hunting, fishing, trapping, and wildlife viewing opportunities.

DFW consists of the following divisions:

- Wildlife Division
- Fish Division
- Division of Warden Services
- Outreach Division
- Administration Division

Fish and Wildlife Budget Overview

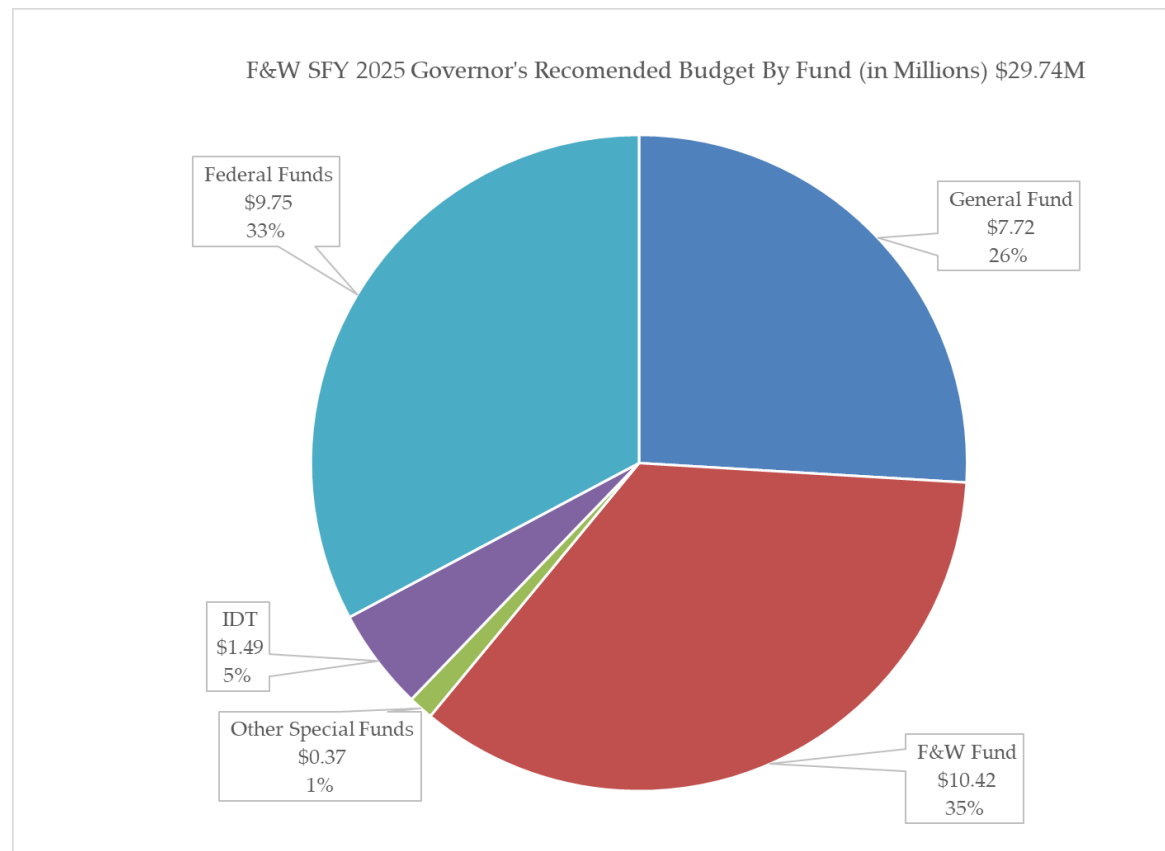
B. 702 Fish and Wildlife – support and field services

	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Budget	FY 2025 Gov Rec	24-25 Change
Major Object				
Personal Services	20,374,037	21,567,730	22,222,550	654,820
Operating Expenses	8,008,226	7,140,027	6,668,389	(471,638)
Grants	1,080,008	936,232	853,066	(83,166)
Total	29,462,271	29,643,989	29,744,005	100,016
Funds				
General Funds	7,632,364	7,173,206	7,717,967	544,761
Special Funds	824,670	370,644	365,427	(5,217)
Fish & Wildlife Fund	10,795,784	10,921,090	10,418,331	(502,759)
Federal Funds	9,471,125	9,793,589	9,751,683	(41,906)
Interdepartmental Transfer	738,328	1,385,460	1,490,597	105,137
Total	29,462,271	29,643,989	29,744,005	100,016

The Department of Fish and Wildlife's SFY25 budget reflects an overall increase of \$100,016 in comparison to SFY24. This relatively modest change is largely a result of a reduction in one-time project specific cost from SFY24 of \$1,429,600 that masks a \$1.12M increase in annualized salaries, health care and other benefits, increases in operating expenditures, and a class RFR for most of the biologist positions within the Department which resulted in \$446,220 in upward budgetary pressure. In addition, the cost of health care benefits from SFY24 to SFY25 increased by 15% which accounts for \$495,825 of upward pressures, as well \$70,090 associated with the new Vermont Family & Medical Leave Premium and new Child Care Contribution.

Fish and Wildlife Funding Streams

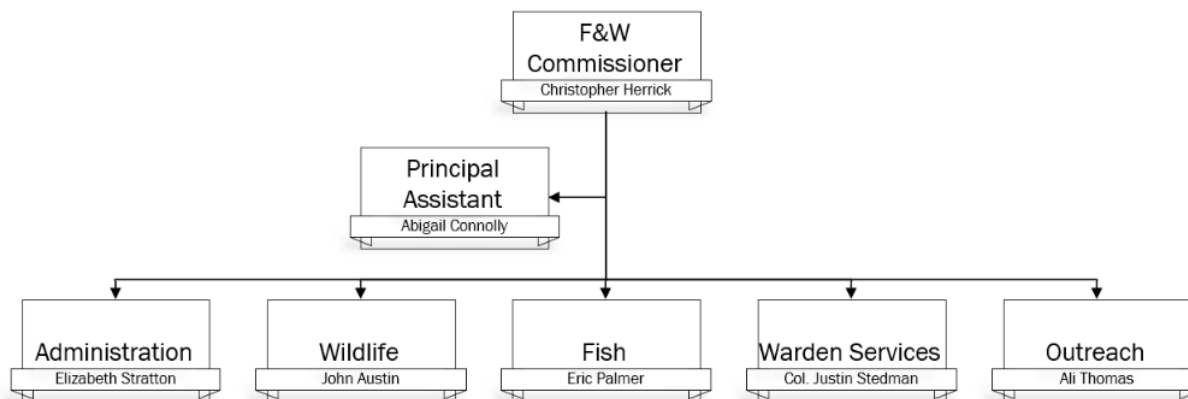
The DFW budget is supported with a mix of Federal, General, and the Fish & Wildlife Fund, as well as other smaller special funds, and some interdepartmental transfers (IDTs) from sister departments within ANR. The Fish & Wildlife Fund comprises the receipts from Hunting and Fishing License sales and is used to match federal funds.



While the Fish & Wildlife Fund is by far the most significant of the Department’s special funds, the DFW budget has appropriations from eight different special funds, each with varying governed by specific statutes, rules, and regulations. These funds and the SFY25 proposed appropriation from each are listed below:

Fund	SFY 2025 Appropriation
F&W Fund - Nondedicated	10,074,986
Nongame Wildlife Fund	227,845
Species and Habitat Conservation	194,008
Threatened and Endangered Species	88,419
Watershed Management Fund	70,000
Fish & Wildlife Trust Fund	25,000
Duck Stamp Fund	20,500
Green Mtn Cons Camp Endowment	3,000

Fish and Wildlife Organizational Chart



Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation

- The [Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation](#) (FPR) is responsible for the conservation and management of Vermont's forest resources, the operation and maintenance of the State Park system, and the promotion and support of outdoor recreation for Vermonters and our visitors. In addition, FPR is responsible for the acquisition, planning coordination and administration of all Agency of Natural Resources lands. The Department's 130 year-round staff are organized into four divisions: Forests
- State Parks
- Lands Administration and Recreation
- Administration

B. 703 - 706; B.708 Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation

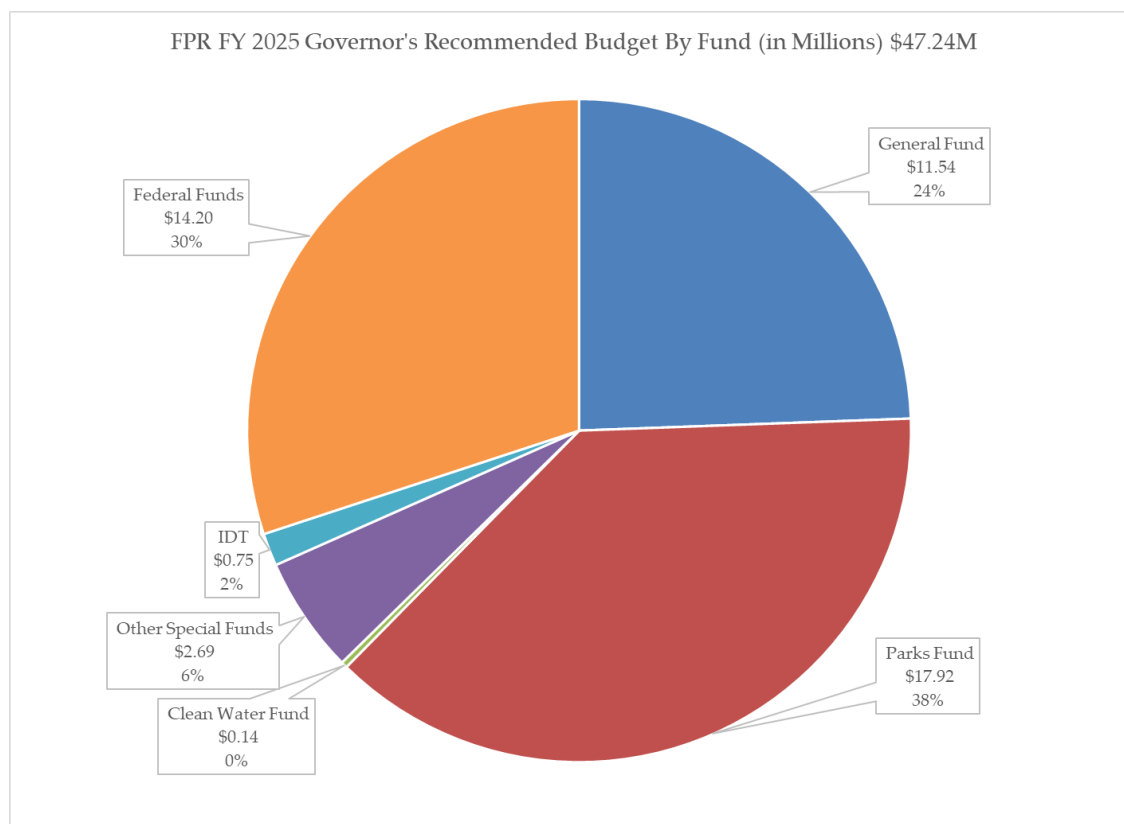
	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Budget	FY 2025 Gov Rec	24-25 Change
Major Object				
Personal Services	21,537,580	24,081,917	25,708,708	1,626,791
Operating Expenses	7,992,658	6,755,715	16,040,197	9,284,482
Grants	3,162,614	4,062,045	5,492,182	1,430,137
Total	32,692,852	34,899,677	47,241,087	12,341,410
Funds				
General Funds	10,189,684	10,740,789	11,536,993	796,204
Special Funds	17,909,207	18,371,860	20,754,931	2,383,071
Federal Funds	4,057,225	5,324,335	14,197,301	8,872,966
Interdepartmental Transfer	536,736	462,693	751,862	289,169
Total	32,692,852	34,899,677	47,241,087	12,341,410

Forests, Parks, and Recreation Budget Overview

The Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation (FPR) State Fiscal Year 2025 (SFY25) budget totals \$47,241,087 an increase of \$12,341,410 over SFY24. Of that total, \$796,204 is general fund dollars, and the remaining increases are being covered by federal,

special, and interdepartmental funds. The general fund increase is primarily comprised of increased benefits costs across the board, increased staff costs for new administration staff hired into range, inflation, and overhead for fixed costs for FPR's administration appropriation. Specifically, in the SFY25 budget, federal funds increase by \$8,872,966, clean water funds decrease by \$134,622, special funds (which include the Parks Special Fund) have increased by \$2,517,693, and interdepartmental funds increase by \$289,169. We have prioritized federal and special funds to address upward cost pressures wherever possible.

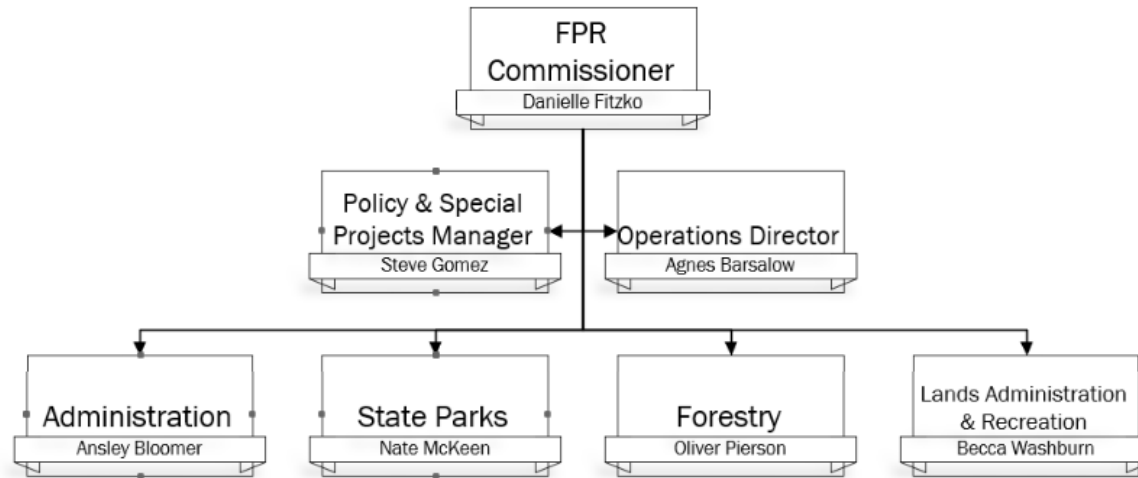
Forests, Parks, and Recreation Funding Streams



In addition to federal and general funds, FPR has appropriations from several special funds. Many funds receive on-going, dedicated revenue and some funds are granted to partner organizations for recreation activities based on specific statutory requirements:

Fund	SFY 2025 Appropriation
State Parks Fund	17,923,957
Snowmobile Trails	844,116
All Terrain Vehicles	674,717
Natural Resources Mgmt	372,008
Vt Recreational Trails Fund	335,741
Lands and Facilities Trust Fd	200,010
FPR-Youth Conservation Corps	188,382
Clean Water Fund	144,000
FPR - Land Acquisitions	60,000

Forests, Parks, and Recreation Organizational Chart



Department of Environmental Conservation

The mission of the Vermont [Department of Environmental Conservation](#) (DEC) is to preserve, enhance, restore, and conserve Vermont's natural resources, and protect human health, for the benefit of this and future generations. The Department's 350 staff manage programs to protect water and air quality, regulate solid and hazardous wastes, and administer several pollution and waste reduction programs. The Department supports eight divisions:

DEC contains the following divisions:

- Administration and Innovation
- Air Quality and Climate
- Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection
- Environmental Compliance
- Geological Survey
- Waste Management and Prevention
- Water Investment
- Watershed Management

Environmental Conservation Budget Overview

B. 709 - B.711 Environmental Conservation

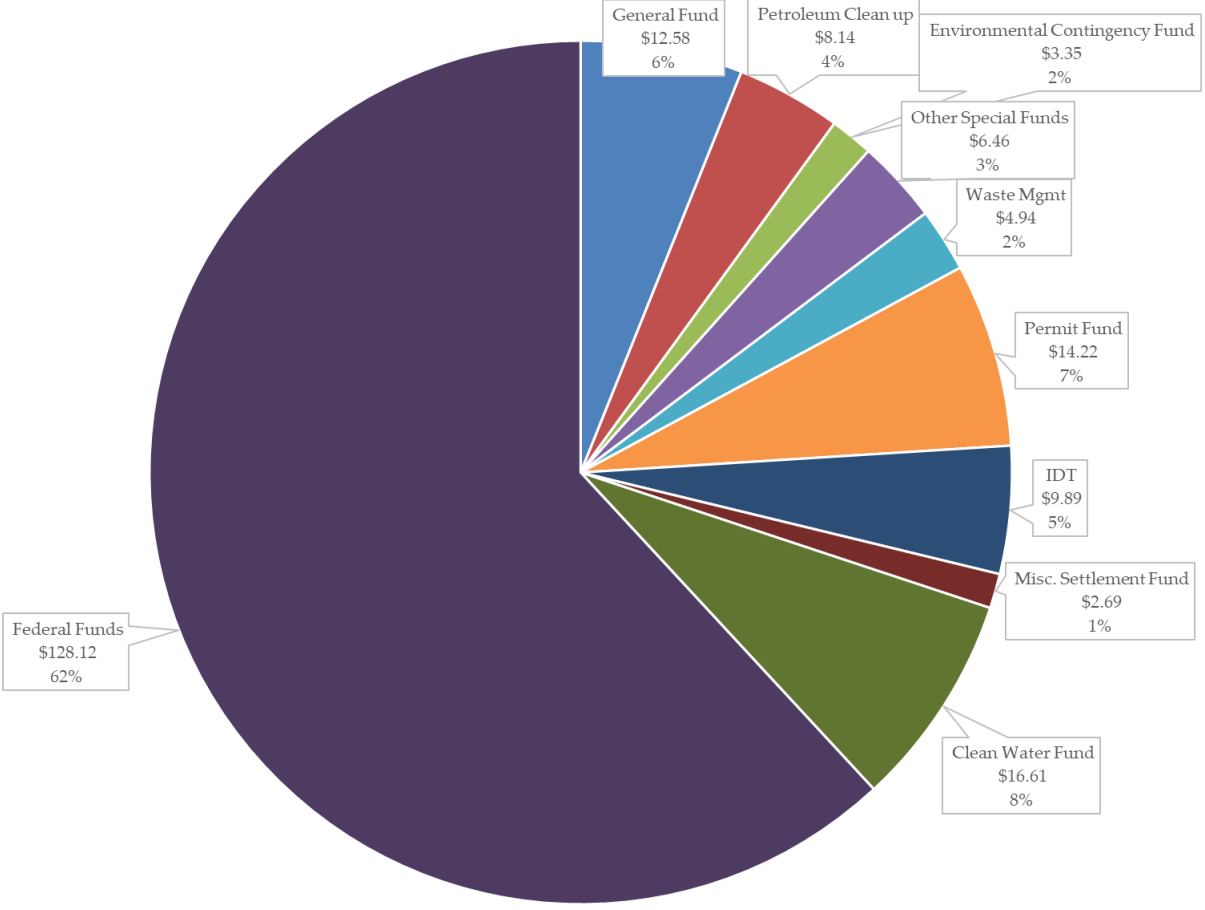
	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Budget	FY 2025 Gov Rec	24-25 Change
Major Object				
Personal Services	43,434,699	82,595,116	85,601,713	3,006,597
Operating Expenses	17,418,791	22,709,539	23,963,124	1,253,585
Grants	28,857,137	51,885,745	97,430,875	45,545,130
Total	89,710,627	157,190,400	206,995,712	49,805,312
Funds				
General Funds	11,576,356	12,203,848	12,580,576	376,728
Special Funds	36,010,876	57,688,164	56,405,597	(1,282,567)
Federal Funds	32,501,149	77,959,378	128,119,317	50,159,939
Interdepartmental Transfer	9,622,247	9,339,010	9,890,222	551,212
Total	89,710,627	157,190,400	206,995,712	49,805,312

In building its FY25 budget, DEC relied on 3% in additional general fund to meet some of the demands of the ongoing operational costs, as well as the utilization of ongoing special fund balances to help absorb the increased salary and benefit costs and increases in other operating costs from SFY24. With the increased operational costs, coupled with growing state and federal obligations, the Department is reaching a critical point in terms of financial resources in several key programmatic areas necessary to meet its obligation to protect public and environmental health.

Environmental Conservation Funding Streams

The DEC budget is supported with a mix of Federal, General, and Special Funds, and some interdepartmental transfers from sister departments within ANR. DEC's special funds are supported primarily by fee revenue, dedicated taxes, and settlements with parties responsible for environmental damage.

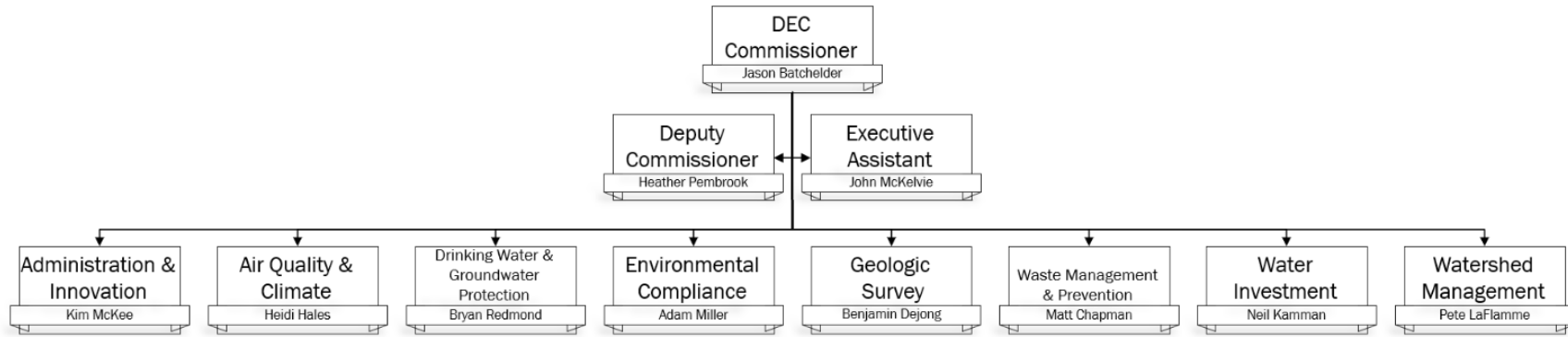
DEC SFY 2025 Governor's Recommend By Fund (in Millions) \$207M



Federal, interdepartmental, and general funds comprise about 70% of DEC's SFY25 budget, with the balance derived from 22 special funds. The special funds DEC receives annual appropriations from are outlined in the table below:

Special Fund Overview	SFY 2025 Appropriation
Clean Water Fund	16,610,000
Environmental Permit Fund	14,223,978
Petroleum Cleanup Fund	8,143,134
Waste Management Assistance	4,937,835
SRF Admin	4,770,200
Environmental Contingency Fund	3,345,424
Miscellaneous Settlement Fund	2,685,316
Natural Resources Mgmt	622,319
EC-Motorboat Registration Fees	449,930
VT Wastewater & Potable Water	125,615
Lake in Crisis Response Program	120,000
Pollution Prevention Plans Fee	107,411
Hydroelectric Licensing Fund	91,103
EC-Tax Loss-Conn Riv Flood Ctl	31,230
Streamgauging Fees	26,000
Unsafe Dam Revolving Loan Fund	5,000
EC-Geological Publications	602
Hazardous Waste Fund	500
Dedicated Settlement Funds	
Central Vt Shopping Ctr	50,000
Upper Valley Regional Landfill	50,000
Williamstown Env & Public Hlth	5,000
Sunderland Landfill	4,500

Environmental Conservation Organizational Chart



Environmental Conservation SFY25 One-Time Appropriations

- \$4M in one-time funding to continue the work of the Healthy Homes (HH) initiative, which replaces on-site failed or inadequate wastewater and drinking water systems serving low-income Vermonters, both in single family residences and manufactured housing communities (MHCs).
- \$1M in one-time funding to capitalize a revolving loan program within the existing Unsafe Dams fund. This fund exists to help dam owners comply with requirements imposed when the dam has been declared unsafe pursuant to 10 V.S.A. §1095. Many dam owners do not have the financial capability to afford this work. A combined grant/loan program will incentivize dam owners to act and avoid the impasse between dam safety regulators and dam owners when needed safety improvements are beyond an owners' means.
- \$500K in one-time funding to provide state-match for equivalent funds via the Water Resources Development Act from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) to evaluate and prioritize future flood measures for the Winooski River that will support development of a long-term vision for watershed resilience that aims to simultaneously protect the community from future floods, including an evaluation of existing flood control facilities, and resilient community revitalization that boosts economic development and the social vitality of the region. This study is proposed to include the communities of Barre and Montpelier and associated flood control dams at Wrightsville and East Barre.