
Electric Vehicle Infrastructure in Vermont

HOUSE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, JANUARY 29, 2026

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EVSE Annual Reporting

19 V.S.A § 29017

EVSE Plan

Sec. 25 of Act 148
(2024 Transportation Bill)

§ 2907. ANNUAL REPORTING; ELECTRIC VEHICLE SUPPLY EQUIPMENT

(a) Notwithstanding 2 V.S.A. § 20(d), the Agency of Transportation shall:

- (1) file a report, with a map, on the State's efforts to meet its federally required Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Deployment Plan, as updated, and the goals set forth in section 2906 of this chapter with the House and Senate Committees on Transportation not later than January 15 each year until the Deployment Plan is met; and
- (2) file a report on the current operability of EVSE available to the public and deployed through the assistance of Agency funding with the House and Senate Committees on Transportation not later than January 15 each year.

(b) The reports required under subsection (a) of this section can be combined when filing with the House and Senate Committees on Transportation and shall prominently be posted on the Agency of Transportation's website.

Sec. 25. EVSE PLAN; REPORT

The Agency of Transportation, in consultation with the Agencies of Agriculture, Food and Markets and of Commerce and Community Development, shall prepare a written plan, which may incorporate other plans that have been prepared to secure federal funding under the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program, for how to fund and maintain the EVSE necessary for Vermont to meet that portion of the goals of the Comprehensive Energy Plan and the Vermont Climate Action Plan. The written plan shall be filed with the House and Senate Committees on Transportation not later than January 15, 2025.

DC Fast EV Charging

Sec. 23 of Act 148
(2024 Transportation Bill)

19 V.S.A. § 2906

§ 2906. ELECTRIC VEHICLE SUPPLY EQUIPMENT GOALS

It shall be the goal of the State to have, as practicable, a level 3 EVSE charging port available to the public:

- (1) within **three driving miles** of every exit of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways within the State;
- (2) within **25 miles** of another level 3 EVSE charging port available to the public along a State highway, as defined in subdivision 1(20) of this title; and
- (3) **co-located with** or within a safe and both walkable and rollable distance of **publicly accessible amenities** such as restrooms, restaurants, and convenience stores to provide a safe, consistent, and convenient experience for the traveling public along the State highway system.



2022 Vermont Comprehensive Energy Plan

• Electricity • Thermal • Transportation



Vermont Climate Action Plan 2025

VERMONT CLIMATE COUNCIL

CEP Transportation Pathways

- Vehicle Electrification
 - Accelerate electric vehicle market share through incentives
 - Accelerate EV market share through supporting infrastructure and policy

CAP Transportation Pathways

- Continue transportation electrification by supporting the availability, accessibility, and affordability of EVs and reliable EV charging options
 - long-term consistent funding for EV incentives to low and middle-income vehicle purchasers,
 - equitable deployment of fast-charging and Level 2 charging stations

Charging Equipment

Differences between Community and Corridor Charging

- Cost of infrastructure
- Cost of charging
- Charging speed
- Trip purposes
- Dwell times

Location	Charge Time	Price	Level	Driver
Interstate Travel	Travel 20 min	\$\$\$\$	Fast Charging	Parked
Entertainment/ Shopping/ Recreation	Public 0.5 – 3 hours	\$\$\$	L2/L3	Parked
Work/Transit Parking/Airport	Workplace 4 – 8 hours	\$\$	L1/L2	Parked
At Home	Residential 8 – 10 hours	\$	L1/L2	Sleeping Parked

Public Funding Timeline

2014: VT launches Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Program with \$200k

2017: VW Settlement, \$2.8 million

- 2019: ~ \$1 million for 75 Level 2 + 5 DC Fast Chargers

- 2020: \$1.7 million to Blink for 11 locations

- 2021: \$750k in capital funds to Norwich Technologies for 6 locations

2021: \$1 million multi-unit dwelling (MUD) pilot

2022: \$10 million in state funds for, MUD, workplace, and community attractions

FFY2022-2026: \$21.2 million in NEVI formula funds through 2026 + \$2 million in ARPA funds

- 2025: 9 DCFC projects under contract after first solicitation
- 2026: \$13 million for projects in second solicitation

Public EVSE Investments in Vermont

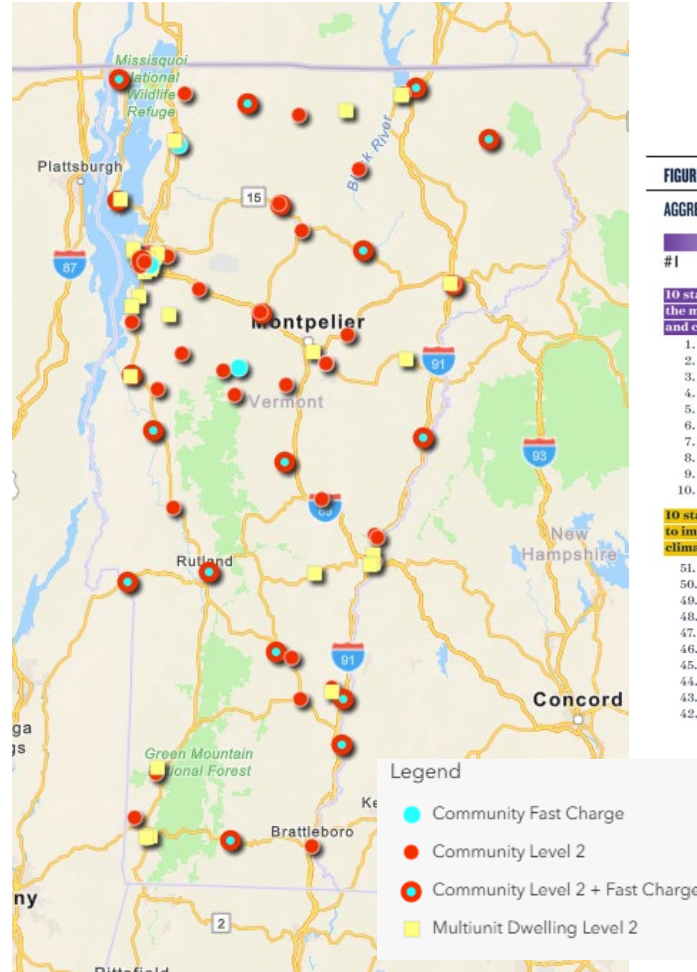


FIGURE 1: TRANSPORTATION SCORECARD STATE RANKING

AGGREGATED STATE RANKINGS FOR THE 50 STATES AND WASHINGTON D.C.

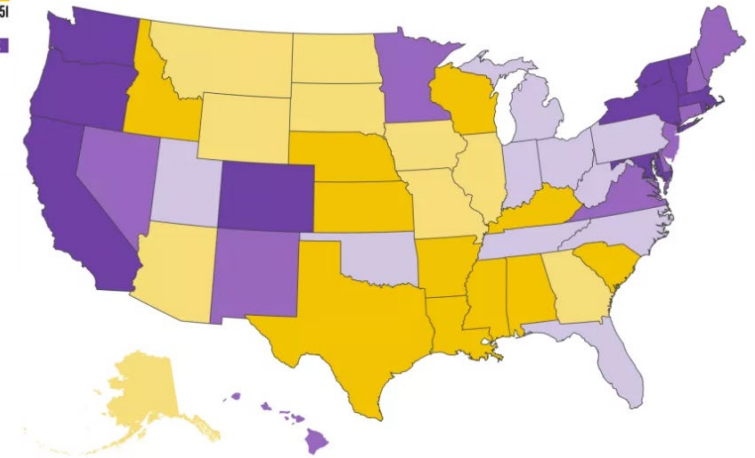
#1 #51

10 states/jurisdictions doing the most to improve equity and climate outcomes:

1. Vermont
2. California
3. Oregon
4. Washington
5. Maryland
6. Colorado
7. Massachusetts
8. Washington, D.C.
9. Rhode Island
10. New York

10 states doing the least to improve equity and climate outcomes:

51. Texas
50. Kansas
49. Arkansas
48. South Carolina
47. Wisconsin
46. Mississippi
45. Nebraska
44. Idaho
43. Louisiana
42. Kentucky



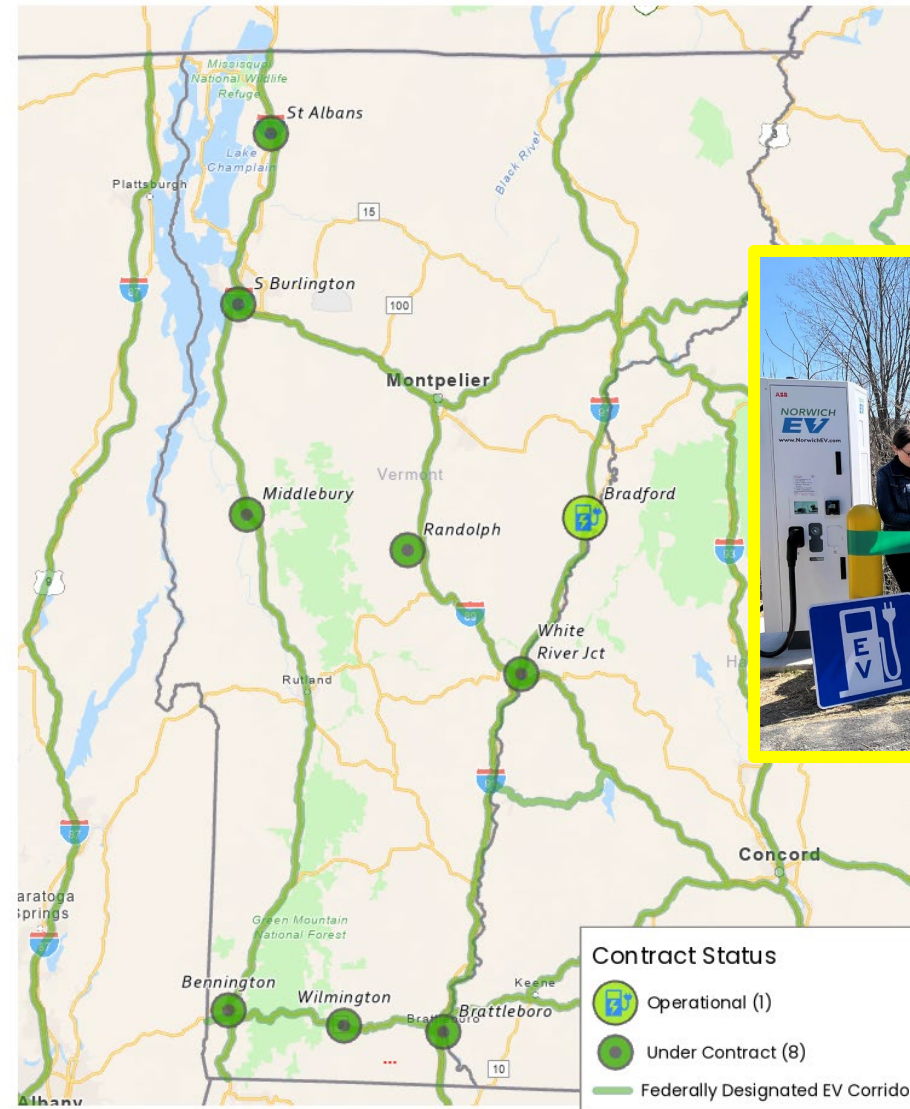
Vermont has highest number of public chargers per capita in U.S.

207.4 charging ports per 100,000 people

NEVI Contracting Status

- 1 Operational Location Opened April 23, 2024
- 11 Awards made in first solicitation
- 8 Active contracts from first solicitation
- Received “Fully Built Out” Certification allowing more flexibility in where the remaining funds are deployed and equipment configuration
- Planning for next solicitation ~\$13m for gap filling to meet state EVSE goals

VTrans EV Charging Contract Status As of January 2026

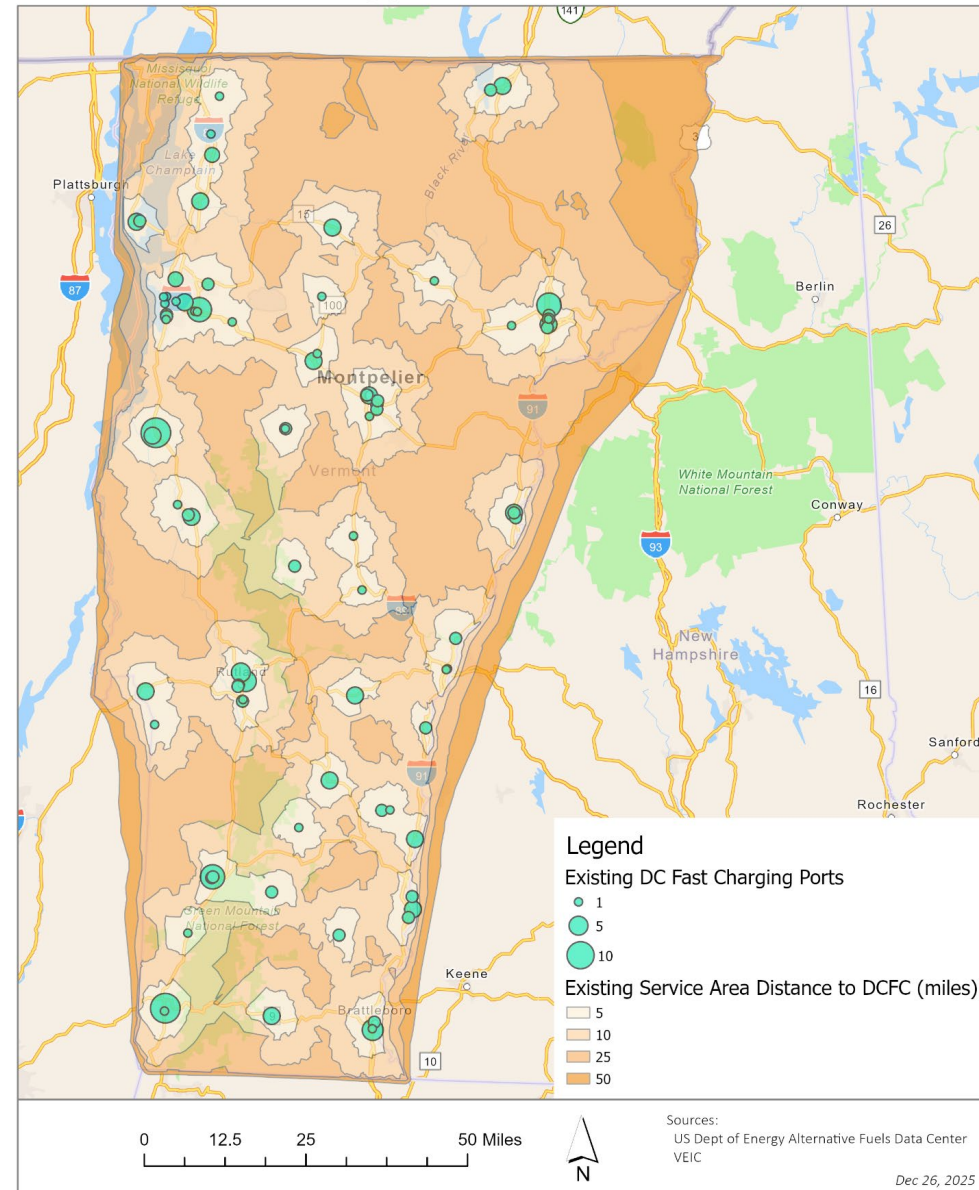


Existing Public Fast Charging

97 stations
281 ports

Vermont DC Fast Charging Availability

Distance to existing public locations as of December 2025

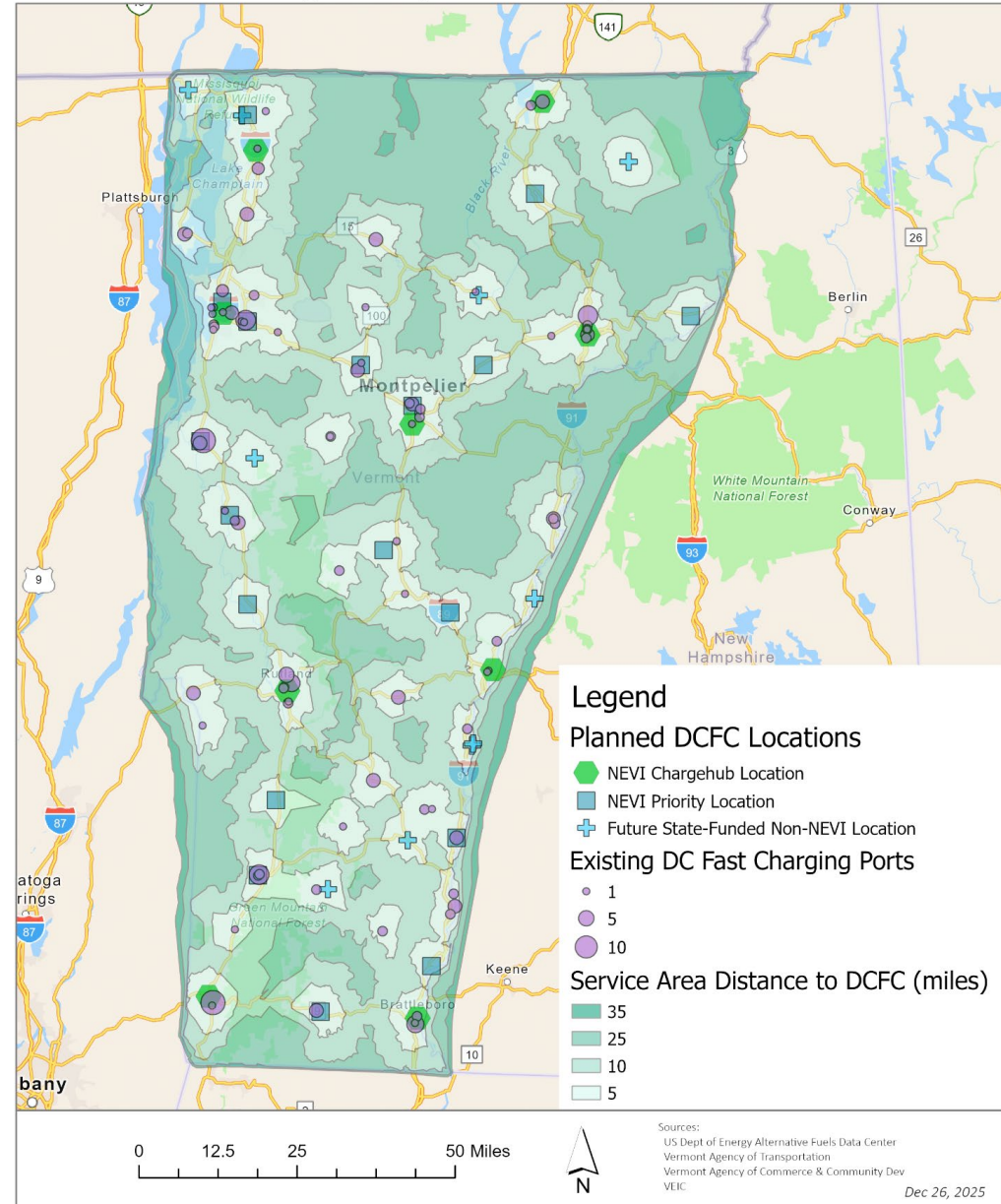


Planned, Contracted, and Existing Public Fast Charging

Includes planned
and awarded projects
under
ACCD's Charge
Vermont and
AOT's NEVI programs

Vermont DC Fast Charging Availability

Existing Public, Contracted, and Planned

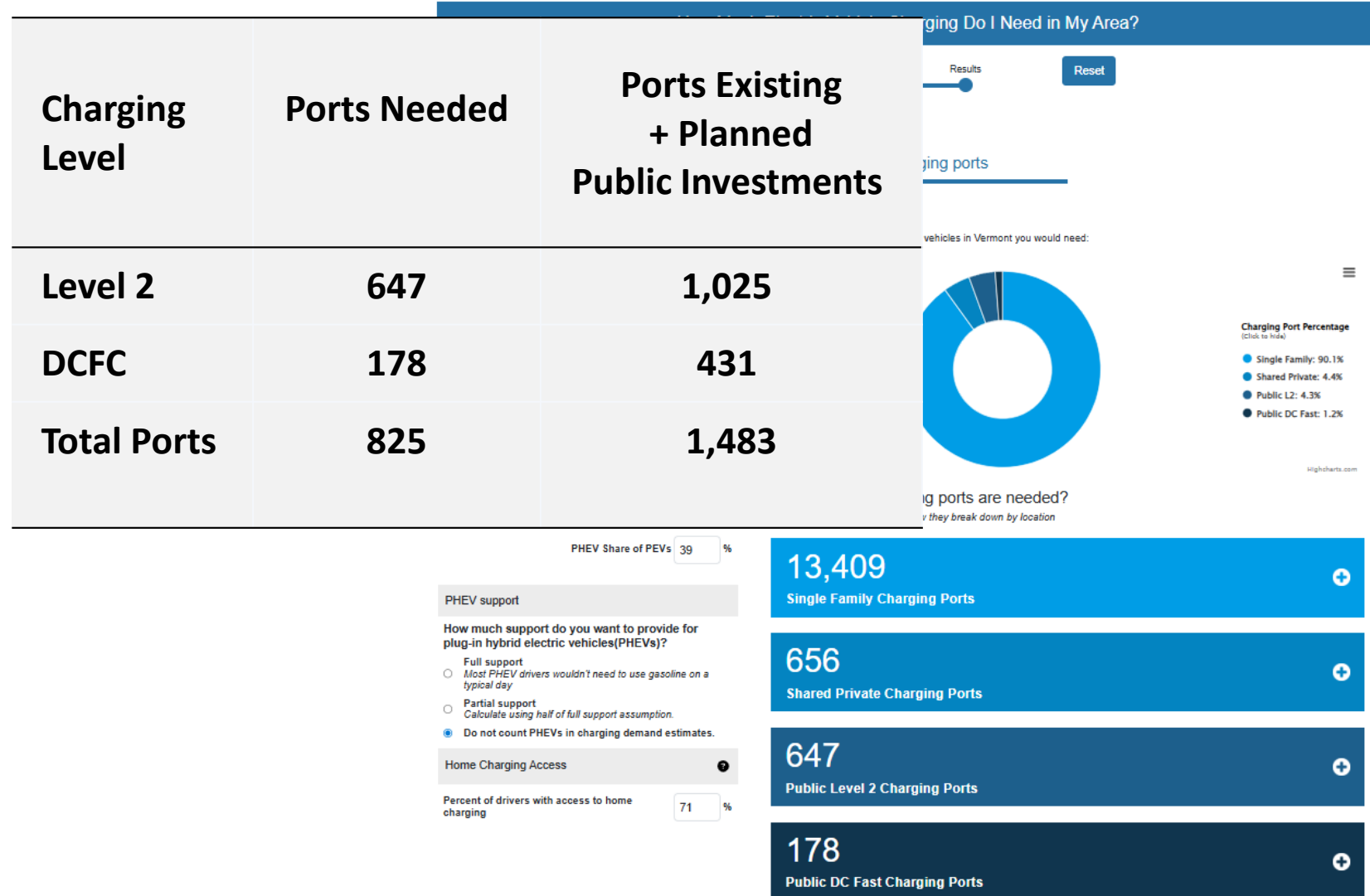


Assessing Current EVSE Needs

EV registrations as of October 2025

- 20,316 PEVs total
- 12,361 BEV
- 7,955 PHEV

Current Scenario – assuming 71% of drivers have access to home charging, 39% PHEVs.



<https://afdc.energy.gov/>

Assessing Remaining DCFC Needed

To meet State targets:

- 126,000 EVs by 2030
- Within 3 miles from interstate exits
- Within 25 miles of next DCFC location

Scenario 1 – assumes 71% of drivers have access to home charging, 42% PHEVs.

Charging Level	Ports Needed	Ports Existing + Planned Public Investments	Gap
Level 2	3,105	1,052	-2,053
DCFC	565	431	-134
Total Ports	3,670	1,483	-2,187

Scenario 2 - assumes 87% of drivers have access to home charging, 42% PHEVs.

Charging Level	Ports Needed	Ports Existing + Planned Public Investments	Gap
Level 2	2,126	1,052	-1,074
DCFC	413	431	18
Total Ports	2,539	1,483	-1,056

Assessing Remaining DCFC Needed

To meet State goals:

- 126,000 EVs by 2030
- 3 miles from interstate
- With 25 miles from next DCFC

Funding Needed to Fill Gaps and Meet State EVSE Goals

Funding Gap	Target # of Ports
\$33.5 million	134 DCFC ports

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