- Hb S/C disease (Hb S/C)
- Holocarboxylase synthetase deficiency (MCD or multiple carboxylase deficiency)
- Homocystinuria (HCY)
- Isovaleric acidemia (IVA)
- Long-chain L-3-OH acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (LCHAD)
- Maple syrup urine disease (MSUD)
- Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD)
- Methylmalonic acidemia: cobalamin A, B (Cbl A, B)
- Methylmalonic acidemia: mutase deficiency (MUT)
- Mucopolysaccharidosis type I (MPS I)
- Phenylketonuria (PKU)
- Pompe disease
- Propionic acidemia (PROP)
- Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)
- Sickle cell anemia (SCA or Hb S/S)
- Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)
- Trifunctional protein deficiency (TFP)
- Tyrosinemia type I (TYR I)
- Very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (VLCAD)
- X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD)
- Critical congenital heart disease (CCHD)
- Hearing
Vermont offers mandated newborn screening for over 28 metabolic disorders. These screenings are conducted within 48-72 hours of birth. The specific disorders include:

- 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency (3MCC)
- 3-OH 3-CH3 glutaric aciduria (HMG)
- Argininosuccinic acidemia (ASA)
- Beta-ketothiolase deficiency (BKT)
- Biotinidase deficiency (BIOT)
- Carnitine uptake defect (CUD)
- Citrullinemia (CIT)
- Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH)
- Congenital hypothyroidism (CH)
- Cystic fibrosis (CF)
- Galactosemia (GALT)
- Glutaric acidemia type I (GA I)
- Hb S/Beta-thalassemia (Hb S/Th or Hb S/A)

Vermont's newborn screening program is comprehensive and ensures that all infants are screened for these critical conditions in the first week of life to allow for early intervention and treatment.