



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>				
Enacted	<b>Reduction Targets</b>  45% by 2030   Carbon neutral by 2045  Relative to 1990 levels  Establishing Policies  • L.D. 1679 (2019) • L.D. 1429 (2022)	Climate  Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2022
<hr/>				
Enacted	<b>Climate Action Plans</b>  Maine Won't Wait 2.0  Establishing Policies  • L.D. 1679 (2019) • Maine Won't Wait (2020) • Maine Won't Wait 2.0 (2024)	Climate  Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2024
<hr/>				
Enacted	<b>State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory</b>  The 1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Inventory was published in June 2024.  Establishing Policies  • LD 845 (2003) • 38 MRSA §576-A (2019) • 1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2024)	Climate  Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2024



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	<h3>Climate Bureaucracy</h3> <p>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.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	
Enacted	<h3>Climate Advisory Bodies</h3> <p>Maine Climate Council Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LD 1679 (2019)</li><li>• Maine Climate Council</li></ul>	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	2019
Not Enacted	<h3>Environmental Rights</h3> <h4>Amendments</h4> <p>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.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Climate Governance	



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
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## Environmental Justice

### Community Definitions

"Frontline communities" are defined as those people and communities that experience the consequences of climate change first and to a greater degree than others.



Enacted

The Department of Environmental Protection must also define "environmental justice populations," taking into consideration, at a minimum, median household income, race, ethnicity, and English language proficiency.

Establishing Policies

- [LD 2018 \(2022\)](#)

Climate

Governance  
and Equity

**Environmental  
Justice and  
Equity**

2022

## Environmental Justice Mapping

### Tools



Not  
Enacted

Environmental justice (EJ) mapping tools are interactive maps that visualize key EJ concepts, such as demographic information, EJ community definitions, and environmental and public health threats.

Climate

Governance  
and Equity

**Environmental  
Justice and  
Equity**



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	<b>Environmental Justice</b> <b>Community Investment</b> <b>Requirements</b>  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	
Not Enacted	<b>Environmental Justice</b> <b>Bureaucracy</b>  Environmental justice (EJ) bureaucracy consists of dedicated EJ offices and staff, interagency task forces, and other bodies made up of government staff responsible for developing and implementing EJ policy. These entities are often tasked with integrating EJ and equity into climate policy design and implementation.	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	
Enacted	<b>Environmental Justice</b> <b>Advisory Bodies</b>  Equity Subcommittee of the Maine Climate Council Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Equity Subcommittee of the Maine Climate Council</a></li></ul>	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	<h3>Cumulative Impact Assessment</h3> <p>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.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Environmental Justice and Equity	
Not Enacted	<h3>Just Transition Plans</h3> <p>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.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	
Not Enacted	<h3>Just Transition Offices and Staff</h3> <p>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.</p>	Climate Governance and Equity	Just Transition	



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Just Transition Advisory</b>				
Not Enacted	<b>Bodies</b>  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	
<hr/>				
Not Enacted	<b>Just Transition Funds</b>  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	
<hr/>				
<b>Green Banks</b>				
Efficiency Maine Green Bank				
Enacted	Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LD 1659 (2021)</li><li>• Efficiency Maine Green Bank</li></ul>	Cross-Sector	Climate Finance	2021



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
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### Divestment



Enacted

Maine's public employee retirement system (MainePERS) is required to divest from fossil-fuel stocks, bonds, and private equity financing by 2026. The state treasurer is directed to do the same with other state funds.

Cross-Sector

Climate Finance

2021

#### Establishing Policies

- [LD 99 \(2021\)](#)

### Carbon Pollution Pricing



Enacted

The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) covers the electricity sector.

#### Establishing Policies

- [Title 38, Chapter 3-B \(2017\)](#)
- [DEP Chapter 156 \(2020\)](#)
- [DEP Chapter 158 \(2020\)](#)
- [The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative \(RGGI\)](#)

Cross-Sector

Carbon Valuation

2005

### Social Cost of Carbon



Not Enacted

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



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Clean Energy and Renewable</b>				
 Enacted	<b>Portfolio Standards</b>  80% renewable energy by 2030   100% clean electricity by 2040, with 90% of retail electricity sales from renewable sources and 10% from “clean resources”  Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">LD 1494 (2019)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">LD 1868 (2025)</a></li></ul>	Electricity	<b>Energy Plans and Targets</b>	2025
<hr/>				
 Not Enacted	<b>Electricity Greenhouse Gas</b> <b>Emissions Reduction Targets</b>  Electricity greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit GHG emissions in the electricity sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by different amounts over time, often expressed as percentage relative to a baseline year.	Electricity	<b>Energy Plans and Targets</b>	
<hr/>				
 Enacted	<b>Clean Energy Plans</b>  Maine Energy Plan 2025 and Maine Pathways to 2040: Analysis and Insights  Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">LD 1679 (2019)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Maine Pathways to 2040: Analysis and Insights (2025)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Maine Energy Plan (2025)</a></li></ul>	Electricity	<b>Energy Plans and Targets</b>	2025



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	<h3>Consolidated State Siting and Permitting Authority</h3> <p>States can establish some form of statewide, consolidated siting and permitting entity — typically a council or board — for renewables and/or transmission to streamline project review and prevent uncertainty in the face of local governments' restrictions or prohibitions of renewable generation or transmission.</p>	Electricity	Permitting and Grid Integration	
Enacted	<h3>Interconnection Standards</h3> <p>Maine received a C grade from Freeing the Grid.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Freeing the Grid Maine Grade (2023)</a></li></ul>	Electricity	Permitting and Grid Integration	2023
Enacted	<h3>Enabling ATTs and GETs</h3> <p>Starting in 2025, and every five years after, the Maine Public Utilities Commission must review the use of grid-enhancing technologies (GETs) and can use those findings to inform utility rate-making and grid planning proceedings.</p> <p>Utilities must also consider the use of ATTs and GETs to improve grid reliability and efficiency in future planning exercises.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">LD 589 (2024)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">LD 1726 (2025)</a></li></ul>	Electricity	Permitting and Grid Integration	2025



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
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### Net Metering

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.

 Partially Enacted

Establishing Policies

Electricity

**Permitting and Grid Integration**

- SPOT - Net Metering in Maine
- SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Maine

Policy Components



9/11

### 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.

 Partially Enacted

Establishing Policies

Electricity

**Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources**

- SPOT - Shared Renewables in Maine

Policy Components



5/6



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	<b>Community Choice Aggregation</b>  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 existing utility provider.	Electricity	Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources	
Partially Enacted	<b>Distributed Generation Carve-out</b>  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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SPOT – Generation Carve-outs in Maine</li></ul> Policy Components 	Electricity	Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources	
Enacted	<b>Energy Storage Targets</b>  300 megawatts (MW) of energy storage by 2025 and 400 MW by December 31, 2030  Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LD 528 (2021)</li></ul>	Electricity	Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources	2021



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
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### Coal Phaseouts

Requires 100% renewable electricity by 2050, and does not include energy derived from coal in its definition of renewable electricity.



Enacted

Electricity

**Coal Retirement**

2019

Establishing Policies

- [LD 1494 \(2019\)](#)

### 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.



Not Enacted

Electricity

**Coal Retirement**

### Residential Energy Codes

The statewide energy code for residential construction is 2021 IECC.



Enacted

Establishing Policies

Buildings and Efficiency

**Building Codes**

2024

- [Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code \(MUBEC\) \(2024\)](#)



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
<b>Commercial Energy Codes</b>				
Enacted	<p>The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2019.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC) (2024)</li></ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Codes	2024
<b>Stretch Building Energy Codes</b>				
Enacted	<p>The Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC) Stretch Code incorporates 2021 IECC and certain appendices.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LD 1543 (2019)</li><li>• Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC) Stretch Code (2021)</li></ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Codes	2021
<b>Appliance Standards</b>				
Enacted	<p>Maine's Appliance Efficiency Standards apply to 15 products.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• L.D. 1158 (2025)</li><li>• L.D. 940 (2021)</li><li>• Appliance Efficiency Standards (2021)</li></ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	2025



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
 Not Enacted	<b>Building Performance Standards</b>  Building performance standards establish energy and/or greenhouse gas performance targets for existing buildings in a state. These targets increase in stringency over time, leading to efficiency improvements in buildings to conserve energy and reduce emissions.	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Standards	
 Not Enacted	<b>Clean Heat Standards</b>  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	
 Enacted	<b>Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS)</b>  For the 2026-2028 Triennial Plan period, electric utilities are required to achieve annual savings of 148,000 MWh and a 45.6 MW reduction in summer peak demand associated with the electricity programs.  Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Docket 2021-00380 (2021)</li><li>• Triennial Plan FY 2023-25 (2022)</li><li>• Docket 2024-00310 (2024)</li><li>• Triennial Plan VI for FY 2026-2028 (2024)</li></ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	Building Efficiency	2024



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	<p><b>Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)</b></p> <p>Maine has enacted residential and commercial PACE-enabling legislation and has active programs.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">LD 340 (2021)</a></li></ul>	Buildings and Efficiency	<b>Building Efficiency</b>	2021
Partially Enacted	<p><b>Weatherization Funding</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">SPOT - Weatherization Funding in Maine</a></li></ul> <p>Policy Components</p>	Buildings and Efficiency	<b>Building Efficiency</b>	
Not Enacted	<p><b>All-Electric Buildings</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Buildings and Efficiency	<b>Building Electrification</b>	



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
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### Thermal Energy Networks

The Governor's Energy Office must issue an RFI regarding the creation of a thermal energy networks program in the state, focusing on sources such as geothermal or waste heat. The Energy Office must prepare a report on TENs by January 15, 2026, which can include recommendations for the development of a TENs program.



Establishing Policies

- LD 1619 (2025)

Buildings and  
Efficiency

**Building  
Electrification**

2025

### Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards

Maine LEV Standards



Establishing Policies

Transportation

**Light-Duty  
Vehicles**

2012

- Department of Environmental Protection Rules, Chapter 127 (2012)
- Maine LEV Standards

### Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates

Model Year (MY) 2025: 22% of new passenger vehicle sales are ZEVs.



Establishing Policies

Transportation

**Light-Duty  
Vehicles**

2009

- Chapter 127 Zero Emission Vehicle Standards (2009)



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
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### Electric Vehicle Rebates

Efficiency Maine's Electric Vehicle (EV) Incentive Program offers point-of-sale rebates for new EVs: up to \$2,000 for battery EVs and \$1,000 for plug-in hybrid EVs. Income-qualifying drivers could receive a rebate between \$2,500 and \$7,500, depending on the vehicle type.

 Enacted

As of November 2024, the program is only offering rebates for qualifying low-income Mainers.

Establishing Policies

- [Electric Vehicle Rebate Program](#)
- [Electric Vehicle Incentives for Low-Income Mainers](#)

Transportation

**Light-Duty Vehicles**

 Not Enacted

### Low NOx Omnibus Rules

Low NOx Omnibus Rules establish stringent tailpipe emission standards for heavy duty vehicles, updated testing procedures, and technology-neutral compliance mechanisms to reduce nitrous oxide (NOx) pollution. The regulation must be adopted first by California, and other states may adopt the regulation under the federal Clean Air Act.

Transportation

**Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles**



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	<b>Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD)</b> <b>Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV)</b> <b>Mandates</b>  Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) zero-emission vehicle mandates, also known as "Advanced Clean Trucks", require automakers to produce and sell a certain number of zero-emission MHD vehicles to fulfill a quota based on a percentage of total sales in states.	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	
Not Enacted	<b>Medium- and Heavy-Duty</b> <b>Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates</b>  Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) electric vehicle rebates consist of programs and policies that offer rebates to make MHD electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state.	Transportation	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles	
Enacted	<b>Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets</b>  50% of the state's new leased or purchased light-duty vehicles are plug-in hybrid or ZEVs by 2025   100% are plug-in hybrid or ZEVs by 2030  Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LD 1579 (2022)</li></ul>	Transportation	Lead by Example	2022



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	<p><b>Electric Bus Procurement</b></p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>At least 75% of annual school bus acquisitions are zero-emission vehicles by 2035</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LD 1579 (2022)</li></ul>	Transportation	Lead by Example	2022
Not Enacted	<p><b>Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging</b></p> <p><b>Infrastructure Requirements</b></p> <p>Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure requirements establish mandates for the installation of EV charging infrastructure in new construction or developments, such as residential or commercial buildings, and public parking lots.</p>	Transportation	EV Charging Infrastructure	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging</b></p> <p><b>Infrastructure Rebates</b></p> <p>Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure rebates offer rebates to make the purchase and/or installation costs of EV charging infrastructure more affordable.</p>	Transportation	EV Charging Infrastructure	
Not Enacted	<p><b>Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans</b></p> <p>Electric vehicle (EV) and EV charging infrastructure plans are documents that provide a framework to guide the development, coordination, and adoption of EVs and EV charging infrastructure.</p>	Transportation	Transportation Plans and Targets	



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
 Not Enacted	<b>Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets</b>  Transportation greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit emissions in the transportation sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by specific amounts over time, often expressed as a percentage reduction from a baseline year.	Transportation	Transportation Plans and Targets	
 Not Enacted	<b>Low Carbon Fuel Standards</b>  A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a market-based mechanism to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels and account for the fuel's life cycle greenhouse gas emissions.	Transportation	Transportation Plans and Targets	
 Partially Enacted	<b>Bicycle Friendly States</b>  Maine is ranked 28th out of 50 in the 2024 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists.  Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Maine Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard</a></li></ul> Policy Components 	Transportation	Public and Active Transportation	



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	<b>Buy Clean Requirements</b>  Buy clean requirements mandate or incentivize the use of low-carbon construction materials, such as concrete and steel, in public projects to address embodied carbon.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	Industrial Decarbonization	
Enacted	<b>Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations</b>  The state prohibits the use of certain HFCs in specific stationary refrigeration and air-conditioning products that are manufactured or used in Maine.  Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LD 226 (2021)</li></ul>	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	F-gas Regulations	2021
Not Enacted	<b>Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations</b>  Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	F-gas Regulations	
Not Enacted	<b>Oil and Gas Methane Regulations</b>  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	



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
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### Fracking Bans

 Not Enacted

Fracking bans prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracking for the production of oil and/or natural gas by a certain year. Legislation often requires an environmental agency or department to promulgate regulations.

Industry,  
Materials, and  
Waste  
Management

**Oil and Gas  
Regulations**

### Landfill Methane Regulations

 Not Enacted

Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying organic waste in landfills.

Industry,  
Materials, and  
Waste  
Management

**Waste  
Management**



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
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### Food Waste Bans and Targets

Food waste ban – The state requires businesses and institutions that generate the following amounts of food waste to divert food waste from landfills or incineration:

- 2 tons of food waste per week and located within 20 miles of an organics recycler, between July 1, 2030 and June 30, 2032

- 1 ton of food waste per week and located within 25 miles of an organics recycler, starting July 1, 2032

The Department of Environmental Protection may adopt composting rules for any person or facility that generates "at a single location an annual average of less than one ton but greater than 100 pounds per week of food waste" or is located farther than 25 miles from an organics recycler, no sooner than July 1, 2035.

 Enacted

Industry,  
Materials, and  
Waste  
Management

**Waste  
Management**

2025

Establishing Policies

- [LD 1065 \(2025\)](#)



STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
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### Healthy Soils Financial

#### Incentives



The Maine Healthy Soils Program incentivizes healthy soils best practices, and the legislation calls for the program to equitably distribute incentives to beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers.

Natural and Working Lands

**Agriculture**

2021

#### Establishing Policies

- LD 437 (2021)
- Maine Healthy Soils Program

### Healthy Soils Technical

#### Assistance Programs



The Maine Healthy Soils Program promotes healthy soils best practices by facilitating peer learning opportunities, education, and outreach.

Natural and Working Lands

**Agriculture**

2021

#### Establishing Policies

- LD 437 (2021)
- Maine Healthy Soils Program