











| STATUS  | POLICY  | POLICY AREA                   | POLICY CATEGORY    | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets</b> |   |                               |                    |              |
| ✓ Enacted   | 45% by 2030   Carbon neutral by 2045<br>Relative to 1990 levels<br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>L.D. 1679 (2019)</li><li>L.D. 1429 (2022)</li></ul>  | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2022         |
| <b>Climate Action Plans</b>                       |   |                               |                    |              |
| ✓ Enacted   | Maine Won't Wait 2.0<br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>L.D. 1679 (2019)</li><li>Maine Won't Wait (2020)</li><li>Maine Won't Wait 2.0 (2024)</li></ul>  | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2024         |
| <b>State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory</b>   |   |                               |                    |              |
| ✓ Enacted   | The 1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Inventory was published in June 2024.<br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>LD 845 (2003)</li><li>38 MRSA §576-A (2019)</li><li>1990-2021 Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2024)</li></ul> | Climate Governance and Equity | Climate Governance | 2024         |

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|---|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Climate Bureaucracy</b>  |   |                               |                           |              |
|  Not Enacted   | <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 | <b>Climate Governance</b> |              |
| <b>Climate Advisory Bodies</b>  |   |                               |                           |              |
|  Enacted      | <p>Maine Climate Council</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">LD 1679 (2019)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Maine Climate Council</a></li> </ul>   | Climate Governance and Equity | <b>Climate Governance</b> | 2019         |
| <b>Environmental Rights Amendments</b>  |   |                               |                           |              |
|  Not Enacted | <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 | <b>Climate Governance</b> |              |

| STATUS  | POLICY  | POLICY AREA                         | POLICY CATEGORY                         | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| <b>Environmental Justice</b><br><b>Community Definitions</b>                                    |   |                                     |   |              |
|  Enacted       | <p>"Frontline communities" are defined as those people and communities that experience the consequences of climate change first and to a greater degree than others.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">LD 2018 (2022)</a></li> </ul> | Climate<br>Governance<br>and Equity | <b>Environmental Justice and Equity</b> | 2022         |
| <b>Environmental Justice Mapping Tools</b>  |   |                                     |   |              |
|  Not Enacted | <p>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.</p>  | Climate<br>Governance<br>and Equity | <b>Environmental Justice and Equity</b> |              |



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|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|
|  Not Enacted   | <b>Environmental Justice<br/>Community Investment<br/>Requirements</b><br><br>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<br>Governance<br>and Equity | <b>Environmental<br/>Justice and<br/>Equity</b> |              |
|  Not Enacted | <b>Environmental Justice<br/>Bureaucracy</b><br><br>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<br>Governance<br>and Equity | <b>Environmental<br/>Justice and<br/>Equity</b> |              |
|  Enacted     | <b>Environmental Justice<br/>Advisory Bodies</b><br><br>Equity Subcommittee of the<br>Maine Climate Council<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Equity Subcommittee of the Maine Climate Council</li></ul>   | Climate<br>Governance<br>and Equity | <b>Environmental<br/>Justice and<br/>Equity</b> |              |



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### Cumulative Impact Assessment



Not  
Enacted

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.

Climate  
Governance  
and Equity

**Environmental  
Justice and  
Equity**

### Just Transition Plans



Not  
Enacted

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.

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and Equity

**Just Transition**

### Just Transition Offices and Staff






Not  
Enacted

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.




Climate  
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and Equity

**Just Transition**



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|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <b>Just Transition Advisory Bodies</b>   |  |                               |                 |              |
|  Not Enacted  | <p>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.</p> | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition |              |
| <b>Just Transition Funds</b>   |  |                               |                 |              |
|  Not Enacted | <p>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.</p>   | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition |              |
| <b>Green Banks</b>   |  |                               |                 |              |
|  Enacted    | <p>Efficiency Maine Green Bank</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">LD 1659 (2021)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Efficiency Maine Green Bank</a></li></ul>   | Cross-Sector                  | Climate Finance | 2021         |








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|---|---|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Divestment</b>   |   |              |                         |              |
|  Enacted       | <p>Maine's public employee retirement system (MainePERS) is required to 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.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">LD 99 (2021)</a></li></ul>  | Cross-Sector | <b>Climate Finance</b>  | 2021         |
| <b>Carbon Pollution Pricing</b>   |   |              |                         |              |
|  Enacted     | <p>The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) covers the electricity sector.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Title 38, Chapter 3-B (2017)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">DEP Chapter 156 (2020)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">DEP Chapter 158 (2020)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)</a></li></ul> | Cross-Sector | <b>Carbon Valuation</b> | 2005         |
| <b>Social Cost of Carbon</b>  |   |              |                         |              |
|  Not Enacted | <p>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.</p>  | Cross-Sector | <b>Carbon Valuation</b> |              |










| STATUS  | POLICY   | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY          | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|--|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|
|  Enacted       | <b>Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards</b>  | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2025         |
|   | 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>  |             |                          |              |
|  Not Enacted | <b>Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets</b>  | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets |              |
|   | 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. |             |                          |              |
|  Enacted     | <b>Clean Energy Plans</b>  | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2025         |
|   | 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>                           |             |                          |              |






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|  Not Enacted | <b>Consolidated State Siting and Permitting Authority</b><br><br>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.  | Electricity | Permitting and Grid Integration |              |
|   | <b>Interconnection Standards</b><br><br>Maine received a C grade from Freeing the Grid.<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freeing the Grid Maine Grade (2023)</li> </ul>  | Electricity | Permitting and Grid Integration | 2023         |
|   | <b>Enabling ATTs and GETs</b><br><br>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.<br><br>Utilities must also consider the use of ATTs and GETs to improve grid reliability and efficiency in future planning exercises.<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LD 589 (2024)</li> <li>LD 1726 (2025)</li> </ul> | Electricity | Permitting and Grid Integration | 2025         |




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|  Partially Enacted   | <b>Net Metering</b><br><br>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.  | Electricity | Permitting and Grid Integration      |              |
|   | Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">SPOT - Net Metering in Maine</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Maine</a></li> </ul> Policy Components<br><br>9/11 |             |                                      |              |
|  Partially Enacted | <b>Shared Renewables</b><br><br>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.   | Electricity | Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources |              |
|   | Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">SPOT - Shared Renewables in Maine</a></li> </ul> Policy Components<br><br>5/6   |             |                                      |              |

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|  Not Enacted         | <b>Community Choice Aggregation</b><br><br>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><br><br>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.<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">SPOT – Generation Carve-outs in Maine</a></li> </ul> Policy Components<br><br>4/5 | Electricity | Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources |              |
|  Enacted           | <b>Energy Storage Targets</b><br><br>300 megawatts (MW) of energy storage by 2025 and 400 MW by December 31, 2030<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">LD 528 (2021)</a></li> </ul>  | Electricity | Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources | 2021         |





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|  Enacted     | <b>Coal Phaseouts</b><br><br>Requires 100% renewable electricity by 2050, and does not include energy derived from coal in its definition of renewable electricity.<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LD 1494 (2019)</li> </ul> | Electricity              | Coal Retirement | 2019         |
|   |   |                          |                 |              |
|   |   |                          |                 |              |
|  Not Enacted | <b>Coal Plant Securitization</b><br><br>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. | Electricity              | Coal Retirement |              |
|   |   |                          |                 |              |
|   |   |                          |                 |              |
|  Enacted   | <b>Residential Energy Codes</b><br><br>The statewide energy code for residential construction is 2021 IECC.<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC) (2024)</li> </ul>                  | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes  | 2024         |
|   |   |                          |                 |              |
|   |   |                          |                 |              |

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| <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>• <a href="#">Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC) (2024)</a></li> </ul>   | Buildings and Efficiency | <b>Building Codes</b>     | 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>• <a href="#">LD 1543 (2019)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC) Stretch Code (2021)</a></li> </ul> | Buildings and Efficiency | <b>Building Codes</b>     | 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>• <a href="#">L.D. 1158 (2025)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">L.D. 940 (2021)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Appliance Efficiency Standards (2021)</a></li> </ul>                                   | Buildings and Efficiency | <b>Building Standards</b> | 2025         |






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| <b>Building Performance Standards</b>   |  |                          |                     |              |
|  Not Enacted | 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  |              |
| <b>Clean Heat Standards</b>   |  |                          |                     |              |
|  Not Enacted | 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  |              |
| <b>Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS)</b>  |  |                          |                     |              |
|  Enacted   | <p>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.</p> <p>Gas utilities are required to achieve energy savings equivalent to 35,000 MMBtu.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Docket 2021-00380 (2021)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Triennial Plan FY 2023-25 (2022)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Docket 2024-00310 (2024)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Triennial Plan VI for FY 2026-2028 (2024)</a></li></ul> | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2024         |






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|  Enacted             | <b>Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)</b><br><br>Maine has enacted residential and commercial PACE-enabling legislation and has active programs.<br><br>Establishing Policies <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 | <b>Weatherization Funding</b><br><br>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.<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">SPOT - Weatherization Funding in Maine</a></li></ul><br>Policy Components<br><br>2/4 | Buildings and Efficiency | <b>Building Efficiency</b>      |              |
|  Not Enacted       | <b>All-Electric Buildings</b><br><br>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.  | Buildings and Efficiency | <b>Building Electrification</b> |              |







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| <b>Thermal Energy Networks</b>  |   |                          |                                 |              |
|  In-Progress | <p>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.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">LD 1619 (2025)</a></li></ul> | Buildings and Efficiency | <b>Building Electrification</b> | 2025         |
| <b>Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards</b>   |   |                          |                                 |              |
|  Enacted   | <p>Maine LEV Standards</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Department of Environmental Protection Rules, Chapter 127 (2012)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Maine LEV Standards</a></li></ul>  | Transportation           | <b>Light-Duty Vehicles</b>      | 2012         |
| <b>Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates</b>   |   |                          |                                 |              |
|  Enacted   | <p>Model Year (MY) 2025: 22% of new passenger vehicle sales are ZEVs.</p> <p>Establishing Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Chapter 127 Zero Emission Vehicle Standards (2009)</a></li></ul>   | Transportation           | <b>Light-Duty Vehicles</b>      | 2009         |






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| Electric Vehicle Rebates   |   |                |                                 |              |
| <div> Enacted</div>       | 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.   | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles             |              |
|  | As of November 2024, the program is only offering rebates for qualifying low-income Mainers.  |                |                                 |              |
|  | Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Electric Vehicle Rebate Program</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Electric Vehicle Incentives for Low-Income Mainers</a></li></ul>  |                |                                 |              |
| Low NOx Omnibus Rules  |   |                |                                 |              |
| <div> Not Enacted</div> | 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 |              |
|  |   |                |                                 |              |





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|  Not Enacted | <b>Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates</b><br><br>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 |              |
|   | <b>Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates</b><br><br>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.  |                |                                 |              |
|   | <b>Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets</b><br><br>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<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LD 1579 (2022)</li> </ul>                               |                |                                 | 2022         |



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|  Enacted       | <b>Electric Bus Procurement Targets</b>  | Transportation | Lead by Example                  | 2022         |
|   | <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>• <a href="#">LD 1579 (2022)</a></li></ul>   |                |                                  |              |
|  Not Enacted   | <b>Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Requirements</b> <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 | <b>Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates</b> <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 | <b>Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans</b> <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 |              |

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|  Not Enacted         | <b>Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets</b><br><br>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 |              |
|   | <b>Low Carbon Fuel Standards</b><br><br>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.   |                |                                  |              |
|   | <b>Bicycle Friendly States</b><br><br>Maine is ranked 28th out of 50 in the 2024 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists.   |                |                                  |              |
|  Partially Enacted | Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <a href="#">Maine Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard</a> </li> </ul>   | Transportation | Public and Active Transportation |              |
|   | Policy Components<br><br>4/5  |                |                                  |              |



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|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|
|  Not Enacted   | <b>Buy Clean Requirements</b><br><br>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,<br>Materials, and<br>Waste<br>Management | <b>Industrial Decarbonization</b> |              |
|  Enacted       | <b>Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations</b><br><br>The state prohibits the use of certain HFCs in specific stationary refrigeration and air-conditioning products that are manufactured or used in Maine.<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">LD 226 (2021)</a></li></ul> | Industry,<br>Materials, and<br>Waste<br>Management | <b>F-gas Regulations</b>          | 2021         |
|  Not Enacted | <b>Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations</b><br><br>Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions.   | Industry,<br>Materials, and<br>Waste<br>Management | <b>F-gas Regulations</b>          |              |
|  Not Enacted | <b>Oil and Gas Methane Regulations</b><br><br>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,<br>Materials, and<br>Waste<br>Management | <b>Oil and Gas Regulations</b>    |              |

| STATUS | POLICY | POLICY AREA | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|--------|--------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
|--------|--------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|

### 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 |
|---|--|---|------------------|--------------|
|   | <b>Food Waste Bans and Targets</b>   |   |                  |              |
|   | 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  |   |                  |              |
|  Enacted | - 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. |   |                  |              |
|   | Establishing Policies  |   |                  |              |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">LD 1065 (2025)</a></li> </ul>   |   |                  |              |
|   |  | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management | 2025         |

| STATUS  | POLICY   | POLICY AREA               | POLICY CATEGORY | YEAR ENACTED |
|---|--|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
|  Enacted   | <b>Healthy Soils Financial Incentives</b><br><br>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.<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">LD 437 (2021)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Maine Healthy Soils Program</a></li> </ul> | Natural and Working Lands | Agriculture     | 2021         |
|   |  |                           |                 |              |
|  Enacted | <b>Healthy Soils Technical Assistance Programs</b><br><br>The Maine Healthy Soils Program promotes healthy soils best practices by facilitating peer learning opportunities, education, and outreach.<br><br>Establishing Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">LD 437 (2021)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Maine Healthy Soils Program</a></li> </ul>  | Natural and Working Lands | Agriculture     | 2021         |
|   |  |                           |                 |              |