



Maine Conservation Voters

2026 ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD

FOR MEMBERS OF THE 132ND MAINE LEGISLATURE

SPECIAL: REPORT ON GOV. MILLS' CLIMATE
AND ENVIRONMENTAL LEGACY **PG. 23**



Maine Conservation Voters is building a just, thriving future for all by acting on climate change, protecting the environment, and safeguarding our democracy. We advocate for equitable policies, hold elected officials accountable, and win elections.

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On the cover: photo by Jamie Walter



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Welcome

Dear Friends,

Strong and effective leadership is crucial in this moment when environmental protections, climate progress, and democratic institutions face growing attacks nationwide. Here at home, Mainers are facing rising electricity costs, high gas prices, and new challenges around water pollution, data centers, and increasingly severe climate impacts.

Alongside our partners, allies, and supporters like you, Maine Conservation Voters entered the 2026 legislative session determined to fight for a cleaner environment, accountability for corporate polluters, and a natural legacy conserved for future generations.

The 2026 legislative session marked the final one of Governor Mills' tenure. Our scorecard includes a special gubernatorial retrospective reviewing her work to build on progress, enact new solutions, and make course corrections.

The good news is that the legislature and governor rose to the challenge, passing policies to help shield Mainers from rising utility costs and expand access to clean energy, including plug-in solar. They also made progress toward holding the largest oil and gas corporations accountable for climate damages, funded land conservation, and advanced important tribal priorities.

One exception was the governor's disappointing veto of important legislation to enact a temporary moratorium on the development of large-scale data centers. This would have given legislators time to address the impact of these power-hungry and resource intensive developments on communities, energy systems, and natural resources.

The accomplishments of the session would not have been possible without legislative champions, coalition partners, advocates, and supporters like you who testified, contacted elected officials, organized in your communities, and spoke up for change.

We are profoundly grateful for your support and the many ways you help power this work. We invite you to explore the 2026 Environmental Scorecard and use it to thank your elected officials who stood up for conservation, climate action, and democracy.

Together, let's keep building a healthier, more resilient future for all people in Maine.

Thank you for being a Conservation Voter.



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Maureen Drouin".

Maureen Drouin
Executive Director



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Anna 2 Brown".

Anna Brown
Board President

Expand Access to Clean, Affordable Solar Energy



YES IS THE PRO ENVIRONMENT VOTE

House Roll Call #665 March 24, 2026	Senate Roll Call #778 March 18, 2026
✓ 79	✓ 29
✗ 65	✗ 3
A 6	A 3
VACANT 1	—



LD 1730: An Act to Make Small Plug-in Solar Generation Devices Accessible for All Maine Residents to Address the Energy Affordability Crisis

Sponsored by Sen. Nicole Grohoski

Portable, plug-in solar devices have entered the market as a viable alternative to rooftop solar, expanding access to clean, reliable energy for renters, low-income households, and families whose homes aren't suitable for rooftop solar panels. LD 1730 updates Maine's rules to allow residents to use these devices without the burdensome interconnection requirements designed for large rooftop arrays. This reform cuts red tape and helps lower electricity bills, without any cost to the state or other ratepayers.

BEHIND THE ROLL CALL

LD 1730 recognized that Maine's solar regulations, written for large rooftop installations, created unnecessary barriers for smaller plug-in systems, preventing many residents from taking advantage of this emerging technology. The legislation, championed by **Sen. Nicole Grohoski** and **Rep. Gary Friedmann**, was the product of a broad coalition of clean energy advocates and received widespread public support. With input from electricians, utilities, the Office of the Public Advocate, and other stakeholders, the bill was amended to ensure the right balance between expanding access to these panels and maintaining strong safety standards. LD 1730 received a bipartisan vote in committee and in each chamber, resulting in a practical reform that will help more Mainers—especially renters and low-income households—reduce their energy bills, increase their energy independence, and participate in Maine's clean energy transition, without shifting costs onto other electric customers.



MCV's Keith Carson assembling a portable, plug-in solar panel

"We Mainers are all painfully aware that electricity rates in our state are among the highest in the nation, with prices forecast to continue to rise. This is a crisis for many households, but especially for elders on fixed incomes and for low income families... LD 1730 will allow homeowners and renters alike to reduce their monthly bill by utilizing plug-in solar which is much simpler to install and more affordable than rooftop solar."

— Deborah Fahy, Third Act Maine

Understanding Climate Impacts



YES IS THE PRO ENVIRONMENT VOTE

House Roll Call #708 March 31, 2026	Senate Roll Call #828 March 30, 2026
✓ 75	✓ 19
✗ 72	✗ 13
A 3	A 3
VACANT 1	—



672
PETITION
SIGNATURES



192
MESSAGES TO
LAWMAKERS



4
MUNICIPAL
RESOLUTIONS
PASSED

LD 1870: Resolve, to Assess the Total Cost to the State of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Sponsored by Sen. Stacy Brenner

This bill directs the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to conduct a first-of-its-kind, comprehensive study to assess and document the financial damage to Maine from climate change. This includes the costs and impacts associated with extreme weather caused by climate change on public infrastructure, natural resources, agriculture, economic development, and more. Next year, advocates and lawmakers will use the data from this study to pass legislation that will hold the world's largest climate polluters, who have accelerated climate change and deliberately misled the public on their role, financially responsible for that damage. Then, the State will reinvest the compensation in Maine communities to make them more resilient to extreme weather events.

BEHIND THE ROLL CALL

Championed by **Sen. Stacy Brenner**, LD 1870 sought to address the impacts of intensifying extreme weather, by calling for the creation of a Maine Climate Superfund, a program to hold the world's largest climate polluters accountable for the various impacts and damages caused by climate change to the State of Maine and its people. The bill initially proposed collecting compensation from polluters and allocating those funds to infrastructure projects to strengthen Maine's resilience against worsening extreme weather. Sen. Brenner worked with members of the Environment and Natural Resources committee, including the Chairs, **Rep. Vicki Doudera** and **Sen. Denise Tepler**, and the DEP to put forward an amended version of the bill, directing the State of Maine to assess and document the financial impacts of greenhouse gas emissions on our economy, public health, infrastructure, and natural resources. Vermont and New York have both passed climate superfund laws and were consequently sued by the Trump administration to block implementation. This amendment will allow time for these cases to play out in the judicial system and also provide the DEP time to gather the data necessary to move forward with enforcement measures.

Coalition partners worked closely with the Governor's office, the Attorney General's office, and members of the Appropriations and Financial Affairs committee, in particular **Reps. Drew Gattine** and **Ambureen Rana**, to allocate the funding necessary to conduct the study. In April, 63 legislators signed on to a letter to the Appropriations Committee, underscoring the importance of the bill and requesting funding for the study. The Committee ultimately appropriated \$300,000 to cover the study's cost. A report on the study's findings is due back to the Legislature in 2028. **Gov. Mills** signed the bill on April 16, 2026.

"Our city infrastructure is not equipped to deal with the mounting costs and casualties of climate change. Taxpayers in cities, like mine, are on the hook for tens of millions of dollars to pay for climate resilience and adaptation projects, cleaning up a mess we didn't cause. The companies responsible for worsening the climate crisis need to pay their share."

—Jean Guzzetti, Bath City Councilor

Addressing Rising Utility Costs & Energy Fairness



YES IS THE PRO ENVIRONMENT VOTE

House Roll Call #650 March 17, 2026	Senate Roll Call #736 March 5, 2026
✓ 86	✓ 21
✗ 56	✗ 12
A 8	A 2
VACANT 1	—



468
PETITION
SIGNATURES



201
MESSAGES TO
LAWMAKERS

LD 1949: An Act Regarding Energy Fairness

Sponsored by Sen. Anne Carney

Transitioning to clean energy means electrifying our energy grid, and it is paramount that this transition be equitable and fair, putting people before the profits of utility executives. This bill lays the groundwork for a fairer, more equitable energy system, by making two important changes to the Public Utilities Commission's (PUC) laws and rules. First, it requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to consider the affordability of electricity as a central concern in their rate-making, establishing an "affordability" metric. Second, it requires that the PUC makes widely available and accessible important credit and collections data from Central Maine Power and Versant – Maine's two biggest electricity providers – like customer debt, service disconnections, and more. This data will help the PUC make better decisions on rate-making, create more transparency with the public, and increase accountability and oversight.



Outreach Director, Maggie Somers, leading a utility education event at the Patten Free Library in Bath

BEHIND THE ROLL CALL

LD 1949, championed by **Sen. Anne Carney**, took a long and winding road through the legislature. Initially passed out of the Energy, Utilities and Technology (EUT) committee during the first session of the 132nd, there were some concerns about the scope of the bill, and it was sent back to committee for further work at the end of the first session. During the second session of the 132nd, there were several work sessions on the bill. MCV and Sen. Carney worked closely with the House Chair of the EUT committee, **Rep. Melanie Sachs**, to get consensus on the bill. At the end of the day, there were concerns by some in the committee that the bill didn't provide enough protections for those at risk of utility shut-offs, and others who thought sections of the bill could open up the State to possible lawsuits. With the committee unable to come to consensus, the bill was amended to take out some of the more polarizing aspects. MCV will continue to work with legislators next session to strengthen shut-off protections and prevent utility companies from passing along certain expenses to ratepayers.



"Lowering energy costs will require a comprehensive approach, and this bill strengthens the foundation upon which decisions about our electric system are made, by ensuring that the voices and budgets of Maine households are squarely and officially in the equation. It makes affordability a statutory priority, elevates transparency, and promotes data-driven policy-making."

— Sen. Anne Carney

Tax Fairness for the Wabanaki Nations



**YES IS THE
PRO ENVIRONMENT
VOTE**

House Roll Call #808 <i>April 13, 2026</i>	Senate Roll Call #944 <i>April 13, 2026</i>
✓ 83	✓ 22
✗ 64	✗ 11
A 3	A 2
VACANT 1	—



LD 785: An Act to Amend Certain Tax Laws Regarding the Wabanaki Nations

Sponsored by Sen. Rachel Talbot Ross

LD 785 expanded important state and sales tax benefits for Wabanaki citizens and added a Mi'kmaq Nation Tribal Representative to the Maine Legislature, extending the option to all four Wabanaki Nations. Enrolled members of the Wabanaki Nations, who work for a tribal government, will now receive income tax benefits even if they do not live on tribal land. To incentivize affordable housing construction, this legislation also exempts Wabanaki Nations from Maine sales tax on new manufactured housing that resides on tribal territory or trust lands. In an important step for equity and parity, this bill grants the Mi'kmaq Nation a representative to sit and vote on legislative committees, like the other Wabanaki Nations. Tribal representatives can vote in committee and deliver floor speeches but because of constitutional hurdles cannot vote on the House Floor.

BEHIND THE ROLL CALL

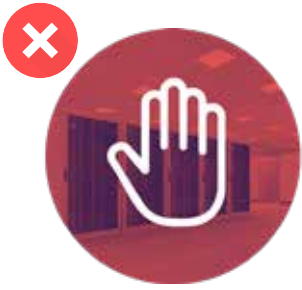
Four consecutive Maine Legislatures have now considered bills to implement all or some of the recommendations of the 2019 Bipartisan Task Force on Changes to the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Implementing Act (MICSIA). Spearheaded by **Sen. Rachel Talbot Ross**, an outspoken advocate for tribal self-governance and sponsor of various sovereignty bills, LD 785 began as an omnibus bill, seeking to implement 22 of the taskforce's recommendations, making necessary and sweeping reforms to MICSIA to recognize the Wabanaki Nations as sovereign governments and allow them and surrounding communities to benefit from federal Indian law.

Carried over from the first-half of the 132nd Legislature, LD 785 was substantially amended in committee to add a Mi'kmaq Nation Tribal Representative and grant the Wabanaki Nations important tax exemptions and benefits. Dating back to her days as Attorney General, **Gov. Mills** has opposed efforts to modernize MICSIA and, as governor, has limited the scope of reforms. With her veto pen looming, Wabanaki leaders and the Mills administration negotiated this suite of reforms as a compromise. Gov. Mills signed the amended bill into law on April 15. Thanks to the work of the Wabanaki Alliance, tribal sovereignty has broad support in Maine among both political parties. MCV is hopeful that a new administration will usher in the dawn of a new era for tribal sovereignty in Maine.

“Our young Wabanaki people deserve to live in a world where their sovereignty is not questioned and their rights to self-governance do not waiver. Even as youth we understand that we must use our voices to take action that will benefit the future generations to follow in our footsteps, just as our ancestors have done. We ask that you respectfully join us by supporting LD 785.”

— Sage Phillips, Communications and Community Engagement Coordinator,
Wabanaki Alliance

Pressing Pause on Large-Scale Data Centers



YES IS THE PRO ENVIRONMENT VOTE

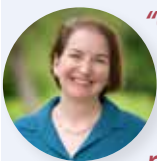
House Roll Call #790 April 8, 2026	Senate Roll Call #906 April 8, 2026
✓ 83	✓ 21
✗ 66	✗ 14
A 1	A 0
VACANT 1	—



**2,515
PETITION
SIGNATURES**



**319
MESSAGES TO
LAWMAKERS**



*"Our state's
identity is
rooted in
its natural
resources*

*and its quality of life.
From our forests, to
our rivers, to our small
towns; these are not
just assets, these are
foundational to who
we are. Any industry
that seeks to operate
here, should do so in
a way that respects
and preserves that
foundation."*

— Rep. Melanie Sachs

LD 307: An Act to Establish the Maine Data Center Coordination Council and Place a Temporary Limitation on Certain Data Centers

Sponsored by Rep. Melanie Sachs

In a move that would've been a first for any state in the country, LD 307 proposed instituting a temporary, targeted pause on the construction of large-scale data center facilities, with a projected electric demand of 20-or-more megawatts. In addition to the pause, this bill would've established the Maine Data Center Coordination Council within the state's Department of Energy Resources to assess the potential risks and benefits of data center development in Maine and identify policy tools to insulate ratepayers from rising costs, ensure grid reliability, and minimize impacts to air, water, and land.

BEHIND THE ROLL CALL

With deep grassroots support from Mainers across the state and extensive coverage from local and national media outlets, LD 307 dominated discussion during the last few weeks of the session.

Following a 2025 report from the Maine Artificial Intelligence Task Force, convened by Gov. Mills to understand the implications of AI advancements on Maine, **Rep. Melanie Sachs** sponsored LD 307 to establish the Maine Data Center Coordination Council – an advisory council made up of state agency staff, utility representatives, an environmental advocate, and a tribal representative – to assess the risks and opportunities posed by data centers and develop a regulatory framework to mitigate potential impacts to the environment, the electrical grid, and electricity customers.

After listening to testimony in committee, Rep. Sachs amended her bill to include a temporary moratorium on large-scale data centers, facilities with a projected demand of 20 megawatts or more, to ensure development didn't outpace the work of the Council. The amended bill received bipartisan support, with six House Republicans joining Democrats to advance the bill, including **Reps. William Tuell** and **John Eder**, who gave floor speeches, highlighting the need to protect Maine's heritage industries from potential impacts.

Gov. Mills signaled her support for the bill, provided that there was an exemption from the moratorium for the town of Jay. Developers were planning a data center at the site of the former Androscoggin Mill. The mill closed in 2023, taking with it hundreds of jobs and a major source of tax revenue for the town. Lawmakers had little appetite to exempt specific communities or projects, and the amendment to spare the Jay project failed by a vote of 115-29 in the House. LD 307 passed both chambers, with bipartisan support, but Gov. Mills vetoed the bill to allow the project in Jay to proceed. There weren't enough votes to override her veto. Developers unceremoniously pulled out of the project with no explanation in June. Still concerned about the impacts of data centers, the governor issued an executive order to set up a Data Center Advisory Council. However, in a departure from the original bill, the governor included two private-sector industry representatives. MCV remains committed to protecting communities and people from data centers and is working to pass moratoriums at the local level and develop legislation for the 133rd legislative session.

Modernizing the Land Use Planning Commission



YES IS THE PRO ENVIRONMENT VOTE

House Roll Call #232 May 29, 2025	Senate Roll Call #276 June 2, 2025
✓ 75	✓ 20
✗ 69	✗ 14
A 7	A 1



Gulf Hagas, ME, located in the UT

“LD 870 will help the LUPC serve the broad economic, conservation, and community interests of Maine by expanding membership while honoring deference to those with intimate understandings of the UT and broadening required expertise to account for modern land-use challenges in this area.”

— Francesca Gundrum,
Advocacy Director,
Maine Audubon



LD 870: An Act Regarding the Membership of the Maine Land Use Planning Commission

Sponsored by Rep. William Bridgeo

Maine’s Unorganized Territory (UT) encompasses regions of the state with no local, incorporated municipal government, and, at 10.4 million acres, it makes up more than one-half of the state’s land mass. Most towns and cities have planning departments or zoning boards that guide land development and usage, but the unique rurality of these areas leaves planning decisions for this vast swath of economically and ecologically significant land to the planning and zoning authority, known as the Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC). LD 870 updates the LUPC in a few key ways: it expands the commission from nine to eleven members to add an at-large commissioner, with explicit natural resource-based expertise, and a representative of the Wabanaki Nations, 80% of whose land is in the UT. It also updates qualifications to ensure appointees have experience in forestry, land use planning, conservation, fisheries, wildlife, outdoor recreation, or natural resources-based businesses.

BEHIND THE ROLL CALL

Sponsored by lifelong sportsman with Aroostook County roots, **Rep. William Bridgeo** led an effort to modernize the LUPC to help position the Commission to tackle mounting issues and pressures. These include changing ownership patterns, economic and development pressures, climate change impacts, and threats to biodiversity. Despite support from lawmakers across the political spectrum, proposals to change the Land Use Planning Commission’s oversight board have been historically contentious. LD 870 was not immune.

The original bill called for setting term limits for commissioners, increasing the number of gubernatorial appointees, formalizing qualifications required for membership, and allowing experts in relevant fields to serve on the board without a requirement for residence in the UT. This proposal encountered pushback from UT-represented counties, large landowners, and businesses, who shared concerns that adding more members would dilute local representation. Conservation organizations argued these changes were reasonable and timely, given the UT includes natural resources of local, state, national, and even global significance. It would also more closely match the balance in state and local control called for in the 2011 Land Use Planning Reform Commission report, which helped shape the current makeup of the LUPC.

The majority of the Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry (ACF) Committee ultimately agreed to a smaller set of reforms, enhancing qualifications of board members and expanding the board by two members. Notably, **Sen. Rachel Talbot Ross** and **Rep. James Dill** advocated for the addition of a tribal representative. With a 7-5 vote in committee, the bill advanced to the chambers, where it passed largely along party lines at the end of the first session. Underscoring the divisive nature of LUPC negotiations, **Gov. Mills** chose to “hold” this bill for further review until the second session, letting it go into law unsigned on January 11, 2026.

Act to Promote Dark Skies



YES IS THE PRO ENVIRONMENT VOTE	
House Roll Call #476 June 13, 2025	Senate Roll Call #463 June 11, 2025
✓ 74	✓ 24
✗ 72	✗ 7
A 5	A 4

LD 1934: An Act to Promote Responsible Outdoor Lighting

Sponsored by Rep. Laurie Osher

Dark skies in Maine are an unrivaled natural wonder scarcely found in the eastern United States. LD 1934 will reduce light pollution to conserve natural beauty and ecological systems, improve public safety, and save energy. This bill requires that all outdoor lighting installed or replaced on public facilities or using public funding after October 1, 2026 be dark-sky friendly. This means the lighting is pointed down, shielded, has a warm color temperature, and does not exceed a certain wattage. Certain kinds of lighting for transportation, road construction, and emergencies are exempt. The bill directs the Maine Office of Community Affairs to develop a model ordinance, and as time and staffing allow, to assist towns and cities in adopting local lighting ordinances.

BEHIND THE ROLL CALL

After a similar bill failed two years ago, sponsor **Rep. Laurie Osher** persisted in her tremendous efforts to address light pollution, working closely with advocates and cosponsors, as well as her colleagues across the aisle to achieve success. **Sen. Stacey Guerin** stepped into a critical work session that the sponsor could not be present for, offering a key amendment that gained the support of the majority of the State and Local Government committee. She also lobbied her caucus behind the scenes. **Sen. Richard Bennett** gave an eloquent floor speech about the importance of unpolluted night skies. Their combined efforts resulted in the bill being enacted in the Senate by an unusual two-thirds vote.

While modified from the original version, the new law is an important step in addressing the estimated 30% of misdirected, overly bright light, blocking our view of the stars, harming ecosystems, and contributing to climate change. It sets new, appropriate standards for public sports facilities (though it exempts municipally owned ski areas). Importantly, the new law lacks enforcement provisions, meaning that public education on the value of the night sky will be essential.

The strong bipartisan support for dark skies and the collaborative partnership between legislators who differ strongly on other issues was a pleasant reminder that finding common ground remains possible.



Milky Way as seen from International Dark Sky Sanctuary, Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument



“Fortunately, Maine is home to some of the darkest, most beautiful night skies in the eastern U.S. Let’s keep it that way and let’s make sure it’s possible to see the stars wherever you are, not just in remote places like Baxter.”

— Sen. Stacey Guerin

2026 Senate Scorecard

- ✓ pro-environment vote
- ✗ anti-environment vote
- A absent
- C censure
- not in office

DISTRICT

		2025-2026 Score	Lifetime Score	2025								2026							
				LD 222 Firefighting Foam	LD 252 Popular Vote Compact	LD 297 Sludge Management	LD 497 Vernal Pools	LD 958 Tribal Trust Lands	LD 1868 Clean Energy Economy	LD 1730 Plug-in Solar	LD 1870 Make Polluters Pay	LD1949 Utility Costs	LD 785 Wabanaki Sovereignty	LD 307 Data Centers	LD870 LUPC Modernization	LD 1934 Outdoor Lighting			
31	Donna BAILEY (D)	100%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
9	Joseph BALDACCI (D)	90%	94%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	A	✓	A	✓			
12	Pinny BEEBE-CENTER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			A
18	Richard BENNETT (I)	85%	65%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
1	Susan BERNARD (R)	25%	27%	✓	✗	✗	✗	A	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓			
20	Bruce BICKFORD (R)	18%	33%	A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓			
5	Russell BLACK (R)	17%	52%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓			
15	Richard BRADSTREET (R)	15%	21%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			✗
30	Stacy BRENNER (D)	92%	97%	A	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
29	Anne CARNEY (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
11	Chip CURRY (D)	91%	97%	A	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
16	Scott CYRWAY (R)	23%	33%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓			
23	Matthea DAUGHTRY (D)	92%	98%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
27	Jill DUSON (D)	85%	86%	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
3	Bradlee FARRIN (R)	9%	32%	✓	✗	✗	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	✗			✗
7	Nicole GROHOSKI (D)	92%	95%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
4	Stacey GUERIN (R)	23%	25%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓			
10	David HAGGAN (R)	15%	14%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			✗
33	Matt HARRINGTON (R)	23%	33%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗			✗
14	Craig HICKMAN (D)	92%	97%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
32	Henry INGWERSEN (D)	92%	97%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
35	Mark LAWRENCE (D)	91%	92%	✓	✓	✗	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A			
22	James LIBBY (R)	30%	26%	✓	A	A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	✓			
19	Joseph MARTIN (R)	8%	8%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗	✗	✗			✗
6	Marianne MOORE (R)	31%	40%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓			
26	Timothy NANGLE (D)	92%	91%	A	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
25	Teresa PIERCE (D)	92%	98%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
34	Joseph RAFFERTY (D)	92%	94%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
13	Cameron RENY (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A			
21	Margaret ROTUNDO (D)	100%	99%	✓	✓	✓	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A			
2	Trey STEWART (R)	8%	32%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			✗
28	Rachel TALBOT ROSS (D)	100%	98%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
24	Denise TEPLER (D)	92%	98%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
17	Jeffrey TIMBERLAKE (R)	8%	16%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			✗
8	Mike TIPPING (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

2026 House Scorecard

- ✓ pro-environment vote
- ✗ anti-environment vote
- A absent
- C censure
- not in office

DISTRICT

	2025-2026 Score	Lifetime Score	2025							2026									
			LD 222 Firefighting Foam	LD 252 Popular Vote Compact	LD 297 Sludge Management	LD 497 Vernal Pools	LD 958 Tribal Trust Lands	LD 1868 Clean Energy Economy	LD 1730 Plug-in Solar	LD 1870 Make Polluters Pay	LD1949 Utility Costs	LD 785 Wabanaki Sovereignty	LD 307 Data Centers	LD870 LUPC Modernization	LD 1934 Outdoor Lighting				
95 Mana ABDI (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
144 Jeffrey ADAMS (R)	11%	7%	✓	✗	✗	✗	A	A	A	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	✗				
2 Roger ALBERT (R)	15%	11%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗				
100 Daniel ANGELES (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
104 Amy ARATA (R)	23%	27%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗				
129 Marshall ARCHER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
6 Donald ARDELL (R)	15%	9%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗				
101 Poppy ARFORD (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
3 Mark BABIN (R)	23%	24%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗				
106 Barbara BAGSHAW (R)	8%	5%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗				
122 Matthew BECK (D)	92%	93%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
103 Arthur BELL (D)	92%	97%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
17 Steven BISHOP (R)	15%	15%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗				
138 Mark BLIER (R)	23%	25%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗				
87 David BOYER (R)	23%	18%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗				
123 Michelle BOYER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
115 Michael BRENNAN (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
60 William BRIDGEO (D)	92%	91%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
75 Stephan BUNKER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
19 Richard CAMPBELL (R)	8%	14%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗				
137 Nathan CARLOW (R)	17%	25%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗				
72 Elizabeth CARUSO (R)	15%	15%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗				
88 Quentin CHAPMAN (R)	0%	0%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗				
83 Marygrace CIMINO (R)	8%	8%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗				
94 Kristen CLOUTIER* (D)	88%	97%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓				
52 Sally CLUCHEY (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
68 Amanda COLLAMORE (R)	15%	24%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗				
61 Alicia COLLINS (R)	0%	0%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗				
107 Mark COOPER (R)	8%	8%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗				
130 Lynn COPELAND (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
46 Lydia CRAFTS (D)	85%	94%	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
69 Dean CRAY (R)	20%	31%	A	A	A	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗				
112 Edward CROCKETT (U)	92%	93%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
1 Lucien DAIGLE (R)	8%	8%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗				
64 Flavia DEBRITO (D)	100%	100%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
120 Deqa DHALAC (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
26 James DILL (D)	85%	90%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗				
39 Janice DODGE (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				

*Rep. Kristen Cloutier resigned from her seat on October 31, 2025. Rep. Scott Harriman won a special election to replace her on February 24, 2026.

2026 House Scorecard

- ✓ pro-environment vote
- ✗ anti-environment vote
- A absent
- C censure
- not in office

DISTRICT

		2025-2026 Score	Lifetime Score	2025								2026							
				LD 222 Firefighting Foam	LD 252 Popular Vote Compact	LD 297 Sludge Management	LD 497 Vernal Pools	LD 958 Tribal Trust Lands	LD 1868 Clean Energy Economy	LD 1730 Plug-in Solar	LD 1870 Make Polluters Pay	LD1949 Utility Costs	LD 785 Wabanaki Sovereignty	LD 307 Data Centers	LD870 LUPC Modernization	LD 1934 Outdoor Lighting			
41	Victoria DOUDERA (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
27	Gary DRINKWATER (R)	8%	12%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
71	John DUCHARME (R)	8%	9%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
15	Holly EATON (D)	100%	100%	A	✓	A	A	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A			
136	John EDER (R)	31%	74%	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗			
24	Sean FAIRCLOTH (D)	100%	92%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
47	Wayne FARRIN (D)	92%	92%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
12	Billy Bob FAULKINGHAM (R)	38%	24%	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗			
132	Ryan FECTEAU (D)	85%	95%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓			
63	Paul FLYNN (R)	15%	15%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
145	Robert FOLEY (R)	15%	46%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗			
32	Steven FOSTER (R)	8%	8%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
143	Ann FREDERICKS (R)	0%	0%	A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
33	Kenneth FREDETTE (R)	8%	20%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
14	Gary FRIEDMANN (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
58	Sharon FROST (I)	92%	92%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			A
126	Drew GATTINE (D)	92%	98%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
42	Valli GEIGER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
134	Traci GERE (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
28	Irene GIFFORD (R)	8%	5%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	✗			
99	Cheryl GOLEK (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
105	Anne GRAHAM (D)	92%	96%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
131	Lori GRAMLICH (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
56	Randall GREENWOOD (R)	8%	14%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
34	Abigail GRIFFIN (R)	25%	13%	✓	✗	A	A	A	A	A	✗	A	A	A	✗	A			
4	Timothy GUERRETTE (R)	23%	19%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗			
36	Kimberly HAGGAN (R)	0%	0%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
74	Randall HALL (R)	17%	21%	✓	✗	A	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
94	Scott HARRIMAN (D)	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-			
57	Tavis HASENFUS (D)	85%	91%	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
78	Rachel HENDERSON (R)	15%	9%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗			
49	Allison HEPLER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
38	Benjamin HYMES (R)	15%	14%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
80	Caldwell JACKSON (R)	10%	12%	✓	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	A	✗	✗	✗			
29	Kathy JAVNER** (R)	13%	9%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	-	-	-	-	-	✗	✗			
65	Cassie JULIA (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
121	Christopher KESSLER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
111	Amy KUHN (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

**Rep. Kathy Javner sadly passed during the second half of the 132nd Legislature.

2026 House Scorecard

- ✓ pro-environment vote
- ✗ anti-environment vote
- A absent
- C censure
- not in office

DISTRICT

		2025-2026 Score	Lifetime Score	2025								2026							
				LD 222 Firefighting Foam	LD 252 Popular Vote Compact	LD 297 Sludge Management	LD 497 Vernal Pools	LD 958 Tribal Trust Lands	LD 1868 Clean Energy Economy	LD 1730 Plug-in Solar	LD 1870 Make Polluters Pay	LD1949 Utility Costs	LD 785 Wabanaki Sovereignty	LD 307 Data Centers	LD870 LUPC Modernization	LD 1934 Outdoor Lighting			
96	Michel LAJOIE (D)	92%	95%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
79	Michael LANCE (R)	8%	8%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗			
141	Lucas LANIGAN (R)	25%	33%	✓	✗	A	A	A	A	A	✗	A	A	✗	A	A			
148	Thomas LAVIGNE (R)	9%	6%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	A			
89	Adam LEE (D)	92%	91%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
53	Michael LEMELIN (R)	8%	6%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
90	Laurel LIBBY (R)	0%	3%	C	C	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
113	Grayson LOOKNER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
76	Sheila LYMAN (R)	8%	11%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
51	Rafael MACIAS (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
133	Marc MALON (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
97	Richard MASON (R)	8%	10%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
142	Anne-Marie MASTRACCIO (D)	92%	93%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
151	Kristi MATHIESON (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
43	Ann MATLACK (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
93	Julia MCCABE (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
18	Mathew MCINTYRE (R)	8%	8%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
150	Michele MEYER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
16	Nina MILLIKEN (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
9	Arthur MINGO (R)	25%	25%	✓	✗	A	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗			
110	Christina MITCHELL (D)	100%	100%	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
54	Karen MONTELL (D)	92%	91%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
117	Matt MOONEN (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
91	Joshua MORRIS (R)	8%	12%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
125	Kelly MURPHY (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
66	Robert NUTTING (R)	8%	28%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
20	Dani O'HALLORAN (D)	92%	92%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
86	Rolf OLSEN (R)	8%	8%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
25	Laurie OSHER (D)	100%	100%	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
140	Wayne PARRY (R)	8%	25%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
37	Reagan PAUL (R)	8%	5%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
31	Chad PERKINS (R)	8%	5%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
44	William PLUECKER (I)	92%	95%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
70	Jennifer POIRIER (R)	23%	26%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗			
85	Kimberly POMERLEAU (R)	8%	5%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
114	Dylan PUGH (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
8	Tracy QUINT (R)	15%	9%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗			
21	Ambureen RANA (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

2026 House Scorecard

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DISTRICT

		2025-2026 Score	Lifetime Score	2025								2026							
				LD 222 Firefighting Foam	LD 252 Popular Vote Compact	LD 297 Sludge Management	LD 497 Vernal Pools	LD 958 Tribal Trust Lands	LD 1868 Clean Energy Economy	LD 1730 Plug-in Solar	LD 1870 Make Polluters Pay	LD1949 Utility Costs	LD 785 Wabanaki Sovereignty	LD 307 Data Centers	LD870 LUPC Modernization	LD 1934 Outdoor Lighting			
40	D. Michael RAY (D)	92%	92%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
127	Morgan RIELLY (D)	92%	97%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
149	Tiffany ROBERTS (D)	75%	91%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	A	✓	✗	✓	✓			
23	Amy ROEDER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
59	David ROLLINS (D)	92%	92%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
67	Shelley RUDNICKI (R)	8%	8%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
146	Walter RUNTE (D)	92%	95%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
102	Melanie SACHS (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
128	Suzanne SALISBURY (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
147	Holly SARGENT (D)	85%	86%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
109	Eleanor SATO (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
135	Daniel SAYRE (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
77	Tammy SCHMERSAL-BURGESS (R)	8%	5%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
55	Daniel SHAGOURY (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
45	Abden SIMMONS (R)	8%	15%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
50	David SINCLAIR (D)	100%	100%	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓			
119	Charles SKOLD (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
62	Katrina SMITH (R)	8%	5%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
73	Michael SOBOLESKI (R)	8%	5%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
48	Holly STOVER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
11	Tiffany STROUT (R)	15%	10%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗			
22	Laura SUPICA (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
7	Gregory SWALLOW (R)	8%	10%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
108	Parnell TERRY (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
35	James THORNE (R)	8%	14%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
10	William TUELL (R)	15%	38%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗			
5	Joseph UNDERWOOD (R)	0%	11%	✗	✗	A	A	A	A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗			
82	Nathan WADSWORTH (R)	15%	23%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
84	Mark WALKER (R)	9%	5%	✓	✗	✗	✗	A	A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
124	Sophia WARREN (D)	100%	97%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
98	Kilton WEBB (D)	92%	92%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗			
30	James WHITE (R)	8%	5%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
13	Russell WHITE (R)	8%	8%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
81	Peter WOOD (R)	15%	15%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗			
92	Stephen WOOD (R)	15%	25%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
139	David WOODSOME (R)	8%	42%	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	A	✗			
118	Yusuf YUSUF (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
116	Samuel ZAGER (D)	100%	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

2025-2026 Senate Honor Roll

100%	Donna Bailey	92%	Matthea Daughtry	92%	Teresa Pierce
90%	Joseph Baldacci	85%	Jill Duson	92%	Joseph Rafferty
100%	Pinny Beebe-Center	92%	Nicole Grohoski	100%	Cameron Reny
85%	Richard Bennett	92%	Craig Hickman	100%	Margaret Rotundo
92%	Stacy Brenner	92%	Henry Ingwersen	100%	Rachel Talbot Ross
100%	Anne Carney	91%	Mark Lawrence	92%	Denise Tepler
91%	Chip Curry	92%	Timothy Nangle	100%	Mike Tipping

2025-2026 House Honor Roll

100%	Mana Abdi	92%	Drew Gattine	100%	Kelly Murphy
100%	Daniel Ankeles	100%	Valli Geiger	92%	Dani O'Halloran
100%	Marshall Archer	100%	Traci Gere	100%	Laurie Osher
100%	Poppy Arford	100%	Cheryl Golek	92%	William Pluecker
92%	Matthew Beck	92%	Anne Graham	100%	Dylan Pugh
92%	Arthur Bell	100%	Lori Gramlich	100%	Ambureen Rana
100%	Michelle Boyer	100%	Scott Harriman	92%	D. Michael Ray
100%	Michael Brennan	85%	Tavis Hasenfus	92%	Morgan Rielly
92%	William Bridgeo	100%	Allison Hepler	100%	Amy Roeder
100%	Stephan Bunker	100%	Cassie Julia	92%	David Rollins
88%	Kristen Cloutier	100%	Christopher Kessler	92%	Walter Runte
100%	Sally Cluchey	100%	Amy Kuhn	100%	Melanie Sachs
100%	Lynn Copeland	92%	Michel Lajoie	100%	Suzanne Salisbury
85%	Lydia Crafts	92%	Adam Lee	85%	Holly Sargent
92%	Edward Crockett	100%	Grayson Lookner	100%	Eleanor Sato
100%	Flavia DeBrito	100%	Rafael Macias	100%	Daniel Sayre
100%	Deqa Dhalac	100%	Marc Malon	100%	Daniel Shagoury
85%	James Dill	92%	Anne-Marie Mastraccio	100%	David Sinclair
100%	Janice Dodge	100%	Kristi Mathieson	100%	Charles Skold
100%	Victoria Doudera	100%	Ann Matlack	100%	Holly Stover
100%	Holly Eaton	100%	Julia McCabe	100%	Laura Supica
100%	Sean Faircloth	100%	Michele Meyer	100%	Parnell Terry
92%	Wayne Farrin	100%	Nina Milliken	100%	Sophia Warren
85%	Ryan Fecteau	100%	Christina Mitchell	92%	Kilton Webb
100%	Gary Friedmann	92%	Karen Montell	100%	Yusuf Yusuf
92%	Sharon Frost	100%	Matt Moonen	100%	Samuel Zager

Honor roll members were champions during the 2nd session of the 132nd legislature.

Story of the Session

Every session, the Maine Legislature considers thousands of bills and passes hundreds of laws. The 132nd Legislature was no different, with lawmakers considering over 2,200 bills, of which 900 became law. Unfortunately, Maine's Legislature is not immune to the increasing division and political polarization we're experiencing as a nation. Both the first and second sessions of the 132nd Legislature were defined by partisanship, occasional animosity and fiery debates over hot-button issues, like gun laws, immigration enforcement, the rights of Maine youth, data centers, and more.

In spite of this difficult political environment and a tight budget, we are encouraged by the critical legislation passed to help protect and conserve the environment in Maine along with important reforms to help lower the cost of electricity and make clean energy more accessible. The story of the second session of the 132nd Legislature wouldn't be complete without these bills.



A COMMON AGENDA FOR THE ENVIRONMENT



Maine's Environmental Priorities Coalition (EPC) is an inclusive statewide alliance of 42 conservation, climate action, and public health organizations. Each year, we collectively identify a slate of policy priorities to act on the climate crisis, further environmental justice, protect land, water, and wildlife, and cultivate healthy Maine communities. 2026 was a banner year for the EPC, as all of our policy priorities were passed into law in some form, with some substantive but palatable changes to a few of our priorities. In addition to the EPC bills outlined in the 2025 Environmental Scorecard (including scored bills ✓ LD 222 and ✓ LD 1868) and those scored here for 2026 (✓ LD 1730, ✓ LD 1870, ✓ LD 1949, and ✓ LD 785), the common agenda for the 132nd Legislature included:

✓ LD 646: Resolve, Establishing the Commission to Study Unregulated Storm Water Pollution |

Sponsored by Rep. Arthur Bell



Climate change is increasing the frequency of heavy precipitation events, delivering more rainfall in shorter timespans and overwhelming drainage systems. This has major implications for both public health and the environment, as improperly managed stormwater runoff can contain a slurry of toxic chemicals and pollutants. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) convened a Stormwater Advisory Group in 2023-24 to discuss potential updates and actions for stormwater management, but it was hampered by budget and staff constraints. This Resolve builds on the work of the Advisory Group to create a 13-member Stormwater Study Commission to review and analyze existing scientific literature and data on how stormwater pollution affects the state's waters, habitats, and species. It will evaluate current laws and recommend new strategies to prevent and treat stormwater pollution. The bill was carried over on the study table to the second session of the 132nd legislature, where **Rep. Arthur Bell** and our partners worked closely with House and Senate leadership to make sure that the study was funded at the end of the session. **Gov. Mills** signed the bill into law on April 16, 2026.

✗ **LD 1138: An Act to Reduce Pollution Associated with Transportation in Alignment with the State's Climate Action Plan** | *Sponsored by Sen. Stacy Brenner*



Transportation is Maine's most polluting sector, accounting for nearly half of the state's annual greenhouse gas emissions. Dependence on cars and trucks to move people and goods with limited viable alternatives has left Maine struggling to meet our established climate goals. Investing in more transportation options, like robust and reliable public transit and safe walking and biking paths, will improve our state, with less air pollution, fewer car accidents, and more ways to get around. LD 1138, championed by **Sen. Stacy Brenner**, sought to do just that, by modernizing the state's transportation planning process to ensure new transportation projects account for climate impacts and are aligned with the state's climate action plan. Led by the Natural Resources Council of Maine, the EPC conducted a powerful, grassroots campaign, bringing together the Maine Climate Council, legislators on the Transportation Committee and Environment and Natural Resources Committee, national transportation experts, and local transportation activists, to advance this bill out of committee and even through the Senate. Despite herculean efforts from Sen. Brenner, Transportation Chair **Rep. Lydia Crafts**, as well as **Rep. Dan Ankeles**, and others, this bill was voted down in the House, 67-75, and died in non-concurrence. Advocates went on to form the Transportation for Maine (T4ME) coalition to raise awareness, build grassroots support, and sustain advocacy efforts to create a safer, more connected Maine with better transportation options for everyone.

✓ **LD 1423: An Act to Improve Recycling by Updating the Stewardship Program for Packaging** |

Sponsored by Sen. Joseph Baldacci



The original version of LD 1423, sponsored by **Sen. Joseph Baldacci**, would have weakened Maine's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) law by allowing for exemptions for a laundry list of products, keeping municipalities, instead of industry, on the hook for paying to manage this waste. It would have opened the door for loopholes and reduced transparency and would have undermined seven years of stakeholder engagement and collaboration and caused major delays to implementation. Our partner organizations worked with committee members on both sides of the aisle to amend the bill into legislation that actually fixed outstanding issues with the original EPR law. It passed both chambers with bipartisan support. **Gov. Mills** signed the bill on June 20, 2025.

✓ **LD 1582: An Act to Clarify the Prohibition on the Sale of Beverages in Plastic Containers** |

Sponsored by Former Rep. Kristen Cloutier



Maine has some of the strongest product stewardship and recycling laws in the nation. LD 1582 would have created an exemption for so-called "buzzballs," which are made from blended materials like aluminum and plastic. These types of containers are not commercially recyclable. Exemptions for these products could contaminate the recycling process, possibly causing damage to machinery in recycling facilities. They should be kept out of the recycling stream. This was yet another attempt by industry lobbyists to weaken our EPR and Bottle Bill laws, respectively, and deny communities the money they rightfully deserve for managing corporations' waste. This bill passed out of committee but died between chambers.

✗ **LD 1940: An Act to Revise the Growth Management Program Laws** |

Sponsored by Rep. Melanie Sachs



Maine's Growth Management Act is a law that dictates how communities plan and execute new development. As currently written, this law makes communities follow a costly and time-consuming planning process. LD 1940 sought to provide communities with the flexibility to pursue a more streamlined path to address pressing needs, like building affordable housing, adapting to climate change, and supporting economic growth. A competing measure before



the legislature did many of the same things but lacked key environmental protections included in LD 1940. Despite fierce advocacy from MCV, our partners, and the bill sponsor, **Rep. Melanie Sachs**, LD 1940 died in committee. The competing measure did pass, and, while it doesn't include the same level of environmental protections, it is a good step to start addressing some of the concerns for smart growth management.



LD 2141: An Act Regarding Enforcement of the Annual Reporting Requirement of the Laws Governing Unclaimed Beverage Container Deposits | *Sponsored by Sen. Stacy Brenner*

Maine depends on its lakes and farmland for its way of life, but programs supporting these important natural resources are woefully underfunded. LD 2141, led by **Sen. Stacy Brenner**, with support from **Rep. William Bridgeo**, would have used money from the unclaimed bottle deposit fund to put money towards two programs that support lake restoration and farmland conservation. The bottling industry, the Brewer's Guild, and some within Democratic leadership opposed the bill. This led to a compromise that stripped out the much-needed funding but included important transparency requirements for the unclaimed bottle deposit fund. This transparency will allow the state and advocates to better understand exactly how much is in the unclaimed bottle deposit fund and reevaluate in the future if there are enough funds for lakes and farmland restoration. **Gov. Mills** signed the bill on April 16, 2026.



Land for Maine's Future (LMF) program

LMF is Maine's most successful and celebrated land conservation program. It secures public access to beloved mountains, lakes, rivers, and shorelines in all 16 counties and supports our state's traditional industries, conserving over 315,000 acres of working forest, 9,700 acres of productive farmland, and two dozen working waterfront sites from York to Lubec. Conserving forests, open space, waterfronts, and farmland is an effective way to mitigate climate change through carbon sequestration. The State's updated climate action plan, *Maine Won't Wait*, calls for conserving 30% of Maine's land by 2030. Thanks, in large part, to the hard work of some of our partner organizations and **Sen. Teresa Pierce**, for the first time in the program's 40-year history, LMF will now have a permanent funding source. Sen. Pierce worked closely with the Chairs of the Appropriations and Financial Affairs committee, **Sen. Peggy Rotundo** and **Rep. Drew Gattine**, to make sure that this year's supplemental budget included an annual allocation to LMF. Interest from the Budget Stabilization Fund, known as the "rainy day" fund will support the LMF program with roughly seven million dollars a year. Until now, LMF has been funded through bonds and general appropriations, leaving it vulnerable to changing political headwinds. **Sen. Russell Black** was another champion of LMF, who proposed a \$50 million bond as an alternative funding source.



ADVANCING EQUITY & PROMOTING ENERGY FAIRNESS



LD 1474: An Act to Strengthen the Teaching of Wabanaki Studies in Maine Schools | *Sponsored by Rep. Laurie Osher*

Wabanaki history is Maine history. The Maine Legislature first passed a Wabanaki Studies law in 2001, affirming this truth and stipulating that state curriculum for Maine students K-12 teach about Wabanaki territories, culture, economic systems, governments, and relationships with local, state, federal, and international governments. Yet a [2022 study](#) conducted by the Wabanaki Alliance, the Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission, the ACLU of Maine, and the Abbe Museum found that Wabanaki history is woefully



undertaught and under-resourced in Maine schools. This bill provides the Maine Department of Education with funding for Wabanaki advisors and educators to support the teaching of Wabanaki Studies in Maine schools. This bill was funded off the Appropriations and Financial Affairs table and signed by **Gov. Mills** on April 16, 2026.

 LD 1054: An Act to Amend Certain Definitions in the Laws Governing Conservation Easements |

Sponsored by Rep. James Dill

LD 1054 expands the definition of “holder” in the Conservation Easement Act to include federally recognized Indian tribes. It will enhance opportunities for the Wabanaki Nations to access the same legal tools as land trusts and municipalities, allowing them to better care for Wabanaki lands and culturally important sites. A conservation easement is a voluntary, legal agreement between a landowner and a land trust or government agency to permanently restrict development to preserve the land’s natural, agricultural, or scenic value. Championed by **Rep. James Dill**, this new law will allow the Wabanaki Nations to better protect and steward their lands and culturally important sites. Importantly, this change does not weaken existing conservation standards, reduce environmental protections, or open the door to development. **Gov. Mills** signed LD 1054 into law on April 3, 2026.

 LD 2106: An Act to Limit Consent for Entry into Nonpublic Areas of and to Limit Access to Protected Records Maintained by Certain Public Entities | *Sponsored by Rep. Eleanor Sato*

Public schools, hospitals, child care facilities, and libraries are not incidental spaces. They are places where people access education, health care, information, safety, and stability – both during quiet times and during periods of crisis. As climate change brings more extreme storms, heat waves, and in the face of public health emergencies and economic disruption, these institutions become even more essential to community resilience. This winter, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials entered these safe spaces across Maine to round up and abduct immigrants and non-immigrants alike, often without the proper warrants and documentation. It quickly became apparent that the State needed to step in to help protect Maine’s immigrant communities from the overreach of the federal government. LD 2106, put forward by **Rep. Eleanor Sato**, prohibits individuals acting on behalf of facilities, like libraries, healthcare facilities, and schools, with some exemptions, from providing voluntary consent to allow access to non-public areas of those facilities by law enforcement for immigration enforcement purposes. It also requires the Attorney General’s office to provide model policy guidance to such facilities. Several legislators submitted passionate testimony in support including **Senate President Mattie Daugtry, Assistant Majority Leader Jill Duson, Sen. Peggy Rotundo, and Reps. Deqa Dhalac, Holly Eaton, Julie McCabe, Kelly Noonan Murphy, Ambureen Rana, Morgan Reilly, and Sue Salisbury**. **Gov. Mills** also testified in support and then signed the bill into law on April 23, 2026.

 LD 1666: An Act to Include in the Ranked-choice Election Method for General and Special Elections the Offices of Governor, State Senator, and State Representative and to Make Other Related Changes | *Sponsored by Sen. Cameron Reny*

Maine voters first adopted Ranked Choice Voting (RCV) for all statewide elections in a 2016 ballot referendum. However, the following year, the Justices of the Maine Supreme Court issued an advisory opinion in a solemn occasion that stopped RCV from being used in general elections for governor and the state legislature. In their view, RCV violated the Maine Constitution’s plurality provision, which states that Maine lawmakers and the governor need only be elected by a plurality (rather than a majority). LD 1666 would’ve made RCV consistent with both the spirit and the letter of the state Constitution, clarifying that a voter expresses preferences when ranking candidates on their ballot and that a vote is not tallied until election officials have taken all of a voter’s preferences into account.

This bill was enacted by the Maine Legislature in the first half of the 132nd session, but it was recalled to prevent a veto from **Gov. Mills**, who wouldn't allow the bill to become law without the Justices' blessing. In the second half of the session, sponsor **Sen. Cameron Reny** and Democratic legislative leadership worked quickly and effectively to re-pass the bill and ask the Justices to reconsider their 2017 advisory opinion. Unfortunately, the Justices again found that RCV isn't compatible with the Maine Constitution, this time citing a wholly separate provision that lawmakers did not ask about. This effectively killed the bill, which officially died in the Senate when the Legislature adjourned Sine Die on April 29, 2026.



LD 1966: An Act to Increase Disclosure of Utility Charges and Improve Access to Distributed Generation Resources in the State | *Sponsored by Rep. Sophia Warren*

This bill helps make electricity bill charges easier to understand and improves access to distributed generation resources, such as community solar projects, for Mainers with low-to-moderate incomes. First, it requires Maine's two largest utilities, Central Maine Power and Versant, to more clearly and thoroughly explain any and all charges that appear on customer bills. All administrative fees or "public policy charges" must be identified and explained in a manner deemed objective by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). To that same end, it also directs the PUC to establish clearer billing standards for community solar programs, including standardized methods for showing customer savings and associated charges. The bill also expands access to community solar by supporting projects that help low- and moderate-income Maine households use renewable energy and save money on their electric bills. This bill became law without the governor's signature on April 21, 2026.



LD 2140: Resolve, to Establish a Demand Response Program to Lower Electric Bills and Improve Grid Reliability | *Sponsored by Sen. Denise Tepler*

LD 2140 directs Efficiency Maine to establish a demand response program that provides outreach and education to renters and low-income electricity customers to help them reduce electricity use during peak times, when power is most expensive. By shifting some energy use to cheaper, less busy hours, the program will help lower individual bills, reduce overall system costs, and make the electricity grid more reliable for everyone in Maine. **Gov. Mills** signed this bill into law on April 13, 2026.



LD 2203: An Act to Limit Rates Charged to Low-income Electricity Consumers |

Sponsored by Rep. Melanie Sachs

Recent reports have indicated that customers who subscribe to competitive electricity providers (CEPs) regularly pay more than those who stick with the standard electricity supply rate, known as "the standard offer." In fact, an analysis of data from Central Maine Power and Versant showed that low-income households eligible for the Low Income Assistance Program (LIAP), which provides direct energy bill credits to offset electricity costs, are more likely to purchase electricity from a CEP and, on average, pay higher rates than non-LIAP recipients. This bill, sponsored by **Rep. Melanie Sachs**, prohibits CEPs from charging LIAP recipients more than the standard offer, protecting vulnerable customers from being pushed into higher-cost pricing plans they may not be able to afford. The Office of the Public Advocate, CMP, and Versant all testified in support of this bill in committee, and it received strong bipartisan support, with an 11-2 vote out of committee and a 129-14 vote in the House. It was signed into law by **Gov. Mills** on April 3, 2026.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND OUR CLIMATE FUTURE



LD 1904: An Act to Establish the Municipal Shoreline Legal Protection Fund |

Sponsored by Sen. Timothy Nangle

LD 1904, sponsored by **Sen. Timothy Nangle**, will help municipalities hold shoreland zoning violators accountable. This bill establishes the Municipal Shoreline Protection Legal Fund to assist municipalities in paying legal costs incurred in pursuing egregious shoreland zoning violations. Municipalities are required to reimburse the fund within six months of the final settlement or adjudication of the legal claim for which the funding was received. State and municipal shoreland zoning laws and rules exist to help protect water quality, limit erosion, conserve wildlife, and preserve the natural beauty of Maine's shoreland areas. This law offers policies to help towns protect essential Common Loon habitat, fragile shorelines, water quality, lake health, and recreational opportunities for everyone. **Gov. Mills** signed this bill into law on April 15, 2026.



LD 493: An Act to Expand Testing for Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances to Private Drinking Water Wells | *Sponsored by Rep. Laurie Osher*

Maine has been dealing with a PFAS contamination crisis for several years now. While the Legislature has already passed laws to protect Mainers from PFAS exposure, there are still more steps that must be taken, particularly around testing and remediating residential wells. LD 493 requires landlords to test residential wells used by tenants for PFAS and other contaminants every 5 years and disclose that information to both new and existing tenants. It also provides funding to the Maine Drinking Water Program to provide outreach and education to landlords about the new requirements and testing protocols. The bill was sponsored by **Rep. Laurie Osher**, who worked closely with Chairs of the Health and Human Services committee, **Sen. Henry Ingwersen** and **Rep. Michele Meyer**, to get the bill out of committee. **Gov. Mills** signed this bill into law on April 16, 2026.



LD 474: An Act to Establish a Stewardship Program for Primary and Rechargeable Batteries |

Sponsored by Sen. Denise Tepler

Improperly disposed batteries, especially lithium batteries, have caused multiple fires at recycling and transfer facilities across Maine, not only causing property damage, but also potentially resulting in recycling facilities losing their insurance. LD 474 helps address this by creating a stewardship program for primary and rechargeable batteries sold in the state, requiring producers to submit plans to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for the safe collection and management of batteries. This bill covers primary batteries and **includes first-in-the-nation provisions** to add embedded batteries, like those found in vapes and light-up sneakers, to its battery EPR law, with that provision phasing in by 2030.

LD 474 began as a concept draft, and **Sen. Tepler** worked closely with the DEP, which had already conducted significant stakeholder outreach, to develop a strong bill. The bill passed unanimously in committee and through the Legislature without debate, and **Gov. Mills** signed it on April 3, 2026.



The Climate and Environmental Legacy of Governor Janet Mills

Introduction

When Janet Mills took office in January 2019, Maine was emerging from eight years of an administration that actively derided safeguards for the environment and ignored the impact climate change was having on the state. People in Maine were left behind, forced to defend protections for air, land, water and wildlife, while other states embraced new technology and forward-looking solutions.

Governor Mills appointed highly qualified individuals to her Administration and staff, who recognize the value of Maine's natural resources to the people of Maine and the critical importance of reducing our dependence on fossil fuels. Over the past eight years, the Mills

Administration has fundamentally changed the state's trajectory, leading to healthier communities, less pollution, and new economic development in a growing clean energy sector. She made climate action a central priority of her administration, positioned Maine as a national leader in renewable energy and climate resilience policy, reduced carbon pollution, and oversaw one of the most productive periods for progress on climate solutions in state history.

The accomplishments we highlight here tell only a small part of that story. During her tenure, the Mills Administration advanced Maine's renewable energy industry from niche rooftop solar arrays to a major source of electricity generation, made significant progress toward developing a floating offshore wind port, defended democratic institutions and the rule of law in the face of repeated attacks by President Donald Trump, and strengthened Maine's voice on the national and international stage as a climate leader. She also governed through the COVID-19 pandemic, demonstrating tremendous endurance and leadership during an unprecedented public health crisis that forced difficult decisions about health care, personal liberty, economic stability, and the continuity of government.

No governor leaves office with a perfect record, and Gov. Mills is no exception. Her resistance to self-determination for the Wabanaki Nations remains a profound disappointment. There were moments when her administration could

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have shown greater ambition on conservation, environmental justice, and supporting the development of good paying union jobs that can deliver both economic prosperity and the clean energy transition. She vetoed a data center moratorium bill because it didn't contain a carveout for a project proposed in Jay, all for the developer to cancel the project a few weeks later.

Yet viewed as a whole, her record represents a significant period in Maine history of environmental and climate progress. This retrospective examines that legacy—celebrating remarkable accomplishments, acknowledging important shortcomings, and considering the foundation it leaves for the next generation of leaders.

Advancing Climate Solutions

Unlike her predecessor, Gov. Mills understands the threat climate change poses and took decisive action to make Maine a cleaner, safer state from the moment she entered office. She established the Maine Climate Council her first year in office when she signed LD 1679, *An Act to Promote Clean Energy Jobs and to Establish the Maine Climate Council*. The legislation declared climate change an emergency and set new carbon pollution reduction targets. The thirty-nine member council released its first Climate Action Plan, *Maine Won't Wait*, a year later in 2020 and has released an annual update every year since, including a major four-year update in 2024. Under the Mills Administration's leadership, the Council's work has been implemented through dozens of pieces of legislation, executive orders, budget allocations, and state agency actions, leading to reduced energy costs for Maine people, cleaner air, and a healthier climate.



Chief among Gov. Mills's climate accomplishments was the establishment of bold climate goals.

Chief among Gov. Mills's climate accomplishments was the establishment of bold climate goals. Gov. Mills and the state legislature set binding targets to achieve statewide carbon neutrality by 2045; reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels; and power Maine's grid with 100% clean energy by 2040, accelerating a previous Mills Administration goal by a full decade. Goals like these are critical to a stable

climate future and will lead to fewer extreme weather events, decrease the rate by which global air and sea surface temperatures rise, and help protect vulnerable ecosystems.

She also reestablished Maine as a climate leader. Doing so was crucial after Gov. LePage's inaction and President Trump's withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Climate Accords in 2017. Upon taking office in 2019, Gov. Mills committed Maine to meeting the goals of the Paris Accords, joined the U.S. Climate Alliance, and became the first sitting Maine governor to address the United Nations General Assembly. Gov. Mills went on to be elected co-chair

Chronology

2019

Signs into law LD 1766 to install 100k heat pumps in Maine households by 2025



Gov. Mills establishes Maine Climate Council to declare climate change an emergency and set new climate goals

Gov. Mills creates PFAS taskforce by Executive Order

2020

Declares Civil State of Emergency for COVID-19 pandemic



of the U.S. Climate Alliance in 2023 alongside Washington Governor Jay Inslee. In 2026, Maine renewed its spot in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), a northeast regional carbon cap and trade program, committing to participation through 2037.

Deploying Clean Energy

A robust offshore wind industry offers the best opportunity for Maine to meet its climate goals, reduce energy costs, and create new, family-sustaining jobs. Gov. Mills recognized this opportunity, and her administration has worked diligently to give life to the industry, most notably through the passage of LD 1895, *An Act Regarding the Procurement of Energy from Offshore Wind Resources*, in 2023.

This law was the result of productive collaboration among environmental groups, organized labor, fisheries stakeholders, legislative champions, and the Mills Administration and is a significant clean energy achievement. It sets a schedule for the development of 3 GW of installed offshore wind energy by 2040, establishes strong labor standards for the installation of wind turbines and the construction of a world-class offshore wind port in Maine, and creates a framework for fairly and expeditiously permitting offshore wind port infrastructure. Importantly, it also creates balance among competing ocean uses by incentivizing development outside of Lobster Management Area 1, a priority fishing ground for fisheries stakeholders; requiring fisheries, environmental, and wildlife research, monitoring, and mitigation; and establishing consultation requirements for the State with each of the Wabanaki Nations.

In addition to supporting new, large, clean energy sources, Gov. Mills recognized early that one of Maine's biggest climate and energy challenges was its heavy dependence on heating oil, more than any other state. In 2019, Gov. Mills signed LD 1766, *An Act To Transform Maine's Heat Pump Market To Advance Economic Security and Climate Objectives*, establishing a goal of installing 100,000 heat pumps statewide by 2025. Maine exceeded that goal two years ahead of schedule, becoming a national leader in heat pump deployment. In response, the Mills Administration raised the bar, setting a new target of installing an additional 175,000 heat pumps by 2027. The administration also established a goal of installing at least 40,000 heat pumps in low-income households, helping ensure that the benefits of lower energy costs reached those who need them most.

The Mills Administration paired these ambitious goals with sustained investments in energy efficiency through Efficiency Maine Trust. Expanded rebates for heat pumps, weatherization, high-efficiency appliances, and other energy-saving upgrades helped promote beneficial electrification, lower household energy costs, reduce carbon pollution, and support clean energy jobs across the state. Paired with investments in workforce development to train electricians, HVAC technicians, and other skilled workers, these efforts made efficiency and electrification a cornerstone of Maine's climate strategy and delivered practical savings for Maine households while tackling one of the state's most challenging sources of climate pollution.

A robust offshore wind industry offers the best opportunity for Maine to meet its climate goals, reduce energy costs, and create new, family-sustaining jobs.



Maine Climate Council releases first state climate action plan, *Maine Won't Wait*, to reduce energy costs for Maine people and promote cleaner air and a healthier climate

2021

Gov. Mills launches the Community Resilience Program (CRP), a first-in-the-nation program to support municipalities and Tribal governments with emissions reductions and prepare for climate impacts.



Gov. Mills renews funding for Maine's landmark conservation program, *Land for Maine's Future (LMF)*, with \$40 million investment



Building Community Resilience

In the year 2000, five weather-related disasters caused over a billion dollars in damage in the U.S. Last year, there were twenty-three. Between March of 2022 and May of 2024, Maine experienced nine natural disasters, each devastating enough to merit Presidential Major Disaster or emergency declarations. Even the most ambitious climate action cannot prevent the impacts of a warming world. As Maine experiences more severe storms, flooding, coastal erosion, and other climate-related disasters, the need to invest in resilience and adaptation has become increasingly clear.

One of the administration's most significant accomplishments was creating the Community Resilience Partnership (CRP), a first-in-the-nation program that provides municipalities and Tribal governments with technical assistance, planning support, and grant funding to reduce emissions and prepare for climate impacts. Since its launch in 2021, the Partnership has grown to include more than 260 communities—representing roughly three-quarters of Maine's population—and has awarded more than \$15 million in grants supporting hundreds of local climate, energy, and resilience projects across all sixteen counties. Through the program, communities have conducted vulnerability assessments, improved emergency preparedness, invested in energy efficiency, and undertaken projects to better withstand flooding, extreme weather, and other climate threats.

Between March of 2022 and May of 2024, Maine experienced nine natural disasters, each devastating enough to merit Presidential Major Disaster or emergency declarations.

Following the devastating storms of 2023 and 2024, Gov. Mills convened the Infrastructure Rebuilding and Resilience Commission, bringing together state and local leaders to develop recommendations for rebuilding stronger and preparing for future disasters. Those recommendations helped shape the bipartisan LD 1, *An Act to Increase Storm Preparedness for Maine's Communities, Homes and Infrastructure* (2025), which made major investments in rebuilding damaged infrastructure and improving the resilience of roads, bridges, working waterfronts, and other critical assets. The administration also established the Maine Office of Community Affairs (MOCA) as a centralized hub to help municipalities navigate state programs, technical assistance, and funding opportunities. Within MOCA, the creation of the State Resilience Office institutionalized resilience planning across state government and provided communities with a dedicated partner for implementing adaptation and preparedness strategies.

2022



Maine becomes first state to ban the application, sale, and distribution of sewer sludge to prevent further PFAS contamination



Maine Climate Corps established, creating service opportunities for Mainers to help achieve the goals outlined in *Maine Won't Wait*.

Gov. Mills also recognized that resilience requires sustainable funding. As Maine faces growing costs from climate-driven disasters, she laid the groundwork for the state to establish a Climate Superfund by signing legislation to quantify the costs that climate change has imposed on Maine since 1995. That analysis is a critical first step toward holding the world’s largest oil and gas corporations accountable for the damages associated with climate change and ensuring that Maine communities have the resources needed to recover from and prepare for future climate impacts.

Conserving Land

While climate and energy accomplishments often received greater attention, the Mills Administration also made meaningful investments in conserving the natural resources that support Maine’s communities, outdoor recreation economy, and traditional industries. Perhaps most significantly, Gov. Mills helped restore investment in the Land for Maine’s Future (LMF) program, the state’s flagship land conservation initiative. In 2021, she signed a budget that included \$40 million for LMF, the program’s first major infusion of state funding in nearly a decade. The funding helped support the conservation of working forests, farms, waterfronts, wildlife habitat, and recreational lands across the state.

The administration also supported creation of the Land for Maine’s Future Trust Fund and, in her final year in office, Gov. Mills signed legislation establishing a dedicated revenue stream for the program, reducing its historic reliance on periodic bond campaigns. Together, these actions put Maine’s premier conservation program on more stable financial footing than it’s enjoyed in years.

Lack of funding for state agencies has been a perennial problem, however, and we wish that Gov. Mills would have been more willing to embrace new sources of revenue to make needed investments in state agency programs and staffing, including making sure that agency staff are paid living wages.

Land conservation is one of the most basic steps we can take to protect biodiversity and tackle climate change, and that’s why the Maine Climate Council also made it a pillar of *Maine Won’t Wait*, adopting a goal of conserving 30 percent of the state’s land by 2030. Roughly one-fifth of land in Maine is already conserved and more than 90 percent is privately owned. As a result, Maine’s approach to this goal has focused on voluntary conservation easements and working forests, farms, and habitat protection rather than large-scale public land acquisition.

The state has made slow and steady progress, reaching roughly 22.5 percent conserved land by 2025, but is far behind the 30 percent target. Achieving the goal is important, both symbolically and for the tangible climate and conservation benefits, and will require sustained investments in LMF, additional federal and private conservation funding, and continued collaboration with landowners and conservation organizations.

To support Maine’s outdoor recreation economy, the Governor in 2021 included \$50 million for infrastructure and facility improvements at Maine State Parks, which experienced record-setting visitations during the pandemic. This was the largest infusion of sorely needed funding to address a backlog in maintenance needs at State Parks in decades.

2023	Gov. Mills signs LD 1895 into law to set a schedule for 3 GW of offshore wind by 2040 	100,000 heat pumps installed in Maine households, beating original goal by 2 years	Gov. Mills vetoes LD 2004, denying the Wabanaki Nations and surrounding communities access to federal beneficial laws for federally recognized tribes
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Despite these efforts, overlapping crises in public health, housing affordability, workforce shortages, and economic development, often overshadowed progress on land and water conservation. Even so, the Mills Administration leaves behind a record of meaningful conservation progress that we hope her successor builds on.

Protecting Environmental Health: Accountability and Protection

Maine has been at the epicenter of the nation's PFAS crisis. The problem was made worse here in part by a state-run program dating back to the 1980s that promoted the use of sludge—a byproduct from paper mills and wastewater plants—as an agricultural fertilizer. Decades of spreading PFAS-contaminated sludge on farmland left farms, private wells, and drinking water supplies contaminated with “forever chemicals” linked to cancer and other serious health impacts. Starting in 2016, regulators began finding alarmingly high levels of PFAS near dairy farms that participated in the program. In 2019, Gov. Mills created a PFAS task force by executive order to recommend solutions to the problem.

Over the next several years, Gov. Mills signed legislation banning the land application of sewage sludge on farmland (LD 1911), one of the most consequential PFAS laws enacted anywhere in the country, along with numerous other measures addressing firefighting foam, bottled water testing, and PFAS in drinking water. At the same time, Gov. Mills frustrated many by declining to sign the most ambitious proposals. She allowed landmark legislation, LD 1503, that banned PFAS in consumer products—a first-in-the-nation law that has since become a model for other states—to become law without her signature. She likewise declined to sign a bill, LD 1326, codifying Maine’s strengthened drinking water standards for PFAS.

Even so, by the end of her administration, Maine had built one of the strongest PFAS regulatory frameworks in the country. Future administrations have a solid foundation to continue protecting communities from these toxic forever chemicals, for example, by securing additional resources for testing and remediation and setting industrial discharge limits.

Resisting Self-Determination for the Wabanaki Nations

No assessment of Gov. Mills would be complete without acknowledging her unwillingness to recognize fully the inherent sovereignty of the Wabanaki Nations—the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Mi’kmaq Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot Nation. While Gov. Mills signed a number of important tribal bills—including the Mi’kmaq Nation Restoration Act and the Maine Indian Child Welfare Act—her administration consistently resisted broader efforts to modernize the 1980 Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act and its accompanying state counterpart, the Maine Implementing Act (collectively known as the Settlement Acts). These actions denied the Wabanaki Nations a sovereign status enjoyed by nearly every other federally recognized tribe in the United States.

2024	Maine Office of Community Affairs (MOCA) created to help municipalities navigate opportunities for climate resilience and adaptation.	Gov. Mills decarbonizes state-owned buildings and establishes the Infrastructure Rebuilding and Resilience Commission	2025	LD 1868 commits Maine to 100% clean electricity by 2040	Gov. Mills signs LD 1 into law to rebuild damaged infrastructure and improve the resilience of roads, bridges, and working waterfronts.
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Tribal sovereignty is not separate from conservation and climate action. MCV supports self determination for the Wabanaki Nations because the health of the land, water, and wildlife in Maine is inseparable from the rights of the Indigenous peoples who have cared for them for generations. Gov. Mills’ reluctance to embrace meaningful reform ultimately placed her at odds with one of the state’s most important opportunities to correct a historic injustice. As a result, her record on tribal relations remains a significant failure on an otherwise strong environmental and climate legacy.

The clearest examples were her opposition to LD 1626 in 2022 and her veto of LD 2004 in 2023, both bipartisan measures that sought to restore the Wabanaki Nations’ access to federal laws and programs generally available to other tribes. These efforts emerged from work by the bipartisan Task Force on Changes to the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Implementing Act and won substantial support in the Legislature and from tribal communities, the broader public, legal scholars, and environmental organizations.

MCV supports self determination for the Wabanaki Nations because the health of the land, water, and wildlife in Maine is inseparable from the rights of the Indigenous peoples who have cared for them for generations.

Yet the administration repeatedly argued that tribal rights should be addressed incrementally rather than through comprehensive reform. Under this framework, the Wabanaki Nations still successfully fought for and Gov. Mills signed legislation including: the Mi’kmaq Nation Restoration Act, which placed the tribe on equal footing with the Passamaquoddy Tribe and Penobscot Nation under state law; the Maine Indian Child Welfare Act, which codified important federal changes designed to keep Wabanaki children connected to their families and culture; expanded tribal authority over criminal matters on tribal lands (LD 2007, 2024); internet gaming opportunities (LD 585, 2022); additional resources for the teaching of Wabanaki studies in schools (LD 1474, 2026); and the ability for the Passamaquoddy Tribe at Sipayik to regulate their own drinking water (LD 906, 2022).

This helter-skelter approach to legislating tribal affairs demonstrates the glaring flaws with the Settlement Acts that have long made the Wabanaki Nations an exception within federal Indian law. Sovereignty is absolute and universal— and it is fundamentally denied when every right, freedom, and permission is painstakingly negotiated one by one.

Conclusion

Governor Janet Mills will leave office having contributed in measurable and important ways to the conservation of Maine’s environment through climate action and natural resource protection. She demonstrated that ambitious climate action, clean energy deployment, conservation, and community resilience are not competing priorities but complementary investments in a healthier, more prosperous state. Despite her administration’s shortcomings regarding Wabanaki sovereignty, Gov. Mills has been a strong climate and environmental governor. The challenge for her successor will not simply be to preserve that legacy, but to build upon it with the same urgency.

2026	Gov. Mills signs into law LD 1870 to calculate the financial cost of climate change to Maine and lay the groundwork for a Climate Superfund	Gov. Mills vetoes LD 307 , blocking a pause on large-scale data centers, and creates the Maine Data Center Advisory Council by Executive Order	State budget contains annual funding for LMF for the first time in program’s history
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Maine Conservation Voters fights for equity and justice—the health of all Mainers, tribal sovereignty of the Wabanaki people, and racial justice. This is essential to protecting our environment and the health of all beings. Their approach results in model policies that not only protect Mainers, but also shine a beacon for other states. MCV is a mighty force to be reckoned with, and I will forever be proud of saying I used to work for MCV.

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