

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

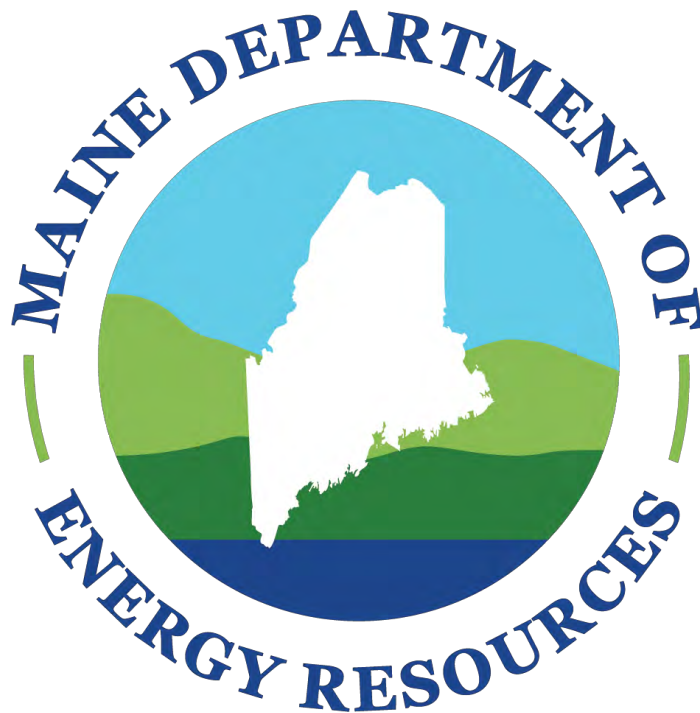
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Maine Department of Energy Resources 2025 Annual Report

Submitted to the Maine Legislature's
Joint Standing Committee on Energy, Utilities and Technology



January 15, 2026

www.maine.gov/energy

PURPOSE

As required by 35-A M.R.S. §10305, the Maine Department of Energy Resources (DOER) shall submit an annual report to the Energy, Utilities and Technology Committee (EUT) that 'describes the activities of the office during the previous calendar year.' This report covers the requirements for calendar year 2025.

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Executive Summary

The year 2025 was marked by several notable energy milestones for Maine. In recognition of the importance of energy to the State's people and economy, Governor Mills proposed elevating the Governor's Energy Office (GEO) to a cabinet-level department to address complex energy challenges facing Maine such as affordability, grid reliability, and aging infrastructure, while planning for a strong and secure energy future in a consistent and transparent manner. The Governor signed legislation to replace GEO with the new Maine Department of Energy Resources (DOER), which launched in September. With the passage of this legislation, DOER has also assumed new authority to conduct clean energy procurements beginning in 2026 that provide low-cost energy, support reliability and advance state goals and economic development.

The year was also marked by significant changes in federal administration energy policy and uncertainty in major federal funding awards to Maine and the region. There were also further complexities in domestic and global markets driven in part by federal action, tariffs, inflation, and new large energy load growth. In this context, advancing affordability and reliability from increasingly cleaner and more locally produced energy sources continues to underpin the state's energy policy. The establishment of DOER reflects the need for consistent and comprehensive energy planning to meet these objectives. The energy system does not change overnight; it requires deliberate, consistent planning and execution over horizons of 10, 20, or more years. Elevating DOER to the Cabinet provides the durability and expertise needed to plan for and invest in Maine's energy needs over the long term.

In the past year, Maine released its 2025 Energy Plan, a stakeholder-driven strategic plan for the state to advance affordable, reliable and clean energy for Maine's people and economy. The Energy Plan outlines strategies to reduce energy costs, ensure reliability and resilience, and increase the diversity of energy resources to meet the Governor's goal of 100 percent clean electricity by 2040. The Plan offers five key objectives:

Objective A: Deliver Affordable Energy for Maine People and Businesses

Objective B: Ensure Maine's Energy Systems are Reliable and Resilient in the Face of Growing Challenges

Objective C: Responsibly Advance Clean Energy

Objective D: Deploy Efficient Technologies to Reduce Energy Costs

Objective E: Expand Clean Energy Career Opportunities for Maine People and Advance Innovation

In 2025, DOER advanced several key milestones relevant to the objectives of the Maine Energy Plan. Highlights include:

Creation of the Maine Department of Energy Resources: Governor Mills proposed elevating the former Governor’s Energy Office to the new Cabinet-level Department of Energy Resources, which became law in July when she signed LD 1270. Launched in September, the Department will strengthen long-term planning and coordination as the state works to address energy affordability, reliability, and aging infrastructure while building a secure energy future.

New Procurement Authority and Initial Solicitation Schedule: Per new authority, DOER is responsible for conducting competitive solicitations that will increase the supply of cost-effective clean energy for Maine. In December, DOER announced that in 2026 it will conduct a competitive solicitation for energy storage and is also considering a competitive solicitation for demand management.

Advancing regional transmission projects and planning: DOER engaged in several regional transmission coordination efforts with neighboring states and Canadian provinces to identify opportunities to advance needed transmission infrastructure while sharing costs across jurisdictions, mitigating impacts to Maine ratepayers. These included the creation and issuance of a first-in-the-nation competitive transmission solicitation to unlock affordable electricity in New England by ISO-New England, as well as engagement with the Northeast States Collaborative on Interregional Transmission and the Northeast International Committee on Electricity.

Continued reduction in heating oil reliance: The portion of Maine households reliant on costly and volatile heating oil has fallen to 50 percent, the lowest in decades according to new federal data. This is down from 62 percent in 2018 and over 70 percent in 2010, continuing a historic downward trend strongly correlated with an increase in the use of high efficiency heat pumps that heat and cool homes year-round while reducing total energy costs. Maine was ranked tenth in the nation for most energy-efficient economy.

Maine Public Utilities Commission Dismissal of CMP’s request for a rate hike: DOER filed a motion to dismiss CMP’s \$1.4 billion rate hike request with the Maine Public Utilities Commission (PUC) on the grounds that the request was unprecedented and premature. In November, PUC voted unanimously to dismiss the case.

Adoption of Maine’s Clean Energy Standard: DOER advanced legislation to codify Maine’s commitment to 100 percent clean energy by 2040 through the establishment of a new Clean Energy Standard and expansion of Maine’s Renewable Portfolio Standard.

Deploying federal funding: DOER deployed over \$6 million in federal funds to support Maine's energy goals. Grant funding was used to support grid resilience projects in local communities, home energy efficiency rebates to lower household energy bills, and workforce and innovation programming to grow the state's clean energy workforce and economy. This is in addition to over \$100 million in obligated awards for additional funding to support projects and initiatives in Maine.

Growing Maine's clean energy workforce: According to the most recent analysis, clean energy jobs in Maine have reached nearly 15,600 and are on the rise in nearly all Maine counties, with rural counties experiencing the most growth. The Maine Clean Energy Jobs Network reached over 33,000 visitors to its site and served 159 new jobseekers. DOER-funded programs provided nearly 1,400 Maine people with workforce training and career support programs across the state. DOER plans to reach more people through grants to additional workforce training programs in 2026.

Supporting Maine Cleantech Innovation: DOER continued to fund and support the state's first cleantech incubator program, as well as a cleantech business accelerator and a weatherization business lab. The ClimateTech Incubator at The Roux Institute is accelerating climate tech solutions that drive clean energy progress, economic growth, and high-quality job creation across the state. From inception to November 2025, 28 member companies have created 103 total full-time jobs and attracted \$53 million in capital.

Supporting economic revitalization through technical assistance: DOER's Maine Community Energy Redevelopment Program provided technical assistance to seven communities across the state to support locally determined revitalization projects at current and former industrial sites to create good-paying jobs, drive local economic development, and meet state energy goals.

Facilitating the transition to Maine's new building and energy codes: In April, updated building codes took effect in Maine, leading to energy savings while improving health and safety in new residential and commercial construction. Following the adoption of new codes, DOER worked with state and industry partners to provide training and technical assistance for Maine people to learn the new codes.

Advancing offshore wind research: Through the Maine Offshore Wind Research Consortium, DOER supported critical research projects to advance understanding of the development of responsible floating offshore wind in the Gulf of Maine including the mapping of 770 square nautical miles of seafloor in key areas.

State energy security plan: Maine’s State Energy Security Plan, which outlines major risks and vulnerabilities to energy supply and delivery, was accepted by the U.S. Department of Energy.

These highlights represent a sample of the work completed by DOER in 2025. A full summary of 2025 activities are contained in this Annual Report. All completed reports and current information on DOER’s initiatives and resources are available at maine.gov/energy.

Maine Department of Energy Resources

In January 2025, Governor Janet Mills announced a proposal to elevate the Governor’s Energy Office (GEO) to a cabinet-level department. At the time, Maine was one of only a handful of states in the U.S. with an energy office located within the Governor’s Office and was the only one in the northeast. In recent years, the Maine Legislature expanded GEO’s responsibilities, and the office was awarded more than \$200 million in federal funding to support grid resilience and innovation, energy efficiency, and workforce development, among other key investments for Maine. The Governor proposed elevating GEO to a cabinet-level department to make the office commensurate with these added responsibilities.

More broadly, the Governor’s proposal of establishing an energy department outside of the Governor’s Office allows for a more integrated, comprehensive, and consistent approach to the planning and management of Maine’s energy system, ensuring Maine more effectively prioritizes affordable and reliable energy for all Maine people and businesses. The proposal was a budget-neutral initiative during a tight budget cycle.

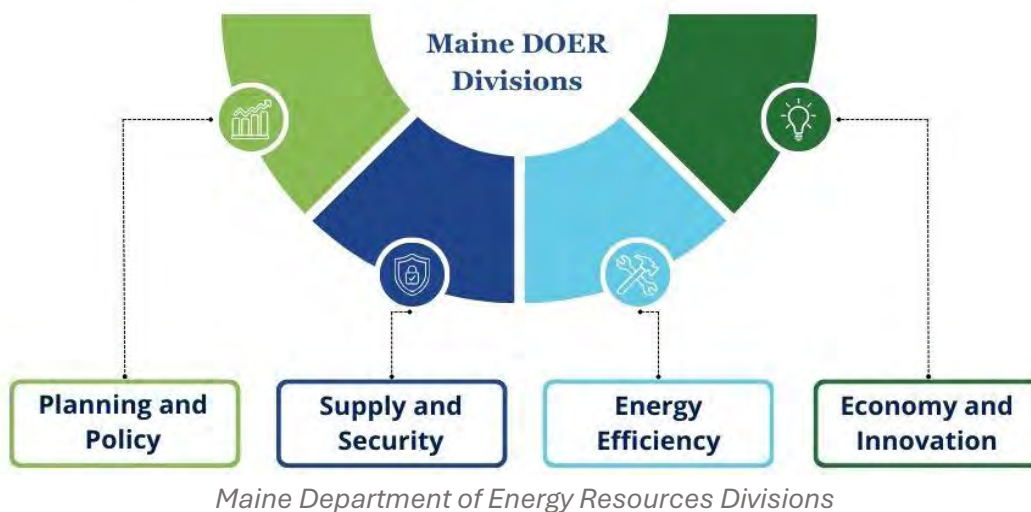
In July 2025, the Maine Legislature passed, and Governor Mills signed L.D. 1270¹ into law, formally establishing the Maine Department of Energy Resources (DOER). DOER was tasked with continuing GEO’s core responsibilities, coordinating with national, state, and regional entities, and assuming new authority to conduct energy procurements from clean, cost-effective sources with approval of the Maine Public Utilities Commission.

In September 2025, L.D. 1270 became law, and Maine launched the Department of Energy Resources, joining more than 40 states with energy representation at the cabinet level. DOER is organized by division to fulfill its statutory requirements, focusing on energy Planning and Policy, Supply and Security, Energy Efficiency, and Economy and Innovation.

¹ An Act to Establish the Department of Energy Resources, P.L. 2025, ch. 476, 132nd Maine Legislature. <https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/getPDF.asp?paper=HP0845&item=5&snum=132>



Working to ensure affordable, reliable, cleaner energy for Maine people and businesses



The Governor appointed Dan Burgess, former director of the Governor's Energy Office, to serve as Acting Commissioner. Acting Commissioner Burgess appointed Celina Cunningham, Deputy Director of GEO since 2020, as Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner of DOER will continue to serve on the Board of the Efficiency Maine Trust and now serves as one of Maine's two representatives on the Board of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) and on the Board of the Maine Technology Institute. The Commissioner's position is a cabinet-level appointment, subject to a hearing before the Legislature's Energy, Utilities and Technology Committee and confirmation by the Maine State Senate.

While GEO officially transitioned to DOER on September 24, 2025, the following report refers to the Department's activities throughout the year as "DOER."

Maine's Energy Profile

DOER tracks and shares energy information and trends relevant to the state of Maine. A new page on the DOER website² provides a clear, data-driven look at how Maine produces and uses energy. The page will be updated regularly as new information becomes available.

² Maine Department of Energy Resources. *Maine Energy Profile*.
<https://www.maine.gov/energy/about/energy-profile>

Planning and Policy

The Planning and Policy Division is responsible for the development of the Maine Energy Plan; implementation of DOER’s responsibilities related to competitive clean energy solicitations and related programs; electric and gas infrastructure; and related policies and programs. The Division also leads DOER’s engagement in regulatory and regional electricity market matters, among other responsibilities. DOER activities related to PUC engagement are noted in the section titled “Engagement with the Maine Public Utilities Commission”.

Maine Energy Plan

On January 17, 2025, as required by law, DOER submitted to the Legislature the Maine Energy Plan³, a strategic plan for the state to advance affordable, reliable and clean energy for Maine’s people and economy. The Energy Plan highlights the progress Maine has made toward achieving its energy goals to date, including investing in energy efficient technologies that are saving Maine people money and expanding homegrown clean energy to boost the state’s energy independence.

The Energy Plan outlines strategies to further reduce energy costs, ensure reliability and resilience, and increase the diversity of energy resources to meet the Governor’s goal of 100 percent clean energy by 2040, which will reduce energy costs and volatility over time. The Plan was informed by an 18-month stakeholder engagement process and an expert technical report⁴ – the first of its kind for Maine – which demonstrates 100 percent clean energy is achievable, beneficial, and results in lower overall energy costs across the economy.

The Energy Plan is organized into five key objectives:

- A. Deliver affordable energy to Maine people and businesses,
- B. Ensure Maine’s energy systems are reliable and resilient in the face of growing challenges,
- C. Responsibly advance clean energy,
- D. Deploy efficient technologies to reduce energy costs, and

³ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025, January 17). *Maine Energy Plan*.

https://www.maine.gov/energy/sites/maine.gov.energy/files/2025-01/Maine_Energy_Plan_January_2025.pdf

⁴ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025, January). *Maine Pathways to 2040: Analysis and Insights*.

<https://www.maine.gov/energy/sites/maine.gov.energy/files/2025-01/Maine%20Pathways%20to%202040%20Analysis%20and%20Insights.pdf>

- E. Expand clean energy career opportunities for Maine people and advance innovation.

DOER progressed several key actions and milestones relevant to the objectives of the Energy Plan in 2025.

Maine's Next Energy Plan

DOER is statutorily required to prepare a comprehensive State Energy Plan every two years and will develop the 2027 Maine Energy Plan throughout the coming year. The 2027 Maine Energy Plan will include forecasts of Maine's expected energy needs across all sources of demand – from heating and cooling buildings, to transporting people and goods, to powering industries and homes. The Plan will be informed by a range of recent and ongoing analyses completed by DOER and other relevant entities such as ISO New England, the Maine Public Utilities Commission, and the Efficiency Maine Trust. These will include new studies directed by the Legislature examining Maine's transmission and generation needs. In addition, the Energy Plan will be informed by robust technical analysis, developed by independent experts, to forecast energy demand and identify supply options based on the latest information about energy use, technologies, economic and demographic changes, weather patterns, and other relevant trends.

The 2027 Maine Energy Plan will address several priorities to ensure energy is:

- **Affordable** – Maine's overreliance on fossil fuels is burdening residents and businesses with volatile energy costs. The Maine Energy Plan will document the energy spending that occurs today, exploring how that spending impacts Maine people, and identifying strategies to lower total energy costs over time.
- **Reliable** – In order to be useful, energy must be available where and when it is needed most – such as through a resilient electric grid that can withstand and recover quickly from major storms, and through adequate heating fuel supply. The Maine Energy Plan will identify and compare reliability trends and explore ways to increase reliability in the face of new challenges.
- **Secure** – Maine relies on energy that travels into and throughout the state through an interconnected system of physical infrastructure, transportation, and communications. These systems must be appropriately maintained and secure.
- **Clean** – Maine is required by law to increase the portion of electricity sold in the state that comes from renewable and clean sources until that share reaches 100 percent by 2040. These laws help to reduce volatility of electricity costs, lower

Maine's reliance on expensive imported fuels, and drive job creation and investment across the state.

Maine's Energy Plan is a tool for policymakers, communities, businesses, and interested citizens across the state to understand the state's energy landscape and the opportunities available to build a stronger energy future for the state. Throughout the development of the next Energy Plan, DOER will seek public input through:

- **A Request for Information**, released in early 2026, to obtain written information and data from interested parties that can inform the Energy Plan.
- **Public meetings and webinars** in spring and summer 2026 to share draft results and gather feedback on potential recommendations to inform the final Plan.

For more information on Maine's upcoming Energy Plan, visit the DOER website⁵.

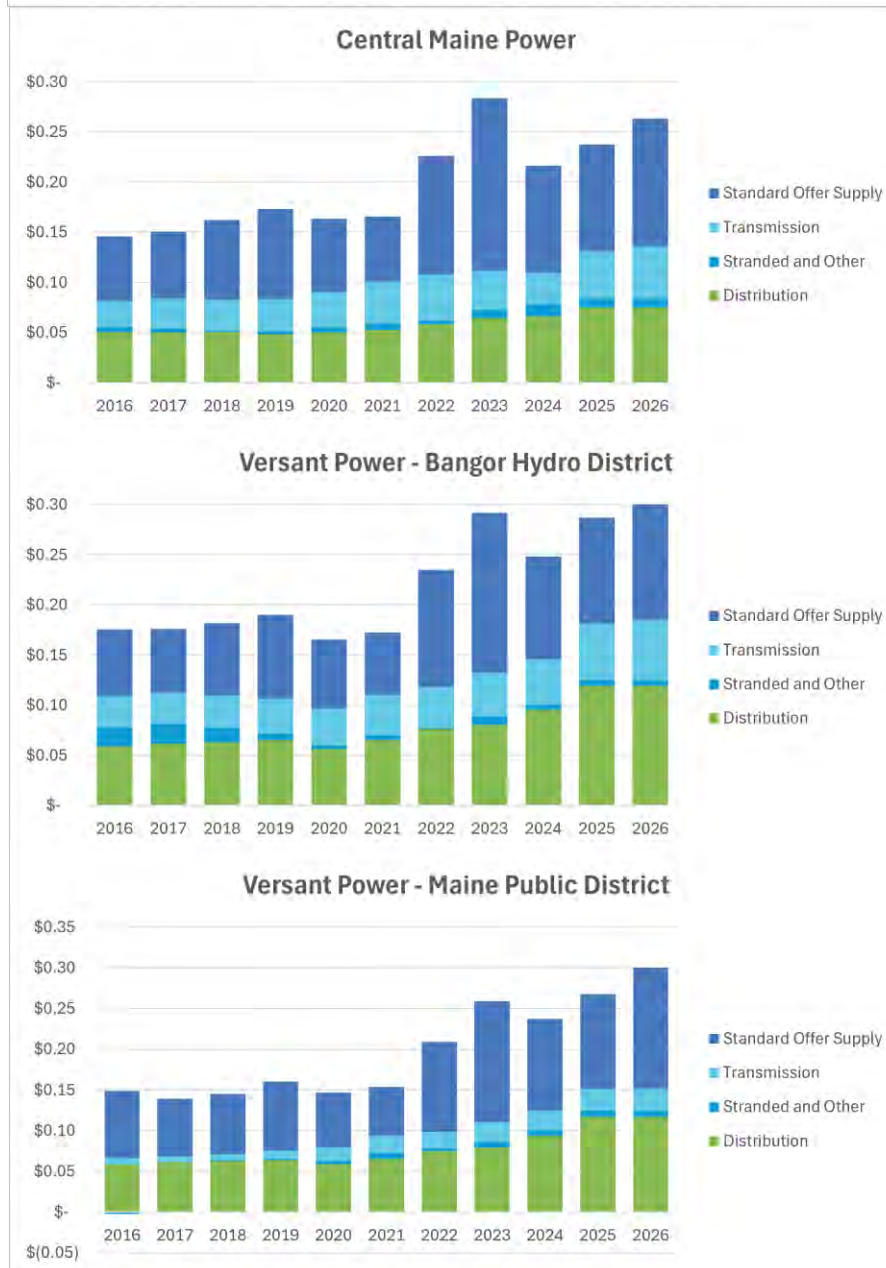
Electricity Price Analysis

Throughout 2025, DOER proactively monitored and reported electricity component price changes. Residential electricity prices by component for customers of Versant Power and Central Maine Power from 2016-2026 are shown in the following charts.

⁵ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Maine Energy Plan*.
<https://www.maine.gov/energy/plan>

Residential electricity prices by component

Volumetric rate components. Maine Public Utilities Commission and electric utilities.



These charts are regularly updated and published on the DOER Electricity Prices webpage along with detailed explanations of each component of a residential electricity bill, how and when rates are set, and answers to common questions about electricity prices in Maine.⁶

⁶ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Electricity Prices*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/electricity-prices>

Competitive Solicitations

DOER is required by law⁷ to conduct competitive energy solicitations that will increase the supply of affordable, reliable and clean energy for Maine. State-led energy solicitations are a regular feature of energy policy in Maine and other states with restructured electricity markets. Competitive solicitations provide a mechanism to advance low-cost resources while supporting reliability, efficiency, and fulfilling statutory obligations to increase clean energy use.

Prior to the establishment of DOER, such solicitations were typically conducted by the Maine Public Utilities Commission (PUC) only when directed by specific legislation. Consistent with practices in other states, DOER's procurement authority will create a transparent, data-driven process with clear timelines based on the Maine Energy Plan, and a consistent review standard. This approach will help lower costs for ratepayers, ensure a reliable and diverse energy supply, attract investment, and advance Maine's economic and energy goals.

Beginning in 2026, DOER will begin conducting energy solicitations. Through this process, DOER will only award projects that will provide net benefits to Maine ratepayers. DOER's energy solicitation priorities will be informed by the Maine Energy Plan and related technical reports as well as other studies conducted and commissioned by the Department in recent years. There will be opportunities for public input on DOER's competitive energy solicitation activities in 2026. DOER's anticipated competitive solicitation schedule for 2026 is summarized below.

	Energy Storage	Demand Management
Q1 2026	Publish draft Request for Proposals for Energy Storage Systems for public comment	Engage interested stakeholders and publish demand management straw proposal for public comment
Q2 2026	File Request for Proposals for Energy Storage Systems for review by Public Utilities Commission	Subsequent steps will be determined based on responses to straw proposal and additional information obtained by DOER, and may include publication of a draft Request for Proposals for Demand Management Solutions for public comment
Q3 2026	Issue Request for Proposals for Energy Storage Systems Deadline for Proposals for Energy Storage Systems	
Q4 2026	Energy Storage Proposal Selections	

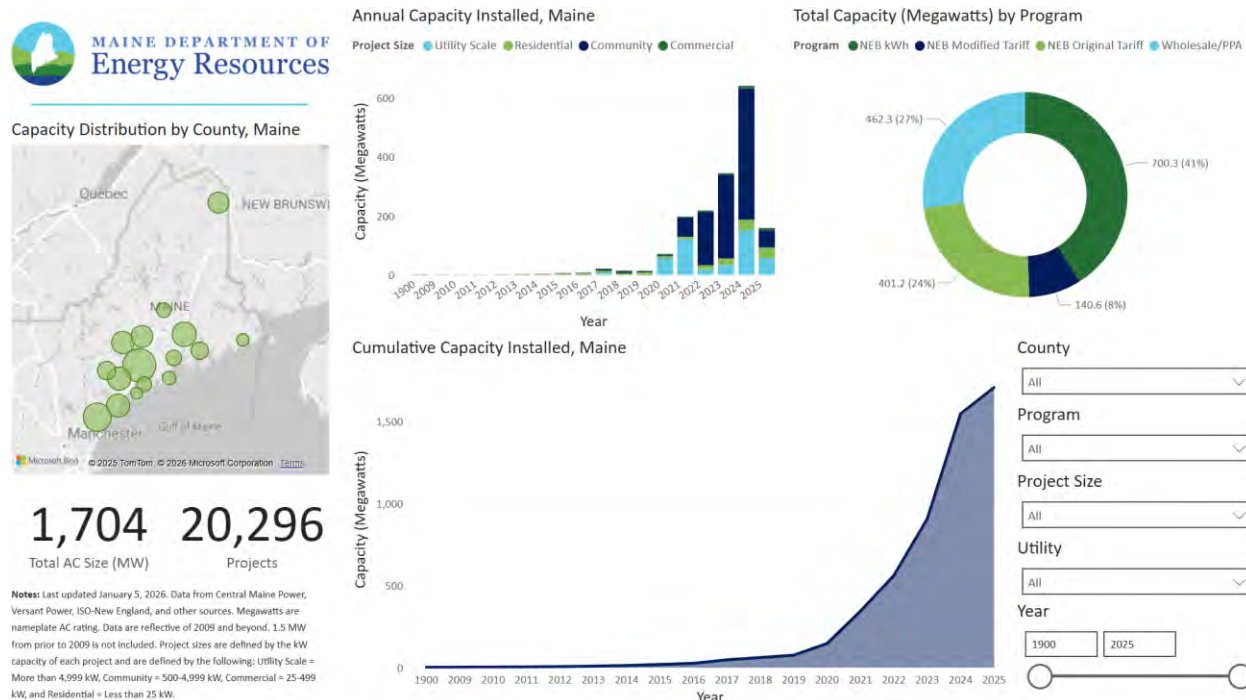
For more information, refer to the anticipated solicitation schedule on the DOER website.⁸

⁷ An Act to Establish the Department of Energy Resources.
https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/display_ps.asp?LD=1270&snum=132

⁸ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Competitive Solicitations*.
<https://www.maine.gov/energy/divisions/planning-policy/solicitations>

Solar and Energy Storage Programs

As of January 5, 2026, there were 1,704 megawatts (MW) of solar capacity installed in Maine, with projects in every county. The Maine Solar Dashboard on DOER’s website is updated periodically, illustrating a breakdown of these projects by type and location.⁹



Solar for All

On April 22, 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) selected Maine’s Solar for All application for a \$62 million grant award to provide financial and technical assistance enabling low-income households across the state to access solar and energy storage while growing the state’s clean energy workforce. Maine’s Solar for All application was projected to help over 20,000 low-income Maine households save between \$380 and \$1,400 annually on their energy bills through incentives for rooftop solar with storage, support for cooperatively owned projects and a new community solar and storage program – all designed to benefit Maine ratepayers. The proposed program also included funding to support workforce training for over 700 Maine residents in electrical work, construction, maintenance and repair, and other essential building trades.

⁹ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Solar*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/initiatives/renewable-energy/solar-distributed-generation>

On August 7, 2025, EPA sought to terminate the Solar for All program, including Maine's award.¹⁰ Maine's Solar for All award funds were fully obligated to the state by December 2024, and DOER worked with EPA to meet program timelines and requirements up until the termination notice. DOER remains committed to this program and will review all options to preserve it, and the termination is the topic of active litigation.

Energy Storage

In 2025, there were approximately 63 MW of grid-connected energy storage resources operating in Maine.¹¹ A 175 MW energy storage project is currently under construction in Gorham and is expected to be operational in early 2026. As of December 2025, over 200 MW of battery storage projects have been proposed in the state and are currently in the ISO-New England Interconnection Queue.

Maine has statutory goals to increase energy storage in the state (P.L. 2023, ch. 374).¹² These include a goal to install at least 300 MW of energy storage by the end of 2025 and at least 400 MW by the end of 2030. These targets established Maine as the ninth U.S. state with codified energy storage targets. DOER is required by statute to update the state's energy storage goals beginning in 2027 if necessary based on the state energy plan.

In December 2024, as required by P.L. 2023 Chapter 374, DOER submitted recommendations to the PUC to procure up to 200 megawatts of energy storage.¹³ In 2025, the PUC requested comments on several items for the purpose of developing an RFP for transmission-level energy storage projects. In June 2025, DOER submitted comments in response to that inquiry. In December 2025, the PUC closed the Inquiry into Energy Storage Reports docket due to the Commission's lack of authority and DOER's new authority to conduct competitive solicitations energy storage. DOER intends to conduct a competitive solicitation for energy storage in 2026, described in more detail above.¹⁴

¹⁰ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025, August 8). *Statement on U.S. EPA Termination of Maine's \$62 Million Solar for All Award*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/initiatives/infrastructure/solar-for-all>

¹¹ ISO New England. (2025). *2025-2034 Forecast Report of Capacity, Energy, Loads, and Transmission*. <https://www.iso-ne.com/system-planning/system-plans-studies/celt/>

¹² An Act to Advance Energy Storage in Maine, P.L. 2021, ch. 298. <https://legislature.maine.gov/bills/getPDF.asp?paper=SP0213&item=3&snum=130>

¹³ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2024, December 23). *Maine Energy Storage Program: Recommendations to the Maine Public Utilities Commission*. https://www.maine.gov/energy/sites/maine.gov.energy/files/inline-files/GEO%20Energy%20Storage%20Program%20Recommendations_Feb%2026.2024.pdf

¹⁴ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025, December 19). *Competitive Solicitations*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/divisions/planning-policy/solicitations>

Transmission & Grid Planning

Transmission and grid planning are important for enhancing reliability and security while bringing new sources generation online to meet growing demand. To meet Maine’s energy needs and goals, the state’s current electric grid infrastructure must be modernized to enable flexible demand management and beneficial electrification.

Maine Transmission Strategy

Pursuant to Resolve 2025, ch.57,¹⁵ DOER is conducting a transmission infrastructure study and convening a legislatively designated stakeholder group to examine matters related to the State’s electric transmission infrastructure needs. The effort will inform coordinated, cost-effective, and stakeholder-driven strategies for designing, planning, and developing transmission infrastructure in Maine.

The stakeholder group includes representatives from a diverse range of backgrounds and interests, including representatives from various state agencies, the energy and utility sectors, public interest and equity groups, and technical and professional experts. In 2025, DOER launched the stakeholder group, holding two out of the three statutorily required meetings to solicit input to inform the study. DOER will hold additional stakeholder group meetings and opportunities for public engagement throughout 2026.

The transmission study and stakeholder group will play an important role in helping the state understand the current landscape of transmission planning and technology and assist DOER with crafting the state’s strategies associated with transmission infrastructure. DOER has engaged a team of experts to provide robust technical expertise and ensure opportunities for robust input from the identified stakeholder group and other interested parties. The study is due to the Joint Standing Committee on Energy, Utility, and Technology on September 1, 2026. More information can be found on DOER’s Transmission Infrastructure Study webpage.¹⁶

ISO-NE Longer-Term Transmission Process

In April 2025, following a request from the New England states, ISO-New England (ISO-NE) issued a first-in-the-nation competitive transmission solicitation to unlock affordable

¹⁵ Resolve, to Direct the Governor’s Energy Office to Conduct a Study Regarding the Future of Electric Transmission Infrastructure in the State. P.L. 2025, ch. 57, 132nd Maine Legislature.

<https://mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/getPDF.asp?paper=SP0084&item=5&snum=132>

¹⁶ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Maine Transmission Infrastructure Study*.

<https://www.maine.gov/energy/studies-reports-working-groups/current-studies-working-groups-transmission>

electricity in New England.¹⁷ The Longer-Term Transmission Process (LTTP) solicitation will address long-standing constraints in the regional transmission system in Maine and enable the integration of new, affordable, clean energy resources in the coming years. The process was developed by and for the New England states after years of collaboration with ISO-NE and regional stakeholders. This partnership enables the states to request that ISO-NE pursue transmission investment under process that is grounded in the evaluation of broad regional benefits and consumer interests. Projects bids were received in September 2025 and are now being reviewed by ISO-NE. Project selection is expected by September 2026.

Northern Maine Renewable Energy and Transmission Procurement

In 2025, the Maine PUC restarted the Northern Maine Renewable Energy Development Program with the release of a Request for Information for the development of transmission infrastructure and qualified renewable energy generation projects to transmit electricity from Northern Maine to the ISO-NE system.¹⁸ On December 19, 2025, the Commission released a Request for Proposals to solicit bids for projects that will deliver on the objectives of the program.¹⁹ Maine is joined by Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont in this multistate effort to identify and develop new clean energy resources in Northern Maine. This effort is designed to complement ISO-NE's LTTP process.

Integrated Grid Planning

In 2022, the Maine legislature enacted An Act Regarding Utility Accountability and Grid Planning for Maine's Clean Energy Future, Public Law 2021, ch. 702 (L.D. 1959).²⁰ Among other items, L.D. 1959 requires Maine's two investor-owned transmission and distribution utilities, Central Maine Power and Versant Power, to file integrated grid plans (IGPs). IGPs are 10-year plans designed to proactively identify and improve system reliability and

¹⁷ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025, April 1). *Press Release: Maine and regional Partners Issue First-in-the-Nation Competitive transmission Solicitation to Unlock Affordable Electricity in New England*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/news/press-release-long-term-transmission-rfp>

¹⁸ Maine Public Utilities Commission. (2025, April 1). *Request for Information for Renewable Energy Generation and Transmission Projects Pursuant to the Northern Maine Renewable Energy Development Program (P.L. 2023 c. 660)*. <https://mpuc-cms.maine.gov/CQM.Public.WebUI/Common/ViewDoc.aspx?DocRefId={F09CF195-0000-C719-8ED4-CF1C1EDCAEE7}&DocExt=pdf&DocName={F09CF195-0000-C719-8ED4-CF1C1EDCAEE7}.pdf>

¹⁹ Maine Public Utilities Commission. (2025, December 19). *Request for Proposals for Renewable Energy Generation and Transmission Projects Pursuant to the Northern Maine Renewable Energy Development Program*. <https://mpuc-cms.maine.gov/CQM.Public.WebUI/Common/CaseMaster.aspx?CaseNumber=2025-00361>

²⁰ An Act Regarding Utility Accountability and grid Planning for Maine's Clean Energy Future. P.L. 2022, ch. 702, 129th Maine Legislature. <https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/getPDF.asp?paper=SP0697&item=19&snum=130>

resiliency and enable the cost-effective achievement of Maine's energy and climate goals. L.D. 1959 required the PUC to initiate a proceeding to determine what is included in the utilities' IGPs. In 2024, the PUC released an Order under Docket No. 2022-00322 which identified assumptions, priorities, goals, and methods for IGPs.²¹

Draft plans are due to the PUC on or before January 12, 2026. Once submitted, the Commission will make them available for public comment for a period of no less than 60 days. On December 15, 2025, Central Maine Power filed its Integrated Grid Plan. The PUC will review the grid plans, stakeholder comments on the plans, and after that review will, if necessary, order the utilities to address any deficiencies in the grid plans.

Throughout 2025, DOER has been working with the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory to engage in the IGP process for both utilities to ensure the developed plans are robust, actionable, and align with Maine's energy goals.

Grid Resilience Grant Program

The federally funded Maine Grid Resilience Grant Program seeks to increase the resilience of the electric grid and Maine communities while growing clean energy workforce opportunities and aligning with ongoing electric grid modernization and state climate goals. Throughout 2025, DOER worked with the grant awardees, subcontractors, and federal agencies to begin administering the funding to five Maine communities selected for funding through a competitive application process in 2024.

Maine communities selected for awards include:

- Calais region: Eastern Maine Electric Cooperative will upgrade its distribution system by replacing approximately 10.6 miles of older distribution lines, adding and replacing transformers, and replacing poles and cross arms. Amount: \$2,000,000.
- Vinalhaven and North Haven: Fox Islands Electric Cooperative will upgrade and relocate an existing submarine electrical cable that serves the island community of North Haven. Amount: \$1,080,626.
- Van Buren: Van Buren Light and Power will replace antiquated poles, distribution lines, and switching equipment while also training apprentice line workers. Amount: \$561,750.

²¹ Maine Public Utilities Commission. (2024, July 12). An Order Outlining Electric Grid Plan Priorities for Maine's Investor-Owned Transmission and Distribution Utilities, Docket No. 2022-00322. <https://mpuc-cms.maine.gov/CQM.Public.WebUI/Common/ViewDoc.aspx?DocRefId={E0F4A790-0000-C41D-A4B4-93D007E98F0D}&DocExt=pdf&DocName=2022-00322%20Order.pdf>

- Madison area: Madison Electric Works will increase community and electric grid resilience by upgrading critical power lines, expanding vegetation maintenance, and deploying advanced monitoring devices to decrease outages, particularly those resulting from flooding. Amount: \$510,633.
- Sebago region: The Central Maine Power Shaw Mill project will install upgraded grid measures and switching devices to enhance reliability in Baldwin, Sebago and Standish – an area that has experienced numerous outages affecting close to 36,000 customers in the past three years. Amount: \$1,628,257.

In 2025, grant recipients executed contracts and four of the communities began work on their project scopes (Calais, Vinalhaven/North Haven, Madison, and Sebago). The Maine Grid Resilience Grant Program has driven significant investment in Maine’s electric grid to bolster reliability and resilience in communities across the state.

Supply and Security

The Energy Supply and Security Division focuses on ensuring that Maine has a robust and secure supply of energy, including electricity and fuels. The division is responsible for managing and updating the State Energy Security Plan, participating in emergency management initiatives, reducing heating oil reliance, monitoring petroleum product supplies, tracking and reporting on fuel prices, and exploring the feasibility of new energy supply opportunities (such as geothermal power, offshore wind, hydroelectric power and storage, and advanced nuclear). DOER coordinates closely with other state agencies, other states, Canada, and regional and national entities on energy supply and security issues.

State Energy Security Plan

States and territories participating in the U.S. State Energy Program are required to develop and maintain plans to enhance energy security, emergency response, and resilience. DOER is responsible for developing Maine’s Energy Security Plan (SESP). The SESP documents the major risks and vulnerabilities to energy supply and delivery in Maine, provides a communications blueprint in the event of energy emergencies, and describes potential and ongoing mitigation strategies to enhance resilience in the energy sector. The plan is both an informational resource and is used for situational awareness. The U.S. Department of Energy approved Maine’s comprehensive energy security plan in December 2024. In 2026, DOER will update and enhance the plan as risks and vulnerabilities change. The updated SESP will align with other emergency response, mitigation, and resilience plans and activities.

The **Northeast Regional Operational Coordination Collaborative (NEROCC)** is a multi-state initiative supported by the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) and the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (U.S. DOE CESER) aimed at enhancing regional coordination and preparedness while focusing on energy system disruptions and their cascading impacts on liquid fuels. Participants include representatives from state energy offices, emergency management agencies, and public utility commissions from the Northeast states, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont²². New York and Maine are co-leading this effort for 2025-26.

Emergency Management

DOER is responsible for serving in the role of Emergency Support Function #12 (ESF 12) for delivered fuels in the state of Maine (the Public Utilities Commission is the ESF 12 designee for regulated fuels [natural gas, electricity]). In this role, the DOER is the primary contact with the U.S. Department of Energy during liquid fuel energy emergencies for the purpose of managing the resources required to support energy infrastructure systems, and public and private services and resources during an energy emergency. DOER participates in emergency training exercises and collaborates with the Maine Emergency Management Agency and the Maine Department of Public Safety regarding the safe delivery of fuel supplies throughout Maine during emergencies. DOER regularly attends pre-winter and winter briefings with other state agencies, industry, and regional, national, and international entities to share information on current conditions and pending concerns for electricity and fuel supply to Maine homes and businesses.

Reducing Reliance on Oil and Providing Resources for Maine Homes and Businesses

DOER collaborates with Efficiency Maine Trust and stakeholders to reduce Maine's reliance on oil pursuant to MRSA 35-A, S 10309. Maine set statutory goals in 2011 to cut oil consumption by 30 percent from 2007 levels by 2030 and at least 50 percent by 2050. The state has already surpassed the 2030 target and is on track to meet the 2050 goal.

Most of the petroleum products used in Maine are imported by ship, truck or rail from Canada. While energy and energy products from Canada are currently exempt from tariffs

²² National Association of State Energy Officials. *Regional Petroleum Response Collaboratives*. <https://www.naseo.org/issues/energy-security/wpsrc>

per the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), impacts from any future tariffs on energy imports to Maine could be substantial given Maine's heavy reliance on imported fuels.²³

DOER surveys petroleum inventories and prices throughout the year, with increased reporting during the heating season (September – April). DOER's delivered fuel price survey documents heating prices regionally across the state for heating oil, kerosene, and propane. Heating prices are provided on the DOER Heating Fuel Prices webpage.²⁴ DOER is updating how it collects data from Maine fuel terminals to maintain a petroleum product inventory that can better inform planning for outages and emergencies.

To help Maine people save money, improve their energy efficiency, and if needed, apply for heating assistance, DOER publishes a comprehensive annual winter heating guide. The 2025 Winter Heating Guide includes helpful links, tips, resources, and programs, and covers all types of winter heating.²⁵

Renewable Portfolio Standard and Clean Energy Standard

DOER collaborates with the PUC, DEP, and others to implement the Maine Renewable Portfolio Standard and Clean Energy Standard pursuant to 35-A M.R.S. §3210. Maine's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), in place since 1999, establishes the minimum portion of electricity sold in Maine that must come from renewable sources such as wind, solar, hydro, and biomass, among others. In 2019, Governor Mills signed legislation that increased Maine's RPS to 80 percent by 2030.²⁶ In 2025, Governor Mills signed legislation increasing the RPS to 90 percent and establishing a new Clean Energy Standard (CES) to achieve 100 percent clean energy by 2040.²⁷

The 2024 Assessment of Maine's Renewable Portfolio Standard found Maine's RPS has saved ratepayers more than \$21 million annually in electricity costs since 2011; driven more than \$100 million in direct investment and approximately \$900 million in operations

²³ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025, June). *Understanding the Impact of Energy Tariffs in Maine*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/sites/maine.gov.energy/files/2025-06/Maine%20GEO%20Tariff%20Final.pdf>

²⁴ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Heating Fuel Prices*.

<https://www.maine.gov/energy/heating-fuel-prices>

²⁵ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Winter Heating Guide*.

<https://www.maine.gov/energy/winter-heating-resources>

²⁶ An Act to Reform Maine's Renewable Portfolio Standard, P.L. 2019, ch. 477 (L.D. 1494), 129th Maine Legislature. https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/bills_129th/chapters/PUBLIC477.asp

²⁷ An Act to Advance a Clean Energy Economy by Updating Renewable and Clean Resource Procurement Laws, P.L. 2025, ch. 386 (L.D. 1868), 132nd Maine Legislature.

https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/display_ps.asp?LD=1868&snum=132

and maintenance spending; and supported over 1,000 jobs.²⁸ A new assessment of Maine’s portfolio standards will be conducted in 2026 as required by statute.

Maine Offshore Wind Initiative

As demonstrated by the Maine Offshore Wind Roadmap and the Maine Energy Plan, offshore wind remains a key generation source to meet Maine’s long-term clean energy and economic goals. In 2023, the state set a goal to procure 3,000 megawatts (MW) of offshore wind energy by 2040 as an important source of renewable energy and driver of economic development.²⁹ Through the Maine Offshore Wind Initiative (Initiative), DOER is working to develop a sustainable and responsible offshore wind industry through strategic planning, research, and coordination with state agencies and other partners from Maine, the nation, and the world. In 2025, DOER advanced the Initiative with partners through regional coordination and research and monitoring. More information about the Initiative is available on the Maine Offshore Wind Initiative website.³⁰

Maine Offshore Wind Research Consortium

In 2021, the Maine Offshore Wind Research Consortium (Research Consortium) was established to coordinate, support, and facilitate research to inform responsible floating offshore wind in the Gulf of Maine. The Research Consortium is led by an Advisory Board that includes experts from commercial and recreational fishing, research and academia, coastal communities, Maine-based environmental groups, the offshore wind industry, Tribes, and state agencies. Each year, the Advisory Board identifies high-priority data gaps and research projects to fund. All Research Consortium-funded projects, including associated data and reports, are listed on the DOER website.³¹ To date, nearly 50 researchers have been engaged in Research Consortium projects and over \$300,000 is being leveraged in non-state match to advance the objectives of the Consortium.

DOER issued a competitive solicitation on behalf of the Research Consortium in 2024 to advance a second round of research priorities identified by the group. Three projects were selected for funding through this solicitation, including:

1. A baseline assessment of potential social, economic, and cultural impacts of floating offshore wind development on Maine’s fishing communities;

²⁸ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2024, March 31). *An Assessment of Maine’s Renewable Portfolio Standards*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/sites/maine.gov.energy/files/inline-files/Maine-RPS-Impacts-and-Procurement-Policy-Options-Report-Master-FINAL.pdf>

²⁹ An Act Regarding the Procurement of Energy from Offshore Wind Resources. P.L. 2023, ch. 481 (L.D. 1895), 131st Maine Legislature. <https://legislature.maine.gov/bills/getPDF.asp?paper=SP0766&item=1&snum=131>

³⁰ Maine Offshore Wind Initiative. (2025). *Homepage*. <https://www.maineoffshorewind.org/>

³¹ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Maine Offshore Wind Research Consortium*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/initiatives/offshorewind/researchconsortium>

2. Identification of the risk of secondary entanglement to marine wildlife in the Gulf of Maine and a review of potential retrieval technologies; and
3. Baseline offshore bat monitoring to improve understanding of bat species composition, abundance and distribution, and temporal patterns in the offshore areas of the Gulf of Maine.

In 2025 through the Research Consortium, the State organized a study tour for Maine fishermen to travel to Scotland and learn about floating offshore wind technology in partnership with consultants from Carbon Trust and SAMBAS Consulting. The tour was funded through a Broad Reach Foundation grant, and attendees included representatives from DOER, and the Maine Department of Marine Resources, as well as self-funded Massachusetts-based fishermen. The objective of the trip was to establish a common understanding of floating offshore wind technology, learn about offshore wind development in Scotland, and exchange best practices with a focus on engagement with fisheries.

The 2025 Annual Report of the Maine Offshore Wind Research Consortium provides additional details regarding the Research Consortium's work and is available the DOER website.³²

Gulf of Maine Floating Offshore Wind Research Array

In 2021, Maine applied to the U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) to lease a 15.2-square-mile area nearly 30 miles offshore in the Gulf of Maine for the nation's first floating offshore wind research site in federal waters. In August 2024, Governor Mills announced that BOEM issued the research lease to the State of Maine.³³ The research array will deploy 12 or fewer wind turbines utilizing the University of Maine's innovative floating hull design and produce up to 144 MW of clean energy. The project is intended to employ Maine's local construction supply chain and workforce and foster leading public benefit research on floating offshore wind interactions with Maine's marine environment, fishing industry, and shipping and navigation routes. In late 2024, the Maine PUC began power purchase negotiations associated with the project. In March 2025, Pine Tree Offshore Wind requested to pause negotiations in light of shifts in the energy landscape

³² Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Completed Reports*.

<https://www.maine.gov/energy/studies-reports-working-groups/completed-reports>

³³ U.S. Department of the Interior. (2024, August 19). *Interior Department Issues Offshore Wind Research Lease to State of Maine*. <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-department-issues-offshore-wind-research-lease-state-maine>

that caused uncertainty in the offshore wind industry. Subsequently, the PUC issued a filing approving that request.³⁴

Offshore Wind Solicitation

In 2024, DOER the process to procure at least 3,000 MW of offshore wind installed in the Gulf of Maine by 2040. DOER coordinated with the PUC and other state agencies on the early stages of an offshore wind solicitation that called for proposals from offshore wind developers to deliver offshore wind energy for Maine. DOER was to file Maine's first commercial offshore wind solicitation with the PUC by July 1, 2025, unless another date was agreed upon by DOER and the PUC. In June 2025, the PUC agreed with DOER's request to delay the filing of the solicitation due to shifts in the energy landscape that caused uncertainty in the offshore wind industry.³⁵

Municipal Support and Resources

DOER works with municipal and Tribal Governments across the state, recognizing the importance of local action in meeting Maine's energy goals. The DOER accomplishes this through a variety of efforts across the Department including supporting and participating in existing programs and forums, such as the Community Resilience Partnership; developing community-focused resources to provide support on energy-related topics; and by providing collaborative program development and funding opportunities. A number of engagements that occurred in 2025 are discussed throughout this report as well as highlighted below.

Community Resilience Partnership

The Community Resilience Partnership (Partnership), administered by the Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future, provides grants and technical assistance to Maine communities to help them identify and address local priorities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, transition to clean energy, and become more resilient to climate effects such as extreme storms, flooding, rising sea levels, and threats to public health. DOER supports the Partnership by assisting with grant review and providing technical expertise on clean energy projects. In 2025, DOER assisted with the review of over 200 grant applications and engaged with numerous communities enrolled in the Partnership. In 2025, the Partnership awarded \$8 million in grants to 166 communities across Maine.

³⁴ Maine Public Utilities Commission. (2025, March 28). *An Order Suspending Negotiations*. <https://mpuc-cms.maine.gov/CQM.Public.WebUI/Common/CaseMaster.aspx?CaseNumber=2022-00100>

³⁵ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Maine Offshore Wind Commercial Solicitation*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/initiatives/offshorewind/solicitation>

National Renewable Energy Laboratories Technical Advisory Group

The National Renewable Energy Laboratories (NREL) and U.S. Department of Energy established the Onsite Energy Systems at Critical Facilities Technology Action Group (TAG) as a voluntary pilot opportunity for states to coordinate to develop plans for powering critical facilities during grid outages. Through participation in the TAG process, DOER has engaged in initiatives to support resilient state and municipal infrastructure. In collaboration with GOPIF in 2025, DOER supported three communities in receiving tailored technical assistance from NREL to support resilience planning through ReOpt³⁶ analyses at critical municipal facilities. The three communities, Dover-Foxcroft, Waterford, and the Mi'kmaq Nation, collaborated with DOER, GOPIF, and NREL to assess existing energy infrastructure and identify opportunities to strengthen resilience through solar and battery storage systems.

Direct Pay

Direct pay, also referred to as “elective pay”, is a mechanism created through federal law that allows entities with no federal tax liability (e.g. municipalities, schools, nonprofits, and tribal nations, among others) to receive federal tax credits for eligible clean energy investments. In spring 2025, DOER and GOPIF provided targeted educational materials to ensure eligible entities were aware that they were eligible for these tax credits. The most common direct pay-eligible investments include solar or geothermal energy generation, electric vehicles (EVs) and EV chargers, and energy storage installations. DOER and GOPIF retained a consultant to develop resources, host webinars, and host office hours for eligible entities. More than 50 distinct tax-exempt entities in Maine received support through this effort. A full description and a two-page fact sheet are available on the DOER website.³⁷

Energy Efficiency

The Energy Efficiency Division advances policies and programs that reduce energy use, lower costs for Maine people, and support more efficient buildings and transportation. The Division leads energy efficiency and beneficial electrification initiatives; clean transportation and charging infrastructure deployment; and implementation of the State’s Lead by Example initiative. It coordinates closely with key partners, including Efficiency

³⁶ National Renewable Energy Laboratory. (n.d.). *REopt: Renewable Energy Integration & Optimization*. <https://reopt.nrel.gov/tool>

³⁷ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Direct Pay*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/initiatives/federal-funding/direct-pay>

Maine, MaineHousing, and the Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC) Technical Building Codes and Standards Board, to support building energy codes, improve building performance, and expand access to efficient and clean energy solutions. Through these efforts, the Division helps ensure that energy efficiency remains a foundational component of Maine's energy and climate strategies.

Maine Home Energy Rebates

The U.S. DOE allocated nearly \$72 million to support home energy rebates for income-eligible households in Maine, funded by the Inflation Reduction Act. The Home Energy Rebates program is made up of two distinct programs: Home Efficiency Rebates (HER) and Home Electrification and Appliance Rebates (HEAR).

Maine's HEAR program (\$35.7M), with funding awarded to DOER and administered by Efficiency Maine, offers rebates for efficient heat pump systems in two categories of buildings occupied by income-eligible households. As of December 31, 2025, Maine has provided these rebates to 29 single-family manufactured (mobile) homes and committed to providing rebates to 690 additional units in new construction affordable multifamily housing buildings. More information on the HEAR program can be found on Efficiency Maine's website.³⁸

Maine's HER program (\$35.9M) will focus on qualifying energy efficiency upgrades that achieve at least 35% energy savings, a minimum savings thresholds set by the federal government. This program aims to serve low- and any-income multifamily retrofit projects.

Heat Pumps and Heat Pump Water Heaters

In the fall of 2023, Efficiency Maine launched a new whole-home heat pump rebate to incentivize Mainers to utilize heat pumps as their primary source of heating and cooling. Since then, Maine has continued to see robust heat pump adoption numbers with an increasing amount of whole-home heat pump projects. In 2025, Maine continued to make nation leading progress on heat pump adoption with nearly 37,000 heat pumps installed serving nearly 12,400 as whole-home systems and nearly 270 as partial home systems. Since 2019, Maine has installed over 181,000 heat pumps serving over 23,000 as whole-home systems and over 53,700 as partial home systems.

³⁸ Efficiency Maine Trust. (2025). *Inflation Reduction Act Home Energy Rebates Program*. <https://www.energymaine.com/IRA-Home-Energy-Rebates/>

Year³⁹	Heat Pumps⁴⁰	Whole Home	Partial Home
2019	11,420		
2020	12,765	794	5,847
2021	28,247	1,786	13,426
2022	30,258	1,747	13,186
2023	33,170	1,950	14,675
2024	28,167	4,581	6,348
2025	36,996	12,385	266
Total	181,024	23,243	53,748

Additionally, Maine has a nation leading heat pump water heater program with over 71,000 units installed since 2018.

Year	Heat Pumps Water Heaters
2018	6,125
2019	5,988
2020	8,542
2021	10,427
2022	9,368
2023	9,505
2024	10,581
2025	10,474
Total	71,009

Weatherization

Weatherization, including measures such as insulation and air sealing, improves energy efficiency by reducing air leakage and helping to maintain a building’s internal temperature. Weatherization measures not only reduce drafts and improve the comfort of a building, but also reduces the total energy needed to heat and cool it. Maine has approximately 570,000 homes, with over half of owned and two-thirds of rented dwellings built in 1960 or earlier suffering from energy inefficiency (U.S. Census Bureau). Since 2019, Maine has weatherized over 21,000 dwellings.

³⁹ Years are reflective of Efficiency Maine fiscal years (e.g., 2025 runs from 7/1/2024-6/30/2025) and MaineHousing calendar years. 2025 numbers for MaineHousing are reflective of 1/1/2025-8/29/2025. This applies additionally to weatherization numbers.

⁴⁰ Efficiency Maine bases its count of units on a “heat pump equivalent” to accommodate the diversity of systems installed across the residential and commercial sectors. One “heat pump equivalent” represents the potential to offset 25.1 MMBtu of delivered heat per year.

Year	Dwellings Weatherized
2019	2,691
2020	1,561
2021	1,740
2022	2,131
2023	3,340
2024	3,269
2025	3,212
Total	21,349

Building Codes

Building codes provide standards for building construction and maintenance throughout the state that promote safety, public health, energy efficiency, and more. Energy codes establish standards for energy efficiency, embodied carbon, beneficial electrification, weatherization, and more. The Maine Uniform Building and Energy Code (MUBEC) is the statewide building and energy code that is comprised of codes from the International Code Council (ICC), the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

DOER provides technical support to the Technical Building Codes and Standards Board, which reviews and adopts updated versions of the MUBEC. This support includes bringing in outside experts to provide analysis of costs and benefits of code updates, particularly the energy code, to ensure that Maine is adopting new codes that are cost-effective and save Maine households money in the long term. In April 2025, updated building codes took effect in Maine, leading to energy savings while improving health and safety in new residential and commercial construction. Additionally, Maine is required to have a voluntary stretch code that achieves additional energy savings for the building. More information about the new building codes can be found on the DOER website.⁴¹

In 2025 in partnership with the Maine State Fire Marshal's Office, DOER shared information about the updated codes to ensure that homeowners, code enforcement officers, builders, architects, design professionals, and others were aware of the changes. Through the Clean Energy Partnership, DOER funded passivhausMAINE's efforts to deliver energy code training sessions for Maine people. These trainings teach new and experienced builders and code enforcement officers how to meet the new MUBEC building and health codes as well as understand and implement the most effective and modern practices for

⁴¹ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Building & Energy Codes*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/initiatives/energy-efficiency/building-codes>

building long-lasting, low-carbon structures. Ten in-person trainings were held across the state and one virtual training session, for a total of 99 participants. Additional programming is planned for 2026.

MUBEC was previously managed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal under the Department of Public Safety (DPS). In 2025, the Maine Office of Community Affairs (MOCA) began operation as a new, standalone office that partners with Maine communities to strengthen planning and implementation at the local level. MOCA reorganized seven existing state programs, including building codes. During this transitional period, DPS provided technical and administrative support to MOCA. MOCA provides training and certification of code enforcement officers in Maine and also manages the Technical Building Codes and Standards Board.

New England Heat Pump Accelerator

The New England Heat Pump Accelerator (the Accelerator) is a multi-state heat pump initiative that includes energy offices in Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. The Accelerator was awarded a \$450M grant to support heat pump adoption from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Climate Pollution Reduction Grant Program.⁴² These funds will leverage the regional market to increase the adoption of heat pumps and heat pump water heaters in single-family and multifamily homes.

The Accelerator program is comprised of three primary hubs:

- The **Market Hub** will provide midstream incentives at the distributor level (e.g., instant discounts) for heat pump technologies, including heat pump water heaters. Additionally, this hub will provide training and resources related to the installation and maintenance of heat pump technologies.
- The **Innovation Hub** will launch innovative projects to overcome barriers to the adoption of heat pumps among low- and moderate-income households. The Innovation Hub will deploy larger, state-level grants and smaller, community-based grants.
- The **Resource Hub** will provide aggregated training resources on heat pump installation, sizing, operation, and lessons learned across the region to contractors, distributors, and other stakeholders.

⁴² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2025). *Climate Pollution Reduction Grants: State of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island*. <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/states-connecticut-maine-massachusetts-new-hampshire-and-rhode-island>

DOER, Efficiency Maine, and GOPIF have coordinated closely on this project to ensure alignment with Maine’s energy and climate goals and priorities.

Beneficial Electrification

In 2023, Governor Mills signed L.D. 1724, An Act to Enact the Beneficial Electrification Policy Act (BEPA), which refines Maine’s definition of beneficial electrification to include switching end-uses and processes from fossil fuels to electric systems when doing so reduces emissions and benefits utility ratepayers.⁴³ The law requires the DOER, Efficiency Maine Trust, and the Public Utilities Commission to include within their annual reporting a summary of activities related to beneficial electrification. DOER collaborates with Efficiency Maine to implement beneficial electrification programs and in FY2025, Efficiency Maine invested nearly \$63M in measures through Electric Efficiency Procurement, RGGI, FCM, and ARPA. This investment is estimated to have a gross lifetime rate suppression of nearly \$147M and a net lifetime rate suppression of over \$118M. Efficiency Maine estimates that for every \$1 of ratepayer investment, there will be a \$5.14 impact of rate suppression. Additional information on FY2025 impacts can be found in Efficiency Maine’s FY2025 Annual Report: Appendix H.⁴⁴

Clean Transportation

Recharge Maine

Recharge Maine is the state’s initiative to create a comprehensive electric vehicle (EV) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) charging network. The initiative is a partnership between DOER, GOPIF, Maine Departments of Transportation (Maine DOT) and Environmental Protection (Maine DEP), and Efficiency Maine. Recharge Maine’s online dashboard provides quarterly updates on the deployment of EV charging stations and the adoption of EVs, allowing stakeholders to track key trends and progress throughout the state.⁴⁵

In September 2025, MaineDOT submitted its Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Plan to secure its final year of National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) formula funding in FY26

⁴³ An Act to Enact the Beneficial Electrification Policy Act. P.L. 2023, ch. 328, 131st Maine Legislature (2023). <https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/getPDF.asp?paper=SP0688&item=3&snum=131#:~:text=The%20commission%20shall%20advance%20through,climate%20benefits%20for%20all%20ratepayers>

⁴⁴ Efficiency Maine Trust. (2025). *FY2025 Annual Report*. <https://www.efficiencymaine.com/docs/FY2025-Annual-Report.pdf>

⁴⁵ Recharge Maine. (2025). *Expanding EV Charging in Maine*. <https://www.maine.gov/rechargemaine/>

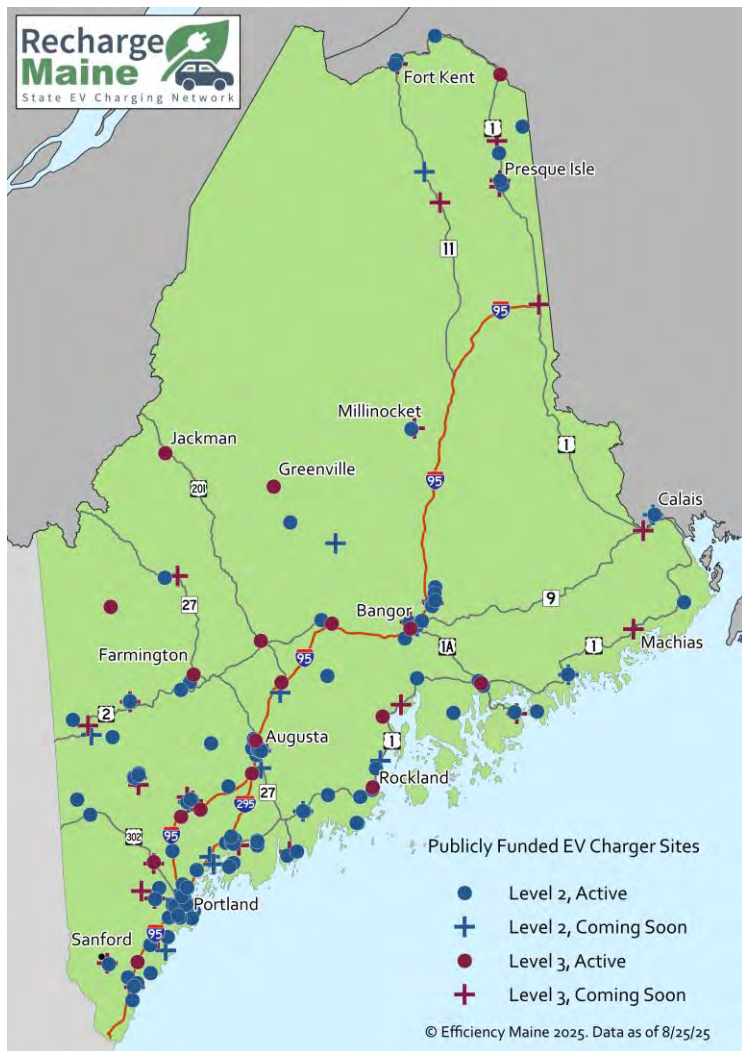
which outlines Recharge Maine’s strategy for deploying charging infrastructure.⁴⁶ This brings the state’s total allocation to approximately \$18 million over the five-year program. Beyond NEVI, Recharge Maine also issued RFPs and selected bids in 2025 for projects funded through the Charging and Fueling Infrastructure grant program, Maine Jobs and Recovery Plan funds, and New England Clean Energy Connect (NECEC) funds. In 2025, 16 direct current fast charging (DCFC) ports have been awarded through the MJRP program. To date in 2025, 80 Level 2 charging ports have come online statewide, along with 12 additional DCFC ports located in Gorham, Greenville, Rangeley, Orono, and Rumford.

Recharge Maine Dashboard: EVs on the road

Year	EVs	PHEVs
2021	3,309	4,344
2022	4,325	5,083
2023	6,489	6,813
2024	9,264	9,062
2025 Q1-Q3	11,293	10,060
Total	21,353	

The map illustrates future charger deployment by Recharge Maine, using a combination of funding sources:

⁴⁶ Maine Department of Transportation. (2025, September). Maine’s Updated Plan for Electric Vehicle (EV) Infrastructure Deployment (Maine’s NEVI Plan). https://www.energymaine.com/docs/Maine_2025-NEVI_Plan.pdf



Lead by Example

In 2019, Governor Mills signed Executive Order 13 FY 19/20 “An Order for State Agencies to Lead by Example and Reduce Costs through Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and Sustainability Measures,” which directs Maine agencies to lead by example by investing in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and emissions reductions; promoting health and sustainability in the workplace; and building resilient infrastructure. It also established a Lead By Example Leadership Committee, led by DOER and the Governor’s Office of Policy Innovation and the Future (GOPIF).

In 2025, GOPIF and DOER released the third LBE report for Maine’s state government which outlines actions by state government agencies in support of Maine’s four-year climate action plan, *Maine Won’t Wait*. The report includes strategies to curb state agencies’ emissions, transition state electricity use to 100% clean power, and ensure all new vehicles purchased for the state are electric by 2030.

The report outlines that in 2024, the State reached a major milestone by achieving 100% clean electricity use across state facilities for the first time, while agencies also advanced a wide range of energy efficiency upgrades such as heat pumps, improved lighting, and building envelope improvements. The latest LBE report and more information about the initiative can be found on the GOPIF website.⁴⁷

Economy and Innovation

The Economy and Innovation Division supports energy-based economic development by preparing and expanding Maine's clean energy workforce and driving innovation across clean energy and clean tech products and services. The division provides grants, technical assistance, and business resources through its Clean Energy Partnership and Community Energy Redevelopment programs, administers the Maine Clean Energy Jobs Network, and supports research and analysis of energy jobs, finance, tax policy, and industrial policy. Its programs are guided by Advisory Groups comprised of state agencies, industry, labor, and education.

Energy Jobs and Training

Tracking Clean Energy Jobs in Maine

In March 2025, DOER published the 2024 Maine Clean Energy Industry Report, an independent report commissioned by the Department and authored by BW Research Partnership. The report found that clean energy jobs in Maine reached nearly 15,600 in 2023, growing at a rate nearly twice that of the state's overall workforce since 2019. Further, the clean energy sector contributed nearly \$3 billion to Maine's economy, and outpaced growth in other New England states. Clean energy jobs are on the rise in nearly all Maine counties, with rural counties experiencing the most growth.⁴⁸

Maine Clean Energy Jobs Network

In 2024, with funding from MJRP, DOER launched the Maine Clean Energy Jobs Network, an online job board that connects prospective workers to Maine-based clean energy employers and training opportunities. The Network serves as a workforce development hub for the various sectors within Maine's clean energy economy, including clean energy generation, clean fuels, renewable fuels, energy efficiency, and clean grid and storage. In 2025, over 33,000 unique visitors utilized the Network and 159 job seeker accounts were

⁴⁷ Maine Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future. (2025). *Lead By Example*.

<https://www.maine.gov/future/climate/lead-by-example>

⁴⁸ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025, March). *2024 Maine Clean Energy Industry Report*.

[https://www.maine.gov/energy/sites/maine.gov.energy/files/2025-03/2024 Maine CEIR Final Version.pdf](https://www.maine.gov/energy/sites/maine.gov.energy/files/2025-03/2024%20Maine%20CEIR%20Final%20Version.pdf)

created. A total of 134 job seekers that used the site opted to receive personalized career support from a Clean Energy Career Navigator, a new feature of the Network made possible through a partnership with the Maine Department of Labor's Career Centers.

Clean Energy Partnership

The Clean Energy Partnership (CEP) aims to advance partnerships and initiatives to grow the workforce and increase innovation in Maine's clean energy sector. In 2025, the CEP reached over 3,000 participants, 160 businesses and community organizations, and deployed millions in funding to support workforce development and innovation initiatives. All grant awards and projects can be found on the DOER website.⁴⁹

Workforce Development and Innovation

In 2022, DOER awarded \$2.9 million in grant funds through the CEP to nine entities, supporting clean energy workforce development and educational programming across Maine. Through June 30, 2025, a total of 4,975 individuals received clean energy career development, education, or job training assistance through these awarded projects. Additionally, these projects have provided support to 69 businesses across Maine. Highlights from 2025 from these projects include:

- **Associated General Contractors of Maine** led five Maine Construction Academy cohorts serving a total of 60 students in partnership with community colleges and high schools across the state. This pre-apprenticeship training program provides students and recent graduates with a combination of industry recognized credentials and on-the-job experience as well as guaranteed interviews for employment opportunities.
- **Ironworkers Local 7** sent 20 members to Global Wind Organization (GWO) Basic Safety Training. The training includes First Aid, Working at Heights, Fire Awareness, and Manual Handling modules. Additionally, the GWO Basic Safety Training includes a Sea Survival module, enabling participants to work on offshore wind projects and other offshore work.
- **Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships** offered the ReMaine internship program, which provides paid internship positions with clean energy and energy efficiency employers in Maine. In 2025, the program placed 19 interns at 10 different businesses. Seven interns were offered permanent roles at their employer, with a few interns still completing their programming as of this report.

⁴⁹ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Clean Energy Partnership Projects*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/initiatives/cep/projects>

- **passivhausMAINE** served a total of 450 participants since the start of their project, which wrapped up in 2025. Participants completed the Meeting Code with Passive House Principles training, which equipped new and existing construction workers with knowledge of advanced building techniques.
- **ReVision Energy** launched two Photovoltaic (PV) Associate Pre-Apprenticeship programs. The first cohort was in partnership with Land Peace Foundation, which focused on access to job readiness and renewable energy training in rural and tribal communities. The second cohort was designed for Women in Trades in support of Governor Mills' Executive Order to advance construction opportunities for women across Maine.⁵⁰ Both cohorts engaged in hands-on learning, OSHA-10 and introduction to solar training, job shadows, and mock interviews.
- **The University of Maine** launched a Certificate Program on Offshore Wind and approved micro-credential programs related to Protected Species Observing, Remotely Operated Vehicles, and Small Boat Operations. Students will continue to enroll in courses and programs developed through this grant.

In July 2024, DOER awarded \$2 million in grant funding through the CEP to expand or establish six clean energy workforce training programs in Biddeford, Portland, Freeport, Augusta, Orono, and Oxford Hills. Federal funding to support these awards was made available through congressionally directed spending secured by U.S. Senator Angus King and Representative Chellie Pingree via the U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration. Additionally, a Clean Energy Career Navigator position was established in the MDOL's Career Centers to work directly with job seekers interested in training and employment in the sector.

The 2024 grant awardees have served a total of 852 participants through June 2025. Highlights from the first year of these projects include:

- **Biddeford Adult Education** offered a 50-hour program introducing students to clean energy careers, such as heat pump and solar installation, while providing foundational safety training and career support to prepare them for advanced training, jobs, or apprenticeships. The program has engaged 23 students so far, with plans for additional cohorts.
- **Maine Department of Labor** created a Clean Energy Career Navigator position within the Maine CareerCenters to engage with employers and job seekers during career fairs, events, and through the Maine Clean Energy Jobs Network. The

⁵⁰ Office of Governor Janet T. Mills. (2024, May 6). *Executive Order 7: An Order Regarding Women in Construction*. https://www.maine.gov/governor/mills/official_documents/executive-orders/2024-05-executive-order-7-order-regarding-women-construction

Navigator helps employers find candidates for key positions while also providing job seekers with clean energy career education and job placement support.

- **Maine Math & Science Alliance** accepted six schools to participate in the High School Rural Energy Futures program. The pilot program will launch in the 2025-2026 academic year, connecting rural high school students with clean energy and energy efficiency careers through place-based learning and connection to local workforce mentors.
- **Oxford Hills and Nezinscot Adult Education** launched the Heat Pump & Solar Technology training program to prepare participants for careers in residential installation, maintenance, and repair of heat pumps and solar panels. The first cohort will finish in 2026, with plans to offer more training sessions in the future.
- **passivhausMAINE** delivered 11 presentations on high-performance building and career pathways to K-12 students, reaching 247 learners. They also conducted several energy code trainings and municipal code trainings, reaching 34 participants. passivhausMAINE will continue to conduct outreach to schools, lead energy code and municipal code trainings, debut a mobile hands-on learning center, and launch a High-Performance Builder Training in the next several months.
- **Portland Adult Education** expanded its renewable energy pre-apprenticeship program by adding heat pump and thermal-focused pre-apprenticeship and bridge programs to prepare individuals for careers in clean energy. The program reached 34 participants in 2025, with 10 students completing the Solar Panel Installation pre-apprenticeship with OSHA-10 certification. There are plans to offer additional programming in 2026.
- **University of Maine** launched a Building Science fellowship program which supported two internships and two on-campus projects in 2025. UMaine is also designing courses for Building Science undergraduate and graduate certificate programs, including a new Modern HVAC Systems Design course. Additional courses, including online versions, will be developed over the coming months along with a hands-on laboratory space for building science coursework and student projects.

Training for Residential Energy Contractors (TREC) Program

In December 2024, DOER was awarded \$1.2 million from the U.S. Department of Energy to administer a workforce development program called Training for Residential Energy Contractors (TREC) to grow Maine's energy efficiency workforce. In September 2025, DOER released a Request for Applications (RFA) for programs that advance workforce development and training in the residential energy efficiency sector. Contracts for selected vendors are expected to be executed in early 2026.

Under the TREC program, DOER has convened an Energy Efficiency Workforce Advisory Committee, which is comprised of 20 members including industry, labor, and support organizations, training and educational institutions, and state government. A kick-off meeting was held in May 2025 followed by a survey and individual meetings with Committee members to solicit additional feedback to better inform a statewide approach to energy efficiency workforce development. The Advisory Committee will continue to meet quarterly in 2026. More information about the TREC program can be found on the DOER website.⁵¹

Innovation Awardees

Since 2023, DOER has awarded a total of \$2.26 million through the CEP to support new clean energy innovation programs developed by Coastal Enterprises Inc. (CEI), Central Maine Growth Council (CMGC), and the Roux Institute at Northeastern University. These business incubator and accelerator programs support small and startup businesses in Maine's growing cleantech sector. Through June 2025, a total of 1,697 individuals and 75 small businesses across Maine received support through these programs. Highlights include:

- **Coastal Enterprises Inc. (CEI)** created the Weatherization Business Lab, a free program to help people across Maine start or expand their weatherization business. Through the lab, CEI helps people interested in starting or expanding a contracting business by giving them training in general business skills, like marketing and hiring, as well as industry-specific information and connections. The Weatherization Business Lab supported 13 participants in FY25 and has provided training to 33 total contractors since 2023.
- **Central Maine Growth Council (CMGC)** expanded the Dirigo Labs startup accelerator and pitch contest, providing hands-on startup coaching, advisement, and research and development support for clean energy and cleantech startups at the Waterville campus. The program has served 31 clean energy and cleantech startups since 2023, and participating companies have raised nearly \$10 million in investment capital, grants, and seed funding.
- **The Roux Institute at Northeastern University** launched the ClimateTech Incubator in 2024, a regional hub for startups working on technology solutions to climate change. Through the incubator, Roux is providing prototyping and desk space, technical and business mentorship, and startup support services to 19 active start-up companies in the climate tech, cleantech, and blue tech sectors.

⁵¹ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Training for Residential Energy Contractors*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/initiatives/infrastructure/contractor-training-grants>

Since its inception, the incubator program has supported 28 startups, which have collectively raised \$53 million in capital and created 103 new full time jobs.

Clean Energy Finance Study

In 2025, DOER published an independent report examining the financing conditions that shape large-scale clean energy development in Maine. The study, prepared for DOER by Banyan Infrastructure, highlights the investment needed to meet the state’s energy needs and underscores how reducing project development risks can lower long-term energy costs. The study provides recommendations for Maine to attract cost-effective private capital while navigating a shifting federal landscape. The study was published in November 2025 and can be found on the DOER website.⁵²

Maine Community Energy Redevelopment Program

The Maine Community Energy Redevelopment Program (MECERP) was launched in 2024 to support locally determined economic revitalization projects at sites across the state with legacy grid infrastructure or excess electrical capacity. These can include current and former generation assets, former manufacturing sites, and brownfields. MECERP is funded through MJRP and administered by DOER and the Maine Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD).

In 2025 the state, through its retained consultants, completed technical assistance for seven community projects aiming to revitalize former mill sites, power stations, and other facilities with available or excess electrical capacity. In July 2025, the state initiated a new project with the Town of Hartland. The following table summarizes the technical assistance provided to Maine communities that have participated in MECERP.⁵³

Project	Scope
Town of Hartland (<i>active</i>)	Advancing remediation at the Irving Tannery site and exploring market-feasible uses that align with the state's target industries.
City of Auburn	Supported business attraction for the land assets in or near the Forest Bioproducts Advanced Manufacturing Tech Hub Overlay by creating a cohesive development vision.
Town of Bucksport	Conducted economic development planning for industrial land around the existing thermal power station to transition to clean energy technologies, in partnership with station owner JERA Americas.

⁵² Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025, November). *Maine Clean Energy Financing Study*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/sites/maine.gov.energy/files/inline-files/Clean%20Energy%20Financing%20Study%20FINAL.pdf>

⁵³ Maine Department of Energy Resources. (2025). *Maine Community Energy Redevelopment Program*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/initiatives/mecerp>

Town of Lincoln	Developed a business plan to attract industrial anchor tenants to the growing Lincoln Technology Park, a 387-acre site formerly known as the Lincoln Paper and Tissue mill.
One North (Millinocket)	Worked to support the redevelopment of the 1,400-acre site formerly occupied by the Great Northern Paper Company. The site's unique energy generation capacity positions it to offer affordable power to industrial users.
Town of Wiscasset	Conducted economic development planning for two sites: the 33-acre Birch Point Peninsula (site of the decommissioned Mason Station) and the 297-acre parcel along Old Ferry Road near the former Maine Yankee Nuclear Plant.
Town of Yarmouth	Assessed the feasibility and potential impact of alternative future uses for Wyman Station, an aging oil-fired power plant on Cousins Island.

Participation in Working Groups, Commissions, and Boards

Maine Climate Council

On June 26, 2019, Governor Mills and the Maine Legislature created the Maine Climate Council, an assembly of scientists, industry leaders, bipartisan local and state officials, and engaged citizens to develop a four-year plan (*Maine Won't Wait*) to address the impacts of climate change on Maine, build resiliency to climate effects, and meet state statutory targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The first plan was delivered to Governor Mills on December 1, 2020, and by law, an updated plan was submitted by December 1, 2024. DOER Acting Commissioner Dan Burgess serves as a member of the Climate Council and as co-chair of the Energy Working Group (EWG) alongside Ken Colburn of Symbiotic Strategies, LLC. In 2025, the EWG convened twice, as directed by statute, and contributed to the *Maine Won't Wait 2025 Progress Report*.⁵⁴

Maine Artificial Intelligence Task Force

On December 20, 2024, Governor Janet Mills signed an Executive Order establishing the Maine Artificial Intelligence Task Force. The Governor appointed 21 individuals to serve as members of the Task Force in addition to a Technical Advisory Committee to inform the Task Force's recommendations on the topics of technology, legal issues, energy policy, workforce policy, and financial markets. Dan Burgess of DOER was appointed to the Technical Advisory Committee. The Executive Order directed the Task Force to investigate

⁵⁴ Maine Climate Council. (2025). *Maine Climate Plan Homepage*. <https://www.maine.gov/climateplan/>

the implications of recent and anticipated advances in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) for the State of Maine and make recommendations to:

1. Prepare Maine’s economy and workforce for the opportunities and risks likely to result from advances in AI;
2. Protect Maine residents from potentially harmful uses of AI technologies, such as safeguarding consumer data privacy, mitigating bias in datasets, and mandating disclosure around AI utilization; and to
3. Explore the most promising uses for State agencies, quasi-State agencies, and other public entities such as municipalities to deploy AI technologies to address capacity gaps and improve service delivery to the populations they serve.

On October 31, 2025, the Task Force delivered a final report containing 34 recommendations that lay a foundation for bolstering innovation related to AI while strengthening guardrails against its potential harms.⁵⁵

Infrastructure Rebuilding and Resilience Commission

The Infrastructure Rebuilding and Resilience Commission (IRRC) was created by Executive Order of Governor Janet Mills on May 21, 2024. It was charged with reviewing and evaluating Maine’s response to recent storms, identifying crucial areas for near-term investment and policy needs, and developing the state’s first long-term infrastructure plan. The Commission engaged with communities, industries, and organizations to understand challenges, identify and gaps in resources, explore ways to improve the resilience of infrastructure and energy systems. On May 7, 2025, the Commission released its Plan for Infrastructure Resilience for Maine.⁵⁶ Strategy 3 of the IRRC report is to “Improve and protect energy infrastructure and increase energy resilience for customers.” DOER is the lead organization for IRRC activities discussed in the Strategy 3 Implementation table. Throughout 2025, DOER engaged with other state agencies, utility and industry partners, and technical experts to advance this strategy.

⁵⁵ Office of Governor Janet T. Mills. (2025, October 31). *Task Force Releases Report on Artificial Intelligence in Maine*. <https://www.maine.gov/governor/mills/news/task-force-releases-report-artificial-intelligence-maine-2025-11-10>

⁵⁶ Office of Governor Janet T. Mills. (2025, May 7). *Governor Mills Welcomes Plan to Rebuild and Protect Maine’s Communities and Infrastructure from Severe Storm Damage*. <https://www.maine.gov/governor/mills/news/governor-mills-welcomes-plan-rebuild-and-protect-maines-communities-and-infrastructure-severe>

Strategy Implementation Table I. 3

Activity	Timeframe	Lead (and partners)	Status	Resources
Facilitate the collection and publication of trend data on electricity outages and grid vulnerabilities.	0-2 years	GEO (with PUC, MEMA, and utilities)	Aligned with Maine Energy Plan Objective B, Strategy A	
Monitor energy reliability, volatility, and costs for electricity generation and delivery of fuels for home heating during extreme cold periods and winter storms. Continue to address through the advancement of the Maine Energy Plan and other efforts.	0-2 years	GEO (with regional industry partners)	Aligned with Maine Energy Plan, Objective B, Strategy A	
Develop an initial critical facility map using available energy resilience-related information.	3-5 years	GEO (with PUC and utilities)		
Enable the adoption of clean energy powered microgrids that enhance storm resilience, especially for critical services and facilities that serve vulnerable populations.	3-5 years	GEO (with PUC and utilities)		

Electric Ratepayer Advisory Council

The Electric Ratepayer Advisory Council (ERAC) was established by “An Act to Create the Electric Ratepayer Advisory Council,” Public Law 2021, ch. 623 (L.D. 1913), signed by Governor Mills on April 18, 2022. ERAC is comprised of 18 members: thirteen voting members including members of the public, subject area experts, and industry professionals; and five ex officio state officials, including the Commissioner of DOER or their designee. Voting ERAC members are appointed by the Public Advocate to serve three-year terms. The Council provides the Office of the Public Advocate (OPA) with significant direction on electricity policy initiatives. DOER staff participated in ERAC meetings and activities in 2025, providing input on priorities and topics as well as feedback on various reports and analyses. More information including ERAC reports and analyses can be found on the OPA website.⁵⁷

National Association of State Energy Officials

The National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) is the only national non-profit association for governor-designated energy officials from each of the 56 U.S. states and territories. Formed by the states in 1986, NASEO facilitates peer learning among state energy officials, serves as a resource for and about State Energy Offices, and advocates for the interests of the State Energy Offices to Congress and federal agencies. DOER Acting Commissioner Dan Burgess serves on the Board of NASEO as one of two representatives

⁵⁷ Office of the Public Advocate. (2025). *Maine Electric Ratepayer Advisory Council*. <https://www.maine.gov/meopa/about/reports-and-testimony/council>

from New England. In 2025, DOER staff engaged with NASEO to advocate for the continued operation of critical programs that support Maine people such as LIHEAP, WAP, and the State Energy Program, among other federal funds that had previously been awarded to the State of Maine. Staff also participate in several NASEO working groups in addition to attending National and Regional Annual Meetings.

Efficiency Maine Trust & MaineHousing

DOER works closely with the Efficiency Maine and MaineHousing to ensure coordinated efforts for the deployment of energy efficient technologies in an equitable, economical, and efficient manner. DOER Acting Commissioner Dan Burgess has served on the Board of Efficiency Maine since 2019. DOER, Efficiency Maine, and MaineHousing have successfully worked together to secure significant federal funds in recent years to supplement and create new efficiency programs through collaboration on programs such as the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Home Energy Rebates Program.

Maine Technology Institute

In 2025, legislation was enacted that designated the Commissioner of Energy Resources or the commissioner's designee as an ex officio nonvoting member of the Board of Directions of the Maine Technology Institute (MTI). DOER Deputy Commissioner Celina Cunningham began participating on the Board in 2025.

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) is a cooperative, market-based effort among the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont to cap and reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the power sector. DOER and DEP are the Maine representatives on RGGI, collaborating with the Maine PUC and Efficiency Maine. Through participation in RGGI, the states set a cap on CO₂ emissions, which declines over time, leading to lower emissions across the region. Facilities that emit CO₂ must buy allowances that equal their emissions. Participating states sell allowances and invest the funds from these sales into energy efficiency improvements, clean energy, bill assistance, and other programs to deliver benefits to the communities in their state. Efficiency Maine invests Maine's RGGI proceeds into energy efficiency programs. From 2009-2021, RGGI

reduced carbon emissions by 46%, generated \$3.8 billion in allowance proceeds, produced \$5.7 billion in net economic benefits and created 48,000 job years.⁵⁸

New England Governors – Eastern Canadian Premiers

The Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEG-ECP) was established in 1973 as a cross-border forum to foster regional cooperation on shared economic, environmental, and energy issues. Born out of a recognition that the northeastern United States and eastern Canada face common challenges and opportunities, the conference has served as a platform for dialogue and collaboration between the six New England states and five eastern Canadian provinces. Through NEG-ECP, the Governors and Premiers have also established and convened the Northeast International Committee on Energy (NICE) to pursue regional collaboration and planning on specific energy issues including transmission, offshore wind supply chains, and hard-to-decarbonize sectors. DOER leadership and staff participated in monthly meetings of the NICE subcommittees throughout 2025. The 46th Annual Conference was held on November 16-17 in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador.

National Offshore Wind Research and Development Consortium

DOER is a board member of the National Offshore Wind Research and Development Consortium (NOWRDC), along with other states, industry, research institutions, and non-governmental organizations. NOWRDC is a 501c3 nonprofit organization with the goal of funding research and development to reduce the costs of offshore wind and address challenges facing offshore wind development. DOER leverages opportunities through NOWRDC and coordinates research funded by the Maine Offshore Wind Research Consortium.

Northeast States Collaborative on Interregional Transmission

In 2023, Northeast states submitted a request to the U.S. Department of Energy to convene a multi-state group – called the Northeast States Collaborative on Interregional Transmission – to explore mutually beneficial opportunities to increase the flow of electricity between the ISO New England, New York ISO, and PJM Interconnection planning regions. The Collaborative includes Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

⁵⁸Analysis Group. (2023, May). *The Economic Impacts of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative on Ten Northeast and Mid-Atlantic States*. <https://www.analysisgroup.com/insights/publishing/the-economic-impacts-of-the-regional-greenhouse-gas-initiative-on-ten-northeast-and-mid-atlantic-states2/>

In April 2025, the collaborative issued a strategic plan identifying gaps in interregional transmission planning processes and recommended actions that states can take to improve grid reliability, support economic growth, and reduce costs for consumers across the Northeast.⁵⁹ A key near-term action included issuing a Request for Information – issued in June 2025 – seeking interregional transmission project concepts that reduce costs for consumers, improve grid reliability and support economic growth.⁶⁰ Responses are currently being evaluated.

Other actions by the Northeast States Collaborative include analyzing high voltage direct current infrastructure standardization to increase system efficiency and affordability and developing optimum grid designs for large scale interregional transmission systems. These two initiatives will result in reports in the coming months.

Engagement with the Maine Legislature

DOER, and formerly GEO, plays a key role in shaping energy policy in coordination with the Maine Legislature, particularly through engagement with the Joint Standing Committee on Energy, Utilities and Technology. As the state’s lead energy policy office, DOER provides technical assistance, data, and expert testimony on energy bills. In the first half of the 132nd Maine Legislature, DOER testified on dozens of proposals before the Committee. Through this work, DOER helps guide the development of legislation that advances Maine’s clean energy and climate goals, while working to ensure affordable, reliable energy for Maine people.

Engagement with the Maine Public Utilities Commission

Throughout 2025 DOER engaged in multiple proceedings before the Maine Public Utilities Commission to ensure all households, communities and businesses in the State have access to an affordable, reliable and resilient energy supply that can meet demand, address energy burdens, and support economic development. The cases highlighted in the following section are a subset of the seventeen dockets DOER engaged in this year and

⁵⁹ Northeast States Collaborative on Interregional Transmission. (2025, April 28). *Strategic Action Plan*. <https://www.mass.gov/doc/strategic-action-plan-on-state-led-interregional-transmission-priorities/download>

⁶⁰ Northeast States Collaborative on Interregional Transmission. (2025, June 23). *Request for Information on State-Led Interregional Transmission Projects*. https://energyinstitute.jhu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Northeast-States-Collaborative_RFI_FINAL-6_20_25.pdf

showcase how issues raised in proceedings relate directly the goals of the Maine Energy Plan.

Investigation into Allocation of Benefits of Distributed Generation Under Net Energy Billing (PUC Docket 2024-00149)

The Commission retained Sustainable Energy Advantage, LLC to “conduct an in-depth, structured, and comprehensive study of the net benefits of distributed generation under Maine’s two net energy billing (NEB) programs, the kilowatt hour credit program and the tariff rate program.” DOER retained Synapse Energy Economics, an expert consulting firm with extensive experience in analyzing energy programs and markets. Synapse reviewed the SEA report and developed testimony, including participating in technical conferences and data requests, on DOER’s behalf. After a 16-month litigation schedule, parties including DOER settled the case stating that there are no additional benefits monetized by the utilities that could be used to adjust stranded cost at this time.

Central Maine Power Request for Approval of Targeted Rate Contract with Texas Instruments (PUC Docket 2025-00013)

On January 15, 2025, CMP submitted a request for approval of a Special Rate Contract (SRC) with Texas Instruments. CMP requested that the Commission approve the CSA within 30 days due to the expiration of the current contract in December 2024. The Department filed a letter with the Commission on August 6, 2025, encouraging the Commission to continue to support this Agreement. The proceeding is still active before the Commission.

Investigation into Indian Township Tribal Government and Eastern Maine Electric Cooperative Pertaining to Net Energy Billing (PUC Docket 2025-00050)

The Motahkomikuk (Indian Township) Tribal Government secured an EPA grant to construct approximately 206 rooftop PV solar projects. This docket and associated legal process was used to determine whether the Commission’s 9-Factor Test established in 2020 to determine what projects are discrete electric generating facilities would apply to the Indian Township projects. DOER argued that a behind-the-meter, collocated array serving the load of a single customer is fundamentally a discrete facility, and that the 9-factor test does not apply to this development. The Commission Order agreed that behind the meter projects were not intended to be captured by the 9-Factor Test.

Inquiry Regarding the Future of Natural Gas (PUC Docket 2025-00145)

The Commission issued 19 questions that centered around understanding stakeholder perspectives and alignment of PUC actions with State policy objectives as outlined in 35-A M.R.S. § 3804 Commission advancement of clean energy and beneficial electrification.⁶¹ The Department's responsive comments focused on ensuring alignment with the Climate Action Plan, the Department of Environmental Protection, and statutory requirements. Further, DOER stated the necessity of working across all industries and sectors to develop strategies that advance the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The Commission should not simply weigh whether a given decision by a gas utility reduces greenhouse gas emissions in isolation, but rather whether a given decision is consistent with achievement of the overall required greenhouse gas emissions reductions required by law and with the state climate action plan developed in accordance with law. The docket remains open for future inquiry.

Inquiry into Energy Storage Reports (PUC Docket 2025-00148)

The Commission issued a Notice of Inquiry into Energy Storage Reports posing fourteen questions regarding two separate reports prepared by DOER and the Commission as directed by sections 2 and 5, respectively, of Public Law 2023, ch. 374 : the Maine Governor's Energy Office "Maine Energy Storage Program Recommendations Submitted to the Maine Public Utilities Commission Pursuant to Public Law 2023, ch. 374" and the Maine Public Utilities Commission "Report on Utility Control or Ownership of Energy Storage." DOER filed comments highlighting the demonstrated cost effectiveness and ratepayer impact analyses associated with competitive procurement structured in a manner consistent with the DOER report recommendations.

Investigation of Time of Use Rates for Delivery and Standard Offer Service for Investor-Owned Transmission and Distribution Utilities (PUC Docket 2025-00176)

On June 20, 2025, the Commission opened an investigation to examine the feasibility of implementing time of use rates for electric delivery and default supply service in Maine. The scope of the proceeding expanded to include exploring other dynamic pricing mechanisms for opportunities to lower monthly bills and reduce system costs. DOER is actively engaged in the proceeding and reviewing the proposals presented from various parties.

⁶¹ Beneficial Electrification Policy Act, 35-A M.R.S. § 3804 (2025).
<https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/statutes/35-A/title35-Asec3804.html>

Request for Approval of a Rate Change – 307 (10/2026) Pertaining to Central Maine Power Company (PUC Docket 2025-00218)

On September 16, 2025, Central Maine Power filed a general distribution rate increase seeking an additional \$427 million in annual revenues over five years, representing a total increase in customer bills of approximately \$1.5 billion over five years. DOER filed a Motion to Dismiss the case as premature and contrary to law for the Commission to consider setting rates associated with such significant future investments in a clean, affordable and reliable electric grid prior to CMP finalizing its required Integrated Grid Plan intended to serve as the roadmap for the very same thing. The Commissioners unanimously agreed that the case should be dismissed. Prior to the written order memorializing the opinion, Central Maine Power voluntarily withdrew the case.

Investigation Into Reliability Benchmarks Regarding Central Maine Power Company and Versant Power (PUC Docket 2025-00270)

The Commission opened this docket to set service quality standards and reliability benchmarks for CMP and Versant, specifically system and customer service interruption metrics (SAIDI, SAIFI, CAIDI). CMP sought to modify the methodology due to anticipated automation device installation on the system that may impact CAIDI calculations and add several exclusions from the data set including customer caused outages. DOER engaged in this proceeding through discovery and oral argument stating that the current methodology and three-year cycle for review protects customers and provides transparent data reporting consistent with the spirit of the law. The Commission decision aligns with this view.

Central Maine Power Request for Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Construction of the Greater Portland Transmission Upgrades (PUC Docket 2025-00276)

On September 16, 2025, CMP filed a request for approval for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) for the construction of Greater Portland transmission upgrades. CMP estimates that the total cost of Phase 1 upgrades is \$546.97 million. Phase 1 includes: 1) construction of a new 115 kV transmission line from Raven Farm Substation in Cumberland to Bayside Substation; 2) construction of a new 115/12.47 kV substation in the East End of Downtown Portland; 3) expansion of two existing substations in Cumberland and Portland; 4) one substation demolition in Yarmouth; and 5) the rebuild of three 34.5 kV transmission line sections. The Petition also states that the project includes expansion of existing rights of way which will involve acquiring land from approximately 93 property owners. DOER has intervened in the case.

[Inquiry into Issues Related to Chapter 324 of the Commission’s Rules \(PUC Docket 2025-00303\)](#)

On October 15, 2025, the Commission issued a Notice of Inquiry into issues related to the Commission’s Chapter 324 rules posing 20 questions regarding the current procedures and protocols for small generators to interconnect to the transmission and distribution (T&D) system. DOER filed written comments encouraging the Commission and any future interconnection working group to consider the potential impact of Project FIRM (Flexible Interconnection and Resilience for Maine), a collaboration between the Department, Central Maine Power, and Versant Power to deploy cutting-edge software and hardware to enhance grid stability, regulate voltage, and increase capacity on existing lines. Additionally, the Department recommended that the Commission propose minimum service standards and specific, quantitative metrics pertaining to distributed energy resources interconnection in its next rulemaking regarding Chapter 324 consistent with 35-A M.R.S. §301 (1-A), enacted by of P.L. 2022 ch. 702 (L.D. 1959).

[Central Maine Power Request for Approval of Revisions to Terms and Conditions Sections 3 and 4 \(PUC Docket 2025-00308\)](#)

Central Maine Power filed a tariff revision on October 17, 2025, seeking to impose a usage limit for residential service, such that residential service classification would be predicated upon monthly consumption not exceeding 10,000 kWh or demand not exceeding 50 kW for three consecutive months on a per dwelling unit basis. If either threshold is exceeded, the service would be classified as non-residential, with the customer being moved to the non-residential rate. DOER conducted discovery and filed written comments urging the Commission to deny the proposed tariff revision given the potential loss of consumer protections for any household removed from residential class service. The Commission has not yet ruled in this case.

[Inquiry into Flexible Interconnection \(PUC Docket 2025-00312\)](#)

The Legislature enacted L.D. 1726, Public Law 2025, ch. 293 (the Act). Section 7 of the Act directs the Commission to “explore and evaluate the feasibility of adopting emerging flexible interconnection options in order to use distributed energy resources, increase grid capacity, decrease grid instability and reduce costs in achieving state goals related to clean energy.” On October 20, 2025, the Commission issued a Notice of Inquiry requesting comment related to a number of topics related to the flexible interconnection of distributed energy resources. DOER recommends that a flexible interconnection framework be developed within Maine and encourages the Commission to consider the

potential impact of Project FIRM (Flexible Interconnection and Resilience for Maine) to inform the framework's development.

Request for Information Regarding Innovative Approaches For Improving Resiliency and Addressing Escalating Storm Costs (PUC Docket 2025-00343)

On November 19, 2025, the Commission issued a Request for Information Regarding Innovative Approaches For Improving Resiliency and Addressing Escalating Storm Costs posing 13 questions to further explore and refine topics raised through Maine Public Utilities Commission Inquiry Regarding Improving Resiliency and Addressing Escalating Storm Costs, Docket 2024-00191. The Department provided responsive comments highlighting how Maine can better utilize significant assets that have already been deployed and lower electricity rates by spreading fixed costs across greater consumption associated with the forecasted load growth. The proceeding is ongoing at this time.

Additional Engaged Dockets

- Inquiry Regarding Improving Resiliency and Addressing Escalating Storm Costs (PUC Docket 2024-00191)
- Petition for an Advisory Ruling Regarding Private and Direct Sales of Electricity Pertaining to JGT2Energy (PUC Docket 2024-00366)
- Request for Approval of Annual Compliance Filing Pertaining to Central Maine Power Company (PUC Docket 2025-00018)
- Inquiry into Performance Based Rates Regulation of Investor-Owned Transmission and Distribution Utilities (PUC Docket 2025-00107)
- Amendments to Statewide Low-Income Assistance Plan Rule (Chapter 314) (PUC Docket 2025-00241)

Communications

DOER recognizes the importance of meaningful stakeholder engagement and is committed to equitably incorporating feedback from an increasingly large and diverse number of partners, experts, and members of the public. In 2025, DOER hosted 19 public meetings, published 6 reports, and convened various working groups to enhance information sharing and solicit input from those impacted by, or experts on relevant policies.

In 2025, communications staff worked to transition GEO to DOER by updating the website, social media profiles, email newsletters, and other internal and external communications. The primary update for these channels was a new name and logo, while ensuring clear

communication through regular updates to audience members including press contacts, web visitors, newsletter subscribers, and social media followers. DOER now maintains the same web address as the former GEO: [maine.gov/energy](https://www.maine.gov/energy).

In 2025, DOER communications staff issued 10 press releases and coordinated with the Governor's Office and other states on nine additional announcements listed below. DOER currently manages two separate email newsletters: one for general DOER news (3,862 subscribers), and one for offshore wind news (1,800 subscribers). In 2025, staff published 28 DOER email newsletters and 5 offshore wind newsletters. All general DOER press releases and newsletters are available on the DOER News page.⁶² Offshore wind newsletters are available to view on maineoffshorewind.org/news.

2025 Press Releases

- **December 19:** Maine Department of Energy Resources Welcomes PUC Request or Proposals for Northern Maine Renewable Energy Projects
- **December 18:** Maine Department of Energy Resources Welcomes PUC Selection of New Clean Energy Projects
- **November 18:** Governor Mills Applauds PUC's Dismissal of CMP's Request to Hike Electricity Rates
- **October 6:** Maine Department of Energy Resources Releases Updated Winter Heating Guide
- **September 30:** Governor Mills Announces Reduction of Heating Oil Reliance in Maine
- **September 24:** Governor Mills Announces Launch of the Maine Department of Energy Resources
- **September 17:** Governor's Energy Office Welcomes Maine PUC Selection of New Cost-Effective Clean Energy Projects
- **September 16:** Governor Mills Announces Opposition to CMP's Request to Hike Electricity Rates
- **August 8:** Governor's Energy Office Statement on U.S. EPA Termination of Maine's \$62 Million Solar for All Award
- **July 15:** Governor's Energy Office Welcomes Maine PUC Request for Proposals for New Cost-Effective Renewable Energy Projects
- **July 2:** Governor Mills Signs Legislation to Establish Maine Department of Energy Resources

⁶² Maine Department of Energy Resources. (n.d.). *News*. <https://www.maine.gov/energy/news>.

- **June 23:** Maine and Northeast States Issue Request for Information to Explore Cost-Saving Transmission
- **April 28:** Maine and Northeast States Release Action Plan to Explore Cost-Saving Transmission
- **April 24:** Governor's Energy Office Welcomes Public Utilities Commission's Approval of Efficiency Maine Trust's Triennial Plan VI
- **April 4:** Updated Building Codes Taking Effect in Maine
- **April 1:** Maine and Regional Partners Issue First-in-the-Nation Competitive Transmission Solicitation to Unlock Affordable Electricity in New England
- **March 6:** Governor's Energy Office Announces Clean Energy Jobs Continue to Grow Across Maine
- **January 17:** Governor's Energy Office Releases Maine Energy Plan
- **January 8:** Governor Mills Announces Proposal to Elevate Governor's Energy Office to Cabinet-level Position

Annual Accounting

Title 35-A section 10308 specifies how DOER is funded. In addition to funds provided from the General Fund or other available resources, the Department is funded by federal funds that are available to and received by the department. To the extent that federal funds are inadequate to meet the funding needs of the department, the department may receive funds from the Efficiency Maine Trust for the portion of the department's activities that support or reasonably relate to programs or activities of the Trust. Finally, the department may also accept, administer and expend funds from private sources. Per title 35-A section 10305, subsection 3, the department's annual report must detail any funds received from the Efficiency Maine Trust and funding received from private sources during the previous calendar year.

Efficiency Maine Trust Funding

In calendar year 2025, DOER did not seek or receive funds from the Efficiency Maine Trust to support the work of the department.

Acceptance and Administration of Funds from the Federal Government and from Private Sources

Private Funds

In 2025, DOER received \$150,000 from the U.S. Climate Alliance. This grant is awarded to fund an Economic Development Coordinator position focused on advancing clean energy development initiatives and assisting with ongoing Department programming.

Federal Funds

DOER has successfully received significant federal funding and continues to monitor new opportunities as they become available to support advancement of state policy priorities. In recent years, DOER has secured over \$215 million in federal funding, in addition to more than \$600 million in energy funds secured by other parties to deploy affordable, reliable, clean energy while expanding the clean energy economy and local workforce in Maine. These funds directly support DOER's established programs and enhance the affordability of clean energy initiatives across the state by decreasing the financing burden on Maine people. Recent actions and changes to the overall landscape at the federal level have impacted certain programs and awards which stood to benefit Maine people. These awards, secured in whole or in part by the DOER, would have leveraged federal funds to benefit Maine people through expanded access to affordable solar and storage; deployed smart devices to enhance grid reliability and hardening initiatives; deployed heat pumps across the state, particularly benefitting low-income households; and multiple other initiatives that supported the creation of a more affordable, reliable, and cleaner electric grid. There has been significant uncertainty over the past year around the status of federal funds.

The following table summarizes, based on current information, the awards DOER has supported in recent years. Most of the awards summarized are multi-year awards.

Name	Brief Description	Amount	Administrator	Source	Status
Power Up New England	To develop a long duration energy storage project in Lincoln, Maine through a regional Grid Innovation Program initiative.	\$389 million total, \$147 million to Maine	Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources	DOE Grid Resilience and Innovation Partnerships	Active
New England Heat Pump Accelerator Coalition	To increase the adoption of cold-climate air-source heat pumps (ASHPs), heat pump	\$450 million total, \$43 million to	Connecticut Department of Energy &	EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG)	Active

	water heaters (HPWHs), and ground source heat pumps (GSHPs) in single-family and multifamily residential buildings.	Maine for market incentives plus additional funding for innovation projects	Environmental Protection		
Home Efficiency Rebates (HER)	Rebates for multifamily retrofits with a heavy focus on low-income households	\$35.9 million	Efficiency Maine Trust	DOE formula funds	Conditionally awarded
Home Electrification and Appliance Rebates (HEAR)	Rebates for whole-home heat pumps in new construction affordable multifamily housing and income-eligible single family manufactured home retrofits	\$35.7 million	Efficiency Maine Trust	DOE formula funds	Active
Project Flexible Interconnections and Resilience for Maine (FIRM)	DOER will work with Central Maine Power and Versant Power to create a more modern and dynamic grid to increase resiliency, expand the clean energy workforce, and drive the deployment of distributed energy resources (DERs)	\$65 million	Maine DOER	DOE Grid Resilience and Innovation Partnerships	Conditionally awarded
Solar for All	To fund incentives for residential rooftop solar and energy storage, technical and financial assistance for cooperatively owned solar operations, and a new community solar and energy storage program	\$62 million	Maine DOER	EPA Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund	Terminated (Subject to active litigation)
Grid Resilience Grant Program	Grant awards to six Maine utilities and technology providers to deploy electrical resilience projects.	\$6.6 million	Maine DOER	DOE formula funds, Section 40101(d)	Active (Rounds 1 and 2))
Assistance for Latest and Zero	DOER and MOCA will utilize these funds for the	\$7.6 million	Maine DOER	DOE formula funds	Conditionally awarded

Building Energy Code Adoptions	implementation, enforcement, and compliance of International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2021 and the future adoption of either IECC 2024 or IECC 2027				
Energy Auditor Training	To develop the “Maine Energy Auditor Pathways (MEAP)” program to address the growing need for residential energy auditors in Maine	\$815k		DOE	Active
State Based Home Energy Efficiency Contractor Training (TREC)	To develop and implement workforce training programs for residential efficiency and electrification projects.	\$1.3 million	Maine DOER	DOE	Active
Energy Improvements in Rural or Remote Areas	Funding for Efficiency Maine, DOER and MaineHousing to support the installation of high-efficiency heat pump systems in approximately 675 rural mobile and manufactured homes in Maine.	\$10 million	Efficiency Maine Trust	DOE Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations	Active
Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund Capitalization Grant Program	DOER and Efficiency Maine coordinated to apply for these funds for energy audits and beneficial electrification projects in congregate living facilities.	\$886k	Efficiency Maine Trust	DOE formula funds	Active
National Rural Codes Collaborative	Funding for a group of 10 member states (including Maine) and Tribal Nations to examine and test ways to overcome barriers to building energy codes and efficiency programs in rural areas.	\$3.6 million	Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships (NEEP)	DOE	Terminated

State Energy Program – Section 40109

The U.S. Department of Energy's State Energy Program (SEP) is a source of funding and technical assistance for states, territories, and the District of Columbia to promote, educate, and implement efforts to enhance energy efficiency, increase the use of renewable energy, increase energy affordability, advance energy security, and related tasks. For the last few years, Maine has been eligible and applied for roughly \$500,000 in annual funding. The SEP formula award is flexible in that it permits states and territories to focus on individual state level energy priorities. Section 40109 of the BIL provided an additional \$500 million (nationally) to the SEP. The majority of the funding was allocated to states, U.S. Territories, and Washington, D.C. to supplement annual formula appropriations. In 2022, Maine applied for and received \$3,694,530 under Section 40109. DOER will continue to utilize these funds over the next few years to support staff, policy development and projects that have previously been funded with one-time or temporary revenue sources. Staff conduct work in support of the SEP and state energy policy goals.