

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the  
**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY**  
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from electronic originals  
(may include minor formatting differences from printed original)

**STATE OF MAINE**  
132<sup>ND</sup> LEGISLATURE  
FIRST REGULAR AND FIRST SPECIAL SESSIONS



Disposition of bills and summaries of all laws enacted or finally passed

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

August 2025

**MEMBERS:**

SEN. DENISE TEPLER, CHAIR  
SEN. STACY BRENNER  
SEN. JOSEPH E. MARTIN

REP. VICTORIA W. DOUDERA, CHAIR  
REP. ARTHUR L. BELL  
REP. MORGAN J. RIELLY  
REP. LAURIE OSHER  
REP. DANIEL J. ANKELES  
REP. WILLIAM R. BRIDGEO  
REP. RICHARD H. CAMPBELL

**STAFF:**

DAN TARTAKOFF, PRINCIPAL ANALYST  
OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS  
13 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, ME 04333  
(207) 287-1670  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/opla>

REP. MICHAEL SOBOLESKI  
REP. DAVID WOODSOME  
REP. TAMMY L. SCHMERSAL-BURGESS  
REP. LORI K. GRAMLICH\*  
\*Committee member and House Chair  
for a portion of the session

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Private and Special Law 2025, chapter 9 was enacted as an emergency measure effective June 18, 2025.

**LD 704 An Act to Clarify Performance Standards for Quarries**

**ENACTED LAW SUMMARY**

Public Law 2025, chapter 91 amends the quarrying law to provide that a person that is operating a quarry or operating a quarry and conducting an excavation or grading preliminary to a construction project and that is otherwise exempt from the requirements of that law that intends to conduct blasting at that quarry or as part of that excavation or grading is required to comply with certain quarrying law notification requirements for blasting. Those notification requirements provide that, prior to blasting, the owner or operator must develop and implement a plan that provides an opportunity for prior notification of a planned blast for all persons located within 1,000 feet of the blast site. Notification may be by telephone, in writing, by public notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected or by other means identified in the plan.

**LD 708 An Act to Allow for Rescission of a Site Location of Development Permit When a Development Is Decommissioned**

**ENACTED LAW SUMMARY**

Public Law 2025, chapter 49 amends the site location of development laws to require the Commissioner of Environmental Protection to rescind a site location of development permit for a development that is not a subdivision, upon the request of the permittee, if the development has been fully decommissioned to the satisfaction of the Department of Environmental Protection. The law defines “fully decommissioned” as all aboveground and belowground components of a development have been physically removed, the site has been restored to preconstruction grade, any previously vegetated areas have been revegetated with native vegetation similar to nearby native vegetation and all waste has been recycled or disposed of at a facility authorized to accept the materials for recycling or disposal.

**LD 795 An Act to Establish a Waiver Process from the Permit Requirements for the Use of Explosives in Recreational or Hobby Mining Activities**

**ENACTED LAW SUMMARY**

Public Law 2025, chapter 93 amends the laws regulating explosives and flammable liquids to provide that the Commissioner of Public Safety may approve a waiver from the requirement that a person possessing, using, storing or transporting explosives obtain a permit from the commissioner if the person is intending to conduct recreational or hobby mining activities and satisfies other specified criteria, including a requirement that the person requesting the waiver had previously been issued a waiver from the permit requirements prior to March 4, 2025. The law

**ENACTED LAW SUMMARIES**

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

defines “recreational or hobby mining activities” as mining activities that are not required to obtain a permit under the Maine Metallic Mineral Mining Act and that are conducted for a noncommercial purpose.

**LD 987 An Act Clarifying Exemptions from the Law Regulating Products Containing PFAS**

**ENACTED LAW SUMMARY**

Public Law 2025, chapter 67 amends the law regulating products containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, to clarify the scope of the exemption under that law for motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment as that exemption relates to construction and forestry equipment.

**LD 1065 An Act Regarding the Reduction and Recycling of Food Waste**

**ENACTED LAW SUMMARY**

Public Law 2025, chapter 419 provides that, beginning July 1, 2030, a designated food waste generator may not dispose of its generated food waste at an incineration facility or solid waste landfill and must to the maximum extent practicable reduce the volume of food waste it generates, separate and arrange for the donation of excess edible food and manage the remaining food waste it generates through agricultural use, composting or anaerobic digestion at the point of generation, at a different location or by transferring the food waste to an organics recycler for management. The Department of Environmental Protection may approve a temporary waiver from these requirements for a designated food waste generator based on undue hardship for a period not to exceed 3 years.

Public Law 2025, chapter 419 specifies that whether a person is considered a designated food waste generator is based on the average amount of food waste generated weekly by the person. Beginning July 1, 2030 and until June 30, 2032, a designated food waste generator is a person that generates an annual average of 2 or more tons per week of food waste and that is located within 20 miles of an organics recycler with available capacity. Beginning July 1, 2032, a designated food waste generator is a person that generates an annual average of one or more tons per week of food waste and that is located within 25 miles of an organics recycler with available capacity. The law specifies that, not earlier than July 1, 2035, the department may adopt rules providing that a designated food waste generator includes a person that generates an annual average of less than one ton but greater than 100 pounds per week of food waste or that is located farther than 25 miles from an organics recycler with available capacity. The law also makes changes to the State’s food recovery hierarchy and clarifies the state waste disposal reduction goal.