



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



MELANIE LOYZIM
COMMISSIONER

PRESENTATION BY
MELANIE LOYZIM, COMMISSIONER
MAINE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

REGARDING

CHANGE PACKAGE FOR
L.D. 221, An Act Making Unified Appropriations and Allocations for the
Expenditures of State Government, General Fund and Other Funds and Changing
Certain Provisions of the Law Necessary to the Proper Operations of State
Government for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2021, June 30, 2022 and June
30, 2023

And

MAINE'S JOBS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN

BEFORE THE JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

MAY 17, 2021

Senator Brenner, Representative Tucker, and members of the Committee, on Environment and Natural Resources, I am Melanie Loyzim, Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. I will be going over with you the portions of Governor Mills' budget change package and the Maine Jobs and Recovery Plan that pertain specifically to DEP. I will jump around a bit between the documents, but will reference relevant pages as we go along and will submit this to your clerk for your reference later.

AUGUSTA
17 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
(207) 287-7688 FAX: (207) 287-7826

BANGOR
106 HOGAN ROAD, SUITE 6
BANGOR, MAINE 04401
(207) 941-4570 FAX: (207) 941-4584

PORTLAND
312 CANCO ROAD
PORTLAND, MAINE 04103
(207) 822-6300 FAX: (207) 822-6303

PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769
(207) 764-0477 FAX: (207) 760-3143

In general, the resources proposed would provide desperately needed staff and funding for PFAS and land use licensing, support implementation of Maine's Climate Action Plan at DEP, and support modernization of DEP's licensing and regulatory processes.

PFAS

First, I will discuss DEP's requests pertaining to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). As you are aware, PFAS have been widely used in many products for decades, and are commonly found in our environment. You have already heard a lot this session about why we are concerned about PFAS, so I will take the time today to discuss what resources are needed by DEP to protect Maine citizens from PFAS contamination.

There are practical limitations to what we can do to address PFAS right now. There is limited toxicity information to judge one PFAS against another, and ongoing federal and international research will support better-informed remediation decisions in the next few years. Some technologies for removing PFAS from liquids and solids are available, but there is no practical option for actual destruction of these compounds yet. Our knowledge about PFAS has expanded drastically in just the last few years, and we expect that trend to continue.

Therefore, our proposal for PFAS funding in this change package focuses on finding and protecting Maine citizens with the highest exposures to these chemicals happening right now. Based on sampling done in Maine to date, we believe the greatest risk from PFAS is in private drinking water supplies with hydrologic connections to sites where PFAS-containing wastes have been placed in or on the land. As discussed during the hearing for LD 1600, DEP plans to have a prioritized list of sites for soil and groundwater sampling soon. We anticipate this will result in the discovery of more private wells that exceed drinking water guidelines, and therefore require treatment.

DEP can use contractors to perform much of this work, but there are many aspects of investigating PFAS contamination that should be handled by a state official. This includes things like prioritizing sampling locations, gaining access to private properties, explaining sample results to homeowners, and establishing program guidance. Daily decisions need to be made that impact individual Maine citizens. DEP has decades of experience handling contaminated properties, and we know that effective strategies to mitigate risk and restore property values involve partnerships between state agencies and Maine-based or regional businesses with the expertise and equipment to help us get the job done.

In Part A, page 57, DEP is requesting 11 new permanent positions and 6 limited period positions, to help the State grapple with contamination from these “forever chemicals.” These positions would cost one and a half million dollars per year this biennium, then be reduced to \$1 million per year for DEP’s next baseline budget. These positions are necessary to adequately investigate more than 700 sites in Maine where PFAS-containing wastes were land spread, and to effectively leverage the \$25 million proposed in Part A, page 58, and Language Part R (page 17) for contractors to conduct sampling, purchase and installation of drinking water treatment systems, and for hauling, storage and treatment of PFAS-contaminated wastes. As we have done with the funding that was transferred from FAME earlier this session for PFAS work, we will create a subunit in the Uncontrolled Sites Fund so that we can track our spending specifically to each funding source (described in Language Part R-2, page 17). It is worth noting that state funds spent on chemical contamination are often recoverable in litigation, while federal grant expenditures may not be.

These initiatives are accompanied by funding for the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry to work with farmers impacted by PFAS contamination to test feed and food products, research options for continued farm operations, and to manage mortalities (Language Part Q, page 16).

Climate

Next I'll cover proposals pertaining to Climate Change. As Director Pingree touched on, the Governor's proposed change package and Recovery Plan include several proposals to fund the work of the Department implementing Maine's Climate Action Plan.

We are requesting 1 new FTE (Part A, page 55) to handle rulemaking that will be necessary to update DEP's rules not only to reflect changes in our climate, but also to revise the licensing and regulatory processes created in those rules. The last major substantive rulemaking for DEP's Coastal Sand Dune rule was completed 15 years ago, and people like former Senator Bob Foley still shudder at the memory of that rulemaking process. DEP's rule for Site Law Policies and Procedures, and the much-debated provision for "no unreasonable alteration of climate" in the No Adverse Environmental Effect Rule, were last amended only 10 years ago. Those are just 2 of the 16 or so DEP rules pertaining to land use licensing that should be reviewed and updated, and I think you all know enough about these topics to recognize what an undertaking it will be for DEP and stakeholders to work on revisions to these rules.

We are also requesting one-time funding (Part A, page 56) of \$400,000 to contribute to a forest mapping partnership project with the University of Maine. The State frequently works in partnership with other entities to acquire orthoimagery because paying for flyovers to collect images is expensive, but produces files that can be used for a wide variety of purposes. This project has two parts: first, to collect imagery that can delineate land cover types across the entire state, then a forest carbon researcher will convert that land use data into carbon density by plant cover type or species. This will help DEP with calculations of carbon sequestration and will support programs to incentivize land uses that promote carbon sequestration, like sustainable forestry and agriculture.

Next, Part A, page 57 and Language Part S (page 18) transfers \$5 million to the Department to enable us to continue the culvert grant program, which has been funded by bonds since 2015. This competitive grant program matches local funding to increase the resiliency of our city and country roads to large storm events, and prevent eroded soils from being washed out into ponds and lakes where it can contribute to algae and turbidity. DEP's website has a great mapping tool that shows where each funded project occurred and which bond cycle it was funded from.

Maine's Jobs and Recovery Plan also includes funding for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, similar to funding previously provided by bonds. The Recovery Plan, on page 14, proposes \$22 million for repairs and upgrades to municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and \$3 million for small community grants which are used to repair or replace malfunctioning septic systems. This funding can be used as match for other grants, principal forgiveness for loans, and otherwise leveraged with companion funding to make very expensive projects feasible for wastewater districts. The Drinking Water Program at Department of Health and Human Services would administer the proposed funding for public drinking water systems.

Land Use

Third on DEP's list of priorities is land use permitting. In Part A, page 57, DEP is requesting 6 new FTE for the Bureau of Land Resources. As you've heard many times already this session, DEP cannot review permit applications against environmental protection standards fast enough to support economic growth. It is no simple task to answer a phone call from someone excited about their new development project, and to explain to them what environmental permits are required. Then we hope their application will have all the information we'll need to determine if their project complies with applicable laws and rules. Usually it doesn't, and it's no simple task to explain that to people either. We could just say "Permit denied, try again," but that's not an

improvement to the situation. We work with applicants to help them achieve their objectives.

We are requesting two categories of staff in this change package – 3 new positions that would be licensing project managers, and 3 positions with specific expertise in stormwater engineering. DEP currently has 13 environmental specialist positions dedicated to reviewing land use license applications and writing licenses, 10 positions who are supposed to do inspections and site visits but who also help with license application reviews, and 4 working supervisors who get assigned the most difficult applications to handle. DEP processes roughly 100 stormwater permit applications per year and an additional 100 Site Law applications for new or amended permits, many of which also require stormwater review. This review involves evaluation of engineered plans that provide for stormwater treatment and the control of runoff rates. DEP currently has 3 positions assigned that task, and we are requesting 3 additional environmental engineers in this change package, one of which would be a supervising licensed professional engineer. We estimate this number of additional staff is still needed after maximizing partnerships with engineers from county soil and water conservation districts and private consultants.

As the number of land use permit applications continue to come in record numbers, DEP proposes in the Maine Jobs and Recovery Plan (page 9) to use \$8 million of federal recovery funding to build a licensing and compliance data system to finally give Maine citizens and the regulated community an online portal to DEP. This has become an almost mythological ideal at DEP because what we need to do our work like it's 2021 is obvious, but always unachievable due to cost. DEP utilized a portion of the \$500,000 allocated to this project in the previous biennial budget to pay a Maine-based consulting firm to compile all the requirements for such a system from each of DEP's licensing programs. Based on recent requests for information by Maine IT, we estimate a cost of \$8 million to build an adequate system, which could become part of a statewide

enterprise licensing system. I am grateful to Senator Keim for the eloquent statements she made last month to this Committee about the State's need to make this investment in DEP.

Let me wrap it up by highlighting that we are proposing to build this database while updating our licensing rules and incorporating climate change science. This is an opportunity to do systematic process improvement that can reduce red tape while maintaining environmental protections. We hope that the additional licensing staff, a rule writer, funding for forest mapping and a data system will get us there.

Lastly in the change package for DEP, in Part A, page 59, is funding for an HR-approved reclassification for an engineer who obtained their professional licensure and therefore, qualified for promotion to the next level engineering classification.

Overall, the change package and Recovery Plan funding we are proposing reflect our most critical priorities and needs, and I thank you for your consideration of these requests.



STATE OF MAINE
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF POLICY INNOVATION AND THE FUTURE
181 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333-0181

Maine Jobs & Recovery Plan & Budget Proposals – Climate Action May 12, 2021

Senator Brenner, Representative Tucker, and members of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. My name is Hannah Pingree and I am the Director of the Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future. I am here today speak briefly to the Governor's proposed Maine Jobs and Recovery Plan, the Governor's bond proposal, and several of the Governor's proposed Part 2 budget items that are related to this committee's oversight of the implementation of the *Maine Won't Wait* Four Year Climate Action Plan.

The Governor unveiled her Maine Jobs & Recovery Plan just two weeks ago, her Administration's proposal to invest more than \$1 billion in discretionary federal relief funds allocated to Maine under the American Rescue Plan Act, meant to make historic investments in recovery and longstanding economic challenges to achieve three goals: 1) immediate economic recovery from the pandemic; 2) long-term economic growth for Maine; and 3) infrastructure revitalization. The plan draws heavily on recommendations from the Governor's Economic Recovery Committee and the State's 10-Year Economic Development Strategy, as well as components of the State Climate Plan, transforming these best-made plans into real action to improve the lives of our people and to strengthen the economy. We look forward to collaboration with the Legislature as we further refine the specifics of these initiatives to meet these goals.

The Governor also presented a bond proposal aimed at rebuilding Maine's transportation system and conserving lands and waters. The proposal dedicates \$100 million to maintain and upgrade Maine's roads and bridges, and multi-modal systems through the Maine Department of Transportation and also dedicates \$40 million over four years to conserve lands and waters for Maine people through the Land for Maine's Future Program. This bond will be heard in the Appropriations Committee this week.

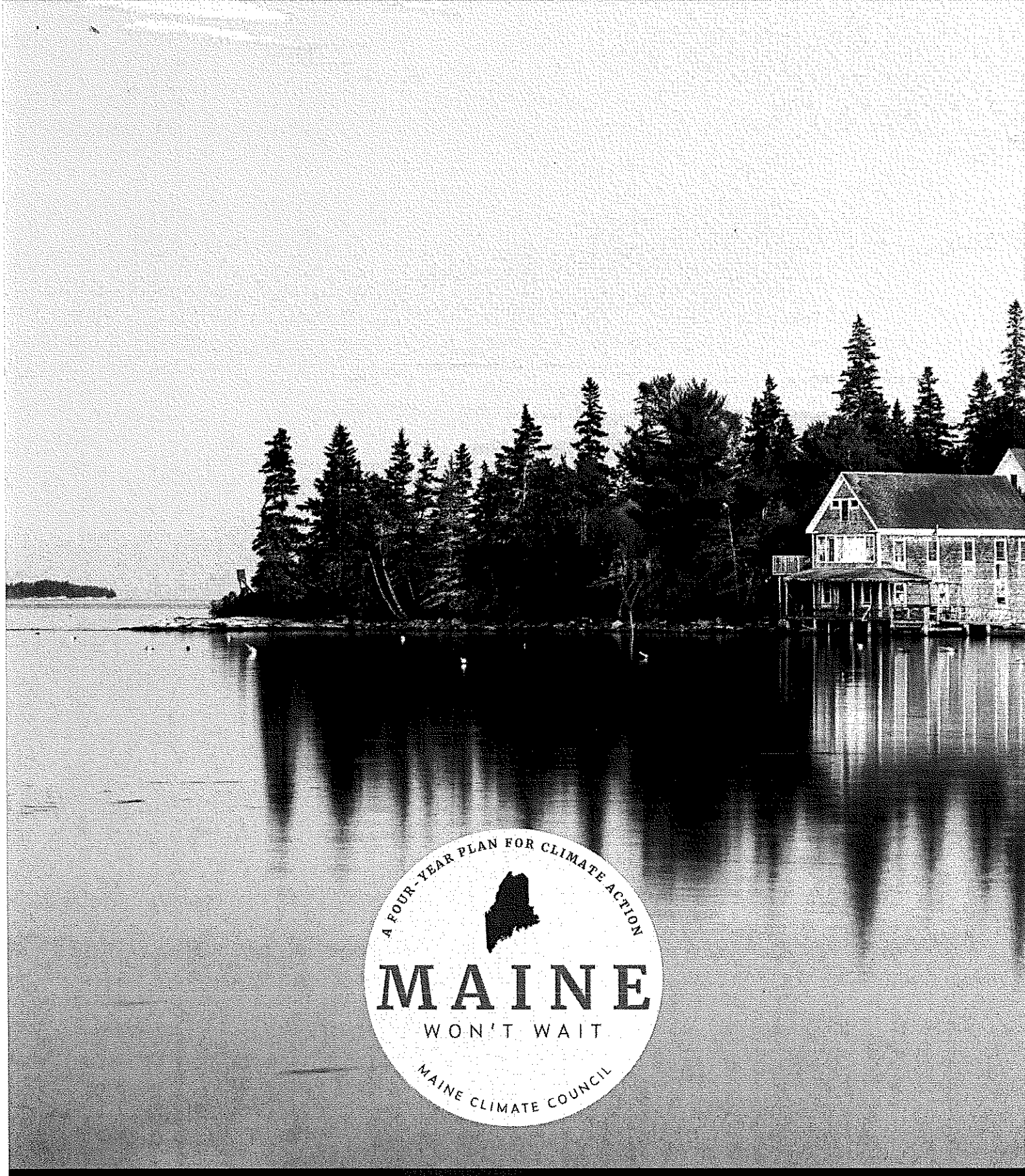
And, most recently, Governor Mills unveiled the "Part 2" budget for the FY22-23 biennium, a proposal that makes a historic investment in Maine public schools and meets the State's obligation to pay 55 percent of the cost of K-12 education for the first time in Maine's history. The proposal includes a host of additional bipartisan priorities, such as initiatives to improve the health of Maine people; relief for Maine people most adversely impacted by the pandemic or overburdened by rising property taxes; enhanced revenue sharing with municipalities; PFAS remediation; and infrastructure upgrades; and it also adds money to the state Stabilization Funds. The proposal, which is balanced and does not raise taxes, also leaves approximately \$23 million in funding on the table for use at law makers discretion.

Specifically, in these three proposals, there are significant investments in the urgent climate actions highlighted in the Climate Action Plan.

Attached you will find an overview of those items. I'll highlight some key proposals related to strategies of the plan, and the outcomes we hope to achieve with each investment.

Commissioner Loyzim will provide more detail on several of the items at Maine Department of Environmental Protection, as well as several of the additional significant budget and Jobs & Rescue Plan proposals for Maine DEP.

We'd also be happy to answer any of your questions today, or at another time.



**NEW FUNDING PROPOSALS TO SUPPORT CLIMATE ACTION
MAY 17, 2021**

May 17, 2021

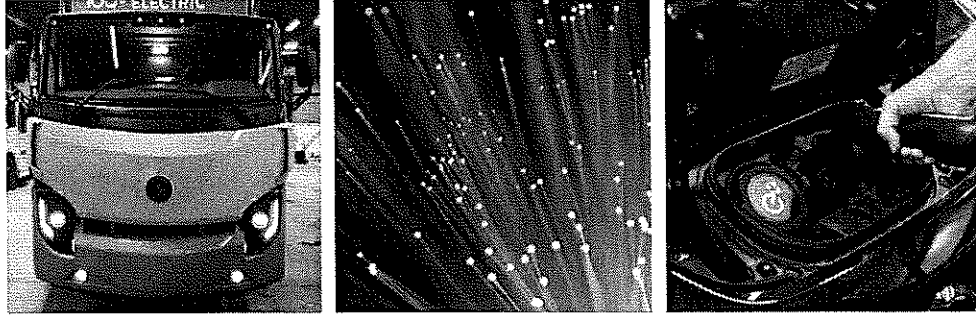
In recent weeks, the Mills Administration has announced three significant funding proposals to be presented in the 130th First Regular Session of the Maine Legislature: The Maine Jobs & Recovery Plan, a \$140 million bond package, and a supplemental budget for the upcoming biennium.

The Maine Jobs & Recovery Plan: Backed by more than a billion in federal funds, the Plan makes historic investments in unaddressed needs and longstanding challenges in Maine to support 1) immediate economic recovery from the pandemic; 2) long-term economic growth for Maine; and 3) infrastructure revitalization. To read the full plan, visit maine.gov/covid19/maine-jobs-and-recovery-plan.

Bond package: The governor's bond proposal intends to rebuild Maine's transportation system and conserve lands and waters, by dedicating \$100 million to maintain and upgrade Maine's transportation system and \$40 million over four years to conserve lands and waters for Maine people through the Land for Maine's Future (LMF) Program.

Supplemental budget: The governor's supplemental budget proposes to fund 55% of local education costs, initiatives to improve the health of Maine people, tax relief for low- and middle-income Maine people, enhanced revenue sharing for municipalities; PFAS remediation, infrastructure upgrades, and additional funding for government reserves.

Each recommends funding that supports objectives from the Maine Climate Council's four-year climate action plan, *Maine Won't Wait*. This document highlights each recommendation by the *Maine Won't Wait* strategy that it supports, as outlined below.



STRATEGY A: EMBRACE THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORTATION IN MAINE

THE MAINE JOBS & RECOVERY PLAN

Establish the Maine Connectivity Authority to Achieve Universally Available Broadband: \$150M

Transportation is responsible for 54% of Maine's annual greenhouse gas emissions. Deploying broadband will help to reduce vehicle miles traveled. Greater access to virtual work, medicine, education, and other opportunities that allow people to utilize online services without driving.

Launch a Workforce Transportation Pilot: \$5M

This funding will support local, regional, or state Workforce Transportation Pilot Projects to connect workers and employers. Expanding public transportation, ride-sharing programs, and developing innovative public transportation options in rural areas can replace the number of single-occupancy trips and reduce household vehicle and commuting miles and costs.

Expand Municipal and Public EV Charging: \$8M

Maine Won't Wait establishes ambitious EV targets. These funds, through the Department of Transportation and Efficiency Maine Trust, will support the continued expansion of electric vehicle charging stations at town buildings, school buildings, State facilities, and public locations. A reliable charging system that ensures an EV owner can charge their vehicles along major routes, at public places, at work and at home is important to expanding electrification.

STRATEGY B: MODERNIZE MAINE'S BUILDINGS

THE MAINE JOBS & RECOVERY PLAN

Save Money Through Energy Efficiency: \$50M

This initiative, via the Efficiency Maine Trust, will accelerate weatherization and efficiency upgrades for Maine homes, especially for low-income, older Mainers and renters (\$25M). These funds will also help municipal, county, school, and community organizations to secure efficiency grants by providing matching funds (\$15M), and support incentives for industries and businesses to invest in energy cost savings and efficiency measures (\$10M).

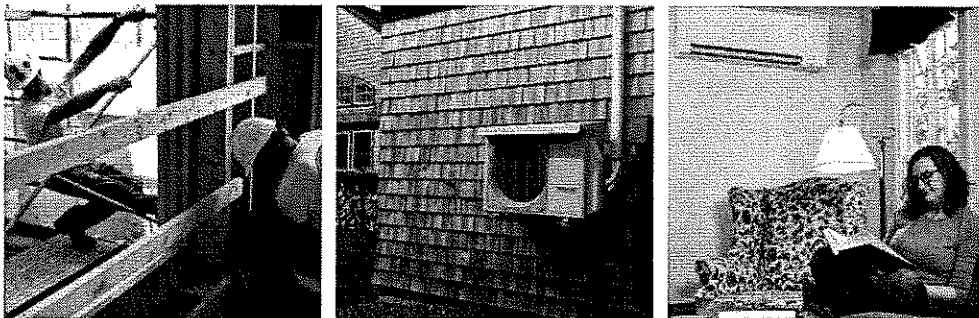
Build More Affordable Housing for Maine's Workforce: \$50M

These funds would be used to expand housing options that are affordable to workers and their families to own or rent, through existing financing programs through MaineHousing, as well as new incentives in partnership with DECD. They would also provide planning and technical assistance for communities, developers, and builders to encourage construction or production of affordable, energy efficient housing units close to service and employment centers to support families and reduce commuting times.

STRATEGY C: REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS IN ENERGY AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

The supplemental budget includes staff support for the Governor's Energy Office to advance clean energy initiatives, such as grid modernization, and policy counsel, and the Department of Environmental Protection to implement rulemaking on climate plan objectives such as phasing out HFCs, and instituting appliance standards.



STRATEGY D: GROW MAINE'S CLEAN-ENERGY ECONOMY AND PROTECT OUR NATURAL RESOURCE INDUSTRIES

THE MAINE JOBS & RECOVERY PLAN

Invest in Heritage Industries: \$50M

The economic disruption of the pandemic has made investment in heritage industries – farming, fishing, and forest products — urgent to stabilize these core economic engines of Maine's rural areas. This investment supports Maine's climate plan goals as well, by expanding local food system capacity (\$30M) and encouraging innovation in climate-friendly forest products (\$20M). From value-added products like mass timber, to emerging demand for bioplastics and biofuels, a significant opportunity exists to grow this sector, create jobs and economic security in rural Maine, and drive the future of modern, efficient building products and energy solutions, while supporting jobs and sustainable forests.

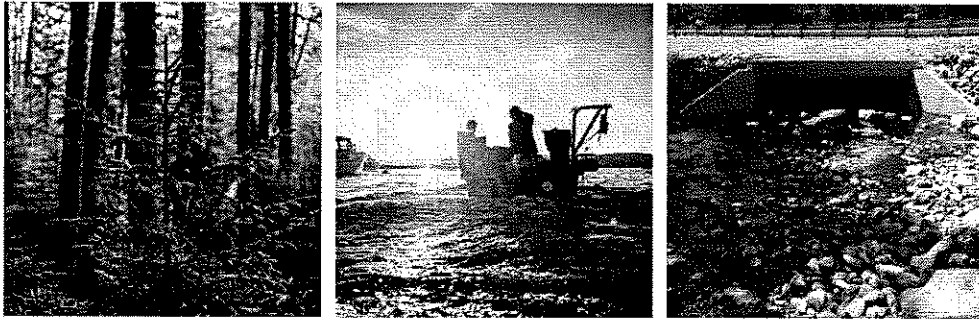
Create Clean Energy Partnerships: \$8M

The Clean Energy Partnership will support clean energy and energy efficiency job growth through workforce development programs developed in partnership with industry and education leaders. This sector-focused initiative will establish clear training pathways for clean energy careers, support internships and apprenticeship programs, and create an online platform for attracting workers, sharing training opportunities, and highlighting job opportunities. The Partnership will also target investments to encourage innovative clean energy companies in Maine through entities such as the Maine Technology Institute and others.

Additional workforce investments in Maine's Career and Technical Education system, Community Colleges and University System will target several sectors of clean energy and climate career opportunities. Additionally, targeted funding for diversity, equity and inclusion aligns with the climate plan's focus on advancing equity and workforce opportunities through Maine's climate response.

SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

The supplemental budget includes funding for technical support, studies and research related to offshore wind, and staff support for the Governor's Energy Office and Department of Marine Resources to advance the Maine Offshore Wind Initiative in areas such as scientific research, policy, and economic development.



STRATEGY E: PROTECT MAINE'S ENVIRONMENT

BOND PACKAGE

Land For Maine's Future Bond: \$40M

The Governor's bond proposal dedicates \$40 million over four years to conserve lands and waters for Maine people through the Land for Maine's Future (LMF) Program, the State's primary funding vehicle for conserving land for its natural and recreational value.

Maine Won't Wait sets a target to increase by 2030 the total acreage of conserved lands in the state to 30%. Protecting natural and working lands is critical to maximize carbon storage, support working farms and forests, ensure valuable ecosystems remain in place for future generations, and contribute to Maine's fight against the effects of climate change.

SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

The supplemental budget includes a one-time allocation of \$400,000 to support forest carbon mapping by the Department of Environmental Protection, which would help the department calculate carbon sequestered by landowners in support of sequestration incentive programs.

It also includes \$5 million to leverage local and Federal funds to recapitalize the municipal culvert program at stream crossings, improving fish and wildlife habitats and increasing infrastructure climate resilience and public safety.

THE MAINE JOBS & RECOVERY PLAN

Improve Fishing Industry Infrastructure & Monitoring: \$16M

These funds will support public health monitoring as it pertains to shellfish and water quality by upgrading equipment to support maximizing harvest opportunities in both the aquaculture and wild shellfish sectors. Investment in climate-resilient infrastructure on the coast are needed, including building investments to promote public health and efficiency and a marine patrol vessel upgrade for cost savings and safety. These investments will allow the limited agency funds available for capital expenditures to be put to better use as match to leverage additional federal funds for monitoring and research related to climate change and its emerging impacts in marine species.

STRATEGY F: BUILD HEALTHY AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

Resilience Planning And Emission Reduction

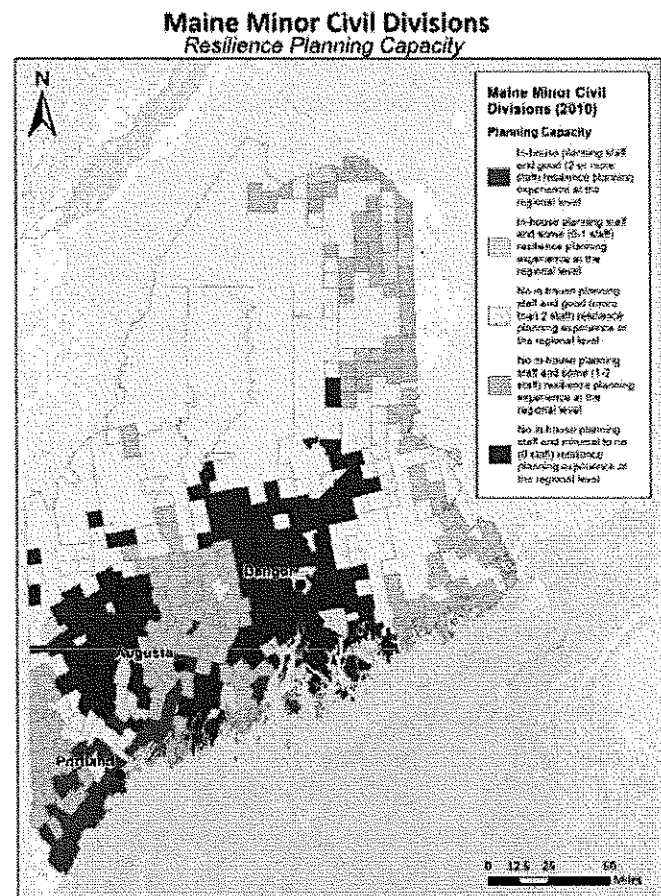
Governor Mills' supplemental budget request includes funding for municipal partnership projects to promote resilience planning and emission reductions at the local level.

As demonstrated in the December 1 climate action plan *Maine Won't Wait*, we will need, over time, to expand resources to support communities to plan for and reduce their risks from climate change impacts. Lack of capacity, expertise, and funding are consistently cited by municipalities as reasons why they are not able to address their climate risks.

In addition, towns have uneven access to planning resources across the state to support other local planning issues, including housing access, economic development, and other land use considerations, as evidenced in this chart which was included in the *Maine Won't Wait* report.

The Climate plan recommends the state provide robust technical assistance and funding to communities by 2024 to support local and regional climate-resilience initiatives. The proposed funds would support regional and municipal climate projects for resilience and technical assistance and incentives for energy generation and reducing emissions.

This effort builds on the pilot project currently underway to work with 3 providers in 8 communities across the state to do climate resilience planning and implementation. The purpose of the pilot project is to: 1) advance climate resilience planning and implementation in multiple towns representing the diversity of Maine people and regions; 2) demonstrate replicable engagement models for assisting communities that integrate three key functions: regional technical assistance, encouraging best practices, and funding support; and 3) inform the future development of key climate-related focus areas for communities, community resilience goals, and support for community resilience in Maine.



The proposed funds would support regional and municipal climate projects for resilience and technical assistance and incentives for energy generation and reducing emissions. The request includes \$2.5M for resilience grants plus \$3M for emissions and energy technical assistance and grants, plus staffing capacity to support communities in these areas.

THE MAINE JOBS & RECOVERY PLAN

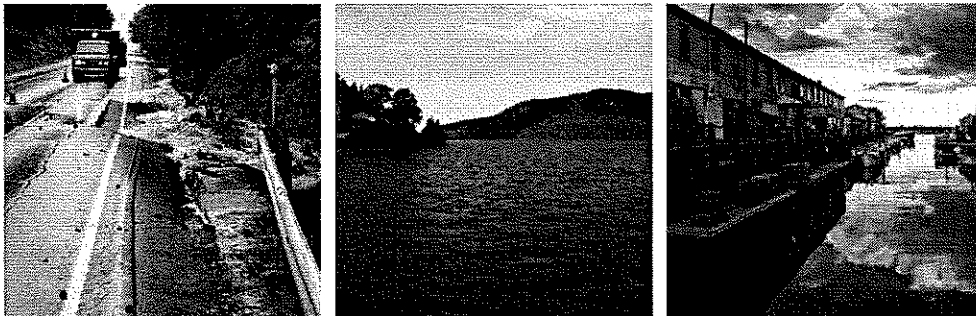
Ensure The Safety Of Drinking Water: \$25M

Through the State Revolving Fund (SRF) and the CDC drinking water program, these funds will address significant backlog of drinking water projects and help municipalities leverage further ARP funds. These investments improve public health, provide community benefits, reduce the burden for local rate payers, and support construction jobs and for many projects, improved climate resiliency.

Repair Wastewater Infrastructure: \$25M

Much of Maine's infrastructure was constructed well before climate change was understood as a threat. It is no surprise, then, that climate change is already having a negative impact on our roadways and bridges, shoreside businesses and working waterfronts, water-treatment facilities, and utilities. Three wastewater treatment plants are at risk of catastrophic failure due to rising sea levels by 2050.

This investment will provide \$22M for municipal wastewater and infrastructure projects, help leverage local ARP funds and accelerate the timeline of these essential local projects that protect public health, provide community benefits, reduce the burden for local ratepayers, support construction jobs and for many projects, climate resiliency.



STRATEGY G: INVEST IN CLIMATE-READY INFRASTRUCTURE

THE MAINE JOBS & RECOVERY PLAN

Protect Infrastructure From Climate Change: \$20M

Climate change poses a serious risk to Maine infrastructure, with damage estimates in the billions of dollars unless action is taken. The “Cost of Doing Nothing” analysis makes clear if Maine does not adapt to climate change, losses are expected to be significant to communities, individual property and business owners, and the state.

These funds will create a pilot “Infrastructure Adaptation Fund” to support local, regional, and state infrastructure projects that addresses these vulnerabilities. These funds will help protect vital infrastructure most at risk, help unlock Federal and other funding options, and benefit public safety and emergency management efforts.





climatecouncil.maine.gov

How Maine People Will Benefit: By Group

Sectors	ARP: Earmarked	ARP: Unearmarked	Budget	Bond
Property Tax-Payers & Average Mainers	COVID-19 Response; Federal Stimulus Payments; Child Tax Credit; Funding for Maine Cities & Towns; Transportation Funding; Small Business Programs; Affordable Health Care Funding	Home Energy Programs Broadband Community Investments Education & Workforce Training Outdoor Recreation Investments in State Parks, Fishing and Wildlife Programs and Marine Sector; Small Business Support	Significant Increase in School Funding; Revenue Sharing for Communities; One-time Stimulus through Tax Programs and Conformity; Transportation Investments; Increased Property Tax Fairness Credit	Transportation Funding Natural & Working Lands for Recreation; Waterfront Access; Farms
Children & Youth	Historic Education Funding; Historic Child Care Funding; Women, Infants & Children Program	Childcare Infrastructure; Career & Technical Education, Higher Ed; Career Exploration; Maine State Grant Program	Significant Education Funding; Child Welfare Workers; Increased Funding for children in care; Expanded CHIP and dental care	
Older Mainers	Home-Delivered Meals; Home Care Reform	Broadband; Rural Transportation; Targeted Weatherization	Nursing Facility Workforce Support; One-time Stimulus through Tax Programs; Dental coverage; Property tax fairness credit increase	
Low-Income Mainers	Tax Credits; Significant Housing Supports; SNAP and TANF Supplement	Childcare Program Expansion; Workforce Development; Affordable Housing Investment; Rural Workforce Transportation; Targeted Weatherization	MaineCare Reforms; One-time Stimulus supports through Tax Programs; New Dental Care Coverage	
People of Color	Health Disparities Funding	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Initiative; Targeted support for disadvantaged business	Funding for Health Equity; Funding for Permanent Commission	
People with Disabilities	Home-Care Reform Education Supports; Significant Support for Adults with Disabilities	Targeted Workforce Development	Develop a Lifespan Waiver; Fill Short-Term Gaps	

How Maine's Priorities Are Being Met: By Sector

Sectors	ARP: Earmarked	ARP: Unearmarked	Budget	Bond
Public Health, Health Care, & Human Services	COVID-19 Response; ACA Improvements; Behavioral Health	Small Business Insurance Premiums; Health Care Workforce	Public Health Infrastructure; MaineCare Rates, Reform & Dental; Health System Recovery; Intensive Outpatient Support; Portland Crisis Center; CHIP expansion; Licensing Staff; Improve Disability Services; Child Welfare Programs; Flavored Tobacco Sales Ban; Increase Medicaid Stabilization	
Climate Change & Environment	LIHEAP Weatherization; Transit Program Support	Clean Energy Jobs; Energy Efficiency; Efficient Housing; Broadband Resilience Infrastructure, Forest, Fishing, & Farming Sectors; EV charging Sewer & Water; Rural Transit	PFAS remediation; Outdoor Recreation; Forest Service; Marine Resources & Research; Dam Restoration; Culverts; Community Support for Resilience & Energy	Natural & Working Lands Conservation Bond
Jobs & Workforce	Unemployment Program Support	Historic CTE & Higher Education; Targeted workforce training sectors Housing; Unemployment Trust Fund	Nursing Facilities Workforce; Career Center Programs; Higher education Investments	
Economic Development	Business Recovery Programs; Capital Support	Historic Investments in Recovery & Growth; Innovation: Broadband; Heritage Industries and Outdoor Recreation; Licensing Reform	"Working Communities Challenge"; Wind and Aquaculture investments; Renewable Energy Facilities Tax Credit	
Education	Historic Investment in Education and School COVID Response	Pre-K Infrastructure Funding	Significant Education Funds; Higher Education; Significant School Renovation; Maine State Grant program	
Child Care	Historic Investment in Child Care	Childcare Infrastructure Funding	Medicaid/CHIP expansion; Funding for Children in Care; Children and Family Services Staffing Capacity; Child Welfare IT Reforms	
Housing	Homelessness Assistance Rental & Mortgage Relief	Significant Housing Development Investments and Weatherization and Efficiency Programs	Growth in HOME Funds	