

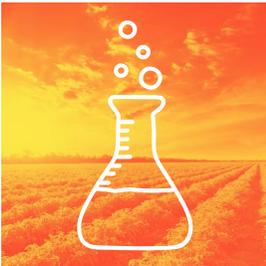


**Maine's Environmental Priorities Coalition (EPC)** is a partnership of 37 environmental, conservation and public health organizations representing over 120,000 members who want to protect the good health, good jobs and quality of life that our environment provides.



## **LD 1626: Recognize Tribal Sovereignty**

The Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 established a different, more restrictive status for the Wabanaki tribes in Maine than that of all 570 other federally-recognized tribes in the United States. A bipartisan task force recommended changes to restore the tribes' inherent rights, including rights to regulate hunting, fishing, natural resources, and land use on tribal lands, as allowed by federal law.



## **LD 2013: Support Maine Farmers Impacted by PFAS**

PFAS contamination threatens Maine farmers and farmland. Through no fault of their own, farmers across the state are facing loss of livelihood due to contamination from these so-called "forever chemicals." They need financial, technical, health, and land resources to deal with the impacts of this contamination, and establishing the PFAS Impacted Farmer Mitigation Fund is an essential first step.



## **LD 1639: Stop Filling Maine Landfills with Out-of-State Waste**

A loophole in Maine's waste management laws allows landfilling out-of-state waste, including hazardous construction and demolition debris. As a result, Juniper Ridge Landfill has become a dumping ground for toxic waste, threatening the area's drinking water supply and sites of historical, cultural, spiritual significance for the Penobscot Nation. Closing the loophole will protect Maine's environment and communities.



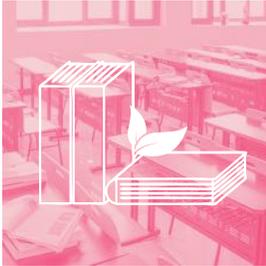
## **LD 2018: Advance Environmental Justice & Equity**

Climate change impacts and environmental hazards pose the greatest threats to communities that are already overburdened and underserved. Maine's most vulnerable communities must be identified and involved in creating the policies that will affect their well-being, and state processes should be inclusive and accessible to those who have been historically underrepresented in policymaking.



### **LD 736: Expand our Ecological Reserve System**

As Maine faces growing threats from development, pollution, and climate change, it is more important than ever to protect rare, threatened, and endangered species and ensure ecosystems remain intact. Updating the state's ecological reserve law and will help protect all Maine's habitat types and meet Maine's climate goals through nature-based carbon sequestration and storage.



### **LD 1902: Fund Opportunities for Climate Education in Schools**

Maine students must be prepared to respond to the climate crisis. As a climate action leader, Maine has identified the need for climate education – but teachers need support. Climate education will provide Maine students with the tools they need to propel Maine to a clean, green future. Maine schools, students, and teachers need support for climate education.



### **LD 489: Add the Pine Tree Amendment to Maine's Constitution**

Maine people, our livelihoods, and outdoors culture require a healthy environment to thrive. The COVID-19 pandemic and accelerating changes to our climate have revealed the importance of prioritizing Maine's resilience and planning for future sustainability. Constitutionally protected environmental rights provide a foundation on which to build a resilient and sustainable Maine for today and the future.



### **LD 1964: Upgrade Water Quality Classifications**

Maine's water classification program is the foundation for protecting water quality in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act. As we mark the 50th anniversary of the Clean Water Act, Maine Department of Environmental Protection has proposed an upgrade package including increased protections for many important rivers and streams. Adopting these upgrades will help protect what makes Maine so special.



### **LD 1979: Help Restore Maine's Great Rivers**

The health of Maine's rivers and sea-run fish is threatened by dams that block upstream and downstream migration. This bill initially aimed to limit the authority of Maine's natural resource agencies to make science-based recommendations about the environmental impacts of dams. It has been amended to require DEP to evaluate whether river management plans are needed.