

THE CLEAN ECONOMY IN MAINE

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760 Estimated Clean Power Operations Jobs	\$4.3B Estimated Clean Power Investment	4.2 GW Clean Power Capacity	63% Power Capacity That's Clean
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- Maine's sizeable clean power buildout spans 4.2 gigawatts of clean power, representing an estimated \$4.3 billion investment and 760 operations jobs. This is enough to power over one million homes annually.
- While wind power makes up most operational clean power capacity in the state at 1.2 gigawatts, solar is expected to surpass wind with 1.5 gigawatts by 2029.
- While Maine moves away from residential heating oil, its growing effort to install 275,000 heat pumps at homes and businesses by 2027 is empowering a workforce of more than 9,500 people.

Maine at a Glance

Maine is home to several coastal cities and a handful of large rural areas, making it the [least densely populated](#) state east of the Mississippi River. While the state has no known fossil energy reserves, its rivers, winds, and forests provide the state with several options for clean energy development.

Taking advantage of its abundant supply of natural resources, Maine has built a [strong presence in industries](#) such as lumber and paper, biotech, aquaculture, agriculture, manufacturing, and clean energy. Within the clean energy sector, Maine has found success with solar, wind, hydropower, and biofuels, the latter of which builds off its [successful wood products industry](#). This also includes the state's leadership in community solar, with the [highest share](#) of capacity per capita across all states, though [recent legislation](#) may slow that growth.

Data is from the [Clean Economy Tracker](#) unless otherwise noted. Data as of April 2026. Questions? Reach out: info@cleaneconomytracker.org. See the full methodology [here](#).

The Clean Economy in Maine

The state has also become a national leader in heat pump deployments, efficiently heating and cooling buildings while [driving down energy bills](#)¹ by hundreds of dollars annually for households and businesses. As of the end of 2024, the state supported nearly [17,400 realized clean energy jobs](#)² across manufacturing, power generation, grid infrastructure, and energy efficiency—ranked 16th among all states for share of total energy jobs that come from clean energy industries.

[State programs](#) supporting this growth include tax incentives and workforce development programs targeted at manufacturers, research and innovation, and agriculture and aquaculture, especially for creating new, high-paying jobs. Maine’s [Clean Energy Partnership](#) funds clean energy workforce development training programs through partnerships with the state’s community college program, local high schools, and professional organizations.

Maine currently has some of the highest [electricity prices](#), and must work to deliver abundant, affordable energy for families and energy intensive manufacturing industries like forest products and paper, which make [substantial contributions](#) to the state’s economy.

Solar and Wind Power in Maine

Clean power supplied nearly [60 percent of power generation](#) in Maine in 2025, consisting largely of wind and hydropower, followed by biomass and solar generation. Natural gas provided an additional 37 percent of electricity generation in 2025.

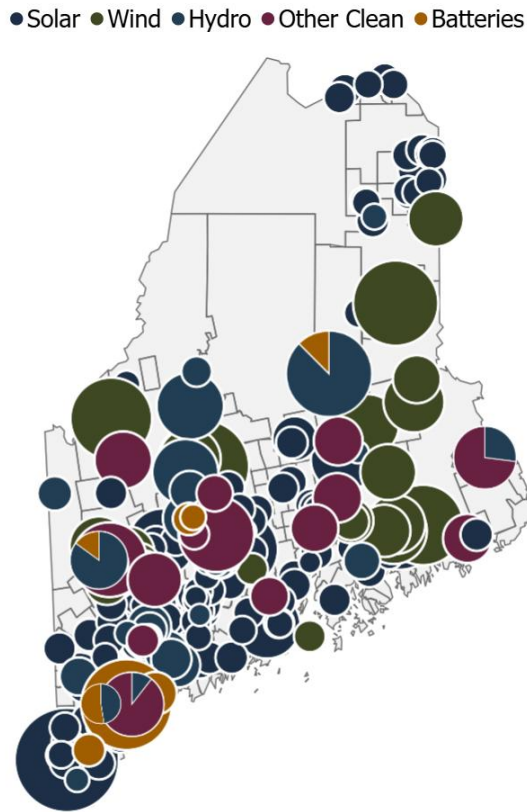
Maine’s total operational, under construction, and planned clean power and storage capacity amounts to 4.2 GW through 2029, ³ representing an estimated \$4.3 billion in investment across more than 440 power generators (Figure 1). This is enough capacity to power an estimated 1.3 million homes. Nearly 3.6 GW are at operational facilities, with Maine’s 2nd Congressional District leading with the most installed capacity. While wind makes up most operational clean power capacity at 1.2 GW, solar is expected to surpass wind with 1.5 GW by 2029.

¹ The magnitude of energy savings by switching to a heat pump is dependent on the [type of heat pump](#) installed, comparative costs from the displaced heating system, local climate, and [other factors](#).

² These clean jobs are defined by the [U.S. Energy & Employment Report](#), which has a year-long lag between the data and reporting time.

³ Operational facilities include projects operating, temporarily out of service, or on standby/backup. Power capacity refers to operational, under construction, and planned facilities. Retired and canceled facilities are not included.

Figure 1. Clean Power Plant Locations in Maine



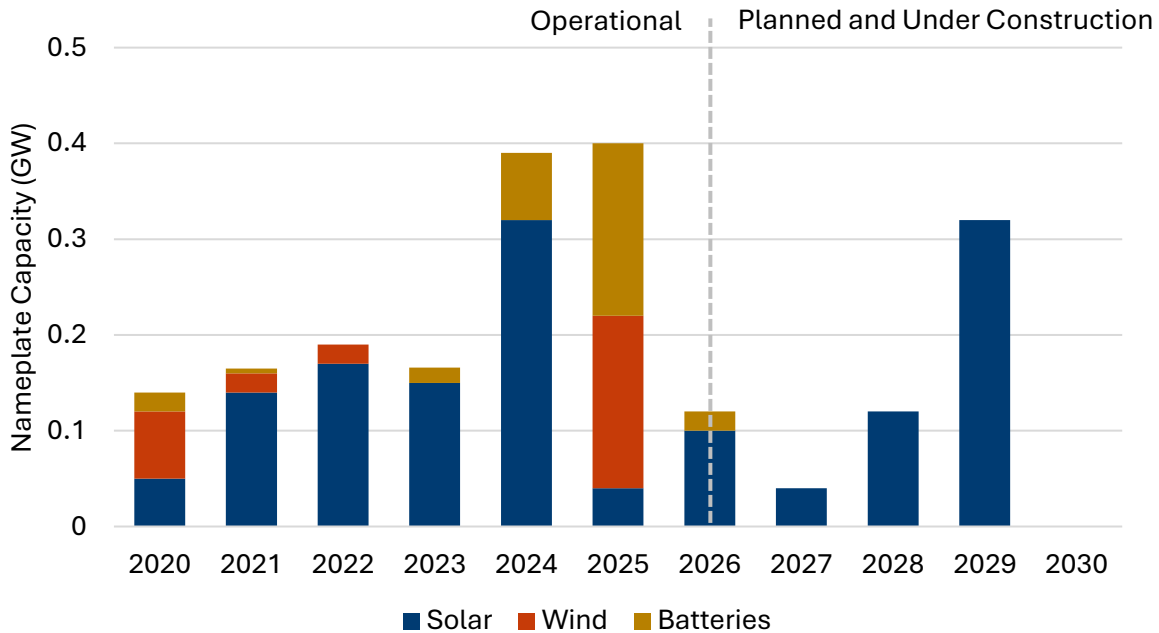
The size of a power plant's bubble is proportional to the nameplate capacity in megawatts (MW). 'Other Clean' includes wood and wood waste biomass.

Plus Power's 175 MW [Cross Town Energy Storage](#) project came online in late 2025 to supply dispatchable power to Maine's grid when demand is high, while also making up for [power capacity lost](#) by retiring aging gas plants.

The state has 0.6 GW of power capacity planned and under construction, all from clean energy sources (Figure 2). Maine's last installed fossil fuel generator was in 2006. Clean power capacity in the pipeline represents \$825 million in estimated investment⁴ and enough capacity to power over 120,000 homes.

⁴ Investment (capital expenditure) is estimated by multiplying the nameplate capacity of each project by CAPEX multipliers. Estimated homes powered is calculated using the national average capacity factor for each technology and national average energy use per home. These multipliers are sourced from the National Laboratory of the Rockies (formerly the National Renewable Energy Laboratory) [2024 Annual Technology Baseline](#) and the [U.S. Energy Information Administration](#).

Figure 2. Power Capacity Additions Over Time



Year represents the year a generator became operational or is expected to.

Facilities planned and under construction are estimated to support 1,900 construction jobs and more than 110 operations jobs.⁵ Currently under construction and expected to come online later in 2026, Swift Current Energy’s 122 MW [Three Rivers Solar](#) power plant will be one of the largest clean energy generators in the state. With an investment of about [\\$250 million](#) and estimated to support more than 330 jobs across construction and operations, the plant will produce enough electricity to support an estimated 20,000 homes.

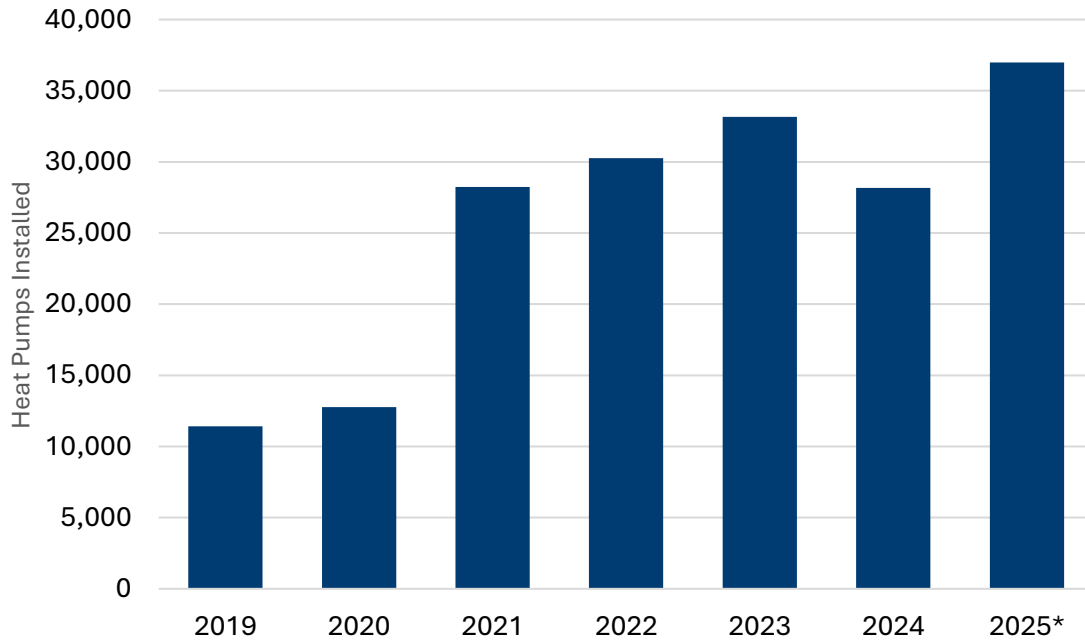
Maine Heat Pumps

As one of the coldest states in the country, Maine has significant heating needs during winter months. Maine consumes more heating oil per capita for residential heating than any other state; however, between 2018 and 2024, the share of residential heating from fuel oil dropped from 62 percent to [50 percent](#). Comparatively, heating from electricity doubled in the same period. With

⁵ Estimated clean power jobs may not correspond to actual past or future jobs at each site but are an approximation. Jobs are estimated using multipliers derived from the National Laboratory of the Rockies (formerly the National Renewable Energy Laboratory) [Jobs and Economic Development Impacts](#) models and the [Decarbonization Employment and Energy Systems](#) model.

more than 200,000 new heat pumps installed as of [March 2026](#), the state has a new goal of achieving [275,000 new installations by 2027](#).

Figure 3. New Heat Pump Installations by Year



Installation numbers for 2025 are provided through August 29, 2025.

Source: [Efficiency Maine Trust](#)

The state has invested significantly in its energy efficiency workforce, employing nearly [9,500 workers](#) across heat pump installation and maintenance, weatherization services, and traditional HVAC⁶ by the end of 2024, roughly 60 percent of the state’s total clean energy workforce. Building up this workforce, the state has launched a [number of training programs](#) such as the Maine Clean Energy Jobs Network and Clean Energy Partnership, targeting paid internships, apprenticeships, and full-time jobs in energy efficiency. Maine also has capacity to build its own heat pumps. Nyle Water Heating Systems, North America’s largest manufacturer of commercial heat-pump water heaters, built a \$6 million [manufacturing facility in Bangor](#) and now employs at least 200 workers at the facility.

⁶ HVAC refers to Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning