

Methodology

This study was conducted using Maine Won't Wait as the framework for a potential Maine Climate Corps. This report was compiled with information gathered through structured interviews with individuals involved with Maine Won't Wait, government agencies, experts in the field, and people involved in AmeriCorps programs within Maine and across the country. These interview questions were developed to acquire the information required of L.D. 722.

I. Interview Selection

Research for this study began with the preparation of an initial list of contacts using the Summer 2021 Coastal Climate Corps Think Tank attendees list found in Appendix B. The contact list was further developed using information provided on Maine.gov for agency leaders and commissioners, as well as Maine Won't Wait's subcommittee member lists. Once interviews began, word of mouth was the main method of building additional contacts, as organizations, individuals, and agencies pointed to other organizations doing similar work with aligning missions. Additionally, America's Service Commission (ASC) working groups and basic web searches were used to gather a contact list for like-programs across the country. Interviewees included leaders of government agencies and specific programs focused on climate change, local nonprofit organizations, previous AmeriCorps members, and leaders of similar programs in other states.

The list of interview contacts with dates of the conducted interviews may be found in Appendix C of this report.

II. Questions

Interview questions developed based on L.D. 722 served as directives for report content. The questions ultimately provided a guide for conversations rather than a strict interview structure. These questions and conversations gave meaningful insight to what a Climate Corps may look like, what potential projects would be suitable, and what partnerships could be leveraged to build a robust statewide program.

Interview questions may be found in *Appendix D* of this report.

III. Research into Maine Won't Wait

Maine Won't Wait served as the framework for the research behind this report. Prior to any interviews, the strategies and actions outlined in the Climate Action Plan were analyzed for relevance to a potential state Climate Corps program. Throughout the interview process, each of the potential projects outlined by interviewees was categorized under the various strategies. Many of the projects listed, in fact, crossed strategy lines.

The strategies are as follows,

- A. Embrace the Future of Transportation in Maine,
- B. Modernize Maine's Buildings,
- C. Reduce Carbon Emissions in Energy and Industrial Sectors,
- D. Grow Maine's Clean-Energy Economy and Protect Our Natural Resource Industries,
- E. Protect Maine's Environment,

Maine Climate Corps Report

- F. Build Healthy and Resilient Communities,
- G. Invest in Climate-Ready Infrastructure, and
- H. Engage with Maine People and Communities.¹

This ambitious four-year plan is referenced throughout this report and is the grounding force behind the idea of a Climate Corps.

IV. Matrices to Assess the Information

A matrix was built to assess the priority projects to for the Maine Climate Corps. This matrix considered the popularity, impact, and equity of each potential project that was mentioned during interviews. Each of these three categories (popularity, impact, and equity) was granted an index number. The Popularity Index (PI) was based on the number of times it was mentioned in interviews; the Impact Index (II) was based on the number of Maine Won't Wait strategies it affects, and how many agencies and nonprofits could be involved; and the Equity Index (EI) was based on whether the project had a very positive, positive, or no impact on equity. These three indexes were combined to rate the projects against one another. This final index is known in this report as the PIE Index.

This matrix forms the basis for recommendations on initial Climate Corps projects, partnerships, and hosts.

V. Potential Climate Corps Host Budget Survey

This online survey gathered information regarding what materials, resources, and support would be needed to move forward with hosting Maine Climate Corps members or administering a program. The survey was sent to interviewees who had identified themselves as being interested in hosting members. The survey questions may be found in Appendix E.

Findings: Potential Projects

It should be noted that the community organization network in Maine is incredibly connected which could influence the frequency of mention for certain projects. This could be the result of group opinion, collaboration, and conversations between organizations. Regardless, those frequently mentioned projects that come as a result of close community organization ties should remain noted as important, as those projects may be further along in their development and should thus be considered as priority to begin sooner in order to leverage that momentum.

Many public health professionals during the development of Maine Won't Wait were preoccupied with the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, it can be assumed that the lack of public health-related climate corps projects is not a reflection of the lack of potential projects, but rather a lack of capacity to identify such opportunities. It is our recommendation that the conversation with public health officials and health organizations continue as the chaos caused by COVID-19 settles and operations become more routine.

The results of this analysis may be seen in Appendix E.

Popularity

¹ Maine Climate Council. *Maine Won't Wait, a Four-Year Plan for Climate Action*.

Maine Climate Corps Report

The Popularity Index (PI) matrix had the highest rating equal to 13 and the lowest rating equal to 1. Of the projects, only 7 had a rating of 5 or over, and 18 had a rating of 2 or less. It should be noted that the highest rated potential programs evolved into being the most thought out throughout the process of interviews, as many interviews built upon each other.

The top projects in the Popularity Index are:

1. Community Resilience Planning & Vulnerability Assessment Assistance (13)

Members would work with municipal government or councils of government to contribute to community-based and data-driven climate planning, vulnerability assessments, flooding assessments, while building local capacity.

2. "Lead by Example" (9)

Energy efficiency projects within public buildings.

3. Emergency Management Community Assistance (7)

Community outreach and education to those lacking the resources to apply for grants with MEMA.

4. Home Energy Projects (7)

Weatherization of low-income homes across the state and light retrofitting in combination with community outreach and education.

5. Invasive Species Monitoring & Management (7)

Detection, inventory, and monitoring of invasive species in combination with the development of a significant volunteer network devoted to invasive species.

6. Energy Outreach & Education (6)

Public awareness campaigns for energy use, including but not limited to household and individual vehicle use.

7. Healthy Soils & Regenerative Agriculture Outreach (5)

Outreach, education, and assistance to woodlot and farm owners in developing and transitioning to regenerative practices to maximize carbon sequestration.

8. Community Readiness Assessments (Public Health) (4)

Community assessments for health-related weaknesses and strengths through local capacity building, community outreach, and focus groups.

9. Aquatic Toxins Monitoring & Outreach (4)

Tracking and monitoring of aquatic toxins like Vibrio and Toxic Phytoplankton.

10. Community Solar Projects (4)

Agricultural solar siting, solar installations, grant applications, community collaboration and facilitation for community-based solar projects.

11. Shoreline Monitoring & Stabilization (4)

Maine Climate Corps Report

Coastline and living shoreline monitoring and vulnerability assessments in combination with shoreline stabilization and green infrastructure projects.

Projects ranked 8-11 all have an PI score of 4 and thus all three have been included.

Impact

The Impact Index (II) assessed the likelihood of success with the theory that the more agencies, hosts, and strategies a project could engage, the largest impact it could have. This rating was created by simply summing the number of strategies a project pertains to, the number of agencies that could be involved, and the number of potential partners.

The top eleven projects in the Impact Index are:

1. Community Resilience Planning & Vulnerability Assessment Assistance (17)

Members would work with municipal government or councils of government to contribute to community-based and data-driven climate planning, vulnerability assessments, flooding assessments, while building local capacity.

2. Energy Outreach & Education (12)

Public awareness campaigns for energy use including, but not limited to, household and individual vehicle use.

3. "Lead by Example" (12)

Energy efficiency projects within public buildings.

4. Healthy Soils & Regenerative Agriculture Outreach (12)

Outreach, education, and assistance to woodlot and farm owners in developing and transitioning to regenerative practices to maximize carbon sequestration.

5. Ocean Acidification Monitoring (10)

Increase the estuarine ocean acidification monitoring locations along the coast.

6. Green Schools (10)

Lead groups of students in sustainability initiatives within schools and into the greater community.

7. Local Foods Program (10)

Planting and maintaining community food forests, gleaning and preservation programs, and community outreach on localizing the food system.

8. Community Solar Projects (10)

Agricultural solar siting, solar installations, grant applications, community collaboration and facilitation for community-based solar projects.

9. Invasive Species Monitoring & Management (9)

Detection, inventory, and monitoring of invasive species in combination with the development of a significant volunteer network devoted to invasive species.

10. Shoreline Monitoring & Stabilization (9)

Maine Climate Corps Report

Coastline and living shoreline monitoring and vulnerability assessments in combination with shoreline stabilization and green infrastructure projects.

11. Aquatic Toxins Monitoring & Outreach (9)

Tracking and monitoring of aquatic toxins like Vibrio and Toxic Phytoplankton.

Projects ranked 9-11 all have an II score of 9 and thus all three have been included.

Equity

The Equity Index (EI) was based on the impact that any given project was likely to have on communities with fewer resources and disenfranchised populations. The ratings are in comparison with one another. A rating of 0 was given to projects rated as “no foreseen impact,” 3 was given to projects rated as “positive impact,” and 6 was given to projects rated as “very positive impact.” The “very positive” project rating was reserved for those projects specifically focused on equitable causes. These rating values (0, 3, 6) were chosen within range of the Popularity Index (PI) and Impact Index (II).

The projects in the Equity Index that are rated as very positive (6) are:

- o Maine Midden Minders

Documentation of historic sites and the impacts that climate change is having on such culturally important areas, especially for tribal communities.

- o Communications for Vulnerable Populations

Build and implement a communications, outreach, and education strategy that is inclusive of vulnerable populations.

This is not a discrete project on its own but should be weaved into each project of the Maine Climate Corps as it is an important piece of the work to address equity issues throughout the state. This pillar of the Corps is included in the section “Organizational Structure, Principles” which notes the hallmarks of a successful Climate Corps.

- o Energy Outreach & Education

Public awareness campaigns for energy use, including but not limited to household and individual vehicle use.

- o Alternative Transportation Safety Program Officers

Outreach and education on biker safety, and dispersion of safety tools with specific consideration to vulnerable and transient populations.

- o Electric Bike Pilot Program

Planning and implementation of a pilot program on electric bike education and allocation to vulnerable populations.

- o Home Energy Projects

Weatherization of low-income homes across the state and light retrofitting in combination with community outreach and education.

- o Emergency Management Community Assistance

Maine Climate Corps Report

Community outreach and education to those lacking the resources to apply for grants with MEMA.

- o Local Food Programs

Planting and maintaining community food forests, gleaning and preservation programs, and community outreach on localizing the food system.

- o Broadband Coalition

Support to municipalities and the state on expanding broadband to rural communities.

Priority Projects

To find the final Popularity, Impact, Equity (PIE) Index, the individual indexes were added to find a total value. The highest value was 33 and the lowest was 5.

1. Community Resilience Planning Assistance (33)

Community Resilience Planning Assistance projects would contribute to Strategy F: Build Healthy and Resilient Communities, and Strategy G: Invest in Climate-Ready Infrastructure of *Maine Won't Wait*.

This project would be like GPCOG's AmeriCorps Resilience Corps but would reach counties beyond York and Cumberland. Corps members would be placed with municipalities or local nonprofits to assist with strength, inefficiency, and gap analysis for those that have not yet engaged with that work. The members could work through FEMA's Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT) and the locally developed Community Action Inventory from the Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future (GOPIF).² GOPIF's inventory contains a list of about 150 activities a community can take that are associated with *Maine Won't Wait* and works to assess what communities are doing already, and how they may expand to collectively address climate change in the state.³

In addition to assessing the activities that communities can do, to become more resilient, members would make flooding assessments in potentially affected communities. One suggestion noted in multiple interviews was to organize and maintain citizen science projects where the public takes photographs and supplies anecdotal evidence with a geotag and timestamp of specific areas that are determined by the municipality, county, or state to track the severity and frequency of flood events. This work can be combined with mapping using ArcGIS and story-mapping to support communities in their public outreach and education on climate change. Further, this work will include the technical assistance pieces such as other levels of information gathering, data mapping, community outreach, event organizing, and leading community discussions surrounding community-level resilience building.⁴

This is a particularly important project to start as soon as possible, to lay the groundwork for the priority projects within individual communities. This also will serve as baseline research for allocating state and federal funding reserved for climate-related infrastructure projects as funds become available.⁵

² FEMA. 2021. "Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)." Accessed on 7 November 2021.

<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/resilience-analysis-and-planning-tool>

³ Interview with Brian Ambrette, Governor's Office on Policy Innovation and the Future. 17 September 2021.

⁴ Interview with Julia Breul and Sara Mills-Knapp, Greater Portland Council of Governments (GPCOG). 1 September 2021.

⁵ Interview with Julia Breul and Sara Mills-Knapp, Greater Portland Council of Governments (GPCOG).

Maine Climate Corps Report

Potential partners on this work are Maine Emergency Management Agency, local emergency management agencies, GOPIF, Land Use Planning Council (LUPC), Maine Geological Survey, Maine Coastal Program, Department of Environmental Protection, councils of government, GPCOG, Southern Maine Planning and Development Commission, Maine Development Foundation, Climate Change Adaptation Providers Network (CCAP), and Maine Sea Grant.

2. Energy Education & Outreach (24)

Projects within this category would contribute to Strategy A: Embrace the Future of Transportation in Maine, B: Modernize Maine's Buildings, and H: Engage with Maine People and Communities.

This project has been noted by Sally Slovenski at Maine Campus Compact, the organization for Maine Energy AmeriCorps Program (MEAP), as being within their purview and capacity to begin engaging with as soon as their AmeriCorps grant is renewed (2022). In addition to what is mentioned below, community surveys on energy use and climate education should be a primary goal within this focus. These would allow the program to specifically target areas of need specifically within low income and disadvantaged communities.

“A primary focus area for the MEAP Program has been to raise awareness about energy efficiency for individuals, households and communities for both energy and cost savings. Through our energy education events, Conserve Maine Energy (CME) public awareness campaigns, resources such as our CME Community Resource Manual and MEAP social media outreach (Facebook, Instagram, e-news), MEAP helps spread the word about upcoming events, trainings, resources, rebates and news pertaining to energy efficiency in Maine. MEAP is also well positioned to expand our public awareness efforts to include raising awareness about the transition and benefits of electric vehicles (EV) and carpooling (Strategy A). MEAP members could make the public aware of the incentives that EV carry while also emphasizing the importance of walking or biking instead of driving to places and carpooling/ public commuting to reduce vehicle miles travelled. MEAP members could help demystify concerns the public has about EV and collaborate with experts in the EV field to raise awareness.

We have already created numerous resources to share with the public about energy efficiency and cost savings for households. We have also developed an energy efficiency presenter toolkit and held energy education events at schools, libraries, adult education centers and on colleges campuses to enhance public knowledge, behaviors and motivations for protecting the planet and to save money. Our CME Resource Guide has extensive information about energy efficiency tips for homes, and information about rebates and weatherization assistance programs such as heat pumps. Additionally, Maine Campus Compact is piloting a training this fall related to the integration of climate change and 21st century skill development into faculty courses from any discipline—this is an added resource we could potentially utilize for increasing awareness in high schools and college campuses.”⁶

⁶ Correspondence with Sally Slovenski, Maine Campus Compact. “Maine Campus Compact Response to Potential Alignments with Maine Won't Wait.” 30 September 2021

Maine Climate Corps Report

MEAP has partnered with Efficiency Maine for the past four years and will continue to do so through any expansion of their program. Potential additional partners on this work are the Department of Transportation, Maine Housing, the Governor's Energy Office, and GoMaine.

3. "Lead by Example" (24)

"Lead by Example" projects would contribute to Strategy B: Modernize Maine's Buildings, and Strategy D: Grow Maine's Clean-Energy Economy and Protect Our Natural Resources Industries.

This would be an ideal place for Maine Community Colleges to step into the Climate Corps space. This project would center itself on energy audits of government buildings, heat pump installations and cleaning, and potentially could look like a pre-apprenticeship or service-learning opportunity with college energy and HVAC programs. The "Lead by Example" Climate Corps program that would work toward Governor Mills' January 2020 executive order requiring the state government to "lead by example" when it comes to energy in government buildings and operations.⁷

The Maine Apprenticeship Program requires 2000 hours, just 300 hours more than a full-time AmeriCorps term. It is recommended that conversations continue with community colleges to explore the potential of a program that would both satisfy the requirements of an AmeriCorps term and apprenticeship.⁸

Potential partners in this work are Maine Housing, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Economic and Community Development, Community Colleges, Efficiency Maine, Governor's Energy Office, and the Department of Labor.

4. Home Energy Projects (21)

Home energy projects would contribute to Strategy B: Modernize Maine's Buildings, and Strategy D: Grow Maine's Clean-Energy Economy and Protect Our Natural Resources Industries.

This project has also been noted by Sally Slovenski as of being within MEAP's capacity to expand upon.

"Currently, a central focus of our MEAP Program is weatherization of low-income homes across the state through our window insulating inserts builds, our home green energy checklists and other light weatherization such as swapping out LED lightbulbs and weather stripping. We also refer any interested households to other services/organizations such as Efficiency Maine for added services such as insulation and cleaner heating and cooling systems. With added training/collaboration through our network of UM System schools and community colleges, for example, it is possible that this area of our programming could be expanded and enhanced to include formal home energy audits to help increase the pace of home weatherization. Our MEAP members, could for example, shadow home auditors to be trained on how to conduct professional home energy audits. A potential apprenticeship program could grow from this opportunity as well and again may include forming close collaborative ties with relevant educational departments at UMS schools and the Maine Community College System. It might be possible to align some of this programming with college classes and students to also assist with energy audits if, for example, we were to expand to public buildings as well and to improve

⁷ Maine Climate Council. *Maine Won't Wait, a Four-Year Plan for Climate Action*.

⁸ Maine Department of Labor. 2021. "Maine Apprenticeship Program."
https://www.maine.gov/labor/jobs_training/apprenticeship/

Maine Climate Corps Report

energy efficiency through actions such as light retrofitting of public buildings. An added benefit would be that MEAP members (and students) could also grow their professional development skills for future career opportunities. USM and the UMaine System seem eager to collaborate more closely. Although this would take some in depth planning and outreach this fall/winter, we believe with the right partners it would be feasible and would be a great way to leverage the expertise on our campuses and engage students in hands on, community-based learning.”⁹

Potential partners on this work are Maine Housing, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Economic and Community Development, Community Colleges, Efficiency Maine, Governor’s Energy Office, and the Department of Labor.

5. Emergency Management Community Assistance (21)

This work would contribute to Strategy F: Build Healthy and Resilient Communities.

Anne Fuchs, Director of Mitigation, Planning, and Recovery at the Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) noted that a distinct need seen by the agency is that municipalities lack the capacity to apply to grants that would increase their capacity and ability to address climate change. With basic training in the fundamentals of grant writing, in which there are free courses online, Corps members could with town and municipal officials and the state hazard mitigation officer to do community outreach and capacity building. This project would reach rural communities, could be a remote position for a Corps member, and could significantly increase the funding available to municipalities on addressing climate challenges and emergency management.¹⁰

This type of project would best fall under a similar program to GPCOG. At this point, no organization or administrative body has come forward with interest in developing this type of Corps program, but it is recommended that outreach continue to other councils of government across the state, and to use the Maine Municipal Association to build a network of communities interested in supporting this work.

Potential partners on this work are Maine Emergency Management Agency, local emergency management agencies, GOPIF, Land Use Planning Council (LUPC), Maine Geological Survey, Department of Environmental Protection, councils of government, GPCOG, Southern Maine Planning and Development Commission, and Climate Change Adaptation Providers Network (CCAP).

6. Healthy Soils & Regenerative Agriculture Outreach and Education (20)

This Outreach and Education project would contribute to Strategy D: Grow Maine’s Clean-Energy Economy and Protect our Natural Resource Industries, Strategy E: Protect Maine’s Environment, and H: Engage with Maine People and Communities.

These projects would assist woodlot and farm owners in developing and practicing ways to maximize carbon sequestration and minimize carbon output. There is a level of public outreach and education that would encourage farmers to adopt certain practices and help teach them those practices. This could be in partnership with the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), “a voluntary conservation program that supports production agriculture and environmental quality as compatible goals,” and

⁹ Correspondence with Sally Slovenski, Maine Campus Compact. “Maine Campus Compact Response to Potential Alignments with Maine Won’t Wait.”

¹⁰ Interview with Anne Fuchs, Maine Emergency Management Agency. 19 August 2021.

Maine Climate Corps Report

provides financial and technical support in environmentally friendly practices.¹¹ Further, the outreach would extend to rural landowners and woodlot owners, assisting them in taking advantage of state programs that encourage healthy forestry practices.

This is work that Conservation Corps has noted as being within their statute and something that they would be willing to take on if they have the funding to expand their current program to what is within *Maine Won't Wait*. It is therefore the recommendation of this report for the Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry (DACF) to further explore mechanisms to expand this program, as Conservation Corps has the connections, the expertise, and the willingness to move forward on these projects.¹²

Potential partners on this work are DACF, DEP, land trusts, the Nature Conservancy, Cooperative Extension, Natural Resources Council of Maine, Wolfe's Neck Center for Agriculture & the Environment, Maine FFA, and the Maine Land Trust Network.

7. Local Foods Program (18)

This program would contribute to Strategy F: Build Healthy and Resilient Communities, and Strategy H: Engage with Maine People and Communities.

This project was noted by Maine Conservation Corps as being within their reach and their statute.¹³ Further, there is potential for Maine FFA to support the program and help Maine reach their goals of 30% food produced in Maine by 2030. Some of the tasks associated with this project are planting and maintaining community food forests; gleaned, harvested, and preserving food for food kitchens; community outreach on localizing the food system; connecting farms to resources; building school gardens for learning opportunities; and working with low income and disadvantaged communities to assist in efforts to grow their own food.

Potential partners on this work are DACF, Wolfe's Neck Center for Agriculture & the Environment, Cooperative Extension, Maine FFA, Beginning Farmer Resource Network, Cultivating Community, Maine Organic Farmers & Gardeners Association (MOFGA), Maine Farmland Trust, and FoodCorps.

8. Community Solar Projects (17)

These projects would contribute to Strategy D: Grow Maine's Clean-Energy Economy and Protect Our Natural Resource Industries.

Corps members in these projects would conduct outreach and education to communities on opportunities for agricultural solar siting and solar installations. In a technical sense, they would have the opportunity to map where best to place a project, build community capacity, facilitate community engagement, and make a real impact in renewable energy production.

¹¹ Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry. February 2021. "A Guide to NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)." Accessed from https://www.maine.gov/dacf/php/integrated_pest_management/documents/FruitVegGrowersGuideEQIP2021a.pdf.

¹² Correspondence with Sara Knowles, Maine Conservation Corps.

¹³ Correspondence with Sara Knowles, Maine Conservation Corps.

Maine Climate Corps Report

Southern Maine Planning and Development Commission already has work within this realm, although does not want to be the administrative body behind a Corps program.¹⁴ However, it is possible that through continuing conversations around the development of a climate corps, a network of communities in need could develop the means and ability to administer such a program. Further, there is potential that this type of project would be addressed by the Clean Energy Partnership's Energy Corps.

The recommendation of this report is to continue conversations with the Clean Energy Partnership and advocate for this project to continue, as it is clearly a priority among agencies and nonprofits.

Potential partners in this work are DACF, GEO, Natural Resources Council of Maine, Land Trusts, Maine Land Trust Network, Cooperative Extension, Southern Maine Planning and Development Commission, and Southern Maine Solar Collaborative.

9. Invasive Species Monitoring & Management (16)

These projects would contribute to Strategy E: Protect Maine's Environment.

Invasive species that have proved problematic and worth monitoring and managing are the Emerald Ash Borer, Browntail Moth, and Green Crabs. A program such as this could train Corps members to apply pesticides, monitor species, conduct public education and outreach campaigns, cultivate partnerships with land trusts, and build a network of volunteers that they lead seasonally to manage invasive species.

This is work that Conservation Corps has noted as being within their statute and something that they would be willing to take on if they have the funding to expand their current program to what is within *Maine Won't Wait*. It is therefore the recommendation of this report for DACF and DEP to further explore mechanisms to expand this program, as Conservation Corps has the connections, the expertise, and the willingness to move forward on these projects.¹⁵

It is also our recommendation that Conservation Corps' invasive species monitoring and management remain inland, as there are organizations with programs already running along the coast working on marine invasive species. Further, this will likely soon fall under the responsibility of the Coastal Zone Climate Corps branch (see below for further information). In order to avoid competition for Corps projects, the Conservation Corps should thus remain land-based.

Potential partners on this work are the Marine Coastal Program, DEP, Maine Natural Areas Program, Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, Casco Bay Estuary Partnerships, Land Trusts, and Wells Estuarine Research Reserve.

10. Shoreline Monitoring & Stabilization (16)

These projects would contribute to Strategy E: Protect Maine's Environment, and Strategy G: Invest in Climate-Ready Infrastructure.

This would require coastline and living shoreline monitoring, public outreach and education campaigns for picture-post and cataloging areas prone to sea level rise. Further, Corps members could be the boots

¹⁴ Interview with Paul Shumacher, Abbie Sherwin, and Karina Graeter, Southern Maine Planning and Development Commission. 24 September 2021.

¹⁵ Correspondence with Sara Knowles, Maine Conservation Corps.

Maine Climate Corps Report

on the ground for efforts dealing with retreat, erosion, shoreline stabilization, and nature-based stormwater management. Within the community, members should build signage promoting green practices and how-to guides for rain gardens and erosion control on private property.

This is work that Conservation Corps has noted as being within their statute and something that they would be willing to take on if they have the funding to expand their current program to what is within *Maine Won't Wait*. It is therefore the recommendation of this report for DACF to further explore mechanisms to expand this program, as Conservation Corps has the connections, the expertise, and the willingness to move forward on these projects. However, it is also our recommendation that when a Coastal Zone Climate Corps program is established, the responsibility of shoreline monitoring and stabilization shift to that program.¹⁶

Potential partners on this work are the Maine Geological Survey, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Sierra Club, Nonpoint Training Center, Maine Sea Grant, and Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve.

11. Green Schools (16)

These projects would contribute to Strategy B: Modernize Maine's Buildings, and Strategy F: Build Healthy and Resilient Communities of *Maine Won't Wait*.

The Department of Education (DOE) is already engaging in a significant amount of work with the Nature Based Education Consortium integrating climate change into lesson plans and curriculums. This Green Schools program would provide ample support to teachers and another level of education and experience for students. The suggested program would embed Climate Corps members into schools where they would work with students toward sustainability initiatives within schools and within the greater community. These groups could also come up with and implement their own initiatives, including but not limited to energy plans, waste diversion, and composting efforts. The students would then serve the greater community by expanding those programs through municipal buildings, community outreach and engagement efforts, and other students within the community.

This is work that Conservation Corps has noted as being within their statute and something that they would be willing to take on if they have the funding to expand their current program to what is within *Maine Won't Wait*. It is therefore the recommendation of this report for DACF and DOE to further explore mechanisms to expand this program, as Conservation Corps has the connections, the expertise, and the willingness to move forward on these projects.¹⁷

Further, there is potential for funding from the Sierra Club Maine Chapter if the case can be made that this program relates to Sierra Club's clean schools or other organizational campaigns.¹⁸ It is the recommendation of this report that DOE, DACF, and Conservation Corps convene further to develop such a program.

Potential additional partners in this work are DEP, the Mitchell Center at the University of Maine Orono, Maine Environmental Educators Association (MEEA), The Nature Conservancy, and the Climate Table.

¹⁶ Correspondence with Sara Knowles, Maine Conservation Corps.

¹⁷ Correspondence with Sara Knowles, Maine Conservation Corps.

¹⁸ Interview with Nathan Robbins (DEP), Ania Wright (Sierra Club)

Findings: Organizational Structure

Principles

The Maine Climate Corps should be based on a set of principles to which each program and project subscribe. These principles should be supported by the Climate Corps Coordinator, a newly built role within Volunteer Maine who will continue the work described within this report and facilitate continued collaboration with the Maine Climate Council. The subjects of these principles should be service, equity, good science, training, collaboration, and connection to the state's climate goals. These should be considered hallmarks of a strong, likely-to-succeed Climate Corps program that should be a model across the country.

a. Address Climate Challenges

All programs under a Climate Corps should address the challenges associated with climate change. The programs should use the state's climate goals and initiatives as the framework for projects to partake in. At present, the strategies that are permissible for projects relevant to the states climate goals are those listed within *Maine Won't Wait*:

- A. *Embrace the Future of Transportation in Maine,*
- B. *Modernize Maine's Buildings,*
- C. *Reduce Carbon Emissions in Energy and Industrial Sectors,*
- D. *Grow Maine's Clean-Energy Economy and Protect Our Natural Resource Industries,*
- E. *Protect Maine's Environment,*
- F. *Build Healthy and Resilient Communities,*
- G. *Invest in Climate-Ready Infrastructure, and*
- H. *Engage with Maine People and Communities.*¹⁹

b. Service

The importance of service cannot be understated in addressing climate change. This component builds community buy-in, allows communities that otherwise would not have the capacity to address issues to address them, provides workforce development opportunities for a changing employment landscape, and engages the community in ways that traditional employment cannot.

c. Equity

According to the Equity Subcommittee of the Climate Council, the Climate Corps, should aim to have at least 40% of program investments be toward vulnerable and disadvantaged communities. Further, all Corps programs should consider language barriers, cultural differences, and other challenges that communities may face in accessing these service opportunities, both from a host and member perspective.²⁰ It is the recommendation of this report to consult with the Equity Subcommittee throughout the development process of the Climate Corps in order to keep with the overarching action plan goal to "Advance Equity through Maine's Climate Response" and hopefully reach the goal of 40%.

¹⁹ Maine Climate Council. *Maine Won't Wait, a Four-Year Plan for Climate Action*.

²⁰ Interview with Jessica Scott, Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future. 31 August 2021.

Maine Climate Corps Report

An equity concern raised throughout the interview process was whether the living stipend for AmeriCorps members would be raised. If the Build Back Better Act passes in the Senate, which has not occurred at the time of writing this report, the living stipend will be raised to the equivalent of \$15/hour, a significant increase from the hourly equivalent of approximately \$11/hour. Additionally, AmeriCorps programs provide wraparound services such as healthcare and accident insurance, transportation to service locations, materials and tools, and childcare for full-time members, adding value and opportunity to the opportunity. If any of the potential projects move forward outside of the purview of AmeriCorps, it is the recommendation of this report that any program administrator provide those benefits listed above as the minimum.

Still, a significant barrier that will remain is the lack of affordable housing in Maine. The discussion with potential administering organizations and hosts regarding offering housing to Corps members should be continued as planning for the Maine Climate Corps advances.

One of the original potential projects is titled “Communications for Vulnerable Populations,” and it is noted as priority project number 16, and highlighted in *Appendix F*. It is the recommendation of this report that instead of making this one succinct project, that this is a piece of the work that all Climate Corps projects prioritize. The development of climate change communications and outreach materials for vulnerable populations, New Mainers, low income communities, differently abled individuals, and rural communities should be a pillar in this work.

d. Good Science

All programs considered should be based in good science and well researched. These projects should have measurable outcomes that are supported with scientific evidence and should only be accepted as projects if they fall within these grounds. The Climate Corps Coordinator can provide institutional capacity to help identify relevant studies and models or otherwise support professional evaluation to further the goals of the programs.

e. Training

A set of trainings should be provided at the beginning of each service term to all Climate Corps participants as a cohort. These trainings should include but not be limited to diversity, equity, and inclusion; climate change in Maine; basic climate science; environmental justice; public outreach and education; and the basics of nonviolent communications.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides free trainings that should be taken advantage of by the Climate Corps as a whole, or for specific programs. Some of the trainings that they offer are in planning effective projects, facilitation, understanding stakeholders, conducting interviews, leading focus groups, writing effective survey questions, adaptation planning for coastal communities, risk communication, nature based solutions for coastal hazards (living shoreline), and economics of coastal communities.²¹

Other trainings within the scope of each project should be provided by each host or in partnership with a group of hosts.

²¹ Interview with Danielle Boudreau, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 10 November 2021.

Maine Climate Corps Report

As climate science and mitigation, adaptation, and resilience techniques advance, this list of trainings for all Corps members should evolve as well.

f. Connection and Collaboration

All Maine Climate Corps projects should remain connected to the state's climate goals and strategies. At present, those goals are listed within *Maine Won't Wait*. However, as the state continues to make progress on those goals and as climate change advances, Climate Corps programs will need keep in stride and evolve.

The connection to these goals should be maintained through a Climate Corps Coordinator position at Volunteer Maine. This individual would coordinate with GOPIF and state agencies to keep programs connected to climate-related work and foster collaboration between agencies and organizations. This person would also facilitate partnerships and ensure that as organizations are working on similar goals, there is no competition for member slots or for host placements. Through this work, the Climate Corps will build a powerful network and community of change.

g. Program Administration

Organizations that host service programs should show that they have strong financial management and capacity to manage and support Corps members.

Appendices

A. H.P. 533 – L.D. 722 Resolve, To Study the Establishment of the Maine Climate Corps

APPROVED	CHAPTER
JUNE 8, 2021	25
BY GOVERNOR	RESOLVES

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
TWO THOUSAND TWENTY-ONE

H.P. 533 - L.D. 722

Resolve, To Study the Establishment of the Maine Climate Corps

Sec. 1. Service projects; Maine Climate Corps. Resolved: That the Maine Commission for Community Service, established under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, section 7501, shall study and identify short-term projects and tasks in state agencies that could be made into service projects for residents of the State. The commission shall provide the basis for an establishment of the Maine Climate Corps as proposed in the Maine Climate Council's climate action plan, "Maine Won't Wait: A Four-year Plan for Climate Action." The study under this section must include consideration of how to best structure a Maine Climate Corps program to address shifting and expanding climate challenges that can be addressed by the Maine Climate Corps in the future and to allow for long-term service projects. The commission shall also study existing service programs to identify potential hosts for the Maine Climate Corps, along with identifying possible public and private partnerships. The commission shall submit a report based on its findings to the Joint Standing Committee on Environment and Natural Resources by January 31, 2022.



Maine Climate Corps Report

B. List of Coastal Zone Climate Corps Scoping Meeting Attendees

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Jon Beal	Belfast Climate Crisis Committee
Greg Biddinger	Belfast Bay Watershed Coalition
Victoria Boundy	USM/Casco Bay Estuary Partnership
Sarah Curran	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future
Heather Dumais	Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)
David Gibson	College of the Atlantic
Stacie Haines	Maine Conservation Voters
Julie Hashem	City of Rockland
Sara Knowles	Maine Conservation Corps
Suzanne MacDonald	Island Institute
Nathan Robbins	Department of Environmental Protection
Esperanza Stancioff	UMaine SeaGrant/Cooperative Extension
Theresa Torrent	Maine Coastal Program
Shri Verrill	Midcoast Conservancy
Ania Wright	Maine Youth for Climate Justice
Bob Wood	Downeast Fisheries Partnership & Sunrise Economic Development Council
Michael Ashmore	Volunteer Maine
Maryalice Crofton	Volunteer Maine

Maine Climate Corps Report

C. List of Interviews with Dates

Name of Contact	Role	Organization	Meeting Date and Time
Morgan Rielly	Legislator, D-Westbrook	Maine House of Representatives	8/6/2021, 11:30am
Sarah Curran	Senior Policy Analyst, Climate & Economic Development	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	8/9/2021, 11am
Maria Millard Povec	Senior Policy Analyst, Workforce & Education	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	8/9/2021, 11am
Dan Burgess	Director	Governor's Energy Office	8/9/2021, 11am
Peter Merfeld	Chief Operations Officer	Maine Turnpike Authority	8/17/2021, 3pm
Rebecca Grover	Coordinator	GO Maine	8/17/2021, 3pm
Susie Arnold	Marine Scientist	Island Institute	8/18/2021, 11am
Suzanne MacDonald	Marine Scientist	Island Institute	8/18/2021, 11am
Joshua Tuohy	Government Relations Manager	Corps Network	8/18/2021, 1pm
Danielle Owen	Director of Government Relations	Corps Network	8/18/2021, 1pm
Bobby Tillett	Member Services Manager	Corps Network	8/18/2021, 1pm
Joyce Taylor	Chief Engineer	Department of Transportation (ME)	8/19/2021, 9am
Taylor LaBrecque	Senior Planner, Transportation Climate Coordinator	Department of Transportation (ME)	8/19/2021, 9am
Anne Fuchs	Director (Mitigation, Planning and Recovery)	Emergency Management Agency (ME)	8/19/2021, 11am
Denise Lord	Senior Director of Planning and Communication	Maine Housing	8/19/2021, 2:30pm
Heather Hyatt	Assistant Director, Community Healthcare Programs	Department of Health and Human Services	8/19/2021, 2:30pm
Daniel Drost	Director	Energy and Housing Services	8/19/2021, 2:30pm
Ryan Robicheau	Lands Management Biologist	Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (ME)	8/20/2021, 1pm
Steve Walker	Mid-coast Regional Project Manager	Maine Coast Heritage Trust	8/20/2021, 1pm
Phillip DeMaynadier	Coordinator	Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (ME)	8/20/2021, 1pm
Stephen Dickson	Director	Maine Geological Survey	8/25/2021, 12pm
Sara Knowles	Director	Maine Conservation Corps	8/25/2021, 1:30pm
Martha Bentley	Director, Economic Development Coordination	Department of Economic and Community Development (ME)	8/26/2021, 8:30am
Kathleen Leyden	Maine Coastal Program Director	Maine Coastal Program/ Department of Marine Resources	8/26/2021, 11am
Theresa Torrent	Senior Planner	Maine Coastal Program/ Department of Marine Resources	8/26/2021, 11am
Tara Brooks	Researcher	Michigan Climate Corps	8/27/2021. 10am

Maine Climate Corps Report

Nathan Robbins	Climate Change and Adaptation Toolkit	Department of Environmental Protection (ME)	8/27/2021, 1pm
Jessica Scott	Equity Subcommittee, Senior Climate Advisor	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	8/31/2021, 11am
Sally Slovenski	Executive Director	Maine Energy Americorps/Maine Campus Compact	8/31/2021, 1pm
Sarah Curran	Senior Policy Analyst, Climate & Economic Development	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	8/31/2021, 2pm
Brian Ambrette	Senior Climate Resilience Coordinator	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	8/31/2021, 2pm
Julia Breul	Program Manager	Maine Resilience Corps	9/1/2021, 11:30am
Sara Mills-Knapp	Sustainability Program Manager	Maine Resilience Corps	9/1/2021, 11:30am
David Gibson	Director of Energy	College of the Atlantic	9/7, 3:30pm
Adam Baske	Business Development	Running Tide	9/8, 1pm
Bridget Gifford	Program Manager	Efficiency Maine Trust	9/10, 2:30pm
Brian Ambrette	Senior Climate Resilience Coordinator	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	9/17, 11am
Judy East	Executive Director	Land Use Planning Commission	9/17, 1pm
Kif Scheuer	Executive Director	Climate Action Corps	9/17, 2pm
Rebecca Graham	Staff	Maine Municipal Association	9/17, 3pm
Nathan Robbins	Climate Change and Adaptation Toolkit	Department of Environmental Protection (ME)	9/23, 9am
Ania Wright	Grassroots Climate Action Organizer	Sierra Club	9/23, 9am
Matt Cannon	Campaign & Policy Associate Director	Sierra Club	9/23, 9am
Karina Graeter	Sustainability Coordinator	Southern Maine Planning & Development Commission	9/24, 2:45 pm
Paul Schumacher	Executive Director	Southern Maine Planning & Development Commission	9/24, 2:45 pm
Abbie Sherwin	Senior Planner and Coastal Resilience Coordinator	Southern Maine Planning & Development Commission	9/24, 2:45 pm
Sarah Curran	Senior Policy Analyst, Climate & Economic Development	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	9/27, 2pm
Maria Millard Povec	Senior Policy Analyst, Workforce & Education	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	9/27, 2pm
Brian Ambrette	Senior Climate Resilience Coordinator	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	9/27, 2pm
Craig Lapine	Special Assistant to the Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry	09/28, 10am
Rebecca Boulos	Executive Director	Maine Public Health	9/28, 1pm
Jessica Muhlin	Department Chair, Ocean Studies	Maine Maritime Academy	9/29, 11am
Juliana Barrett	Extension Educator/Uconn Climate Corps	Connecticut Sea Grant	9/29, 1pm

Maine Climate Corps Report

Jim Tasse	Assistant Director	Bike Coalition of Maine	9/30, 9am
Amanda Beal	Commissioner	Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry	9/30, 11am
Jeremy Bell	Climate Adaptation Program Director	The Nature Conservancy	10/1, 9am
Rob Wood	Director of Government Relations and Climate Policy	The Nature Conservancy	10/1, 9am
Julia Breul	Program Manager, Maine Resilience Corps	GPCOG	10/1, 12:30pm
Andrew Butcher	Executive Director	GPCOG	10/1, 12:30pm
Joanna Crispe	Program Coordinator, Economic and Community Development	Maine Development Foundation	10/1, 12:30pm
Anne Ball	Senior Program Director, Maine Downtown Center	Maine Development Foundation	10/1, 12:30pm
Adam Burke	Program Director, Forest Economy & Maine Downtown Center	Maine Development Foundation	10/1, 12:30pm
Nick Battista	Senior Policy Officer	Island Institute	10/1, 12:30pm
John Kelly	Executive Director	Serve Colorado	10/1, 2:30pm
Paul Brown	Deputy Director	Serve Colorado	10/1, 2:30pm
Danny Fisher	Training Officer	Serve Colorado	10/1, 2:30pm
Kyla Mittal	Executive Assistant and Special Projects Coordinator	Serve Colorado	10/1, 2:30pm
Dave Herring	Executive Director	Wolfe's Neck Center for Agriculture & the Environment	10/4, 10am
Michelle Berger	Researcher	Shaw Institute	10/4, 10:50am
Ania Wright	Grassroots Climate Action Organizer	Sierra Club	10/5, 1:30pm
Cassie Cain	350 Maine's Youth Engagement Coordinator	Maine Youth for Climate Justice	10/5, 1:30pm
Matthew Damon	Energy Auditor	Penobscot Home Performance	10/6, 11:30am
Victoria Boundy	Community Engagement Coordinator	Casco Bay Estuary Partnership	10/6, 12:30pm
Curtis Bohlen	Executive Director	Casco Bay Estuary Partnership	10/6, 12:30pm
Erin Ferrell	Energy Vista	York	10/7, 8:30am
Carrie Bauer	Director	Oregon Volunteers	10/8, 3pm

Maine Climate Corps Report

Page Nichols	Chief Innovation Officer	Department of Education (ME)	10/12, 10am
Philip Kolling	Executive Director	SerVermont	10/13, 10am
Olivia Grisct	Executive Director	Maine Environmental Education Alliance	10/13, 12pm
Dave Reidmiller	Climate Center Director	Gulf of Maine Research Institute	10/13, 2pm
Gayle Bowness	Coastal Resilience Program Manager	Gulf of Maine Research Institute	10/13, 2pm
Sam Dina	Director of Special Projects	Department of Labor (ME)	10/14, 2pm
Esperanza Stancioff	Professor	University of Maine Cooperative Extension + Sea Grant	10/19, 11am
Cristina Villella	Minnesota GreenCorps Program Coordinator	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	10/20, 9am
Lynne Benoit-Vachon	Volunteer and Visitor Services Director	Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve	10/21, 1pm
Jacob Aman	Stewardship Director	Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve	10/21, 1pm
Jeremy Miller	Research and System Wide Monitoring Program	Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve	10/21, 1pm
Nik Charov	President	Laudholm Trust	10/21, 1pm
Alexandra Grindle	Director of Programs	The Ecology School	11/2, 10am
Anne Ball	Program Director	Maine Development Foundation	11/3, 9am
Joanna Crispe	Program Coordinator, Economic and Community Development	Maine Development Foundation	11/3, 9am
Jenni Tilton-Flood	Commissioner	Volunteer Maine	11/9, 9am
Danielle Boudreau	National Reserve System Training Lead	NOAA	11/10, 10am
Sara Knowles	Director	Maine Conservation Corps	11/10, 9am
Danielle Boudreau	National Reserve System Training Lead	NOAA	11/10, 10am
Brian Ambrette	Senior Climate Resilience Coordinator	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	12/3, 10am
Sarah Curran	Senior Policy Analyst, Climate & Economic Development	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	12/3, 10am

Maine Climate Corps Report

Sarah Curran	Senior Policy Analyst, Climate & Economic Development	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	9/27, 2pm
Maria Millard Povec	Senior Policy Analyst, Workforce & Education	Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future	9/27, 2pm
Brian Ambrette	Senior Climate Resilience Coordinator	GOPIF	9/27, 2pm

D. List of questions/areas of conversation

What agency offices or programs engage volunteers in their activities or services now?

What do the volunteers do?

How does the work of the volunteers contribute to or fit into accomplishing agency goals for the year?

Do you know how much time volunteers add to your human resources? Do any serve 20 hours a week or more?

Do you regularly engage interns in agency work?

How do they contribute to or fit into accomplishing agency goals for the year?

What determines the agency's capacity to train, supervise, and support volunteers or interns? Are there policies or practices that are specific to volunteer or intern work in your agency?

What is the budget for volunteer or intern related activity?

Given your agency's role in achieving the goals of Maine Won't Wait, how could Climate Corps volunteers help your agency get your work done?

Would this work be completed best through your agency or through an outside organization or company?

What short-term projects could be assigned to Climate Corps members to be completed in 11 months?

What multi-year projects could a Climate Corps program undertake in phases?

Do measurement systems exist to track progress on project outcomes or would a Climate Corps program have to develop those?

In Climate Corps federal discussions, there is a workforce development goal that is as strong as climate action. What training or certifications or education could your agency offer members so they are eligible for employment in emerging jobs when they finish service?

What skills would a volunteer need to complete these projects?

What training would a Climate Corps member need to complete in order to be successful in these projects? How long would it take to complete these trainings?

How can we address equity and inclusion in the projects that you propose?

What coalitions or NGOs are also working on the issues assigned to your agency in Maine Won't Wait? Do you have formal or informal partnerships with them? Do you fund any of their work as a way to advance more quickly?

Maine Climate Corps Report

Do you have any thoughts about a management structure for Climate Corps in Maine? How would it be organized? Would your agency want its own program to manage as a subunit of Climate Corps? Does your agency have capacity to have a member sit on a steering committee for a Maine Climate Corps to better inform stakeholders, members, and hosts on the issues they are tackling?

For existing Corps programs in and out of Maine:

How is your organization structured?

Who oversees the approval process for hosts and members?

How involved are government agencies in steering the program?

How did you address equity, climate justice, and inclusion in your plan?

Who have you focused on partnering with and why?

Do all volunteers complete a training prior to starting with their host? Do volunteers complete additional training with their host?

How do you support the hosts of volunteers? How do you help steer the work that volunteers are doing?

How is your program funded?

What roadblocks or struggles have you run into? How did you overcome them?

How did COVID-19 impact your program? What plans have you implemented as a response to the pandemic?

E. Potential Climate Corps Host Budget Survey

The below survey was built using SurveyMonkey, www.surveymonkey.com.

As a part of the work directed by LD722, To Study the Establishment of the Maine Climate Corps, Volunteer Maine is reaching out to your organization to estimate what funding you would require. In this scenario, grant-funded corps members would do the work but your agency/coalition/community would provide the supervision, training, work tools, and all materials needed to implement the project.

If the federal proposal for the service climate corps is funded (it is part of the second infrastructure or budget reconciliation bill), the living allowance for corps members as well as all benefits (e.g., health insurance) would be covered by grant funds. The living allowance in the proposal would increase to the equivalent of \$15/hr and the post service education award would also increase significantly.

This survey is meant to gather cost information for the study requested by the Standing Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. Unless explicitly stated, these questions are not meant to ask what you currently have available, but rather what you would need.

TERMINOLOGY

PROJECT means a set of tasks that, by changing or improving a situation, moves an issue closer to the final resolution or condition.

TRAINING means any formal learning aimed at honing skills, knowledge, or abilities needed to succeed in the project role, as a Corps member or as a staff member. The Climate Corps would likely supply a general training in climate change; mitigation and adaptation strategies; and diversity, equity, and inclusion.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT includes networking opportunities, professional credentials, membership to professional networks, or formal certifications that both contribute to an individual's success in their position and their future career.

WORK TOOLS may include any necessary items to complete tasks associated with the project. They might include shovels or other physical tools, or technological tools like GIS software or a laptop. These are items that generally are purchased for multiple uses.

PROJECT SUPPLIES/MATERIALS are consumable items to be used in the project. Some examples include compost, soils, paper, compost bins, or water purifiers.

1. Thinking about your highest priority project, how many years would it take to reach the desired goal or outcome?

1

2

3

more than 3

2. Would this project be conducted...

- solely by your agency
- by a set of partners

* 3. How many Climate Corps members would your project require each year?

4. Do you have a staff member who would dedicate time to train, supervise, and support corps members?

- Yes
- No
- No, but we would hire one.

5. If you need to hire project staff, what would be the annual cost...

of wages/benefits?

for staff work tools, technology, etc.?

for staff travel to work sites, meetings, etc.?

of staff training/professional development?

6. For a single corps member, what would be the annual cost for...

work tools, technology, etc.?

training/professional development?

travel to project sites, meetings, etc.?

7. For the project you have in mind, what would be the annual cost for project supplies/materials needed?

8. Please give examples of supplies/materials needed:

9. What project costs would be covered from existing financial resources? (If conducted with partners, include their contributions.) Check all that apply.

- Project staff wages/benefits
- Project staff work tools, technology, etc.
- Project staff travel to work sites, meetings, etc.
- Project staff training/professional development
- Corps member work tools, technology, etc.
- Corps member training/professional development
- Corps member travel to project sites, meetings, etc.
- Project supplies/materials

10. What project costs would be covered from potential or project specific financial resources (e.g., public or private grants or special funds)? Check all that apply.

- Project staff wages/benefits
- Project staff work tools, technology, etc.
- Project staff travel to work sites, meetings, etc.
- Project staff training/professional development
- Corps member work tools, technology, etc.
- Corps member training/professional development
- Corps member travel to project sites, meetings, etc.
- Project supplies/materials

11. What project costs do not have a readily identifiable source of support? Check all that apply.

- Project staff wages/benefits
- Project staff work tools, technology, etc.
- Project staff travel to work sites, meetings, etc.
- Project staff training/professional development
- Corps member work tools, technology, etc.
- Corps member training/professional development
- Corps member travel to project sites, meetings, etc.
- Project supplies/materials

12. Comments:

13. If you would like an invitation to the report public input session (most likely in December 2021), please leave your name and contact information.

Name	<input type="text"/>
Company	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
Address 2	<input type="text"/>
City/Town	<input type="text"/>
Email Address	<input type="text"/>
Phone Number	<input type="text"/>

F. Popularity, Impact, Equity (PIE) Index

The below matrix is organized in descending order by the PIE index.

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	STRATEGY	PI	II	EI	PIE
1	COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PLANNING	F, G	13	17	3	33
2	ENERGY EDUCATION & OUTREACH	A, B, H	6	12	6	24
3	"LEAD BY EXAMPLE"	B, D	9	12	3	24
4	HOME ENERGY PROJECTS	B, D	7	8	6	21
5	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE	F	7	8	6	21
6	HEALTHY SOILS & REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE OUTREACH AND EDUCATION	D, E, H	5	12	3	20
7	LOCAL FOOD PROGRAMS	F, H	2	10	6	18
8	COMMUNITY SOLAR PROJECTS	D	4	10	3	17
9	INVASIVE SPECIES MONITORING & MANAGEMENT	E	7	9	0	16
10	SHORELINE MONITORING & STABILIZATION	E, G	4	9	3	16
11	GREEN SCHOOLS	B, F	3	10	3	16
12	ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION SAFETY PROGRAM OFFICERS	A, F, H	3	6	6	15
13	COMMUNITY READINESS ASSESSMENTS	F	4	8	3	15
14	MAINE MIDDEN MINDERS	E	2	6	6	14
15	OCEAN ACIDIFICATION MONITORING	E	3	10	0	13
16	COMMUNICATIONS FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS	E	3	4	6	13
17	LAND CONSERVATION OUTREACH & RESEARCH	E	2	8	3	13
18	AQUATIC TOXINS MONITORING & OUTREACH	F	4	9	0	13
19	CULVERT & TIDAL WETLAND MANAGEMENT	E	1	8	3	12

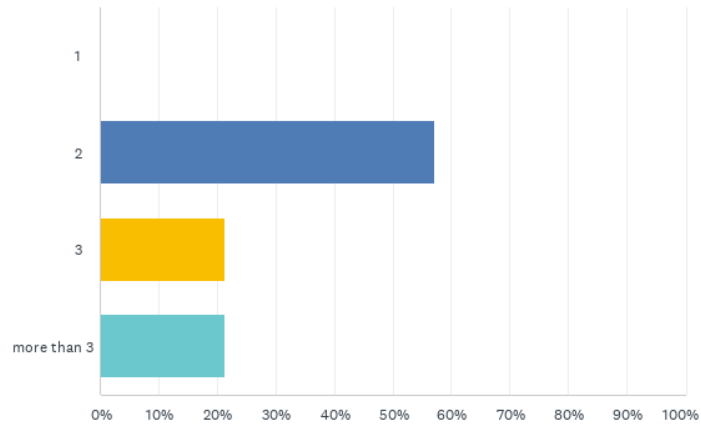
Maine Climate Corps Report

20	BROADBAND COALITION	F	1	5	6	12
21	ELECTRIC BIKE PILOT PROGRAM	A	1	3	6	10
22	RADON & MOLD ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION	F	2	5	3	10
23	PUBLIC TRAININGS	F	2	5	3	10
24	MARINE INFORMATION EXCHANGE	E	2	4	3	9
25	INDEPENDENT TRANSPORTATION NETWORK	A	1	5	3	9
26	LOCAL ROADS PROGRAM	A	1	5	3	9
27	WILDLIFE ATLAS	E	2	7	0	9
28	BEGINNING WITH HABITAT	E	2	7	0	9
29	INTERTIDAL SENTINEL MONITORING	E	3	5	0	8
30	COASTAL HABITAT RESTORATION	E	2	6	0	8
31	MARSH RESILIENCE AND RESTORATION	E	2	6	0	8
32	PUBLIC HEALTH DATA DASHBOARD	F	1	4	3	8
33	VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES	F	2	5	0	7
34	COW FEED OUTREACH	E	1	4	0	5

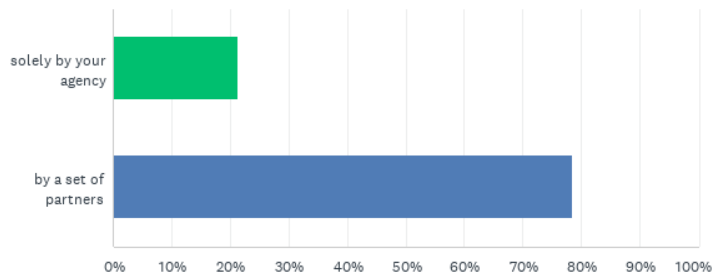
G. Budget Survey Results

Q1:

Q1 Thinking about your highest priority project, how many years would it take to reach the desired goal or outcome?



Q2 Would this project be conducted...

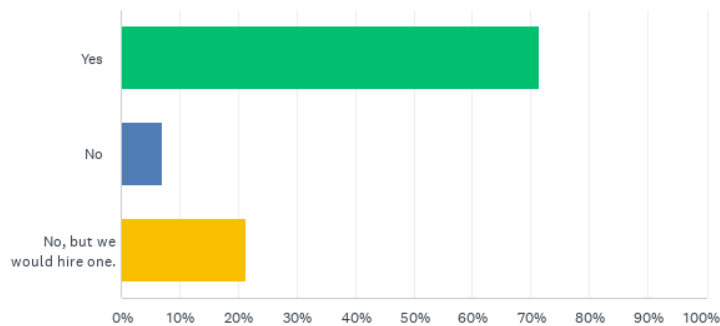


Q3 How many Climate Corps members would your project require each year?

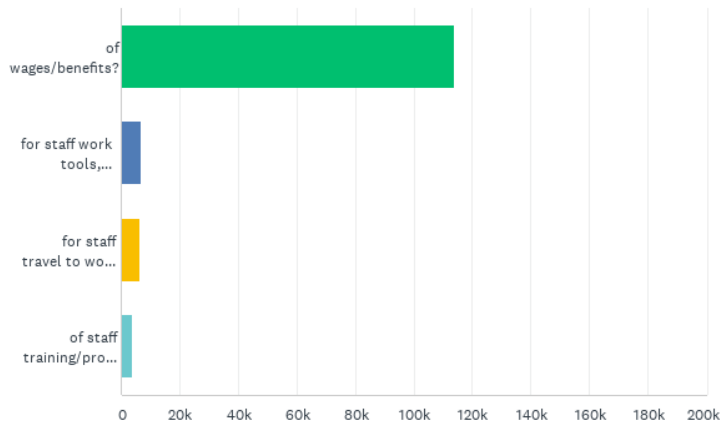
Answered: 14 Skipped: 0

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	2	10/29/2021 2:20 PM
2	2	10/28/2021 9:24 AM
3	5	10/26/2021 6:20 PM
4	2	10/23/2021 9:18 AM
5	2	10/21/2021 4:02 PM
6	1	10/19/2021 5:10 PM
7	3	10/19/2021 10:17 AM
8	20	10/19/2021 8:49 AM
9	2	10/18/2021 6:59 PM
10	5	10/13/2021 6:13 PM
11	1	10/13/2021 4:42 PM
12	26	10/12/2021 2:51 PM
13	5	10/12/2021 1:49 PM
14	1	10/11/2021 9:10 AM

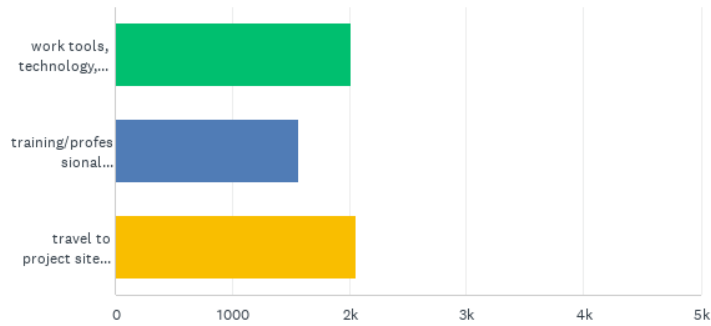
Q4 Do you have a staff member who would dedicate time to train, supervise, and support corps members?



Q5 If you need to hire project staff, what would be the annual cost...



Q6 For a single corps member, what would be the annual cost for...



Q7 For the project you have in mind, what would be the annual cost for project supplies/materials needed?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 5

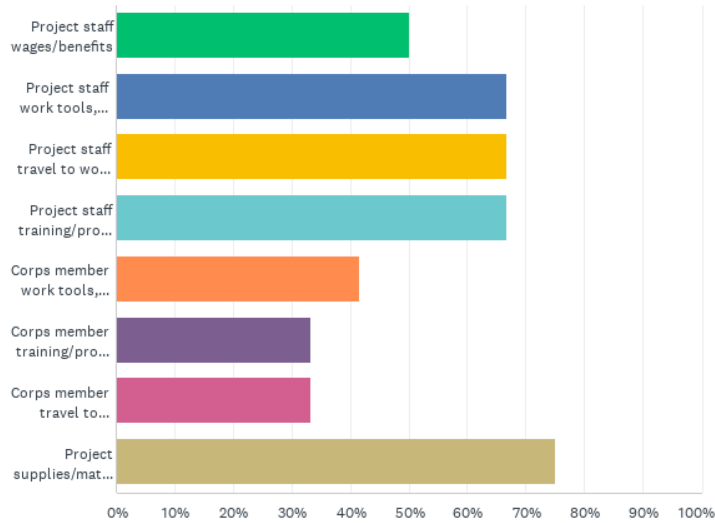
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	5000	10/28/2021 9:24 AM
2	1000	10/23/2021 9:18 AM
3	1000	10/19/2021 5:10 PM
4	500	10/19/2021 10:17 AM
5	100000	10/19/2021 8:49 AM
6	3000	10/13/2021 6:13 PM
7	2675	10/13/2021 4:42 PM
8	40000	10/12/2021 2:51 PM
9	1000	10/11/2021 9:10 AM

Q8 Please give examples of supplies/materials needed:

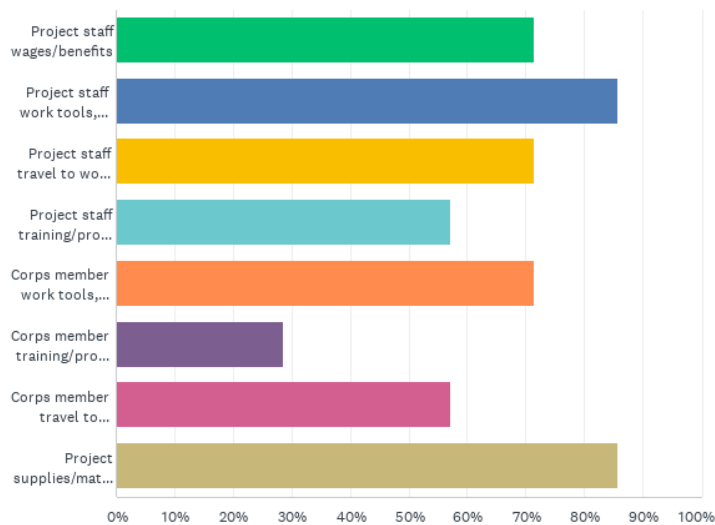
Answered: 10 Skipped: 4

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Educational/marketing materials, safety vests; likely included in department budget	10/28/2021 9:24 AM
2	Printed materials, subscription for a web communication platform, network mapping software	10/23/2021 9:18 AM
3	bike racks, fencing, misc. admin materials like wrist bands, zip ties, etc.	10/19/2021 5:10 PM
4	Most of the supplies needed would be technology-related but there will be some incidental needs such as shovels, safety gear/equipment, office-related items and other farm implements.	10/19/2021 10:17 AM
5	Shovels, trees/shrubs for planting	10/19/2021 8:49 AM
6	Auto level, stadia rod, tripod, chest waders	10/18/2021 6:59 PM
7	Flipcharts; hard copies of workshop materials; other workshop supplies	10/13/2021 6:13 PM
8	lap top monthly charge mileage expense of state vehicle one professional conference per year	10/13/2021 4:42 PM
9	weatherization and outreach materials.	10/12/2021 2:51 PM
10	Laptop, desk space, event tent, bike racks,	10/11/2021 9:10 AM

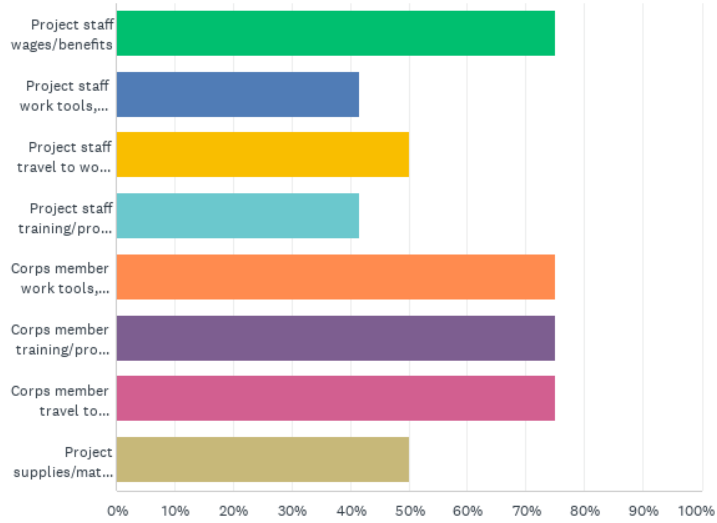
Q9 What project costs would be covered from existing financial resources? (If conducted with partners, include their contributions.) Check all that apply.



Q10 What project costs would be covered from potential or project specific financial resources (e.g., public or private grants or special funds)? Check all that apply.



Q11 What project costs do not have a readily identifiable source of support? Check all that apply.



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