	Acknowledging Risks	Creating Opportunities
Public Health	• Increased ticks, brown tail moth	• Finding ecological balance by restoring apex predators, using integrated pest management
	• Increased risk of heat illness	• Cooling/shade infrastructure
	• The most at risk becoming more at risk • Food insecurity due to rising costs	• Equity considerations • Regional farming hubs • “Eat the invasives” • Farm to table restaurants and grocery stores
	• Increased depression and anxiety • Less outdoor activity due to lack of snow/ice	• Appreciation for mental health benefits of nature
Local Livelihoods	• Risks to key industries: lobster, oysters, maple syrup • Increased groundfishing → habitat damage • Shift from family based natural resource livelihoods to a more corporate model • Damariscotta River leases a finite resource • Market fluctuations	• New farming opportunities: scallop aquaculture, longer growing season, greenhouse ag • Protect good farmland, agro voltaics • Carbon offsets, markets
	• Rising water temperatures, sea levels, pH	• Kelp farming to prevent erosion, produce food
	• Insufficient staffing for summer tourism • Dispersed workforce from housing shortage • Wage and wealth gaps intensifying	• Education in the trades: clean energy, climate resilient public infrastructure • Economic growth from climate migrants
Political Environment	• Political polarization, uncertainty/instability	• Less polarization due to common challenge • Climate action legislation and enforcement
	• Lack of information: people don’t know how to access services	• Incorporating indigenous knowledge and values

	• Lack of town/state capacity to plan for future	• Opportunity for youth to shape future, fresh starts
Infrastructure	• Stronger storms: power outages, erosion	• Energy: consumer owned utility, power hubs, offshore wind, hydro power with fish passage, buried power lines
	• Storm risk for working waterfronts (Camden, Round Pond, New Harbor) • Lack of public transportation • Failing bridges, roads, low lying buildings	• Federal Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law $ for building, transport infrastructure • Public transport, biking, walking infrastructure
Housing	• Housing shortage related to vacation rentals, climate migration, worsened by bad zoning policies	• Using housing funds from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) • New housing to promote socioeconomic diversity, attract families, prepare for in-migration • New zoning to allow for denser housing
	• Home not adequately weatherized • More people running generators - loud, expensive, polluting	• Housing resilience: battery powerwalls, root cellars, PV water heating, wood pulp insulation
Ecological shifts	• Flora: forest fire, flowers not blooming due to erratic temps • Fauna: more invasives (ex. green crabs), pressure on struggling species (ex. bats) • Species migration → species decoupling	• Assisted migration - helping species move where they are en route to
	• Water quality issues: saltwater intrusion, algal blooms, cyanobacteria	• Rewilding of shorelines • Conserving connected habitats, oyster reefs