

What is a Corps?

- National service and workforce development programs (some Corps also offer GED, high school diploma or college preparatory programs)
- Based on model of Civilian Conservation Corps
- Most are operated by nonprofits or units of state or local government
- Engage in public-private partnerships on service projects focused on:
 - Environmental stewardship / outdoor access
 - Climate resilience / disaster response
 - Community improvement
 - Resource efficiency





The Corps Network

- National Association of Service and Conservation Corps
- Founded in 1985; based in Washington, DC
- 150+ member organizations across the country

What we do

- Voice in Washington; Advocate for Corps
- Provide access to funding and project opportunities
- Training and technical assistance:
- Range of association benefits for members





Corps in Numbers (FY21)

>20,200 Corpsmembers

- 56% identify male: 39% identify female
- 41% identify as a person of color
- Earned > 9,800 certifications

Project Outcomes Snapshot

- 640,000 acres of habitat restored
- 242,000 trees planted
- 18,500 acres of **fire fuels** treated
- 14,500 miles of trails built/improved
- 599 **disaster response** deployments
- 264 **historic** structures preserved





Public-Private Partnerships

Corps collaborate with wide range of local, state, federal government entities and organizations to:

- Address pressing projects
 (partner with public land and municipal agencies; concessionaires)
- Provide hands-on work experience to students and young professionals (partner with colleges, apprenticeship programs, unions)
- Provide pathway to jobs and education (partner with school system, justice system, workforce boards)





Potential Funding Sources

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)

Department of Interior

- Ecosystem Restoration Authorized \$2.13 billion for the DOI and the U.S. Forest Service
- Wildfire Management \$178 million over 5 years for the DOI to carry out hazardous fuels reduction projects
- Wildfire Management \$225 million over 5 years for the DOI to carry out Burned Area Rehabilitation activities.
- Wildfire Risk Reduction \$100 million for contracting or employing crews of laborers to modify and removes flammable vegetation and for using materials from treatments to produce biochar and other innovative wood products, including through the use of existing locally based organizations that engage young adults, Native youth, and veterans in service projects, such as youth and conservation corps.





Potential Funding Sources, cont'd

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

Department of Interior

National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management

- \$250 million for conservation, protection, and resiliency of lands and resources
- \$250 million for conservation, ecosystem and habitat restoration projects

National Park Service

• \$500 million to hire employees

Bureau of Reclamation

- \$550 million for Domestic Water Supply Projects.
- **\$25 million** for pilot and demonstration projects involving water conveyance facilities with solar panels
- \$4 billion to mitigate the impacts of drought





Potential Funding Sources, cont'd

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), cont'd

Department of Interior

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

 \$121 million to make direct expenditures, award grants, and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements for the purposes of rebuilding and restoring units of the National Wildlife Refuge System and State wildlife management areas.

Office of Insular Affairs

 \$15 million for climate change planning, mitigation, adaption, and resilience

Bureau of Indian Affairs

- \$220 million for Tribal climate resilience and adaptation
- \$10 million for fish hatchery operations and maintenance
- \$145 million for electricity to unelectrified Tribal homes through zero-emissions energy systems.

