U.S. Department of Justice

Climate Action Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the Department of Justice (DOJ) Climate Action Plan, to be submitted to the National Climate Task Force and the Federal Chief Sustainability Officer. Collectively with other Federal agencies, DOJ is required to comply with the directives included in Executive Order (EO) 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, to combat the climate crisis.

In accordance with these requirements, this Climate Action Plan documents an updated DOJ Policy for Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience, designates the DOJ Official Responsible for Implementation of the Climate Action Plan, and outlines a streamlined action plan for climate adaptation and climate resilience:

- DOJ commits to the following five priority adaptation actions:
  - Incorporate climate adaptation and resilience concepts, principles, and guidelines into real property actions
  - Revisit and update DOJ's vulnerability assessment of its most mission-critical supplies and services
  - Comprehensively consider environmental justice in DOJ's climate adaptation efforts
  - Complete a study to determine the potential for electrification of DOJ's vehicle fleet
  - Incorporate climate adaptation considerations into DOJ's strategic planning and risk profile processes
- DOJ has identified the following five climate-related vulnerabilities, for which it has established initial adaptation actions:
  - Continued availability of workforce
  - Continued operation of mission-critical facilities
  - Supply chain disruptions
  - Limited knowledge and understanding of climate adaptation concepts and best practices for enhancing adaptive capacity
  - Need to enhance systematic and formalized internal processes and guidance
- To enhance climate literacy across DOJ's management workforce, DOJ will:
  - Enhance climate literacy among Department-wide staff, with a focus on senior management personnel
  - Broadly disseminate outreach materials and training content among Department personnel
- To ensure climate-ready sites and facilities, DOJ will work to establish processes to more systematically ensure that adaptation criteria and requirements are properly integrated into management functions and decision points for the procurement for design, construction, operations, and maintenance of DOJ facilities.
- To ensure a climate-ready supply of products and services, DOJ will work to establish processes to more systematically ensure that adaptation criteria and requirements are properly integrated into the acquisition of mission-critical supplies and services.

AGENCY POLICY FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

Purpose: This policy establishes a Department-wide directive to integrate climate change adaptation planning and actions into Department of Justice (DOJ) policies, programs, and operations.

Authorities: Section 211 of Executive Order (EO) 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, requires that Federal agencies submit a Climate Action Plan that describes the steps the agency can take to bolster adaptation and increase resilience to the impacts of climate change. Specifically, EO 14008 requires each agency to describe the agency's climate vulnerabilities and the agency's plan to use the power of procurement to increase the energy and water efficiency of agency buildings and facilities and ensure they are climate ready.

Background: According to the Fourth National Climate Assessment prepared by the United States (U.S.) Global Change Research Program, the Earth's climate is now changing faster than at any point in the history of modern civilization. Increasing greenhouse gas concentrations in our atmosphere are contributing to—among other things—record high temperatures, regionalized drought, increased frequency of heavy precipitation events, increased wildfire, warming and rising seas, and more frequent flooding. Future impacts associated with these climate-induced stressors could have important consequences on the Department's ability to fulfill its mission and manage critical assets. DOJ's commitment to climate change adaptation and resilience planning will increase the capacity to systematically identify and mitigate risks to its critical mission, programs, and operations.

Scope: Coordination for climate change preparedness planning across the Department will be led by the Justice Management Division (JMD). To facilitate this critical coordination, JMD's Facilities and Administrative Services Staff (FASS), Environment and Sustainability Services (ESS) will chair DOJ's Climate Adaptation Team. Comprised of representatives from DOJ's five bureaus, JMD, and the Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD), the Climate Adaptation Team will work collaboratively to identify and implement priority actions that enhance the Department's capacity for adapting to a changing climate.

Policy: DOJ is committed to contributing to the Federal government leadership role to combat the climate crisis by integrating the most current climate science and assessment of climate-related risks into the management of its procurement, real property, and financial programs. In response to EO 14008, DOJ prepared a Climate Action Plan that commits the Department to continue pursuing the following activities to bolster DOJ's adaptive capacity, enhance climate literacy, and ensure climate-ready facilities and a climate-ready supply of products and services:

- Systematically integrate climate adaptation and resilience principles into DOJ's programs, processes, operations, and management of procurement, real property, and financial programs.
- Ensure that climate adaptation and resilience policies and programs integrate climate information that reflects the most current understanding of global climate change.
- Identify facilities, utilities infrastructure, and critical assets that are most vulnerable to the broad range of potential impacts of a changing climate.

- Continue to identify, prioritize, and implement measures that reduce the energy and water loads of DOJ-occupied facilities as a means of making them more climate-ready.
- Create and update climate adaptation and resilience outreach and educational materials for broad distribution across agency personnel, with a particular focus on DOJ's management workforce.
- Identify current climate resiliency best practices and lessons learned from within DOJ and throughout the Federal government.
- Continue to collaborate with other Federal agencies, state, local, tribal and territorial partners in climate adaptation and resilience planning efforts.
- Consider and appropriately incorporate environmental justice across DOJ's collective actions to enhance the Department's capacity for adapting to a changing climate.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY i

AGENCY POLICY FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE ii

1. AGENCY OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN 1

2. PRIORITY ADAPTATION ACTIONS 1

3. SPECIFIC TOPIC AREAS 12
   - 3.1 Topic 1: Update Climate Vulnerability Assessments 12
   - 3.2 Topic 2: Efforts to Enhance Climate Literacy in DOJ's Management Workforce 19
   - 3.3 Topic 3: Actions to Enhance Climate Resilience 22
     - a) Actions for Climate-Ready Sites and Facilities 22
     - b) Actions to Ensure a Climate-Ready Supply of Products and Services 24

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
BOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons
CEQ	White House Council on Environmental Quality
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOE	Department of Energy
DOEJ	Director of Environmental Justice
DOJ	Department of Justice
ECM	Energy conservation measure
EJ	Environmental justice
EJ IAC	White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council
ENRD	Environment and Natural Resources Division
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERM	Enterprise risk management
ESA	Energy sales agreement
ESPC	Energy savings performance contract
ESS	Environmental and Sustainability Services
EV	Electric vehicle
FASS	Facilities and Administrative Services Staff
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMP	Federal Energy Management Program
FEVAR	Federal Electric Vehicle Agency Roundtable
FEWCIP	FBI Energy and Water Conservation Investment Program
FRPP	Federal Real Property Profile
FY	Fiscal year
GS	General Schedule
GSA	General Services Administration
INTERFUEL	Interagency Committee on Alternative Fuels and Low Emission Vehicles
JMD	Justice Management Division
LMT	Logistics Management Team
NC3	National Crisis Coordination Center
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
OAM	Office of Acquisition Management

OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PV	Photovoltaic
Q	Quarter
RPMS	Real Property Management Services
SAMM	Sustainable Acquisition and Materials Management
SEPS	Security and Emergency Planning Staff
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Timely
SPPS	Strategic Planning and Performance Staff
SWAT	Special weapons and tactics unit
TRN	Technical Resilience Navigator
UESC	Utility energy service contract
U.S.	United States
USMS	U.S. Marshals Service

1. AGENCY OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

Lee Lofthus, Assistant Attorney General for Administration/Chief Sustainability Officer, is the senior agency official responsible for the implementation of Department of Justice's (DOJ) enclosed Climate Action Plan.

2. PRIORITY ADAPTATION ACTIONS

This section describes the five priority actions that DOJ will implement across its mission, programs, operations, and management of procurement, real property, and risk assessment to enhance the Department's capacity for adapting to a changing climate. The five adaptation actions described below leverage and build on progress from prior climate adaptation and resilience actions (previously required by Executive Order [EO] 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, and EO 13653, *Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change*), while also considering DOJ's evolving needs and vulnerabilities to a changing climate.

Each priority adaptation action is described in a separate table that describes the action, goal, agency lead(s), scale, timeframe, risks and/or opportunities, implementation methods, milestones, performance measures, needs for interagency coordination, resource implications, challenges, and accomplishments to date.

Priority Action #1: Incorporate Climate Adaptation and Resilience Principles and Best Practices into Existing Buildings/Assets and Real Property Actions
Action Description: Continue to more universally incorporate climate adaptation and resilience principles and best practices into: (1) Existing DOJ-owned and leased buildings/assets identified as high risk; (2) The design and construction specifications for new construction and renovation/modernization projects in DOJ-owned and leased buildings; and (3) The solicitation process for future leased buildings. ***Continuation of Existing Effort*** ☒ ***New Action*** ☐
Action Goal: Enhance DOJ's existing knowledge and awareness of the Department's mission-critical real property assets most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and address these vulnerabilities to enhance the collective climate readiness of DOJ's existing and future facility and infrastructure portfolio.

Agency Lead(s):	**Scale:**	**Timeframe:**
• Justice Management Division (JMD), Environmental and Sustainability Services (ESS) • Bureau Sustainability/Energy Program Managers • Bureau procurement staff • JMD, Real Property Management Services (RPMS)	Department-wide/National	Expected start: Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Expected completion: FY 2022

Risk or Opportunity:

Climate change impacts pose a range of risks to DOJ's facilities that support mission-critical or mission-dependent operations and mission readiness. DOJ has the opportunity to leverage existing and proven processes and tools and develop and implement new tools and processes to more systematically incorporate resilient design and operational strategies into its existing and future real property. Options could include evaluating capital improvements plans for opportunities to incorporate adaptative designs (e.g., hardening facilities to better withstand the impacts of climate change; relocating critical equipment and/or infrastructure to prevent the potential for operational downtime and costly damage), updating design/build and lease solicitation processes and documents to require climate adaptation considerations, and examining lease terms for possible renovation or relocation options.

Implementation Methods:

Approach:

DOJ will revisit and build on prior efforts to ***understand*** the Department's risks associated with the full range of impacts of climate change on its most mission-critical real property assets and develop and implement an approach to systematically ***address*** these risks.

Key Milestones:

- Evaluate readily available resources and tools that enable a more sophisticated and precise analysis of expected climate impacts for a given location to better inform appropriate actions to address climate impacts and associated risks; if appropriate, update DOJ's Facility Climate Adaptation Checklist to incorporate references to newly available tools/resources for more precisely evaluating vulnerabilities.
- Re-evaluate all DOJ-owned facilities for vulnerabilities to coastal and inland flooding, extreme heat, drought, and wildfire using the revised DOJ Facility Climate Adaptation Checklist.
- Evaluate DOJ's mission-critical leased facilities for vulnerabilities to coastal and inland flooding, extreme heat, drought, and wildfire using the revised DOJ Facility Climate Adaptation Checklist.
- Compile a summary of best practices for enhancing facility resiliency for use by bureau Sustainability/Energy Program Managers and facilities staff for resiliency planning efforts.
- Designate at least one meeting of DOJ's Climate Adaptation Team to facilitate the exchange of proven processes, approaches, and tools among bureaus/stakeholders for incorporating facility resiliency into real property actions.
- Convene at least one meeting with the General Services Administration (GSA) to discuss:
  - Options for enhancing the climate resiliency of DOJ's mission-critical GSA-leased facilities determined to be at high risk of experiencing impacts associated with climate change.
  - GSA's solicitation process for future facility leases that ensure the incorporation of climate resiliency principles (e.g., siting and adaptative design considerations).

Performance:

To measure performance related to this priority action, DOJ plans to monitor and track the following metrics:

- Completion date and results of the evaluation of readily available resources and tools that enable a more sophisticated and precise analysis of expected climate impacts for a given location.
- Completion dates of re-evaluating DOJ-owned facilities and evaluating DOJ's mission-critical leased facilities for vulnerabilities to coastal and inland flooding, extreme heat, drought, and wildfire using the revised DOJ Facility Climate Adaptation Checklist.
- Completion date of summary of best practices for enhancing facility resiliency.
- Completion date(s) and results of the Climate Adaptation Team meeting designated for the exchange of information between bureaus/stakeholders.
- Completion date(s) and results of the meeting(s) with GSA.

Inter-governmental Coordination:

DOJ anticipates the need to further coordinate with GSA to better understand DOJ's opportunities for enhancing adaptive capacity in both existing and future GSA-leased facilities. DOJ also anticipates coordination with other federal agencies to exchange knowledge, processes, approaches, and tools related to incorporating climate resilience principles and guidelines into the design and construction of new facilities and major renovations and the solicitation process for direct leases.

Resource Implications:

This action will be prioritized within available resources.

Challenges/Further Considerations:

- DOJ will specifically consider the increased exposure to wildfire and drought especially in the western United States (U.S.).
- Options to address vulnerabilities at leased facilities could be constrained by existing lease terms and could require coordination and working with GSA.
- DOJ has identified several instances where the Department and/or components have limited control over location-specific vulnerabilities and must work with other offices, agencies, and organizations to encourage climate resilient considerations. For example, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) have limited control over the location of their facilities. BOP prison facility locations are often determined by Congress and USMS offices must be co-located with the courts.

Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:

- In September 2015, JMD issued the DOJ Facility Climate Adaptation Checklist to Bureau Sustainability Program Managers and facilities personnel.
- In 2016, JMD collaborated with Bureau Sustainability Program Managers and facilities personnel to evaluate all DOJ-owned facilities for vulnerabilities to coastal and inland flooding, extreme heat, drought, and wildfire using the DOJ Facility Climate Adaptation Checklist.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is updating the FBI Sustainable Design and Construction Specifications (FBI Specs) to reflect the 2020 Guiding Principles—specifically Guiding Principles 6.1 and 6.2, which address facility resilience and adaptation.
- FBI is evaluating options for incorporating microgrid capabilities for the north portion of the Bureau's Redstone campus in Huntsville, Alabama, which will enhance operational resiliency in the event of grid outages. For the south campus at Redstone, FBI's master planning team is

mapping out a process to ensure that climate resilience features are incorporated into building and infrastructure designs at the outset of the design process.
- FBI has partnered with the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to pilot the Technical Resilience Navigator (TRN) to assess the energy resilience of the Quantico campus and develop an energy resilience strategy to address potential areas of vulnerability.

Priority Action #2: Revisit and Update DOJ's Vulnerability Assessment of its Most Mission-Critical Supplies and Services

Action Description: DOJ has a wide-ranging mission encompassing numerous operations that are vital to the safety and security of the U.S. Each of these operations requires a reliable supply of products and services, many of which have the potential to experience disruptions in supply due to climate-related stressors. To enhance the resilience of its supply chain, DOJ will revisit and build on prior efforts to better understand the climate change-related vulnerabilities of DOJ's most mission-critical supplies and services.

Continuation of Existing Effort ☒ ***New Action*** ☐

Action Goal:
Improve knowledge and understanding of DOJ's current supply chain vulnerabilities to inform efforts to bolster supply chain resiliency.

Agency Lead(s):	**Scale:**	**Timeframe:**
• JMD, Office of Acquisition Management (OAM) • JMD, ESS • Bureau Sustainability Program Managers • Bureau Procurement Officials	Department-wide/National	Expected start: 1st Quarter (Q) FY 2022 Expected completion: 4Q FY 2022

Risk or Opportunity: Numerous acute extreme weather events and long-term climate stressors have the potential to threaten DOJ's secure supply of various mission-critical goods and services such as medical supplies and food for inmates housed BOP institutions and utilities and telecommunications. Improving awareness and understanding of these vulnerabilities will continue to inform DOJ's future actions to further bolster the Department's supply chain resiliency.

Implementation Methods:

<u>Approach:</u>

The updated vulnerability assessment of DOJ's supply chain will be informed by numerous resources within the federal community, including:

- GSA's Supply Chain Risk Management Framework;
- Continued active participation in the Interagency Sustainable Acquisition and Materials Management Practices (SAMM) Working Group; and
- Collective knowledge and experience across the Federal acquisition community.

Key Milestones:

- Obtain and analyze spending data (by category) for the most recent complete FY for each of DOJ's five bureaus and other select components to inform the identification and prioritization of the Department's mission-critical supplies and services that are most vulnerable to potential disruptions associated with the impacts of climate change.
- Utilize the compiled component-level spending data and input provided in April 2021 by bureaus about their most critical supplies and service, paired with GSA's Supply Chain Risk Management Framework to identify and prioritize the portions of DOJ's supply chain at greatest risk to climate change-related threats.

Performance:

To measure performance related to this priority action, DOJ plans to monitor and track the following metrics:

- Receipt of component-level spending data for the most recent complete FY
- Completion date and results of supply chain vulnerability analysis using GSA's Supply Chain Risk Management Framework

Inter-governmental Coordination:

DOJ anticipates that its success relative to this priority may require collaboration with and/or guidance from GSA related to the use of GSA's Supply Chain Risk Management Framework, as well as with other federal agencies for the exchange of knowledge, tools, and best practices.

Resource Implications:

This action will be prioritized within available resources.

Challenges/Further Considerations:

- None at this time.

Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:

- In May 2015, DOJ provided input for the U.S. Government Accountability Office's survey on climate-related risks to federal supply chains. The purpose of this survey was to determine the extent to which key agencies have identified (and taken action to mitigate) climate-related risks to their critical supply chains.
- DOJ held an internal meeting with DOJ procurement managers to discuss DOJ supply chains and climate change adaptation.
- DOJ acquired Bureau-level spending data to help identify critical supply chains with vulnerabilities related to climate change.
- DOJ met with GSA in October 2015 to discuss approaches for evaluating DOJ's climate change-related supply chain vulnerabilities.
- Throughout 2016, DOJ met with Bureau Sustainability Program Managers and procurement officials to discuss bureau-specific climate change-related supply chain vulnerabilities.
- For several years, DOJ has provided mandatory sustainable acquisitions training to contracting professionals in the General Schedule (GS)-1102 and GS-1105 job series, Contracting Officer's Representatives, and purchase cardholders.
- Some DOJ components have started to proactively increase the flexibility of supply contracts to enable substitutions that might be necessary under emergency circumstances. For example, DOJ's Procurement Services Staff, which fulfills the acquisition needs of the Department's Offices, Boards and Divisions, allows "equipment swaps" without a formal modification under some of its hardware contracts.

- BOP has started to utilize telehealth to provide remote medical care and treatment for its inmate population. This relatively new practice circumvents the need for inmate transport, which could be impacted by acute severe weather events.
- BOP incorporates adaptive capacity and resiliency concepts into continuity of operations planning to address food and water supplies, evacuation plans, and plans for bringing in additional staff during emergencies.
- Many of DOJ's service contracts provide flexibility for support contractors to provide "on-site/off-site" support.

Priority Action #3: Comprehensively Consider Environmental Justice in DOJ's Climate Adaptation Efforts		
Action Description: DOJ will seek to better understand how the Department's climate adaptation strategies may impact environmental justice issues by addressing questions such as: (1) Where existing environmental justice problems under DOJ's jurisdiction increase a population's vulnerability to a particular climate-related hazard; (2) How existing environmental justice problems under DOJ's jurisdiction could be exacerbated by climate change; and (3) How DOJ's response to climate-related risk may cause an environmental justice issue itself. ***Continuation of Existing Effort*** ☒ ***New Action*** ☐		
Action Goal: Identify opportunities to maximize DOJ's positive impact on vulnerable communities as part of the Department's broader strategy for enhancing its adaptive capacity.		
Agency Lead(s): • DOJ's Director of Environmental Justice (DOEJ)[1] • JMD • Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) (supporting role)	**Scale:** Department-wide/National	**Timeframe:** Expected start: To be determined Expected completion: To be determined

[1] The Department's 2014 Environmental Justice Strategy specifies that the Director of Environmental Justice, assigned by the Associate Attorney General, is tasked with leading the Department's Environmental Justice Working Group and other coordination functions in this area. Executive Order 14008 directs the Attorney General to "ensure comprehensive attention to environmental justice throughout the Department of Justice, including by considering creating an Office of Environmental Justice within the Department to coordinate environmental justice activities among Department of Justice components and United States Attorneys' Offices nationwide." This Action may be revisited depending on the outcome of the Attorney General's deliberations.

Risk or Opportunity:

EO 14008 includes a specific requirement that the Attorney General "ensure comprehensive attention to environmental justice throughout the Department of Justice." Under this mandate, DOJ recognizes its responsibility to systematically evaluate and ensure that its Department-wide climate adaptation planning efforts not only avoid maladaptation (i.e., increasing the environmental burden on vulnerable communities), but also comprehensively consider opportunities to positively impact vulnerable communities.

Implementation Methods:

Approach:

DOJ's DOEJ, JMD, and ENRD will leverage existing internal communities of practice, such as DOJ's Environmental Justice Working Group and Climate Adaptation Team, to convene relevant stakeholders to collectively enhance the Department's understanding of the intersection of environmental justice and its climate adaptation efforts.

Key Milestones:

- Convene cross-collaborative meeting(s) of DOJ's Environmental Justice Working Group and Climate Adaptation Team.
- Gain familiarity with and disseminate the geospatial Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (which Section 222 of EO 14008 requires that the White House Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] develop by late July 2021) to relevant DOJ stakeholders to aid in identifying disadvantaged communities.
- Summarize findings from the questions outlined in this priority action that can be used to inform and guide the Department's future environmental justice practices with respect to climate adaptation.

Performance:

To measure performance related to this priority action, DOJ plans to monitor and track the following metrics:

- Resulting actions from the internal meetings of DOJ's Environmental Justice Working Group and Climate Adaptation Team
- DOJ's familiarity with and use of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) existing EJSCREEN Tool and the pending CEQ-developed geospatial Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool
- Incorporation of findings from this priority action into future updates of DOJ's Environmental Justice Strategy

Inter-governmental Coordination:

DOJ anticipates that this priority action may adjust to ensure concurrence with further direction and guidance provided by the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council (EJ IAC).

Resource Implications:

This action will be prioritized within available resources.

Challenges/Further Considerations:

- The White House EJ IAC guidance to the member agencies regarding their Environmental Justice strategies will further inform DOJ's efforts to comprehensively consider environmental justice in its Department-wide climate adaptation efforts.
- DOJ leadership has not yet designated a DOEJ.

Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:

- In 1995, DOJ first established an internal Environmental Justice Working Group.
- In 2014, Environmental Justice Working Group updated and reissued the Department's Environmental Justice Strategy and Guidance documents.
- In 2016, ENRD developed an EJ toolkit on the DOJ intranet for use by U.S. Attorneys' Offices and ENRD staff.
- In 2018, ENRD worked with the National Advocacy Center (operated by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys) to develop a webinar course focused on environmental justice.

Priority Action #4: Complete Study to Determine the Potential for Electrification of DOJ's Vehicle Fleet

Action Description:

DOJ's Fleet Management Office will conduct a Department-wide study to evaluate the potential for electrifying its fleet of more than 40,000 law enforcement and non-law enforcement vehicles, balancing the Department's unique mission requirements, technical feasibility, and cost-effectiveness.

Continuation of Existing Effort ☒ ***New Action*** ☐

Action Goal:

Better understand the potential for electrifying DOJ's Department-wide vehicle fleet to ensure the resiliency of DOJ's mission-critical mobility requirements. Investigate how DOJ's fleet can be more secure to climate change-related impacts and the potential pathway(s), notable obstacles, and associated costs while continuing to meet its mission.

Agency Lead(s):	**Scale:**	**Timeframe:**
• JMD Fleet Management Office	Department-wide/National	Expected start: FY 2021 Expected completion: FY 2022

Risk or Opportunity:

DOJ recognizes that both acute severe weather and longer-term climate stressors have the potential to limit DOJ's mission-critical mobility requirements. For example, during Superstorm Sandy, the garage of FBI's New York Field Office flooded, destroying about 80 vehicles. Such events can also contribute to regional fuel supply shortages, which has the potential to limit DOJ's mission critical mobility. The electrification of DOJ's vehicle fleet may mitigate the risk of limited fuel supplies and present an opportunity to think critically about how to optimize the siting of vehicles and support infrastructure to prevent future damage and/or loss due to climate stressors. DOJ's efforts to electrify its vehicle fleet must, however, be balanced with the ability to meet the Department's critical law enforcement mission.

Implementation Methods:

Approach:

DOJ's Fleet Management Office regularly convenes an internal Fleet Management Working Group with representatives from all bureaus and will utilize this group to inform the completion of the study. DOJ's Fleet Management Office will also continue to participate in interagency working groups, such as FEMP's Interagency Committee on Alternative Fuels and Low Emission Vehicles (INTERFUEL) and Federal Electric Vehicle Agency Roundtable (FEVAR), to stay abreast of emerging trends, technologies, and best practices related to fleet electrification.

Key Milestones:

- Ongoing participation in interagency meetings and working groups.
- Ongoing meetings of DOJ's internal Fleet Management Working Group.
- Representative(s) from DOJ's Fleet Management Office will join a future DOJ Energy Management Team meeting (comprised of Bureau Energy Program Managers and facility management staff) to present updates on/results from the DOJ's Fleet Electrification study and discuss areas of overlap with Bureau Energy Program Managers (e.g., the use of performance contracts to install electric vehicle [EV] supply equipment.)
- Draft report containing findings of study.
- Final report containing findings of study.

Performance:

To measure performance related to this priority action, DOJ plans to monitor and track the following metrics:

- Dates and actions resulting from interagency meetings
- Dates and actions resulting from internal DOJ Fleet Management Working Group meetings
- Date(s) and outcomes from participation in DOJ Energy Management Team meeting(s)
- Milestones and dates for completing draft and final study components

Inter-governmental Coordination:

DOJ anticipates that its success relative to this priority action will require continued collaboration with GSA to evaluate options for expanding DOJ's fleet of EVs through GSA-leases. DOJ will also rely on further direction and guidance provided by FEMP and the FEVAR.

Resource Implications:
This action will be prioritized within available resources.

Challenges/Further Considerations:

- A large portion of DOJ's existing vehicle fleet is comprised of DOJ-owned vehicles. A critical component of DOJ's strategy for fleet electrification will be the transition from DOJ-owned vehicles to GSA-leased vehicles.
- Many of DOJ's owned fleet vehicles are law enforcement vehicles, which presents a collection of unique challenges when considering a shift to GSA-leased EVs, including:
  - Individual DOJ bureaus have existing "in-house" vehicle maintenance programs, staff, infrastructure, and funding, and will need to determine how a shift to GSA-leased EVs will impact these existing resources.
  - DOJ has existing sunk costs in vehicles that require customized modifications. There are both financial and logistical concerns regarding the feasibility of replacing these with GSA-leased EVs.

Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:

- DOJ's Fleet Management Working Group has initiated the process of comprehensively evaluating and identifying candidate vehicles to transition from DOJ-owned to GSA-leased.
- Two of DOJ's bureaus have already begun to transition certain types of vehicles from owned to leased.
- Bureaus with well-established EV charging station programs for employee-owned EVs hope to leverage this experience to efficiently deploy EV supply equipment for government owned/operated EVs.

Priority Action #5: Incorporate Climate Adaptation Considerations into DOJ's Strategic Planning and Risk Profile Processes

Action Description:

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-123 ("Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control") and A-11, Part 6 ("The Federal Performance Framework for Improving Program and Service Delivery") emphasizes the importance of using enterprise risk management to identify challenges early, bring them to the attention of agency leadership, and develop solutions to the issues facing agencies.

To that regard, DOJ's Strategic Planning and Performance Staff (SPPS) has implemented an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program to proactively identify and manage the full spectrum of risks, events, or circumstances that may significantly impact its ability to achieve strategic goals and objectives.

For FY 2021, DOJ will take a multi-prong approach to facilitate discussions and activities related to climate change adaption/resiliency. DOJ will:

- Incorporate climate change considerations during this year's strategic planning process to ensure DOJ is appropriately addressing the issues in the Department's Strategic Plan for FY 2022-2026. DOJ anticipates that climate change and associated uncertainties (risks) will be an important part of the Department's strategic planning process moving forward.

- Convene ad hoc meeting(s) of the ERM Workgroup to revisit climate change threats potentially impacting DOJ component operations, and to identify opportunities to develop strategies and share lessons learned that reflect the current understanding of global climate change as it relates to the Department's management of its procurement, real property, public lands, waters, and financial programs.
- Conduct an assessment of climate change risk(s) to determine whether climate change should be included in the Department-level risk profile.

Continuation of Existing Effort ☐ ***New Action*** ☒

Action Goal:

Incorporate climate adaptation considerations into DOJ's strategic planning and risk assessment processes.

Agency Lead(s):	**Scale:**	**Timeframe:**
• JMD, SPPS • JMD, ESS	Department-wide/National	Expected start: FY 2021 Expected completion: FY 2022

Risk or Opportunity:

This action intends to address the full spectrum of possible climate change-related risks to DOJ's ability to execute its mission by ensuring that these risks are appropriately and explicitly incorporated into DOJ's enterprise risk assessment and strategic planning processes.

Implementation Methods:

Approach:

DOJ will use a multi-prong approach to incorporate climate adaptation into its strategic planning process to inform the Department's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan. First, as part of the strategic planning process for DOJ's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, SPPS will engage with DOJ leadership in JMD to develop Department-wide strategies that appropriately consider climate change adaption and resiliency. Second, once strategies are developed, SPPS will work with DOJ components to identify and rank climate-related risks and opportunities to manage/mitigate these risks. Third, SPPS will work with DOJ components to develop the Department's Learning Agenda—a multi-year set of priority research questions—to include priority questions related to climate change in alignment with strategic and operational objectives over the short and long term.

Key Milestones:

- Convene an ERM Workgroup meeting to discuss climate adaption/challenges and to assist components in better understanding the range of possible risks associated with climate change.
- Develop strategies to manage/mitigate risks associated with climate change.
- Determine if there are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Timely) performance metrics that can produce data to track progress that aligns to program outcomes.
- Determine whether to recommend a climate-related Department-level risk statement for senior leadership approval as part of the Department Risk Profile process.

Performance: To measure performance related to this priority action, SPPS plans to coordinate with performance staff in each relevant DOJ component to obtain climate-related performance measures that align with DOJ strategic objectives. SPPS will monitor the status of the following: • Results of performance metrics (trends and likely outcomes) • Actions resulting from the internal meetings of DOJ's ERM Workgroup	**Inter-governmental Coordination:** DOJ does not currently have any specific interagency coordination needs identified, however anticipates that interagency coordination would be beneficial to discuss challenges, share best practices, and, where possible, collaborate on strategies for addressing climate risks in agencywide enterprise risk management.
Resource Implications: DOJ has not yet been able to comprehensively evaluate and identify the expected resource implications of this action.	
Challenges/Further Considerations: • The timelines for DOJ's strategic planning and risk profile processes are both dependent on senior leadership availability.	
Highlights of Accomplishments to Date: • DOJ's SPPS has established an ERM Workgroup, comprised of representatives from each of the law enforcement, litigating, and grant-making components. During the April 2021 meeting of the Workgroup, SPPS provided an overview of EO 14008 and requested that Workgroup members start thinking about and identifying potential climate-related risks to their respective missions that DOJ might consider designating as enterprise-wide risks.	

3. SPECIFIC TOPIC AREAS

3.1 Topic 1: Update Climate Vulnerability Assessments

Since 2011, DOJ has used a structured process to organize its approach to climate change preparedness planning and evaluation. This process has allowed DOJ to identify and explore climate change vulnerabilities and prioritize actions to better understand and address these vulnerabilities. In 2011-2012, DOJ prepared a high-level climate vulnerability assessment, whereby JMD and representatives from DOJ's five bureaus evaluated agency mission activities with respect to climate change impacts on critical assets and infrastructure. Through this evaluation, DOJ identified buildings, utilities infrastructure (including telecommunications, data, voice, power, and water), and personnel as the three most vulnerable critical assets.

Building on this prior vulnerability assessment and incorporating updated input from DOJ components,[2] DOJ has identified five vulnerabilities tied to management functions and decision points for managing procurement, real property, and financial programs. In some instances, the vulnerabilities overlap with the priority adaptation actions identified in Section 2.

Vulnerability #1: Availability of Workforce
Description of Vulnerability: Continued availability of workforce to support mission-critical and mission-dependent operations during climate-related and extreme weather events.
Climate Threat and Expected Impact: Climate-related stressors, such as wildfire and drought, and extreme weather events affect the availability of workforce to support mission-critical and mission-dependent operations. Some of DOJ's operations can be conducted remotely or via telework capabilities. Other operational teams, however, such as FBI's evidence response, SWAT, and hostage rescue teams, and BOP's institutional and medical staff cannot conduct operations remotely. For this workforce, there are certain employees that must have access to mobility to be present in specific locations to ensure continuity of operations. The availability of the workforce could be negatively impacted by stressors that limit mobility such as severe storms, coastal and inland flooding, and heavy snowfall. **Impact of No Action:** During climate events and extreme weather events, the availability of workforce to support mission-critical and mission-dependent operations could be limited. Some operations could be performed remotely while other operations that require an on-site workforce could be hindered. The effectiveness and success of these operations could be drastically diminished.
Determined Adaptation Action: Enhance existing systems, programs, risk management practices, emergency plans, continuity of operations plans, training, and telework plans to improve the adaptive capacity of personnel and address potential vulnerabilities. Solicit and document input and best practices on workforce vulnerability from components and bureaus. **Known Barriers to Implementation:** None.
Estimate of Timeline: Ongoing

[2] While DOJ did not have adequate time to perform an exhaustive update to its 2012 climate vulnerability assessment for the purposes of informing this Climate Action Plan, JMD did conduct a comprehensive request for information in April 2021 to compile input from DOJ components about updates to the climate vulnerabilities previously identified in 2011-2012. DOJ expects to more comprehensively revisit its previous vulnerability assessment (see vulnerability #2) to consider and incorporate more recent climate data.

Metrics:

Progress:

- Number of components and bureaus providing input by FY 2022.
- Completion date of receiving and compiling input from components and bureaus.

Success:

- Implementation of workforce best practices across components and bureaus.

Feasibility of Managing Risk with Existing Agency Resources:

Identifying deficiencies and implementing enhancements to improve the adaptive capacity of personnel and address potential vulnerabilities could be accomplished within available resources.

Disclosure in Financial Reporting and Integration into Enterprise Risk Management:

As part of DOJ's internal process for preparing the Department's FY 2023 budget request, DOJ's Budget Staff has included new language in guidance circulated to all components emphasizing the need to prioritize climate change considerations as part of the budget development process. DOJ is commencing an effort to specifically integrate the Department's climate vulnerabilities into DOJ's ERM processes (see Section 3, Priority Action #5, SPPS for additional details).

Vulnerability #2: Continued Operation of Mission-Critical Facilities

Description of Vulnerability:

Continued operation of mission-critical facilities during energy and/or water supply shortages.

Climate Threat and Expected Impact:

Climate and extreme weather events such as flooding, hurricanes, drought, wildfire, and extreme temperatures could affect DOJ's ability to provide continuous operations of mission-critical facilities. For example, DEA's South-Central Laboratory in Dallas, TX, had its operations shut down for over a week in the February 2021 Texas deep freeze. BOP facilities must consider food and water supplies and implement contingencies for drought, floods, and water and food shortages. The severity and type of impact on the operation of mission-critical facilities varies on several factors including the agency's mission, adaptive capacity and resiliency of the facility and personnel, and then length of the climate or extreme weather event.

Impact of No Action:

The shortage or unavailability of energy and/or water supplies could impact the continuity of the agency's mission, availability of workforce, and operation of mission-critical facilities.

Determined Adaptation Action:

Increase the adaptive capacity of facilities, infrastructure, and utilities to reduce risks and vulnerabilities. Comprehensively revisit DOJ's previous vulnerability assessment to specifically consider the increased exposure to wildfire and drought especially in the western U.S.

Known Barriers to Implementation:

None.

Estimate of Timeline: Ongoing

Metrics:

Progress:

- Number of high-risk facilities evaluated for potential to increase adaptive capacity by FY 2022.
- Update of DOJ's vulnerability assessment to consider the exposure to wildfire and drought in the western U.S.

Success:

- Performance will be measured by the number of previously classified high-risk facilities and utilities infrastructure that have implemented climate adaptation and resilience measures.

Feasibility of Managing Risk with Existing Agency Resources:

Implementation of climate adaptation and resiliency measures will be accomplished within available resources.

Disclosure in Financial Reporting and Integration into Enterprise Risk Management:

As part of DOJ's internal process for preparing the Department's FY 2023 budget request, DOJ's Budget Staff has included new language in guidance circulated to all components emphasizing the need to prioritize climate change considerations as part of the budget development process. DOJ is commencing an effort to specifically integrate the Department's climate vulnerabilities into DOJ's ERM processes (see Section 3, Priority Action #5, SPPS for additional details).

Vulnerability #3: Supply Chain Disruptions

Description of Vulnerability:

Supply chain disruptions for critical or priority supplies such as building operation equipment (heating, ventilation, air conditioning, chillers, etc.), medical equipment, sanitation supplies, and food.

Climate Threat and Expected Impact:

Critical or priority supplies and services are vulnerable to acute extreme weather events and long-term climate change. Extreme weather events can disrupt telecommunications, power and energy supply, fuel supply, transportation and delivery routes which disrupt logistics and supply change activities and the availability and cost of critical supplies.

Impact of No Action:

Supply chain activities would be vulnerable to extreme weather events and long-term climate change. The magnitude of the disruptions would depend on several factors including the length of the event, availability of the critical supply, and agency mission.

Determined Adaptation Action:

Conduct vulnerability assessments with the five bureaus (and other select components, where determined appropriate) to identify the most vulnerable mission-critical supplies (see Priority Action #2 in Section 2). Document and disseminate best practices for modifying the procurement process minimizing supply chain disruptions.

Known Barriers to Implementation:

None.

Estimate of Timeline: Begin in FY 2022

Metrics:

Progress:

- Completion of supply chain vulnerability assessments for five bureaus and other select components, where determined appropriate.

Success:

- No incidents of disruption to mission-critical supply chain.

Feasibility of Managing Risk with Existing Agency Resources:

Conducting risk assessments and documenting best practices could be accomplished within available resources.

Disclosure in Financial Reporting and Integration into Enterprise Risk Management:

As part of DOJ's internal process for preparing the Department's FY 2023 budget request, DOJ's Budget Staff has included new language in guidance circulated to all components emphasizing the need to prioritize climate change considerations as part of the budget development process DOJ is commencing an effort to specifically integrate the Department's climate vulnerabilities into DOJ's ERM processes (see Section 3, Priority Action #5, SPPS for additional details).

Vulnerability #4: Limited Knowledge and Understanding of Climate Adaptation Concepts and Best Practices for Enhancing Adaptive Capacity

Description of Vulnerability:

Limited knowledge and understanding of climate adaptation concepts and best practices for enhancing adaptive capacity.

Climate Threat and Expected Impact:

Climate stressors and extreme weather events pose a risk to the DOJ mission, operations, assets, facilities, and infrastructure. The DOJ workforce would benefit from increased climate literacy, especially related to the anticipated impacts of climate change, applying climate adaptation concepts, enhancing the understanding of adaptive capacity, and the possible consequences of not addressing DOJ's climate change vulnerabilities at the mission, facility, and personnel level.

Impact of No Action:

There would continue to be a need to increase the knowledge and understanding of climate adaption concepts. This could lead to a hesitancy or resistance among DOJ components to adopt climate adaptation concepts and policies.

Determined Adaptation Action:

In collaboration with the Climate Adaptation Team, JMD/ESS will distribute outreach materials highlighting climate adaptation concepts and best practices for enhancing adaptive capacity for broad distribution among agency personnel.

Known Barriers to Implementation:

Limited availability of personnel in some components to support climate literacy initiatives.

Estimate of Timeline: Ongoing

Metrics:

Progress:

- Completion date of collaboration between JMD/ Facilities and Administrative Services Staff (FASS) and the Climate Adaptation Team to establish a plan of creating and updating outreach materials and trainings.
- Enumeration of outreach materials and trainings created and updated in FY 2022.

Success:

- DOJ does not currently have a mechanism for evaluating success in the area of enhancing climate literacy but will consider the feasibility of developing tool(s) to do so (e.g., surveys, competency evaluations as part of training modules).

Feasibility of Managing Risk with Existing Agency Resources:

Creating and updating outreach materials to enhance climate literacy could be accomplished within available resources.

Disclosure in Financial Reporting and Integration into Enterprise Risk Management:
As part of DOJ's internal process for preparing the Department's FY 2023 budget request, DOJ's Budget Staff has included new language in guidance circulated to all components emphasizing the need to prioritize climate change considerations as part of the budget development process. DOJ is commencing an effort to specifically integrate the Department's climate vulnerabilities into DOJ's ERM processes (see Section 3, Priority Action #5, SPPS for additional details).

Vulnerability #5: Need to Enhance Systematic and Formalized Internal Processes and Guidance
Description of Vulnerability: The need to enhance systematic and formalized DOJ-wide processes and guidance for appropriately planning and budgeting for climate adaptation and resilience considerations across operations.
Climate Threat and Expected Impact: Increased climate and extreme weather events increase the demand for fiscal resources to fund emergency, management activities, maintenance actions, and climate resiliency measures. **Impact of No Action:** There would continue to be a need to systematically plan, budget, and track fiscal resources allocated to climate adaptation and resilience measures and initiatives. Long-term climate change and extreme weather events could negatively affect the agency mission and operations.
Determined Adaptation Action: Prepare a strategy for systematically integrating climate adaptation and resilience considerations into Department-wide project planning, budgeting, and funding request processes—especially those related to infrastructure and facilities. **Known Barriers to Implementation:** None.
Estimate of Timeline: Begin in FY 2022
Metrics: <u>Progress:</u> • Completion date of strategy for systematically integrating climate adaptation and resilience considerations into Department-wide project planning, budgeting, and funding request processes. <u>Success:</u> • The availability of revised and clearly communicated guidance and process that enable all DOJ components to consistently and systematically incorporate climate adaptation and resilience considerations into project planning, budgeting, and funding requests.

Feasibility of Managing Risk with Existing Agency Resources: Preparing a strategy will be accomplished within available resources.
Disclosure in Financial Reporting and Integration into Enterprise Risk Management: As part of DOJ's internal process for preparing the Department's FY 2023 budget request, DOJ's Budget Staff has included new language in guidance circulated to all components emphasizing the need to prioritize climate change considerations as part of the budget development process. DOJ is commencing an effort to specifically integrate the Department's climate vulnerabilities into DOJ's ERM processes (see Section 3, Priority Action #5, SPPS for additional details).

3.2 Topic 2: Efforts to Enhance Climate Literacy in DOJ's Management Workforce

DOJ is committed to enhancing climate literacy across the Department. Since 2011, DOJ has implemented several climate literacy efforts to increase awareness, share information about climate resiliency, and describe potential impacts from climate change. The efforts included a variety of methods, including the organization of the working groups, fact sheets, checklists, one-on-one meetings with components, and evaluation of components' needs for climate literacy, training, and technical assistance (see Table 1 for additional details).

Table 1. DOJ's Climate Literacy Initiatives and Accomplishments Since 2011

Year	Initiatives/Accomplishments
2011	• Established DOJ's first Climate Change Adaptation Policy Statement • Created an internal DOJ climate change adaptation planning fact sheet
2012	• Established DOJ's first Climate Adaptation Team (active until 2017) • Updated the DOJ climate change adaptation planning fact sheet
2014	• Refreshed the DOJ climate change adaptation planning fact sheet
2015	• Developed and distributed an internal informational document outlining relevant climate adaptation requirements, the latest climate change research, and key resources and terminology • Developed the facility climate adaptation checklist • Collected input from DOJ components about their respective experiences managing and responding to extreme weather events
2016	• Completed bureau-specific facility climate adaptation checklists
2017	• Evaluated DOJ's needs for climate literacy, training, and technical assistance • Completed bureau facility climate vulnerability fact sheets

Year	Initiatives/Accomplishments
2021	• Reconvened DOJ's Climate Adaptation Team • Requested input from DOJ components on climate literacy needs as part of compilation of 2021 Climate Action Plan • Initiated participation in the FEVAR, which will provide important guidance and best practices to inform DOJ's efforts to electrify its fleet. • Established a DOJ Sustainable Acquisition Workgroup that will serve as an important forum for disseminating outreach and guidance related to enhancing the climate resiliency of DOJ's supply chain

In 2017, DOJ implemented a focused effort to request input on climate literacy needs from JMD and the five DOJ Bureaus. JMD/FASS requested feedback on climate-related topics for training, outreach, and technical assistance; the preferred methods for distributing the climate literacy information; key staff and stakeholders who would benefit from the climate literacy information; and suggestions to improve DOJ's efforts to improve climate preparedness and resiliency. Following receipt of the input, however, progress was paused due to changes in priorities of the administration.

Across DOJ's components, there are ongoing efforts to improve the knowledge and understanding of environmental topics and issues. While not specifically focused on enhancing climate literacy, these outreach efforts touch on environmental awareness, climate mitigation efforts, sustainability, energy efficiency, and water conservation. Examples of these outreach efforts include DEA's Green Notes newsletter, Earth Day activities, recognition of Energy Action Month, and DOJ green procurement training. DOJ can leverage and build on these ongoing efforts to expand the knowledge and understanding of climate adaptation concepts and best practices for enhancing adaptive capacity.

Initially established in 2012, DOJ's internal Climate Adaptation Team was formed to ensure a cohesive DOJ-wide strategy for increasing adaptive capacity to climate impacts and to facilitate exchanging information and best practices. The group actively met and collaborated to implement components of the Department's prior Climate Adaptation Plan, before disbanding in 2017 due to changes in priorities of the administration. In April 2021, DOJ reconvened the Department's Climate Adaptation Team in response to EO 14008. Figure 1 illustrates the current composition and organization of the Climate Adaptation Team.

In April 2021, JMD/FASS requested input from the five bureaus and additional components about the need for enhanced climate literacy, including a request for information about priority stakeholder groups (including management) with the most critical need for climate literacy training. Responses universally suggested a need to refresh and enhance climate literacy efforts across management and the workforce. Bureaus emphasized the need to directly link environmental initiatives, directives, and climate literacy to mission-oriented messaging in order to be most effective. Climate literacy should be enriched to increase the workforce's understanding of potential climate change impacts, mitigation actions, and possible consequences of not addressing climate change vulnerabilities at the mission, facility, and personnel levels.

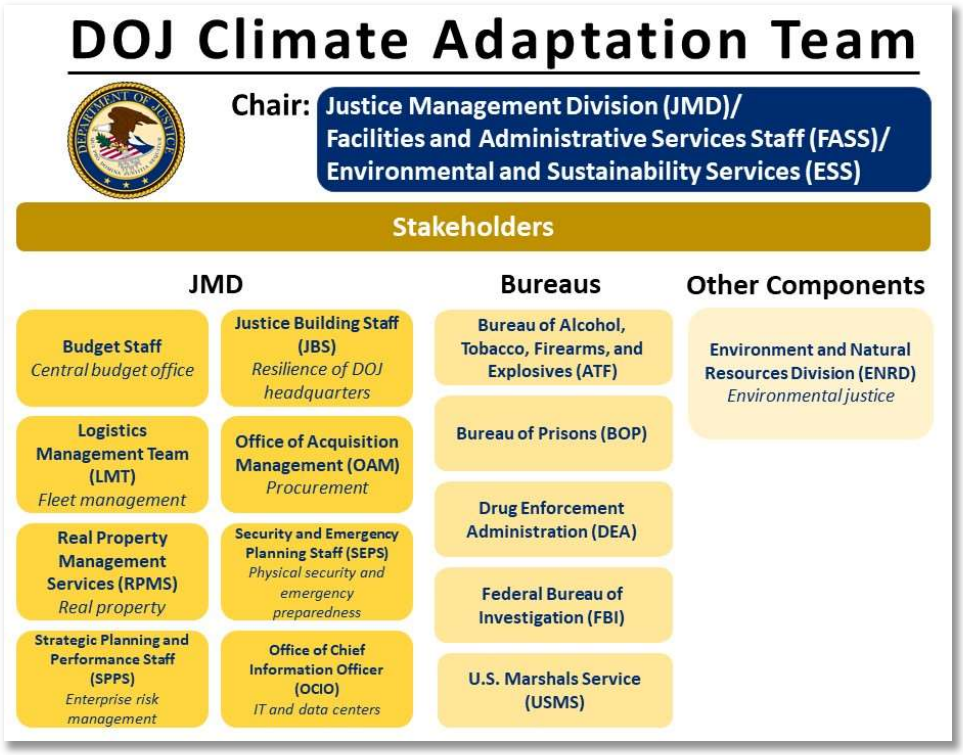

Figure 1. Climate Adaption Team Organization Chart

Topics to address through climate literacy efforts vary widely. Bureaus described the need to encourage energy conservation applicable to daily operations and steps that can be taken to mitigate climate change and its impacts. Across DOJ, bureaus and components requested outreach regarding recent Executive Orders, Administration priorities, and best practices from other agencies. Input from DOJ bureaus and components identified the need for training on how to implement low-cost changes to enhance climate adaptation and resiliency prior to committing to larger and more resource-intensive projects.

DOJ has identified several climate literacy needs to enhance understanding and incorporate climate change risks into investment and planning decisions. DOJ components recommended that JMD distribute materials and visuals from the most recent National Climate Assessment on the location and extent of projected extreme heat, extreme rainfall, drought, sea level rise, disease vectors, wildlife, and other impacts of climate change. Climate Adaptation Team stakeholders also requested better information on Federal Emergency Management Agency-established floodplain boundaries and more detailed flood modeling that incorporates both rainfall and sea level rise projections. This information would provide a better baseline above which to assess risk and vulnerabilities, harden facilities and infrastructure, and plan for flood-related contingencies.

DOJ is committed to enhancing climate literacy among Department-wide staff, with a particular focus on management personnel responsible for key decisions that impact the Department's collective capacity for adapting to a changing climate. Consistent with vulnerability #4 (outlined above in Section 3.1), JMD/ESS—in collaboration with DOJ's Climate Adaptation Team—will

lead the action to broadly disseminate guidance, outreach materials, and training content highlighting climate adaptation concepts and best practices for enhancing adaptive capacity.

3.3 Topic 3: Actions to Enhance Climate Resilience

This section outlines DOJ's existing and planned processes and actions to enhance the climate resilience of the Department's facilities and critical supply chain.

a) Actions for Climate-Ready Sites and Facilities

As a result of DOJ's 2012 Climate Vulnerability Analysis, the Department included numerous actions in its 2014 Climate Adaptation Plan and subsequent Climate Adaptation Progress Reports that centered on enhancing the resilience of DOJ facilities, including examining capital improvement plans for opportunities to incorporate adaptive designs and examining lease terms for possible renovation or relocation options. In subsequent years, however, as climate mitigation and adaptation were deprioritized by the administration, DOJ paused formal implementation of its 2014 Climate Adaptation Plan.

Despite this shift in focus across the federal community, DOJ components have continued to think critically about and consider the impacts of climate change on the design, construction, and operation of their facilities. For example:

- BOP has considered design and construction of facilities that are more self-sustaining during climate and emergency everts. These design and construction concepts would make BOP facilities inherently more resilient to climate and extreme weather events because it would increase the ability to defend in place under a wide range of conditions.
- FBI developed and actively utilizes the FBI Specs to ensure that FBI's procurement of all new facility construction and major renovation projects requires the incorporation of a range of sustainability aspects. FBI is currently updating the FBI Specs to reflect the 2020 Guiding Principles—specifically Guiding Principles 6.1 and 6.2, which address facility resilience and adaptation.
- FBI has recently established the National Crisis Coordination Center (NC3)—a framework within which FBI Headquarters components come together in the Strategic Information and Operations Center during critical incidents. NC3 serves as an important single point of coordination during large-scale critical incidents for the purpose of enabling FBI headquarters components to assist field offices more effectively and efficiently. In parallel, FBI has identified a Crisis Manager within the Facilities and Finance Division to act as a liaison between the facilities and operational personnel when the NC3 is activated. While this construct was established to respond to critical operational crises nationwide, this mechanism could be a significant future nexus for preparedness planning for climate change impacts to mission readiness as a result of extreme weather events.
- In 2016, DEA identified the water supply to a leased data center as a key vulnerability and is exploring—with GSA and the lessor—the feasibility of an air-cooled system to mitigate the risks of a single water supply. With respect to new construction, DEA is

in the early planning stage for a new laboratory in New Hampshire. The project planning group has adopted the motto "lean and green," and DEA management has directed staff to design the facility as a "lab of the future." Planning group members are hoping to add climate resiliency measures into the site selection and design.

As DOJ moves into the implementation phase of this revived Climate Action Plan, the Department will work to establish processes to more systematically ensure that adaptation criteria and requirements are properly integrated into management functions and decision points for the procurement for design, construction, operations, and maintenance of DOJ facilities (see vulnerability #5 in Section 3.1 above).

DOJ has established and routinely updates a Department-wide Environmental Management Policy that includes discrete sections related to facility energy and water management. This overarching policy includes specific mandates for each DOJ bureau to achieve reductions of facility energy and water consumption, but ultimately defers to each bureau to develop their own respective processes and strategies for identifying, prioritizing, and implementing measures to reduce facility energy and water loads.

- ATF utilizes onsite operations and maintenance contractor support to continuously identify opportunities for optimizing facility energy performance. The Bureau also actively partners with its electric utility providers to identify and implement demand-side management projects using funding provided by utility energy efficiency rebate programs. ATF is in the process of establishing energy management systems for its three owned facilities through participation in the DOE's 50001 Ready program. ATF expects participation in 50001 Ready will enable the bureau to more systematically manage and reduce energy and water consumption and also provide a framework through which ATF can strategically incorporate climate adaptation considerations to make its facilities more climate ready.
- Historically, BOP has largely relied on energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs) and utility energy service contracts (UESCs) to fund energy conservation measures (ECMs). To the maximum extent possible, BOP leverages these contract vehicles to pursue opportunities for implementing onsite renewable energy as a means to increase facility resiliency and reduce operating costs. Since 2003, BOP has executed 34 ESPCs and three UESCs, 19 of which have included onsite renewable energy. BOP is in the process of pursuing four additional performance contracts—one through the ESPC ENABLE program and three UESCs. As funding permits, BOP supplements its portfolio of performance contracts with the implementation of directly funded projects having short payback periods, such as lighting upgrades.
- Using an energy sales agreement (ESA) via an ESPC ENABLE contract, DEA successfully implemented a 2.5-megawatt solar photovoltaic (PV) system that provides 100 percent of the electricity demand at the El Paso Intelligence Center—a project that FEMP used as a case study for successful implementation of onsite renewable energy using the ESA framework.[3] DEA has also been a model for success in pursuing and securing grant funding for the implementation of facility

[3] https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2019/10/f68/espc-esa-case-study.pdf

resiliency projects. The Bureau has received two grants from DOE's Assisting Federal Facilities with Energy Conservation Technologies grant program—a 2019 grant for a rooftop solar PV project at DEA's Aviation Operations Center in Fort Worth, TX, and a 2020 grant that DEA plans to use to fund a suite of ECMs across five of its Regional Laboratories through participation in DOE's Smart Labs Accelerator Program. DEA hopes to leverage this opportunity to incorporate resilience best practices where possible, including innovative concepts for emergency backup power.

- In FY 2018, FBI established the internal FBI Energy and Water Conservation Investment Program (FEWCIP), whereby FBI evaluates, selects, and funds energy and water projects at FBI-owned/operated facilities through an internal competitive process. FEWCIP supports FBI's goal to be a leader in sustainability and energy resilience by funding projects that may otherwise be deferred or not as highly prioritized in the standard budgeting process. FBI also actively utilizes numerous FEMP-sponsored programs and resources to implement demand-side management of energy and water in its facilities:
    - FBI is actively piloting the implementation of FEMP's 50001Ready program at the FBI-Redstone campus in Huntsville, AL, and the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA.
    - FBI is participating in FEMP's Re-Tuning Challenge to demonstrate the use of building- and system-level controls to improve energy performance and provide hands-on training for facility managers at the FBI Academy.
    - FBI has partnered with FEMP and NREL to pilot the TRN to assess the energy resilience of the Quantico campus and develop an energy resilience strategy to address potential areas of vulnerability.
- While USMS has no owned or operated facilities in its portfolio (and thus has limited opportunities to directly influence the resilience of its facilities), USMS is engaged in DOJ's Climate Adaptation Team and committed to actively exploring opportunities to work with GSA and private lessors to enhance the resilience of its facilities.

While DOJ has an internal Environmental Justice Working Group that has previously contributed to efforts to incorporate environmental justice considerations as part of the Department's climate adaptation strategy, DOJ has not yet established formal criteria to advance equitable distribution of environmental risks and benefits associated with procurement processes for facility design, construction, operations, and maintenance. DOJ plans to address this, however, as part of priority action #4 (outlined in Section 3.1).

b) Actions to Ensure a Climate-Ready Supply of Products and Services

In 2015 and 2016, DOJ initiated numerous efforts to better understand its critical supply chains with potential vulnerabilities related to climate change. DOJ met with GSA to discuss GSA's Supply Chain Risk Management Framework, obtained bureau-level spending data, and met individually with bureau Sustainability Program Managers and procurement officials to discuss bureau-specific critical supply chains. In April 2021, JMD solicited input from bureaus related to their respective critical supply chains. Based on DOJ's collective efforts to evaluate its supply chain, DOJ believes the following are

the Department's current top five most critical supplies and services vulnerable to the impacts of climate change:

- Utilities – Grid-provided electricity and water are most critical to the operations of DOJ's data centers and BOP facilities.
- Telecommunications
- Fuel – Diesel for onsite emergency power generation and gasoline for fleet vehicles
- Disaster response supplies – Includes personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, waders), bottled water, food, medical equipment and supplies, and cleaning supplies
- Human capital – Includes contractor resources

For several years, DOJ's OAM has provided mandatory sustainable acquisitions training to select contracting professionals, Contracting Officer's Representatives, and purchase cardholders. DOJ will strive to develop Department-wide processes to broadly and systematically advance a more climate-robust supply of goods and services and hopes that the Office of Federal Procurement Policy will aid in this effort by developing and distributing guidance and best practices across the federal community. In 2021, OAM established a DOJ Sustainable Acquisition Workgroup, which will serve as forum for disseminating outreach and guidance related to enhancing the climate resiliency of DOJ's supply chain. To this point, however, OAM has deferred to each DOJ component to independently consider climate resiliency as part of their procurement processes. For example:

- Some DOJ components have started to proactively increase the flexibility of supply contracts to enable substitutions that might be necessary under emergency circumstances. DOJ's Procurement Services Staff, which fulfills the acquisition needs of the Departments Offices, Boards and Divisions, allows "equipment swaps" without a formal modification under some of its hardware contracts.
- BOP has started to utilize telehealth to provide remote medical care and treatment for its inmate population. This relatively new practice circumvents the need for inmate transport, which could be impacted by acute severe weather events.
- As part of FBI's NC3, the Bureau's Facilities and Finance Division is evaluating how to access critical supplies and services in the event of a crisis, which could include a climate-related severe weather event.

As DOJ moves into the implementation phase of this revived Climate Action Plan, the Department will work to establish processes to more systematically ensure that adaptation criteria and requirements are properly integrated into the acquisition of mission-critical supplies and services (see vulnerability #5 in Section 3.1 above).

While DOJ has an internal Environmental Justice Working Group that has previously contributed to efforts to incorporate environmental justice considerations as part of the Department's climate adaptation strategy, DOJ has not yet established formal criteria to advance equitable distribution of environmental risks and benefits associated with the acquisition of mission-critical supplies and services. DOJ plans to address this, however, as part of priority action #4 (outlined in Section 3.1).