U.S. Department of Justice

2024-2027
Climate Adaptation Plan

Prepared by:

U.S. Department of Justice
Justice Management Division
Facilities and Administrative Services Staff
Environmental and Sustainability Services

June 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the Department of Justice (DOJ) 2024-2027 Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP), to be submitted to the National Climate Task Force and the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). This updated CAP is pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*; E.O. 14030, *Climate Related Financial Risk*; E.O. 14057, *Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability*; and the *Disaster Resilience Planning Act*.

In accordance with these requirements, this CAP expands on the Department's *2021 Climate Action Plan* and includes an assessment of climate-related risks to Federal real property, personnel, and mission operations; an implementation plan for enhancing climate resilience and adaptive capacity; and highlights of progress made to date. Results from the climate risk assessment include:

- All DOJ buildings and 98 percent of DOJ employees are projected to be exposed to rising temperatures.
- Exposure to increased precipitation is projected for 98 percent of DOJ buildings and employees.
- Inundation from rising sea levels is projected to affect 3.4 percent of DOJ buildings and 16 percent of employees.
- Less than 2 percent of DOJ buildings are within 100- or 500-year floodplains.
- Over 12 percent of DOJ buildings and 18 percent of employees are currently at high to extreme risk of wildfire.

In the *2021 Climate Action Plan*, the DOJ committed to priority adaptation actions and identified climate-related vulnerabilities. This 2024-2027 CAP will enable DOJ to continue supporting those actions and enhance climate adaptation efforts in the following areas:

1. Maintain operation of mission-critical, climate-ready buildings, assets, and services for the DOJ workforce.
2. Comprehensively incorporate climate and sustainability considerations into budgeting, strategic planning, and decision-making.
3. Systematically integrate climate adaptation, resilience, sustainability efforts, and conservation measures in all relevant policies and programs.
4. Promote a climate-resilient supply of mission-critical products and services.
5. Increase climate adaptation, resilience, and sustainability literacy across DOJ's workforce.

Through this Climate Adaptation Plan, the Department is able to advance environmental justice as part of its mission, consistent with E.O. 14008 and E.O. 14096, *Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All*. As DOJ implements the CAP to increase the resilience of its facilities and operations, the Department will integrate environmental justice considerations, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law. DOJ will provide opportunities for meaningful engagement of persons and communities with environmental justice concerns and incorporate them into planning and decision-making processes.

SIGNATURE PAGE

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Section 1: Agency Profile	
Mission	The mission of the Department of Justice (DOJ) is to uphold the rule of law, to keep our country safe, and to protect civil rights.
Adaptation Plan Scope	• Justice Management Division (JMD) • Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) • Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ) • Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) • Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) • Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) • Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) • U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)
Agency Climate Adaptation Official	Jolene Ann Lauria, Assistant Attorney General for Administration and Chief Sustainability Officer
Agency Risk Officer	Jolene Ann Lauria, Assistant Attorney General for Administration and Chief Sustainability Officer
Point of Public Contact for Environmental Justice	Cynthia Ferguson, Director of Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ), ENRD
Owned Buildings	3,586 owned buildings with 70,010,408 square feet (FY 2021 Federal Real Property Profile [FRPP])
Leased Buildings	41 direct leased buildings[1] with 1,098,140 square feet (FY 2021 FRPP)
Employees[2]	Federal full-time equivalent employees: 113,121 (Office of Personnel Management, 2023)
Federal Lands and Waters	48,135 acres managed (FY 2021 FRPP)
Budget	$35.020 Billion FY 2022 Enacted (Pub. L. 117-103, Mar. 15, 2022)

[1] Direct leases are those that DOJ directly engages in a contractual agreement without intermediaries.
[2] Federal contractors for DOJ were not included in this analysis.

	$37.485 Billion FY 2023 Enacted, including $182 million in Emergency Funding for BOP Buildings and Facilities (Pub. L. 117-328, Dec. 29, 2022) $36.487 Billion FY 2024 Enacted (Pub. L. 118-42, Mar. 09, 2024) $37.771 Billion FY 2025 President's Budget (FY25 Budget Summary)
Key Areas of Climate Adaptation Effort	• Building design, construction, and operation – The Department will strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of its facilities and personnel. • Supply chains – The Department will support resilient supply chains. • Strategic planning – The Department will incorporate environmental justice considerations, sustainability, and climate adaptation into planning, budgeting, programs, and operations. • Training – The Department will establish a workforce with the knowledge and skills to effectively apply climate adaptation across disciplines and functions.

DOJ's planning for resilience and adaptive capacity to climate hazards is led by DOJ Justice Management Division's (JMD) Facilities and Administrative Staff (FASS), Environmental and Sustainability Services (ESS). This team engages with environmental and sustainability stakeholders across the Department and utilizes a collaborative approach to identify and implement priority actions that enhance the Department's capacity for adapting to a changing climate.

Below are a few examples of how DOJ is building both resilience and adaptive capacity to climate hazard impacts and exposures and working towards achieving the goals stated in Executive Order (E.O.) 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, and E.O. 14057, *Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability*.

- DOJ developed an Excel-based Facility-Climate Hazard Assessment Tool (F-CHAT) to support DOJ components in assessing the extent to which their real property assets are exposed to current and future climate hazards, including coastal flooding, extreme heat, drought, wildfire, riverine flooding, hurricanes, and tornadoes. The F-CHAT analysis was based on three data sources: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper, U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit Climate Explorer, and Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Risk Index (NRI). In 2022, the Department completed and deployed the tool and accompanying resource, "DOJ Facility Resiliency and Adaptation Strategies," to support DOJ components in identifying relevant best practices for enhancing the resilience of these assets.
- In June 2023, DOJ distributed an internal report summarizing the results of the assessments to bureaus. The analysis supported bureaus in identifying asset locations

with the greatest overall exposure to a range of climate hazards and planning for resilience. The results and summary report support bureaus in efforts to spread awareness about climate hazards across their building portfolios and identify adaptation and resilience planning recommendations.

- DOJ initiated the development of a geographic information system (GIS)-based Climate Resilience Dashboard to streamline the internal process for assessing DOJ buildings' exposure to climate hazards. The Climate Resilience Dashboard, developed by the Office of the Chief Information Officer, includes spatial data for seven climate hazards, as well as floodplain and projected heat data. The Climate Resilience Dashboard is continually updated with the most recent facility and source data, and additional climate hazards and information will be incorporated to further enhance its capabilities.
- DOJ provided components with a series of informational documents to facilitate training and provide a general understanding of relevant environmental and sustainability topics, including climate adaptation, infrastructure resilience, flood risk management, supply chain resilience, environmental justice, decarbonization, and carbon-pollution free electricity (CFE) to enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of the Department.

Section 2: Risk Assessment

The Department used the Federal Climate Mapping for Resilience and Adaptation Application (Federal Mapping App), which was developed for Federal agencies by the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the NOAA to conduct a high-level screening of climate hazard exposure for Federal assets and personnel. The Federal Mapping App evaluated the climate hazard exposures to Federal buildings, personnel, lands, waters, and cultural resources to five key climate hazards: extreme heat, extreme precipitation, sea level rise, flooding, and wildfire.

In addition to using the Federal Mapping App, the DOJ used the F-CHAT to assess the exposure of its facilities to seven climate hazards: coastal flooding, extreme heat, drought, riverine flooding, hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfire risk. F-CHAT assigned hazard exposure ratings to all assessed facilities, and key findings from the analysis were documented in the *F-CHAT Summary Report*, which was distributed to DOJ components in June 2023. Following the completion of the F-CHAT assessment, DOJ initiated the development of its internal GIS-based Climate Resilience Dashboard, which was used to assess the exposure of DOJ-occupied[3] facilities to the same climate hazards considered in the F-CHAT analysis. A summary of facility exposures, as determined through the Climate Resilience Dashboard, is included in **Section 2E**.

Climate Scenarios Considered in Agency Risk Assessment

Exposure to extreme heat, extreme precipitation, and sea level rise were evaluated at mid- (2050) and late-century (2080) under two emissions scenarios, Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 and RCP 8.5. Exposure to flooding and risk to wildfire, coastal flooding, hurricanes, tornadoes, and drought were only evaluated for the present day due to data constraints. The two RCP scenarios considered in this risk assessment are described in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. *Description of climate scenarios considered in agency risk assessment*

DESCRIPTION OF CLIMATE SCENARIOS CONSIDERED IN AGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT		
Scenario Descriptor		**Summary Description from 5th National Climate Assessment (NCA5)**
RCP 8.5	Very High Scenario	Among the scenarios described in NCA5, RCP 8.5 reflects the highest range of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions and no mitigation. Total annual global CO_2 emissions in 2100 are quadruple emissions in 2000. Population growth in 2100 doubles from 2000. This scenario includes fossil fuel development.

[3] The Climate Resilience Dashboard includes DOJ-owned, DOJ-direct leased, General Services Administration (GSA)-owned, GSA-leased, and GSA-delegated buildings, referred to as DOJ-occupied buildings.

RCP 4.5	Intermediate Scenario	This scenario reflects reductions in CO_2 emissions from current levels. Total annual CO_2 emissions in 2100 are 46 percent less than the year 2000. Mitigation efforts include expanded renewable energy compared to 2000.

Climate Data Used in Agency Risk Assessment

The Federal Mapping App and Climate Resilience Dashboard are the primary tools used to assess the exposure of DOJ's buildings, personnel, and lands to climate hazards. Since the sources of the underlying data for these tools vary, the spatial and temporal coverage also varies.

Table 2 provides a summary of the data sources utilized in the risk assessment, including the geographic area of coverage and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions scenario, where applicable.

Additional details about the data used in this assessment are provided in **Appendix A:** Risk Assessment Data.

Table 2. *Description of climate hazards considered in agency risk assessment*

DESCRIPTION OF CLIMATE HAZARDS USED IN AGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT			
Hazard	**Description**	**Scenario**	**Geographic Coverage**
Extreme Heat	Measured as whether an asset is projected to be exposed to an increased number of days with temperatures exceeding the 99th percentile of daily maximum temperatures (calculated annually), calculated with reference to 1976-2005. Data are from high-resolution, downscaled climate model projections based on the Localized Constructed Analogs (LOCA) dataset prepared for the 4th National Climate Assessment (NCA4).	RCP 4.5	Continental United States (CONUS)
		RCP 8.5	CONUS
Extreme Precipitation	Measured as whether an asset is projected to be exposed to an increased number of days with precipitation amounts exceeding the 99th percentile of daily maximum precipitation amounts (calculated annually), with reference to 1976-2005. Data are from high-resolution, downscaled climate model projections based on the LOCA dataset prepared for NCA4.	RCP 4.5	CONUS
		RCP 8.5	CONUS and AK
Sea Level Rise	Measured as whether an asset is within the inundation extents from NOAA Coastal Digital Elevation Models and the 2022 Interagency Sea Level Rise Technical Report. Intermediate and Intermediate-High sea level rise scenarios used as proxies for RCP 4.5 and 8.5, respectively.	RCP 4.5	CONUS and PR
		RCP 8.5	CONUS and PR

Wildfire Risk	Measured as whether an asset is in a location is rated as high, very high, or extreme risk based on the U.S. Forest Service Wildfire Risk to Potential Structures (a data product of Wildfire Risk to Communities), which estimates the likelihood of structures being lost to wildfire based on the probability of a fire occurring in a location and likely fire intensity. Data reflects wildfires and other major disturbances as of 2014.	Historical	All 50 States
Flooding	Measured as whether an asset is located within a 100-year floodplain (1 percent annual chance of flooding) or 500-year floodplain (0.2 percent annual chance of flooding), as mapped by the FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer.	Historical	All 50 States and PR
Coastal Flooding	Measured as the risk index rating for a census tract based on data for expected annual loss due to coastal flooding, social vulnerability, and community resilience; sourced from FEMA NRI.	Historical	All 50 States
Hurricanes	Measured as the risk index rating for a census tract based on data for expected annual loss due to hurricanes, social vulnerability, and community resilience; sourced from FEMA NRI.	Historical	All 50 States
Tornadoes	Measured as the risk index rating for a census tract based on data for expected annual loss due to tornadoes, social vulnerability, and community resilience; sourced from FEMA NRI.	Historical	All 50 States
Drought	Measured as the risk index rating for a census tract based on data for expected annual loss due to drought, social vulnerability, and community resilience; sourced from FEMA NRI.	Historical	All 50 States

2A. Climate Hazard Exposures and Impacts Affecting Federal Buildings

This section summarizes exposures to key climate hazards and discusses potential impacts to 3,590 DOJ buildings.[4] **Table 3** presents the percentage of DOJ buildings that are in areas projected to be exposed to increases in extreme heat and precipitation and inundated by sea level

[4] DOJ buildings assessed by the Federal Mapping App include all DOJ-owned and four State Government-owned buildings.

rise, and also includes the percentage of DOJ buildings located within 100 and 500-year floodplains and areas of high, very high, and extreme wildfire risks.

Table 3. *Summary of climate hazard exposure to DOJ buildings*

SUMMARY OF CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURE TO DOJ BUILDINGS				
Indicators of Exposure of Buildings to Climate Hazards	**RCP 4.5 2050**	**RCP 4.5 2080**	**RCP 8.5 2050**	**RCP 8.5 2080**
Extreme Heat: Percent of buildings projected to be exposed to more days with temperatures exceeding the 99th percentile of daily maximum temperatures (calculated annually) from 1976-2005	100%	100%	100%	100%
Extreme Precipitation: Percent of buildings projected to be exposed to more days with precipitation amounts exceeding the 99th percentile of daily maximum precipitation amount (calculated annually) from 1976-2005	99%	100%	100%	99%
Sea Level Rise: Percent of buildings projected to be inundated by sea level rise	3%	3%	3%	3%
	High Risk	**Very High Risk**		**Extreme Risk**
Wildfire: Percent of buildings at highest risk of wildfire	11%	1%		1%
	100- or 500- Year Floodplain			
Flooding: Percent of buildings located within floodplains	2%			

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat can strain the electrical grid and facility heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Aging facilities and infrastructure are stressed during extreme temperatures. If power outages occur at mission-critical buildings, it would impact adequate cooling and DOJ's mission could be compromised.

All DOJ buildings assessed are anticipated to experience increases in the annual number of days with high daily maximum temperatures for all RCP scenarios, even under RCP 4.5, which is an intermediate scenario and accounts for GHG emissions mitigation.

Extreme Precipitation

Long-duration and intense precipitation events can lead to flooding, causing damage to buildings and their critical infrastructure, as well as subsurface utilities and equipment housed inside of buildings. Water damage can result in operational and mission disruptions and loss of productivity.

Analysis of precipitation data yielded similar results as extreme heat. Under all climate change scenarios analyzed, it is anticipated that most DOJ buildings will experience increases in the annual number of days with high precipitation.

Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise and washouts can cause damage to a building's foundation by eroding supporting soils and corroding steel supports. Over time, the integrity of the building can be negatively impacted and can result in the collapse of buildings or associated infrastructure.

The Department's building portfolio is at a relatively low risk of sea level rise, with approximately three percent of buildings projected to be exposed to inundation in the future. This represents over 120 buildings, many of which are in Texas, California, and Florida.

Flood

Designated floodplains represent areas that are considered more likely than others to experience flood events. Impacts from more frequent flooding can degrade buildings and other physical infrastructure, cause utility outages, disrupt transportation routes and the distribution of commercial supplies, pollute drinking water, and cause landslides and mudslides.

Approximately two percent of DOJ buildings are within a 100-year (23 buildings) or 500-year (36 buildings) floodplain.

Wildfire

Wildfires can damage buildings, destroy property, and disrupt critical services and utilities. High winds and lack of precipitation can increase the impact of wildfires. There is a risk of explosions if wildfires reach combustible materials, such as diesel fuel stored near buildings or in emergency generators.

Approximately 13 percent of the Department's buildings are exposed to high, very high, and extreme wildfire risks combined, and these are primarily located in Arizona, Florida, and Kentucky.

2B. Climate Hazard Exposures and Impacts Affecting Federal Employees

This section summarizes climate hazard exposures and impacts affecting approximately 113,000 DOJ employees[5]. **Table 4** below presents the percentage of DOJ employees who are in counties projected to be exposed to increases in extreme heat and precipitation; inundated by sea level rise; and exposed to high, very high, and extreme wildfire risks.

Table 4. *Summary of climate hazard exposure affecting DOJ employees*

SUMMARY OF CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURE AFFECTING DOJ EMPLOYEES				
Indicators of Exposure of Employees to Climate Hazards	**RCP 4.5 2050**	**RCP 4.5 2080**	**RCP 8.5 2050**	**RCP 8.5 2080**
Extreme Heat: Percent of employees duty-stationed in counties projected to be exposed to more days with temperatures exceeding the 99th percentile of	98%	98%	98%	98%

[5] Federal contractors for DOJ were not included in this analysis.

daily maximum temperatures (calculated annually), from 1976-2005				
Extreme Precipitation: Percent of employees duty-stationed in counties projected to be exposed to more days with precipitation amounts exceeding the 99th percentile of daily maximum precipitation amount (calculated annually), from 1976-2005	98%	98%	98%	96%
Sea Level Rise: Percent of employees duty-stationed in counties projected to be inundated by sea level rise	16%	37%	17%	39%

	High Risk	**Very High Risk**	**Extreme Risk**
Wildfire: Percent of employees duty-stationed in counties at highest risk of wildfire	10%	4%	4%

Extreme Heat

Increased exposure to extreme heat can lead to increased occurrences of heat-related illnesses among DOJ employees, including heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and even heat stroke. Extreme heat can cause delays and cancellations in training and operations. Cooling systems that cannot keep pace with the extreme heat can lead to undesirable and potentially dangerous working and living conditions.

Most DOJ employees are anticipated to experience hotter days (more days with temperatures exceeding the 99th percentile of daily maximum temperatures) for all RCP scenarios.

Extreme Precipitation

In areas prone to flooding from high precipitation events, employees can face the dangers of flash flooding events. There are other health concerns associated with high humidity and flooded buildings, including electrocution and exposure to mold.

The percentage of DOJ employees exposed to wetter days (more days with precipitation exceeding the 99th percentile of daily maximum precipitation) is similar to that of heat exposure.

Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise threatens to displace employees from their residences and places of work, which can limit the locations where DOJ employees are stationed.

The percentage of DOJ employees duty stationed in counties exposed to sea level rise varies significantly based on the timeframe being considered. The percentages projected for mid-century under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 (approximately 16 percent and 17 percent, respectively) are roughly half of the percentages for late-century scenarios. Sea level rise is most likely to inundate, and potentially displace, especially DOJ employees located in the coastal or low-lying areas of Virginia, Florida, Texas, and California.

Wildfire

Wildfires can require personnel to evacuate an area with little notice and may result in loss of property and life. Unplanned fires can also disrupt communications and utilities, as well as transportation networks.

DOJ employees facing the greatest risk of wildfire total approximately 18 percent of the DOJ workforce and are primarily in California, Florida, Arizona, and Texas.

2C. Climate Hazard Impacts on and Exposure to Federal Lands, Waters and Cultural Resources

DOJ owns 172 land assets that encompass approximately 48,000 acres; approximately 96 percent of which are owned by BOP and utilized for prison institutions. Approximately 35 percent of BOP land assets are in California, Florida, and Texas and are the focus of this section.

Table 5. *Summary of current and future climate hazard exposure to BOP land assets*

SUMMARY OF CURRENT AND FUTURE CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURE OF LAND ASSETS		
Federal Asset	**Current Climate Hazard Impact or Exposure** *(assessed using CEQ's Federal Mapping App and DOJ's Climate Resilience Dashboard)*	**Future Climate Hazard Impact or Exposure** *(assessed using CEQ's Federal Mapping App)*
22 BOP land assets in California covering 6,399 acres (13.3% of DOJ total land acreage)	Heat, flooding, drought, and wildfire	Heat, precipitation, and sea level rise
20 BOP land assets in Florida covering 2,231 acres (4.6% of DOJ total land acreage)	Hurricanes, flooding, tornadoes, and wildfires	Heat, precipitation, and sea level rise
18 BOP land assets in Texas covering 2,021 acres (4.2% of DOJ total land acreage)	Drought, heat, hurricanes, flooding, tornadoes, and wildfire	Heat and precipitation

Current Impact or Exposure

DOJ's Climate Resilience Dashboard does not currently include DOJ land assets; however, since BOP land is mainly co-located with prison institutions, the exposure results for land assets are determined by assessing the climate hazard exposures for the associated prison institutions. The CEQ Federal Mapping App identifies 35 land assets at high, very high, or extreme wildfire risk; two land assets within a 100-year floodplain; and one land asset within a 500-year floodplain.

Future Impact or Exposure

Utilizing the future climate scenarios for RCP 8.5 late century, all DOJ land assets are expected to experience an increase in exposure to extreme heat, approximately 99 percent are expected to experience an increase in exposure to extreme precipitation, and approximately seven percent are expected to be inundated by sea level rise, including seven land assets in California and one in Florida.

2D. Climate Hazard Exposures and Impacts Affecting Mission, Operations and Services

Many of the operations and functions that support the Department's law enforcement mission occur outdoors and could be compromised during extreme weather events. The potential impact of climate hazard exposures on mission-critical activities is outlined below.

Table 6. *Summary of current and projected climate hazard impacts and exposures to DOJ's mission, operations, and services*

SUMMARY OF KEY CURRENT AND PROJECTED CLIMATE HAZARD IMPACTS AND EXPOSURES		
Area of Impact or Exposure	**Identified Climate Hazard**	**Description**
National Security	Potentially all climate hazards	Natural disasters can cause civil unrest and insecurity among the population. These events can also damage infrastructure and delay national security responses by DOJ component organizations.
Special Operations and Training	Potentially all climate hazards	Extreme weather conditions could compromise the DOJ's special operations and associated training events, requiring adjustments to scheduled activities.
Daily Operations	Potentially all climate hazards	Extreme weather events can compromise building integrity, facility operations, and the ability to complete daily tasks, potentially displacing employees. Long-term environmental health impacts can further decrease productivity.
Transportation	Potentially all climate hazards	DOJ's missions require some employees to travel, which can be interrupted by extreme weather events. Daily commutes can also be impacted by these hazards.
Supplies and Services	Potentially all climate hazards	Climate hazards can disrupt supply chains and the provision of critical services, which can potentially interrupt mission operations.

National Security

The heightened severity of natural disasters may result in increased geopolitical tensions. A National Intelligence Report[6] states, "Risks to U.S. national security interests through 2040 will increase as countries respond to the intensifying physical effects of climate change. Global temperatures most likely will surpass the Paris Agreement goal of 1.5°C by around 2030, and the

[6] *National Intelligence Estimate: Climate Change and International Responses Increasing Challenges to US National Security Through 2040,* National Intelligence Council

physical effects are projected to continue intensifying." Simply, climate change and its associated impacts are a threat multiplier and will impact many areas of DOJ operations.

- Climate-related emergencies that interrupt the operations of any BOP facility for an extended period can be an issue to national security. Evacuating the inmates during an emergency poses a great challenge if basic public services and infrastructure, such as roads, are disrupted.
- In U.S. courthouses, local Marshals work with the Courts and facility security committees to develop continuity of operations program (COOP) plans to ensure operational readiness during an emergency. The greatest national security issues fall under the Tactical Operations Division (TOD) in crisis response planning regarding law enforcement and natural disaster challenges. TOD includes, but is not limited to, the Special Operations Group (SOG), the Office of Emergency Management, and the Strategic National Stockpile Security Operations. Climate change impacts to USMS infrastructure can delay any national security response.

Special Operations and Training

The Department's tactical law enforcement operations and training events expose employees to climate-related hazards. For example:

- FBI's Special Weapons and Tactics teams and hostage rescue teams work in heavy protective gear and could be impacted by the increased frequency of extreme heat. Weather conditions are considered during mission planning out of concern for personnel safety, as well as the ability to effectively conduct these operations. Additionally, FBI employees at Redstone Arsenal, the FBI Academy, and certain firing ranges are vulnerable to extreme heat during outdoor training activities due to rising temperatures and increased humidity in those areas.
- USMS fugitive apprehension operations could be impacted by extreme hot or cold weather conditions.

Daily Operations

The continuity of DOJ's mission could also be impacted if facilities are unable to maintain essential functions during extreme weather events.

- The DEA South Central Laboratory in Dallas, Texas was forced to shut down for over a week in 2021 due to a deep freeze event.
- The USMS SOG Tactical Center at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana similarly experienced a severe ice storm in 2021 that caused a major water leak.
- Any loss of power and backup power generation capabilities at BOP prison facilities can require evacuations to feed and properly provide for inmates. HVAC systems are a major component of the BOP infrastructure and require ongoing maintenance to ensure they are capable of operating during extreme heat events. Since BOP institutions are spread throughout the U.S., there is a realistic threat that climate hazards could impact multiple institutions simultaneously.

Transportation

Ground and air transport is critical to many DOJ missions and operations.

- USMS conducts a variety of special operations, including Federal fugitive apprehensions and the transportation of Federal prisoners. Air transportation could be impacted if airports are affected by extreme weather events, including hurricanes, tornadoes, and flooding.
- The swift evacuation of prisoners during wildfires, or following a natural disaster, is a top concern for BOP.

Supplies and Services

Extreme weather events can make it difficult for DOJ to obtain certain mission-critical supplies and services. BOP has experienced difficulty obtaining certain supplies post-disaster due to strains on the supply chain.

2E. Impacts from and Exposure to Additional Hazards

The DOJ Climate Resilience Dashboard is used to assess the exposure of DOJ-occupied facilities to additional climate hazards, such as coastal flooding, hurricanes, tornadoes, and drought. **Table 7,** below, details the risk rating for each of these climate hazards across the portfolio. More information on the Climate Resilience Dashboard and these risk ratings is included in **Appendix A.**

Table 7. *Summary of climate hazard risk ratings for DOJ's buildings*

SUMMARY OF CLIMATE HAZARD RISK RATINGS FOR DOJ BUILDINGS		
Climate Hazard	**Risk Rating**	**Percentage of Buildings**
Coastal Flooding	Very High	Less than 1 percent
	Relatively High	Less than 1 percent
	Relatively Moderate	3%
	Relatively Low	5%
	Very Low	5%
	Not Applicable	65%
	No Rating	21%
	Insufficient Data	Less than 1 percent
Hurricanes	Very High	5%
	Relatively High	6%
	Relatively Moderate	17%
	Relatively Low	17%
	Very Low	33%
	Not Applicable	22%
	Insufficient Data	Less than 1 percent
Tornadoes	Very High	11%
	Relatively High	22%
	Relatively Moderate	17%
	Relatively Low	24%
	Very Low	26%
	Insufficient Data	Less than 1 percent

Drought	Very High	1%
	Relatively High	4%
	Relatively Moderate	6%
	Relatively Low	11%
	Very Low	13%
	No Rating	63%
	Insufficient Data	Less than 1 percent

Coastal Flooding

Coastal flooding impacts coastal areas of the U.S., which includes the Great Lakes region and is projected to worsen as climate change progresses. Many factors contribute to coastal flooding, including sea level rise, storm surge, and high tide. Coastal flooding can cause roadways and other transportation infrastructure to become inaccessible, excess water to accumulate in stormwater management systems, and deterioration of physical infrastructure. The DOJ-occupied buildings facing the highest risk of coastal flooding are primarily located along the east coast of the U.S.

Hurricanes

Hurricanes can devastate physical infrastructure if not resilient enough to handle sustained winds of over 74 miles per hour and widespread extreme rainfall. Impacts from hurricanes vary based on many factors but can include utility and water outages, damage to roads and bridges limiting transportation and the movement of personnel and emergency supplies, and drinking water contamination. Hurricanes can contain combined threats of tornadoes, flooding, storm surge, and landslides. The buildings facing the highest risk of hurricanes are primarily located along the East Coast and Gulf Coast of the U.S. and can extend several hundred miles inland.

Tornadoes

Tornadoes cause localized destruction from high winds, hail, and lightning strikes, often with little to no warning. Damage can affect utilities, communications, transportation methods, and the natural environment. Debris generated from the tornado can become projectiles, causing even more damage. The most at-risk buildings for tornadoes are primarily located in the midwestern and southeastern regions of the continental U.S.

Drought

Drought can occur during periods of low precipitation and high heat, leading to dry soil conditions and limited access to water resources. These are prime conditions to fuel wildfires. The locations facing the highest risk of drought are primarily located in Arizona and California. Although many DOJ buildings are expected to experience increases in precipitation, 35 percent experience some level of drought. While this may seem counterintuitive, climate change impacts exacerbate extreme weather and climate conditions, making it possible for areas in a drought to experience more heavy precipitation events.

Section 3: Implementation Plan

3A. Addressing Climate Hazard Impacts and Exposure

This section provides an overview of the DOJ's continued implementation plan and current efforts for enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity for Federal buildings, employees, and land assets to fulfill DOJ's statutory mission. DOJ plans to take the milestones and actions listed in this implementation plan, and further develop a detailed execution strategy.

1. Addressing Climate Hazard Exposures and Impacts Affecting Federal Buildings

Based on the risk assessment reflected in **Section 2A**, it is evident that the DOJ real property portfolio is at some level of risk to at least one climate hazard, and most buildings are at risk of compounded impacts from multiple hazards.

Table 8. *Summary of prioritized actions that DOJ is taking to address climate hazard exposure and impacts on Federal buildings*

PRIORITIZED ACTIONS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURES AND IMPACTS AFFECTING FEDERAL BUILDINGS		
Climate Hazard Impact on and/or Exposure to Buildings	**Priority Action**	**Timeline for implementation (2024-2027)**
All hazards	Review and update the *DOJ Environmental Management Policy Statement* for inclusion of appropriate building resiliency requirements.	DOJ will use CY 2024 as the target date for reviewing and updating the policy statement.
Flooding, drought, heat, hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfires	Update and enhance the Climate Resilience Dashboard with the most recent scientific climate data to support ongoing facility climate vulnerability assessments and real property management decisions.	DOJ will use CY 2024 as the target date for adding new climate data layers.
Hazards to be determined through the Federal Energy Management Program's (FEMP) Technical Resilience Navigator (TRN) Lite process	FBI selected the FBI Academy to deploy the TRN Lite process to identify potential vulnerabilities and strategies to address them.	Vulnerabilities at the FBI Academy will be addressed upon completion of the assessment, and as funding is available.

In addition to the specific actions listed above, DOJ continues to provide enhanced resources and additional guidance to bureaus on conducting vulnerability assessments for their most mission-critical buildings. Updates to the Climate Resilience Dashboard are underway to include additional data (i.e., building 'date of construction' information, and other climate hazard layers). Additionally, new guidance will be developed to support analysis of the cost-effectiveness of

adaptation projects using authoritative resources, such as FEMA's *Benefit-Cost Analysis Toolkit* and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's *Customer Damage Function Calculator*. DOJ will also provide reference materials for resilience topics, such as nature-based solutions, for use at DOJ facilities.

Bureaus are also taking action to address climate hazard impacts through their real property management efforts.

- The FBI uses information from the *F-CHAT Summary Report* to make informed recommendations for measures to enhance mission resilience, including the installation of onsite CFE and addressing infrastructure upgrades through new energy performance contracts. By installing onsite CFE, the FBI will reduce the need for grid-supplied electricity during an extreme weather event, which could be limited or disrupted. Additionally, utilizing onsite CFE reduces GHG emissions, which mitigates the impacts of climate change.
- BOP has contracted services to create a Modernization and Repair framework for building project prioritization and funding requests to achieve the goals as required by E.O. 14057. The Facilities Management Branch prioritizes life safety projects, followed by HVAC and resiliency projects. Some examples of projects that BOP is implementing include repairs to backup generators, chillers, cooling towers, roofs, and water heating and cooling equipment, as well as lighting upgrades. These repairs, and in some cases, equipment replacements, will enhance facility resiliency and increase energy efficiency.
- Bureaus monitor conditions of utility infrastructure, such as water supply and storage tanks, through annual on-site buildings and grounds inspections at each facility, and repair utility infrastructure as necessary.

Additional actions are underway to mitigate identified risks that meet the requirements of the Disaster Resilience Planning Act, as described by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-24-03, *Advancing Climate Resilience through Climate-Smart Infrastructure Investments and Implementation Guidance for the Disaster Resiliency Planning Act*:

- The FBI *Sustainable Design and Construction Specification* includes language prompting architecture and engineering firms to assess and design for anticipated climate change-related impacts. As the Redstone Arsenal campus is expanding, building managers have been ensuring climate resilience features are incorporated into building and infrastructure designs from the start. The Technology 2 and 3 buildings and the Redstone Facilities Services Section Warehouse facilities will all be pursuing Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) pilot credits that aim to enhance resilience. The Technology 2 and 3 buildings will have solar photovoltaics (PV) on the rooftops to enhance the buildings' energy security.
- DEA incorporates design concepts that enhance building resiliency, including native landscaping around DEA buildings to maintain natural ecosystems and conserve water in water-scarce regions. When considering new leasing locations, DEA prioritizes facilities with climate resiliency measures incorporated into the design.

- BOP is replacing its uninterruptible power supplies to ensure backup power is available to electrical systems during a power outage.
- DOJ components maintain their own COOP plans for all buildings (including site-specific plans for BOP facilities), which consider local extreme weather events. Where applicable, devolution plans are in place for moving operations to an alternate location to avoid loss or reduction in mission capability, services, or functions during extreme weather events.

2. Addressing Climate Hazard Exposures and Impacts Affecting Federal Employees

In assessing potential climate hazard impacts on its 113,000 geographically dispersed employees, DOJ considers the employee working environment, nature of the work, criticality of the mission, and other factors to ensure that actions taken appropriately address climate vulnerabilities. As identified in **Section 2B**, the climate hazards DOJ employees are most exposed to are extreme heat and increased precipitation.

Table 9. *Summary of prioritized actions that DOJ is taking to address climate hazard exposure and impacts on Federal employees*

PRIORITIZED ACTIONS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURES AND IMPACTS AFFECTING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES		
Climate Hazard Impact on and/or Exposure to Employees	**Priority Actions**	**Timeline for implementation (2024-2027)**
Extreme heat	BOP's Health Services Division has an established heat stress program providing guidance for reducing employee heat exposure. FBI conducts heat stress training for special operations teams to ensure they are prepared for the increased risk in areas expected to be exposed to extreme heat.	BOP and FBI provide regular heat stress training, focusing on the time of year with the highest temperatures and humidity levels.
Multiple climate hazards	DOJ components are required to maintain COOP plans.	COOP plans are updated annually.

<u>Extreme Heat</u>

Extreme heat can impact the safety and health of employees due to the intensity and duration of outdoor training activities and operations, and therefore, heat stress training is active at several DOJ components, most prominently at BOP and FBI. The training provides information on

reducing employee heat exposure, including consideration for clothing and uniform fabric and the provision of cooling rooms to employees at specific locations.

BOP's Central Office Occupational Safety and Health program has provided guidance to the field promoting the implementation of heat-related best practices, including mandatory additional breaks and provision of shade and water when working in high-temperature conditions. Each individual institution's management is enabled to select the best tools for controlling heat exposure in the forms of administrative, engineering, and personal protective equipment, as appropriate.

FBI's Occupational Safety program shares Occupational Safety and Health Administration information and best practices with FBI Divisions. The FBI Academy follows the military's flag system for training days and has marked red flag days for increased extreme heat days and other extreme weather events. FBI's Occupational Safety program proposes expanding the use of the military's flag system to all training and operations. This system includes additional precautions to be taken based on various WetBulb Globe Temperature conditions.[7]

Multiple Climate Hazards

Climate change-related and other extreme weather events across the U.S. present potential impacts on DOJ employees' health, safety, and ability to complete their duties. DOJ components are required to maintain COOP plans, which ensure that agency personnel can continue the performance of essential functions under a broad range of circumstances, including climate-related hazards. Some DOJ components have developed site-specific contingency plans for their assigned employees based on the facility's unique location.

With over 141,000 federal inmates under BOP custody, the Department also considers the climate hazard impacts on this population. Spread across the U.S., BOP inmates are affected by the same exposures as the buildings in which they reside, along with the DOJ employees who work in these locations. DOJ's Office of Environmental Justice institutionalizes environmental justice in all Department bureaus, components, and offices, including its litigating components, FBI, BOP, and ATF.

3. Addressing Climate Hazard Exposure and Impact Affecting Federal Lands, Waters and Cultural Resources

As stated in **Section 2C**, of the 48,000 acres of land that DOJ owns, 96 percent is co-located with BOP prison institutions and therefore, faces the same climate hazard impacts and exposures.

Table 10. *Summary of actions DOJ is taking to address climate hazard exposure and impacts on Federal lands and cultural resources*

PRIORITIZED ACTIONS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURES AND IMPACTS AFFECTING FEDERAL LANDS, WATERS AND ASSOCIATED CULTURAL RESOURCES

[7] WetBulb Globe Temperature is a measure of the heat stress in direct sunlight, which accounts for temperature, humidity, wind speed, sun angle and cloud cover (solar radiation).

Type of Land or Water Asset	Climate Hazard Impact on and/or Exposure to the Asset	Priority Action
172 DOJ land assets covering approximately 48,000 acres	Drought, flooding, heat, hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfire	DOJ plans to add its land assets to the Climate Resilience Dashboard to easily identify these assets and support future climate hazard exposure assessments.
170 BOP land assets located at prison institutions covering 46,181 acres	Drought, flooding, heat, hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfire	BOP maintains institution-specific contingency plans to ensure readiness for various climate hazards.
FBI operates approximately 1,200 acres at the Redstone Arsenal, where culturally significant sites have been identified, consisting of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, and cemeteries.	Tornadoes and heat	FBI's Redstone facility is located on Department of Defense property. The Army coordinates with relevant stakeholders prior to determining how to protect each cultural site. To avoid adverse impacts on cultural resources as a result of DOJ actions, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) assessments consider the need for consultation with Tribes and historic preservation offices.

Identify Climate Impacts on and Exposure to DOJ Lands

Expanding the breadth of hazard-related data is a key focus area in the Department's climate adaptation strategy. DOJ will add its land assets to the internal Climate Resilience Dashboard to support future climate hazard exposure assessments and components (primarily BOP) in prioritizing projects to enhance its land assets' adaptive capacity.

Identify Climate Impacts on Tribal Lands Through Community Engagement

The Department's Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ) serves as the program and legal policy advisor to the Attorney General on the treaty and trust relationship between the U.S. and Tribes; as the primary point of contact for Tribes to engage with the Department on policies, programs, and public safety and justice in Indian country; and coordinates with other offices within the Department on Tribal consultation for actions that affect the trust responsibility of the U.S. to Tribes, treaty obligations, Tribal sovereignty, and any other Tribal interest. Climate change-related impacts affecting Tribes and Tribal communities are included as part of OTJ's consultations.

Advancing the America the Beautiful Initiative

One of the recommendations for progress in the *America the Beautiful* campaign, as highlighted in the *Conserving and Restoring America the Beautiful 2021* report, is to support Tribal-led

conservation and restoration priorities. In combination with environmental justice initiatives, the Department engages in meaningful consultation with Tribal Nations including these priorities.

3B. Climate-Resilient Operations

This section provides an overview of the DOJ's continued implementation plan and current efforts for enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity in daily operations and mission execution. The Department accounts for and incorporates climate risk in planning, decision making, procurement, and budgeting processes; and its policies and plans incorporate climate adaptation and resiliency to guide actions and efforts toward climate-resilient operations.

1. Accounting for Climate Risk in Planning and Decision Making

The Department ensures that climate change risks are appropriately and explicitly incorporated into its enterprise risk assessment and strategic planning processes. The Department's Strategic Planning and Performance Staff (SPPS) 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.

DOJ's SPPS used a multi-prong approach to incorporate climate adaptation into its strategic planning process to inform the Department's *FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan*. DOJ anticipates that climate change and associated risks will continue to be an important part of the strategic planning process moving forward. The Department will include climate risk in annual risk profiles, and SPPS continues to work with DOJ components to identify climate-related risks and opportunities to manage and mitigate them.

Another enterprise-wide climate risk planning effort is the Business Impact Analysis (BIA). DOJ components are required to conduct a BIA to identify potential impacts on the performance of essential functions and the consequences of failure to sustain them. The BIA requires the application of Department-wide risk analysis to inform decision-making and strengthen operations through effective risk management. Through this process, DOJ components identify essential function relationships, dependencies, time sensitivities, threats, vulnerabilities, consequences, and mitigation strategies related to continued performance. The threats and hazards addressed in the BIA include climate hazards, such as high wind events (hurricanes and tornadoes), winter storms, major earthquakes, solar weather, floods, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and droughts. Based on the results of the BIA, DOJ components determine appropriate mitigation strategies and countermeasures and perform a cost-benefit analysis to develop risk mitigation plans. The Department employs several risk mitigation strategies to ensure the continued performance of essential functions, such as relocation, telework, devolution, and distributed operations.

The Justice Continuity Program requires components to identify essential functional relationships, dependencies, time sensitivities, threats, vulnerabilities, consequences, and mitigation strategies related to climate hazards to maintain continuity of operations. This is outlined in DOJ component COOP plans.

Examples of incorporating risk assessments in the planning and decision-making processes include the following bureau projects:

- Once a site is identified, the DEA will assess potential climate change-related hazard exposures to its new laboratory in New Hampshire and incorporate climate resiliency measures into the design.
- FBI incorporated a resilience assessment component into the energy and water audits at FBI facilities that will be assessed every four years, per the *Energy Independence and Security Act*. The FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services campus underwent an energy, water, and resilience assessment in FY 2023. The FBI also plans to conduct an assessment at the FBI Pocatello facility in FY 2024. The reduction in energy and water use intensity at its facilities will enhance grid resilience and improve the FBI's adaptive capacity during extreme weather events.
- The FBI Academy is completing the FEMP TRN Lite, which is a risk-informed resilience planning tool that provides a systematic approach to identifying and addressing vulnerabilities to reduce impacts and support resilience benefits. The FBI will prioritize the implementation of all practical resilience measures identified through this assessment, as funding is available.

2. Incorporating Climate Risk Assessment into Budget Planning

The Department's annual budget formulation guidance to all components includes language emphasizing the need to prioritize climate change considerations as part of the budget development process. Additionally, DOJ published the *FY 2023 Agency Financial Report*, which references *DOJ's 2021 Climate Action Plan* and *2022 Climate Adaptation Plan Progress Report*.

The Department's efforts in evaluating the climate hazard exposure to the building portfolio, through F-CHAT and the Climate Resilience Dashboard, provide components with the initial risk assessment needed to begin planning for adaptation and resilience measures. The Department works with components to help them identify buildings with the greatest exposures to climate hazards and is now facilitating the understanding of the costs associated with climate adaptation projects, as well as the cost of inaction or maladaptation. Leveraging existing tools from other government agencies, like those described in **Section 3A.1**, provides estimates of potential savings and long-term impacts.

At the forefront of bureau-level efforts in this area, the FBI is developing an *Environmental, Energy, and Sustainable Operations Policy Guide* that codifies FBI environmental compliance roles and responsibilities and articulates FBI actions to implement E.O. 14057 requirements. The policy guide states that the FBI must include sustainability and climate resilience factors when evaluating and ranking projects for funding and execution, and budget for compliance with existing Federal mandates.

Additionally, components regulate their NEPA planning processes and identify any required environmental mitigation or minimization measures required to protect the environment from impacts, including impacts from and to climate change, which could occur as a result of their actions. CEQ's interim *NEPA Guidance on Consideration of GHG Emissions and Climate Change* (January 2023) assists agencies in analyzing the potential impacts of climate change on their proposed actions. The costs of any identified climate adaptation or mitigation measures to be implemented are taken into account as part of the overall project budget and are planned for accordingly.

3. Incorporating Climate Risk into Policy and Programs

DOJ incorporates climate risk into its Department-wide and component-level policies and programs in the following topic areas:

Climate Adaptation and Resilience

The *DOJ Environmental Management Policy Statement (1600.04)* has been reviewed and is in the process of being updated to include the latest adaptation and resilience requirements from E.O. 14008 and E.O. 14057.

The DOJ components review their respective policies and programs to ensure they consider climate risk.

- BOP continually monitors and updates institution-specific contingency plans to ensure readiness for a multitude of emergencies, including climate hazards.
- USMS divisions coordinate with the Office of Environmental and Occupational Safety and Health on climate adaptation-related policy sections.
    - USMS is in the final stages of opening a new COOP facility in the event the USMS Headquarters is incapacitated by numerous security and climate risk factors, such as tornados and earthquakes.
- ATF has reviewed existing policies, and revisions will include a separate environmental and sustainability management policy.
- DEA Policy 10100: *Environmental Management Manual* will be reviewed and revised before 2027 to ensure the inclusion of climate adaptation and resilience, nature-based solutions, and environmental justice.
- The FBI's *Environmental, Energy, and Sustainable Operations Policy Guide* will codify FBI environmental compliance roles and responsibilities and articulate the FBI's actions to implement E.O. 14057 requirements, including the commitment to implement strategies that reduce GHGs and mitigate climate change as well as enhance adaptive capacity.

DOJ components are instructed to reference the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings (Guiding Principles) and green buildings industry standards for sustainable buildings compliance and to meet net-zero emission (NZE) building goals. The Guiding Principles focus on six topic areas to enhance the sustainability of both new construction and major renovations at Federally owned buildings that are greater than or equal to 25,000 gross square feet and located in the U.S. or its territories. Assessing and considering climate change risks is the sixth Guiding Principles focus area. This principle evaluates long-term mission criticality of the building and assesses current and future regional risk, incorporating resilient design and operational adaptation strategies, where applicable.

Nature-Based Solutions

The identification of current and future climate hazard risks for an area becomes the basis for evaluating strategies and solutions that use natural features to promote adaptation and resilience. The climate hazard exposure and risk assessments completed to date indicate which hazards may affect DOJ facilities and the level of risk. This data presents the opportunity for DOJ to utilize nature-based solutions to reduce flood risk, improve water quality, stabilize coastal shorelines, restore, and protect wetlands, reduce urban heat, add green space, and address the changing climate.

With respect to DOJ's operational activities that promote climate adaptation and resilience and utilize nature-based solutions, components are reviewing the Department's procedures for floodplain management and wetland protection to reflect the provisions of E.O. 13690, *Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input*; E.O. 14030, *Climate-Related Financial Risk*; and other relevant federal requirements. The Federal Flood Risk Management Standard uses, where possible, the best available data and methods including nature-based approaches that integrate current and future changes in flooding based on climate science.

The Department will provide information and resources for nature-based solutions to support bureaus' projects. This will include references for assessing the cost and benefits of these solutions for inclusion in the budgeting and planning processes.

Additionally, the FBI's design guide requires that certain construction and modernization projects achieve the LEED Assessment and Planning for Resilience pilot credit and Design for Enhanced Resilience pilot credit, which promotes nature-based solutions.

Environmental Justice

DOJ commits to, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law: address disproportionate and adverse environmental and health effects (including risks) and hazards, including those related to climate change and cumulative impacts of environmental and other burdens on communities with environmental justice concerns; and provide opportunities for the meaningful engagement of persons and communities with environmental justice concerns.

In addition, as a member of the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council, the Department received recommendations on Climate Planning, Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Impacts from the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council (WHEJAC). The Department is reviewing the recommendations and, as appropriate and to the maximum extent permitted by law, is taking steps to address the WHEJAC's recommendations.

ENRD developed DOJ's *Comprehensive Environmental Justice Enforcement Strategy* (CEJES) in coordination with its client agencies and community advocates in response to E.O. 14008, Section 222(c)(ii), and DOJ's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan. The CEJES policy was finalized in May 2022 and is currently being implemented within ENRD and others as outlined in the strategy. The CEJES addresses tribal climate adaptation-related matters and promotes listening sessions and meaningful engagement.

DOJ's *FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan* includes an objective to implement a comprehensive strategy to advance environmental justice. DOJ uses key performance indicators to measure the *FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan* progress toward achieving objectives over the years.

The *DOJ Environmental Management Policy Statement* (1600.04) has been reviewed and is in the process of being updated to include the latest environmental justice requirements.

Tribal Nations

DOJ OTJ leadership meets with Tribes to discuss environmental and Tribal justice issues facing Tribes and the need for the Department to better understand the wide breadth of these issues. In developing the 2024 strategy goals for the *Comprehensive Environmental Justice Enforcement Strategy*, the CEJES Tribal working group is considering opportunities to further address Tribal environmental justice concerns and climate change impacts on Tribes.

OTJ, OEJ, and the CEJES Tribal working group conducted the *Defending and Strengthening Tribal Homelands Summit* with Federal and Tribal partners to dive deeper into environmental justice, tribal treaty rights, securing tribal water rights, and partnering with tribes to implement climate adaptation plans. During the summit, Tribes requested that the Department take a more regional approach to Tribal environmental justice and hold similar summits across the country. In response, OTJ, OEJ, and the CEJES Tribal working group hosted three regional summits in Spokane, WA; Minneapolis, MN; and Albuquerque, NM with two additional regional summits anticipated in 2024.

In November 2022, the Department released an updated *Tribal Consultation Policy* which aims to ensure Tribes have a greater role in the policies of the Department which impact Tribes. OTJ is reviewing this updated consultation policy in the environmental justice realm to host multiple in-person and virtual Tribal environmental justice consultations in 2024. OTJ plans to work with the CEJES Tribal working group on the materials for these consultations as well as a final Tribal environmental justice policy. OTJ's goal for this new Tribal environmental justice policy is to better orient the work of the Department in addressing Tribal environmental justice concerns and the impacts of climate change on Tribes.

In 2021, 17 Federal agencies (including DOJ), signed an interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) recognizing the need to coordinate and collaborate on protection of tribal treaty and reserved rights. In that MOU, the agencies recognized "the need to consider and account for the effects of their actions on the habitats that support treaty-protected rights, including how those habitats will be impacted by climate change." The agencies also agreed to integrate consideration of tribal treaties and reserved rights into the ongoing work to address the climate crisis, including sharing data and information.

Co-Benefits of Adaptation

Co-benefits of adaptation are the benefits of mitigating GHGs and/or enhancing resiliency that result from an adaptation action. There are also resilience co-benefits that result from mitigation actions, such as the ability to maintain electrical power during a climate-related grid outage as a result of pursuing renewable distributed energy resources, such as on-site solar; receiving more reliable electricity by procuring CFE, and reducing the strain on the electrical grid during a natural disaster by implementing energy conservation.

Examples of mitigation policy efforts include DOJ's *FY 2024 Sustainability Strategic Plan*, which DOJ has started implementing and will update annually, as required by E.O. 14057. As part of the implementation plan, the DOJ is pursuing opportunities to purchase CFE in support of the federal goal to transition to 100 percent CFE by 2030 promogulated by E.O. 14057 Section 203. The Department's FY 2024 *Sustainability Strategic Plan* outlines the CFE and NZE buildings' goals and recommended actions. These actions will reduce DOJ's Scope 1[8] and Scope 2[9] GHG emissions, which is a benefit to climate mitigation while enhancing the resilience of DOJ's facilities during a climate event.

In addition, many energy and water efficiency projects were awarded in FY 2023 in support of achieving NZE buildings, campuses, and installations by 2045. Some projects include lighting upgrades at facilities and the installation of energy data analysis software systems. Microgrid and geothermal systems are being evaluated as viable options. These emissions reduction and conservation strategies also enhance the resilience of the infrastructure by placing less strain on

the grid and, in the case of on-site energy generation, allow for continued electrical power supply during a natural disaster.

CEQ's interim *NEPA Guidance on Consideration of GHG Emissions and Climate Change,* which went into effect in January 2023, assists agencies in analyzing GHG emissions and climate change effects of their proposed action to ensure that climate mitigation and adaptation strategies are considered prior to implementing a new action. Consideration of impacts to and from climate change during the NEPA process ensures that both mitigation and adaptation measures are incorporated into DOJ's proposed actions.

BOP directly addresses environmental justice in its NEPA regulations that apply to new and existing BOP facilities, as well as the closing of existing institutions. BOP plans to revise its NEPA implementing regulations (28 CFR Appendix A to Part 61) to be in conformance with recent regulatory changes, including CEQ's climate change guidance once the final Phase 2 revisions to the NEPA regulations are published.

The FBI's most recent Environmental Assessments (EA) were developed with the advice and assistance of the U.S. Army NEPA team on the Redstone Arsenal, which included adopting the Army's methodology surrounding the analysis of climate change impacts. FBI will update guidance on developing EAs and Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) to require not only disclosure of GHG emissions associated with the project but also whether proposed actions with relatively large GHG emissions or reductions will expand or perpetuate reliance on GHG-emitting energy sources. FBI will require EAs and EISs to evaluate how the proposed action and alternatives will help meet or detract from achieving relevant climate action goals and commitments, international agreements, state or regional goals, Tribal goals, agency-specific goals, or others as appropriate. FBI will encourage the prioritization of alternatives that contribute to meeting these commitments.

4. Climate-Smart Supply Chains and Procurement

DOJ is implementing climate adaptation and resilience actions in its supply chains and procurement processes through the identification of mission-critical supplies and services and the customized acquisition of these items. In 2021, DOJ performed a high-level quantitative assessment of DOJ's FY 2021 spending data by analyzing the categories of products and services representing the largest portion of DOJ's supply chain. The assessment report was distributed to contributing components to support them in enhancing the Department's supply chain resilience.

The DOJ Office of Acquisition Management (OAM) utilized the GSA Data-to-Decisions dashboard to identify the top five spend categories. Through the perspective of Category Management, DOJ OAM tracks reportable Department acquisition spend across categories to identify critical commercial supplies and services. **Table 11** provides a summary of DOJ's top five at-risk supplies and services, identified during the 2021 analysis. DOJ plans to further assess these top five spend categories during FY 2024-2025 to understand the baseline risk posed to these critical supply chains. Process improvements to bolster climate resiliency in these areas of top Department spend will be implemented through acquisition policy.

Table 11. *Summary of DOJ's top five at-risk supplies and services*

SUMMARY OF DOJ'S TOP FIVE AT-RISK SUPPLIES AND SERVICES		
At-risk supplies/services	**Outline Actions to Address Hazard(s)**	**Identify Progress Towards Addressing Hazard(s)**
Telecommunications Systems	Use a wireless communication system that ensures uninterrupted wireless services.	Several DOJ components utilize FirstNet to resolve connectivity issues associated with first responder communications during climate-related weather emergencies.
Facilities and Construction	Understand facility-specific vulnerabilities, then integrate all practical resilience measures.	After completing the detailed F-CHAT climate vulnerability assessment, DOJ provided components with the *F-CHAT Summary Report*, outlining the top climate hazards to which components are exposed, and access to the internal DOJ Climate Resilience Dashboard, displaying climate hazard exposure assessments for real property assets. The FBI may use FEMP's TRN Lite planning tool to understand power supply vulnerabilities at additional FBI campuses. FBI also tracks lessons learned after power outages occur.
Transportation and Logistics Services	DOJ is evaluating climate-smart transportation resilience strategies that do not solely rely on fossil fuels, such as installing renewable energy technologies and/or microgrids at certain facilities.	DOJ coordinates with public and private sector partners to leverage access to fuel during extreme weather events. Bureaus are performing feasibility studies and installing electric vehicle charging stations for fleet and privately owned vehicles.

Medical, Security, and Protection Supplies	Diversify suppliers from more than one geographic region. Educate personnel on the need to prepare for severe weather events.	BOP employees are encouraged to utilize local, small businesses for common supplies. This establishes relationships with the community. Staff maintain adequate amounts of frequently used supplies and communicate with institutions and Regional Offices to look for any surplus stock of items that cannot be easily procured in an emergency. FBI Field Offices share supplies, personnel, and other resources as needed during emergencies. The FBI stages cases of water, waders, and Meals Ready-to-Eat in Richmond, Miami, Atlanta, and Los Angeles for quicker access. FBI Crisis Managers conduct annual training and outreach to key personnel to emphasize pre-storm purchases, assessments, and personnel accountability. In September 2023, FBI's Security Division held an Emergency Preparedness Expo which included information on climate change hazards posed to FBI facilities and potential preparedness measures.
Office Management	Increasing the ability of DOJ human capital and contractors to work from alternative locations will assist in addressing this hazard.	Expanding telework capabilities has allowed DOJ personnel to continue to work away from the office using cloud-based applications. The increased flexibility will contribute significantly to mission resilience during climate change-related

		extreme weather and other events.

Each bureau has its own unique critical supplies and services to meet its mission and statutory requirements. As part of the spending analysis, each bureau addressed specific supply chains that can be impacted by climate hazard risks. For example, BOP identified utilities, food service, and medical supplies as its priority supplies and services.

FBI established a National Crisis Coordination Center (NC3) and identified Crisis Managers who act as liaisons between facilities and operational personnel in the event of an extreme weather event to improve access to supplies and services. Through the NC3, new best practices are developed annually to prepare for future natural disasters.

To protect the most vulnerable supplies, bureaus work to locate a diverse pool of contractors with a focus on "Made in America," per E.O. 14005, *Ensuring the Future Is Made in All of America by All of America's Workers*, when available. Bureaus also communicate with contractors to further understand their risk mitigation and logistics planning for these specific supplies.

In the event of climate hazards impacting Department's needs of supplies and/or services, the DOJ follows procedures outlined in Federal Acquisitions Regulation (FAR) 18, Emergency Acquisitions, and OAM typically issues policy updates to Bureau Procurement Chiefs (BPCs) authorizing the use of the policies and procedures outlined in FAR 18. These procedures identify acquisition flexibility that is available for emergency acquisitions (e.g., supplies and/or services disrupted by climate hazards). These flexibilities are specific techniques or procedures that may be used to streamline the standard acquisition process. For example, OAM issued acquisition policy updates to all Department BPCs in response to emergency conditions resulting from the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Similarly, OAM issued immediate policy updates in response to the emergency declarations due to climate-related disruptions resulting from Hurricane Idalia and Typhoon Mawar in 2023.

In addition to emergency acquisition procedures, DOJ is also required, except in limited instances, or otherwise provided by law, to satisfy requirements for supplies and services from or through mandatory government sources (e.g., agency inventories, excess from other agencies, Federal Prison Industries).

On November 8, 2023, OAM published Department-wide policy updates to the DOJ *Sustainable Acquisition Policy* to strengthen the Biobased Products Procurement Program. Specifically, the policy updates instructed all nine Department BPCs to take action to ensure, where applicable, bureau-level acquisition policies align with the existing DOJ *Sustainable Acquisition Plan*; E.O. 14057; E.O. 14081, *Advancing Biotechnology and Biomanufacturing Innovation for a Sustainable, Safe, and Secure American Bioeconomy*; FAR 23.4, *Use of Recovered Materials and Biobased Products*; and Justice Acquisition Regulation 2823.4, *Use of Recovered Materials and Biobased Products.* OAM also instructed bureaus to consider reducing and phasing out procurement of single-use plastic products, to the maximum extent practicable. These actions allow DOJ to have a more climate-smart and resilient supply chain.

The FBI maintains a general supply chain risk plan for all FBI acquisitions, accounting for climate change-related risks. In support of bio-based purchasing and given the number of

vehicle tires purchased annually, the FBI tested the viability of new automotive tire technology containing domestic soybean oil rather than petroleum and developed the *FBI Bio-based Tire Buying Guide*. This guidance document, recognized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture BioPreferred® Program, was distributed to all FBI field vehicle maintenance facilities across the U.S. Bio-based products may improve environmental sustainability, and on average, emit less GHG emissions than the fossil materials they replace.

3C. Climate Training and Capacity Building for a Climate Informed Workforce

DOJ's 2021 Climate Action Plan listed "Limited Knowledge and Understanding of Climate Adaptation Concepts and Best Practices for Enhancing Adaptive Capacity" as a key vulnerability. DOJ addressed this vulnerability through the broad distribution of outreach materials and quarterly newsletters highlighting climate adaptation, resilience, and sustainability concepts among agency personnel. DOJ hosts regular meetings to convene environmental and sustainability stakeholders across DOJ to discuss relevant topics, upcoming planning and reporting efforts, and DOJ's progress toward sustainability milestones. Stakeholders are then able to brief their management and share this information with their networks. Additional details of DOJ training and capability building efforts are outlined in the table below.

Table 12. *Summary of DOJ's training and capacity building capabilities*

SUMMARY OF DOJ'S TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING CAPABILITIES	
Training and Capacity Building	
Agency Climate Training Efforts	*Percent of staff that have taken a 60+ minute introductory climate adaptation training course.* Unknown Future introductory climate training opportunities hosted by DOJ will capture the number of attendees.
	Percent of the agency's senior leadership (e.g., Sec, Dep Sec, SES, Directors, Branch Chiefs, etc.) have completed climate adaptation training. Unknown Future climate adaptation training opportunities hosted by DOJ will be available for senior leadership. DOJ provides annual climate related training to attorneys in support of federal litigation.
	Percent of budget officials that have received climate adaptation related training. Unknown Future climate adaptation training opportunities hosted by DOJ will be available for budget officials and staff.

	Percent acquisition officials that have received climate adaptation related training. Unknown The Federal Acquisition Institute offers a credited course (*FAC 095 Climate Adaptation for Program Managers*) for the acquisition workforce. This course is available for continuous learning credit and general education.
	Additional efforts the agency is making to develop a climate informed workforce. DOJ prepares and distributes fact sheets, training opportunities, and other resource documents to targeted component-level staff. Bureaus hold Earth Day and Energy Action Month activities, utilize Environmental Management Systems and facilitate cross-collaboration between program offices.
Agency Capacity	*Number of full-time Federal staff (FTE) across the agency that have tasks relevant to climate adaptation in their job description.* The Department's Chief Sustainability Officer is charged with addressing climate adaptation planning on behalf of the DOJ. The exact number of DOJ employees and contractors with climate relevant tasks in their position descriptions is currently unknown.

Training

- Climate Adaptation Reference Materials and Documents – In May 2023, DOJ distributed the *Climate Adaptation and Resilience at DOJ* resource document, which included basic terminology and descriptions, a regulatory history related to climate adaptation, actions taken, and accomplishments made by DOJ. Examples of adaptation strategies were provided, along with a list of resources to learn more about climate adaptation and resilience. This document represents just one of several resource documents that the DOJ provided to its workforce to enhance understanding and increase subject topic literacy. Two other awareness documents include: *Incorporating Climate Resilience and Flood Management into DOJ Infrastructure Projects* and *Fortifying the Resilience of DOJ's Supply Chain.*
- Newsletter – DOJ instituted the *DOJ Quarterly Sustainability Update*, an electronic newsletter that focuses on the most current sustainability and resilience related topics and informs DOJ employees about valuable resources and tools.
- Dashboard – In September 2023, the Department launched the Climate Resilience Dashboard, with a detailed training session to assist the bureaus and components in assessing its buildings' potential exposure to current and future climate hazards in support of climate adaptation planning and implementation.

- Training on Climate Justice Considerations – DOJ's ENRD provides training annually to its staff on environmental and climate justice considerations under Federal law, for purposes of defending agency decisions in federal litigation. ENRD's Attorney General's Honor Program provides training for its new attorneys, utilizing the *Environmental Justice and Climate Change and Adaptation Series* hosted on LearnDOJ.

To continue the climate adaptation training of the Department's workforce, DOJ will:

- Review whole-of-government options for basic "Climate 101" training and provide this leveraged resource to DOJ's workforce through LearnDOJ (internal training portal), as well as similar bureau-hosted platforms for training materials.
- Encourage hiring managers and human resource professionals to review employee position descriptions for those that may contain tasks relevant to climate adaptation and provide relevant training.
- Provide training to components on the Climate Resilience Dashboard as new data and functionality are added. Training for the tool is also provided to new users upon request.
- Continue to develop and circulate information outreach materials on topics related to climate adaptation and resilience strategies.

Capacity Building

DOJ consults with its own subject matter experts and employees on climate and sustainability topics, and sources external support, as necessary.

- DOJ regularly attends and convenes a variety of working groups to address climate adaptation, environmental and sustainability topics, and issues, employing the experiences of employees across different sectors of the Department. In addition to environmental and sustainability professionals, the Energy Management Team and the recently formed Decarbonization Working Group, meet with targeted audiences to discuss relevant topics, recent regulatory requirements, best practices, and lessons learned.

3D. Summary for Major Milestones

The most critical Department-wide actions and milestones for making impactful climate adaptation progress are outlined in the table below.

Table 13. *DOJ major milestones for climate adaptation*

DOJ MAJOR MILESTONES FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION			
Section of the Implementation Plan	**Description of Milestone**	**Climate Risk Addressed**	**Indicators for Success**
3A. Addressing Climate Hazard Impacts and Exposure	Develop a strategy to achieve enhancements to the resilience and adaptive capacity of DOJ's buildings, personnel, mission	Potentially all climate risks, based on specific locations	Utilization of the strategy to monitor progress, prioritize actions, and achieve results.

	operations, and supply chains.		
3A. Addressing Climate Hazard Impacts and Exposure	Continue development of and enhancements to the DOJ Climate Resilience Dashboard.	New and existing climate hazards	Use of tool for obtaining and validating information and ongoing assessments of climate risks.
3B.1. Accounting for Climate Risk in Planning and Decision Making 3B.2. Incorporating Climate Risk Assessment into Budget Planning	Integrate climate change vulnerabilities into DOJ's Enterprise Risk Management.	Potentially all climate risks	DOJ's ERM highlights climate change risks, aiding in the decision-making process for resilience measures and budget formulation.
3B.3. Incorporating Climate Risk into Policy and Programs	Implement the *Comprehensive Environmental Justice Enforcement Strategy*.	Potentially all climate risks	Provide consistent and transparent environmental justice efforts across the Department to protect Tribes and communities with environmental justice concerns.
3B.3. Incorporating Climate Risk into Policy and Programs	Review all relevant policies and programs covering environmental and sustainability management for alignment with the requirements and implementation of E.O. 14057	Potentially all climate risks	Updates to policies and programs are provided to components and stakeholders.
3B.4. Climate-Smart Supply Chains and Procurement	Assess the top five spend categories to review climate risk to critical supply chains	Potentially all climate risks	Risk assessment and action plans to address identified risks.

3C. Climate Training and Capacity Building for a Climate Informed Workforce	Provide basic "Climate 101" training available for the DOJ workforce.	Potentially all climate risks	Percentage of staff completed the climate training.

Section 4: Demonstrating Progress

4A. Measuring progress

Metrics for key performance indicators allow for whole-of-government insight into tackling climate resilience and adaptive capacity. The Department will rely on these metrics to measure and guide the key topic areas for this Climate Adaptation Plan and the milestones listed above.

Table 14. *DOJ's current efforts on key performance indicators*

CURRENT EFFORTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS		
Key Performance Indicator: Climate adaptation and resilience objectives and performance measures are incorporated in agency program planning and budgeting by 2027.		
Section of the CAP	**Process Metric**	**Agency Response**
3A – Addressing Climate Hazard Impacts and Exposure	Step 1: Agency has an implementation plan for 2024 that connects climate hazard impacts and exposures to discrete actions that must be taken. (Y/N/Partially) Step 2: Agency has a list of discrete actions that will be taken through 2027 as part of their implementation plan. (Y/N/Partially)	Step 1: Partially Bureaus are at various stages of creating and implementing a plan. Step 2: Partially Bureaus are at various stages of defining the list of discrete actions. The Department will create an updated implementation plan to include priority actions listed in **Table 13.**
3B.1 – Accounting for Climate Risk in Decision-making	Agency has an established method of including results of climate hazard risk exposure assessments into planning and decision-making processes. (Y/N/Partially)	Partially The Department's SPPS implemented an 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. The inclusion of climate hazard risk assessments into the ERM is

		listed as a major milestone in **Section 3D.**
3B.2 – Incorporating Climate Risk Assessment into Budget Planning	Agency has an agency-wide process and/or tools that incorporate climate risk into planning and budget decisions. (Y/N/Partially)	Partially DOJ components receive guidance when preparing their budget submissions for DOJ Leadership, OMB, and Congress.
Key Performance Indicator: Data management systems and analytical tools are updated to incorporate relevant climate change information by 2027.		
Section of the CAP	**Process Metric**	**Agency Response**
3A – Addressing Climate Hazard Impacts and Exposure	Agency has identified the information systems that need to incorporate climate change data and information and will incorporate climate change information into those systems by 2027. (Y/N/Partially)	Yes DOJ will update the GIS-based, Climate Resilience Dashboard with the most recent climate data and property information. Bureaus will incorporate climate change information into their respective Environmental Management Systems.
Key Performance Indicator: Agency CAPs address multiple climate hazard impacts and other stressors, and demonstrate nature-based solutions, equitable approaches, and mitigation co-benefits to adaptation and resilience objectives.		
Section of the CAP	**Process Metric**	**Agency Response**
3B.3 – Incorporating Climate Risk into Policy and Programs	By July 2025, 100% of climate adaptation and resilience policies have been reviewed and revised to (as relevant) incorporate nature-based solutions, mitigation co-benefits, and equity principles. (Y/N/Partially)	Partially The Department and bureaus are at various stages of reviewing and revising policies as discussed in **Section 3B.3.** DOJ will use July 2025 as the target date for revisions.

Key Performance Indicator: Federal assets and supply chains are evaluated for risk to climate hazards and other stressors through existing protocols and/or the development of new protocols; response protocols for extreme events are updated by 2027.		
Section of the CAP	**Process Metric**	**Agency Response**
3B.4 – Climate-Smart Supply Chains and Procurement	Step 1: Agency has assessed climate exposure to its top 5 most mission-critical supply chains. (Y/N/Partially) Step 2: By July 2026, agency has assessed services and established a plan for addressing/overcoming disruption from climate hazards. (Y/N/Partially)	Step 1: Partially Step 2: Partially The Department and bureaus are at various stages of supply chain assessment and planning as discussed in **Section 3B.4.** DOJ will use July 2026 as the target date for this action.
	Agency has identified priorities, developed strategies, and established goals based on the assessment of climate hazard risks to critical supplies and services. (Y/N/Partially)	Partially Through Category Management, DOJ OAM tracks reportable Department acquisition spend across categories to identify critical commercial supplies and services. DOJ relies on each bureau to address its individual climate hazard risks.
Key Performance Indicator: By 2027, agency staff are trained in climate adaptation and resilience and related agency protocols and procedures.		
Section of the CAP	**Process Metric**	**Agency Response**
3C – Climate Training and Capacity Building for a Climate Informed Workforce	Step 1: By December 2024, 100% of agency leadership have been briefed on current agency climate adaptation efforts and actions outlined in their 2024 CAP. (Y/N/Partially) Step 2: Does the agency have Climate 101 training for your workforce? (Y/N/Partially)	Step 1: Partially Agency and bureau leadership will be briefed on the CAP upon CEQ approval. Step 2: No Pursuing Climate 101 training for the workforce.

	If yes, what percent of staff have completed the training? Step 3: By July 2025, 100 % of employees will have completed climate 101 training. (Y/N/Partially)	Step 3: Partially As a priority action, the Department and bureaus will be implementing climate 101 training.

4B. Adaptation in Action

DOJ is dedicated to taking effective actions that provide impactful, positive climate adaptation across its real property portfolio, workforce, and mission operations. In its 2021 Climate Action Plan, the DOJ committed to five priority adaptation actions. Those actions, and how DOJ addressed each one, with specific examples, are provided below:

1. *Incorporate climate adaptation and resilience concepts, principles, and guidelines into real property actions.*
   - Analyzed, compiled, and distributed results of the F-CHAT analysis. Bureaus evaluated all mission-critical facilities and generated facility-specific summary reports for facility executive leadership.
   - Developed and deployed the internal GIS-based DOJ Climate Resilience Dashboard to evaluate climate hazards exposure to DOJ's owned, leased, and delegated facilities.
2. *Revisit and update DOJ's vulnerability assessment of its most mission-critical supplies and services.*
   - Coordinated with bureau staff and analyzed spending and supply chain resilience.
   - Compiled and distributed an outreach document, *Fortifying the Resilience of DOJ's Supply Chain,* validating the most critical supplies and services and documenting lessons learned, findings, resources, and recommendations for enhancing the resiliency of various supply chains to potential climate change-related impacts.
3. *Comprehensively consider environmental justice in DOJ's climate adaptation efforts.*
   - Formed the OEJ, which released its *Comprehensive Environmental Justice Enforcement Strategy*, addressing four core principles to advance environmental justice in communities with concerns.
   - Included Objective 3.5: Advance Environmental Justice and Tackle the Climate Crisis in *DOJ's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan*.
   - Updated DOJ's *Tribal Consultation Policy* and continuing to work closely with Tribal Nations on matters related to environmental justice and climate adaptation.
4. *Complete a study to determine the potential for electrification of DOJ's vehicle fleet.*
   - Initiated nationwide site assessments to identify and prioritize candidate locations for the installation of electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE).
   - Developed a strategy for purchasing and deploying zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) through a DOJ-wide working group and evaluated EVSE payment methods.
   - Completed the *FY 2024 ZEV Fleet Strategic Plan*, providing targets to meet E.O. 14057 goals.

5. *Incorporate climate adaptation considerations into DOJ's strategic planning and risk profile processes.*
    - Implemented an ERM to proactively identify and manage risks and monitor progress that may impact the achievement of strategic goals and objectives.
    - Included goals and targets for CFE, NZE buildings, and ZEVs across the Department in the *FY 2024 Sustainability Strategic Plan* to further reduce the Department's carbon footprint.

DOJ also identified five climate-related vulnerabilities, for which it established initial adaptation actions in its *2021 Climate Action Plan*. Those vulnerabilities, and how DOJ addressed each one, are identified, with examples, provided below:

1. *Continued availability of workforce.*
    - Initiated a review of internal processes used for the development and implementation of component-level and organizational COOP plans.
    - The DOJ *Telework and Remote Work Policy* provides for the strategic management of human capital, facilitates the fulfillment of mission work and essential Federal functions, and accommodates emergency and severe weather conditions.
2. *Continued operation of mission-critical facilities.*
    - Compiled and distributed an outreach document, *DOJ Facility Resilience and Adaptation Strategies* – a companion document to the *F-CHAT Summary Report*.
    - Compiled and distributed an outreach document *Fortifying Climate Resilience and Flood Management into DOJ Infrastructure Projects.*
    - BOP evaluated utility infrastructure conditions as part of its buildings and grounds inspection at each facility and made repairs, as necessary.
    - DEA received two grants from the Department of Energy's (DOE) Assisting Federal Facilities with Energy Conservation Technologies (AFFECT) grant program for:
        - Rooftop solar PV project at a Texas Aviation Operations Center.
        - A suite of conservation measures across four laboratories through participation in DOE's Smart Labs Accelerator Program.
    - FBI received an AFFECT grant for an additional 250-kilowatt solar PV conservation measure on an existing utility energy savings contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority, for enhancement of the campus's resilience to grid outages.
3. *Supply chain disruptions.*
    - BOP maintained site-specific contingency plans and its inventory of equipment and supplies across all institutions.
    - FBI explored options to ensure fuel is available for emergency response needs following a climate change-related hazard event.
4. *Limited knowledge and understanding of climate adaptation concepts and best practices for enhancing adaptive capacity.*
    - Shared climate-related opportunities, such as the CEQ's Sustainability Speaker Series for the Federal Community, with DOJ stakeholders.
    - Instituted the *DOJ Quarterly Sustainability Update,* providing updates and resources on climate and sustainability topics.

- Provided topic-specific outreach materials, such as *Climate Adaptation and Resilience at DOJ.*

5. *Need to enhance systematic and formalized internal processes and guidance.*
    - Reviewed Department-wide policies on environmental and sustainability management for alignment with the requirements of E.O. 14057.

Challenges remain to the implementation of climate adaptation and resilience measures including budget constraints and limited facility control. For example, the FBI completed a microgrid study on the FBI's upcoming South Campus development; however, budget constraints made this capability unlikely. The FBI is designing the Central Utility Plant (CUP) #2 at the FBI Academy which includes a trigeneration system and planning for a future second trigeneration system to increase the FBI Academy's resilience against outages and reduce reliance on diesel or natural gas. The original scope of the CUP #2 design had two trigeneration systems; however, due to funding shortages, only one trigeneration system is currently in the design stage, and funds for constructing this project have not been secured.

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 BOP and 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 Federal courts.

Appendix A: Risk Assessment Data

This Appendix provides additional information on the climate data used in the risk assessment for this plan.

Federal Mapping App

The Federal Mapping App uses the following data:

Buildings
Buildings data comes from the publicly available Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP). The GSA maintains FRPP data and federal agencies are responsible for submitting detailed asset-level data to the GSA on an annual basis. Although FRPP data is limited—for example, not all agencies submit complete asset-level data to GSA, building locations are denoted by a single point and do not represent the entirety of a structure or could represent multiple structures, and properties may be excluded on the basis of national security determinations— it is the best available public dataset for federal real property. Despite these limitations, this data is sufficient for screening-level exposure assessments to provide a sense of potential exposure of federal buildings to climate hazards.

Personnel
Personnel data comes from the Office of Personnel Management's non-public dataset of all personnel employed by the federal government that was provided in 2023. The data contains a number of adjustments, including exclusion of military or intelligence agency personnel, aggregation of personnel data to the county level, and suppression of personnel data for duty stations of less than five personnel. Despite these adjustments, this data is still useful for screening-level exposure assessments to provide a sense of key areas of climate hazard exposure for agency personnel.

Climate Hazards
The climate data used in the Federal Mapping App risk assessment comes from the data in the Climate Mapping for Resilience and Adaptation (CMRA) Assessment Tool. When agency climate adaptation plans were initiated in 2023, CMRA data included climate data prepared for NCA4. Additional details on this data can be found on the CMRA Assessment Tool Data Sources page. Due to limited data availability, exposure analyses using the Federal Mapping App are largely limited to the contiguous U.S. Additional information regarding Alaska, Hawai‘i, U.S. Territories, and marine environments has been included as available.

DOJ Climate Resilience Dashboard

The DOJ Climate Resilience Dashboard uses the following data:

Climate Hazards
The climate data was obtained from the FEMA NRI, which provides present-day baseline risk measurements for a multitude of climate hazards. For each U.S. County and Census Tract, risk ratings are assigned as very high, relatively high, relatively moderate, relatively low, very low, no rating, not applicable, and insufficient data. Risk ratings are calculated based on three factors:

expected annual loss from a climate hazard, the social vulnerability of the location, and the resilience of the community.

Buildings/Land

Buildings data is sourced from the FY 2021 FRPP to align with the underlying data included in the Federal Mapping App. The land asset acreage in **Section 2C** is derived from the FY 2022 FRPP, which is the most current available data. Although the Climate Resilience Dashboard does not currently include the land assets, many of DOJ's land assets are co-located with BOP institutions. The climate risk to these assets is assessed by evaluating the climate risk posed to the adjacent BOP institutions.