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# U.S. Department of Justice Climate Change Adaptation Plan



Prepared by:  
**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Justice Management Division  
Facilities and Administrative Services Staff  
Environmental and Sustainability Services

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## REVISION HISTORY

<b>Revision Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
1.0	Original issue	30 June 2012
1.1	Interim 2014 DOJ Climate Change Adaptation Plan	3 March 2014
1.2	2014 DOJ Climate Change Adaptation Plan	30 June 2014

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the Department of Justice (DOJ) Climate Change Adaptation Plan (also referred to as the “Adaptation Plan”), to be submitted to the White House Council on Environmental Quality as part of the DOJ 2014 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan and implemented throughout DOJ in FY 2014 and beyond. DOJ, along with other Federal agencies, is required to comply with the climate resiliency directives under Executive Order (EO) 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance* (2009) and EO 13653, *Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change* (2013).

In accordance with these requirements, this Adaptation Plan presents DOJ’s climate change policy framework, summarizes the results of the agency’s high-level vulnerability analysis, describes the overall process envisioned for preparedness planning and evaluation, and identifies specific actions for increasing climate resilience. The Adaptation Plan includes a detailed discussion of the programmatic activities and actions the agency intends to pursue to both *better understand* and *address* climate change risks and opportunities in FY 2014 and beyond. These actions align with the four major climate change vulnerabilities identified by DOJ in the *2012 U.S. Department of Justice Climate Change Adaptation Plan*: 1) physical damage to buildings, utilities infrastructure, and assets; 2) health impacts to personnel; 3) disruption of operations resulting from potential unrest among affected populations; and 4) depletion of fiscal resources.

DOJ is taking the following actions to *better understand* climate change risks and opportunities:

- Identify high risk assets;
- Summarize current climate resiliency practices and lessons learned by locality;
- Identify situations where personnel may experience climate-related health impacts;
- Identify situations prone to climate-related social unrest; and
- Assess financial and budgetary implications of climate-related impacts.

DOJ has identified the following actions to *address* climate change risks and opportunities:

- Increase adaptive capacity of buildings and utilities infrastructure;
- Increase adaptive capacity of personnel;
- Anticipate and avoid disruption to operations; and
- Anticipate, mitigate, and avoid budgetary impacts.

In addition, DOJ will take the following actions to modernize its programs and policies to support climate resilient investment:

- Identify and seek to remove barriers (e.g., internal policies) that discourage investments or other actions to increase the Agency’s resilience to climate change;
- Identify and reform policies and Federal funding programs that may increase the vulnerability of natural or built systems, economic sectors, natural resources, or communities to climate change related risks; and
- Identify opportunities to support and encourage smarter, more climate-resilient investments (e.g., via existing funding program) by states, local communities, and tribes.

## POLICY STATEMENT

### **Purpose:**

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

### **Authorities:**

Section 8(i) of Executive Order (EO) 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, requires that Federal agencies evaluate climate-change risks and vulnerabilities to manage the effects of climate change on operations and mission in both the short and long term. Specifically, EO 13514 requires each agency to conduct an agency vulnerability analysis, develop a climate change adaptation policy, and a climate change adaptation plan.

EO 13653, *Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change*, builds on the requirements of EO 13514 and requires each Federal agency to continue to develop, implement, and update a comprehensive plan that integrates consideration of climate change into agency operations and overall mission objectives. EO 13653 also requires each agency to revise and update their agency-wide policy statement to reaffirm agency commitment to adaptation planning. In addition, EO 13653 establishes an Interagency Council on Climate Preparedness and Resilience.

### **Background:**

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the U.S. Global Change Research Program, studies have documented a gradual increase in the average global temperature. Increased temperature, caused in part by greenhouse gas emissions, is resulting in changes to precipitation patterns, rising sea levels, and extreme weather events. While the scope, severity, and pace of future climate change impacts are difficult to predict, it is clear that potential changes could have important impacts on the Agency's ability to fulfill its mission. Climate change adaptation is a critical complement to mitigation. Adaptation planning will allow the agency to minimize negative impacts of climate change that are already occurring and take advantage of any new opportunities that climate change may bring.

### **Scope:**

DOJ will continue to take instruction from the Environmental Stewardship Council, which is comprised of senior leadership from the Justice Management Division (JMD), the Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD), and the five DOJ bureaus: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Prisons; and U.S. Marshals Service. JMD has taken the lead in coordinating climate change preparedness planning for the Department. In this role, representatives from JMD have worked closely with stakeholders from DOJ Headquarters, Continuity Program Managers, and other stakeholders from the bureaus. Additionally, senior

leadership from ENRD represents the Department at the Interagency Council on Climate Preparedness and Resilience established by EO 13653.

**Policy:**

DOJ is committed to contributing to the Federal government leadership role in sustainability and pursuing the vision of a resilient, healthy, and prosperous nation in the face of a changing climate. In response to EO 13514 and EO 13653, DOJ has identified how climate change is likely to impact DOJ's ability to achieve its mission, operate facilities, and meet policy and program objectives through adaptation planning. DOJ has prepared and will update a comprehensive Adaptation Plan that integrates consideration of climate change into agency operations and overall mission objectives; prioritizes, implements, and evaluates actions to moderate climate change risks; and takes advantage of any new opportunities that climate change may bring.

DOJ continues to pursue the following programmatic activities in identifying climate change risks and opportunities, and implementing adaptation strategies to address climate adaptation and resilience needs.

- Integrate climate change preparedness into appropriate policies, programs, operations, funding, investment, purchasing, and budgetary considerations.
- Ensure agency principals demonstrate commitment to adaptation efforts through internal communications and policies.
- Create and update climate change preparedness outreach and educational materials for broad distribution among agency personnel.
- Identify facilities, utilities infrastructure, and assets that are deemed to be at the highest risk.
- Ensure that climate adaptation and resilience policies and programs reflect best available climate change science.
- Identify current climate resiliency best practices and lessons learned from both within DOJ and throughout the Federal government for addressing localized impacts.
- Enhance existing systems, plans, and programs, including telework plans and health-monitoring programs to improve the adaptive capacity of personnel.
- Continue to collaborate with other Federal agencies, state, local, tribal and territorial partners in adaptation planning efforts.

Lee J. Lofthus  
Assistant Attorney General for Administration  
Senior Sustainability Officer  
U.S. Department of Justice



## CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....		II
POLICY STATEMENT .....		III
1. AFFIRMING AGENCY COMMITMENT – POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE CHANGE PREPAREDNESS .....		1-1
2. PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED RISK.....		2-1
2.1 Identification and Assessment of Climate Change Impacts and Risks.....		2-1
2.2 Programs, Policies, and Plans to Manage Climate Risks and Build Resilience.....		2-2
2.2.1 Programmatic Activities .....		2-3
2.2.2 Actions to Understand.....		2-5
2.2.3 Actions to Address.....		2-7
2.3 Addressing Significant Climate Risk to Statutory Mission and Operation .....		2-8
2.4 Improving Climate Preparedness for Suppliers, Supply Chain, Real Property Investments, and Capital Equipment Purchases.....		2-9
2.5 Interagency Collaboration on Climate Preparedness and Resilience .....		2-10
3. MODERNIZING DOJ PROGRAMS AND POLICIES TO SUPPORT CLIMATE RESILIENT INVESTMENT .....		3-1
3.1 Removing Barriers to Climate Resilient Investments.....		3-1
3.2 Reforming Policies and Funding Programs that Increase Climate Vulnerabilities.....		3-1
3.3 Incentivizing Climate-Resilient Investments by States, Local Communities, and Tribes .....		3-2
4. RESOURCES .....		4-1
APPENDIX A : ACTIONS TO UNDERSTAND CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.....		A-1
APPENDIX B : ACTIONS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.....		B-1

## ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND SYMBOLS

Adaptation Plan	DOJ Climate Change Adaptation Plan
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
BOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
COOP	Continuity of Operations
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
ENRD	Environment and Natural Resources Division
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GSA	General Services Administration
HQ	Headquarters
JMD	Justice Management Division
MYSPMP	Multiyear Strategy and Program Management Plan
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OEP	Occupant Emergency Plan
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
SEPS	Security and Emergency Planning Staff
SSPP	Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan
Task Force	Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force
USMS	U.S. Marshals Service
Working Group	Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Working Group

## 1. AFFIRMING AGENCY COMMITMENT – POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE CHANGE PREPAREDNESS

The Department of Justice (DOJ) encompasses a variety of components that not only enforce Federal laws but also prosecute and incarcerate those who break the laws. The agency's mission is threefold: 1) prevent terrorism and promote the nation's security; 2) enforce Federal laws and represent the rights and interests of the American people; and 3) ensure the fair and efficient administration of justice. The five bureaus which comprise DOJ include: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP); and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS).

Along with other Federal agencies, DOJ is required to comply with executive order (EO) 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, which was signed by President Obama on 5 October 2009, to establish an integrated strategy toward sustainability in the Federal government. In addition, Federal agencies are required to comply with EO 13653, *Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change*, which was signed by President Obama on 1 November 2013, to encourage Federal agencies to modernize programs to support climate resilient investment; manage lands and waters for climate preparedness and resilience; and provide information, data, and tools to support preparedness and resilience. On 19 December 2013, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) issued implementation guidance to all agencies entitled *Preparing Federal Agency Climate Change Adaptation Plans in Accordance with Executive Order 13653*.

EO 13653 requires each Federal agency to continue to develop, implement, and update comprehensive plans that integrate consideration of climate change into agency operations and overall mission objectives, and submit these agency adaptation plans to the CEQ and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. EO 13653 also requires each agency to revise and update their agency-wide policy statement to reaffirm agency commitment to adaptation planning. In addition, EO 13653 establishes an Interagency Council on Climate Preparedness and Resilience. The Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) of DOJ represents the Agency's interest at this council.

The Justice Management Division (JMD) has taken the lead in coordinating climate change preparedness planning for the Agency. In this role, representatives from JMD have worked closely with a wide range of stakeholders from DOJ Headquarters (HQ) and the five DOJ bureaus in climate adaptation planning.

In April 2011, DOJ appointed Lee Lofthus, Assistant Attorney General for Administration and the Senior Sustainability Officer, to serve as the Agency's senior official responsible for climate change preparedness planning. To ensure that DOJ's Adaptation Plan submitted under EO 13653 complements past plans and climate adaptation initiatives, DOJ prepared a revised and updated agency-wide policy statement reaffirming our commitment to adaptation planning. The updated policy statement reflects DOJ's vision, goals, and strategic approaches for managing the effects of climate change on mission, policies, and operations.

With submission of this plan, DOJ will meet the requirements of EO 13653 and CEQ's associated implementation guidelines to finalize an update of the Adaptation Plan by 30 June 2014 to be submitted as part of the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP). This plan outlines steps that DOJ and its Components will take to ensure its facilities are prepared for the impacts of climate change so that DOJ will continue to be able to fulfill its mission in the instance of severe weather events.

In order to help mitigate the underlying causes of climate change, DOJ has also implemented programs in accordance with Federal initiatives to promote greenhouse gas reduction and use of cleaner energy. DOJ reports the strategies, progress, and achievements of these programs through the OMB Scorecard and SSPP reporting process.

## 2. PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED RISK

In accordance with Section 5(a) of EO 13653 and CEQ's instructions for *Preparing Federal Agency Climate Change Adaptation Plans In Accordance with EO 13653*, the following subsections describe DOJ's proposed procedures for modernizing its programs and policies to encourage climate resiliency within DOJ as well as within regions, states, local communities, and tribes.

DOJ has used a structured process to organize its approach to climate change preparedness planning and evaluation. This process has allowed DOJ to identify and explore climate change vulnerabilities and prioritize actions to better understand and address climate change risks and opportunities. Through this process, DOJ has also developed a plan to implement prioritized actions.

DOJ will continue to use a structured approach to implement the Adaptation Plan through managed distribution to regional and field personnel, continued monitoring to assess the success of the plan, and mechanisms to periodically review and update the plan. JMD will continue to work with the Components, as well as with key Federal, state, and regional agencies, to implement and evaluate the Adaptation Plan. Furthermore, JMD will lead the following agency efforts:

- Distributing outreach materials to a broad range of DOJ personnel on the agency's climate change policy;
- Identifying synergies with relevant agency programs and plans to implement priority climate change preparedness actions;
- Reporting on progress made toward implementation of the Adaptation Plan as a part of the annual SSPP;
- Incorporating available and relevant recommendations of the State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Task Force on Climate Change Preparedness and Resilience and other interagency working groups on modernizing federal programs to support climate resilient investment into the Adaptation Plan; and
- Updating the Adaptation Plan every four years, within a year of issuance of the quadrennial National Climate Assessment report.

### 2.1 Identification and Assessment of Climate Change Impacts and Risks

*Identification and assessment of climate change related impacts on and risks to the agency's ability to accomplish its mission, operations, and programs.<sup>1</sup>*

As part of the climate change preparedness planning process, JMD and the five DOJ bureaus evaluated agency mission activities with respect to climate change impacts on critical assets and

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<sup>1</sup> EO 13653, Section 5(a) (i) (2013).

infrastructure. DOJ identified 8 high-risk, 12 medium-risk, and 48 low-risk assets. DOJ then further analyzed the high-risk assets and associated climate stressors. The critical assets, infrastructure, and associated climate change risks and opportunities identified by DOJ during the vulnerability analysis are summarized below. More detailed information on agency vulnerability cannot be published within this Adaptation Plan because it is considered sensitive to the DOJ mission.

The three highest-risk critical assets were determined to be **buildings, utilities infrastructure** (including telecommunications [data and voice], power, and water), **and personnel**. Across these three major asset categories, DOJ most frequently identified severe weather and flooding as key climate stressors, followed by drought and increased instance of high temperatures, and then sea level rise. Common climate change vulnerabilities fell into four broad categories:

- **Physical damage to buildings, equipment, and utilities infrastructure** caused by severe weather and flooding could directly reduce the utility of assets, limit access for personnel, and cause general disruption of operational services. Federal agencies and private utility companies throughout the U.S. share this type of vulnerability. Within DOJ, JMD and its Commercial Building Managers work closely with the General Services Administration (GSA, the lessor) and utility companies to manage facilities and external utility disruptions.
- **Health impacts to personnel** resulting from drought, heat, severe weather, and flooding could reduce productivity. Health impacts could include illness to employees working in the field (e.g., Lyme disease through tick bites) or prisoners (e.g., heat-related health impacts). The reassignment of DOJ personnel to support emergency response activities following severe weather and flooding could result in additional health impacts.
- **Disruption of operations** resulting from potential unrest (and increased violence) among populations affected by severe weather, extreme heat, and drought – both within and outside of the U.S. – could place further strain on DOJ personnel and fiscal resources.
- **Increased need for fiscal resources** to address climate change impacts throughout DOJ could affect budget allowances. For example, fiscal resources are regularly diverted away from routine maintenance to handle emergency management expenses, which could cause a gradual decrease in building and infrastructure capacity to support the mission.

## **2.2 Programs, Policies, and Plans to Manage Climate Risks and Build Resilience**

*A description of programs, policies, and plans the agency has already put in place, as well as additional actions the agency will take, to manage climate risks in the near term and build resilience in the short and long term.<sup>2</sup>*

This section describes programmatic activities and actions that DOJ will take to manage climate risks and build resilience. Programmatic activities usually require a lower level of effort and can be implemented under existing programs and initiatives. Actions to understand and address

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<sup>2</sup> EO 13653, Section 5(a)(ii) (2013).

climate change usually require a higher level of effort that is beyond the scope of existing programs and initiatives. DOJ first identified many of these activities and actions in the 2012 Adaptation Plan and 2013 SSPP. DOJ reviewed and updated these strategies in 2014.

### 2.2.1 Programmatic Activities

Following the completion of the final high-level vulnerability analysis, JMD continued to collaborate with the Adaptation Project Team to assemble the DOJ Adaptation Plan and implement preparedness strategies. **DOJ identified various adaptive capacities**, many of which could be implemented under existing programs and initiatives, to address the vulnerabilities described in Section 2.1. Thus, the agency is equipped to implement many adaptive strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change. General examples of opportunities identified for adaptive capacity include the following:

- **Enhance existing systems and plans**, including training programs, telework plans, continuity of operations (COOP) risk management practices, and health monitoring programs.
- **Confirm the ability and flexibility to quickly and effectively address direct physical damage** to buildings, utilities systems, and regional infrastructure.
- **Pursue adaptive designs** for new or upgraded facilities and infrastructure that are identified as high-risk for climate impacts.
- **Coordinate with other private and public sector organizations** to leverage resources, enhance regional infrastructure planning, and address national-scale issues related to climate change.

Specific programmatic activities identified by the Adaptation Project Team that can be accomplished as part of existing programs and initiatives in FY 2014 and beyond to ensure continued successful implementation and continuous monitoring of the Adaptation Plan are described below:

1. DOJ will ensure agency principals **demonstrate commitment to adaptation efforts through internal communications and policies**. DOJ's Senior Sustainability Officer, Lee Lofthus, will endorse the DOJ Adaptation Plan as part of the agency's 2014 SSPP and provide a general directive for implementation within the five DOJ bureaus.
2. JMD, in collaboration with the Adaptation Project Team, will **create and update climate change preparedness outreach and educational materials** for broad distribution among agency personnel. Outreach materials also will be developed and distributed at the Component level. In FY 2014, DOJ will update the climate adaptation fact sheet and disseminate the outreach materials on the agency's climate change policy to a broad range of DOJ personnel.
3. DOJ will **integrate climate change preparedness into appropriate policies, programs, operations, and budgetary considerations**. DOJ will consider the integration opportunities offered by existing programs and plans, including COOP risk management

practices, personnel plans, capital improvement plans, emergency response plans, and safety and health manuals. DOJ will consider budgeting for climate resilient products and design strategies when performing construction and renovation of buildings (e.g., roofing projects) in geographical areas prone to higher temperature or other climate impacts.

DOJ Order 1900.8, Justice Continuity and Occupant Emergency Program, sets forth requirements that all DOJ essential components establish a COOP plan, compliant with National Security Presidential Directive - 51/Homeland Security Presidential Directive-20 (May 2007) and Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD 1) (October 2012). COOP planning addresses a wide range of emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological or attack-related emergencies. Pursuant to FCD 1, a critical element of COOP planning is risk management, which is the process of identifying, analyzing, assessing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring, or controlling it to an acceptable level considering associated costs and benefits of any actions taken. DOJ Continuity Program Managers (CPMs) in GSA-occupied facilities also coordinate with Federal Protective Services to acquire a Vulnerability Assessment for their facilities. The risk management process, including the vulnerability assessment, specifically addresses risks associated with climate change resiliency. CPMs annually certify to the Department Security Officer that their component's plans are compliant with all elements of FCD 1. COOP planning is not concerned with impacts to facilities and equipment, only in ensuring that the agency or component can continue to perform its work in the case of a COOP event. DOJ JMD and Component Environmental Program staff will support DOJ and Component CPMs to provide best available data on projected storm impacts to help ensure appropriate location of COOP facilities.

The Department Safety and Health Program Manager (DSHPM) ensures employee safety and health elements are integrated into department-wide written policies and procedures. Responsibilities include regular coordination with the Security and Emergency Planning Staff (SEPS) to ensure such policies are integrated into COOP plans and OEPs. In addition, the DSHPM is in the process of providing applicable employee safety training on aspects relating to climate change. In FY 2014, DOJ will update the DOJ safety manual with climate change material relating to safety. BOP institutional procedures address human health and safety concerned with extreme weather events. In FY 2014, FBI will develop job hazard analyses for high risk job types that will eventually result in new workforce protocols and policies.

4. DOJ will **consider how climate adaptation strategies may impact environmental justice issues**. DOJ will identify (1) where existing environmental justice problems under DOJ's jurisdiction increase a population's vulnerability to a particular climate-related hazard; (2) how existing environmental justice problems under DOJ's jurisdiction could be exacerbated by climate change; and (3) how DOJ's response to climate-related risk may cause an environmental justice issue itself (e.g., relocation of critical infrastructure from a floodplain to a minority community could exacerbate the environmental and health related threats the community already faces) or how DOJ's response may help address an environmental justice issue that already exists.

5. DOJ will **collaborate and share adaptation science and planning information with other Federal agencies**. DOJ will continue to participate in workshops, webinars, training, and educational sessions (e.g., Federal Adaptation Community of Practice, Monumental Core Climate Adaptation Working Group, and Interagency Forum on Climate Change) sponsored by CEQ and other Federal interagency organizations to pursue current adaptation science and planning information. Furthermore, DOJ will pursue collaborative opportunities with other Federal agencies, particularly those agencies facing similar climate change risks and opportunities.
6. DOJ will **examine lease terms** for possible renovation or relocation options, research adaptive responses to minimize risks, and **examine capital improvement plans** for opportunities to incorporate adaptive designs. DOJ will partner directly with GSA to address vulnerabilities of leased facilities and will collaborate with other agencies with similar vulnerabilities to share information.
7. DOJ will **coordinate preparedness planning with related efforts among state, local, tribal, and territorial partners**. The five DOJ bureaus frequently collaborate with state, local, tribal, and territorial partners in areas critical to mission execution and contingency planning. As part of this ongoing collaboration, the Components may identify opportunities for scientific coordination and implementation of climate change preparedness actions. Where facilities are co-located with other Federal, state, and local agencies, the Components will work with these partners to address physical damage to buildings and utilities infrastructure and health impacts to personnel related to climate change.
8. DOJ will **ensure that climate adaptation and resilience policies and programs reflect best available climate change science** and adjust proposed actions as new information becomes available.
9. DOJ will **periodically review and update the Adaptation Plan** based upon feedback from Component representatives; evaluation of performance measures; and collaboration with other Federal, state, and regional agencies. In accordance with the performance measures identified in this Adaptation Plan, JMD and the Adaptation Project Team will monitor and evaluate the implementation of climate change preparedness actions. Furthermore, JMD will track the official progress of the Adaptation Plan implementation and report on implementation progress, at least annually, as a part of the agency's SSPP.

### 2.2.2 *Actions to Understand*

**DOJ is pursuing five actions to *understand*** climate change risks and opportunities related to mission, programs, and operations. These actions include a combination of detailed vulnerability assessments; monitoring; scientific, social, economic, and behavioral research; exploration of climate change scenarios; and studies of specific geographic areas, programs, and operations. These actions are directly related to the four broad categories of climate change vulnerabilities identified in DOJ's Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis.

Actions 1U through 5U (where the “U” stands for actions to “understand” risks and opportunities) are summarized below and explained in detail in Action Sheets in Appendix A. The Action Sheets identify the action, action goal, vulnerability (i.e., risk/opportunity) that the action is intended to understand, agency lead, scale and timeframe of the action, methods for implementation, performance metrics, opportunities for inter-agency coordination, resource implications, challenges and further considerations, and accomplishments to date.

#### Action 1U – Identify High Risk Assets

DOJ will identify with a greater level of detail – and map – agency buildings, utilities infrastructure, and assets deemed to be at the highest risk for climate change impacts. DOJ will use these data to support the selection of climate change preparedness actions and implementation strategies.

The most significant climate-related impacts to DOJ and its Components will be related to impairment of facilities and utilities infrastructure, which will create an impediment to the Agency’s ability to perform its functions. For example, much of the FBI’s work must be done in an FBI office due to the nature of the work and the BOP must ensure that prisons continue to function in the case of energy disruption, heat waves, drought, or coastal storm impacts. Therefore the resilience of DOJ facilities, or availability of a viable COOP location, is critical.

DOJ intends to partner directly with GSA to address the vulnerabilities of **mission critical** sites and facilities and **mission dependent** sites and facilities to incremental climate change and variability. DOJ will identify the number of **mission critical** sites and facilities and the number of **mission dependent** sites and facilities that are leased from or through GSA. DOJ will identify the number of **mission critical** sites and facilities and the number of **mission dependent** sites and facilities that are not leased from or through GSA. DOJ needs assistance to address site and facility vulnerabilities to incremental climate change and variability.

#### Action 2U – Summarize Current Climate Resiliency Practices and Lessons Learned by Locality

DOJ will identify current climate resiliency practices via lessons learned by localities throughout the country where components have already experienced climate-related impacts. DOJ will also research climate resilient building products and practices and identify geographical locations that would benefit from the use of these products and practices when performing construction and renovation work. DOJ will use these data to support the selection of climate change preparedness actions and implementation strategies.

#### Action 3U – Identify Locations and Scenarios Prone to Climate-Related Health Impacts

DOJ will identify with a greater level of detail those locations and scenarios within and outside of the U.S. where climate-related health impacts to personnel are currently occurring or will likely occur based upon future climate projections. This data will be used to support the selection of actions, including increasing the adaptive capacity of personnel and assets, to address climate change risks.

### Action 4U – Identify Locations and Scenarios Prone to Climate-Related Population Unrest

DOJ will identify with a greater level of detail those locations and scenarios within and outside of the U.S. where population unrest related to climate change impacts currently is occurring or will likely occur based upon future climate projections. DOJ will use this data to support the selection of actions to address climate change risks and opportunities related to population unrest in order to anticipate and avoid disruption to operations.

### Action 5U – Assess Budgetary Implications of Climate-Related Impacts

DOJ will assess the budgetary implications of health impacts associated with climate change (e.g., the spread of a climate-related illness throughout the BOP inmate population); identify and evaluate with a greater level of detail the situations and locations where fiscal resources have been or will likely be diverted to fund emergency management and response activities; and assess the costs/benefits of maintenance practices to accommodate climate change versus facility relocation or other climate-resilient measures. This data will be used to promote the implementation of preemptive budgetary actions to mitigate risks of climate-related impacts and to increase the adaptive capacity of personnel and assets.

#### **2.2.3 Actions to Address**

Additionally, in conjunction with the actions described in Section 2.2.2 to better understand climate change risks and opportunities, **DOJ intends to initiate four actions to address** climate change risks and opportunities related to its mission, programs, and operations. These actions will be accomplished through a variety of means, including pilot activities, modifications to existing programs, formal integration and dissemination of preparedness policies, sharing of best practices, and collaboration. These actions are related to the four broad categories of agency climate change vulnerability identified in DOJ’s Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis.

Actions 1A through 4A (where the “A” stands for actions to “address” risks and opportunities) are summarized below and explained in detail in Action Sheets in Appendix B. The Action Sheets identify the action, action goal, vulnerability (i.e., risk/opportunity) that the action is intended to address, agency lead, scale and timeframe of the action, methods for implementation, performance metrics, opportunities for inter-agency coordination, resource implications, challenges and further considerations, and accomplishments to date.

### Action 1A – Increase Adaptive Capacity of Buildings, Utilities Infrastructure, and Assets

Following the completion of Actions 1U, 2U, and 5U (described in Section 2.2.2 and intended to help the agency further understand this vulnerability), DOJ will implement strategies to increase the adaptive capacity of its buildings, utilities infrastructure, and assets. Strategies may include building or hardening their facilities to withstand the impacts of climate change and prevent damage to facilities or equipment; examining lease terms for possible renovation or relocation options; enhancing existing systems and plans to improve the adaptive capacity of buildings, utilities infrastructure, and assets; developing severe weather response plans for facilities; conducting tabletop and field exercises to prepare for severe weather events; and examining capital improvement plans for opportunities to incorporate adaptive designs.

### Action 2A – Increase Adaptive Capacity of Personnel

Following the completion of Actions 2U, 3U, 4U, and 5U, DOJ will enhance existing systems and plans, including COOP risk management, telework plans, and safety and health programs, to establish redundancy and improve the adaptive capacity of personnel. DOJ will also provide educational resources (e.g., fact sheets pertaining to specific climate vulnerabilities) and awareness training (e.g., annual workshops for environmental staff and COOP planners, the real property group, and the acquisition group to discuss climate adaptation strategies) to aid components in identifying, avoiding, and addressing impacts from climate change.

### Action 3A – Anticipate and Avoid Disruption to Operations

Following the completion of Actions 4U and 5U, DOJ will collaborate with other agencies and research options (e.g., relocation/reassignment of personnel to critical needs areas, providing aid to state/local first responders) to reduce the risk of impacts from unrest among populations in areas where climate change impacts are occurring or are likely to occur based upon future climate projections. DOJ will pilot selected actions and then integrate those proven actions into appropriate policies and plans.

### Action 4A – Anticipate and Avoid Budgetary Impacts

Following the completion of Action 5U, DOJ will collaborate with other agencies and research options to anticipate, mitigate, and avoid diversion of fiscal resources for emergency management activities (e.g., disseminating cost/benefit information to personnel making infrastructure decisions). DOJ will pilot selected actions and then integrate those proven actions into the DOJ budgetary planning processes.

### Action 5A – Integrate Adaptation into Funding, Investment, and Purchasing Programs

As with all Federal agencies, DOJ must consider potential climate impacts when siting and designing new facilities, as well as evaluate what types of investments or modifications should be made in existing facilities to minimize the damage to government assets in the case of a severe weather event. For example, if a facility installs a roof in a southwestern region of the country without consideration of the projected increased incidence of heat waves, the investment may not perform as planned and the roof may have to be replaced or repaired ahead of schedule, resulting in additional financial outlay.

Following the completion of Action 1U and 5U, DOJ will collaborate with other agencies to research and identify options to integrate climate change preparedness into funding, investment, and purchasing programs. DOJ will integrate best practices and proven strategies for siting, designing, and modifying facilities into the existing programs, where necessary.

## **2.3 Addressing Significant Climate Risk to Statutory Mission and Operation**

*A description of how any climate change related risk identified pursuant to paragraph (i) of this subsection that is deemed so significant that it impairs an*

*agency's statutory mission or operation will be addressed, including through the agency's existing reporting requirements.*<sup>3</sup>

DOJ's Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis describes near-term and long-term climate change vulnerabilities of built assets, operations, and personnel. Section 2.1 of this Adaptation Plan describes DOJ's mission-critical assets (buildings, utilities, and personnel) that are vulnerable to climate change (especially severe weather and flooding). DOJ will collaborate with the Federal climate community to seek consensus on a definition of a "significant" impairment as intended by Section 5(iii) of EO 13653. DOJ will then collaborate internally to determine whether any of the vulnerabilities defined in the Vulnerability Analysis would present a "significant" threat to the statutory mission and operation of DOJ.

Several climate change impacts that DOJ has preliminarily recognized as potentially mission-critical are:

1. Unrest among affected populations, which could result in disruption of DOJ's normal operations;
2. Physical damage to buildings and utilities infrastructure, which could necessitate excessive diversion of fiscal resources away from routine maintenance/operations to emergency management; and
3. The downstream effect of climate-related impacts to utilities that support DOJ facilities and operations.

If DOJ determines that one or more climate vulnerabilities present a significant threat to its mission and operation, a course of action for identifying fiscal and operational implications of responding to reasonably foreseeable impacts and for eliminating or mitigating these vulnerabilities will be developed through engagement with stakeholders both internal to DOJ (e.g., CPMs; environmental staff; and DSHPM, and Safety and Health Coordinators) and throughout the Federal government.

#### **2.4 Improving Climate Preparedness for Suppliers, Supply Chain, Real Property Investments, and Capital Equipment Purchases**

*A description of how the agency will consider the need to improve climate adaptation and resilience, including the costs and benefits of such improvement, with respect to agency suppliers, supply chain, real property investments, and capital equipment purchases such as updating agency policies for leasing, building upgrades, relocation of existing facilities and equipment, and construction of new facilities.*<sup>4</sup>

DOJ will take the following steps to consider the need to improve climate adaptation and resilience, including the costs and benefits of such improvement, with respect to agency suppliers, supply chain, real property investments, and capital equipment purchases:

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<sup>3</sup> EO 13653, Section 5(a)(iii) (2013).

<sup>4</sup> EO 13653, Section 5(a)(iv) (2013).

1. By 30 June 2015, JMD will work with component procurement and real property personnel to identify any existing or ongoing efforts to include considerations of climate adaptation and resilience in procurement, acquisition, real property, or leasing decisions.
2. DOJ will partner with GSA to identify and address climate-related vulnerabilities of mission critical products and services. DOJ will identify which **mission critical** supplies and services and **mission dependent** supplies and services it procures through GSA.
3. Thereafter, JMD will work with component procurement and real property personnel to ensure that climate-related risks are considered (e.g., through vulnerability assessments of potential buildings to procure or lease) in real property acquisition and leasing decisions. Examples of such considerations include determining whether newly-built or leased facilities are at risk of current or future flooding (such as a result of sea level rise); critical systems are located within facilities to minimize risk of flooding or damage; infrastructure is built to withstand projected extreme temperatures; and facilities have back-up power systems and reliable access to necessary fuels. Through current initiatives, DOJ has identified several instances where the agency and/or Components have limited control over location-specific vulnerabilities and must work with other offices, agencies, and organizations to encourage climate resilient decisions. For example, BOP and USMS have limited control over the location of their facilities. BOP prison facility locations are determined by Congress and USMS offices must be co-located with the courts.
4. Thereafter, JMD will work with the DOJ acquisition workforce to consider whether climate change will impact their ability to procure critical materials and to revise procurement procedures (e.g., through diversifying supply chains), as necessary, to reflect climate-related considerations.

## 2.5 Interagency Collaboration on Climate Preparedness and Resilience

*A description of how the agency will contribute to coordinated interagency efforts to support climate preparedness and resilience at all levels of government, including collaborative work across agencies' regional offices and hubs, and through coordinated development of information, data, and tools, consistent with Section 4 of this order.<sup>5</sup>*

CEQ, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and others have sponsored a number of workshops and meetings to introduce Federal agency staff to the climate preparedness planning process. These workshops place particular emphasis on specific impacts likely to be relevant to Federal facilities, operations, and programs. Since 2011, DOJ has actively participated in a wide range of workshops and meetings held by CEQ, EPA, and the National Capital Planning Commission, among others. Meeting topics range from agency-specific adaptation planning to regional climate resilience. For example, DOJ participated in a series of workshops and webinars sponsored by multiple Federal Agencies and local organizations called "Building a Climate Resilient National Capital Region." The purpose of these workshops and webinars is to

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<sup>5</sup> EO 13653, Section 5(a)(v) (2013).

assist with Agency preparedness and improve regional coordination for climate resilience. The fall 2013 workshops in this series focused on adapting built systems, a topic directly relevant for DOJ and Component offices located in the Washington DC area. The spring 2014 workshops in this series focused on adapting workforce, community, and natural systems.

Though DOJ does not develop climate related data, information, and tools, DOJ will continue to contribute to coordinated interagency efforts to support climate preparedness and resilience at all levels of government by continuing to participate in workshops, webinars, training, and educational sessions (e.g., Federal Adaptation Community of Practice, Monumental Core Climate Adaptation Working Group, and Interagency Forum on Climate Change) sponsored by CEQ and other Federal interagency organizations.

Furthermore, DOJ will pursue collaborative opportunities with other Federal, state, and local agencies, particularly those agencies facing similar climate change risks and opportunities. By 30 June 2015, DOJ will identify specific opportunities for engaging with Federal, state, and local agencies to address climate vulnerabilities and preparedness. Thus far, DOJ has identified the following Federal agencies as potential collaborators:

- Department of Defense (DoD)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- EPA
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- General Services Administration (GSA)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

### **3. MODERNIZING DOJ PROGRAMS AND POLICIES TO SUPPORT CLIMATE RESILIENT INVESTMENT**

This section identifies actions that JMD will take with various Departmental components to remove barriers to climate resilient investment, reform policies and funding programs that increase climate vulnerabilities, and incentivize climate-resilient investment by states, local communities, and tribes consistent with Section 2(a) of EO 13653 and CEQ's Implementing Instructions.

#### **3.1 Removing Barriers to Climate Resilient Investments**

*Identify and seek to remove or reform barriers that discourage investments or other actions to increase the Nation's resilience to climate change while ensuring continued protection of public health and the environment.*<sup>6</sup>

DOJ will take the following steps to ensure barriers to climate resilient investments (e.g., requirements for infrastructure that limits flexibility and resilience) are identified and addressed as part of ongoing DOJ actions including preparedness planning:

1. By 30 June 2015, JMD will work with DOJ components, attend relevant interagency training, and collaborate with other Federal agencies to identify barriers to climate resilient investments. Examples could include systematic use of outdated information to assess climate related risks; policies that require building or rebuilding to outdated standards; or policies based on outdated assumptions of climate vulnerability.
2. Depending on the type of barriers identified, if applicable, JMD will define a strategy for reforming barriers to climate resilient investments, assess resources necessary to reform barriers, and determine whether the actions to address the barrier(s) can be addressed exclusively within DOJ or if others need to be involved.
3. JMD will work with DOJ components to carry out the proposed strategy for removing or reforming barriers to climate resilient investments. For example, JMD may update manuals/procedures used to decide where and how to perform new construction to include consideration of climate change.

#### **3.2 Reforming Policies and Funding Programs that Increase Climate Vulnerabilities**

*Reform policies and Federal funding programs that may, perhaps unintentionally, increase the vulnerability of natural or built systems, economic sectors, natural resources, or communities to climate change related risks.*<sup>7</sup>

DOJ will take the following steps to ensure policies or programs that may increase climate vulnerabilities will be identified and addressed as part of ongoing DOJ actions including preparedness planning:

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<sup>6</sup> EO 13653, Section 5(a)(v) (2013).

<sup>7</sup> EO 13653, Section 5(a)(v) (2013).

1. By 30 June 2015, JMD will work with DOJ components, attend relevant interagency training, and collaborate with other Federal agencies to identify policies and funding programs that may increase the vulnerability of natural or built systems, economic sectors, natural resources, or communities. Examples could include policies that encourage analyses of individual projects such as building new facilities near the shoreline without taking into account their impacts on larger ecosystem services.
2. Depending on the issues identified in current policies and funding programs, if applicable, JMD or the relevant DOJ component will define a strategy for addressing the issues, assess resources necessary, and determine whether the actions to address the issues can be addressed exclusively within DOJ or if others need to be involved.
3. JMD will work with DOJ components to update the policies and/or funding programs identified as causing increases in vulnerability to climate change to make them more climate resilient.

### **3.3 Incentivizing Climate-Resilient Investments by States, Local Communities, and Tribes**

*Identify opportunities to support and encourage smarter, more climate-resilient investments by States, local communities, and tribes, including by providing incentives through agency guidance, grants, technical assistance, performance measures, safety considerations, and other programs.<sup>8</sup>*

DOJ will take the following steps to ensure opportunities for climate-resilient investments are identified and addressed as part of ongoing agency actions including preparedness planning:

1. By 30 June 2015, JMD will consult with Office of Justice Programs, Office of Violence Against Women, and Community Oriented Policing Services, attend relevant interagency training, collaborate with other Federal agencies, and review the 2014 Adaptation Plan updates of agencies with significant grant making responsibilities to determine if climate resiliency should be considered, given the types of grants that DOJ currently issues. Currently, only a very small portion of DOJ grants are for construction projects (e.g., tribal jails). The group will determine whether incorporation of climate resilient strategies into grant making guidelines would be feasible, assess resources necessary, and determine whether the actions to update the policies and/or funding programs can be addressed exclusively within DOJ or if others need to be involved.
2. JMD in consultation with the grant components will define a strategy for revising grant making guidelines to ensure that, where appropriate, climate risk is integrated into DOJ's funding decisions and assistance programs through provision of incentives to grant-recipients and partners to analyze and address potential climate change related risk to its programs and projects. The goal is for resulting capital investments or other outcomes to be designed to withstand the projected climate impacts expected through the end of their useful life. Possible considerations include requiring assessment of climate risk to

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<sup>8</sup> EO 13653, Section 5(a)(v) (2013).

projects or developing incentive systems that give preference to projects that can demonstrate resilience to climate impacts.

3. JMD will work with the grant components to update the grant making guidelines to promote climate resiliency.

## 4. RESOURCES

### **White House Council on Environmental Quality**

CEQ coordinates Federal environmental efforts and works with agencies and the White House to develop environmental policies and initiatives, including those related to climate change.

Website: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ceq/initiatives/resilience>

### **U.S. Global Change Research Program**

The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) is a Federal program that coordinates and integrates global change research across 13 government agencies. Since 1990, USGCRP has made the world's largest scientific investment in climate science and global change research.

Website: <http://www.globalchange.gov/>

### **FedCenter**

FedCenter is the Federal government's home for comprehensive environmental stewardship and compliance assistance information. The new Climate Change Adaptation Program Area supports Federal agency climate adaptation planning.

Website: <https://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/climate/>

### **National Climate Assessment**

The National Climate Assessment provides detailed information about how climate change is already affecting and will increasingly affect the United States. An interactive website provides information on climate change trends, region-specific impacts, and response strategies.

Website: <http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/report#section-1948>

### **EPA Regional Climate Vulnerabilities Map**

EPA provides an interactive map, which portrays the various climate vulnerabilities in different regions throughout the United States.

Website: <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/>

**APPENDIX A:**  
ACTIONS TO UNDERSTAND CLIMATE CHANGE  
RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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<b>Action 1U – Identify High Risk Assets</b>		
<p><b>Risk or Opportunity:</b> Physical damage to buildings and utilities infrastructure caused by severe weather and flooding could directly reduce the utility of assets, limit access for personnel, and cause general disruption of operational services.</p>		
<p><b>Action Description:</b> Identify with a greater level of detail – and map – those buildings, utilities infrastructure, and assets that are deemed to be at the highest risk.</p>		
<p><b>Action Goal:</b> Gain a better understanding of high risk buildings, utilities infrastructure, and assets to aid in prioritizing adaptation planning efforts and to support the selection of climate change preparedness actions and implementation strategies.</p>		
<p><b>Agency Lead:</b> JMD, in collaboration with leaders from all five DOJ bureaus</p>	<p><b>Scale:</b> National</p>	<p><b>Timeframe:</b> Began mapping in FY 2012; continuing to identify assets</p>
<p><b>Implementation Methods:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working closely with each Component, determine appropriate criteria for identifying high-priority at-risk buildings and utilities infrastructure. These criteria, which could differ for each Component, could include (but would not be limited to) the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Asset value;</li> <li>— Importance of asset to overall mission;</li> <li>— Past history of damage;</li> <li>— Short-term versus long-term risk; and</li> <li>— Location relative to high-risk areas previously identified on national or regional maps.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), create data and maps to spatially communicate agency-wide and Component-specific vulnerabilities to inform future decisions on which types of climate change preparedness actions to pursue.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Performance:</b> Performance will be measured by the usefulness of the datasets and maps in selecting priority actions to address risks to buildings and infrastructure.</p>	<p><b>Inter-governmental Coordination:</b> Partner directly with GSA to address the vulnerabilities of mission critical and mission dependent leased sites and facilities to incremental climate change and variability. Gather mapping resources from other agencies (e.g., NOAA, National Air and Space Association) containing climate change information (predictions, models, etc.) to overlay on maps containing DOJ facility locations.</p>	
<p><b>Resource Implications:</b> This action can be accomplished using existing resources.</p>		
<p><b>Challenges/Further Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying accurate and accessible maps and models of climate change impacts.</li> <li>• Managing the security and limited dissemination of assembled DOJ datasets and maps.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2012, DOJ created high-level GIS-based maps to illustrate agency vulnerability.</li> <li>• In 2012, DOJ identified high-level vulnerable assets during meetings with each Component.</li> </ul>		

<b>Action 2U – Summarize Current Climate Resiliency Practices and Lessons Learned by Locality</b>		
<b>Risk or Opportunity:</b> Physical damage to buildings and utilities infrastructure caused by severe weather and flooding could directly reduce the utility of assets, limit access for personnel, and cause general disruption of operational services at the local level.		
<b>Action Description:</b> Identify current climate resiliency best practices and lessons learned both within DOJ and throughout the Federal government for addressing localized impacts. Research climate resilient building products and practices and identify geographical locations that would benefit from the use of these products and practices when performing construction and renovation work.		
<b>Action Goal:</b> Gain a better understanding of best practices and lessons learned to aid in the selection of climate change preparedness actions and implementation strategies to apply both agency-wide and at the local level.		
<b>Agency Lead:</b> JMD, in collaboration with leaders from all five DOJ bureaus	<b>Scale:</b> Regional; local	<b>Timeframe:</b> Began in FY 2014 , ongoing
<b>Implementation Methods:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet with CPMs to seek input on lessons learned when applying risk management practices that could be applied to climate-related incidences.</li> <li>• Review existing COOP plans from major Components to identify the current risk management practices that could be applied to climate-related incidences.</li> <li>• Attend interagency climate-change adaptation workshops to discuss climate adaptation strategies and lessons learned with the Federal Climate Community.</li> </ul>		
<b>Performance:</b> Performance will be measured by the usefulness of the information collected in selecting priority actions to address risks to buildings and infrastructure.	<b>Inter-governmental Coordination:</b> Attend interagency climate-change adaptation workshops. Adopt recommendations from the CEQ Infrastructure Working Group.	
<b>Resource Implications:</b> This action can be accomplished using existing resources.		
<b>Challenges/Further Considerations:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None.</li> </ul>		
<b>Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 2011, DOJ has regularly attended interagency climate-change adaptation workshops to discuss climate adaptation strategies and lessons learned with the Federal Climate Community.</li> <li>• In March 2014, DOJ held a meeting with HQ staff, environmental staff, CPMs to identify current risk management practices and examples of climate-related impacts to DOJ operations.</li> <li>• In April 2014, DOJ reviewed existing example COOP plans from DOJ HQ to identify current risk management practices that could be applied to climate-related incidences.</li> </ul>		

<b>Action 3U – Identify Locations and Scenarios Prone to Climate-Related Health Impacts</b>		
<b>Risk or Opportunity:</b> Health impacts to personnel resulting from drought, heat, severe weather, and flooding could reduce productivity. The reassignment of DOJ personnel to support emergency response activities following severe weather and flooding could result in additional health impacts.		
<b>Action Description:</b> Identify with a greater level of detail those locations and scenarios within and outside of the U.S. where health impacts to personnel are currently occurring or will likely occur based upon future climate projections.		
<b>Action Goal:</b> Gain a better understanding of the locations prone to climate-related health impacts to support the selection of actions, including increasing the adaptive capacity of personnel and assets, to address climate change risks.		
<b>Agency Lead:</b> JMD, in collaboration with leaders from all five DOJ bureaus	<b>Scale:</b> Global	<b>Timeframe:</b> Began in FY 2013, ongoing
<b>Implementation Methods:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research existing information from major Components to identify the incidence and frequency of climate-related health impacts to personnel.</li> <li>• Evaluate existing climate forecasts to identify future areas of greatest concern.</li> <li>• If necessary, conduct a survey of the most affected geographic locations and/or operations to gather more detailed information.</li> <li>• Consolidate and/or map resultant data to identify locations within the U.S. where health impacts to personnel are currently occurring or will likely occur.</li> </ul>		
<b>Performance:</b> Performance will be measured by the usefulness of these data in the identification of highest risk locations and selection of actions to address climate change risks and opportunities related to personnel health impacts.		<b>Inter-governmental Coordination:</b> None.
<b>Resource Implications:</b> This action can be accomplished using existing resources.		
<b>Challenges/Further Considerations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying accurate and accessible maps and models of climate change impacts.</li> <li>• Managing the security and limited dissemination of assembled DOJ datasets and maps.</li> <li>• Identifying and researching situations and locations outside of the U.S.</li> </ul>		
<b>Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DOJ already has begun to evaluate the incidence and frequency of existing health impacts to personnel through its previous vulnerability analyses.</li> </ul>		

<b>Action 4U – Identify Locations and Scenarios Prone to Climate-Related Population Unrest</b>		
<p><b>Risk or Opportunity:</b> Disruption of operations resulting from potential unrest (and increased violence) among populations affected by severe weather, extreme heat, and drought – both within and outside of the U.S. – could place further strain on DOJ personnel and fiscal resources.</p>		
<p><b>Action Description:</b> Identify with a greater level of detail those locations and scenarios (within and outside of the U.S.) where unrest related to climate change impacts currently is occurring or will likely occur based upon future climate projections.</p>		
<p><b>Action Goal:</b> Gain a better understanding of the situations and locations prone to climate-related population unrest to support the selection of actions to address climate change risks and opportunities related to population unrest in order to anticipate and avoid disruption of operations.</p>		
<p><b>Agency Lead:</b> JMD, in collaboration with leaders from all five DOJ bureaus</p>	<p><b>Scale:</b> Global</p>	<p><b>Timeframe:</b> Begin in FY 2015</p>
<p><b>Implementation Methods:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research existing information from major Components to identify the incidence and frequency of population unrest related to climate change impacts.</li> <li>• Evaluate existing climate forecasts to identify future areas of concern.</li> <li>• If necessary, conduct a survey of the most affected geographic locations to gather detailed information.</li> <li>• Consolidate and/or map resultant data to identify locations within and outside of the U.S. where unrest currently is occurring or will likely occur.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Performance:</b> Performance will be measured by the usefulness of these data in the identification of locations and the selection of actions to address climate change risks and opportunities related to population unrest.</p>		<p><b>Inter-governmental Coordination:</b> DoD, Department of State, and intelligence agencies</p>
<p><b>Resource Implications:</b> This action can be accomplished using existing resources.</p>		
<p><b>Challenges/Further Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing the security and limited dissemination of assembled datasets and maps.</li> <li>• Identifying and researching situations and locations outside of the U.S.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:</b> None.</p>		

<b>Action 5U – Assess Budgetary Implications of Climate-Related Impacts</b>		
<b>Risk or Opportunity:</b> The diversion of fiscal resources away from routine maintenance to emergency management could cause a gradual decrease in building and infrastructure capacity to support the mission.		
<b>Action Description:</b> Assess budgetary implications of climate related impacts and evaluate whether DOJ funding, investment, or purchasing programs increase its vulnerability to climate change or fail to promote climate-resilient investments by States, local communities, or Indian tribes. Specifically, identify with a greater level of detail the budgetary implications of health impacts associated with climate change; identify and evaluate with a greater level of detail the situations and locations where fiscal resources have been or will likely be diverted to fund emergency management activities; and assess the costs/benefits of maintenance practices to accommodate climate change versus facility relocation or other climate-resilient measures. Estimate the fiscal resources that may be diverted to address climate change risks.		
<b>Action Goal:</b> Gain a better understanding of the budgetary implications of climate risks in order to promote implementation of preemptive budgetary allowances to mitigate risks of climate-related impacts and to increase the adaptive capacity of personnel and assets.		
<b>Agency Lead:</b> JMD, in collaboration with leaders from all five DOJ bureaus	<b>Scale:</b> Global	<b>Timeframe:</b> Began in FY 2014, ongoing
<b>Implementation Methods:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research existing information from major Components to identify the incidence and frequency of emergency management activities.</li> <li>• Evaluate existing climate forecasts to identify future areas of concern.</li> <li>• Identify situations where funds have been diverted to support emergency management activities.</li> <li>• Consolidate and/or map resultant data to identify locations and situations within and outside of the U.S. where funding will likely be diverted to support emergency management activities.</li> <li>• Perform cost/benefit analysis to determine the point at which maintenance costs to accommodate climate changes outweigh costs associated with facility relocation.</li> </ul>		
<b>Performance:</b> Performance will be measured by the usefulness of these data in identifying situations and locations where fiscal resources are likely to be diverted and selecting actions to address related risks and opportunities.	<b>Inter-governmental Coordination:</b> None.	
<b>Resource Implications:</b> This action can be accomplished using existing resources.		
<b>Challenges/Further Considerations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing the security and limited dissemination of assembled datasets and maps.</li> <li>• Identifying and researching situations and locations outside of the U.S.</li> </ul>		
<b>Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:</b> None.		

**APPENDIX B:**  
ACTIONS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE  
RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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<b>Action 1A – Increase Adaptive Capacity of Buildings and Utilities Infrastructure</b>		
<p><b>Risk or Opportunity:</b> Physical damage to buildings, infrastructure, and assets caused by severe weather and flooding could directly reduce the utility of assets, limit access for personnel, and cause general disruption of operational services.</p>		
<p><b>Action Description:</b> Confirm that DOJ can quickly and effectively address direct physical damage to buildings, utilities infrastructure, assets, and regional infrastructure. Pursue adaptive designs for new or upgraded facilities and infrastructure.</p>		
<p><b>Action Goal:</b> Increase the adaptive capacity of buildings, infrastructure, and assets with the ultimate goal of reclassifying high-risk assets to medium- or low-risk.</p>		
<p><b>Agency Lead:</b> JMD, in collaboration with leaders from all five DOJ bureaus</p>	<p><b>Scale:</b> National</p>	<p><b>Timeframe:</b> Begin in FY 2015</p>
<p><b>Implementation Methods:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify opportunities for adding adaptive capacity, including examining lease terms for possible renovation or relocation options, researching adaptive responses to minimize risks, and examining capital improvement plans for opportunities to incorporate adaptive designs. Partner with GSA to address the vulnerabilities of leased facilities. Collaborate with other agencies with similar vulnerabilities to share information.</li> <li>• Develop a standard checklist to be used by all components to assess the climate vulnerabilities and adaptation requirements associated with potential new facilities and leased space.</li> <li>• Integrate climate change resiliency into the DOJ MYSPMP. The MYSPMP will establish a short-term goal for DOJ component COOP plans to be updated to address direct physical damage to buildings and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Develop a baseline for performance measurement; pilot and obtain feedback on the success of selected mitigation options.</li> <li>• Identify high-priority, cost-effective, and transferable adaptive approaches to be institutionalized as best management practices to prevent future impacts to facilities where climate impacts are not imminent but can be avoided in the longer term.</li> <li>• Develop severe weather response plans for facilities deemed to be high risk from climate change.</li> <li>• Integrate selected actions into DOJ SSPP and/or other plans, including leasing plans and capital improvement plans.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Performance:</b> Performance will be measured by the number of high-risk facilities and utilities infrastructure that have preparedness measures in place.</p>	<p><b>Inter-governmental Coordination:</b> Partner with GSA to address the vulnerabilities of leased facilities.</p>	
<p><b>Resource Implications:</b> While the identification of opportunities and approaches will be pursued with existing resources, the execution of capital improvements will require redirected resources.</p>		
<p><b>Challenges/Further Considerations:</b> None.</p>		
<p><b>Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:</b> None.</p>		

<b>Action 2A – Increase Adaptive Capacity of Personnel</b>		
<b>Risk or Opportunity:</b> Health impacts to personnel resulting from drought, heat, severe weather, and flooding could reduce productivity. The reassignment of DOJ personnel to support emergency response activities following severe weather and flooding could result in additional health impacts.		
<b>Action Description:</b> Enhance existing systems, plans, and programs, including COOP risk management practices, telework plans, and health-monitoring programs to improve the adaptive capacity of personnel		
<b>Action Goal:</b> Establish redundancy and improve the adaptive capacity of personnel.		
<b>Agency Lead:</b> JMD, in collaboration with leaders from all five DOJ bureaus	<b>Scale:</b> Global	<b>Timeframe:</b> Began in FY 2012, ongoing
<b>Implementation Methods:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research options to effectively mitigate impacts to personnel and assets where those impacts are currently occurring or are likely to occur. Collaborate with other agencies with similar vulnerabilities to share information.</li> <li>• Identify high-priority, cost-effective, and transferable mitigation strategies to be institutionalized as best management practices to prevent future impacts to personnel and assets where climate impacts are not imminent but can be avoided in the longer term.</li> <li>• Develop a baseline for performance measurement; pilot and obtain feedback on the success of selected mitigation options.</li> <li>• Integrate selected actions into DOJ SSPP and/or other plans, including COOP risk management practices, telework plans, and health-monitoring programs.</li> </ul>		
<b>Performance:</b> Performance will be measured by the placement of preparedness measures at the locations identified to pose high risk for health impacts to personnel.		<b>Inter-governmental Coordination:</b> Collaborate with other agencies with similar vulnerabilities to share information.
<b>Resource Implications:</b> While research and certain pilot studies can be conducted using existing resources, the execution of best management practices could require redirected resources.		
<b>Challenges/Further Considerations:</b> Pursuing preparedness actions on a global scale.		
<b>Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2012, DOJ identified several potential adaptive capacities, including teleworking and advanced training gear, for mitigating climate-related impacts.</li> <li>• In 2012, DOJ established a telework program.</li> <li>• Several Components are evaluating the feasibility of telework programs, and others are modernizing and revitalizing health-and-safety programs.</li> </ul>		

<b>Action 3A – Anticipate and Avoid Disruption to Operations</b>		
<b>Risk or Opportunity:</b> Disruption of operations resulting from potential unrest (and increased violence) among populations affected by severe weather, extreme heat, and drought – both within and outside of the U.S. and in prison populations – could place further strain on DOJ personnel and fiscal resources.		
<b>Action Description:</b> Anticipate and avoid disruption to operations resulting from population unrest and potential violence.		
<b>Action Goal:</b> Reduce the risk of/impacts from unrest among populations in areas and situations where climate change impacts are occurring or are likely to occur based upon future climate projections.		
<b>Agency Lead:</b> JMD, in collaboration with leaders from all five DOJ bureaus (especially BOP and FBI)	<b>Scale:</b> Global	<b>Timeframe:</b> Begin in FY 2015
<b>Implementation Methods:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify locations and instances where unrest among populations is likely to occur.</li> <li>• Research options to reduce the risk of unrest among populations in areas where climate change impacts are occurring or are likely to occur. Collaborate with other agencies with similar vulnerabilities to share information.</li> <li>• Develop a baseline for performance measurement; pilot and obtain feedback on the success of selected mitigation options.</li> <li>• Identify high-priority, cost-effective, and transferable mitigation strategies to be institutionalized as best management practices to reduce unrest, potential violence, and resultant strain on DOJ personnel resources.</li> <li>• Integrate selected actions into DOJ policies and plans, including the DOJ MYSPMP.</li> </ul>		
<b>Performance:</b> Performance will be measured by the adoption of preparedness measures for the situations and locations posing high risk to operations based on the potential for unrest.	<b>Inter-governmental Coordination:</b> Collaborate with other agencies with similar vulnerabilities to share information.	
<b>Resource Implications:</b> While research and certain pilot studies can be conducted using existing resources, the execution of preparedness measures and best management practices could require redirected resources.		
<b>Challenges/Further Considerations:</b> Pursuing preparedness actions on a global scale.		
<b>Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:</b> None.		

<b>Action 4A – Anticipate, Mitigate, and Avoid Budgetary Impacts</b>		
<b>Risk or Opportunity:</b> The diversion of fiscal resources away from routine maintenance to emergency management could cause a gradual decrease in building and infrastructure capacity to support the mission.		
<b>Action Description:</b> Research options to anticipate, mitigate, and avoid diversion of fiscal resources for emergency management activities		
<b>Action Goal:</b> Anticipate and, when possible, institute adaptive responses to avoid diversion of resources away from overall mission support in response to increased emergency management.		
<b>Agency Lead:</b> JMD and DOJ budget staff, in collaboration with leaders from all five DOJ bureaus	<b>Scale:</b> Global	<b>Timeframe:</b> Begin in FY 2016
<b>Implementation Methods:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify potentially critical fiscal impacts and identify those with the largest potential impact and highest likelihood of occurrence. Determine which potential impacts are worth addressing and identify options to effectively mitigate them. Collaborate with other agencies with similar vulnerabilities to share information.</li> <li>• Develop a baseline for performance measurement; pilot and obtain feedback on the success of selected mitigation options.</li> <li>• Based upon the success of the piloted projects and research results, identify high-priority, cost-effective, and transferable strategies to be institutionalized as best management practices to eliminate or mitigate the fiscal impacts of vulnerabilities to climate change.</li> <li>• Integrate selected actions into DOJ, SSPP and/or other appropriate plans, including financial/budget plans.</li> </ul>		
<b>Performance:</b> To be determined.	<b>Inter-governmental Coordination:</b> Collaborate with other agencies with similar vulnerabilities to share information.	
<b>Resource Implications:</b> While research and certain pilot studies can be conducted using existing resources, the execution of best management practices could require redirected resources.		
<b>Challenges/Further Considerations:</b> Federal funding usually only reflects an agency's budgeted requirements; funding is generally not set aside in an agency's normal budget for financial emergencies that <i>could</i> happen, such as one-time or irregular impacts resulting from flooding or extreme weather events.		
<b>Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:</b> None.		

<b>Action 5A – Integrate Adaptation into Funding, Investment, and Purchasing Programs</b>		
<b>Risk or Opportunity:</b> Failure to consider the impacts of climate change on DOJ funding, investment, and purchasing programs could result in unnecessary or ill-advised expenditures.		
<b>Action Description:</b> As needed, research options to integrate climate change considerations into existing DOJ funding, investment, and purchasing programs – especially those related to infrastructure and facilities. Integrate lessons learned and best management practices into funding, investment, and purchasing procedures.		
<b>Action Goal:</b> As applicable, incorporate climate resiliency as a standard part of DOJ funding, investment, and purchasing programs for facilities and infrastructure.		
<b>Agency Lead:</b> JMD and DOJ budget staff, in collaboration with leaders from all five DOJ bureaus	<b>Scale:</b> Global	<b>Timeframe:</b> Begin in FY 2016
<b>Implementation Methods:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess current funding, investment and purchasing programs - primarily for facilities and infrastructure - among Components to determine whether climate-related impacts are already being considered.</li> <li>• Facilitate a working group meeting to bring together representatives from funding, investment, and purchasing programs to develop strategies for incorporation of climate-related considerations into investment programs for facilities and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Identify high-priority, cost-effective, and transferable funding, investment, and purchasing strategies to be institutionalized as best management practices.</li> <li>• Integrate selected actions into purchasing programs and financial/budget plans.</li> </ul>		
<b>Performance:</b> To be determined.	<b>Inter-governmental Coordination:</b> Collaborate with GSA and other agencies with similar vulnerabilities to share information.	
<b>Resource Implications:</b> While research and certain pilot studies can be conducted using existing resources, the execution of best management practices could require redirected resources.		
<b>Challenges/Further Considerations:</b> None.		
<b>Highlights of Accomplishments to Date:</b> None.		