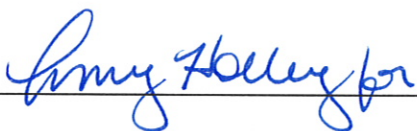


**Department of the Interior**  
**2012 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan**

  
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**Rhea Suh**  
**Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget**  
**and**  
**The Department's Senior Sustainability Officer**

Date         JUN 25 2012

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Department of the Interior Point of Contact:

Willie R. Taylor  
Director  
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance

## Agency Policy Statement

The Honorable Nancy Sutley  
Chair, Council on Environmental Quality  
730 Jackson Place, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20503  
Dear Ms. Sutley,

The Department of the Interior (Department) is fully dedicated, through its mission, to conserve and protect the nation's natural and cultural resources now and for future generations. Implementing sustainability in Department operations is consistent with and complementary to the Department's overarching mission. The Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP) supports Interior's mission by integrating sustainability within Department operations and reducing our green house gas (GHG) emissions which, in turn, further demonstrates Interior's commitment to conservation, protection, and the responsible use of natural and cultural resources.

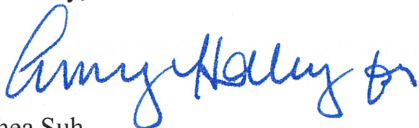
The Department is committed to meeting and or exceeding compliance with environmental and energy statutes, regulations, executive orders (EOs), and other applicable requirements. This commitment is evidenced by the implementation of a department-level environmental management system (EMS) to manage and track progress on achieving the environmental and energy performance goals in EO 13514 and EO 13423.

The Department's Sustainability Council (Council) provides leadership and guidance for SSPP accomplishment. The Council is chaired by me and supported by bureau and office Senior Sustainability Officers, an implementation committee, and technical workgroups that include representatives from all bureaus and appropriate offices. The Council is the implementing and oversight body for the EMS and SSPP. The Department is also committed to addressing climate change and has made it a departmental High Priority Performance Goal. To support the Secretary's Climate Change Adaptation Policy, the Department has completed a Climate Change Adaptation Plan that focuses on both agency-wide and bureau-level actions in FY 13 and beyond.

The Climate Change Adaptation Plan includes nine guiding principles for DOI and its components to adhere to in order to anticipate and adapt to challenges posed by climate change. The Plan will help us prioritize the collection and integration of key data as indicators of how climate change is affecting resources.

The Department is excited about the commitments we have made, the priorities we have set, and the resources we have identified to move us forward in our sustainability efforts. These efforts are integral to the Department's mission and we look forward to enhancing our ability to conserve, protect, and ensure the responsible use of our nation's natural and cultural resources. The dedicated employees of the Department are passionate about our stewardship responsibility for the resources and properties that we manage for the American People. To harness their creativity and energy, the Council will continue to foster opportunities for employees to submit their own ideas for improving sustainable practices at the Department. The creative input of all employees will continue to be invaluable as we work toward our ambitious sustainability goals.

Sincerely,



Rhea Suh  
Assistant Secretary  
Policy, Management and Budget

## Executive Summary

The Department of the Interior (Department) is pleased to submit the 2012 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan and report continued progress towards meeting our sustainability goals. Our progress can be attributed to the dedication and passion of our employees, the Secretary's continued support of sustainability efforts, the continued emphasis on integrating sustainable practices into the day-to-day operations and activities of the Department, and the sound management structure established to accomplish the SSPP. The Department's Sustainability Council (Council) utilizes an Environmental Management System (EMS) as the management framework for accomplishing sustainability goals. The Council is the guiding and oversight body of the SSPP through implementation of EMS. While the Department has made progress towards achieving its sustainability goals, there are also challenges. The challenges and potential solutions are addressed using a collaborative decision-making process that includes all stakeholders. The Department is proud of the progress made to date and has documented commitments to continue positive progress towards meeting the sustainability goals.

On May 25, 2011, the Secretary signed the Sustainability and Environmental Policy Statement. The Statement was distributed to all Department employees and supports the sustainability ethic that our employees already embody in carrying out our mission to protect America's natural resources and heritage, honor our cultures and tribal communities, and supply the energy to power our future. Some of the highlights of the Department's positive progress on the sustainability goals include:

- Meeting or exceeding energy intensity goals since FY 2007
- Exceeding the FY 2011 renewable electricity goals
- Meeting the alternative fuel vehicles goal since FY 1999
- Decreasing scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 6.5% in FY 2011 relative to the FY 2008 baseline, and on track to meet the reduction target goal of 20% by 2020
- Reducing potable water intensity by 11.2% in 2011, relative to the FY 2007 baseline, and on track to meet the reduction target goal of 26% by 2020
- Completing the first annual department-level EMS management review

Some of the projects completed or underway that have contributed to this progress are outlined in the performance review and planning section for each goal. Additionally, the Department strives to share these best practices by highlighting the Department's Environmental Achievement Awards and the Department of Energy's (DOE) Federal Energy Management and Water Awards on the Department's internal and external communication sites. In 2011, the Department was pleased to receive a GreenGov Presidential Award and five DOE Federal Energy Management and Water Awards. The Department's GreenGov Presidential Award winning project can be accessed at:

<http://www.doi.gov/greening/awards/2011/whc2011.cfm> and Federal Energy Management and Water Award recipients can be accessed at:

[http://www.doi.gov/pam/programs/energy\\_management/awards.cfm](http://www.doi.gov/pam/programs/energy_management/awards.cfm). The Department's Environmental Achievement Awards can be accessed at: <http://www.doi.gov/greening/awards/index.cfm>.

Along with the success achieved in meeting the sustainability goals, there have been some challenges, including meeting the sustainable buildings (SB) goal, the scope 3 GHG emissions reduction target, and the power management (PM) element of the electronics stewardship goal.

The sustainable buildings goal presents several challenges for the Department. These challenges include a lack of new construction, a large building inventory with many historic buildings, and funding priority is directed to addressing the large backlog of mission-related building deficiencies. However, when repairs or renovations are executed, it is Department policy that the High Performance and Sustainable Building Guiding Principles (GPs) are integrated to the extent possible.

The scope 3 GHG emissions reduction target goal is also a challenge for the Department. Although scope 3 GHG emissions were lower in FY 2011 than FY 2010, the FY 2011 emissions were still above the FY 2008 baseline. The largest contributors to the scope 3 GHG emissions in FY 2011 were employee commuting, business travel, and contracted municipal solid waste disposal (MSW). The increase in business air travel emissions presents a unique challenge as the Department's spending on business travel decreased, but there was not a corresponding decrease in emissions. The increase in emissions is attributed to the fact that flights with the lowest cost have a greater number of trip segments (take-offs and landings) and the majority of GHG emissions from air travel result from take-offs and landings. The emissions increase from contracted MSW disposal is attributed to an increase in the number of departmental facilities reporting their solid waste disposal data.

Finally, meeting the electronics stewardship goal is a work in progress due to the fact that the Department has not fully implemented PM. The Department is pilot-testing the PM program to determine the cost and funding allocation before implementing the program department-wide.

The Department uses a number of tools to implement sustainability at all organizational levels and has multiple plans and processes to support continued progress and address challenges. Two significant components of the strategies are the Sustainability Council and the department-level EMS. The Sustainability Council oversees implementation of the department-level EMS and is chaired by the agency Senior Sustainability Officer (SSO), the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget, Rhea Suh. The Sustainability Council is a multidisciplinary, collaborative decision-making forum for sustainability and environmental compliance. The Council includes senior-level leadership, the bureau and office SSOs and program managers, and technical workgroups (TWG) for each sustainability goal. Each TWG includes multiple bureau and office subject matter experts.

The department-level EMS is the management tool to plan, implement, and monitor progress on the sustainability goals. To help ensure that the Department is on track to meet the sustainability goals, each TWG, bureau, and applicable office has created sustainability action plans that outline specific actions, responsibilities, and timelines for achieving the sustainability goals.

The Department also uses other planning efforts to meet sustainability goals, including implementation of energy savings performance contracts (ESPC), the Fleet Management Plan, the Climate Change Adaptation Plan, as well as addressing employee commuting emissions reductions.

The Department is committed to meeting the requirements of the Presidential Memorandum to implement ESPCs with a planned investment target of \$5 million over the next 24 months. There are currently three potential ESPC projects to be awarded by the end of December 2013.

The Department is implementing the Fleet Management Plan (Appendix 3) in accordance with the Presidential Memorandum on Fleet and the subsequent vehicle allocation methodology analysis. These strategies will facilitate the process of “right-sizing” our fleet and increasing its efficiency.

The Climate Change Adaptation Plan (Appendix 2) includes Guiding Principles for the Department to follow in an effort to anticipate and adapt to challenges posed by climate change. The Plan will facilitate the Department in adapting our natural and cultural resources management activities, accounting for changing conditions and avoiding or minimizing impacts to people and built assets, working with tribes in their adaptation efforts, and providing scientific information and tools to support the range of activities and programs we oversee in the face of climate change.

The Department is also taking a proactive approach towards reducing GHG emissions from employee commuting. The 2010 commuter survey report included a summary of actions the Department should consider to reduce GHG emissions from employee commuting. Additionally, the Department created a Telework Steering Committee composed of Senior Executives to bring a multidisciplinary approach to our telework strategy.

The Department is promoting energy saving actions at the employee level. In October 2011, Deputy Secretary David Hayes issued a memorandum to all Department employees as part of President Obama’s National Energy Action Month emphasizing simple, everyday actions that conserve energy and protect the environment. The full text of the memo may be accessed at [http://www.doi.gov/pam/programs/energy\\_management/upload/EnergyActionMemo2011.pdf](http://www.doi.gov/pam/programs/energy_management/upload/EnergyActionMemo2011.pdf).

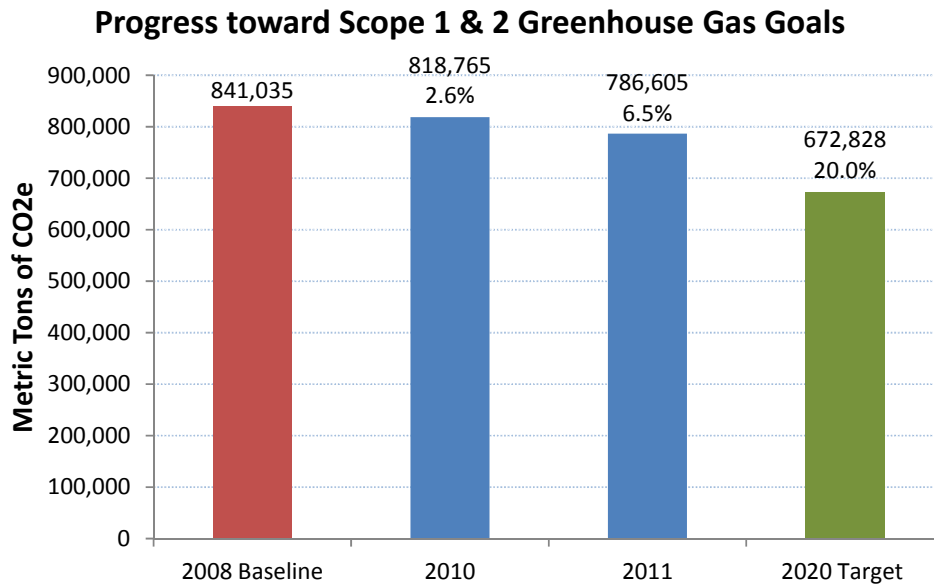
The Department is very proud of the achievements it has made in meeting the sustainability goals, addressing our challenges, and making commitments for continued progress in the future.

**TABLE 1: SIZE AND SCOPE OF AGENCY OPERATIONS**

<b>Agency Size and Scope</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>
Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget	70,487
Total Acres of Land Managed	500,000,000
Total Number of Facilities Owned	41,817
Total Number of Facilities Leased (GSA and Non-GSA lease)	1,347
Total Facility Gross Square Feet (GSF)	99,353,197
Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S.	2,372
Operates in Number of Locations Outside of U.S.	28
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned	23,844
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	9,645

## GOAL 1: GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AGENCY COMPREHENSIVE GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

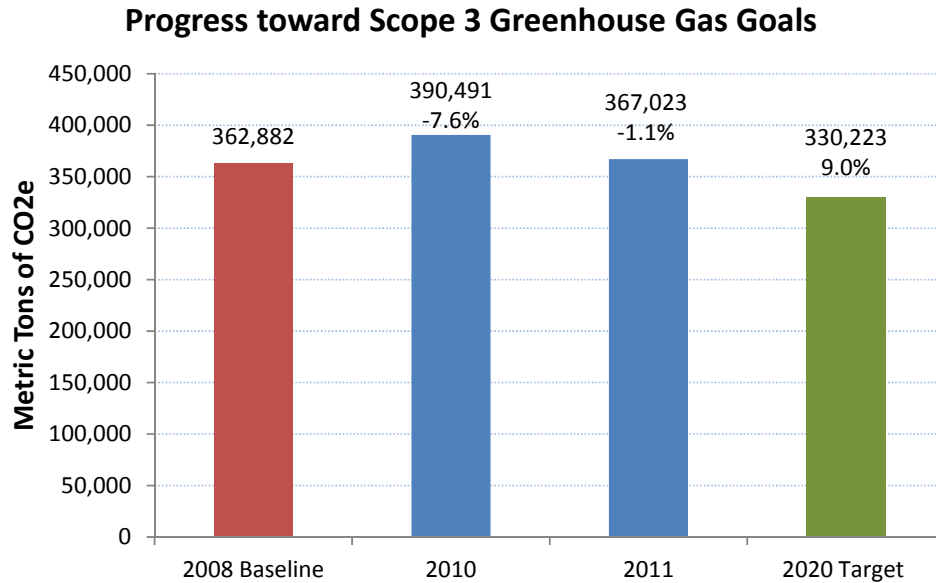
### Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions Reduction:



Note: E.O. 13514 requires each agency to establish a scope 1 & 2 GHG reduction target for FY2020. The target for this agency is 20% compared to FY2008. The red bar represents the agency's FY2008 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2020 target reduction. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2008 baseline.



## Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Scope 3 GHG Emissions Reduction:

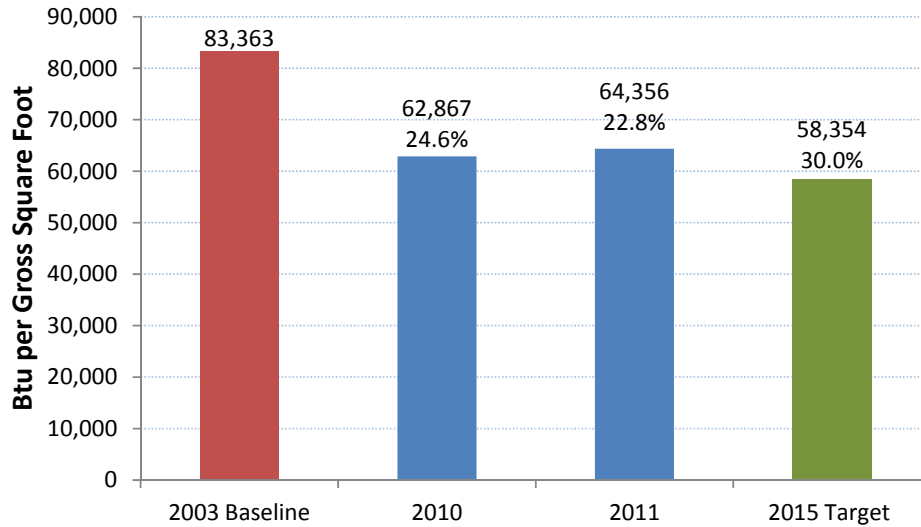


Note: E.O. 13514 requires each agency to establish a scope 3 GHG reduction target for FY2020. The FY2020 target for this agency is 9% compared to the FY2008 baseline. The red bar represents the agency's FY2008 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2020 target reduction. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2008 baseline. A negative percentage is reflective of an increase in scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

## GOAL 2: BUILDINGS

### Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Facility Energy Intensity Reduction:

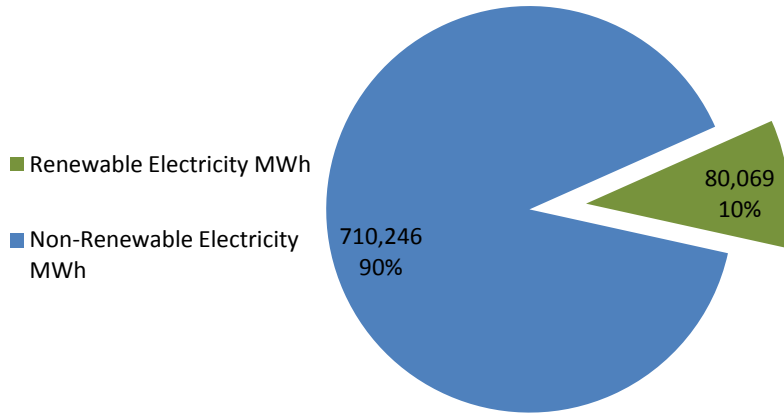
Progress toward Facility Energy Intensity Reduction Goals



Note: EISA requires agencies to reduce energy intensity by 18% for FY2011, compared to an FY2003 baseline; a 30% reduction is required by FY2015. The red bar represents the agency's FY2003 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2015 target reduction. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2003 baseline.

**Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Renewable Energy:**

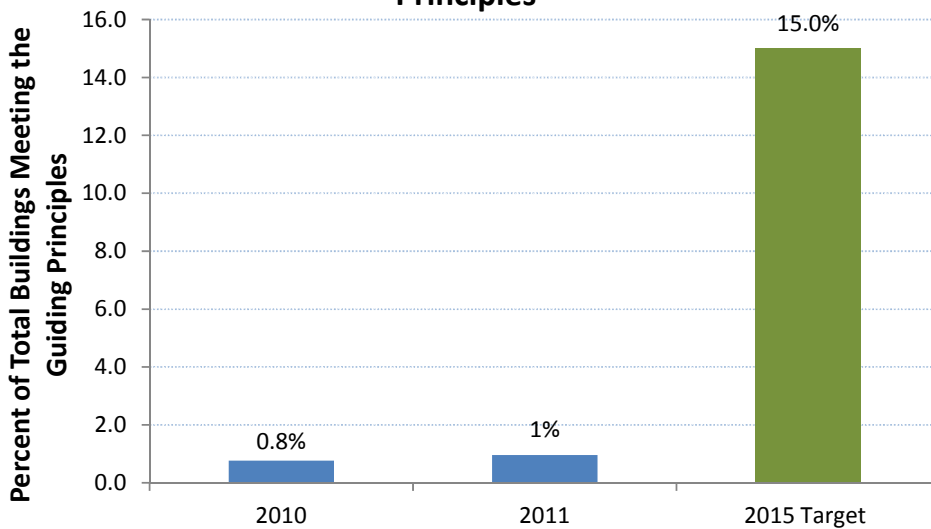
**Use of Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Electricity Use**



Note: EAct requires agencies to increase the use of renewable energy as a percentage of electricity use to 5% by FY2010-2012 and 7.5% by FY2013 and beyond.

**Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles:**

**Progress toward Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles**

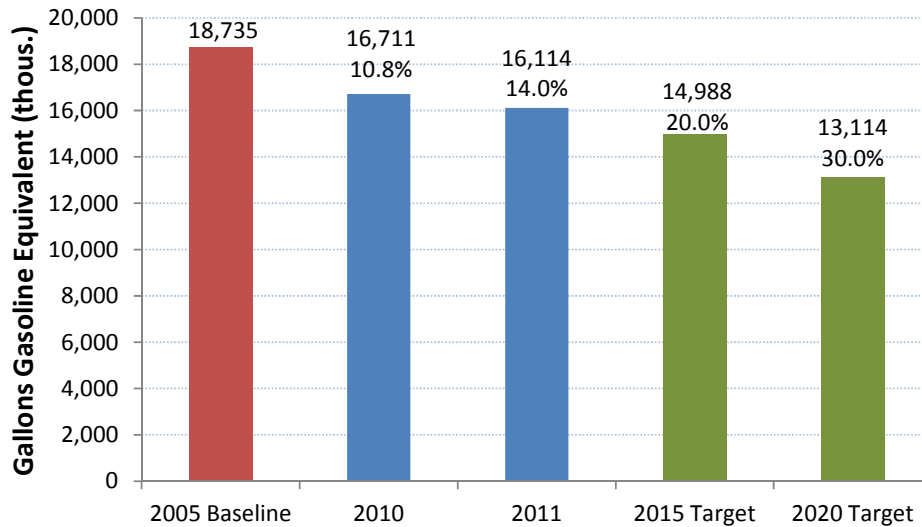


Note: E.O. 13514 requires that by FY2011 agencies have 7% of new, existing, and leased buildings >5,000 square feet meet the Guiding Principles; the requirement increases to 15% by FY2015. The green bar represents the FY2015 target. The blue bars show actual progress toward the target.

## GOAL 3: FLEET MANAGEMENT

### Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Fleet Petroleum Reduction:

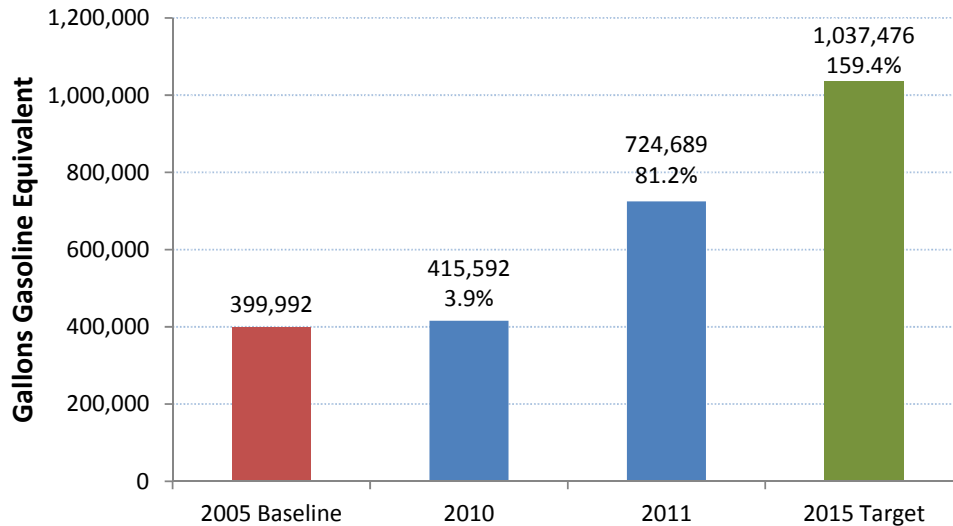
Progress toward Fleet Petroleum Use Reduction Goals



Note: E.O. 13514 and EISA require that by FY2011 agencies reduce fleet petroleum use by 12%, compared to an FY2005 baseline. A 20% reduction is required by FY2015 and a 30% reduction is required by FY2020. The red bar represents the agency's FY2005 baseline. The green bars represent the FY2015 and FY2020 target reductions. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2005 baseline.

## Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Fleet Alternative Fuel Use:

### Progress toward Fleet Alternative Fuel Consumption Goals

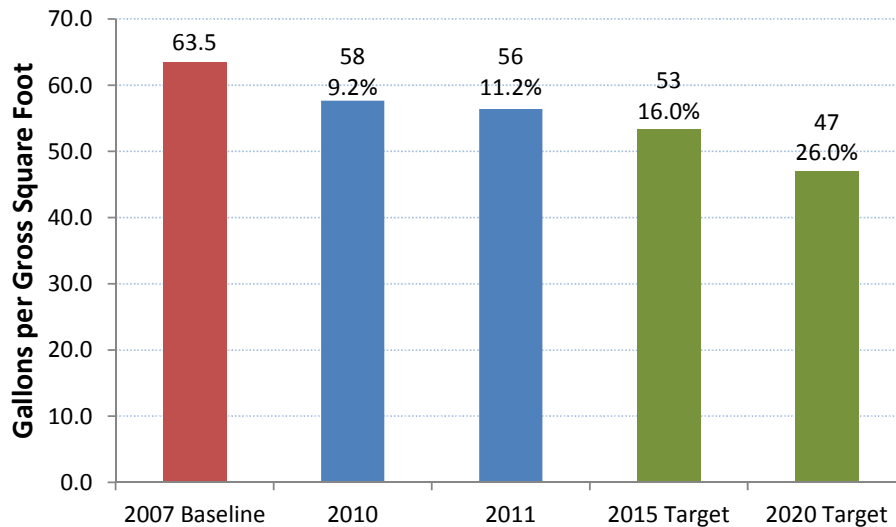


Note: E.O. 13423 requires that agencies increase total non-petroleum-based fuel consumption by 10% annually compared to an FY2005 baseline. Consequently, by FY2011 agencies must increase alternative fuel use by 77%, compared to an FY2005 baseline. By FY2015, agencies must increase alternative fuel use by 159.4%. The red bar represents the agency's FY2005 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2015 target. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2005 baseline.

## GOAL 4: WATER USE EFFICIENCY AND MANAGEMENT

### Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Potable Water Intensity Reduction:

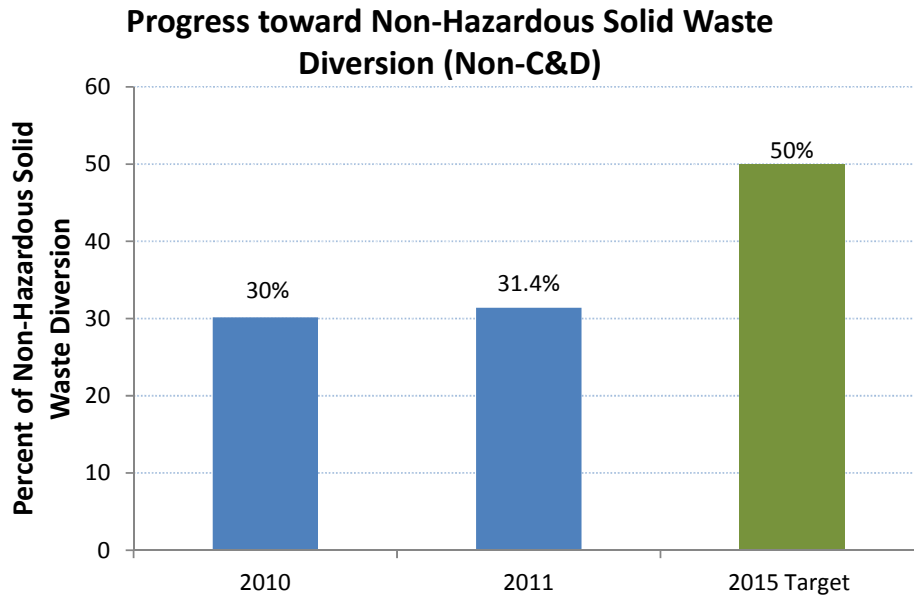
Progress toward Potable Water Intensity Reduction Goals



Note: E.O. 13514 requires agencies to reduce potable water intensity by 2% annually through FY2020, compared to an FY2007 baseline. Consequently, by FY2011 agencies are required to reduce potable water intensity by 8%, compared to an FY2007 baseline. A 16% reduction is required by FY 2015 and a 26% reduction is required by FY2020. The red bar represents the agency's FY2007 baseline. The green bars represent the FY2015 and FY2020 target reductions. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2007 baseline.




## GOAL 5: POLLUTION PREVENTION AND WASTE REDUCTION

### Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Diversion (Non-C&D):






Note: E.O. 13514 requires that by FY2015 agencies annually divert at least 50% of non-hazardous solid waste from disposal. The green bar represents the FY2015 target. The blue bars show actual progress toward the target.




## GOAL 7: ELECTRONIC STEWARDSHIP AND DATA CENTERS

EPEAT	POWER MANAGEMENT	END-OF-LIFE	COMMENTS
			EPEAT and Power Management compliance unknown.




### EPEAT:

	95% or more Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2011 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide
	85-94% or more Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2011 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide
	84% or less Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2011 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide

### Power Management:

	100% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
	90-99% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
	89% or less Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide

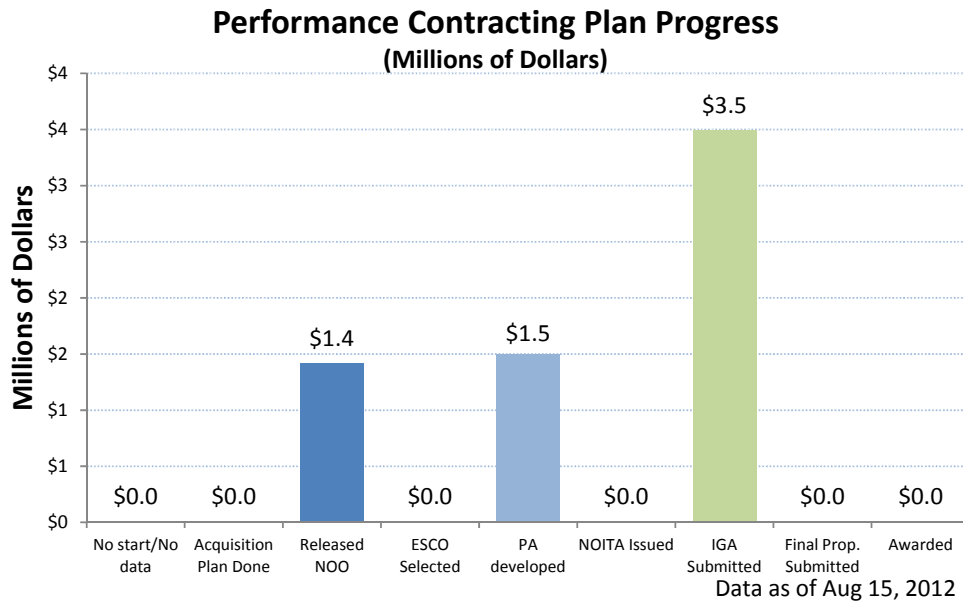
### End-of-Life:

	100% of Electronics at end-of-life disposed through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicorn or Certified Recycler (R2, E-Stewards)
	100% of Electronics at end-of-life disposed through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicorn or non-Certified Recycler
	Less than 100% of Electronics at end-of-life disposed through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicorn or non-Certified Recycler

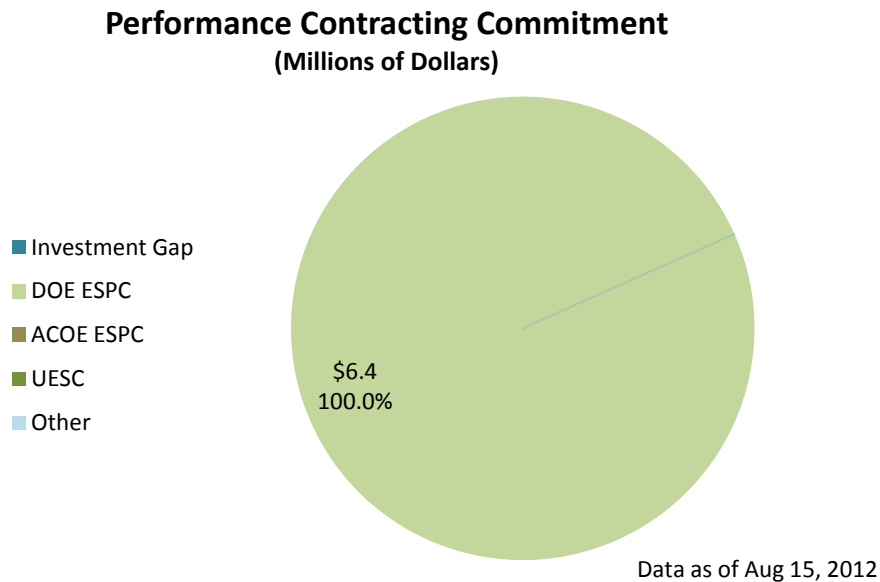


# PRESIDENT'S PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING COMMITMENT

## Agency-Specific President's Performance Contracting Commitment Metrics:



## Agency-Specific President's Performance Contracting Commitment Metrics:



## **Department of the Interior Climate Change Adaptation Plan for FY 2013**

### **The Challenge – Climate Change Impacts to the Department of the Interior**

Climate change has profound implications for the Department of the Interior (Department). Trends in climate-related environmental conditions, such as temperature, precipitation, frequency of extreme weather events, and sea level, directly affect our operations and achievement of our mission. The Department's areas of responsibility include managing 20 percent of the nation's lands; supplying water and hydropower in the 17 western states; conserving plants and wildlife; conserving historic and cultural resources; providing geological, hydrological, and biological science; fulfilling trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives; providing financial and technical assistance for tribes as well as insular areas such as Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands; and leasing for renewable and non-renewable energy development on public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf. To manage this broad spectrum of activities, the Department employs about 70,500 employees and more than 300,000 volunteers in approximately 2,400 locations spanning 12 time zones.

The realities of climate change require the Department to integrate adaptation into our diverse operations, programs, plans, and policies. We must adapt our management of natural and cultural resources; account for changing conditions and threats with respect to human and built assets; work with tribes across the nation in their adaptation efforts; and provide scientific information and tools to support the range of activities and programs we oversee in the face of climate change.

This plan builds on and supports numerous efforts by the Department to address climate change impacts. The Department's overall approach is underscored by Secretarial Order 3289, issued in September, 2009 (and amended February, 2010), entitled "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources," that establishes a Department-wide approach for applying scientific tools to "increase understanding of climate change and to coordinate an effective response to its impacts on tribes and on the land, water, ocean, fish and wildlife, and cultural heritage resources that the Department manages." A subsequent section in this plan describes the status of the Department's climate adaptation efforts.

Vulnerabilities to climate change impacts vary widely across the Department's mission areas. Bureaus' climate change adaptation priorities and needs depend on the particular vulnerabilities of their mission and assets. This adaptation plan focuses on actions in FY 2013 and beyond. The actions are framed by the Department's Guiding Principles for climate change adaptation, described below. Climate change adaptation plans and strategies developed by bureaus will articulate and prioritize vulnerabilities particular to their mission and operations. To frame the high-level Guiding Principles and actions in this plan, a broad overview of the Department's vulnerabilities to climate change follows.

## Natural and Cultural Resources

The Department's key mission areas under this category are protecting natural, cultural, and heritage resources; improving land and water health; sustaining fish, wildlife, and plant species; providing recreation and visitor experiences; and managing the impacts of wildland fire. At a general level, some major potential impacts (risks and opportunities) to these resources associated with climate change include:

- *Increased temperature and evaporation* may lead to increased numbers of large wildland fires due to increased lightning activity and decreased fuel moisture; longer wildland fire seasons; earlier spring melt and loss of glaciers, permafrost, and sea ice; and increased air and water temperatures that may stress, extirpate, and otherwise affect some species and cultural practices, and damage or destroy cultural and heritage resources;
- *Changes in precipitation patterns* may lead to dramatic changes in moisture and stream flow that impact species, ecosystems, and infrastructure, as well as lead to more severe wildland fire seasons that may alter ecosystems and threaten species and cultural resources; and
- *Sea level rise and higher storm surge* may lead to inundation of, and damage to, coastal ecosystems and cultural and heritage resources.

The Department is responsible for sustainably managing the production of energy as well as the extraction and use of natural resources such as water, timber, and non-energy minerals. With respect to this mission area:

- *Changes in precipitation patterns may cause impacts to:*
  - Stream flow that affect water supply and hydropower production (e.g., via changes in reservoir levels, low summer flow levels, and dewatering in some areas);
  - Reclamation of areas used for production of energy and minerals;
  - Water infrastructure (e.g., drought reducing water levels);
  - Water resources and water quality, for example due to flooding in some areas, and water scarcity due to prolonged droughts;
  - Livestock forage, wood products, tree and forage species distributions; and
  - Channels and stream banks, due to erosion.
- *Increased temperature and evaporation* will reduce seasonal snow storage for water resources management, and will cause increased evaporation and transpiration that may affect public water supply and demand, lakes, streams, and cold water fisheries, and may stress timber and forage species.

## People and Communities

With responsibility for about 70,500 employees and more than 300,000 volunteers, service to 1.7 million American Indians and Alaska Natives and as host to nearly 500 million visitors each year, the Department must understand and address the impacts of climate change on people. Much of the human activity of concern to the Department occurs outdoors, in places where climate change impacts will be felt most acutely. Example areas of concern include:

- *An increase in temperature and changes in precipitation patterns* may result in changes in the geographic range and incidence of diseases and health conditions affecting humans;
- *Changes in frequency and intensity of weather-related events, such as heat-waves, precipitation events, and floods* exacerbated by climate change may put lives, livelihoods, and homes and businesses at risk; and
- *These impacts as well as others such as sea level rise and higher storm surge* may affect employee, volunteer, and visitor safety, and recreational opportunities and experiences, with resulting impacts on local employment.

### American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Insular Areas

The Department is responsible for advancing government-to-government trust relationships with American Indians and Alaska Natives and honoring commitments to insular areas.<sup>1</sup> With respect to these responsibilities:

- *Increased temperature* would cause:
  - Changes in the incidence of heat-related illnesses and deaths and, in combination with changes in cloud-cover, may affect the incidence of adverse health outcomes related to poor air quality; and
  - *Melting permafrost and reduced sea ice*, threatening livelihoods of Alaska Natives.
- *Sea level rise and higher storm surge* will lead to inundation of and damage to shore ecosystems, dwellings, infrastructure, and cultural and heritage resources (inundation threatens the existence of low-lying island societies).
- Several climate change-related impacts may threaten traditional ways of life that are tied closely to nature, such as increased susceptibility of ecosystems to invasive species and potential migration and extirpation of plant and animal species of importance to native people and indigenous communities.

### Infrastructure and Equipment

The Department has significant investments in infrastructure and equipment, including buildings, dams, roads, vehicles, fences, scientific labs, and equipment. These assets typically require significant investments and long-term commitments, and modifications and repairs can be costly. Climate change impacts could alter the operations, efficiency, and safety of infrastructure and equipment, making it more difficult for the Department to achieve its mission and fulfill its responsibilities. Climate change impacts on infrastructure include:

- *Sea level rise and higher storm surge* may damage or reduce the effectiveness of offshore and coastal infrastructure, potentially eliminating access to coastal areas, for example;
- *Changes in precipitation patterns and increased temperature* in some areas may impact operations of buildings, vehicles, and other equipment, and may impact the capacity for dams to supply water and generate electricity;

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<sup>1</sup> Insular areas include: The territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and the Freely Associated States of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

- *Flooding* may damage buildings, roads, vehicles, and other equipment and dramatically alter water supply planning; and
- *Changes in intensity, timing, and location of weather events* may disrupt energy conversion, generation, transmission, and transportation, and may impose different stresses on the Department’s disaster preparedness infrastructure.

## Guiding Principles

It is the policy of the Department to anticipate and adapt to challenges posed by climate change to its mission, programs, operations, and personnel. The Department and its component bureaus and offices adhere to the following Guiding Principles for climate change adaptation.<sup>2</sup> Not all Guiding Principles apply to all components within the Department.

- A. Science: The Department will use the best available science to increase understanding of climate change impacts, to inform decision making, and to coordinate an effective response to impacts on land, water, wildlife, cultural, heritage, and tribal resources, and other assets. To ensure that climate science and services meet internal decision-making needs, bureaus should:
- Ensure that management decisions made in response to climate change impacts are informed by science.
  - Build or access regional and local capacity to interpret climate science to inform adaptation plans for infrastructure and natural and cultural resources.
  - Where appropriate, coordinate with other regional science resources in order to inform adaptation plans and actions – e.g., co-locating or integrating scientific efforts with regional climate change science hubs such as the Department of the Interior Climate Science Centers (DOI CSCs) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climate Program Office Regional Integrated Science and Assessment centers.
  - Where appropriate, ensure representation at the executive level on the Stakeholder Advisory Committee for each DOI CSC and the Steering Committee for each Landscape Conservation Cooperative (LCC).
  - Facilitate and support data integration and access to enable broad use of scientific information for management decisions.
  - Consider and incorporate Traditional Ecological Knowledge and long-term observational information as data sources.
  - Ensure that scientific activities conform to appropriate laws and regulations (e.g., Information Quality Act) and apply best scientific practices (e.g., peer review).
- B. Ecosystem-Based Management: Integrating the management of natural and human systems and balancing trade-offs to ensure sustainability is essential to success in the face of rapid changes. Ecosystem-based management (EBM) is a science-driven alternative to sector-based or species-based management approaches that are poorly suited to address such

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<sup>2</sup> DOI’s Guiding Principles are informed by the Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force’s “Guiding Principles” and “National Action Plan: Priorities for Managing Freshwater Resources in a Changing Climate;” the National Fish, Wildlife, and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy; and the National Ocean Council’s “Draft National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan.”

changes. Effective EBM integrates multiple objectives (ecological, cultural, economic), provides guidance at multiple scales, and requires meaningful input from a broad range of stakeholders, including indigenous communities. While implementing EBM, bureaus should consider employing the following strategies:

- Climate change is a threat multiplier, in that it amplifies and adds complexity to existing impacts and the interactions among them. Bureaus should incorporate into adaptation planning and decision-making consideration of climate change impacts as a component of **cumulative impacts**.
- Climate change adaptation actions cannot be delayed to wait for a complete understanding of climate change impacts; bureaus can use **adaptive management**, as appropriate, for managing resources in the face of uncertainty. Adaptive management can provide feedback to managers as conditions change, by setting project goals carefully and monitoring progress toward stated goals.<sup>3</sup>
- Targeting a single preferred outcome under a single presumed future is not an adequate management strategy in a rapidly-changing environment. Bureaus should employ **scenario planning** to allow planners and managers to explore the effectiveness of various strategies across a range of plausible futures.<sup>4</sup>
- The timing, likelihood, and nature of specific climate risks are difficult to predict. **Risk management** provides an effective means to assess and respond to climate change. Risk management approaches are already used in many critical decisions (e.g., for fire, flood, and disease outbreaks), and can aid in understanding the potential consequences of inaction as well as options for risk reduction.

C. Ecosystems and Wildlife: Bureaus should implement the following general approaches to enhance the ability of ecosystems and wildlife populations to absorb change and maintain key qualities and services:

- Protect diversity of habitat, communities, and species.
- Develop adaptation plans that protect and restore contiguous blocks of un-fragmented habitat and enhance connectivity among habitat blocks.
- Identify and protect resilient ecosystems (i.e., places that can absorb change and maintain healthy community structure and function) and climate refugia (i.e., places that do not exhibit as much change as surrounding landscapes).
- Monitor invasive species (defined as alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health) and coordinate with other agencies to prevent new introductions and stop the spread of such species.
- Consider the landscape context of adaptation actions: Bureaus should work together and with other partners to jointly identify large landscape features (specific corridors, etc.) and mutual conservation goals for their protection.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.doi.gov/ppa/Adaptive-Management.cfm>

<sup>4</sup> The principles and general approach for scenario planning in the context of natural resource management are discussed in: Peterson, G.D., G.S. Cumming, and S.R. Carpenter. 2003. Scenario Planning: a Tool for Conservation in an Uncertain World. *Conservation Biology* 17: 358-366.

- Reduce non-climate stressors that interact with climate change impacts, e.g., pollution, invasive species, habitat fragmentation, and human activities contributing to resource scarcity or degradation of natural resources.

These general approaches reflect “best practices” at the present time; they should be tailored to specific locations and issues and informed by climate-related studies to ensure maximum benefits.

D. Energy, Mining, and Water: The Department is responsible for managing water supplies and leasing areas for mining and development of renewable and non-renewable energy sources. In addition to the implementation of EBM as described above, bureaus should ensure the sustainability of these efforts by adopting the following approaches:

- Employ a basin-wide approach to achieve sustainable water management and to address current and future water shortages, including the potential for decreased water availability due to drought and climate change.
- Focus development activities in ecologically disturbed areas when possible, and avoid ecologically sensitive landscapes, culturally sensitive areas, and crucial wildlife corridors.
- Strengthen and enhance assessments of the vulnerability of water resources to climate change.
- Expand and encourage efficiency measures for water and energy use.

E. Cultural and Heritage Resources: Human societies have inhabited the areas that are now the United States, including affiliated states and insular areas, for many thousands of years. Consequently, many ecosystems and plant, fish, and wildlife species hold cultural significance, as do fixed-place cultural and heritage resources including archaeological sites, prehistoric and historical period structures, districts, cultural and sacred landscapes, and museums and curation facilities. In addition, there are various intangible cultural heritage resources, including inherited traditions or living expressions such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts.<sup>5</sup> To address impacts to these resources and the information they provide regarding long-term human interactions with variable environments, managing bureaus should:

- Integrate cultural resources into climate change vulnerability assessments to identify both inventoried resources and uninventoried areas (if any) at risk from projected impacts.
- Use projected climate change impacts as a factor to prioritize completion of cultural resource inventories pursuant to bureau responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Sections 110 and 106, respectively.
- Update or implement cultural resource monitoring systems to track environmental effects that may vary under altered climate regimes and adversely affect cultural resources. Some monitoring needs may overlap partially or fully with natural resource

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00001>

monitoring. For example, monitoring of changes in water tables can inform wetland and drainage issues as well as alteration of archaeological sites.

- Coordinate cultural resource preservation and research priorities across local, regional, and national scales (such as through LCC and DOI CSC networks).
- Engage indigenous communities in dialogue and incorporate traditional knowledge in assessing climate change effects on cultural, natural, and heritage resources and developing appropriate adaptation strategies.
- Engage federal stakeholders to coordinate requirements and processes of compliance with NHPA, such as programmatic agreements, for all climate change response actions.
- Incorporate cultural resource significance as a factor in management decisions and adaptation actions for vulnerable resources. Significance determinations may require stakeholder consultation.
- Incorporate knowledge from prehistoric and historic human adaptation (contained in cultural and heritage resources) into contemporary adaptation planning, decision-making, and communication.

F. American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Insular Areas: It is a priority of the Department to work with American Indians, Alaska Natives, and residents of Insular Areas to anticipate and prepare for climate change impacts to their lands, communities, and ways of life. To do so, bureaus should:

- Provide tribes, communities, and Insular Areas with the most recent climate change information and climate adaptation guidance.
- Solicit traditional knowledge from tribes, communities, and villages to complement existing scientific resources on past and present ecological and sociological changes.
- Ensure ongoing inclusion of indigenous groups in any EBM implementation by providing avenues for participation and soliciting information on areas of cultural value.

G. Coordination and Partnerships: Adaptation requires coordination across multiple sectors, geographical scales, and levels of government and should build on the existing efforts and knowledge of a wide range of stakeholders. Bureaus should:

- Coordinate and collaborate with federal, state, tribal, and local governments, and with private landowners, in support of activities that contribute to effective management of species, natural communities, cultural resources, lands, waters, and other assets placed at risk by changing climate conditions.
- Ensure consistent and in-depth government-to-government engagement with tribes and Alaska Natives to address climate change impacts on natural and cultural resources and to apply adaptation strategies.
- Engage with the relevant LCCs to ensure integration with local and regional climate adaptation priorities.
- As appropriate, coordinate with and undertake actions consistent with the National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan; the National Fish, Wildlife, and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy (NFWPCAS); and the National Action Plan: Priorities for Managing Freshwater Resources in a Changing Climate (Freshwater Action Plan).



- Coordinate scientific activities and plans with the relevant DOI CSCs or the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center, and with federal, state, tribal, university, and other science partners to ensure maximum efficiency.
- Adjust partnerships to the scale of the adaptation action. For example, a local adaptation action will be most effective when driven by local interests, risks, and needs, but must also be congruent with regional or landscape-level actions.
- To the extent feasible, include participation from those charged with implementing adaptation plans.
- Support local capacity building since adaptation actions will mainly be implemented at the local level.
- Incorporate outreach efforts into adaptation strategies and actions; tailor adaptation communications to the local context. Communicate information about adaptation plans and projects to stakeholders using clear language that addresses local concerns.
- Provide training bureau staff and managers on climate change, adaptation, and mitigation to increase climate change knowledge within the Department.
- Where possible, implement adaptation strategies and actions that complement or directly support other related management goals such as efforts to improve disaster preparedness, promote sustainable resource management, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Minimize maladaptation, that is, actions to avoid or reduce vulnerability to climate change that negatively impact, or increase the vulnerability of other systems, sectors, or social groups.

H. Human Health and Safety: The Department will anticipate, prepare for, and develop cost-effective approaches to ameliorate adverse impacts that climate change may have on employees, contractors, volunteers, visitors, and others for whom it has special responsibilities.

I. Infrastructure and Equipment: All components of the Department should consider potential climate change impacts when planning, designing, building, purchasing, leasing, upgrading, maintaining, and decommissioning infrastructure and equipment. The Department should identify and avoid investments that are likely to be undermined by climate impacts, such as investments in infrastructure likely to be subject to repeated floods or inundation.

### **Status of climate change adaptation at the Department of the Interior**

The Department's approach to climate change adaptation is underscored by Secretarial Order 3289, issued September, 2009 (amended February, 2010). The Department and its bureaus have established programs to understand and address climate change impacts, and have begun to integrate adaptation into operations, programs, planning, and policies.

In April 2011, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) issued a report assessing climate change impacts to western water supplies.<sup>6</sup> The National Park Service (NPS) finalized its Climate

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<sup>6</sup> Bureau of Reclamation, SECURE Water Act Section 9503(c) – Reclamation Climate Change and Water, Report to Congress, 2011. <http://www.usbr.gov/climate/SECURE/docs/SECUREWaterReport.pdf>

Change Response Strategy<sup>7</sup> in 2010 and its Climate Change Action Plan<sup>8</sup> in 2012. In 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) finalized its Strategic Plan for Responding to Accelerating Climate Change.<sup>9</sup> In 2012, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) released a draft science strategy for public comment in advance of a planned 2013 release date of the strategy in final form. The strategy provides a broad set of goals and research priorities that will be used as a key input for USGS Climate and Land Use Change science directions. Other inputs include external stakeholders, DOI Bureaus, other federal and local government agencies, and Congress.

The Department has identified addressing climate change as one of its High Priority Performance Goals: “By September 30, 2013, for 50 percent of the Nation, the Department of the Interior will identify resources that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and implement coordinated adaptation response actions.”<sup>10</sup> These assessments are yielding important information to contribute to the understanding of climate change impacts on the Nation’s resources and are facilitating the design and implementation of adaptive management strategies for land, water, marine, fish and wildlife, cultural heritage, and tribal resource managers in the face of a changing climate.

The Department recognizes collaboration as fundamental to success in climate change adaptation. In this vein, the Department and its bureaus have initiated and participated in a variety of partnerships at the national, regional, and local levels. DOI CSCs and the nationwide network of LCCs are flagship examples of collaborative efforts that support climate change adaptation by the Department and other land and resource managers across the U.S.

The LCC network consists of 22 landscape-scale partnerships across the nation. Each LCC is led by a steering committee of resource managers. Steering committees identify common priorities, align conservation efforts, and identify key unmet science needs to support and enhance on-the-ground conservation efforts. DOI CSCs function as part of a nationally-coordinated network and provide region-focused management-related climate science. Their scope includes the full range of natural and cultural resources, and their focus is on information needed to manage these resources in the face of climate change and other stressors such as invasive species and changing land use. Working closely with the LCCs, the DOI CSCs are helping to build five- to ten-year strategic science plans that focus on key fundamental science questions needed to develop adaptation strategies.<sup>11</sup>

The Department and its bureaus have also participated in other collaborative climate change adaptation efforts, including, but not limited to:

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<sup>7</sup> National Park Service Climate Change Response Strategy. September 2010.

[http://www.nps.gov/climatechange/docs/NPS\\_CCRS.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/climatechange/docs/NPS_CCRS.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> National Park Service Climate Change Action Plan. 2012.

[http://www.nps.gov/climatechange/docs/NPS\\_CCActionPlan.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/climatechange/docs/NPS_CCActionPlan.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. September 2010. Rising to the Urgent Challenge – Strategic Plan for Responding to Accelerating Climate Change. <http://www.fws.gov/home/climatechange/pdf/CCStrategicPlan.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <http://goals.performance.gov/agency/doi>

<sup>11</sup> More information on LCCs and DOI CSCs can be found at: <http://www.doi.gov/lcc/index.cfm> and <http://www.doi.gov/csc/index.cfm>.

- The Department and bureaus participate in various national-level interagency efforts including the Climate Change Adaptation Task Force, the National Ocean Council, the U.S. Global Change Research Program, and others.
- FWS has co-lead development of the Congressionally-mandated NFWPCAS.<sup>12</sup>
- Reclamation and USGS are working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and NOAA to improve understanding of, and preparedness for, climate change impacts to water resources.<sup>13</sup> These bureaus are also working with others to establish a core training program related to climate change science for local, tribal, state, and federal water resources managers (a recommendation in the Freshwater Action Plan).
- With support from the Bureau of Land Management, FWS, NPS, and others, the Bureau of Indian Affairs launched a competitive climate change tribal grant program in 2011.

In addition to those described here, the Department has initiated and supported numerous climate change adaptation activities, including many by regional and field offices. In this Adaptation Plan, the Department identifies high-level actions for implementation in FY 2013 and beyond.

## **Implementation**

The near-term actions identified herein are part of DOI's effort to integrate climate change adaptation into relevant operations, plans, programs, and policies. Ultimately, it is DOI's goal to integrate climate change adaptation agency-wide, including, but not limited to: park, refuge, and public land management; restoration; conservation of species and ecosystems; services and support for tribes and Alaska Natives; protection of cultural, archaeological, and tribal resources; water management; energy and minerals leasing; scientific research and data collection; land acquisition; management of employees and volunteers; visitor services and recreation; and construction and facilities maintenance.

The group responsible for ensuring implementation of this Action Plan is the Energy and Climate Change Council which was established by Secretarial Order 3289 and is led by the Secretary of the Interior. The Department will annually revisit this plan and make revisions and updates, as appropriate.

### DOI's Climate Change Adaptation Actions for Fiscal Year 2013 and Beyond

*Develop and implement a Departmental Manual Chapter on climate change adaptation outlining the Department's policy and identifying roles and responsibilities for DOI's bureaus and offices*

Bureaus and offices within the Department will anticipate and address climate change impacts to their individual mission, programs, and resources. The Department recognized the need for overarching direction and guidance for climate change adaptation and in December, 2012, provided in the Departmental Manual the common policy and components that apply to all bureaus and offices. The Departmental Manual Chapter provides guidance to ensure

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.wildlifeadaptationstrategy.gov/>

<sup>13</sup> Products from this effort include: "Climate Change and Water Resources Management: A Federal Perspective" (<http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1331/>) and "Addressing Climate Change in Long-Term Water Resources Planning and Management: User Needs for Improving Tools and Information" (<http://www.usbr.gov/climate/userneeds/>).

accountability, engender a consistent approach, foster internal and external coordination, and allow for monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation efforts. Implementation of the new policy is underway.

*Review progress in meeting DOI's climate change High Priority Performance Goal and assess next steps beyond FY 2013*

DOI's climate adaptation High Priority Performance Goal is one of a limited number of performance goals put in place to measure progress for the Department's high priority activities. The climate adaptation High Priority Performance Goal identifies milestones to be achieved through FY 2013. As part of the continuing review of all of the Department's performance goals, the Department will determine appropriate steps for FY 2014 and beyond based on progress to date and priority needs.

This assessment, and any recommendations for revision, will be complete by the end of FY 2013.

*Address priorities and actions called for in cross-cutting planning efforts*

Adapting to climate change requires an integrated approach. Taking advantage of past and ongoing collaborative efforts, the Department's bureaus will:

- Identify bureau priority adaptation-related actions called for in relevant cross-cutting planning documents, including the NFWPCAS, the Freshwater Action Plan, and the National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan;
- Plan and/or implement bureau priority adaptation-related actions they have identified; and
- To the extent feasible, avoid actions that are inconsistent with, or contradictory to the goals of relevant cross-cutting planning documents.

This activity will be ongoing, and the Department's bureaus will ensure full implementation of this action by the end of FY 2013.

*Implement and update Department of the Interior Climate Science Center strategic science plans*

In coordination with DOI bureaus and other partners, all eight DOI CSCs will implement and as necessary update their 5-10 year strategic science plans that focus on key fundamental science questions needed by resource managers to develop adaptation strategies.

All eight plans will be complete in early 2013; plans completed earlier are in implementation, and newly completed plans will move to implementation immediately. The Department will update the plans as necessary.

*Develop a chapter for the FY 2012 DOI Economic Report addressing the role of economics in DOI's climate change adaptation efforts*

Each year since 2009 DOI has published a report that discusses economic issues relevant to the Department, including the economic impact of its programs and activities. The report covering FY 2012 will include a chapter that evaluates how economics can play a role in the Department's climate change adaptation activities.

The chapter will be complete by the end of the FY 2013.

## **Conclusion**

Climate change adaptation is a long-term endeavor requiring immediate action in combination with investments in monitoring, assessment, flexibility, collaboration, and improved scientific information. This climate change adaptation plan describes, at a high level, the current state of knowledge about the Department's climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation needs, and steps to address them in the near-term. The Department is committed to incorporating adaptation into planning and operations and looks forward to working with federal and nonfederal partners to improve understanding, develop effective tools, and identify and implement best practices.

**Department of the Interior Fleet Management Plan**  
**In accordance with Vehicle Allocation Methodology (VAM) Analysis**

**Plan to Achieve Optimal Fleet Inventory and to acquire Alternative Fuel Vehicles by December 31, 2015 [Light-duty vehicles]**

DOI currently manages approximately 70,000 employees and 280,000 volunteers and owns and operates approximately 46,400 buildings, 106,300 structures, and 33,000 vehicles at 2,400 locations in over ½ billion acres across the United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Territories. The responsibilities for the collection, management, and verification of data required to support the GHG inventory and management are highly dispersed across the bureaus. Furthermore, more than 500 million people a year visit the national parks and monuments, wildlife refuges, and recreational sites that DOI manages. The Department must evaluate if it is possible and how to incorporate its large visitor and volunteer populations into its GHG inventory efforts. The agency recognizes the importance of accounting for and managing all emissions within its operational control and will work toward this end.

The Department's fleet management program provides support to the management of nearly 33,000 fleet motor vehicles nationwide, including over 5,000 alternative fueled vehicles and over 1,300 hybrid vehicles. The DOI's fleet serves a vital supporting role in DOI mission accomplishment. Vehicles are used by Interior employees and authorized volunteers to support multiple mission activities, many in remote areas. In some locations, government vehicles are provided to support service contractors. The average operational location has fewer than 10 employees, several of whom are out in the field each day, using a government vehicle to get from their office to their work site. The Department established a portfolio management approach to operating the motor fleet program.

Each departmental bureau or office completed the vehicle allocation methodology (VAM) analysis and has implemented fleet management plans to guide their fleet management programs. Bureaus have developed strategic direction to optimize the utilization and size of its fleets by linking decisions about acquisition, leasing, replacement cycles, and disposal with strategic goals and mission needs. The Department's fleet management strategy consists of the bureaus and offices implementing and continually updating their plans based on best practices and lessons learned. The plans formulate the framework for improved fleet management. Bureau and office plans are updated annually and incorporate latest statutes and requirements for federal fleet management. Bureau and office plans are reviewed at least annually by the Department's Fleet Manager.

Section 142 of the Energy Independence Security Act required Federal fleets to decrease petroleum consumption, increase alternative fuel use. DOI has worked diligently to reduce petroleum consumption 2 percent annually through 2015 and

increase alternative fuel use 10 percent annually through 2015, both relative to a 2005 baseline. DOI has achieved these goals by:

- Reducing the size and type of vehicle
- Acquiring more fuel-efficient vehicles
- Reducing the DOI fleet (over 10 percent since FY 2005)
- Acquiring over 1,450 more fuel-efficient vehicles through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) vehicle procurement initiative
- Increasing the number of alternative fueled vehicles and hybrid-electric vehicles in the Department's fleet inventory

Beginning in the FY 2011 vehicle acquisition cycle, the Department began the process to replace less fuel-efficient vehicles with more fuel-efficient vehicles, alternative fueled vehicles, and hybrids. These vehicles reduce the Federal government dependence on petroleum and increase the fuel efficiency of the Departmental fleet. The VAM process has given the Department the strategic goal to implement measures to begin the process to acquire all alternative fuel vehicles for its light-duty vehicles by December 31, 2015 and to work to achieve the DOI optimal fleet inventory.

The VAM process outlined the DOI baseline fleet at **32,940 vehicles** [DOI's current vehicles on hand as of February 17, 2012]. The optimal fleet identified through the VAM process is **31,256 vehicles**. DOI will modify these goals in the FY13 VAM analysis. DOI will also incorporate the recommendations issues by the Office of Management and Budget and General Services Administration to accomplish these goals. DOI will look for ways to decrease the size and number of vehicles in the fleet and eliminate inefficient vehicles.

### **DOI plan to place Alternative Fuel Vehicle in proximity to Alternative Fuel stations**

DOI has implemented measures to increase the use of alternative fuels. Although the infrastructure for alternative fuels is limited, DOI has and will continue to use alternative fuels wherever possible. Specifically, DOI has/ will implement strategies to increase alternative fuel use. As the Agency of the environment, DOI is dedicated to acquiring alternative fuel vehicles and promoting the use of alternative fuels. DOI will implement a plan to place alternative fuel vehicles in locations where the alternative fuel is available.

DOI has disseminated information to its bureaus regarding the locations for alternative fuel stations. DOI will redouble its efforts to partner with the department of Energy to use the fleet optimization tool and Fleet Dash to make more strategic placements for alternative fuel vehicles. DOI checks vehicle orders to ensure they meet GHG requirements, and place the most fuel-efficient vehicle. DOI also commits to:

- Update and implement the AFV acquisition plan annually, or as needed [On-going]
- Request additional funding to increase the infrastructure for alternative fueling stations at DOI fueling sites [On-going]

- Develop public and private partnerships to increase the availability and use of alternative fuel and fueling stations. [On-going]

### **Vehicle Sourcing Decisions**

Due to the nature of DOI mission requirements, rugged terrain and remote locations, the DOI fleet has and continues to mainly consist of light and medium-duty trucks (approximately 82 percent). Approximately 9 percent of the DOI fleet are heavy-duty trucks over 16,000 lbs. Less than 9 percent of the DOI fleet consists of passenger sedans. DOI has passenger buses, used to transport school children and park/refuge/recreation site visitors. Due to these usages, DOI owns approximately 66 percent of its vehicles. Many vehicles DOI uses in its operations are more economical and available as owned vehicles rather than GSA-leased. GSA-leased vehicles play a vital role in the composition of the DOI fleet, when the right size and type vehicle are available. DOI bureau/offices conduct cost analysis prior to making purchase versus lease decisions. Vehicles are purchased from the most cost effective source. If there is a need for a commercial leased vehicle, it is only due to the vehicle, or a comparable substitute, not being provided by GSA Automotive or Fleet.

### **Incorporation of Fleet Plan into the Annual Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP)**

The DOI Fleet management plan was in the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan in the June 2012 submission. The Plan did not address GSA recommendations as a result to the VAM analysis. The plan has been updated to reflect GSA's recommendation and the DOI implementation strategy to address these recommendations. DOI's fleet plan will be updated when necessary, but not less than annually.

DOI will continue to work to meet these requirements, and will continue to meet requirements outlined in statutes, regulations, and Presidential executive orders/memorandum. DOI is in the process of implementing GSA's VAM recommendations, developing a strategy to place AFVs in locations where the alternative fuel is available, reaching its optimal fleet inventory, and increasing efficiencies in the Departmental fleet.

### **Implementation of General Services Administration (GSA) Recommendations into the Fleet Management Plan**

DOI received recommendations from GSA on methods to improve the DOI Fleet Management Plan and to increase DOI's efficiency and effectiveness using the VAM analysis. DOI pledges to implement the following GSA recommendation to improve its fleet management program:



- DOI will continue the practice of not exempting vehicles from the VAM analysis. DOI is dedicated to reduce the number of vehicles in the fleet and to eliminate inefficiencies in the operation of the fleet. DOI chose to include law enforcement and emergency response vehicles in the analysis to allow DOI to get a clearer picture into the practices of its motor vehicle fleet operation. This reduces the chances of operating an inefficient fleet.
- In order to reduce the fleet size beyond the 5 percent identified by the VAM analysis, DOI will seek further reductions in fleet size by:
  - Reductions in low utilized vehicles by either elimination or combined with other low utilized vehicles in vehicle sharing arrangements.
  - Increase the use of multi-passenger vehicle, such as Crew cab trucks and passenger vans, to eliminate single passenger vehicles operating in the same area.
  - Increase the use of Public transportation or shuttle buses.
  - DOI does not have assigned vehicles, with the exceptions of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary vehicles.
- Planned reductions in fleet size and petroleum consumption are coordinated with, and sufficient for, achieving the agency's scope 1 & 2 GHG reduction target by 2020.
- Increase the number of LSEV and AFV acquisitions to meet the requirement of the Presidential Memorandum.
  - The Office of the Secretary – Office of Acquisition and Property Management is tasked with the responsibility to oversee the implementation of the Fleet Management Plan and the VAM recommendations.
  - DOI is dedicated to achieving the goal of 100 percent AFV acquisitions in light-duty vehicles by the end of 2015.
    - DOI will mandate the increased acquisition of AFV for its bureaus.
  - DOI will significantly increase its efforts to acquire AFVs by working with its bureaus to develop acquisition plans, GSA to ensure the developed plans are executable, and the Department of Energy to place vehicles in locations where the alternative fuels are available.
- DOI will continue to identify and share areas where alternative fuels are available. DOI uses the DOE alternative fuel locator tool to place vehicles in areas where the fuels are available. In effort to increase this, DOI will -
  - Request an analysis from GSA and DOE to assist with placing DOI vehicles in locations where the fuels are available.
  - Increase the use of low-GHG vehicles in areas without alternative fuel.
- DOI will examine all agency-owned vehicles throughout the fleet to ensure that less costly vehicle sourcing is not feasible or available.

- DOI will consider locations where short-term rental vehicles could replace agency-owned vehicle assets.
  - Short term vehicle needs, such as vehicles for seasonal workers, could be met with rental vehicles under a recent GSA policy change that permits rental up to 120 days.
- The DOI Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) is the Departmental centralized fleet management system. The Department and all of its Bureaus and Offices will be fully deployed on the FBMS SAP Fleet Management module in FY14.
  - Currently, 8 of the 9 Departmental Bureaus and Offices are deployed on the FBMS SAP system for fleet management.
- DOI will evaluate the use of vehicle sharing, on-demand service, or public transportation.
  - An evaluation of these options will be required in bureau fleet management plan submissions to the Department to be included in future submissions in the annual Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan

DOI will issue and track policy directives to ensure compliance with these recommendations. DOI will update its Fleet Management Plan in accordance with OMB and GSA guidance. It is anticipated that GSA will issue guidance for the FY13 VAM analysis and Fleet Management Plan submission due in February 2013. Any changes to policy and/or guidance from OMB/GSA will be included in the February 2013 VAM submission. DOI is dedicated to improve its fleet management program and welcome any assistance to help attain these requirements.

**Department of the Interior Addendum to the 2012 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan: Responding to the President's Memorandum on Promotion of Biobased Markets**

On February 21, 2012, President Obama signed a Memorandum, *Driving Innovation and Creating Jobs in Rural America through Biobased and Sustainable Product Procurement*. The memorandum requires all federal agencies to undertake a number of activities to increase their purchase of biobased products. The Department of the Interior is moving aggressively to implement the Presidential Memorandum requirements.

**Accomplishments to date include:**

- Live Webinar biobased training was offered in August to contracting personnel, charge card holders and program managers. Training is based on that offered at [www.biopreferred.gov](http://www.biopreferred.gov), while also emphasizing DOI specific opportunities to include biobased as well as a special emphasis on FPDS-NG and proper coding of element 8L. Similar biobased training is offered during each quarter of FY 2013.
- Including biobased clauses and requirements in all janitorial and construction contracts.

**Baseline for Biobased Contracting:**

The Department of the Interior found that 9% of the overall 5% of all contracts reviewed included requirements and clauses for biobased products during the first two quarters of FY 2012.

**FY 2013 Target/Compliance Goal:**

- The Department of the Interior will strive to increase by 50% from the baseline of 9% to a goal of 13.5% for all relevant acquisitions in the first two quarters of FY 2013.

**Strategies for Improving Compliance:**

The Department of the Interior strategy for improving compliance--full incorporation of requirements and clauses for biobased products in relevant and appropriate contracts and follow on activities to ensure compliance is achieved--includes the following elements:

- Department of the Interior will generate and disseminate agency level reports on biobased compliance using data from newly created biobased reporting elements in the Federal Procurement Data System--Next Generation.
- Biobased training is offered during each quarter of FY 2013. The live webinar biobased training will be offered to contracting personnel, charge card holders and program managers. Training is based on that offered at [www.biopreferred.gov](http://www.biopreferred.gov), while also emphasizing DOI specific opportunities to include biobased as well as a special emphasis on FPDS-NG and proper coding of element 8L.

**Required Specification Reviews :** The Department of the Interior is unaware of any agency specifications that the agency sets or has control of.