

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. _____

To require the Federal Government to produce a national climate adaptation and resilience strategy, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. COONS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To require the Federal Government to produce a national climate adaptation and resilience strategy, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “National Climate Ad-
5 aptation and Resilience Strategy Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) ADAPTATION.—The term “adaptation”
9 means an adjustment in a natural or human system
10 in response to a new or changing environmental con-

1 dition, including such an adjustment associated with
2 climate change, that exploits beneficial opportunities
3 or moderates negative effects.

4 (2) ADAPTIVE CAPACITY.—The term “adaptive
5 capacity” means the ability of a system—

6 (A) to adjust to climate vulnerabilities to
7 moderate potential damage or harm;

8 (B) to take advantage of new, and poten-
9 tially beneficial, opportunities; or

10 (C) to cope with change.

11 (3) CASCADING CLIMATE HAZARDS.—The term
12 “cascading climate hazards” means a series of suc-
13 cessive environmental hazards triggered by an initial
14 hazard that is driven or exacerbated by climate
15 change, such that the impacts to vulnerable systems
16 are amplified.

17 (4) CHIEF RESILIENCE OFFICER.—The term
18 “Chief Resilience Officer” means the Chief Resil-
19 ience Officer of the United States appointed by the
20 President under section 3(a)(1).

21 (5) CLIMATE CHANGE.—The term “climate
22 change” means changes in average atmospheric and
23 oceanic conditions that persist over multiple decades
24 or longer and are natural or anthropogenic in origin,
25 including—

1 (A) both increases and decreases in tem-
2 perature;

3 (B) shifts in precipitation;

4 (C) shifts in ecoregion or biome geography
5 and phenology, as applicable;

6 (D) changing risk from certain types of
7 rapid-onset climate hazards and slow-onset cli-
8 mate hazards; and

9 (E) changes to other features of the cli-
10 mate system.

11 (6) CLIMATE INFORMATION.—The term “cli-
12 mate information” means information, data, or
13 products that enhance knowledge and understanding
14 of climate science, risk, conditions, vulnerability, or
15 impact, including—

16 (A) climate data products;

17 (B) historic or future climate projections
18 or scenarios;

19 (C) climate risk or vulnerability informa-
20 tion;

21 (D) data or information related to climate
22 adaptation and mitigation; and

23 (E) other best available climate science.

24 (7) COMPOUND CLIMATE HAZARDS.—The term
25 “compound climate hazards” means 2 or more envi-

1 ronmental hazards driven or exacerbated by climate
2 change that occur simultaneously or successively,
3 such that the impacts to vulnerable systems are am-
4 plified.

5 (8) COUNCIL.—The term “Council” means the
6 Partners Council on Climate Adaptation and Resil-
7 ience established by section 4(a).

8 (9) FREELY ASSOCIATED STATE.—The term
9 “Freely Associated State” means—

10 (A) the Commonwealth of the Northern
11 Mariana Islands;

12 (B) the Federated States of Micronesia;

13 (C) the Republic of the Marshall Islands;

14 (D) the Republic of Palau; and

15 (E) the United States Virgin Islands.

16 (10) FRONTLINE COMMUNITIES.—The term
17 “frontline communities” means human communities
18 that—

19 (A) are highly vulnerable to climate change
20 or exposed to climate risk;

21 (B) experience the earliest, most adverse
22 impacts of climate change; and

23 (C) may have a reduced ability to adapt to
24 climate change due to a lack of resources, polit-
25 ical power, or adaptive capacity.

1 (11) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—The term “Im-
2 plementation Plan” means the Implementation Plan
3 jointly developed by the Chief Resilience Officer and
4 the Working Groups under section 6(b).

5 (12) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe”
6 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the
7 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
8 Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

9 (13) NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT.—The
10 term “National Climate Assessment” means the as-
11 sessment delivered to Congress and the President
12 pursuant to section 106 of the Global Change Re-
13 search Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2936).

14 (14) NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term
15 “natural infrastructure” means infrastructure
16 that—

17 (A) uses, restores, or emulates natural eco-
18 logical, geological, or physical processes; and

19 (B)(i) is created through the action of nat-
20 ural physical, geological, biological, and chem-
21 ical processes over time;

22 (ii) is created by human design, engineer-
23 ing, and construction to emulate or act in con-
24 cert with natural processes; or

1 (iii) involves the use of plants, soils, and
2 other natural features, including through the
3 creation, restoration, or preservation of natural
4 areas using materials appropriate to the region
5 to manage stormwater and runoff, to attenuate
6 flooding and storm surges, to manage erosion
7 and saltwater intrusion, and for other related
8 purposes.

9 (15) NON-FEDERAL PARTNER.—The term
10 “non-Federal partner” means a member of a unit of
11 State, local, or territorial government, the govern-
12 ment of an Indian Tribe, the government of a Freely
13 Associated State, a private sector entity, or another
14 individual or organization not affiliated with the
15 Federal Government.

16 (16) OPERATIONS REPORT.—The term “Oper-
17 ations Report” means the National Climate Adapta-
18 tion and Resilience Operations Report jointly devel-
19 oped by the Chief Resilience Officer and the Work-
20 ing Groups under section 5.

21 (17) RAPID-ONSET CLIMATE HAZARD.—The
22 term “rapid-onset climate hazard” means an abrupt
23 environmental hazard driven or exacerbated by cli-
24 mate change that occurs quickly or unexpectedly and
25 triggers impacts that materialize rapidly and inter-

1 act with conditions of exposure and vulnerability to
2 result in a disaster.

3 (18) REPRESENTED AGENCY.—The term “rep-
4 resented agency” means each Federal agency from
5 which the Chief Resilience Officer appoints a mem-
6 ber to a Working Group under section
7 3(b)(4)(B)(ii).

8 (19) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience”
9 means the capacity of a social, physical, economic, or
10 environmental system to cope with an environmental
11 hazard event, trend, or disturbance that is driven or
12 exacerbated by climate change by responding or re-
13 organizing in ways that maintain, to the greatest ex-
14 tent practicable, the essential function, identity, and
15 structure of the system and ensure that, in the event
16 of a rapid-onset climate hazard or a slow-onset cli-
17 mate hazard, basic human needs are met, while also
18 maintaining the capacity for adaptation and trans-
19 formation.

20 (20) RISK.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “risk” means
22 the potential for consequences in a situation in
23 which—

24 (i) something of value is at stake; and

25 (ii) the outcome is uncertain.

1 (B) INCLUSION.—The term “risk” includes
2 the potential for consequences described in sub-
3 paragraph (A) that is evaluated as the product
4 obtained by multiplying—

5 (i) the probability of a hazard occur-
6 ring; by

7 (ii) the consequence that would result
8 if the hazard occurred.

9 (21) SLOW-ONSET CLIMATE HAZARD.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “slow-onset
11 climate hazard” means an environmental haz-
12 ard driven or exacerbated by climate change
13 that evolves gradually through time due to in-
14 cremental change or because of an increasing
15 frequency or intensity of recurring climate im-
16 pacts.

17 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “slow-onset
18 climate hazard” includes hazards such as—

19 (i) sea level rise;

20 (ii) desertification;

21 (iii) biodiversity loss or the alteration
22 of or shift in habitat range of individual
23 species or entire biomes;

24 (iv) increasing temperatures;

25 (v) ocean acidification;

- 1 (vi) saltwater intrusion;
2 (vii) soil salinization;
3 (viii) drought and water scarcity;
4 (ix) reduced snow pack;
5 (x) sea ice retreat;
6 (xi) glacial ice treat;
7 (xii) permafrost thaw; and
8 (xiii) coastal and river bank erosion.

9 (22) STRATEGY.—The term “Strategy” means
10 the National Climate Adaptation and Resilience
11 Strategy required to be developed jointly by the
12 Chief Resilience Officer and the Working Groups
13 under section 6(a).

14 (23) VULNERABILITY.—The term “vulner-
15 ability” means the propensity or predisposition of a
16 human individual or community or physical, biologi-
17 cal, or socioeconomic system to be susceptible to and
18 adversely affected by the impacts of climate change.

19 (24) WORKING GROUP.—The term “Working
20 Group” means a National Climate Adaptation and
21 Resilience Working Group established by the Chief
22 Resilience Officer under section 3(b).

1 **SEC. 3. CHIEF RESILIENCE OFFICER AND NATIONAL CLI-**
2 **MATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE WORK-**
3 **ING GROUPS.**

4 (a) CHIEF RESILIENCE OFFICER.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days
6 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Presi-
7 dent shall identify or appoint a Chief Resilience Offi-
8 cer of the United States to serve in the Executive
9 Office of the President.

10 (2) DUTIES.—The Chief Resilience Officer
11 shall—

12 (A) serve the President by directing a
13 whole-of-government effort to build resilience to
14 climate change vulnerabilities in the United
15 States (as described in the National Climate
16 Assessment or other relevant analyses identified
17 by the Chief Resilience Officer) in collaboration
18 with existing Federal initiatives and interagency
19 adaptation efforts; and

20 (B) establish Working Groups in accord-
21 ance with subsection (b) to facilitate inter-
22 agency coordination with respect to climate re-
23 siliance and adaptation.

24 (b) WORKING GROUPS.—

25 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
2 graph (B), the Chief Resilience Officer shall es-
3 tablish the minimum number of National Cli-
4 mate Adaptation and Resilience Working
5 Groups that is necessary to carry out the duties
6 and purposes described in paragraph (3).

7 (B) LIMITATION.—The Chief Resilience
8 Officer shall not establish more than 5 Working
9 Groups.

10 (2) FOCUS.—Each Working Group shall focus
11 on a topic or series of related topics with respect to
12 climate adaptation and resilience, as determined by
13 the Chief Resilience Officer.

14 (3) DUTIES AND PURPOSE.—Each Working
15 Group shall, under the leadership of the Chief Resil-
16 ience Officer, with respect to the focus of the Work-
17 ing Group—

18 (A) coordinate a whole-of-government plan
19 to build resilience to the applicable climate
20 change vulnerabilities described in the National
21 Climate Assessment or other relevant analyses
22 identified by the Chief Resilience Officer; and

23 (B) assist in the development of the appli-
24 cable portions of—

25 (i) the Operations Report;

1 (ii) the Strategy; and

2 (iii) the Implementation Plan.

3 (4) STRUCTURE.—

4 (A) CHAIRPERSON.—

5 (i) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Resilience Officer shall serve as chairperson of
6 each Working Group.
7

8 (ii) TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON.—The
9 President or the Chief Resilience Officer
10 may designate another staff member or
11 member of a Working Group to act tempo-
12 rarily as the chairperson of that Working
13 Group in the absence of the Chief Resilience
14 Officer.

15 (B) MEMBERSHIP.—In establishing a
16 Working Group, the Chief Resilience Officer
17 shall—

18 (i) identify each Federal agency with
19 operations or organizational units that are
20 relevant to the focus of the Working
21 Group; and

22 (ii) appoint 1 member of each Federal
23 agency identified under clause (i) to rep-
24 resent that Federal agency on the Working
25 Group.

1 (C) REQUIREMENT.—In appointing a
2 member of a Working Group under subpara-
3 graph (B)(ii), the Chief Resilience Officer shall,
4 to the maximum extent practicable, appoint the
5 head of the portion of the represented agency
6 that is most relevant to the focus of the Work-
7 ing Group.

8 (D) DUTIES OF MEMBERS.—Each member
9 of a Working Group—

10 (i) shall attend meetings of the Work-
11 ing Group; and

12 (ii) work to support the duties of the
13 Working Group.

14 (5) MEETINGS.—

15 (A) IN GENERAL.—Each Working Group
16 shall meet not less frequently than once every
17 180 days.

18 (B) QUORUM.— $\frac{3}{4}$ of the members of a
19 Working Group shall constitute a quorum of
20 the Working Group.

21 (C) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—A member
22 of a Working Group may participate in a meet-
23 ing of that Working Group through teleconfer-
24 ence or similar means.

25 (6) SUPPORT PERSONNEL.—

1 (A) EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—

2 (i) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Resilience Officer shall appoint a permanent
3 employee of a represented agency to serve
4 as Executive Secretary of the Working
5 Groups.
6

7 (ii) EMPLOYMENT.—The employee appointed as Executive Secretary under
8 clause (i) shall remain an employee of the
9 agency, department, or program from
10 which the employee was appointed.
11

12 (B) NECESSARY ASSISTANCE.—To carry
13 out the purposes of each Working Group, as described in paragraph (3), each represented
14 agency with a member on the Working Group
15 shall furnish necessary assistance to that Working
16 Group, such as—
17

18 (i) the detail of employees to the
19 Working Group to perform such functions,
20 consistent with the purposes of the Working
21 Group described in paragraph (3), as
22 the Chief Resilience Officer may assign, including support staff for the Executive
23 Secretary appointed under subparagraph
24 (A)(i); and
25

1 (ii) on request of the Chief Resilience
2 Officer, undertaking special studies for the
3 Working Group as may be appropriate to
4 carry out the functions of the Working
5 Group.

6 **SEC. 4. PARTNERS COUNCIL ON CLIMATE ADAPTATION**
7 **AND RESILIENCE.**

8 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a coun-
9 cil, to be known as the “Partners Council on Climate Ad-
10 aptation and Resilience”.

11 (b) MISSION AND FUNCTION.—The Council shall
12 work to improve the climate adaptation and resilience op-
13 erations of the Federal Government by providing rec-
14 ommendations through the Chief Resilience Officer, in-
15 cluding those recommendations contained in the report re-
16 quired under subsection (c), that identify how the Federal
17 Government can better support non-Federal partners with
18 equitable resources, technical assistance, improved poli-
19 cies, and other assistance to help frontline communities
20 build resilience to climate change.

21 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 16 months after the
22 date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 years there-
23 after, the Council, acting through the Chief Resilience Of-
24 ficer, shall submit to the President and the Working
25 Groups a report that includes—

1 (1) an analysis of the deficiencies or gaps in the
2 climate resilience operations of the Federal Govern-
3 ment that reduce or fail to increase the capacity of
4 non-Federal partners to adapt to climate change;

5 (2) an identification of the resources, including
6 Federal funding, necessary for non-Federal partners
7 to adequately adapt to climate change; and

8 (3) recommendations with respect to how the
9 Federal Government could better support efforts by
10 non-Federal partners to expeditiously address
11 vulnerabilities associated with climate change and
12 build climate resilience.

13 (d) CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR.—The Chief Resilience
14 Officer shall serve as chairperson of the Council and shall
15 appoint a vice-chairperson from among the members of
16 the Council appointed pursuant to subsection (e).

17 (e) MEMBERSHIP.—

18 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the Chief Re-
19 siliance Officer, the Council shall consist of 20 non-
20 Federal partner members appointed by the Chief Re-
21 siliance Officer.

22 (2) APPOINTMENT.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Resilience
24 Officer shall appoint members of the Council
25 who can support the Working Groups by articu-

1 lating how the Federal Government can better
2 support State, local, and territorial govern-
3 ments, the governments of Indian Tribes, the
4 governments of Freely Associated States, non-
5 profit organizations, or private sector entities to
6 build resilience to climate change.

7 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—In appointing mem-
8 bers of the Council, the Chief Resilience Officer
9 shall appoint—

10 (i) 12 members who are employees of
11 State, local, or territorial governments, the
12 governments of Indian Tribes, or the gov-
13 ernments of Freely Associated States, of
14 which—

15 (I) not fewer than 2 shall be em-
16 ployees of a State government;

17 (II) not fewer than 2 shall be
18 employees of a unit of local govern-
19 ment;

20 (III) not fewer than 2 shall be
21 employees of the government of an In-
22 dian Tribe; and

23 (IV) not fewer than 2 shall be
24 employees of a territorial government

1 or the government of a Freely Associ-
2 ated State; and

3 (ii) 8 members who represent non-
4 governmental organizations and the private
5 sector, of which—

6 (I) 3 shall represent nongovern-
7 mental organizations;

8 (II) 3 shall represent the private
9 sector; and

10 (III) 2 shall represent academic
11 institutions.

12 (C) SELECTION.—To the maximum extent
13 practicable, the Chief Resilience Officer shall
14 seek to select members of the Council who—

15 (i) possess first-hand, lived experience
16 of climate vulnerability in the United
17 States, including direct experience working
18 with, or as members of, frontline commu-
19 nities; and

20 (ii) represent a diversity of—

21 (I) perspectives;

22 (II) demographics;

23 (III) geographies;

24 (IV) political affiliations; and

1 (V) institution sizes, including
2 representatives of both small and
3 large units of government and busi-
4 nesses.

5 (D) TERM.—Members appointed to the
6 Council shall serve a single term of not more
7 than 3 years, except that—

8 (i) of the initial members appointed to
9 the Council, the Chief Resilience Officer
10 shall appoint—

11 (I) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the members to serve
12 for a term of 18 months; and

13 (II) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the members to serve
14 a term of 3 years; and

15 (ii) the Chief Resilience Officer may
16 extend the term of any member of the
17 Council by a period of not more than 1
18 year on a one-time basis, if the Chief Re-
19 siliance Officer determines it necessary to
20 support the work of the Council.

21 (E) VACANCIES.—

22 (i) IN GENERAL.—A vacancy in the
23 Council shall be filled in the same manner
24 in which the original selection was made.

1 (ii) APPOINTMENT OF NEW MEM-
2 BERS.—After the expiration of the term
3 for which a member of the Council is ap-
4 pointed, the member may continue to serve
5 until a successor is appointed.

6 (f) MEETINGS.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall meet not
8 less frequently than once every 180 days.

9 (2) QUORUM.— $\frac{3}{4}$ of the members of the Coun-
10 cil shall constitute a quorum of the Council.

11 (3) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—A member of the
12 Council may participate in a meeting of the Council
13 through teleconference or similar means.

14 (g) APPLICABILITY OF FACCA.—Section 14 of the
15 Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not
16 apply to the Council.

17 **SEC. 5. NATIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE**
18 **OPERATIONS REPORT.**

19 Not later than 16 months after the date of enactment
20 of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter, the Chief Resil-
21 ience Officer and the Working Groups shall jointly submit
22 to the President and Congress a National Climate Adapta-
23 tion and Resilience Operations Report that includes—

1 (1) a summary of the existing climate resilience
2 operations of each represented agency that in-
3 cludes—

4 (A) the roles and responsibilities of each
5 represented agency in building national resil-
6 ience to the climate vulnerabilities described in
7 the National Climate Assessment or other anal-
8 yses relevant to each represented agency;

9 (B) the major findings and conclusions
10 from climate adaptation plans or risk or vulner-
11 ability assessments prepared by each rep-
12 resented agency;

13 (C) the mechanisms by which each rep-
14 resented agency supports the resilience efforts
15 of non-Federal partners, such as by providing
16 funding, resources, and technical assistance;
17 and

18 (D) an assessment of how each represented
19 agency is working to ensure equitable adapta-
20 tion outcomes; and

21 (2) a cross-agency analysis of the resilience op-
22 erations identified under paragraph (1) that—

23 (A) identifies—

24 (i) the challenges, barriers, or dis-
25 incentives for the Federal Government to

1 build resilience to climate change in the
2 United States;

3 (ii) the inconsistencies in goals, prior-
4 ities, or strategies underlying climate resil-
5 ience operations and policy across rep-
6 resented agencies that may inhibit effective
7 interagency coordination to support na-
8 tional climate resilience, including—

9 (I) the areas of necessary dif-
10 ferences in those goals, priorities, or
11 strategies; and

12 (II) the justifications for those
13 inconsistencies;

14 (iii) areas of overlap or redundant use
15 of resources between or among represented
16 agencies, including recommendations to
17 eliminate any unnecessary or unintentional
18 redundancy;

19 (iv) gaps or deficiencies in resilience
20 operations and policy that need to be ad-
21 dressed in the context of the Strategy;

22 (v) opportunities for greater collabora-
23 tion between or among represented agen-
24 cies to improve Federal Government resil-
25 ience operations and policy; and

1 (vi) opportunities for greater collabo-
2 ration between the Federal Government
3 and non-Federal partners to build local-
4 level adaptive capacity and resilience; and

5 (B) includes a review and summary of all
6 available Federal funding from represented
7 agencies that is specifically allocated for climate
8 adaptation activities to be undertaken by non-
9 Federal partners, including—

10 (i) a summary of Federal funding
11 available in appropriations accounts and
12 subaccounts;

13 (ii) disparities between the supply and
14 demand for adaptation funding available to
15 non-Federal partners; and

16 (iii) existing mechanisms to ensure
17 Federal funding allocations are being di-
18 rected to frontline communities with the
19 greatest level of vulnerability.

20 **SEC. 6. NATIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE**

21 **STRATEGY.**

22 (a) STRATEGY.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after
24 the date of enactment of this Act, the Chief Resil-
25 ience Officer and the Working Groups shall jointly

1 submit to the President and Congress a National
2 Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy.

3 (2) UPDATES.—Not later than the date that is
4 3 years after the date on which the Chief Resilience
5 Officer and the Working Groups jointly submit the
6 Strategy to the President and Congress under para-
7 graph (1), and every 3 years thereafter, the Chief
8 Resilience Officer and the Working Groups shall
9 jointly submit an updated version of the Strategy to
10 the President and Congress to account for—

11 (A) new science related to climate change,
12 resilience, and adaptation;

13 (B) relevant changes in Federal Govern-
14 ment structure, congressional authorities, or ap-
15 propriations; and

16 (C) any other necessary improvements or
17 changes identified by the Chief Resilience Offi-
18 cer.

19 (3) PURPOSE AND SCOPE.—The Strategy shall
20 describe strategies for the Federal Government, in
21 partnership with non-Federal partners, to address
22 the vulnerabilities of the United States to climate
23 change described in the National Climate Assess-
24 ment or other relevant analyses identified by the
25 Chief Resilience Officer to ensure that—

1 (A) the United States has an overarching
2 strategic vision to respond to climate change
3 that—

4 (i) identifies national climate resil-
5 ience goals and guides national climate ad-
6 aptation efforts;

7 (ii) facilitates the incorporation of the
8 climate resilience goals identified under
9 clause (i) into relevant national programs,
10 operations, and strategies;

11 (iii) develops proactive, long-term, sce-
12 nario-based strategies to plan for and re-
13 spond to current and future climate im-
14 pacts to human communities, natural re-
15 sources and public land, and infrastructure
16 and other physical assets;

17 (iv) emphasizes forward-thinking ad-
18 aptation strategies that seek to overcome
19 repeated climate impacts to vulnerable sys-
20 tems and communities;

21 (v) prioritizes climate resilience efforts
22 to support the most vulnerable human
23 communities and the most urgent national
24 resilience challenges, as determined by the

1 Chief Resilience Officer in consultation
2 with the Working Groups;

3 (vi) avoids unnecessary redundancies
4 and inefficiencies in the national planning
5 for and response to climate change; and

6 (vii) recognizes the vulnerability of
7 natural systems to climate change and un-
8 derscores the importance of promoting eco-
9 system resilience to preserve the intrinsic
10 value of nature and support ecosystem
11 services relied on by human beings;

12 (B) Federal investments in Federal and
13 non-Federal infrastructure and assets promote
14 climate resilience to the maximum extent prac-
15 ticable; and

16 (C) the adaptive capacity and resilience of
17 State, local, and territorial governments, gov-
18 ernments of Indian Tribes, and governments of
19 Freely Associated States are maximized to the
20 maximum extent practicable.

21 (4) COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS.—In devel-
22 oping the Strategy, the Chief Resilience Officer and
23 Working Groups shall consider the recommendations
24 of the Council.

1 (5) INCLUSIONS.—In addition to the over-
2 arching strategies developed in accordance with
3 paragraph (3), the Strategy shall include the fol-
4 lowing:

5 (A) DIRECT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RE-
6 SPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.—

7 (i) Strategies to address the limita-
8 tions, redundancies, and opportunities for
9 improved resilience operations of the Fed-
10 eral Government that are identified in the
11 Operations Report.

12 (ii) Strategies to better prepare the
13 United States for the adverse impacts ex-
14 perienced or anticipated to be experienced
15 as a result of—

16 (I) rapid-onset climate hazards;

17 (II) slow-onset climate hazards;

18 (III) compound climate hazards;

19 and

20 (IV) cascading climate hazards.

21 (iii) 1 or more strategies to educate,
22 engage, or develop the skills of the work-
23 force of the represented agencies with re-
24 spect to topics related to climate change

1 vulnerability and resilience to promote ef-
2 fective Federal resilience operations.

3 (iv) An identification of opportunities
4 and appropriate circumstances for rep-
5 resented agencies to better utilize natural
6 infrastructure as an adaptation strategy.

7 (B) SUPPORT OF NON-FEDERAL PART-
8 NERS' RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.—

9 (i) 1 or more strategies for rep-
10 resented agencies to better collaborate and
11 work directly with non-Federal partners to
12 increase the resilience and adaptive capac-
13 ity of State, local, and territorial govern-
14 ments, the governments of Indian Tribes,
15 the governments of Freely Associated
16 States, and other non-Federal partners.

17 (ii) 1 or more strategies to educate
18 non-Federal partners about the availability
19 of Federal funding opportunities identified
20 in the Operations Report under section
21 5(2)(B), including the development of a
22 centralized, cross-agency portal that allows
23 non-Federal partners to easily identify and
24 apply for appropriate Federal funding op-

1 portunities for the specific resilience needs
2 of those non-Federal partners.

3 (iii) 1 or more strategies to clarify,
4 simplify, and harmonize the planning re-
5 quirements and application processes for
6 State, local, and territorial governments,
7 the governments of Indian Tribes, and the
8 governments of Freely Associated States to
9 access Federal funds for climate adapta-
10 tion and resilience efforts across rep-
11 resented agencies.

12 (iv) 1 or more strategies to identify
13 under-resourced communities and commu-
14 nities with low adaptive capacity and resil-
15 ience and to directly support those commu-
16 nities in applying for Federal funds for cli-
17 mate adaptation and resilience efforts.

18 (v) 1 or more strategies to support
19 the retreat or relocation of human commu-
20 nities in areas that are at increasing risk
21 from climate change, in particular from
22 slow-onset climate hazards, including strat-
23 egies to better manage equitable property
24 buyouts, managed retreat, or relocation op-
25 tions for communities in those areas.

1 (C) CLIMATE INFORMATION.—

2 (i) 1 or more strategies to increase
3 the accessibility and utility of climate in-
4 formation that is produced, published, or
5 hosted by the Federal Government, includ-
6 ing strategies to better collaborate across
7 the represented agencies and work with
8 non-Federal partners—

9 (I) to provide the high-quality, lo-
10 cally relevant climate information and,
11 where practicable and useful, trans-
12 parent and replicable downscaled cli-
13 mate projections that are necessary to
14 support local-level adaptation efforts;

15 (II) to establish improved meth-
16 ods of communicating climate risk
17 and other relevant climate informa-
18 tion;

19 (III) to better educate non-Fed-
20 eral partners about the available re-
21 sources for climate information; and

22 (IV) to assist non-Federal part-
23 ners in selecting and using appro-
24 priate climate information or related
25 tools.

1 (ii) Standardized procedures to syn-
2 thesize, align, and update climate informa-
3 tion produced, published, or hosted by the
4 Federal Government to create arrays of
5 standardized national, regional, and, where
6 applicable, local climate information for
7 adaptation planning.

8 (iii) An assessment of the necessity
9 and utility of developing or improving a
10 centralized clearinghouse and dedicated
11 Federal program for climate information to
12 better provide climate information to end
13 users.

14 (iv) 1 or more strategies to develop
15 the centralized clearinghouse or dedicated
16 Federal program described in clause (iii),
17 if such an effort is determined to be nec-
18 essary by the Chief Resilience Officer.

19 (D) RESILIENCE METRICS AND INDICA-
20 TORS.—At the discretion of the Chief Resilience
21 Officer, 1 or more strategies to develop or im-
22 prove resilience metrics and indicators to assist
23 the Federal Government and non-Federal part-
24 ners—

1 (i) to the maximum extent practicable,
2 to consistently measure the resilience of
3 human communities, natural systems, and
4 physical assets to climate change;

5 (ii) to set baselines and targets to
6 measurably increase climate resilience over
7 time; and

8 (iii) to better monitor and assess the
9 effectiveness of various resilience-building
10 activities after implementation.

11 (E) FUNDING CLIMATE ADAPTATION.—

12 (i) 1 or more strategies to help
13 prioritize Federal funding expenditures for
14 adaptation and resilience in consideration
15 of the greatest vulnerabilities.

16 (ii) 1 or more strategies to create fi-
17 nancial incentives for adaptation and resil-
18 ience efforts.

19 (iii) A review of the cost-benefit anal-
20 ysis methodologies and discount rates used
21 by represented agencies for all Federal in-
22 vestments, including a review of the impli-
23 cations of those methodologies and dis-
24 count rates for climate adaptation and re-
25 siliance.

1 (iv) Recommendations to improve the
2 methodologies described in clause (iii) to
3 reflect—

4 (I) the added value of resilience
5 planning and construction methodolo-
6 gies over the lifetime of a project or
7 unit of infrastructure;

8 (II) the benefits of natural infra-
9 structure investments;

10 (III) the potential value of re-
11 treat and relocation as adaptation so-
12 lutions; and

13 (IV) to what extent existing cost-
14 benefit analysis methodologies lead to
15 inequitable outcomes or outcomes that
16 increase climate vulnerability.

17 (F) SOCIAL EQUITY.—

18 (i) Strategies to ensure that the costs,
19 benefits, and risks resulting from climate
20 resilience efforts, including funding alloca-
21 tions, the methodologies for determining
22 funding allocations, and existing and fu-
23 ture policies, are equitably distributed
24 among sectors of society, types of commu-
25 nities, and geographies.

1 (ii) Strategies to ensure that federally
2 supported climate resilience efforts are—

3 (I) designed in consultation with
4 the communities that will be affected
5 by those efforts; and

6 (II) centered on the needs of
7 those communities.

8 (iii) To the greatest extent prac-
9 ticable, 1 or more strategies to integrate
10 social equity considerations across all as-
11 pects of the Strategy.

12 (b) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Concurrently with the
13 Strategy and each update of the Strategy, the Chief Resil-
14 ience Officer and the Working Groups shall jointly submit
15 to the President and Congress an Implementation Plan
16 that describes how represented agencies intend to carry
17 out the Strategy, which shall include—

18 (1) a description of the roles and responsibil-
19 ities of each represented agency in carrying out each
20 element of the Strategy described in subsection (a);

21 (2) a plan to enter into such interagency agree-
22 ments between and among represented agencies,
23 partnerships with non-Federal entities, and other
24 agreements for coordination between and among the
25 Federal Government and non-Federal partners as

1 may be necessary to facilitate a unified national plan
2 to build resilience to climate change; and

3 (3) the use of any relevant metrics and indica-
4 tors described in subsection (a)(5)(D).

5 (c) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 2 years following
6 the completion of each Strategy under subsection (a)(1)
7 and each Implementation Plan, the Comptroller General
8 of the United States shall submit to the President and
9 Congress a report that assesses—

10 (1) the extent to which the Strategy and Imple-
11 mentation Plan have been carried out by the Federal
12 Government, which shall be judged, as appropriate,
13 based on any metrics and indicators developed to
14 track progress in increasing resilience under sub-
15 section (a)(5)(D);

16 (2) the effectiveness of the actions taken under
17 the Strategy and Implementation Plan and the re-
18 sulting outcomes of those actions in building na-
19 tional resilience to climate change; and

20 (3) the progress made towards the development
21 of an effective whole-of-government effort to build
22 resilience to the climate vulnerabilities described in
23 the National Climate Assessment or other relevant
24 analyses identified by the Chief Resilience Officer,

1 including recommendations for additional steps nec-
2 essary to reach this goal.

3 (d) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Chief Resilience Officer
4 shall—

5 (1) publish draft and final versions of the
6 Strategy and Implementation Plan, and each update
7 to the Strategy and Implementation Plan; and

8 (2) through publication in the Federal Register,
9 solicit comments from the public on the draft
10 versions of the documents published under para-
11 graph (1) for a period of 60 days, which the Chief
12 Resilience Officer and the Working Groups shall
13 consider before submitting final versions of the
14 Strategy and Implementation Plan, and updates to
15 the Strategy and Implementation Plan, to the Presi-
16 dent and Congress.

17 **SEC. 7. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

18 (a) SUNSET.—This Act ceases to be effective on the
19 date that is the earlier of—

20 (1) the date on which the Comptroller General
21 of the United States submits to the President and
22 Congress the third assessment report under section
23 6(c); and

24 (2) the date that is the last day of fiscal year
25 2032.

1 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
2 authorized to be appropriated to the Executive Office of
3 the President to carry out this Act \$2,000,000 for each
4 of fiscal years 2022 through the fiscal year in which this
5 Act ceases to be effective under subsection (a).