



Strategic Plan for Greening The National Park Service

Executive Summary

The National Park Service (NPS) mission mandates that we preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

This document presents (NPS) goals and implementation strategies to incorporate greening efforts into all of our business practices. The NPS is committed to exceed required environmental compliance and promote pollution prevention and sustainable practices in our business practices. This plan sets greening goals for 13 key NPS management areas which adhere to and go beyond those required by Presidential Executive Orders for "Greening the Government".

Through this effort, the NPS will meet or exceed all applicable laws and regulations in a cost-effective manner, and will provide leadership in working with suppliers, vendors, and contractors to comply with these same provisions. We will foster the sustainable use of natural resources by promoting pollution prevention, by reducing the amount of waste they generate, by purchasing environmentally preferable products, and by recycling and reusing materials. We will measure our progress in protecting the environment by establishing internal systems of control, by protection and restoration of resources, and by expecting every employee to take ownership and responsibility for these goals.

We will ensure that when the public visits a park, they will learn that the NPS is a leader in environmental management.

I. NPS Education and Interpretation Programs

Long-Term Objective
<p>The NPS will educate visitors on the principles of environmental leadership and sustainability through exhibits, media and printed material</p> <p>By leading by example and direct education, the visiting public will learn of NPS environmental leadership and the sustainability message and work to make the world outside parks as environmentally sustainable as the area inside the parks.</p>

Federal Goal: EO 13123 calls for the NPS to publish reports, literature and websites demonstrating agency procurement of renewable energy actions that can be shared with the public. Similarly, EO 13148 and EO 13101 call for community partnerships and cooperative ventures to recycle and reduce waste respectively.

NPS Goals:

- Create 10 park environmental education projects per year that emphasize NPS environmental leadership.

Check List	
Strategies	Successful Examples
Demonstrate EL and sustainability through park interpretive projects	Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, MN, installed solar photo-voltaic (PV) panels to supply power for an interactive computer program on a travelling kiosk used to educate visitors about the Mississippi River corridor and to explain the alternative energy source that powers the exhibit.
Examine ways to tie parks into school curriculum/programs	Shenandoah NP teaches Field Study Seminars which provides and extensive curriculum-based education program for K-12 school groups.
Integrate EL/sustainability message into public affairs/information programs	Shenandoah NP provides "Leave No Trace" outdoor skills and ethics training courses to staff and organized groups (scouts, etc.). These courses teach minimum impact recreation skills and techniques and incorporate resource protection and stewardship messages.

Linkage to Natural – Cultural Resource Protection Goals:

Protection of park resources requires a knowledgeable workforce and public. As stewards of the world's finest systems of national parks, we have the responsibility to widely share our knowledge gained from park resources for the benefit of society. By collaborating with the public and private sectors, we can work to minimize outside impacts to the park and develop new techniques to protect and restore natural and cultural systems.

II. Community Outreach, Assistance AND PLANNING

Long-Term Objective
<p>The NPS will work with communities to develop comprehensive greening plan(s) where appropriate</p> <p>By collaborating with surrounding communities, the NPS can minimize outside impacts to the park and maximize conservation efforts in the region. Cooperative efforts will make implementing green plans less expensive because of shared resources and economy of scale savings.</p>

Federal Goals: EO 13148 calls for federal facilities to be leaders and responsible members of their communities by informing the public of pollution sources. EO 13123 calls for developing an awards program for private sector suppliers, publishing reports, literature and websites demonstrating agency procurement of renewable energy actions that can be shared with the public. Similarly, EO 13148 and EO 13101 call for community partnerships and cooperative ventures to recycle and reduce waste respectively.

NPS Goals:

- NPS planning efforts will be coordinated with surrounding communities
 - The NPS will create 10 Environmental Leadership/ sustainability outreach projects per year
 - The NPS will work with service groups, e.g. rotary clubs, girl scouts, etc. to build awareness of sustainability

Check List

Strategies	Successful Examples
Involve gateway communities with park EL/ sustainability efforts	Acadia National Park was part of a project planning team that developed a new "Island Explorer" regional transit network to join the park with 4 adjacent gateway community.
Provide operational and technical assistance to communities	Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site is working with the Denver Service Center on a life cycle analysis project.
Develop community EL model plans	The NPS Midwest Region is coordinating an Underground Railroad Initiative with other local, state, and federal groups.
Conduct concurrent park and gateway community planning efforts	DOI, DOE, Electricore, Aerovironment, Inc., Advanced Vehicle Systems, Ins., and the Cape Cod local electric companies and townspeople collaborated to construct and purchase two new all-electric powered tram buses.

Linkage to Natural – Cultural Resource protection Goals:

Protection of park resources requires public assistance, especially park neighbors. As stewards of the national parks, we have the responsibility to assist adjoining community's efforts to protect our environment. By collaborating with neighboring gateway communities, the public

and private sectors, we minimize outside impacts to the park and implement new techniques to protect and restore natural and cultural systems.

III. NPS Training Programs

Long-Term Objective
<p>The NPS will educate Park employees to have a comprehensive understanding of their relationship to environmental leadership and sustainability.</p> <p>The NPS has a great tradition of being teachers of natural and cultural resource conservation. We will continue this tradition by teaching all NPS employees to be leaders in managing our natural and cultural resources more sustainably.</p>

Federal Goals: Several EO's call for the reduction of waste and energy, and for environmental management and leadership. EO 13148 calls for teaching Life Cycle Assessment concepts and EO 13101 calls for training and awareness. EO 13123 calls for Management Leadership and Performance Evaluations; and EO 13123 and 13101 call for establishing an Awards Program for EL.

NPS Goals:

- Provide EL/ sustainability training to at least 250 participants per year
- Integrate EL/ sustainability concepts in all appropriate NPS training courses
- Utilize NPS Learning Centers as resources to fulfill EL/ sustainability training

Check List

Strategies	Successful Examples
Add EL modules to existing program training	Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP provides a comprehensive training and orientation program for park staff with a focus on conservation history and current practices.
Develop stand alone EL courses for middle and senior level managers	The NPS Washington Office has developed a stand alone four hour introduction to EL.
Work with NPS Learning Centers to incorporate EL/ sustainability training	The University of Alaska has expressed interest in using their Learning Center to teach community sustainability.
Develop core EL knowledge, skills and abilities (KSAs)	

Linkage to Natural – Cultural Resource Protection Goals:

Science has shown that our parks are threatened by current practices that do not incorporate sustainability. By training NPS employees to incorporate scientific knowledge and employ techniques of EL and sustainability, we are training leaders who will teach others the value of EL

and sustainability.

IV. NPS Transportation Management

Long-Term Objective
NPS will reduce dependency on non-renewable energy sources and will ensure that we will reduce the impact of the visitor park experience .
By using zero emission and/or low emission vehicles in our parks, we will prevent damage to park air quality. The NPS will also become leaders in energy security.

Federal Goals: EO 13149 mandates each agency to reduce its entire fleet's annual petroleum consumption by at least 20% by FY 2005 (compared with FY 1999 petroleum consumption levels); a 75% increase of alternative fueled vehicles acquired; increase fuel efficiency of new light-duty vehicle acquisitions by 1 mpg by FY 2002 and 3 mpg by FY 2005. EO 13148 calls for increased use of bio-energy.

NPS Goals:

- Purchase AFV's at rate of 80% of total acquisitions per year
 - Coordinate with surrounding communities on all public transportation issues
 - Develop 2-5 alternative park transportation systems each year

Check List	
Strategies	Successful Example
Exclude transportation actions not deemed "necessary and appropriate"	
Partner with concessioners and other business associates	Zion and Grand Canyon National Park use an NPS owned/concessioner-operated Visitor Transportation Systems propane-fueled shuttle bus and natural gas and electric transit vehicle system, respectively.
Conduct regional transportation planning with surrounding communities	Acadia National Park was part of a project planning team that developed a new "Island Explorer" regional transit network to join the park with 4 adjacent gateway community
Develop alternative public transportation systems through our parks	Lyndon Johnson National Historic Park uses a government-owned-and-operated VTSs propane-fueled bus system; Lowell National Historic Park uses an electric trolley system
Decrease private NPS employee vehicle miles traveled	NPS headquarters offers a subsidy for NPS employees to use mass transit. Expand number of walking and bike paths.

Decrease use of petroleum fuels	Purchase vehicles with higher fuel economy; use more alternative fuels in currently owned NPS vehicles. Purchase bio-based hydraulic and other automotive fluids; use only low-sulfur (0.05% S or lower) diesel fuel.
Use environmentally preferable road construction materials	Consider using processed old tires for road beds, and substituting sand for salt.

Linkages to Natural – Cultural Resource Protection Goals:

By integrating resource considerations with transportation operations, the NPS will demonstrate to the public the efficacy of using more environmentally preferable vehicles. These vehicles emit less pollution, thus park natural and cultural resources will be better protected.

V. NPS Planning, Design and Construction

Long-Term Objective
<p>NPS will reduce our footprint on the environment and will provide buildings that are in harmony with the natural and cultural environment.</p> <p>Greener buildings not only make environmental sense, but also economical sense. Compared to conventional buildings or developments of similar size, a 50% - 80% reduction in energy use is achievable through sustainable design and construction.</p>

Federal Goals: EO 13123 mandates that each agency reduce its energy consumption per gross square foot of its facilities by 30% by 2005 and 35% by 2010 relative to 1985; and energy consumption per square foot, per unit of production by 20% by 2005 and 25% by 2010 relative to 1990. EO 13134 calls for increased use of Biobased products.

NPS Goals:

- All new projects over 500K will be LEED system ranked and certified
- The NPS will establish three **Centers of Innovation** for Sustainable Design and Construction

Check List

Strategies	Successful Examples
Design construction projects using whole-building design concepts and life-cycle analysis	Design for standard sizes to avoid wasted from structural over-design (use optimum-value engineering/advanced framing). Make structure adaptable to other uses, and choose materials and components that can be reused or recycled.

Accommodate environmentally preferable products	George Washington Carver National Monument (MO), Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway (MN and WI), Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (MI), and Theodore Roosevelt National Park (ND) used recycled lumber in their construction projects. Homestead National Monument (NE), and Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (MO), used recycled carpet that will again be recycled and not disposed in a landfill.
Commission buildings to ensure high performance	Use high levels of insulation, high-performance windows, and tight construction; incorporate passive solar heating, daylighting, natural cooling, solar water heating, photovoltaics and wood heating.
Integrate buildings with the natural environment	Orient buildings to use passive solar heating, daylighting and natural cooling; landscape to reduce cooling loads or block winter winds.
Evaluate buildings using the Leadership in Environmental and Engineering Design (LEED) system	LEED evaluates buildings based on sustainable site planning, improving energy efficiency, conserving materials and resources, enhancing indoor environmental quality and safeguarding water.
Consider excluding those actions not deemed “necessary and appropriate”	
Involve contractors as active participants to minimize environmental waste	Hold contractors financially responsible for all energy and water permits and consumption charges for the project.
Incorporate local or environmentally superior materials	Durable products lasts longer or requires less maintenance, usually saving energy. Recycled building products reduce solid waste problems, cut energy consumption in manufacturing, and saves on natural resource use. Local materials reduce transportation costs in energy use and pollution generation.
Use shallow frost protected footings	See standard produced by NAHB

Linkages to Natural Resource Challenge:

Optimal park management requires that we acknowledge that our facilities, and not only the land, are an integral component of the natural resource. By reducing facility impacts within-park, we reduce external impacts to natural resources.

VI. NPS Energy Management

Long-Term Objective

NPS will substantially reduce energy usage and promote renewable energy sources wherever possible.

Over 30% of the total energy and 60% of the electricity use in the U.S. is in buildings. By becoming more energy efficient in parks, we will reduce the number of new power plants needed while decreasing our impact from pollution upon the environment.

Federal Goals: EO 13123 mandates that each agency reduce its greenhouse gas emissions attributed to facility energy use by 30 % by 2010 (compared with FY 1990 emission levels); energy consumption per gross square foot of its facilities by 30% by 2005 and 35% by 2010 relative to 1985; and energy consumption per square foot, per unit of production by 20% by 2005 and 25% by 2010 relative to 1990. Also, EO 13123 calls for energy audits for approximately 10% of each agency's facilities each year. EO 13134 calls for increased use of Bioenergy.

NPS Goals:

- Increase alternative fuel system infrastructure by 10 projects per year
 - Upgrade energy conservation systems by 25 projects per year
 - Upgrade marine/snowmobile engines by 20 per year
 - Increase Bio-fuel/lubricant projects by 10-30 per year
 - Increase renewable energy projects by 10-20 per year
 - Purchase AFV's at 80% of total acquisitions per year
 - Conduct comprehensive energy audits at 10-20 park units per year
 - 100% new and renovated buildings must be upgraded to 75% better energy use than ASHRAE 90.1 within 10 years

Check List

Strategies	Successful Examples
Maximize energy conservation in all facilities	Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kansas, installed motion light switches in all public building to turn off display and overhead lights, and replaced 80% of incandescent bulbs with 13-watt, 10 year fluorescent bulbs.
Integrate renewable energy systems into facilities	Channel Island NP uses photovoltaic systems to provide power for water pumping, remote facility power, indoor/outdoor lighting, ventilation, campground restrooms, composting toilets, and vault toilets. On Santa Barbara Island, a 5 kW system provides power to a visitor contact station, maintenance shop, and residence.
Make bio-based and other renewable fuels readily available in parks	
Reduce consumption of non-renewable fuels through alternatively fueled vehicles	
Interpret Green Energy Projects to the public	

Conduct comprehensive energy audits at parks	
Consider exclusion of those actions not deemed “necessary and appropriate”	Effigy Mounds National Monument (IA) used draft horses rather than bulldozers to minimize the impacts of clearing out hazardous trees located around prehistoric Native American burial and ceremonial mounds, thereby reducing carbon emissions while using local skilled labor.

Linkages to Natural – Cultural Resource Protection Goals:

By increasing energy efficiency throughout all park activities, the NPS will ensure that the inherent qualities of national parks will be protected. Cumulative efforts to improve energy efficiency through buildings and transportation will prevent damage to air and water quality both inside and outside the park.

VII. NPS Landscape Management

Long-Term Objective
<p>The NPS will protect natural and cultural resources under our stewardship through environmental compliance and the use of science - based land management and planning strategies.</p> <p>By improving park landscape management practices, the NPS can ensure that the greater landscape of the environment is conserved as well for future generations.</p>

Federal Goals: EO 13123 calls for agencies to reduce water consumption and associated energy use in their facilities. EO 13112 calls for the use of native vegetation in federal landscape management.

NPS Goals:

- Conduct native landscape re-vegetation projects at 20-30 parks per year
- Install new composting systems at 20-30 parks per year
- Utilize Integrated Pest Management at 100% of parks

Check List	
Strategies	Successful Example
Use Integrated Pest Management as the standard for managing unwanted insects and vegetation	Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP implements an IPM program and implements an organic approach to landscape management utilizing fertilizers and no chemicals.

Research and apply composting technology where applicable and feasible	Mulch to retain water, reduce weed growth, and prevent erosion; mulching also improves soil conditions.
Utilize composting by-products as soil amendments and mulch product	
Use Native landscape materials to link adjacent habitats to park infrastructure	Xeriscape to preserve existing plants and establish plants requiring less irrigation water and maintenance; minimize turf.
Institute erosion and sediment control measures at parks	Use low-volume or drip irrigation methods for most plants; use precipitation sensors to control watering needs.
Use low water demanding plants	Salem Maritime NHS uses low water grass mix.
Reduce the use of heavy landscape machinery	Effigy Mounds National Monument (IA) used draft horses rather than bulldozers to minimize the impacts of clearing out hazardous trees located around prehistoric Native American burial and ceremonial mounds, thereby reducing carbon emissions while using local skilled labor.

Linkages to Natural – Cultural Resource Protection Goals:

The public visits parks to enjoy the landscape, thus landscape management is of utmost importance. The public can not appreciate, enjoy or learn from a landscape, degraded from chemicals, erosion or exotic species. Incorporating techniques such as Integrated Pest Management, Xeriscaping and native plantings can help to protect and restore natural systems within our Parks.

VIII.NPS Administration and Procurement

Long-Term Objective
<p>NPS will practice product stewardship by incorporating environmentally preferable requirements in our business practices.</p> <p>By minimizing our requirements for virgin materials, we will reduce our direct impact on the environment from natural resource extraction. Virgin natural resource extraction is more energy intensive than recovery and recycling, thus material stewardship indirectly reduces our environmental impact from virgin production.</p>

Federal Goals: The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) established a Federal mandate to “Buy Recycled”; EO 13101 calls for agencies to procure green materials for their facilities. The Department has mandated goals in their greening strategy which requires all paper purchased to contain at least 30% post-consumer material and that at all facilities, to use paper that is certified chlorine free.

NPS Goals:

- Ensure that all new appliances purchased have the Energy Star rating
 - Ensure that all new office equipment purchased have the Energy Star rating
 - Ensure that all new leasing arrangements by 2001 are green leases
 - Ensure that all new purchases by 2001 are EPA certified Green products
 - Ensure that all paper meets the departmental goals above.

Check List

Strategies	Successful Examples
Purchase highest recycled content products	James River Eureka 100! is a 100% recycled content, chlorine free copy paper (Zellerbach is the distributor, 206-248-5749).
Make Green leases the standard for all leased space	
Ensure that appliance/office equipment has an "Energy Star" rating	
Provide training in green procurement and purchasing	Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP provides a comprehensive training and orientation program for park staff with a focus on conservation history and current practices.

Linkages to Natural - Cultural Resource Protection Goals:

Utilizing greener products will reduce external impacts to parks created from virgin material production. By creating a market for greener products, these products will become more available to the public, who's use will further lessen degrading impacts to the greater.

IX. NPS Water Consumption and Wastewater Management

Long-Term Objective
<p>The NPS will significantly reduce water consumption and provide or improve wastewater treatment that will improve overall environmental quality.</p> <p>Clean water is essential for life. The demand for clean water is increasing while the amount available is decreasing. As environmental leaders, the NPS will implement water conservation in order that more water will be available for the greater environment and the public. These actions will reciprocally ensure that adequate clean water will be available for our parks.</p>

Federal Goals: EO 13123 calls for improved water conservation and water audits for approximately 10% of each agency's facilities each year. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 calls for improving water use (efficient fixtures that are 20% better than current standards).

NPS Goals:

- Conduct 10-20 water conservation projects per year

- Conduct 2 water treatment upgrades per year
- Conduct 2-5 waste water treatment plant upgrades per year
- Improve water usage by 20% at every renovation or building activity
- Ensure that 100% of wastewater must be reused or treated to a tertiary level within ten years

Check List

Strategies	Successful Examples
Maximize water conservation efforts at every facility	Use water of lower quality such as reclaimed wastewater effluent, raw water, or runoff from surfaces for toilet flushing or irrigation of vegetative landscape or food crops. Install rain catchments; maximize permeability of surfaces.
Utilize innovative waste water treatment solution that reduce the use of toxic chemicals	Use pools of wetland plants (cattails, rushes) to treat and reduce excess nutrients in waste water.
Upgrade existing bathroom fixtures to meet industry standards for low-flow fixtures	Thompson Island and Cadillac Mountain at Acadia NP are being fitted with 0.7 gallon flush toilets and waterless urinals.
Promote water conservation via user education and awareness campaigns	
Utilize composting toilets where appropriate	Saratoga NHP uses clivus multrum (composting toilets)
Consider excluding those actions not deemed “necessary and appropriate”	Adams NHP does not use timers on their irrigation system in order to eliminate unnecessary watering.

Linkages to Natural Resource Challenge:

The protection of park waters, watersheds, and aquatic life is fundamental to maintaining the integrity of natural resources and the quality of the visitor experience in parks. Preserving park water resources will bring the NPS closer to fulfilling its mission.

X. NPS Solid and Hazardous Waste Management

Long-Term Objective
<p>The NPS will significantly reduce the amount of waste it generates; will prevent pollution from occurring; and will restore our disturbed and contaminated lands and waters to healthy conditions.</p> <p>Waste prevention and recycling is environmentally preferable and is also more cost effective and efficient. By reducing pollution, we prevent degradation of our park resources and adjoining lands. Restoring disturbed and degraded areas prevents other areas from becoming further impacted or contaminated and allows for the wildlife in these areas to reinhabit the landscape.</p>

Federal Goals: EO 13148 mandates that all Federal facilities reduce toxic chemical releases into the environment by 50% overall by 2006. EO 13101 calls for solid waste prevention, recycling and solid waste diversion at each agency. DOI will divert solid waste from disposal in landfills through recycling at the rate of 40% by the year 2000, 45% by year 2005, and 50% by year 2010. Section 6002, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) also calls for reducing solid waste by purchasing more recyclable materials.

NPS Goals:

- Conduct 10 - 20 Asbestos/lead abatement projects per year
- Purchase 10 - 20 hot parts washers per year
- Restore 5 – 10 contaminated lands per year
- Implement 20 - 30 composting projects per year
- Implement 20 - 30 recycling projects per year
- Implement 10 - 20 oil-water separator projects per year

Check List

Strategies	Successful Examples
Divert the maximum amount of waste from landfills	Yellowstone NP compost when possible much of its waste stream; the estimated savings by not hauling waste to the landfill totals more than \$100,000 for Yellowstone annually.
Reduce or eliminate the use of toxic chemicals	Yellowstone NP implemented a parkwide product conversion for cleaning products that dramatically decrease employee health hazards, save money and simplify the procurement process; other parks have switched from volatile solvents to Citrus and water based cleaning products or "Simple Green" cleaners.
Remove ozone depleting substances from our inventory	
Establish programs at parks which embrace waste prevention and reduction	Yellowstone NP created a program that includes a partnership with 7 Montana counties and three cities to expand opportunities for recycling, collection and marketing. A reduction in waste stream has lead to considerable savings.
Restore disturbed waters and contaminated lands to healthy conditions	

Linkages to Natural Resource Challenge:

Eliminating or reducing solid and hazardous waste pollution preserves and protects our parks by preventing further degradation of the environment. Restoring NPS lands allows biotic diversity to expand and exotic species to be controlled by restoring native species

XI. NPS Contracting And Procurement

Long-Term Objective
<p>The NPS will work with stakeholders and business partners to augment NPS Environmental Leadership and sustainability efforts.</p> <p>Our parks require materials and services and thus the NPS will need the assistance of both the public and private sector to become more sustainable. As the NPS demands greener materials and services, these prices will decrease.</p>

Federal Goals: EO 13101 orders for the acquisition of green products as found in the Comprehensive procurement Guideline

NPS Goals:

- Ensure that all NPS contracts contain standardized greening
- adopt green lease language certified by the General Services Administration.

Check List	
Strategies	Ideas and Successful Examples
Incorporate green language standards into all NPS contracts and leases	
Educate business partners and other park uses about Environmental Leadership and sustainability	

Linkages to Natural – Cultural Resource Protection Goals

The management of the parks is assisted greatly by contractors who perform construction, landscaping and other services. The mission of the NPS can only be fulfilled if the work conducted by these contractors is of the same integrity and is sustainably performed.

XII. NPS Commercial Visitor Services (Concessioner Management)

Long-Term Objective

The NPS will encourage commercial visitor service providers to demonstrate sound environmental management and embrace principles of environmental stewardship which enhance the protection, conservation and preservation of resources.

Partnerships between the NPS and concessioners will demonstrate that environmental protection and economic productivity go hand-in-hand. Concessioners will subsequently demonstrate to other industry groups the ability to be economically competitive and environmentally responsible

Federal Goals: EO 13101 calls for government contracted facilities to incorporate greening measures in their activities.

NPS Goals:

- Amend by 20% per year concessioner contract requirements to incorporate environmental requirements and criteria
- Develop and incorporate environmental evaluation criteria by 20% per year
- Develop Concessions Audit Program Guide, Protocol and Tools by 50% per year
- Conduct concessions environmental audits by 25% per year, starting 2001
- Regulatory Corrective Actions completed by concessioners 25% per year (starting 2001)
- BMP Corrective Actions completed by concessioners by 20% per year (starting 2002)
- Develop and implement environmental training by 25% per year
- Develop environmental educational tools (newsletters, website, environmental checksheets, etc.) by 20% per year

Check List

Strategies	Ideas and Successful Examples
Incorporate environmental requirements and criteria for standard contract language requiring the development of an environmental management program by each concessioner (20%/yr)	
Develop and implement environmental standards for concession operational evaluations (20%/yr)	Park owned and concessioner operated VTS allow for greater greening oversight.
Conduct environmental audits of concessioners to ensure compliance and identify opportunities to incorporate best management practices (BMPs) (25%/yr)	
Develop and conduct environmental training for concessioners and NPS concessions staff (20%/yr)	

Develop educational tools and technical guidance to assist in concessioners in developing environmental management programs	
Incorporate applicable strategies identified under other subject categories (i.e., transportation, energy, etc.) that are applicable and transferable to commercial visitor services	Park owned and concessioner operated VTS allow for greater greening oversight.

Linkages to Natural – Cultural Resource Protection Goals:

By providing to the public environmentally preferable products and services, the public will learn and request that these greener products and services be made available in their community. The NPS will lead the public towards sustainability. The environment and its natural systems will be protected both inside and outside the parks.

XIII. NPS Environmental Compliance Auditing

Long-Term Objective
<p>The NPS will measure and track environmental compliance and performance for all parks.</p> <p>An important component of leadership is evaluating and recognizing shortcomings. Audits will ensure environmental compliance, emphasize best management practices and educate employees at all levels about environmental management responsibilities. The NPS will recognize from these audits the ability for improvement that will lead the Service to its ultimate goal of sustainability.</p>

Federal Goals: EO 13148 orders that each agency conducts an agency-level environmental management system self assessment based on the Code of Environmental Management Principles for Federal Agencies developed by the EPA and/or another appropriate environmental management system framework. EO 13148 also calls for Facility Compliance Audits. Several other EO call for performance evaluations.

NPS Goals: To comply with EO 13148 and other Presidential mandates, NPS will:

- Conduct park environmental audits at 30% per year
- Develop BMP criteria and list applicable BMPs
- Complete 25% per year Regulatory Corrective Actions

Check List

Strategies	Successful Examples
Conduct environmental audits for all parks to ensure compliance and emphasize best management practices	
Create an awards program that recognizes environmental leadership based on the audit's results	

Linkages to Natural – Cultural Resource Protection Goals:

NPS environmental auditing will allow for the NPS to improve their ability to protect the parks and restore degraded natural systems. As a result, the national parks will be preserved so that this generation and future generations can enjoy, benefit, and learn from them.