

Commissioner Chris Trubac  
Barbara Andersen  
Nichole Biber  
Fred Cowles  
Sarah Mullkoff  
Claire Nowicki  
Matthew Lincoln  
Brenda Gray

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION WILL MEET ON FEBRUARY 28, 2024 AT 5:30 PM IN CONFERENCE ROOM D AND E OF THE HUMAN SERVICES BUILDING, 5303 S. CEDAR, LANSING.

## Agenda

Call to Order

Approval of Draft Minutes

Additions to the Agenda

Limited Public Comment

1. Ingham County Parks Department
  - a. *Presentation* – Tim Morgan, Director
2. Materials Management Plan – *Discussion*
3. Manager Activities Summary

Announcements

Public Comment

Adjournment

# ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION

January 24, 2024

Draft Minutes

Members Present: Andersen, Cowles, Trubac, Mulkoff, Nowicki, Lincoln

Members Absent:, Biber, Gray

Others Present: Gracen Zaremba, Morgan Feldpausch (virtual), Rachel Prettenhofer (virtual), Glenn Canning

The meeting was called to order by Commissioner Trubac at 5:30 p.m. in Conference Room A of the Human Services Building, 5303 S. Cedar Street, Lansing Michigan.

## Approval of Draft Minutes

The minutes were approved.

## Additions to the Agenda

None.

## Limited Public Comment

None.

### 1. Election of Officers for 2024

The Commission elected officers for 2024. The motions were approved unanimously to elect the following: Chair: Chris Trubac, Vice Chair: Sarah Mullkoff, Secretary: Claire Nowicki.

### 2. Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program

#### a. *Presentation – Gracen Zaremba, Eaton Conservation District*

Gracen Introduced herself and the Michigan Agriculture Environmental Assurance Program (MAEAP). MAEAP is a voluntary grant program that primarily focuses on water pollution and works frequently with agriculture. The program is implemented by conservation districts, such as Eaton Conservation District, and Michigan Department of Agriculture and Development (MDARD). Becoming MAEAP certified is a four-phase process including: Education, Risk Assessment, Completing Work, and Verifying Completion. Certification lasts 5 years and is offered in the following categories: Livestock, Farmstead, Cropping, Greenhouses, Orchards, Forest, Wetland & Habitat.

### 3. Manager Activities Summary

Morgan Feldpausch gave a presentation on activities completed by the Environmental Sustainability Manager position which included updates on Materials Management Planning, Energy Audit Implementation Plan, and the Sustainability Action Plan.

The commission also discussed the 2024 meeting schedule. The commission will meet every other month starting in February. There was also discussion over how to make effective use of each meeting and ways to promote public engagement.

## Announcements

Fred Cowles announced that Tri-County may be interested in collaborating on Ingham County waste. Morgan is

in communication with Tri-County. There may be further discussion on this at the next commission meeting.

Public Comment

None.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned by Chairperson Trubac at 6:35 pm.

## Ingham County Parks

### Environmental Affairs Commission 2/28 Meeting

#### Vehicle Emissions/Going Green

##### Moving towards electric equipment

- In 2024, Parks Department purchased 2 fully electric trucks and 1 hybrid small truck.
- In 2024, \$25,000 was allocated through CIP dollars to purchase electric push mowers, weed whips, chainsaws and other battery powered landscaping equipment
- E-bikes are being used by staff to navigate through the park and trail system.
- Trail development
  - The Trails and Parks Millage helps to create paths for non-motorized transportation, thus relying less on gas/diesel vehicles.

#### Native Plantings

- All new projects have/will be including native plant restoration.
  - Hawk Island
  - Burchfield
  - Lake Lansing
- Invasive removal
  - Invasive removal stewardship plan is being developed to assist the Parks staff. The plan identifies areas at each Park that require invasive species removal and reintroduction of native plantings.
  - Hawk Island has approximately 1.5 acres of invasive species being removed and replaced with native seeding in 2024. Also doing test plots around park to determine what seed mix holds up best with deer, etc.
- No Mow Zones
  - Multiple area within the Park system have been designated as “No Mow” zones.

#### Lighting Study

- In 2024, partially due to the County wide energy audit, the Parks Department will be hiring a consulting firm to perform a lighting study. This study will entail looking at existing lighting and ways to transition to more eco-friendly lighting throughout the parks.

#### Educating the Public

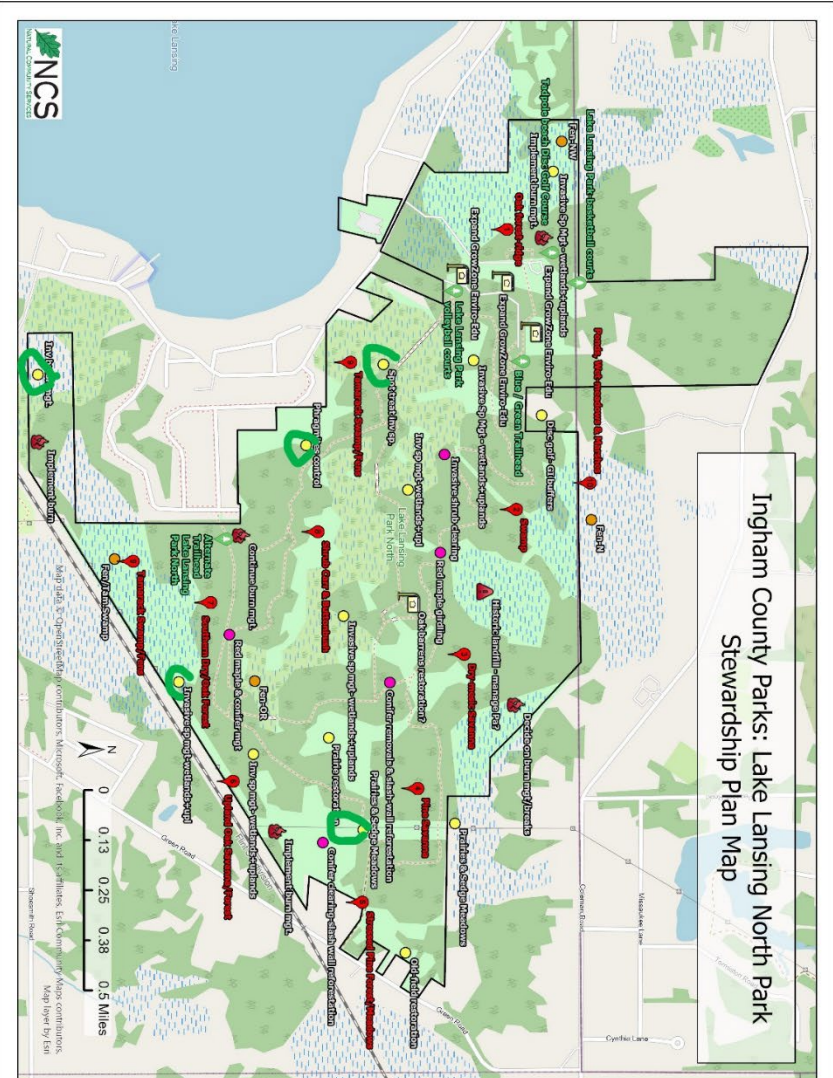
- Through Signage
- Identifying the importance of sustainability through Burchfield summer classes.

Staff is also utilizing the attached “*Park and Recreation sustainability practices*” booklet and the attached National Park Service “*Green Parks Plan*” to help guide decision making and future planning.

Map on following page is a draft example of the stewardship plan that is currently being conducted.



# Ingham County Parks: Lake Lansing North Park Stewardship Plan Map



- Fens - groundwater
- Invasive species mgmt - stewardship
- ▲ Historic landfill - manage Par?
- Expand GrowZone Enviro-Edu
- Exotic/ruderal tree mgmt - stewardship
- ▲ Burn Implementation
- Management Unit 1
- Management Unit 2
- Management Unit 3
- Management Unit 4
- Management Unit 5
- Management Unit 6
- Management Unit 7
- Management Unit 8
- Management Unit 9
- Management Unit 10
- Park Features
- LLN\_Boundary\_2023\_P
- LAKE/ RIVER
- MIXED CONIFER
- SWAMP
- OAK-HICKORY FOREST
- BLACK OAK BARREN
- WET PRAIRIE

Data/Preparation: WCS, 1826, WMA Monitor  
 c1800 Feature Layer Source: UNFI  
 Boundary Feature Layer Source: MSU RS&GIS  
 Digitization and Layout: Laura Gumpert, 01/18/23



0 0.13 0.25 0.38 0.5 Miles  
 Map layer by UNFI





# Green Parks Plan: Third Edition

Advancing the National Park Service  
Mission Through Sustainable Operations





*On the Cover: (top) Sunlight between giant sequoias — credit: NPS, James Hayne; (photo strip, left to right) Orange and white cliffs with Lake Powell winding in between them — credit: NPS; Solar panels at the Visitor Center on the South Rim of Grand Canyon National Park — credit: NPS, Michael Quinn; A recycling bin filled with single use propane canisters outside the Kohm Yah-mah-nee Visitor Center — credit: NPS, Amanda Sweeney; The Electric Driverless Demonstration in Yellowstone (TEDDY) 1 and 2 in front of Moran Lodge. Credit: NPS, Jacob W. Frank; Ranger enjoying Old Faithful Geyser. Credit: NPS, Neal Herbert*



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Visitors use the shuttle at Apgar Visitor Center, Glacier National Park. Credit: NPS, Jacob W. Frank

## By the Numbers

### Infrastructure<sup>1</sup>

**425**

National Parks<sup>2</sup>

**25,163**

Buildings operated and maintained by the National Park Service (NPS)

**47,201,230**

Square feet of building space, such as visitor centers and historic structures

**2,563,488**

Acres of maintained landscapes such as campgrounds, urban parks, and battlefields

**289,676,595**

Annual visits to national parks and opportunities to demonstrate sustainable operations<sup>3</sup>

**3,934**

Water, electricity, and sewage utility systems maintained by the NPS

**10,224**

Vehicles in the NPS fleet

**14,281**

Miles of roads maintained by the NPS

**19,355**

Miles of trails



*Water bottle filling station in Glacier National Park. Credit: NPS*

## By the Numbers

### Environmental Impact<sup>4</sup>

**179,000**

Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) generated from direct NPS emissions (Scope 1) and purchased electricity (Scope 2). The CO<sub>2</sub>e equates to nearly 40 thousand gasoline-powered passenger vehicles driven for one year<sup>5</sup>

**3,900,000**

Gallons of fuel consumed in NPS fleet vehicles, equivalent to filling 141 fuel tanker rail cars

**80,000,000**

Pounds of municipal solid waste generated in parks

**183,000,000**

Kilowatt-hours of electricity consumed by NPS buildings, equivalent to the annual consumption of 25,435 U.S. homes

**1,800,000,000**

Gallons of water consumed in NPS buildings, equivalent to 3,458 Olympic-sized swimming pools filled with water



## Message from the Director

### Net-Zero Parks



The world is in a climate crisis, and the NPS is front and center in viewing climate impacts.<sup>6</sup> As such, the NPS is renewing its operational sustainability goals with a bold vision to attain net-zero status in its parks. A net-zero park:

- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions as close to zero as possible and balances remaining emissions with an equivalent amount of renewable energy;<sup>7</sup>
- Consumes only as much energy as produced;
- Achieves a sustainable balance between water availability and demand; and
- Eliminates waste sent to landfills.<sup>8</sup>

Now more than ever, mitigating climate impacts is a priority for NPS leadership. We hold ourselves accountable for what we consume and emit and commit to minimizing the impact of facility operations on the environment.

This revised Green Parks Plan (GPP) sets forth steps toward net-zero parks. As we work towards our net-zero vision, we also strive to enhance and demonstrate the critical role our parks play in mental, physical, and spiritual health; environmental justice; and equity. NPS facilities, operations, and designed spaces will align with park values and promote health and social wellbeing. The NPS will continue to preserve our country's great natural and cultural landscapes to meet both current needs and those of future generations.

Charles F. Sams III  
*National Park Service Director*





## Introduction



### VISION

The NPS preserves park resources unimpaired for the enjoyment of current and future generations by reducing environmental impacts through sustainable operations, designs, decisions, and management at every level of the organization.

Since its inception in 1916, the NPS has been a global leader in the protection of both natural and cultural resources. The NPS has preserved many of the country's greatest treasures and, in the process, has become a model for resource management. This resource management and stewardship reaches beyond the service's iconic park boundaries and contributes to the preservation and protection of regional, national, and global resources.

By implementing the Green Parks Plan (GPP), the NPS is extending that leadership to the sustainable management of facilities and operations to fully carry out its mission of environmental stewardship. The NPS recognizes the importance of reducing its environmental impact through climate change mitigation strategies, as well as adapting to a changing climate.

This GPP is one of the plans that comprises the NPS response to climate change. The NPS Climate Change Response Strategy (CCRS) is the in-depth strategic plan for how the NPS will mitigate, adapt to, and communicate about climate change, while the GPP provides direction, including goals and measurable objectives, for how to reduce the service's contributions to the climate crisis.<sup>9</sup> These plans complement other efforts including the Healthy Parks Healthy People Strategic Action Plan which considers the service's role in people's wellbeing.

### Background and Scope

In April 2012, the NPS released the first version of the GPP which established ambitious goals to improve servicewide performance in sustainability. The GPP was updated in 2016 to keep pace with evolving priorities and legislative requirements. This 2023 GPP update continues to define a collective vision while outlining goals and objectives to sustainably manage NPS operations.

Leaders and visionaries from across the NPS collaborated on the 2023 GPP and encouraged the NPS to "be bold" in setting ambitious objectives. The NPS heard the call to "be bold" and outlined goals and objectives within the 2023 GPP to transition parks to net-zero status.





*Solar panels at Furnace Creek in Death Valley National Park. Credit: NPS*

## 2016 Progress Update

The 2016 GPP established six measurable objectives to be accomplished by 2025. The NPS made considerable progress towards achieving the objectives. As of 2022, the NPS:

- Reduced servicewide building energy use per square foot (energy intensity) by 25 percent from the 2015 baseline.
- Reduced potable water use intensity by 36 percent from the 2007 baseline.
- Reduced Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with NPS operations by 23 percent from the 2008 baseline.<sup>10</sup>

The NPS was also on track to:

- Reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions associated with NPS operations by 36 percent from the 2008 baseline.
- Reduce the fleet-wide average GHG emissions per mile traveled by vehicles in the NPS fleet by 30 percent from the 2014 baseline.

The NPS continues to make strides towards annually diverting at least 50 percent of solid waste from landfills.

## Changes for 2023

The 2023 GPP accounts for progress made since 2016 while aligning with evolving requirements, the climate crisis, and the unique NPS mission. This updated plan streamlines and consolidates goal areas from 10 goals to 5 and ensures the goals are supported by outcome-based and strategic objectives.

The NPS will annually evaluate and report progress towards achieving each objective within the plan. The objectives no longer reflected in the GPP are addressed in complementary natural and cultural resource planning documents.

As with previous GPP editions, NPS staff, partners, stakeholders, visitors, and gateway communities will continue to work together to achieve the goals outlined within the GPP.



## Green Parks Plan Goals

### 2023 GREEN PARKS PLAN GOALS

The GPP outlines strategic goals that focus on facilities and operational impacts on the environment and human wellbeing. Each goal is supported by performance objectives.



#### **Be Climate Friendly and Climate Ready**

Combat the climate crisis by achieving net-zero GHG emissions



#### **Be Energy Smart and Water Wise**

Achieve net-zero water use and net-zero energy for facilities and operations



#### **Buy Green and Reduce, Reuse, Recycle**

Achieve net-zero waste and sustainable procurement



#### **Green Our Rides**

Adopt and support zero-emissions transportation methods



#### **Foster a Sustainability Ethic**

Engage the NPS workforce, partners, visitors, stakeholders, and communities to support and participate in sustainability, climate resilience, and environmental justice



*Ranger-led hike in Cedar Ridge, Grand Canyon National Park. Credit: NPS, Paul Stolen*

## **Crosscutting Enablers:** A Commitment from NPS Leadership

Effective climate change and sustainability solutions rely on collective action. NPS leadership commits to the GPP goal areas and to combat the climate crisis. The NPS challenges all employees, partners, and communities to envision, test, implement, and share state-of-the-art sustainable practices. The NPS aims to support and enable all contributions and fully align the organization to achieve the GPP goals. Investment decisions, organizational culture, programmatic functions, and organizational policies enable and support these goals by adhering to the following:

1. Continue and expand sustainability programs, including environmental management systems and other tools, to reduce the service's environmental footprint.
2. Include sustainability, environmental justice, and universal access in all relevant actions and decisions, including facility investment decisions.
3. Undertake a policy review to validate that no existing policies hinder or obstruct achievement of the GPP goals.
4. Continue to invest in, and adopt, advanced analytical tools to comprehensively collect and report facility data that enables decision-making and ongoing measurement of NPS sustainability performance.
5. Maintain adequate staff resources at all levels of the organization to implement the GPP.
6. Develop a climate- and sustainability-focused NPS workforce through training, education, and integration of sustainability principles into position descriptions and employee performance appraisal plans.
7. Encourage and challenge concessioners and partners to meet or exceed the GPP goals.





*The Cottonwood Cove Marina, located in Lake Mead National Recreation Area (on Lake Mohave), is the first floating LEED Gold building in the world. Credit: NPS, Andrew S. Muñoz*



## **Be Climate Friendly and Climate Ready**

Combat the climate crisis by achieving net-zero GHG emissions

The GPP focuses primarily on reducing the NPS GHG footprint. Reductions in GHG emissions can reduce projected temperature increases across the globe. As such, the NPS seeks to combat the climate crisis by achieving net-zero emissions across its building portfolio.

The NPS will also adapt to climate change by preparing facilities, infrastructure, and operations for the impacts of a changing climate. More information on NPS climate change adaptation, science, and communication goals are presented in the CCRS.

### **Objectives:**

1. Reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from NPS operations by 65 percent by 2030 from a FY 2008 baseline.<sup>11,12</sup>
2. Reduce emissions across the NPS portfolio of buildings, campuses, and installations by 50 percent by 2032 from a FY 2008 baseline, and achieve net-zero emissions by 2045.<sup>13</sup>
3. Maintain or increase net carbon storage through constructed or maintained asset rehabilitation and natural restoration projects.
4. Increase resiliency of NPS operations and constructed or maintained assets.<sup>14</sup>



## Be Energy Smart and Water Wise

Achieve net-zero water use and net-zero energy for facilities and operations

Grid-distributed electricity and on-site fuel combustion to operate and occupy buildings and facilities are the largest sources of NPS GHG emissions. Emissions from electricity generation also contribute to air pollution locally and globally. The NPS closely tracks and benchmarks facility-energy use, identifies opportunities to conserve energy, and implements renewable and alternative energy projects.

With a changing climate creating extreme weather, where dry areas become drier and wet areas become wetter, clean water availability is a major issue in many areas. The NPS will minimize operational water use and implement sustainable water supply and conservation best practices.



*Akatraz Island uses a rainwater catchment system to capture water for landscaping the historic gardens on the island. Credit: NPS*

### Objectives:

1. Reduce overall NPS facility energy use intensity, measured in energy consumption per gross square foot (GSF) of building space.<sup>15</sup>
2. Create healthy, efficient spaces by applying the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings in all new construction and modernization projects greater than 25,000 GSF.<sup>16</sup>
3. Reduce overall NPS facility water use intensity, measured in water consumption per GSF of building space and water consumption per visitor.<sup>17</sup>
4. Achieve net-zero energy and net-zero water at exclusively metered buildings within covered facilities.<sup>18</sup>
5. Convert direct fossil fuel use to electrical power so that 100 percent of facility energy use is carbon-free by 2030.<sup>19</sup>
6. Maintain the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties while implementing sustainability and energy conservation measures.
7. Confirm all outdoor lighting projects are energy efficient and dark sky compliant.
8. Enhance and maintain native landscapes in and near the built environment to reduce water consumption.





New, universal, Recycle Across America labels on Grand Teton's recycling bins make recycling easier than ever. Credit: NPS



## Buy Green and Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle

Achieve net-zero waste and sustainable procurement

Sustainable material management in NPS operations, from using locally sourced and environmentally friendly construction materials to diverting solid waste from landfills, significantly benefits the environment. Material production, transportation, and disposal results in broad environmental impacts.

The NPS, together with its partners, will strive to reduce its impact on the environment, human health, and the waste-stream across the product lifecycle by adhering to sustainable procurement practices and principles while pursuing waste generation and reduction opportunities in national parks.

### Objectives:

1. Comply with federal sustainable acquisition regulations and demonstrate annual improvement in the percentage of sustainable contract actions.
2. Include sustainable procurement requirements in 100 percent of applicable construction and service contracts.
3. Divert 50 percent of municipal solid waste including construction and demolition debris by 2025 and 75 percent by 2030.<sup>20</sup>
4. Reduce waste generation annually on a per-visitor basis.
5. Phase out single-use plastic products by the end of 2032.<sup>21</sup>



*The Electric Driverless Demonstration in Yellowstone (TEDDY) 1 and 2 in front of Moran Lodge. Credit: NPS, Jacob W. Frank*



## Green Our Rides

Adopt and support zero-emissions transportation methods

Transitioning to a zero-emission NPS fleet is critical to achieving net-zero status at parks. The NPS is transforming its fleet into a new generation of zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) and will continue to expand its focus to include non-highway vehicles and equipment. The NPS is evaluating new technologies for transit vehicles and leveraging its purchasing power to drive innovation. Transitioning to carbon-free electricity is even more imperative with an electric fleet. New and existing partnerships are also key to the electric vehicle supply equipment networks that will fuel the future.

### Objectives:

1. Transition 100 percent of eligible federal fleet to ZEVs.<sup>22</sup>
2. Transition 100 percent of non-highway vehicles and equipment purchases to electric and zero-emission fuels.
3. Transition 100 percent of visitor transit vehicle purchases to ZEVs.<sup>23</sup>
4. Assess, right-size, and install infrastructure to support electric and alternative fuel vehicles for the NPS fleet, employees, and visitors.





*Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial site interpretation — credit: Live It Learn It*



## **Foster a Sustainability Ethic**

Engage the NPS workforce, partners, visitors, stakeholders, and communities to support and participate in sustainability, climate resilience, and environmental justice

With over 400 national parks, more than 18,000 employees, and nearly 328 million annual visitors, the NPS has an unparalleled opportunity to engage across communities to support an environmental ethic. The NPS will focus on its workforce to promote sustainability across the organization and use the NPS platform to increase awareness among visitors.

The NPS will partner with communities to engage the next generation of stewards and visitors to support sound choices at home and within parks. The NPS will also invest in resources and opportunities to reach underserved and marginalized communities.

### **Objectives:**

1. Use the service's mission and visibility as environmental stewards to increase awareness of sustainability and climate change among visitors.
2. Develop and foster partnerships that promote sustainability, climate resilience, indigenous knowledge, and environmental justice.
3. Increase efforts to engage youth on issues related to sustainability and climate change at parks.
4. Activate campaigns and communications in parks to advance sustainability as part of the NPS experience.





## Looking Ahead to Net-Zero

Combatting the climate crisis requires collective action. The NPS is committed to driving regional, national, and global change through local progress across the nation.

The NPS will advance sustainability by boldly demonstrating the net-zero future of park facilities, operations, and landscapes. The NPS will engage a wide variety of stakeholders — visitors, concessioners, donors, gateway communities, government partners, educational institutions, and cooperating associations — to foster a sustainability ethic and create change beyond park boundaries.

NPS leadership is committed to aligning the organization to the GPP and empowering staff members to be change agents in this effort. Together, parks will serve as models of conservation and preservation through their commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship.





## Notes

- 1 Information obtained January 2023 from Fiscal Year 2022 Year-End NPS Real Property Inventory and IRMA.nps.gov Recreational Visits from Fiscal Year 2021.
- 2 The NPS manages 425 individual units. While there are at least 19 naming designations, these units are referred to as “parks” throughout this document.
- 3 Recreational Visits Information obtained January 2023 from the Integrated Resource Management Applications at IRMA.nps.gov for Fiscal Year 2021.
- 4 Environmental performance statistics derived from FY 2021 NPS Year-End Solid Waste Report and Energy Management Data Report.
- 5 Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse (GHG) emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by an organization (e.g., emissions associated with fuel combustion in boilers, furnaces, vehicles). Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling (US EPA, 2022).
- 6 This document refers to government operations, unless otherwise stated.
- 7 “Renewable energy” means marine energy (as defined in [42 U.S.C. 17211]), or electric energy produced from solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, geothermal, municipal solid waste, or new hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or added capacity at an existing hydroelectric project (42 U.S.C. 15852(b)(2)).
- 8 Net-zero emissions” means reducing greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible and balancing remaining emissions with an equivalent amount of emission removal, through natural carbon sinks, carbon capture and storage, direct air capture, or other methods (Sec. VII of M-22-06). The NPS includes all emissions sources from facility operations in these efforts.

“Net-zero emissions building” means a building that is designed and operated so that, when connected to a regional electrical grid fully serviced by carbon-pollution-free electricity, the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from all operational end uses are zero on an annual basis (Sec. VII of M-22-06). The NPS includes all NPS-operated buildings in these efforts.

“Net-zero energy” means producing, from renewable resources, as much energy as is used over the course of a year (EPA.gov). The NPS includes its electricity and fuel use for all operations.

“Net-zero waste building” means a building that is operated to reduce, reuse, recycle, compost, or recover solid waste streams (except for hazardous and medical waste), thereby resulting in zero waste disposal (Sec. VII of M-22-06). The NPS includes municipal solid waste, and construction and demolition waste streams in these efforts.

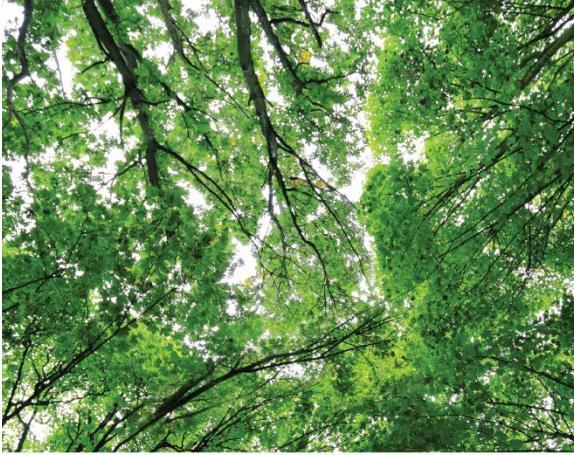
“Net-zero water building” means a building that is designed, constructed or renovated, and operated to greatly reduce total water consumption, use non-potable sources as much as possible, and recycle and reuse water to return the equivalent amount of water as was withdrawn from all sources, including municipal supply, without compromising groundwater and surface water quantity or quality (Sec. VII of M-22-06). The NPS includes potable and non-potable uses across all operations in these efforts.
- 9 “Mitigation” in the climate change context means a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (IPCC 2014).

“Climate change adaptation” means an intentional management response to observed climate changes or plausible future changes that involves identifying, preparing for (e.g., developing strategy and specific actions), and responding to (e.g., implementing actions) those changes. The desired outcome from the management response is to retain current conditions, recover from climate variations (perhaps to an altered state), or adjust to changing conditions that may include major transformation in practices or state. Adaptation may seek to “moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities” (IPCC 2014).
- 10 Scope 3 emissions were last measured in 2017. New federal tools to measure Scope 3 emissions will be released in FY 2023.
- 11 At the time of publication, federal tools, guidance, and targets for Scope 3 GHG emissions are forthcoming. The NPS commits to reducing Scope 3 emissions and will publish targets in accordance with the release of the federal guidance.
- 12 EO 14057: Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability, Sec. 102. December 8, 2021.
- 13 Ibid.
- 14 Policy Memorandum (PM) 15-01 and the Climate Change Response Strategy.
- 15 Targets for energy intensity are being developed at the Departmental level as mandated by EO 14057. Targets will be available in FY 2023 and will be updated accordingly in this plan.
- 16 EO 14057: Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability, Sec. 205. December 8, 2021.
- 17 Targets for water intensity are being developed at the Departmental level as mandated by EO 14057. Targets will be available in FY 2023 and will be updated accordingly in this plan.
- 18 Covered facilities are those that together constitute at least 75 percent of total NPS facility energy use (Energy Independence and Security Act, Section 432). The NPS defines covered facilities at the park level and not the individual building level.
- 19 EO 14057: Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability, Sec. 102. December 8, 2021.
- 20 EO 14057: Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability, Sec. 207. December 8, 2021.
- 21 In accordance with Secretary’s Order 3407 and associated implementation plans.
- 22 100 percent of light-duty vehicle acquisitions will be ZEVs by 2027, and 100 percent of medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicle acquisitions by 2035.
- 23 Visitor transport vehicles and non-highway vehicles and equipment will be transitioned in accordance with replacement schedules, market availability, and site appropriateness.



**National Park Service**  
U.S. Department of the Interior





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# PARK AND RECREATION SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES

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A SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM  
AN NRPA MEMBER SURVEY

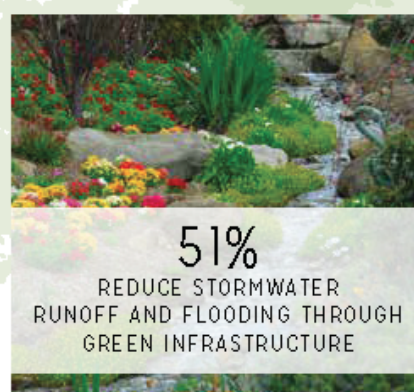


[www.nrpa.org](http://www.nrpa.org)

# CLIMATE RESILIENT PARKS

Parks are key community stakeholders when it comes to addressing the effects of climate change. From protecting water resources via green infrastructure practices, to reducing urban heat island effect through city wide forest restoration - parks play a critical role in ensuring that our communities successfully adapt and thrive in light of a rapidly changing planet.

## TOP 5 WAYS PARKS AND RECREATION IS TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE



Percentages are based on a survey of nearly 400 park and recreation agencies.

[www.nrpa.org/Climate-Resiliency](http://www.nrpa.org/Climate-Resiliency)



# INTRODUCTION

What is sustainability? Sustainability is a broad term most often defined as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs” (Brundland Report for the World Commission on Environment and Development 1992). Increasingly, as we compete for space and resources, incorporating sustainability principles into our work is no longer something nice to strive for but something we must strive for the benefit of future generations. Sustainability is one piece of the puzzle as communities seek to be more resilient to climate change.

Park and recreation agencies are on the front line of a multitude of issues within and outside of the communities they serve. From matters of health and wellness to social equity, conservation and sustainability, critical topics such as these are addressed daily by park and recreation agencies across the country. Sustainability weaves itself through all those facets. Increasing foot and bike trail access benefits a population’s health and wellness while cutting down on the need for driving. Increasing tree canopy and green space in otherwise urban landscapes provide underserved communities with direct access to the physical and mental benefits of nature. Taking measures to mitigate the effects of natural disasters through the use of water diversion tactics or shelter accessibility catapults park and recreation agencies from simple areas of play and relaxation to major agents of change in a community. Sustainable actions and activities make all these and countless other instances possible.

With limited resources, it can be a heavy lift for park and recreation agencies to incorporate principles of sustainability into their operations, programs and management. NRPA remains committed to supporting park and recreation agencies in meeting this challenge. As part of its three-year strategic plan, NRPA is encouraging park and recreation agencies to engage 1,000 communities in the implementation of sustainable practices.

The NRPA Research team worked closely with the association’s conservation team to develop a survey to gain an understanding of the sustainability practices currently implemented by park and recreation agencies and of how agencies are contributing to sustainability in their communities. The survey generated responses from 377 park and recreation agencies, resulting in a 12 percent response rate. The key findings from the survey are the basis of this report.

## KEY SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

- Park and recreation agencies’ sustainability activities *not only focus on environmental benefits but also on public education and cost savings*.
- Even though virtually all park and recreation agencies have implemented many sustainability measures, *most agencies do not have a documented sustainability plan*.
- Most park and recreation agencies *do not closely track the cost savings* that sustainable actions may generate.
- Barriers that keep agencies from implementing more sustainability measures include a *lack of funding, a lack of dedicated staff and limited expertise on practices*.

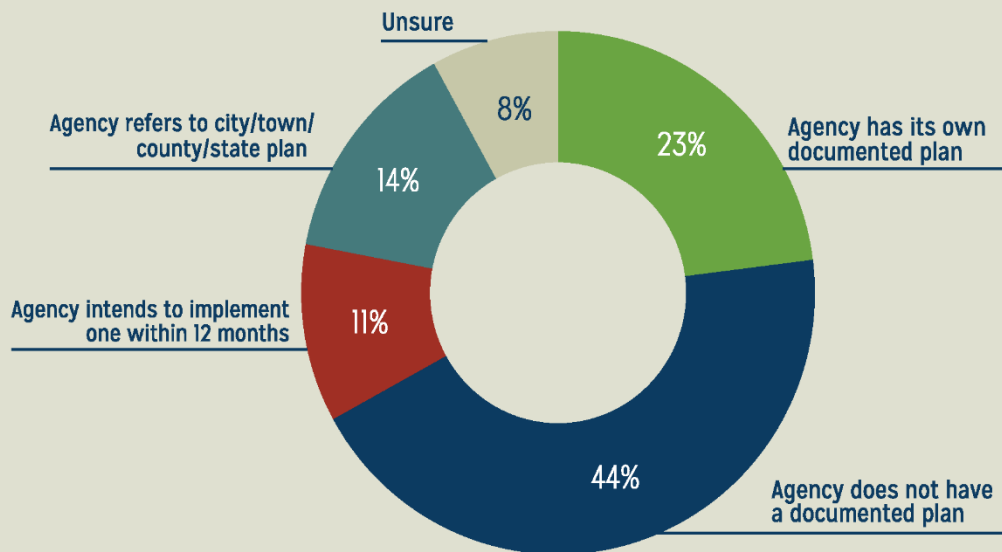


# AGENCY SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

In their role as stewards of the environment, virtually all park and recreation agencies support activities that improve sustainability in their communities. These activities can span from educating and connecting the public with nature to reducing negative impacts on the environment.

However, park and recreation agencies less frequently have a formally documented plan that outlines a strategy for preserving natural resources and promoting good conservation and sustainability practices. In fact, of the surveyed park and recreation agencies, just 23 percent currently have a documented sustainability plan, although another 11 percent of agencies intend to put into place a formalized sustainability plan within the next year. In some cases, where the agency does not have its own sustainability plan, it follows the strategies and tactics dictated by the city/town, county or state plan (14 percent). But, in many other cases, park and recreation agencies do not have a plan at the agency level or elsewhere that guides the sustainability activities for the agency (44 percent).

AGENCIES WITH A DOCUMENTED SUSTAINABILITY PLAN  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

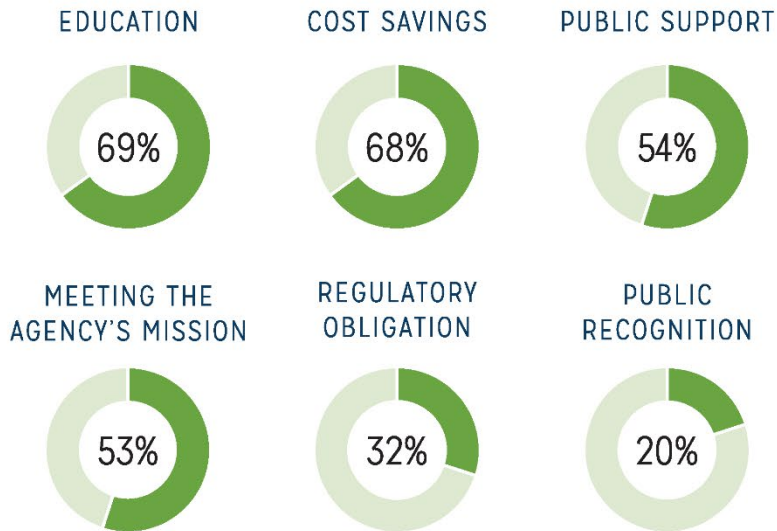




Regardless of whether they have a formally documented plan, park and recreation agencies invest in sustainability practices with many goals in mind. Naturally, the most widely cited goal is the environmental benefits that these activities and practices can generate (84 percent of agencies). These may include improving the air and water quality in the community and reducing the agency's impact on the environment (e.g., using fuel-efficient vehicles, reducing the use of pesticides).

*84 percent of agencies invest in sustainability activities and practices for the environmental benefits.*

Beyond environmental benefits, sustainability activities generate other benefits valued by both the agency and the community. Other widely cited goals of park and recreation agency sustainability activities include:



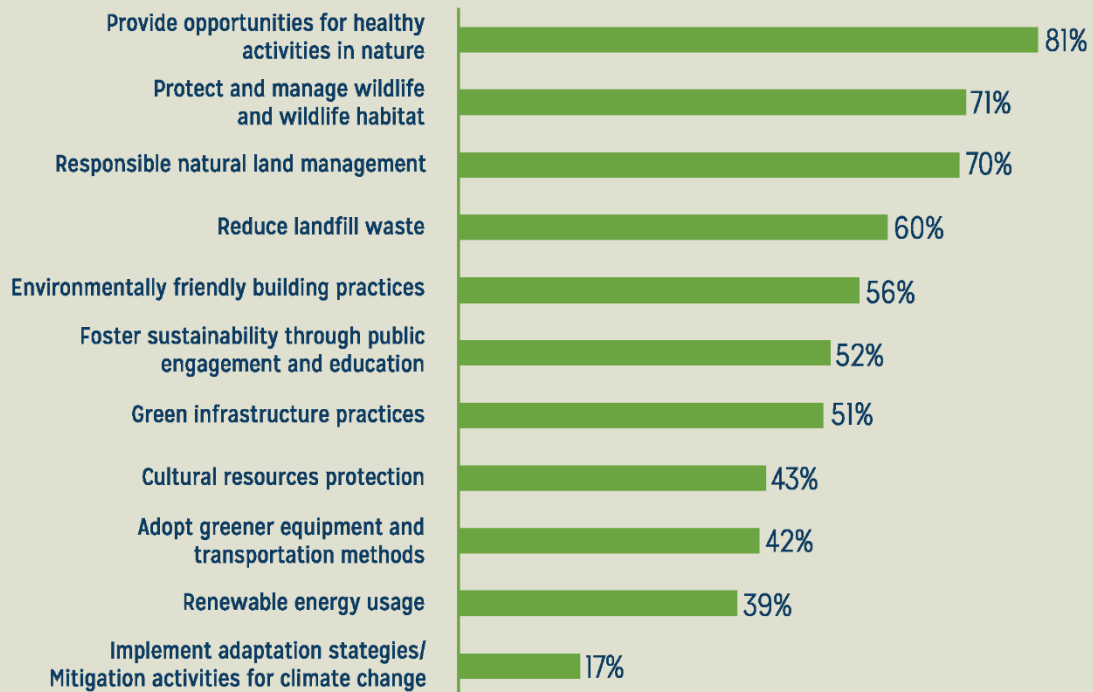


# SUSTAINABILITY ACTIVITIES

Park and recreation agencies implement a wide variety of sustainable practices in their communities. Widely cited sustainability activities implemented by park and recreation agencies include:

- Providing opportunities for healthy activity in nature (81 percent of agencies)
- Protecting and managing wildlife and wildlife habitats (71 percent)
- Natural land management (70 percent)
- Reducing landfill waste (60 percent)
- Following environmentally friendly building practices (56 percent)
- Fostering public engagement and education (52 percent)
- Implementing green infrastructure practices (51 percent)

## PARK AND RECREATION AGENCIES' SUSTAINABILITY ACTIVITIES (PERCENT OF AGENCIES)



To meet their sustainability goals, park and recreation agencies implement a wide variety of activities, policies and strategies. Some of these actions involve altering purchasing policies for more environmentally friendly goods and services. Other tactics involve a greater investment in infrastructure, education and strategic vision. All of these activities have a wide range of benefits.

### PROMOTING HEALTHY ACTIVITIES IN NATURE

Promoting healthy activities in nature not only benefits the population physically and mentally but also contributes to a healthier environment. Research shows that people who are exposed to nature and have experiences in nature are more likely to act responsibly toward it.

Park and recreation agencies providing opportunities for healthy activities in nature indicated implementing the following:

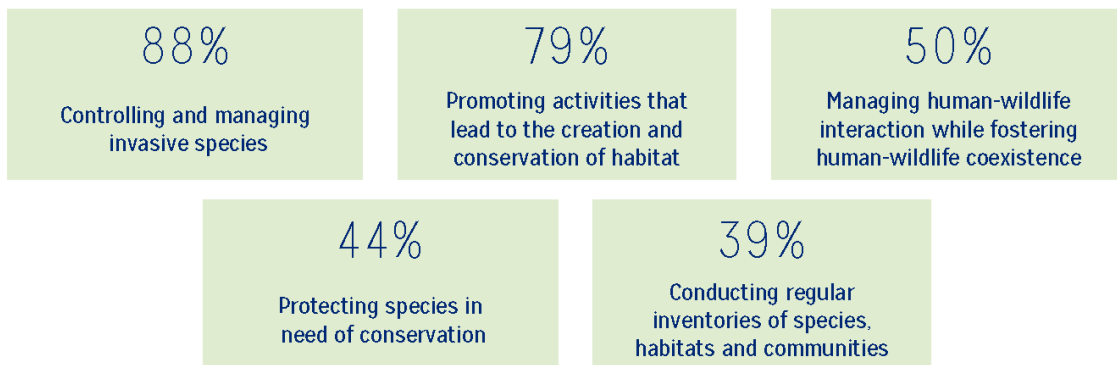


*People who are exposed to nature and have experiences in nature are more likely to act responsibly toward it.*

### PROTECTING AND MANAGING WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

Park and recreation agencies provide valuable habitat for wildlife across the country. Many agencies are committed to protecting and managing wildlife and wildlife habitat through various strategies and activities. Even small urban areas can be restored to provide functional habitats for a variety of wildlife and plants. This is especially important for threatened species.

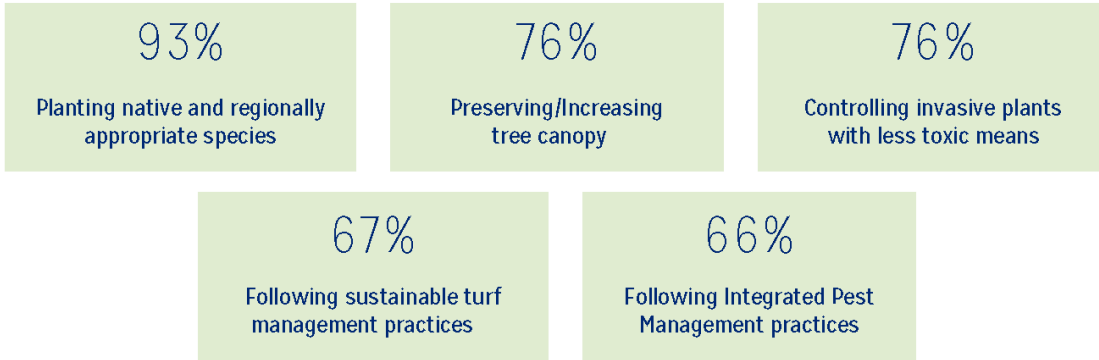
Park and recreation agencies aiming to protect and manage wildlife and wildlife habitats indicated implementing the following:



## RESPONSIBLE NATURAL LAND MANAGEMENT

A majority of the surveyed park and recreation agencies practice responsible natural land management by conserving and enhancing the integrity of natural lands and natural processes and minimizing the use of harmful treatments.

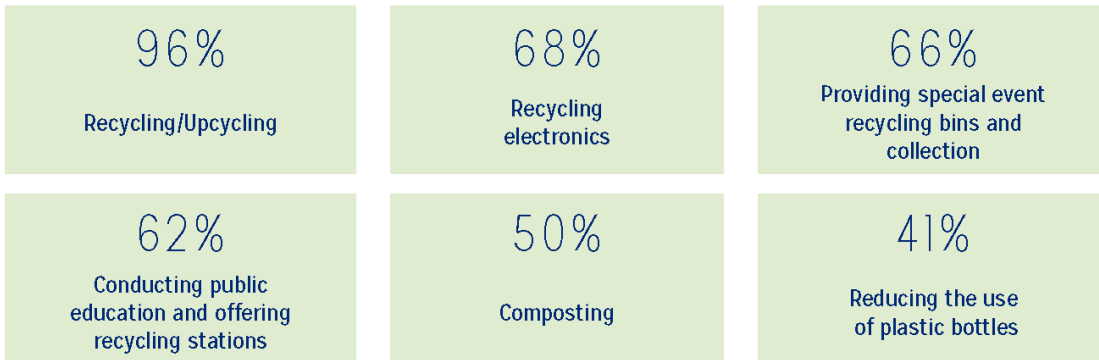
Park and recreation agencies following these practices indicated implementing the following:



## REDUCING LANDFILL WASTE

Reducing landfill waste has a compounding effect on the environment. The benefits from reducing landfill waste are multifold, including the reduction of energy-intensive transportation of waste to landfills and the elimination of hazardous and toxic chemicals leaching into surrounding soil and groundwater.

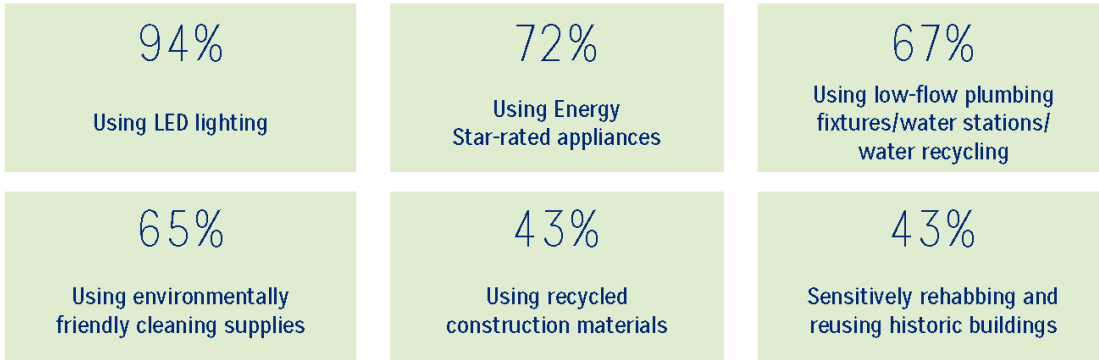
Park and recreation agencies aiming to reduce their contributions to landfills indicated implementing the following:



## ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY BUILDING PRACTICES

Environmentally friendly building practices, including the construction of green and sustainable infrastructure, refer to the use of environmentally responsible and resource-efficient construction processes and materials that minimize the ecological impact of a structure for its entire life.

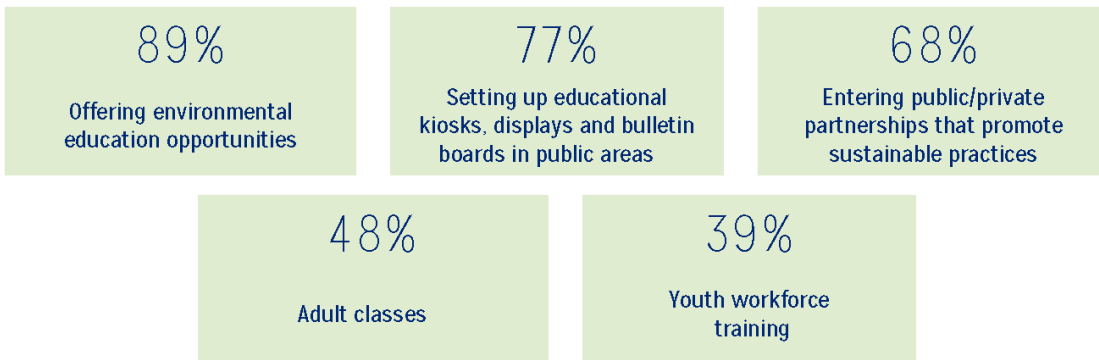
Park and recreation agencies following these practices indicated implementing the following:



## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

A vast majority of surveyed park and recreation agencies foster sustainability through public engagement and education activities focused on sustainable topics, greatly expanding their overall impact by influencing the behavior of the general public.

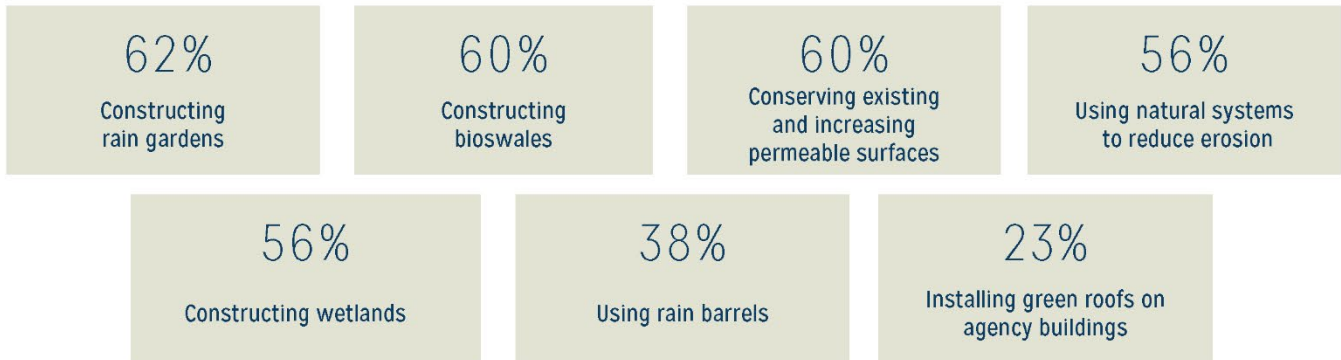
Park and recreation agencies that seek to increase their impact through engaging the public indicated implementing the following:



## GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Green infrastructure is a resilient approach to managing stormwater runoff and reducing flooding. Vegetation, soils and other elements can be used to increase the capacity of permeable surfaces to naturally filter water and mitigate the effects caused by impermeable services.

Park and recreation agencies that make green infrastructure part of their sustainability efforts indicated implementing the following:



## CULTURAL RESOURCES

Some park and recreation agencies with cultural resources on their land are actively working to safeguard these resources from vandalism, development and weathering.

Park and recreation agencies charged with managing cultural resources indicated implementing the following:



## GREEN EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION METHODS

Green equipment and transportation methods reduce emissions released into the air and the quantity of fossil fuels consumed.

Park and recreation agencies that have adopted these methods indicated implementing the following:



## RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

As owners and operators of a significant number of buildings and infrastructure, park and recreation agencies can promote sustainability by increasing their use of renewable energy sources. Naturally, these energy sources reduce the carbon footprint of the agency while educating the public on the availability of cleaner energy sources.

Park and recreation agencies that use renewable energy sources indicated that they purchase or even generate energy derived from:



## ADAPTING STRATEGIES AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE CONDITIONS

Some park and recreation agencies are adapting strategies and mitigation activities for climate change conditions. In many cases, agencies are changing practices, such as altering plantings and infrastructure, that will help the community mitigate changes resulting from climate change.

Park and recreation agencies indicated implementing the following:

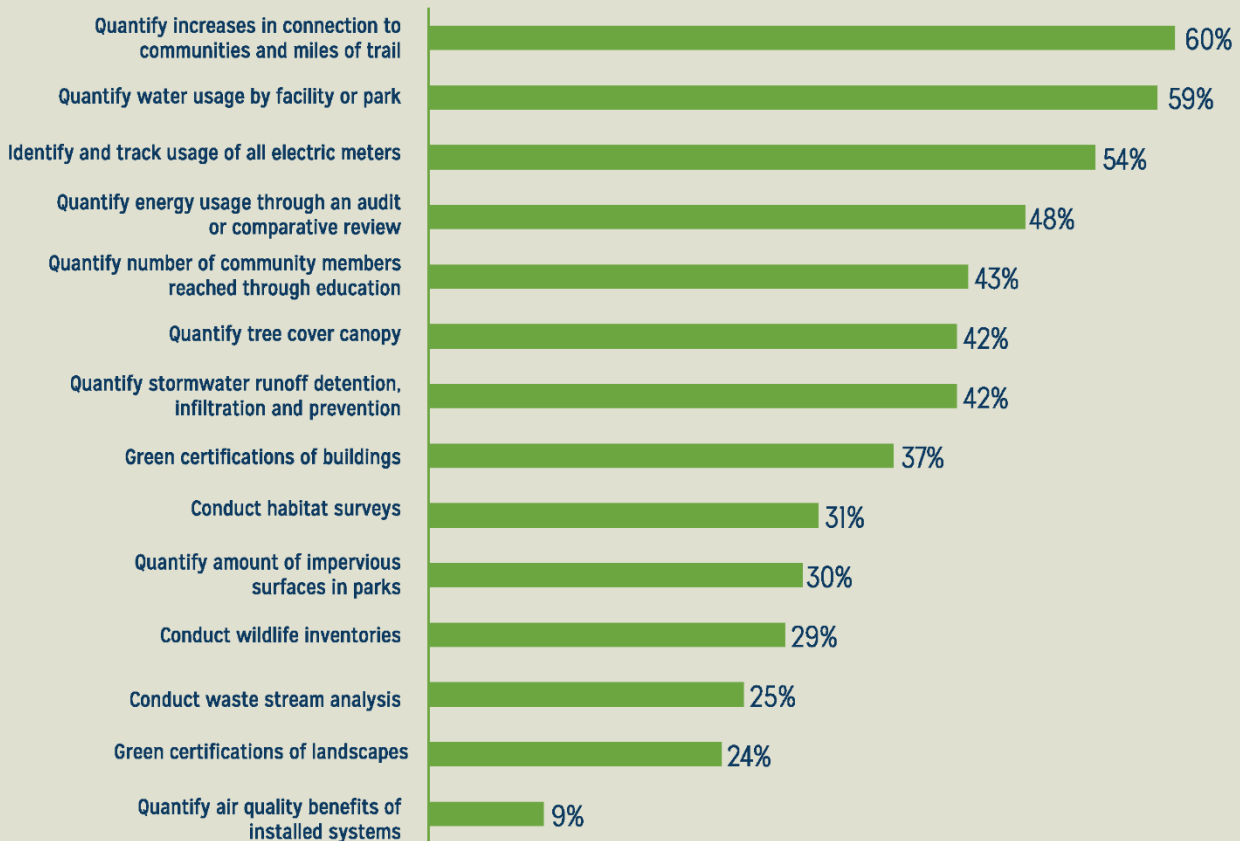


# MEASURES OF SUSTAINABILITY ACTIVITIES

The saying goes that if you cannot measure it, you cannot manage it. This holds true for park and recreation agencies that operate with limited financial resources. As a result, most park and recreation agencies link investments and activities with desired sustainability outcomes. Seventy-two percent of park and recreation agencies have defined specific measures that gauge the success of their sustainability activities.

An agency's sustainability outcomes can vary greatly, including counting the agency's activities, quantifying protected resources and measuring actual improvements to the environment. Among agencies that measure their sustainability practices, top measures include:

## KEY MEASURES OF PARK AND RECREATION AGENCIES' SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES (PERCENT OF AGENCIES)



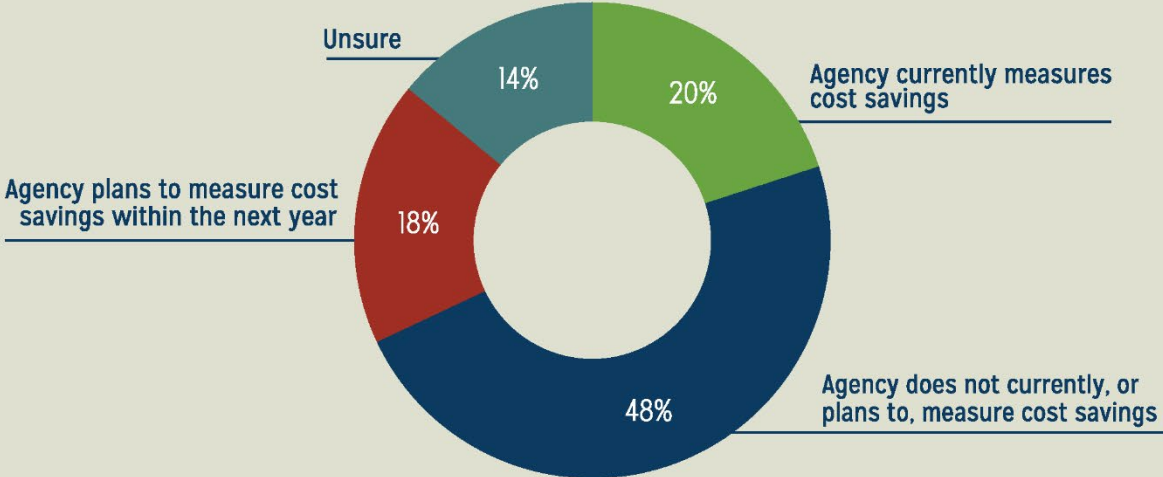




Whereas two in three park and recreation agencies indicate cost savings are a driver for their sustainability activities, most agencies do not measure the financial impact of these investments. Knowing the financial impact of sustainability efforts, along with the environmental benefits and potential health, safety and overall well-being benefits to the community, provide a strong story to key stakeholders and leaders for continued investment in these activities.

Only one in five park and recreation agencies measure the cost savings of their sustainability practices. Another 18 percent of agencies plan to begin measuring their cost savings within the next year. Nearly half of park and recreation agencies do not currently, or have plans in the future, to measure cost savings derived from their sustainability activities.

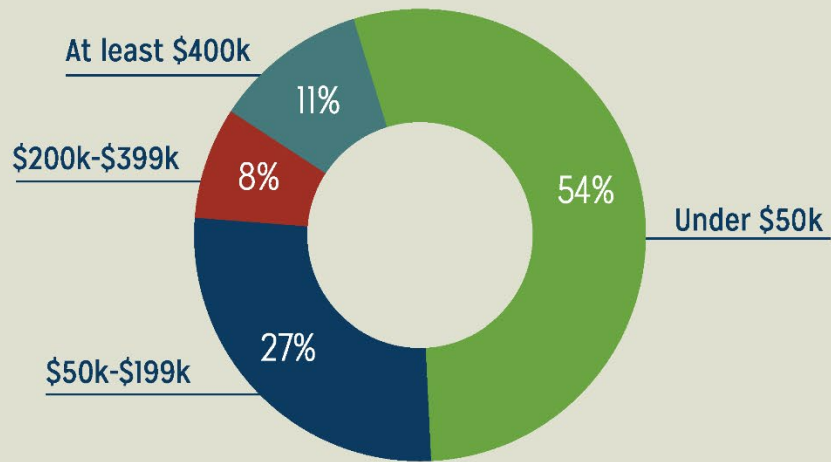
### PARK AND RECREATION AGENCIES MEASURING SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES' COST SAVINGS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION)





At least among park and recreation agencies currently measuring the cost savings derived from their sustainability activities, the financial benefits tend to be relatively modest. A majority of agencies measuring the financial impact of their sustainability activities experienced cost savings of less than \$50,000 in the past year (54 percent). Another quarter of agencies generated annual cost savings of between \$50,000 and \$199,999, while 19 percent of agencies derived at least \$200,000 in cost savings from sustainability activities during the past year.

### COST SAVINGS GENERATED FROM SUSTAINABILITY ACTIVITIES (PERCENT OF AGENCIES MEASURING COST BENEFIT)

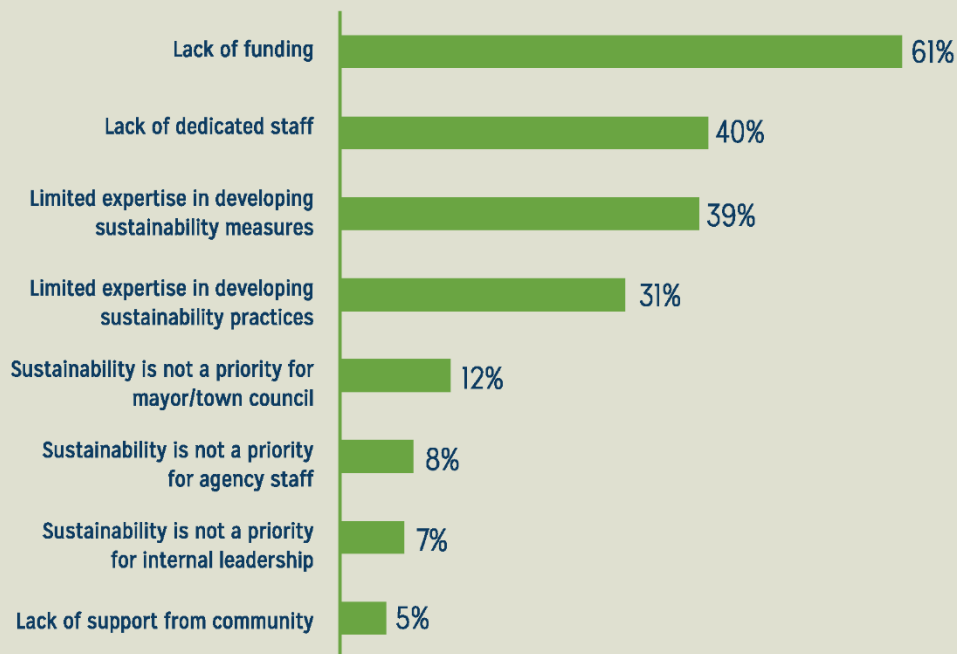


# BARRIERS PREVENTING GREATER IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABILITY ACTIVITIES

The implementation and promotion of sustainability practices are a natural role for park and recreation agencies. Nevertheless, most agencies face some barriers that prevent their ability to expand these efforts. These barriers may include a lack of resources, whether it be funding (61 percent) or staff dedicated to sustainability activities (40 percent). Another challenge for agencies is a general lack of expertise tied to either sustainability measures (39 percent) or practices (31 percent). Far less frequently, agencies do not implement sustainability activities because the city/county political leadership, agency leadership and agency staff do not see these as agency priorities.

Park and recreation agencies across the country have a duty to protect the environment through the implementation and promotion of sustainable practices. While many park and recreation agencies have a documented sustainability strategy (or follow their community's strategy), many more agencies carry out their sustainability measures without official guidance or tracked results. Park and recreation agencies must continue their mission through the use of sustainable practices to ensure lasting benefits to nature, wildlife and the population as a whole. No more than ever, it is important for park and recreation agencies to lead the way in sustainable activities, including reducing landfill waste, implementing the use of renewable energy and fuel-efficient vehicles, and educating the public on the steps they can take to help the world around them.

## BARRIERS THAT PREVENT PARK AND RECREATION AGENCIES FROM IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES





# CONCLUSION

These survey results highlight the wide range of sustainability practices park and recreation agencies can and do implement. Some agencies are clearly leaders in their communities for certain sustainable practices, but it is important to acknowledge the very real barriers for some agencies and strive to move past them. This report's findings should inspire agencies to implement more sustainable practices at their parks and give all agencies a sense of pride to be a part of a large network of park and recreation agencies striving to create sustainable communities through parks. To achieve these goals, park and recreation professionals must employ a whole systems approach, acknowledge that our resources are finite, implement sustainable practices and build community resilience. Incorporating sustainable practices into our field is critical, now more than ever, to ensure our cities and towns are more climate resilient that, in turn, promises a more healthy future for our parks and communities.

To learn more about NRPA's climate resiliency efforts visit [www.nrpa.org/Climate-Resiliency](http://www.nrpa.org/Climate-Resiliency)







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[www.nrpa.org](http://www.nrpa.org)



**Ingham County**

# Environmental Affairs Commission Materials Management Planning (MMP) Staff Recommendation: Planning Approach

## Summary

A Materials Management Plan (MMP) is required for each county in Michigan. Each county is now required to have an MMP to achieve goals and identify or create capacity per the new law. The new County MMP will replace the County's solid waste management plan. The goals of MMP's are:

- Protecting the environment and public health;
- Ensure that managed materials (recyclables, organic materials, and solid waste) are sustainably managed to achieve benefits for the economy, communities, and the environment; and
- Ensure that all managed materials generated in the planning area are collected and recovered, processed, or disposed at materials management facilities that comply with the law.

This process has been initiated by the Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Director through a letter requesting response by *July 6, 2024*. The County is required to reply to this letter by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI), which should outline the County's chosen course of action from the following options: **declining to prepare an MMP, preparing an individual MMP, or preparing a multi-county MMP.**

## Funding

Funding will be available to develop an MMP with MMP Grants. Grant funding is intended to provide a base amount of funding to supplement the costs for preparing, implementing, and maintaining MMPs.

- Base amount of \$60,000 for each county.
- An additional \$10,000/county for multi-county plans.
- \$0.50 per capita, up to \$300,000 will be available in the first three years to cover the higher upfront costs of initiating the new planning process (in addition to the base amount).

## Initial Process/Timeline


By July 6, 2024

Determine who will be responsible as the CAA

CAA corresponds with adjacent counties

Develop Interlocal or other agreements (if applicable)

CAA files Notice of Intent (NOI)

**\* 36-month clock to complete plan begins \*** 

Within 30 days of filing NOI

Send copy of NOI to all County Municipalities

Publish NOI in newspaper, media, etc.

Request Municipalities to add NOI to websites

Within 120 days of filing NOI

CAA identifies DPA

Within 180 days of filing NOI

CAA appoints MMPC

DPA develops Work Program w/MMPC

MMPC approves Work Program

EGLE approves Work Program

**Eligible for MMP grant**

## Acronym Explanations:

CAA – County Approval Agency

The County Board of Commissioners or elected county executive, municipalities within the county, or the regional planning agency may assume responsibility for a planning area. This responsible entity becomes the CAA.

DPA – Designated Planning Agency

Appointed by the CAA. Serves as the primary government resource in the planning area for information about the MMP. Limited limitations/unclear guidance as to identity/membership of this agency.

MMPC – Material Management Planning Committee

Appointed by the CAA. General purpose is to identify planning area priorities and direct the DPA for MMP preparation. High limitations/clear guidance as to membership of this committee (specifically outlined in law).

## Staff Recommendation: **Develop an MMP - Individually**

### **Recommendation Summary:**

Staff have evaluated the options and recommend that the Ingham County Board of Commissioners accept the role of County Approval Agency (CAA) for Ingham County and that Ingham County prepares a Materials Management Plan independently.

Extensive research was conducted by staff to evaluate individual and multi-county approaches to planning, informing the staff recommendation. Research included the evaluation of available materials (including Subpart 11 of Part 115, supplemental information developed by EGLE, etc.), attendance at various meetings and education sessions related to county MMP developments, and **conversations with various other counties, including Washtenaw, Oakland, Kalamazoo, Kent, Monroe, and Genesee Counties, several of which are considered leaders in the state. Each of the counties listed is planning to pursue an individual county planning approach.** Several major factors considered in developing this recommendation are outlined below.

### Approval Process:

The MMP approval process includes, but is not limited to, the following steps: planning commission draft approval, public comment (may result in draft revisions and set-backs to approval process), County Approval Agency (CAA) approval (may result in draft revisions and set-backs to the approval process), municipal review and approval, and EGLE review and approval (may result in draft revisions and set-backs to the approval process).

After CAA approval, the MMP must be provided to all municipalities within the planning area for local approval. Local approval is considered to be formal approval by 67% of municipalities within the planning area. Only municipalities that formally respond contribute to the approval rate (municipalities that do not respond indicating approval or disapproval do not positively or negatively affect the approval rate). IF the threshold rate of approval by the municipalities is not reached, EGLE shall prepare the MMP.

Impact by approach type:

- Individual county plans: There is one CAA for the individual county, meaning there is only one CAA in which approval depends on. Only the individual county's CAA has an impact on the approval process.
- Individual county Plans: Municipal approval requirements are required only of those within the individual county. For example: The 24 municipalities that are directly within Ingham County have an impact on the approval process.
- Multi-county plans: There are multiple CAAs, one for each individual county within the planning area, in which approval depends on. For example: There would be three CAA's within the tri-county region (one for Ingham, one for Eaton, and one for Clinton Counties). The three CAA's must approve the plan and have equal impact on approval.
- Multi-county plans: Municipal approval requirements are required from all municipalities within the planning area. For example: The 74 municipalities that are within tri-county region (Ingham, Eaton, and Clinton Counties) have an impact on the approval process.

### Materials Management Planning Committee:

The planning committee plays a vital role in the Materials Management Planning process. The committee's duties and responsibilities include, but are not limited to the following: directing the DPA in the preparation of the plan, reviewing and approving the DPA work program, identifying the local policies and priorities, notifying the DPA of any deficiencies in the MMP or the development process, approving the MMP (prior to public comment and prior to CAA approval), etc.

Impact by approach type:



- Individual county plans: A single planning committee with members residing within or operating directly within the individual county with the exception of one optional additional appointee residing or doing business in an adjacent municipality outside of the planning area.
- Individual county plans: The individual CAA has direct control over the Materials Management Committee repetitive selections and selection process.
- Multi-county plans: A single planning committee, the representative's spots do not increase with the exception of two optional additional appointees from each county within the planning area (one elected official from the county or municipality within the planning area and one representative from a business that generates managed materials within the planning area).
- Multi-county plans: Controls over the committee representative selections and selection process is split equally among all CAA's within a planning area.

### ***Differing Priorities and Challenges:***

Impact by approach type:

- Individual county plans: Each county has its own unique demographic profile, including population distribution, economic disparities, and cultural factors. Planning individually allows the county to tailor the Materials Management Plan (MMP) to address its specific needs and challenges, based on its demographic characteristics. For example, one county may need to prioritize initiatives to address urban waste management challenges, while another county may focus on rural recycling programs. Demographic differences among the counties can lead to disparities in priorities and challenges, which will require unique strategies for each county.
- Multi-county plans: Coordinating a multi-county MMP requires addressing demographic differences across counties, including variations in population size, income levels, and infrastructure development. Challenges may arise in reconciling differing priorities and allocating resources equitably among counties. For instance, one county's more urban population may require different waste management solutions compared to another county's rural communities. Achieving consensus on regional priorities and addressing demographic disparities will be challenging and may necessitate extensive coordination and negotiation among stakeholders.

### ***Coordination Challenges and Associated Costs:***

Impact by approach type:

- Individual county plans: Planning at the individual county level simplifies coordination efforts, as decisions are made within a single jurisdiction. The county can streamline the planning process, reduce administrative overhead, and allocate resources more efficiently to address local needs.
- Multi-county plans: Coordinating a multi-county MMP requires extensive collaboration among multiple jurisdictions, increasing the complexity and administrative burden of the planning process. Coordination efforts may face challenges due to differences in governance structures, regulatory frameworks, and political dynamics among counties.
- Multi-county plans: The high level of coordination required for multi-county planning will incur additional costs, including expenses related to legal consultation, stakeholder engagement, facilitation, and administrative overhead. These costs are likely to exceed the additional available grant funding (\$10,000/county for multi-county plans).

**Ingham County**  
**Environmental Affairs Commission (EAC)**  
**Environmental Sustainability Manager Activities Summary**  
**January – February 2024**

#### Materials Management Planning (MMP)

- Participated in Michigan Municipal League’s Materials Management final cohort session and EGLE’s Michigan Materials Management Conference. Presented Materials Management Planning information at the Ingham County Board of Health February meeting in efforts to facilitate a joint recommendation in regard to the County’s approach to planning with the Environmental Affairs Commission.
- Based on directive received from the Board of Health: Coordinated, conducted, and scheduled necessary conversations regarding the upcoming planning process and approaches with other counties – specifically those considered leaders in Materials Management and those with similar demographics including Genesee, Kalamazoo, Kent, Oakland, and Washtenaw Counties – and local municipal colleagues – including the City of Lansing and the City of East Lansing.
- Performed additional research regarding the materials management planning process.
- In collaboration with the Health Department developed staff recommendation for the County’s Materials Management Planning approach.

#### Energy Audit Implementation Plan

- Further Perused participation in the Catalyst Leadership Circle (CLC) Fellowship program.
  - Worked with Glenn Canning, Ingham County Facilities Director, and CLC program staff to finalize and submit and develop project description.
  - Proceeded with required steps to pursue required county approval process.
- Pursued the Community Energy Management Program Grant.
  - Performed program research including evaluating participation requirements/eligibility, feasibility, internal/external approval process, etc. Including direct inquiries to grant administration and internal inquiries to various department staff members. Attended informational grant webinar.
  - Coordinated and conducted meetings with the Ingham County Facilities team to further develop the County’s grant project and application.
  - Worked to develop the County’s grant application.

#### Sustainability Action Plan

- Reviewed materials for Community Enhancement Grant including the grant agreement and reporting forms. The grant is to be received by the County for the development of the County’s Sustainability Action Plan.
- Developed the Resolution to Accept a Grant for the Development of a Sustainability Action Plan. Attended the County’s Human Services and Finance Committee meetings to answer inquiries about the grant and the grant projects.
- Currently in the process of working with the County’s attorney to facilitate grant agreement signature.
- Completed the development of the project’s Request for Proposals (RFP). Worked with Purchasing Director, Jim Hudgens, to finalize the RFP’s including review of the scope of services, development of the evaluation criteria, and verification of the vendor distribution list. The RFP is in the process of being posted.

Additional/Misc.

- Researched and coordinated presentations and information for upcoming Environmental Affairs Commission Meetings.
- Answered inquiries from Environmental Affairs Commission members regarding various topics.
- Began working on Ingham County's 2023 Michigan Green Communities program application.