

2. LEGISLATION AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

A. Leadership in Environmental Management (E.O. 13148)

On April 21, 2000, the President signed Executive Order 13148 titled *Greening of Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management*. Under this Order, the head of each federal agency is responsible for ensuring that all necessary actions are taken to integrate environmental accountability into agency day-to-day decision-making and long-term planning processes, across all agency missions, activities, and functions. Consequently, environmental management considerations must be a fundamental and integral component of federal government policies, operations, planning, and management. The head of each federal agency is responsible for meeting the goals and requirements of this order.

E.O. 13148 has the following goals:

1. Environmental Management. Through development and implementation of environmental management systems, each agency shall ensure that strategies are established to support environmental leadership programs, policies, and procedures and that agency senior level managers explicitly and actively endorse these strategies.
2. Environmental Compliance. Each agency shall comply with environmental regulations by establishing and implementing environmental compliance audit programs and policies that emphasize pollution prevention as a means to both achieve and maintain environmental compliance.
3. Right-to-Know and Pollution Prevention. Through timely planning and reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), federal facilities shall be leaders and responsible members of their communities by informing the public and their workers of possible sources of pollution resulting from facility operations. Each agency shall strive to reduce or eliminate harm to human health and the environment from releases of pollutants to the environment. Each agency shall advance the national policy that, whenever feasible and cost-effective, pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source. Funding for regulatory compliance programs shall emphasize pollution prevention as a means to address environmental compliance.
4. Release Reduction of Toxic Chemicals. Through innovative pollution prevention, effective facility management, and sound acquisition and procurement practices, each agency shall reduce its reported Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) releases and off-site transfers of toxic chemicals for treatment and disposal by 10 percent annually, or by 40 percent overall by December 31, 2006.
5. Use Reduction of Toxic Chemicals, Hazardous Substances, and Other Pollutants. Through identification of proven substitutes and established facility management practices, including pollution prevention, each agency shall reduce its use of selected

toxic chemicals, hazardous substances, and pollutants, or its generation of hazardous and radioactive waste types at its facilities by 50 percent by December 31, 2006. If an agency is unable to reduce the use of selected chemicals, that agency will reduce the use of selected hazardous substances or its generation of other pollutants, such as hazardous and radioactive waste types, at its facilities by 50 percent by December 31, 2006.

6. **Reductions in Ozone-Depleting Substances.** Through evaluating present and future uses of ozone-depleting substances and maximizing the purchase and the use of safe, cost-effective, and environmentally preferable alternatives, each agency shall develop a plan to phase out the procurement of Class I ozone-depleting substances for all nonexempted uses by December 31, 2010.
7. **Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Landscaping.** Each agency shall strive to promote the sustainable management of federal facility lands through the implementation of cost-effective, environmentally sound landscaping practices, and programs to reduce adverse impacts to the natural environment.

Other parts of E.O. 13148 address such topics as planning and accountability; promoting environmental management and leadership; emergency planning, community right-to-know, and pollution prevention; landscaping management practices; acquisition and procurement; exemptions; general provisions; and definitions.

For further information, contact Mr. George T. Frampton, Council on Environmental Quality, 722 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503, (phone: (202) 456-6224).

B. Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency (E.O. 13149)

On April 21, 2000, the President signed Executive Order 13149 titled *Greening the Government Through Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency*. The purpose of this Order is to ensure that the federal government exercises leadership in the reduction of petroleum consumption through improvements in fleet fuel efficiency and the use of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) and alternative fuels. Reduced petroleum use and the displacement of petroleum by alternative fuels will help promote markets for more alternative fuel and fuel efficient vehicles, encourage new technologies, enhance the U.S. energy self-sufficiency and security, and ensure a healthier environment through the reduction of greenhouse gases and other pollutants in the atmosphere.

The goals of E.O. 13149 include the following elements:

1. **Reduced Petroleum Fuel Consumption.** Each agency operating 20 or more motor vehicles within the United States shall reduce its entire vehicle fleet's annual petroleum consumption by at least 20 percent by the end of FY 2005, compared with FY 1999 petroleum consumption levels.

2. Performance Strategies. Agencies have numerous options for developing a strategy to meet the petroleum reduction levels established by this Order. Measures include: (a) the use of alternative fuels in light, medium, and heavy-duty vehicles; (b) the acquisition of vehicles with higher fuel economy, including hybrid vehicles; (c) the substitution of cars for light trucks; (d) an increase in vehicle load factors; (e) a decrease in vehicle miles traveled; and (f) a decrease in fleet size. Each agency will need a strategy that includes most, if not all, of these measures, but can develop a strategy that fits its unique fleet configuration and mission requirements. As part of the strategy, each agency should attempt to accelerate the introduction of vehicles meeting Tier 2 standards. Where feasible, agencies should also consider procurement of innovative vehicles, such as hybrid electric vehicles, capable of large improvements in fuel economy. The strategy should also attempt to minimize costs in achieving the objectives of this Order.

For further information, contact Mr. George T. Frampton, Council on Environmental Quality, 722 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503, (phone: (202) 456-6224).

C. Marine Protected Areas (E.O. 13158)

On May 26, 2000, the President signed Executive Order 13158 titled *Marine Protected Areas*. This Order will help protect the significant natural and cultural resources within the marine environment for the benefit of present and future generations by strengthening and expanding the Nation's system of marine protected areas (MPAs). An expanded and strengthened comprehensive system of MPAs throughout the marine environment would enhance the conservation of the Nation's natural and cultural marine heritage and the ecologically and economically sustainable use of the marine environment for future generations. To this end, the purpose of this Order is to, consistent with domestic and international law: (1) strengthen the management, protection, and conservation of existing marine protected areas and establish new or expanded MPAs; (2) develop a scientifically based, comprehensive national system of MPAs representing diverse U.S. marine ecosystems, and the Nation's natural and cultural resources; and (3) avoid causing harm to MPAs through federally conducted, approved, or funded activities.

For the purposes of this Order, "marine protected area" means any area of the marine environment that has been reserved by federal, state, territorial, tribal, or local laws or regulations to provide lasting protection for part or all of the natural and cultural resources therein. "Marine environment" means those areas of coastal and ocean waters, the Great Lakes and their connecting waters, and submerged lands thereunder, over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, consistent with international law. Under this Order, each federal agency whose authorities provide for the establishment or management of MPAs shall take appropriate actions to enhance or expand protection of existing MPAs and establish or recommend, as appropriate, new MPAs. Agencies implementing this Order are to consult with certain identified agencies, consistent with existing requirements.

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