

1 **SECTION 1.0**

2 **PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

3 **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

4 The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Little Rock District,¹ proposes to
5 implement a revision of the 1994 Greers Ferry Lake Shoreline Management Plan (SMP),
6 currently in use. The SMP is a comprehensive plan for managing the shoreline, including effects
7 of human activities on the shoreline. The SMP is mandated by Federal regulations found at Title
8 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 327.30, which also contains requirements
9 for the SMP (see Appendix I). The revised SMP may modify various elements of the existing
10 management plan for the shoreline. Key elements under consideration for revision include zoning
11 of limited development areas, vegetation modification, provisions for grandfathered docks, and
12 restrictions on boats with sleeping quarters and/or marine sanitation devices.

13 As part of its decision-making process, the Corps is preparing an Environmental Impact
14 Statement (EIS) to determine the potential environmental effects of implementing a revised SMP
15 or maintaining the status quo. This EIS analyzes the effects of implementing a plan that would
16 consist of one of four combinations of key SMP elements, as well as the effects of taking no
17 action, thereby continuing shoreline management at Greers Ferry Lake under the 1994 SMP. The
18 Corps has identified a preferred alternative combination (Section 2.5.1). Following publication of
19 the EIS in draft form, agencies and the public were invited to review the draft document and offer
20 comments. A public hearing to receive verbal and written comments was held. After the period
21 for review of and comment on the Draft EIS, and the public hearing, the Corps considered all
22 comments in revising the Draft EIS and producing a Final EIS. The comments received and the
23 Corps responses to the comments are contained in a supplemental volume to the EIS. The Little
24 Rock District Engineer will make a final decision on implementing a revised plan. The public
25 participation process is further described in Section 1.5.

26 Implementing a revised plan under one of the alternative combinations of plan elements analyzed
27 would likely result in the environmental consequences detailed in Section 4.0 of the Final EIS.

¹ The terms “Corps,” “USACE,” “Little Rock District,” and “The District” are used interchangeably throughout the document.

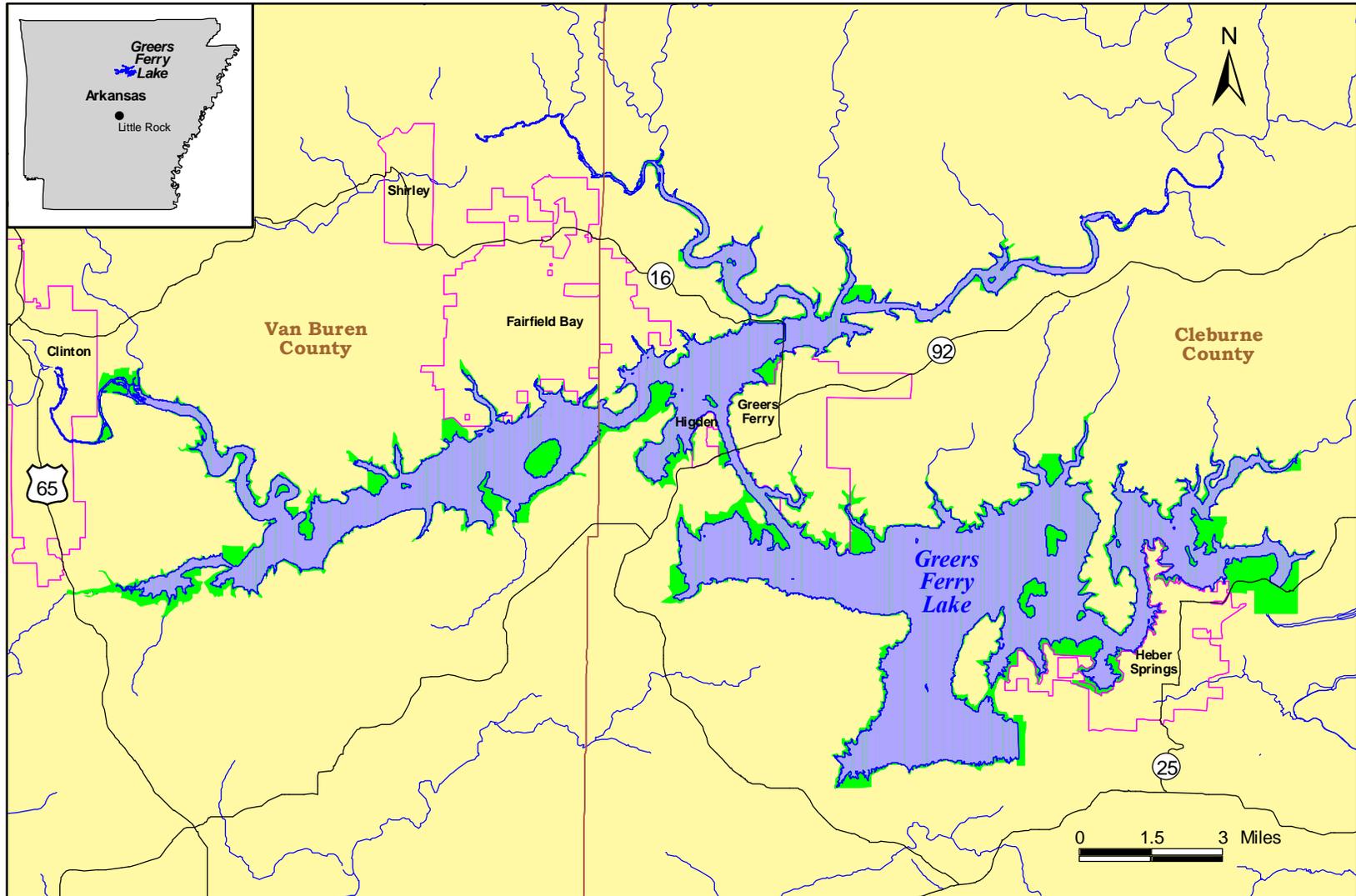
1.2 **PURPOSE AND NEED**

The Little Rock District manages the water and land areas at Greers Ferry Lake to ensure compliance with specific congressionally authorized flood control and power generation purposes, as well as to provide water supply, recreational, and other benefits to the public. The purpose of the proposed action is to implement an SMP that accomplishes congressionally authorized project purposes while balancing permitted private uses, community social and economic needs, and the application of sound environmental stewardship to managed resources. The need for the proposed action is to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR 327.30, that an SMP be prepared for each USACE water resource development project where private shoreline use is allowed and that each such plan be reviewed every 5 years and revised as necessary (see Section 1.3). Through continued sound management at Greers Ferry Lake by means of an approved SMP, shoreline uses that interfere with authorized project purposes, create public safety concerns, pose public safety concerns, violate local norms, or result in significant environmental effects will be avoided or their adverse effects minimized.

1.3 **BACKGROUND**

The Greers Ferry Lake Project, in Cleburne and Van Buren Counties, Arkansas (Figures 1-1 and 1-2), was one of six projects included in the White River Basin Flood Control Plan authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 (Public Law 761, 75th Congress, 3rd Session), as modified by the Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941 (Public Law 228, 77th Congress, 1st Session), for flood control. The Corps was authorized to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities under the provisions of the 1944 Flood Control Act (Public Law 78-534, December 22, 1944). In 1954 Congress amended its authorization for Greers Ferry Dam to include the production of hydroelectric power. The first act to authorize domestic water supply at Corps reservoirs was the War Department Civil Appropriations Act of 1938. The Corps broke ground for Greers Ferry Dam and Reservoir in 1959, and finished construction of the project in 1964.

Subsequent to October 1974, pursuant to rules and regulations governing public use of Federal water resource development projects, the USACE instituted use of lakeshore management plans (later called shoreline management plans or SMPs) at its water resource development project sites. The Little Rock District, through the Greers Ferry Project Office, manages public access to



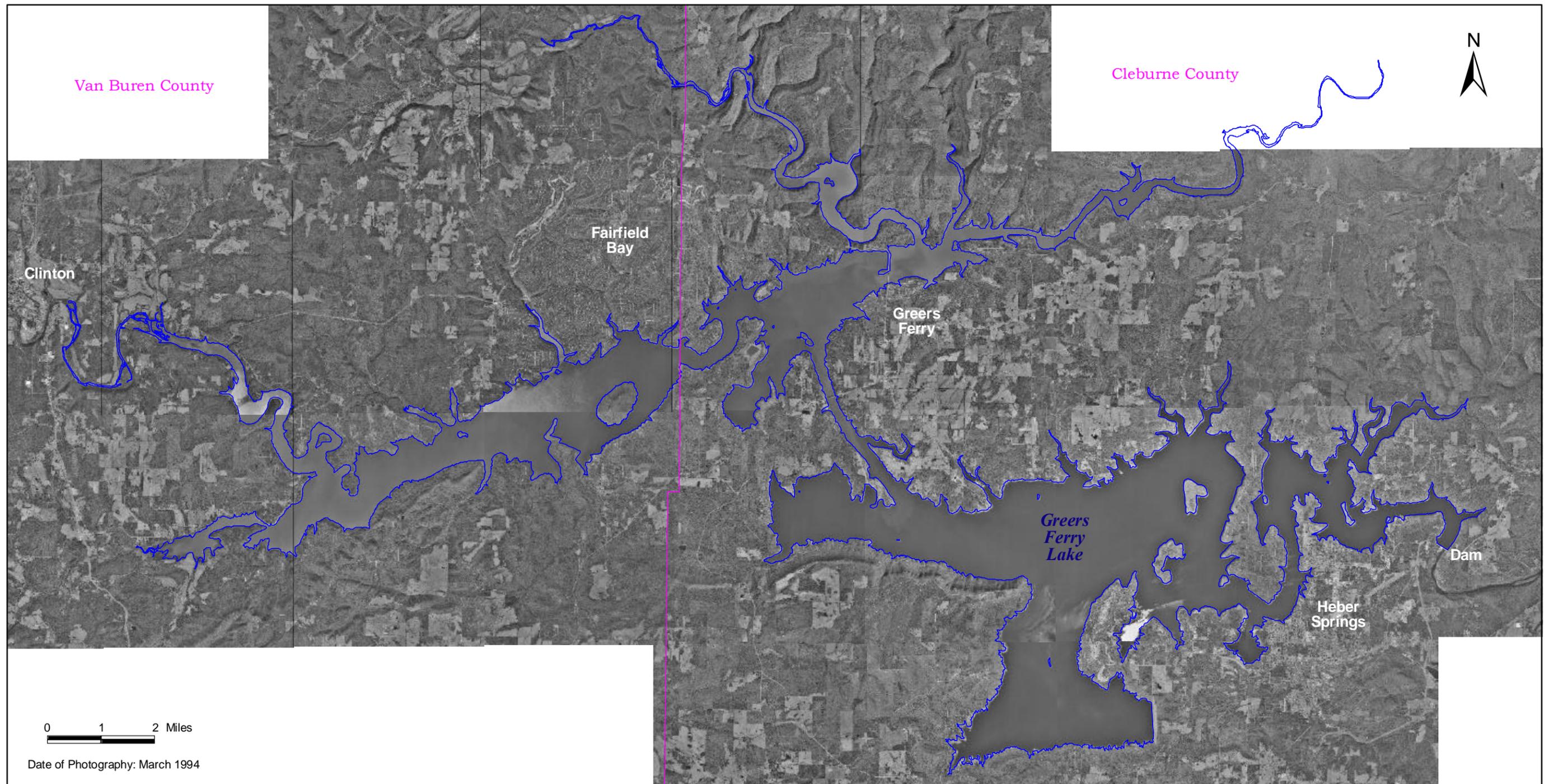
LEGEND

-  Corps Property
-  Water
-  Road
-  Municipal Boundary
-  County Boundary

Source: USACE, Little Rock District, 2001.

Project Location

Figure 1-1



Greers Ferry Lake Aerial Photograph

Source: USACE, Little Rock District, 2001.

Figure 1-2

1 and use of Greers Ferry Lake by using these management plans. The current version of the Greers
2 Ferry Lake SMP became effective on November 21, 1994.² USACE regulations require the
3 following:

4 A Shoreline Management Plan, as described in Section 327.30(e), will be prepared
5 for each Corps project where private shoreline use is allowed. This plan will honor
6 past written commitments. The plan will be reviewed at least once every five years
7 and revised as necessary. Shoreline uses that do not interfere with authorized project
8 purposes, pose public safety concerns, violate local norms or result in significant
9 environmental effects should be allowed unless the public participation process
10 identifies problems in these areas. If sufficient demand exists, consideration should
11 be given to revising the shoreline allocations (increases/decreases). (36 CFR
12 327.30(d)(3))

13 Pursuant to requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), this EIS addresses
14 the likely environmental effects of shoreline management actions proposed to be implemented
15 following the review and possible revision and approval of the SMP for Greers Ferry Lake.

16 The Corps regulation, at 36 CFR 327.30(e)(7), further discusses periodic review of the SMP:

17 Shoreline Management Plans will be reviewed periodically, but no less often than
18 every five years...to determine the need for an update. If sufficient controversy or
19 demand exists, consideration should be given, consistent with other factors, to a
20 process of reevaluation of the shoreline allocations and the plan. When changes to the
21 Shoreline Management Plan are needed, the plan will be formally updated through
22 the public participation process. Cumulative environmental impacts of permit actions
23 and the possibility of preparing or revising project NEPA documentation will be
24 considered.

25 The last review of the SMP began on January 26, 1999. Because 36 CFR requires the Corps to
26 consider rezoning requests, a deadline period for acceptance of such requests was established.

27 The deadline was set at April 1, 1999. An evaluation team consisting of four Corps employees,

² The Greers Ferry Lake management plan was reviewed and converted from a lakeshore management plan to an SMP, with an effective date of April 16, 1993. Following public review of proposed changes, Supplement No. 1 was added to the SMP on November 21, 1994, resulting in the reclassification of 300 feet of shoreline from protected areas to limited development areas.

1 including park rangers and natural resources management personnel from outside the Greers
2 Ferry Lake Project, was assembled to ensure impartiality. Using criteria furnished by the Corps
3 Little Rock District, the team assigned each rezoning request a numerical score based on its
4 physical and managerial suitability. These criteria, included in Appendix A, rated factors such as
5 slope, access, and ecological sensitivity of the proposed rezoning locations.

6 An open house was conducted on June 15, 1999, allowing members of the public to express their
7 views on rezoning and other issues. This meeting was also the forum used to present the scores
8 assigned to each of the rezoning requests. A 30-day public comment period followed the meeting.

9 The public review process identified two main issues: (1) additional areas for private/community
10 docks and (2) changes to shoreline vegetation modification limits allowed in the 1994 SMP.

11 Based on the need for a revised SMP, an Environmental Assessment (EA) was initiated to
12 evaluate the potential effects of implementation.

13 On January 11, 2000, the Greers Ferry Lake Project Office hosted a 5-hour public workshop to
14 present a draft revision to the Greers Ferry Lake SMP and a Draft EA on the effects of
15 implementation.

16 The Corps Southwestern Division approved the 2000 SMP for implementation on March 14,
17 2000. At a public meeting held at Heber Springs High School on March 16, 2000, the Little Rock
18 District Engineer presented the approved SMP to the public.

19 Subsequently, an organization known as Save Greers Ferry Lake, Inc., filed suit in Federal court
20 claiming that the Corps had failed to comply with NEPA and requested that an EIS be completed.
21 In May 2000 the U.S. District Judge issued a temporary injunction, ruling that the Corps EA did
22 not support an overall finding of no significant impact. Following the injunction, the Corps
23 withdrew the 2000 SMP, reverted to the 1994 SMP, and publicly announced that it would prepare
24 an EIS as a continuation of the process.

25 Because the initial 14-month public participation process (January 1999 to March 2000)
26 identified the desire for changes to the 1994 SMP, and 36 CFR requires changes to be
27 implemented if they do not interfere with authorized project purposes, pose public safety
28 concerns, violate local norms, or result in significant environmental effects, the Little Rock

1 District and the Corps Greers Ferry Lake Project Office are obligated to continue the process and
2 to prepare an EIS before a new SMP, addressing proposed changes, can be implemented.

3 On August 24, 2000, the court issued a final order that ruled, among other things, that the 32
4 permits for boat docks that had been issued under the 2000 plan were invalid. Five of those docks
5 had been built and were placed on the lake before the injunction was issued. The others were in
6 various stages of construction. The order allows the five completed docks to remain temporarily.
7 The Corps will monitor them and notify the court of any violations. These docks may remain
8 until July 3, 2002, or later, if approved in a revised plan. Construction of the other docks will not
9 be completed unless subsequently permitted under an approved SMP. Some dock builders
10 refunded permit holders' money. Other permit holders are attempting to locate buyers for their
11 docks and recover their investment or are relocating their docks to areas that previously had been
12 zoned for docks. Although the permits for the 32 docks in the additional zones were declared
13 invalid, permits may continue to be granted in areas zoned for docks under the 1994 plan.

14 **1.4 SCOPE**

15 This EIS has been prepared pursuant to regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality
16 (CEQ), published at 40 CFR, Parts 1500–1508, and USACE Engineer Regulation (ER) 200-2-2,
17 published at 33 CFR, Part 230. The EIS identifies, evaluates, and documents the environmental
18 and socioeconomic effects of implementing a plan for shoreline management at Greers Ferry
19 Lake. Other aspects of Greers Ferry Lake project management are not treated except as they
20 relate to the proposed action.

21 The EIS examines five alternatives for revising the SMP and a “no action” alternative. These
22 alternatives are described in Section 2.4.

23 An interdisciplinary team was used to identify and analyze the beneficial and adverse effects that
24 would likely occur as a result of implementing the proposed action. Personnel who assisted in
25 developing this study are listed in Section 5.0, in addition to personnel in the Corps Little Rock
26 District. The baseline against which effects are measured is the Greers Ferry Lake environment in
27 2001. This baseline is described in Section 3.0. Direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the
28 alternatives were analyzed. Methodologies employed to assess potential environmental and
29 sociological impacts on the human and natural environment from implementing the proposed
30 action and alternatives included several environmental impact assessment (EIA) methods, such as

1 questionnaires, written surveys, and interviews; visual reconnaissance; modeling (determining the
2 assimilative capacity for water quality); mapping and GIS assessment; and conducting a
3 recreational carrying capacity analysis, trends analysis, and social impact analysis. A detailed
4 discussion of methodologies is provided in Section 4-1. Socioeconomic effects were assessed
5 using the Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) model. The REMI model is a structural model
6 that examines the cause-and-effect relationships of policy initiatives (e.g., EA or EIS alternatives)
7 or external events and the local economy and demographics. This model is discussed in Appendix
8 C. The consequences of implementing the proposed action are discussed in Section 4.0.
9 Mitigation measures are identified with each alternative analyzed and summarized in Section 4.9.

10 The resource areas and conditions affecting or affected by shoreline management addressed in the
11 EIS, in the order reflecting the perceived degree of public interest, are watershed hydrogeology,
12 groundwater quality and water quality; land use, land cover, and land use controls; infrastructure;
13 socioeconomic conditions; visual and aesthetic resources; recreation and recreational facilities;
14 geology; ecological systems; cultural resources; air quality; hazardous and toxic substances; and
15 noise. The EIS also addresses irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources, adverse
16 impacts that cannot be avoided, short-term uses of the environment, and maintaining and
17 enhancing of long-term productivity.

18 **1.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

19 Public participation in the NEPA process encourages open communication between the Little
20 Rock District and the public and promotes better decision making. All persons who have a
21 potential interest in the proposed action, including minority, low-income, disadvantaged, and
22 American Indian groups, have been urged to participate in the environmental impact analysis
23 process.

24 CEQ regulations and ER 200-2-2 guide public participation opportunities with respect to the
25 proposed action. These authorities provide for five major aspects of public participation in
26 conjunction with preparation of this EIS: issuing a notice of intent; scoping; establishing a
27 45-day period for public review of the Draft EIS; convening a public meeting on the Draft EIS;
28 and releasing the Final EIS to the public, accompanied by a 30-day public review period. Each
29 occasion represents opportunities for the Little Rock District to share information with the public
30 and for the public to offer comments concerning the proposed action and the Little Rock
31 District's evaluation of the proposed action in the EIS.

1 The Little Rock District began its review of the 1994 SMP in October 1998. The District hosted a
2 town hall meeting on January 26, 1999 (207 attendees), an open house public workshop on
3 June 15, 1999 (207 attendees), and an open house public workshop on January 11, 2000 (99
4 attendees). News releases announcing these meetings, all held at the William Carl Garner Visitor
5 Center in Heber Springs, Arkansas, were provided to 59 separate media outlets. Legal notices
6 were placed in 10 State and local newspapers before the meetings. In addition, the Little Rock
7 District posted information about the SMP review on the Greers Ferry Lake web site
8 (<http://www.swl.usace.army.mil/index.html>) and distributed 30,000 flyers to visitors during the
9 1999 Memorial Day weekend. Public review of the Draft EA or SMP revision resulted in the
10 Little Rock District's receipt in early 2000 of more than 500 written comments from the public,
11 four agencies, and several organizations. In addition, in February 2000 the Little Rock District
12 received 14 comment letters concerning its Draft EA, which had been made available to the
13 public in late 1999. The now-withdrawn SMP of March 14, 2000, was presented during a public
14 meeting in Heber Springs on March 16, 2000. Following the lawsuit discussed previously, the
15 Corps decided to prepare an EIS addressing SMP revision.

16 On December 5, 2000, the Little Rock District conducted a scoping meeting at Heber Springs
17 High School to further identify issues for analysis in this EIS. Information concerning the
18 meeting was provided to local media outlets, and newspaper advertisements announced its time
19 and location. Individual notifications were mailed to 1,200 people. The scoping meeting was
20 attended by 140 people, and the Little Rock District received 263 comments concerning the scope
21 of the EIS. The report on the scoping meeting is included in Appendix D.³

22 On December 4, 2001, the Little Rock District conducted a public meeting on the Draft EIS at the
23 Brighton Park Hotel in Heber Springs, Arkansas. Information concerning the meeting was
24 provided to local media outlets, and newspaper advertisements announced its time and location.
25 Individual notifications were mailed to 1,200 people and E-mailed to 130 people. The meeting
26 was attended by 132 people. Oral comments for public record were made by 20 people. A
27 verbatim transcript of the meeting is provided in Appendix K. A 45-day comment period on the
28 Draft EIS ended on January 28, 2002. Little Rock District received approximately 5,000
29 comments, petitions, and form letters on the Draft EIS, including 12 comments from

³ The main document of the scoping report is included in Appendix D. The attachments to the report are not included but can be viewed at <http://www.swl.usace.army.mil/projmgmt/gfreport.html>.

1 governmental agencies. Comments received on the Draft EIS and a report on the comments are
2 provided in Appendix L.

3 A public meeting is scheduled for 6 PM on May 6, 2002, at the Heber Springs High School
4 gymnasium, Heber Springs, Arkansas, to present information on the Final EIS. Information
5 concerning the meeting is being provided to local media outlets, and newspaper advertisements
6 will announce its time and location. Individual notifications will be mailed to 1,200 people and
7 E-mailed to 130 people. There will be a 30 day comment period on the Final EIS, prior to release
8 of a Record of Decision (ROD).

9 **1.6 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

10 Following completion of this EIS, the Little Rock District Engineer will issue a written ROD
11 concerning the proposed action. The ROD will be issued within the framework of several laws,
12 regulations, and Executive Orders (EOs). Some of these authorities pertain directly to USACE
13 management of water resource development projects. Others establish regulatory compliance
14 standards for environmental resources or provide guidance for planning for management of
15 environmental resources. Reliance on these authorities results in effective project management
16 and sound environmental stewardship. Relevant statutory authorities are described in Table 1-1.
17

1

**Table 1-1
Relevant Statutory Authorities**

Applicable Federal, State, or Local Law	Summary
Rules and Regulations Governing Public Use of Water Resource Development Projects Administered by the Chief of Engineers, 36 CFR Part 327	Requires preparation of an SMP for each Corps project where private shoreline use is allowed. This plan must honor past commitments. It must be reviewed at least once every 5 years and revised as necessary. Shoreline uses that do not interfere with authorized project purposes, pose public safety concerns, violate local norms, or result in significant environmental effects should be allowed unless the public participation process identifies problems in these areas. If sufficient demand exists, consideration should be given to revising the shoreline allocations (increasing/decreasing).
The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1894, as amended and supplemented, Title 33 of the United States Code [U.S.C.] 1	Under Section 301, provides that storage may be included for present and future municipal or industrial water supply in Corps or Bureau of Reclamation projects.
The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, 33 U.S.C. 403, Section 10	Prohibits construction of bridges, causeways, dams, etc. on any navigable water of the United States until the consent of Congress is obtained and approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of the Army.
Flood Control Act of 1936	Requires Federal government to improve or participate in improvement of navigable waters or their tributaries, including their watersheds, for flood-control purposes if the benefits to whomsoever they might accrue are in excess of the estimated costs, and if the lives and social security of people are otherwise adversely affected.
Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 460d	Authorizes the Corps of Engineers to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities at its water resource developments.
Archeological and Historical Preservation Act (AHPA), 16 U.S.C. 469	Requires Federal agencies to identify and recover data from archeological sites threatened by their actions.
Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), 16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll	Requires permits and provides for civil and criminal penalties for persons who disturb archeological resources on Federal and tribal land without a permit.
Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. 7401	Requires agencies to comply with State air quality standards set in State Implementation Plans (SIPs).
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9601-9675	Requires reporting and cleanup of releases of hazardous substances; also assigns liability for cleanup.
Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986, 16 U.S.C. 3901-3932	Promotes the conservation of wetlands to maintain the public benefits they provide and to fulfill international obligations contained in various migratory bird treaties and conventions.
Endangered Species Act (ESA), 16 U.S.C. 1531	Requires consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that actions do not jeopardize threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat.
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 U.S.C. 661	Requires consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service on actions that affect stream modifications.

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Table 1-1
Relevant Statutory Authorities (continued)

Applicable Federal, State, or Local Law	Summary
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 2901	Encourages all Federal departments and agencies to utilize their statutory and administrative authority, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with each agency's statutory responsibilities, to conserve and promote conservation of nongame fish and wildlife and their habitats.
Farmlands Protection Policy Act, 7 U.S.C. 4201	Establishes criteria for identifying and considering the effects of Federal actions on the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses.
Federal Facility Compliance Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901	Requires Federal facilities to comply with State and local environmental laws, as well as Federal environmental laws.
Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965; Public Law (PL) 89-72, July 9, 1965, 79 Stat. 213; 16 U.S.C. 4601-12 <i>et seq.</i> , as amended	Requires Federal agencies to consider the potential outdoor recreational opportunities and potential fish and wildlife enhancement when planning navigation, flood control, reclamation, hydroelectric, or multipurpose water resource projects.
Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701-1784	Provides for the management of public lands that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition.
Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1344 <i>et seq.</i> , as amended in 1987; also known as the Clean Water Act	Established requirements that limits be determined for point sources that are consistent with State water quality standards, procedures for State issuance of water quality standards, guidelines to identify and evaluate the extent of nonpoint source pollution be developed, water quality inventory requirements be implemented, and toxic and pretreatment effluent standards be developed. Further defined liability for discharges of oil and hazardous substances and the Federal role in cleanup operations. Section 404 of the amendments authorized the Corps of Engineers to issue permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material into navigable waters at specified disposal sites. Established the requirement that EPA study and monitor the water quality effects attributable to the impoundment of water by dams.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. 701-719c	Decreed that all migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) are fully protected.
The National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470 <i>et seq.</i>	Requires agencies to identify historic properties subject to effect by their actions, and to consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and others about alternatives and mitigation.
The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), PL 91-190	Requires agencies to consider impacts on the human environment from proposed actions and document environmental impacts during project planning.

**Table 1-1
Relevant Statutory Authorities (continued)**

Applicable Federal, State, or Local Law	Summary
Noise Control Act of 1972, PL 92-574	Requires the Federal government to set and enforce uniform noise control standards for aircraft and airports, interstate motor carriers and railroads, workplace activities, medium- and heavy-duty trucks, motorcycles, portable air compressors, and Federally assisted housing projects located in noise-exposed areas. The control of environmental or community noise is left to State and local agencies.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6901-6992k	Regulates collection, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous and solid waste and regulates underground storage tanks.
Water Resources Development Act of 1986 33 U.S.C. 2201-2330, November 17, 1986, as amended 1988, 1990, 1992, 1995, and 1996; PL 99-662	Provides for the conservation and development of water and related resources and the improvement and rehabilitation of the Nation's water resources infrastructure.
Watershed Protection & Flood Prevention Act, 16 U.S.C. 1001	Provides for cooperation with State and local constituents for the purpose of preventing erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States; of furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, and the conservation and utilization of land; and thereby of preserving, protecting, and improving the Nation's land and water resources and the quality of the environment.
Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961, PL 87-88	Requires Federal agencies to consider, during the planning for any reservoir, storage to regulate stream flow for the purpose of water quality control.
EO 11988: Floodplain Management (May 24, 1977)	Directs all Federal agencies to avoid, if possible, development and other activities in the 100-year base floodplain. Design and siting are to be based on scientific, engineering, and architectural studies; consideration of human life, natural processes, and cultural resources; and the planned life span of the project. Federal agencies are required to reduce the risk of flood loss; minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains in carrying out agency responsibility.
EO 11990: Protection of Wetlands (May 24, 1977)	Directs all Federal agencies to avoid, if possible, adverse effects on wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. Each agency must avoid undertaking or assisting in wetland construction projects unless the head of the agency determines that there is no practicable alternative to such construction and that the proposed action includes measures to minimize harm.

**Table 1-1
Relevant Statutory Authorities (continued)**

Applicable Federal, State, or Local Law	Summary
EO 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (February 11, 1994)	Requires each Federal agency to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations
EO 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (April 21, 1997)	Requires each Federal agency to make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that might disproportionately affect children and ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks.
EO 13101: Greening of Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition (September 14, 1998)	Directs the head of each Federal agency to incorporate waste prevention and recycling into the agency's daily operations and work to increase and expand markets for recovered materials. Under the order, each agency develops goals for improvements in areas such as recycling and solid waste diversion.
EO 13123: Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management (June 3, 1999)	Directs the Federal government, the nation's largest energy consumer, to significantly improve its energy management in order to save taxpayer dollars and reduce emissions that contribute to air pollution and global climate change. Goals of the EO include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy efficiency, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, reducing the use of petroleum products, and conserving water.
EO 13148: Greening of Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management (April 21, 2000)	Delegates responsibility to the head of each executive agency for ensuring that all necessary actions are taken to integrate environmental accountability into agency day-to-day decision-making and long-term planning processes. The order directs Federal agencies to incorporate pollution prevention, regulatory compliance, toxic chemical use and release reduction, and ozone-depleting substance reduction into their planning and operational processes.
EO 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (November 6, 2000)	Requires agencies, in formulating or implementing policies that have tribal implications, to consult with tribal officials as to the need for Federal standards and any alternatives that would limit the scope of Federal standards or otherwise preserve the prerogatives and authority of Indian tribes.