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the Federal Government has a purchase option or facilities planned for purchase. In any provision of this order, the term ''facility'' also includes any building 100 percent leased for use by the Federal Government where the Federal Government pays directly or indirectly for the utility costs associated with its leased space. The term also includes Government-owned contractor-operated facilities.

Sec. 706. ''Industrial facility'' means any fixed equipment, building, or complex for production, manufacturing, or other processes that uses large amounts of capital equipment in connection with, or as part of, any process or system, and within which the majority of energy use is not devoted to the heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, or to service the water heating energy load requirements of the facility.

Sec. 707. ''Life-cycle costs'' means the sum of the present values of investment costs, capital costs, installation costs, energy costs, operating costs, maintenance costs, and disposal costs, over the lifetime of the project, product, or measure. Additional guidance on measuring life-cycle costs is specified in 10 C.F.R. 436.19.

Sec. 708. ''Life-cycle cost-effective'' means the life-cycle costs of a product, project, or measure are estimated to be equal to or less than the base case (i.e., current or standard practice or product). Additional guidance on measuring cost-effectiveness is specified in 10 C.F.R. 436.18 (a), (b), and (c), 436.20, and 436.21.

Sec. 709. ''Mobile equipment'' means all Federally owned ships, aircraft, and nonroad vehicles.

Sec. 710. ''Renewable energy'' means energy produced by solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass power.

Sec. 711. ''Renewable energy technology'' means technologies that use renewable energy to provide light, heat, cooling, or mechanical or electrical energy for use in facilities or other activities. The term also means the use of integrated whole-building designs that rely upon renewable energy resources, including passive solar design.

Sec. 712. ''Source energy'' means the energy that is used at a site and consumed in producing and in delivering energy to a site, including, but not limited to, power generation, transmission, and distribution losses, and that is used to perform a specific function, such as space conditioning, lighting, or water heating.

Sec. 713. ''Utility'' means public agencies and privately owned companies that market, generate, and/or distribute energy or water, including electricity, natural gas, manufactured gas, steam, hot water, and chilled water as commodities for public use and that provide the service under Federal, State, or local regulated authority to all authorized customers. Utilities include: Federally owned non-profit producers; municipal organizations; and investor or privately owned producers regulated by a state and/or the Federal Government; cooperatives owned by members and providing services mostly to their members; and other nonprofit State and local government agencies serving in this capacity.

Sec. 714. ''Utility energy-efficiency service'' means demand side management services provided by a utility to improve the efficiency of use of the commodity (electricity, gas, etc.) being distributed. Services can include, but are not limited to, energy efficiency and renewable energy project auditing, financing, design, installation, operation, maintenance, and monitoring.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
June 3, 1999.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., June 7, 1999]

NOTE: This Executive order will be published in the *Federal Register* on June 8.

Statement on the Resignation of Alice Rivlin as Chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

June 3, 1999

I am sorry to hear that Alice Rivlin is stepping down as Vice Chair of the Federal Reserve. During my administration, she has served with distinction and integrity both as Vice Chair of the Federal Reserve and as Director of the Office of Management and