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Kempthorne Launches Initiative to Spur Geothermal Energy and Power Generation on Federal Lands

PHOENIX, Arizona – Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne today announced a plan to make more than 190 million acres of Federal land in 12 western states available for development of geothermal energy resources, an initiative that could increase electric generation capacity from geothermal resources ten times over.

"Geothermal energy will play a key role in powering America's energy future," Kempthorne said, "and 90 percent of our nation's geothermal resources are found on Federal lands. Facilitating their leasing and development under environmentally sound regulations is crucial to supplying the secure, clean energy American homes and businesses need."

Under the development scenario outlined in the plan – known as the Final Geothermal Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement – the initiative could produce 5,540 megawatts of new electric generation capacity from geothermal resources by 2015. That's enough to meet the power needs of 5.5 million homes. The plan also estimates an additional 6,600 megawatts by 2025 for a total of 12,100 megawatts – enough to power more than 12 million homes.

When put into action by a Record of Decision, the plan would identify about 118 million acres of Bureau of Land Management-managed public lands and 79 million acres of National Forest System lands for future geothermal leasing. It would provide a list of appropriate stipulations to be applied to leases and amend 122 Bureau of Land Management land use plans to allow for geothermal development.

Kempthorne noted the strong interest states, local communities, industry and environmental groups took in the development of this plan. "This process has benefited greatly from the involvement of both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, and from the clear direction Congress gave in the 2005 Energy Policy Act," the Secretary said. "It's really a model for working together to make decisions about our energy future."

The United States is already the world leader in generating electricity using geothermal energy, with about 16,000 gigawatt-hours of electricity generated in 2005. Almost half of this production and 90 percent of U.S. geothermal resources occur on Federal lands. (One megawatt of geothermal energy provides enough power to meet all the electricity needs of more than 1,000 homes. A gigawatt, which is 1000 megawatts, can power more than 1 million homes.)

Geothermal leasing revenues and royalties are shared with the States and counties where the leases are located, with 50 percent going to the State; 25 percent to the county and the remaining 25 percent to the Geothermal Royalty Fund of the Bureau of Land Management for investing in further geothermal planning and development.

Under Interior's plan, future geothermal leasing will be subject to all existing laws, regulations and orders, as well as stipulations and terms and conditions. To protect special resource values, the plan identifies a comprehensive list of stipulations, conditions of approval and best management practices required for approval of future leases.

Lands withdrawn from or administratively closed to geothermal leasing will remain so. For example, lands within a unit of the National Park System, such as Yellowstone National Park, will continue to be unavailable for leasing. The PEIS also excludes wilderness areas and wilderness study areas from analysis. It will allow discretionary closure of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern where the BLM determines that this is appropriate. The BLM may also implement discretionary closures of units of the National Landscape Conservation System.

The Forest Service will use information in the plan to facilitate leasing analysis to determine whether or not geothermal leasing is appropriate and to evaluate its land use plans and amend them as needed through a separate environmental review process.

In addition to laying the foundation for environmental analysis of future geothermal leasing, the plan also provides site-specific environmental analysis of 19 pending geothermal lease applications in seven geographic locations. These leases were filed before Jan. 1, 2005 for specific lands in Alaska, California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington managed by the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management. Decisions on the issuance of these 19 leases could proceed as soon as the Record of Decision is signed.

The governors of the 12 states in the plan's project area will each have the opportunity to review the final document to ensure consistency with state plans, programs, and policies. The Bureau of Land Management will wait until the end of the Governor's consistency review period before signing and issuing the Record of Decision approving the land use plan amendments. Any inconsistencies will be resolved before a Record of Decision is issued.

Replenished by heat sources deep in the earth, geothermal energy is a renewable resource that generates electricity with minimal carbon emissions. Direct use of geothermal energy supplies heat for buildings, greenhouses, aquaculture, and other activities. It offers additional possibilities for reducing the need for conventional energy sources. As many as 270 western communities could benefit from such direct uses.

Growing interest in developing these resources is seen in the results of recent Bureau of Land Management geothermal lease sales in areas where current Resource Management Plans already allocate lands for such use. An August 2007 sale drew the highest-ever per-acre bid for a lease in California's famed Geysers field. And a sale of leases in Nevada brought a record-breaking \$28.2 million in August 2008

A total of 29 geothermal power plants currently operate on Bureau of land Management lands in California, Nevada and Utah, with a total generating capacity of 1,250 megawatts – enough to supply the needs of 1.2 million homes.

The Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service will publish the final version of a plan in the *Federal Register* on Friday, Oct. 24, 2008. It will be available online at <u>http://www.blm.gov/Geothermal_EIS</u>

ALASKA	Central Yukon RMP
	Kobuk-Seward RMP
	Ring of Fire RMP
ARIZONA	Arizona Strip RMP
	Kingman RMP
	Lake Havasu RMP
	Lower Gila North MFP
	Lower Gila South RMP
	Phoenix RMP
	Safford RMP
	Yuma RMP
CALIFORNIA	Alturas RMP
	Arcata RMP
	Bishop RMP
	Caliente RMP
	Cedar Creek/Tule Mountain Integrated RMP
	E. San Diego County RMP
	Eagle Lake RMP
	Headwaters RMP
	Hollister RMP
	Redding RMP
	S. Diablo Mountain Range and Central Coast RMP
	South Coast RMP
	Surprise RMP
	West Mojave RMP
COLORADO	Glenwood Springs RMP
	Grand Junction RMP
	Gunnison RMP
	Kremmling RMP
	Little Snake RMP
	Northeast RMP

BLM Land-Use Plans Proposed for Amendment under the PEIS State Land Use Plan(s)

	Royal Gorge RMP
	San Juan/San Miguel RMP
	Uncompahgre Basin RMP
	White River RMP
IDAHO	Bennett Hills/ Timmerman Hills MFP
	Big Desert MFP
	Big Lost MFP
	Bruneau MFP
	Cascade RMP
	Cassia RMP
	Challis RMP
	Chief Joseph MEP
	Jarhidge BMP
	Kuna MEP
	Lembi RMP
	Little Lost-Birch MED
	Monument PMD
	Desetelle RMP
MONTANA	
	Billings Resource Area RMP
	Garnet Resource Area RMP
	Judith Valley Phillips RMP
	North Headwaters RMP
	Powder River Resource Area RMP
	West HiLine RMP
NEVADA	Carson City Consolidated RMP
	Elko RMP
	Las Vegas RMP
	Paradise-Denio MFP
	Shoshone-Eureka RMP
	Sonoma-Gerlach MFP
	Tonopah RMP
	Wells RMP
NEW MEXICO	Carlsbad RMP
	Farmington RMP
	MacGregor Range RMP
	Mimbres RMP
	Rio Puerco RMP
	Roswell RMP
	Socorro RMP
	Taos RMP

OREGON	White Sands RMP Brothers/LaPine RMP Eugene District RMP John Day River MP John Day RMP Lower Deschutes RMP Medford RMP Roseburg RMP Salem RMP Three Rivers RMP
UTAH	Two Rivers RMP Book Cliffs MFP Box Elder RMP Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony RMP Diamond Mountain RMP Henry Mountain MFP House Range Resource Area RMP Iso-tract MFP Mountain Valley MFP Paria MFP Park City MFP Parker Mountain MFP Pinyon MFP Pony Express RMP Randolph MFP
WASHINGTON	St. George (formerly Dixie) RMP Vermilion MFP Warm Springs Resource Area RMP Zion MFP Spokane RMP