

ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY ON PUBLIC LANDS

FEBRUARY 2003



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



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ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

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COVER PHOTOS (top to bottom): Wind turbines, Palm Springs, CA (PIX 01241, Warren Gretz, NREL); photovoltaic system, Lake Powell, UT (PIX 08022, Warren Gretz); hybrid cottonwood tree farm, Washington State (PIX 00241, Warren Gretz); concentrating solar power system, southwestern U.S. (courtesy of Henry Price, NREL); geothermal power plant, Sierra Nevada range, CA (PIX 10991, courtesy of Geothermal Resources Council).

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Executive Summary

This report represents an important initial activity of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) proposed National Energy Policy Implementation Plan, which is to identify and evaluate renewable energy resources on public lands and any limitations on access to them. Ultimately, BLM will use this information in prioritizing land-use planning activities in order to increase industry's development and use of the renewable energy resources on public lands. These renewable resources include solar, biomass, geothermal, water, and wind energy.

To accomplish this task, BLM and the Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) established a partnership to conduct an assessment of renewable energy resources on BLM lands in the western United States. The objective of this collaboration was to identify BLM planning units in the western states with the highest potential for private-sector development of renewable resources.

The BLM/NREL team used Geographic Information System (GIS) data to analyze and assess the potential for concentrating solar power (CSP), photovoltaics (PV), wind, and biomass resources and technologies on public lands. BLM, NREL, and several industry representatives jointly developed screening criteria for each of these renewable resources to produce GIS-based maps and analyses. The team identified the top 25 BLM planning units whose areas have the highest potential for CSP, PV, wind, and biomass.

The BLM/NREL team also identified high-potential geothermal energy sites through visits to BLM state offices. The assessment focused on BLM's knowledge of, and experience with, the geothermal resources in seven western states. BLM experts identified 35 "top-pick" sites in 18 planning units in six states as having high potential for near-term development.

The assessment resulted in the following findings:

- Sixty-three BLM planning units in eleven western states have high potential for power production from one or more renewable energy sources.
- Twenty BLM planning units in seven western states have high potential for power production from three or more renewable energy sources.

This assessment report provides BLM with information needed to evaluate the potential for renewable energy development on public lands.

Assessing the Potential for Renewable Energy on Public Lands

1. Objective

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) plan for using renewable energy on public lands must begin with an assessment of the renewable resource potential. This assessment has a two-part objective:

1. To assess the potential for geothermal, wind, solar, biomass, and low-impact hydropower resources on BLM lands; and
2. To identify BLM planning units in the western United States with the highest potential for development by industry of power production facilities based on renewable energy.

This report provides information to BLM so that efforts to increase industry's access to public lands for renewable energy development can concentrate on areas with high potential.

2. Scope

This renewable resource assessment addressed BLM, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and U.S. Forest Services lands in the western United States, except Alaska. Alaska was not included because of the lack of transmission system data in Geographic Information System (GIS) format. The renewable energy sources and technologies addressed in the report include concentrating solar power (CSP), photovoltaics (PV), wind, biomass, and geothermal. Low-impact hydropower was not included because the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), which provided support for the assessment, did not have the resource data required to assess the energy resource potential of that technology. This report does include a CD-ROM with the report in PDF format, releasable GIS data used in the analysis, PowerPoint files of all GIS maps for each renewable resource analyzed, and Excel files for all tables cited in this report containing lists of planning units with the highest potential for renewable energy (Tables 1a-1e, 2, and E-1).

3. Background

This BLM assessment of the potential for renewable energy power production facilities on public lands responds to a directive in the National Energy Policy (NEP) report dated May 2001. The National Energy Policy Development (NEPD) Group recommended "that the President direct the Secretaries of the Interior and Energy to re-evaluate access limitations to Federal lands in order to increase renewable energy production such as biomass, wind and solar" (pp. 6-17). The NEPD Group also recommended "that the President direct the Secretary of Interior to determine ways to reduce delays in geothermal lease processing as part of the permitting review process" (pp. 6-17).

The need for this assessment of the potential for renewable energy power production was also identified as an outcome of the National Conference on Opportunities to Expand Renewable Energy on Public Lands, hosted by the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in November 2001 in Washington, D.C. The conference was chaired by the DOI Secretary, Honorable Gale Norton, and the DOE Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), David Garman, representing Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham.

Representatives from the U.S Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Defense (DOD), the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission also attended. Attendees heard testimony from industry on issues related to the development of power from geothermal, wind, solar, biomass, and hydropower resources on public lands. As a result of the conference and the NEP directive, a BLM NEP Implementation Plan activity was proposed that is based on the action described here and four supporting tasks. The tasks are described in more detail in the rest of this report.

Action

The BLM will consider potential for renewable energy development on public lands, as appropriate, in land use decisions and use authorizations.

Method

Using data readily available from DOE and other sources, as well as appropriate screens related to such matters as transmission facilities and markets, the BLM will determine the best order in which to prepare and amend land-use plans in order to meet the Interior Secretary's commitment to developing energy from renewable resources on public lands. Four tasks will be accomplished to assess the potential for renewable power production and help guide the formulation of a BLM NEP Implementation Plan for renewable energy development on public lands.

Tasks

1. Gather available information on renewable energy potential including low-impact hydro (low-impact hydro was not addressed as data were not readily available), solar, wind, biomass and geothermal.
2. Develop appropriate screens.
3. Process data identifying broad geographic areas as having high potential for renewable energy development.
4. Provide a report on high-potential areas for inclusion in a Renewable Energy Action Plan.

As a result of collaborations begun at the November 2001 conference, BLM requested technical assistance and support from DOE through NREL in Golden, Colorado. BLM Headquarters and its National Science and Technology Center (NSTC) in Denver, Colorado, formed a partnership with NREL to obtain the government's expertise in the use of renewable energy. NREL agreed to provide information and guidance on renewable energy technology development, renewable energy resource potential assessment, GIS mapping of analysis and results, and renewable energy system analysis. Based on this experience, BLM's NSTC, the DOE Golden Field Office, and NREL have developed a Memorandum of Understanding to provide a mechanism for continued cooperation in the assessment and analysis of renewable energy resources.

During the development of this report, staff from DOE Headquarters, NREL, and Oak Ridge National Laboratory met with BLM and renewable energy industry representatives. They provided support for BLM's plan, which focused on the goal of increasing access to public lands for renewable power production projects. Discussions were held on hydropower, solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal energy resources. Preliminary GIS maps supplied by the BLM/NREL team indicated areas with high potential for wind and solar power, including concentrating solar power (CSP).

Most renewable energy uses of the public lands can currently be accommodated by existing BLM land-use plans, and applicants from industry may apply for an authorization under the appropriate authority at any time. These existing land-use plans will identify wilderness areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and other special designated management areas where land-use restrictions may apply to a variety of uses, including renewable energy projects. However, if a land-use plan is prepared to specifically address and provide for renewable energy development within certain areas of a land-use planning area, it may facilitate the accelerated processing of future renewable energy applications. The land-use plan will address environmental issues associated with those proposed uses, which can then be used to tier further environmental review of specific renewable energy project proposals. Identifying land-use plans that could be prioritized to specifically address renewable energy development provides an opportunity to potentially reduce the amount of additional environmental review required. The documentation needed to process applications and make management decisions on renewable energy projects could also be reduced. Therefore, one purpose of this report is to assist BLM in identifying land-use planning areas with the highest potential for the development of renewable energy resources.

4. The Approach for Assessing Renewable Energy Potential

TASK 1—Gather available information on renewable energy potential (including low-impact hydro, solar, wind, biomass and geothermal).

BLM's NSTC staff provided GIS-based land ownership data to NREL. NREL Resource Assessment staff then produced GIS maps illustrating renewable energy resources, with an overlay of BLM land ownership, field offices, and planning units. Maps for CSP, PV, wind, and biomass are provided in Appendix A. Renewable resource and BLM land ownership GIS data descriptions are provided in Appendix B. Resource assessment for high-potential geothermal sites did not include GIS resource and BLM land ownership maps or screening criteria development meetings. Rather, high-potential geothermal sites were identified through site visits and telephone calls with BLM state offices and GIS data sources. (See also Task 2.)

NREL resource data for solar, CSP, PV, and wind energy were deemed suitable for a regional-scale analysis. However, the current national biomass resource information appeared to be incomplete, and a comprehensive geothermal resource database did not exist. The resource data used are suitable for a regional analysis, but more detailed data are necessary for site-specific applications. Descriptions of the resource data sets used in the analysis are as follows.

Solar

NREL has developed a national solar resource assessment for the United States at a resolution of approximately 40 km by 40 km. These data are updated periodically. The most recent update occurred in the summer of 2001 and represents 14 solar collector configurations. The data were developed using NREL's Climatological Solar Radiation Model. Appendix B describes the solar data in further detail.

CSP

The CSP analysis used direct normal data. These data are pertinent to concentrating systems that track the sun throughout the day, such as trough collectors or dishes.

PV

Data for flat-plate collectors were used. This is typical for a photovoltaic panel oriented due south at an angle from horizontal equal to the latitude of the collector's location.

Wind

A low-resolution (~25 km²) U.S. wind resource assessment was produced in 1987. Since then, NREL and other organizations have produced updated higher resolution (0.16 to 1 km²) wind resource assessments that better reflect the effects of terrain on the potential wind resource. The low-resolution wind data captured continental wind patterns. But the coarse scale meant that the assigned wind resource could apply to as little as 5% of the area if, for example, good resources were on ridge crests. Higher resolution digital terrain data allow the updated wind resource assessments to more accurately depict ridge lines and the effects of blocking on potential wind resources. These data also produce a more accurate overall picture of the resource. However, the updated assessments are model-derived data and not a substitute for on-site measurements before actual site development, even with the large increase in resolution.

NREL has completed and validated updated assessments for Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana in the western United States. Updated assessments by other organizations were completed for Colorado and New Mexico, but NREL has not yet validated them. Currently, NREL plans to complete additional updated assessments for Wyoming in April 2002, and late in 2002 for the remaining western states listed in this report. Information on updated wind resource assessments is available at <http://www.eren.doe.gov/windpoweringamerica>.

For this analysis, the updated NREL assessments were used when completed, and the 1987 assessment was used for the rest of the states. Wherever the Colorado and New Mexico assessments showed higher resource estimates than those shown by the 1987 assessment, those areas were added to the analysis. See Appendix B for more information on data sources.

Biomass

Current biomass resource data at NREL contain partial information on municipal solid waste, specific crop residues in eastern states, and timber residues. During the biomass technology meeting, a different approach to rating a resource area was discussed. In that approach, sites are assessed for long-term sustainability to support biomass plants. Given the limited time available to complete this analysis, the monthly Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) computed from National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer Land Pathfinder satellite program was chosen as a basis for the initial biomass resource assessment. The NDVI satellite data have a resolution of 8 km by 8 km. Appendix B further describes sources of biomass GIS data.

Geothermal

Southern Methodist University (SMU) produced a national geothermal resource assessment in February 2002. The assessment shows general areas suitable for possible geothermal development assessment; specific areas need to be identified by local-area studies. GIS data also exist on known geothermal resource areas (KGRAs) and on geothermal leases. For a description of the data and method used to identify high-potential geothermal sites, see Task 2 below.

BLM-Specific and Other Data

BLM's NSTC staff provided detailed land ownership data to NREL. BLM staff also supplied information on areas that should be excluded from development (wilderness areas, wilderness study areas¹, national monuments, and national conservation areas) on BLM lands and planning unit boundaries. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) were not included in the BLM GIS land ownership data. However, ACEC are BLM lands excluded from development and will be addressed at Field Office level as required in processing renewable power development applications. Other data used in the analysis included topographical data and data on transmission lines, major roads, and populated areas. For more information on data sources, see Appendix B.

TASK 2—Develop appropriate screens.

BLM and NREL staff held meetings on CSP, PV, wind, and biomass to develop screening criteria for GIS analysis and characterization of the potential for renewable power production. The objective of each screening criteria development meeting was to identify any criteria that impact the economic and technical feasibility of renewable power production. The list of criteria was then evaluated for its ability to be used in GIS mapping, and GIS data availability and sources were discussed.

Finally, the top three to six most significant criteria in targeting high-potential renewable power opportunities were selected for Task 3 (for CSP, PV, wind, and biomass). High-potential geothermal sites were identified by field visits to selected BLM state offices. Knowledgeable personnel in BLM state offices were consulted during field visits to Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, California, Utah, and Washington. The high-potential geothermal sites were identified without

¹ Wilderness Study Areas are not closed to development, subject to valid existing rights.

developing screening criteria. (See *Geothermal High-Potential Site Identification: Direct Data Collection with BLM State Offices* on p. 10.)

Solar-CSP Screening Criteria Development Meeting

On February 14, 2002, the BLM/NREL team met with NREL and industry CSP technology representatives to develop a list of high-potential site screening criteria. The following were identified as the most important screening criteria (in order of importance).

Central Generation Technology Criteria

1. Solar resource is 5 kWh/m²/day of direct normal (at least).
2. Slope of land area at the site must be less than 5%, and ideally less than 1%.
3. Transmission access is within 50 miles (69-345 kV), and transmission capacity is available.
4. Forty acres is the minimum parcel size.
5. Site must have access to roads or rail within 50 miles.

Distributed Generation Technology Criteria

1. Solar resource is 5 kWh/m²/day of direct normal.
2. Slope of land area at the site must be less than 10%.
3. Site must have access to roads.

The following items were also identified by the meeting participants. But they were not identified as the most important screening criteria.

Central Generation Technology Criteria

- The site must have a low average wind speed (average wind speed < 10 miles/hour).
- Water resources must be available.
- The site should be within 25 miles of a main natural gas pipeline for some configurations.
- All vegetation at the site must be removed.
- Federal, state, and local policies are supportive.
- The site must allow structures 15-50 feet high. Some technologies could require structures hundreds of feet high.
- Livestock protection is possible.
- Light reflection at sites near major roads could be an issue for some technologies
- A population center should be within 100 miles.

Distributed Generation Criteria

- The site is within 100 miles of a population center.
- Transmission access, water availability, and minimum parcel size are not an issue.

Solar–PV Screening Criteria Development Meeting

On February 20, 2002, the BLM/NREL team met with NREL PV technology representatives to develop a well-defined list of screening criteria. The following items were identified as the most important screening criteria (in order of importance).

Large-Scale Technologies

1. Solar resource availability is known, and favorable to large-scale PV.
2. Full cost of competing power (production, transmission and distribution [T&D], environmental costs, etc.) is known and favorable to PV.
3. Transmission line is accessible, plus available capacity.
4. Electric power regulatory regime (want retail access) is favorable to PV.
5. Federal, state, and local policies are supportive.

Small-Scale Technologies

1. Full cost of competing power (production, T&D, environmental costs, etc.) is known and favorable to PV.
2. Current fuel use at the site (especially unpowered and diesel-powered sites) is known and favors PV.
3. Water access is available (important for water-pumping applications).
4. Grazing sites are good small-scale applications.
5. Existing and planned recreation areas are good for remote applications.

The following items were also identified by the meeting participants, but they were not identified as the most important screening criteria.

- Cost of environmental impacts of existing infrastructure is favorable to PV.
- Cost of maintaining existing energy infrastructure is favorable.
- High or unique environmental standards exist in the region.
- Cost of a site-specific environmental assessment is favorable.
- Security must be considered.
- Road access is needed for construction equipment.
- Extending transmission is needed in some cases for large-scale PV systems.
- Projected growth in the region is known, if supplying additional energy.
- Local utilities and peak unit power production costs should be considered.

Wind Screening Criteria Development Meeting

On January 29, 2002, the BLM/NREL team met with NREL wind technology representatives and selected members of the wind energy community at the National Wind Technology Center (NWTC) to develop a well-defined list of screening criteria. The following items were identified as the most important screening criteria (in order of importance):

1. Wind resource is wind power Class 4 and above for short term, Class 3 and above for long term.
2. Federal, state, and local policies support wind energy.
3. Transmission access is within 25 miles (69-345 kV) and transmission capacity is available.
4. Site must be compatible with wind energy development; scenic areas, view-sheds, and non-development regions must be eliminated.
5. Site must have access to roads within 50 miles.

The following items were also identified by the meeting participants, but were not identified as the most important screening criteria.

- Ease of permitting and siting should be considered.
- Regional market conditions are important (electricity rates, load growth, reserve margins, etc.).
- Site is five miles from the nearest population center.
- Elevation of 3,000-4,500 ft is optimal (generally, the site must be below 7,000 ft).
- Slope of land area is a 14% grade (maximum) or less.
- Minimum parcel size is 20 megawatts (MW) per section (1 square mile) on rolling terrain.
- Large contiguous parcels are best; 10 square miles is optimal and at least 1 square mile is necessary.

Biomass Screening Criteria Development Meeting

On March 4, 2002, the BLM/NREL team met with NREL biomass technology representatives to develop a well-defined list of screening criteria. The following items were identified as the most important screening criteria (in order of importance).

1. Sustainable biomass resource is available; biomass power plant must be within 50 miles of the fuel source.
2. Site must be within 50 miles of a population center with a skilled labor force.
3. Proximity of communities in “at risk” regions identified by the National Fire Plan is known and favors biomass power.

The following items were also identified by the meeting participants, but were not identified as the most important screening criteria.

- A water supply is needed.
- Land slope is 7%-12% or less.
- The visual impact is an issue.
- Landscape changes caused by harvesting must be considered.
- Invasive species control is a consideration.
- Livestock protection is possible at the site.
- Forest thinning and municipal solid waste applications are good potential sites.
- Full cost of competing power (production, T&D, environmental costs, etc.) is known and favorable to biomass.

Geothermal High-Potential Site Identification: Direct Data Collection with BLM State Offices

The BLM has had statutory authority for leasing geothermal mineral rights under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-581; 30 U.S.C. §§ 1001-1027, December 24, 1970, as amended 1977, 1988, and 1993). Therefore, the BLM has extensive experience with geothermal resources and environmental impact assessments. In addition, the BLM's sister agency within the DOI, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), completed a nationwide assessment of geothermal resources in the United States some years ago. The data were collected in 1978 and published in 1979 as Circular 790 (Muffler 1979).

Although resources are available, geothermal activity has decreased markedly over the past 17 years. In 1985, more than 2 million acres were leased for geothermal activity in the United States, and 1.2 million acres were leased in Nevada alone. (Nationally, there were 29 power plants on line and more than 680 leases.) At that time, it took only two to three months to issue a permit. BLM had a \$3.2 million budget, and 464 work months were dedicated to the geothermal program. During the 1990s, when energy economics declined, industry's efforts in geothermal decreased. This lack of activity led to a decrease in geothermal program emphasis within BLM and USGS. As of May 23, 2002, there were 329 leases and 299 pending lease applications. At least 83 of the geothermal lease applications are more than 25 years old.

As a result of this decline in program emphasis, no current resource data provide detailed information on geothermal resources in the United States. The best data currently available are Professor David Blackwell's compilation at Southern Methodist University (SMU) (www.smu.edu/geothermal/georesou/georesourcesmap.htm), based on the 1978 USGS data and other information collected since then. The map is a qualitative composite of heat flow, thermal gradient, sediment thickness, and hot springs. Based on these variables, this map demonstrates broad areas of geothermal resources and rates these resources as "excellent" or "good." The SMU data show general areas suitable for possible geothermal development; specific areas need to be identified by local-area studies. The SMU data were deemed inadequate for purposes of identifying the BLM planning units with the highest near-term geothermal potential because they are too geographically broad. For example, the SMU data classify virtually the entire state of Nevada as having excellent geothermal resource potential, allowing no differentiation among areas within the state.

With BLM's guidance, NREL contacted—and in five cases, personally visited—BLM staff responsible for geothermal programs in seven BLM western states: California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington. These states are known for their comparatively high level of geothermal resources and activity. Visits were completed in California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon/Washington between February 15, 2002, and April 5, 2002. NREL asked the lead geothermal staff from each BLM state office to identify the best geothermal sites for near-term geothermal development within each of their states, based on their expert opinion. BLM geothermal staff have the best experience in determining sites because they are responsible for identifying and classifying the known geothermal resource areas (or KGRAs)² and for managing the geothermal leasing program within their states. The staff also provided, in digital form when possible, the most recent data on the classification of KGRAs and on BLM leasing activity within the seven states.

The sites the BLM staff identified were termed the top-pick sites for each state, and resulted in 9 top picks for California, 10 for Nevada, 3 for New Mexico, 7 for Oregon, 3 for Utah, and 3 for Washington. Most, but not all, of the top-pick sites were KGRAs.

These locations were then compared with the BLM lease data in GIS format, the KGRA data in GIS format, and the SMU GIS data to check their validity. The top-pick locations correlated well with all of the technical GIS data sets.

On March 17, 2002, staff from NREL and the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory met at NREL to review the method and results of the analysis. They found that the analysis met technical criteria and that it was straightforward and sensible given the limited time available. They also found that the top-pick sites identified by BLM state office staff were likely to fall within no more than 20 BLM planning units within the western United States. Therefore, it was not necessary to apply other screening criteria to reduce the number of BLM planning units with geothermal sites identified as having the best potential for near-term development.

TASK 3—Process data identifying broad geographical areas as high-, medium-, and low- or no potential for renewable energy development.

This task ultimately focused on processing GIS data to identify high-potential areas for renewable energy development. A Geographical Information System, or GIS, is a computer-based system used to manipulate, manage, and analyze multidisciplinary geographic and related attribute data. All the information in a GIS is linked to a spatial reference system used to store and access the data. GIS data layers can be recombined, manipulated, and analyzed with other layers of information to identify relationships between features, within a common layer or across layers.

This analysis was conducted on a regional scale, and the results are suitable for use at the planning-unit level. On-site measurement and analysis are recommended before the development of any facilities, but this analysis should be useful in refining the prospecting process of site identification.

² "KGRA" means an area in which the geology, nearby discoveries, competitive interests, or other indicia would, in the opinion of the Secretary of Interior through BLM, engender a belief that prospects for extraction of geothermal steam or associated geothermal resources are good enough to warrant expenditures of money for that purpose.

Initial meetings held to develop technology screening criteria identified several categories of GIS data to be used in the screening process. Unfortunately, the GIS data needed to implement several of the screening criteria were not available or could not be fully implemented in the limited amount of time available for this analysis. In particular, one constraint was mentioned in each technology meeting: transmission line congestion and availability. Detailed data are available, but they are not in a spatially referenced format. Several other data sets were not available at the regional scale with the level of informational detail that participants wanted, but they were deemed adequate given the regional nature of the analysis.

The roads data set used in the analysis depicts only major paved roads, although all groups agreed that an upgradeable dirt road would be acceptable. Generally, distance to roads was not a severely limiting factor for development (see the maps in Appendix C), given the acceptable distance for each technology (50 miles). The transmission line data set covers the contiguous United States and is generally complete down to 100 kV. NREL staff thought that lines with lower voltages would be suitable for development, but a consistent nationwide database for lower voltage lines could not be located.

The screening criteria applied to each technology (except geothermal) are described below.

CSP

1. Direct solar resource is 5 kWh/m²/day or greater.
2. Terrain slope is $\leq 5\%$.
3. Site is within 50 miles of transmission lines at 115-345 kV.
4. Site is within 50 miles of a major road or railroad.
5. The minimum parcel size of 40 continuous acres is available.
6. Land use is BLM-compatible.

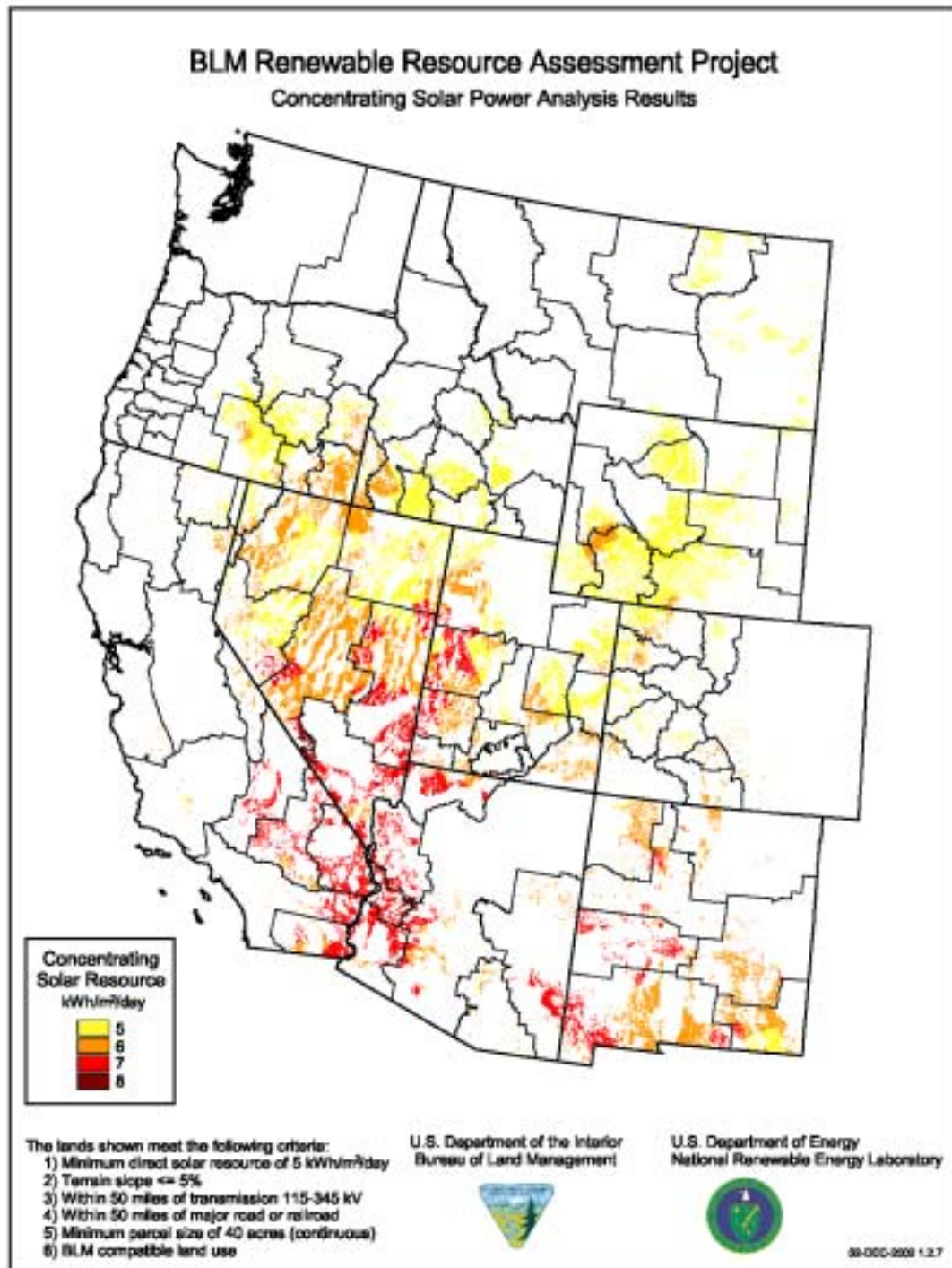
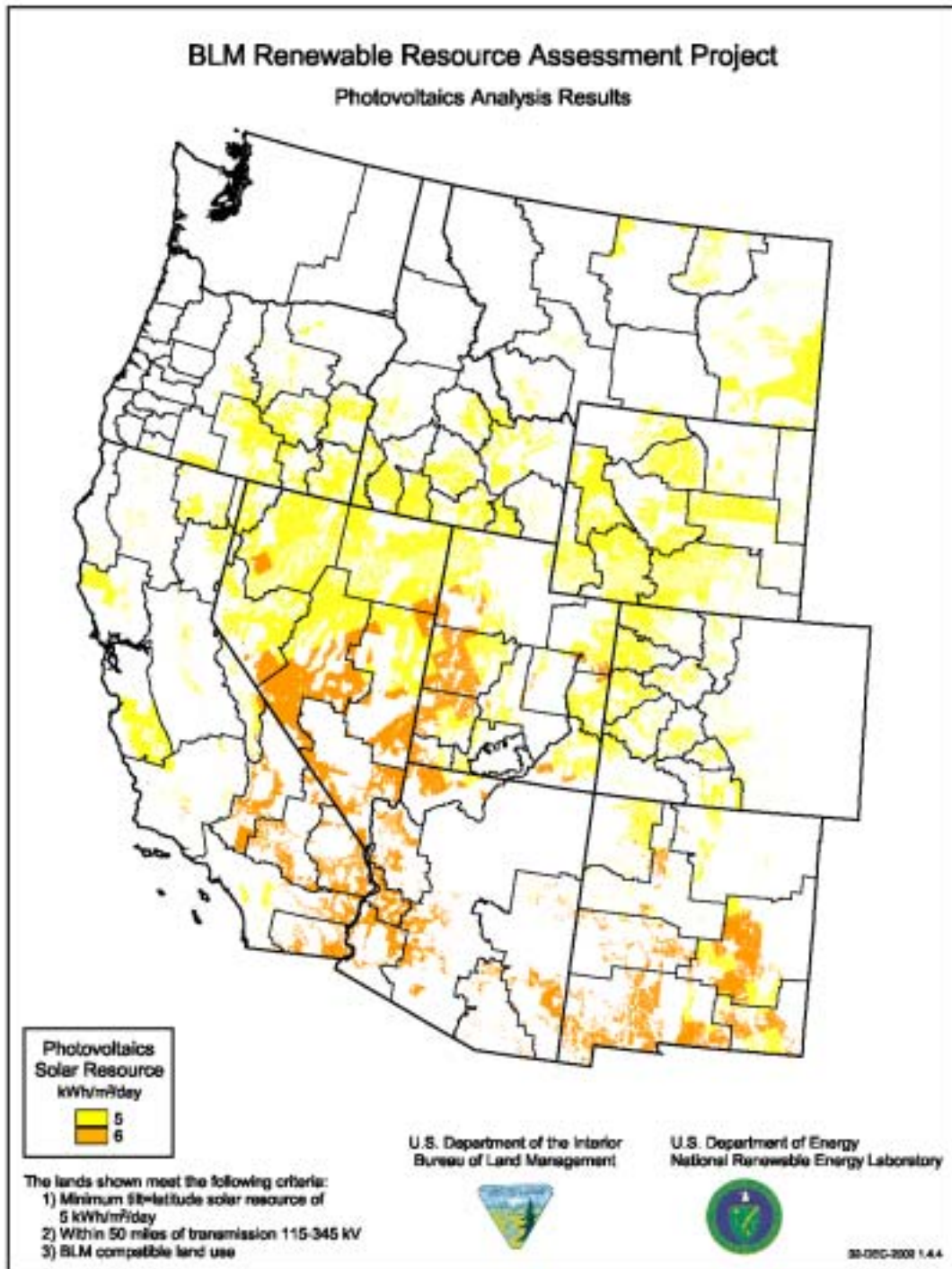


Figure 1: Concentrating Solar Power Analysis Results

PV

1. Direct solar resource is 5 kWh/m²/day or greater.
2. Site is within 50 miles of transmission lines at 115-345 kV.
3. Land use is BLM-compatible.



Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Figure 2: Photovoltaics Analysis Results

Wind

1. Wind resource is limited to areas in Wind Class 3 or greater.
2. Site is within 25 miles of transmission lines at 69-345 kV.
3. Site is within 50 miles of a major road or railroad.
4. Land use is BLM-compatible.

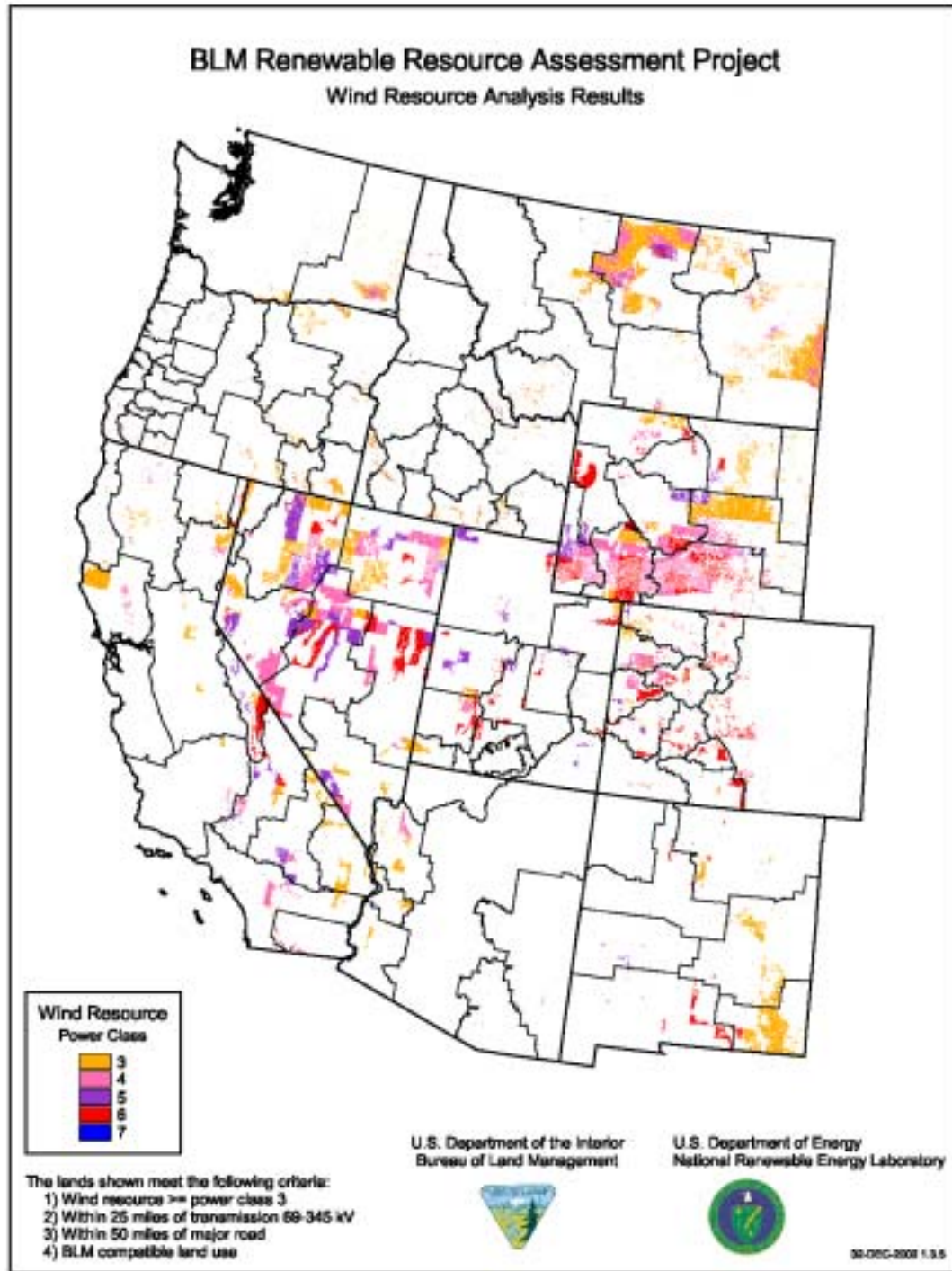


Figure 3: Wind Resource Analysis Results

Biomass

1. NDVI is 0.4 or greater for at least 4 months between April and September 2000.
2. The terrain slope is $\leq 12\%$.
3. Site is within 50 miles of a town with at least 100 people.
4. Land use is BLM-compatible.

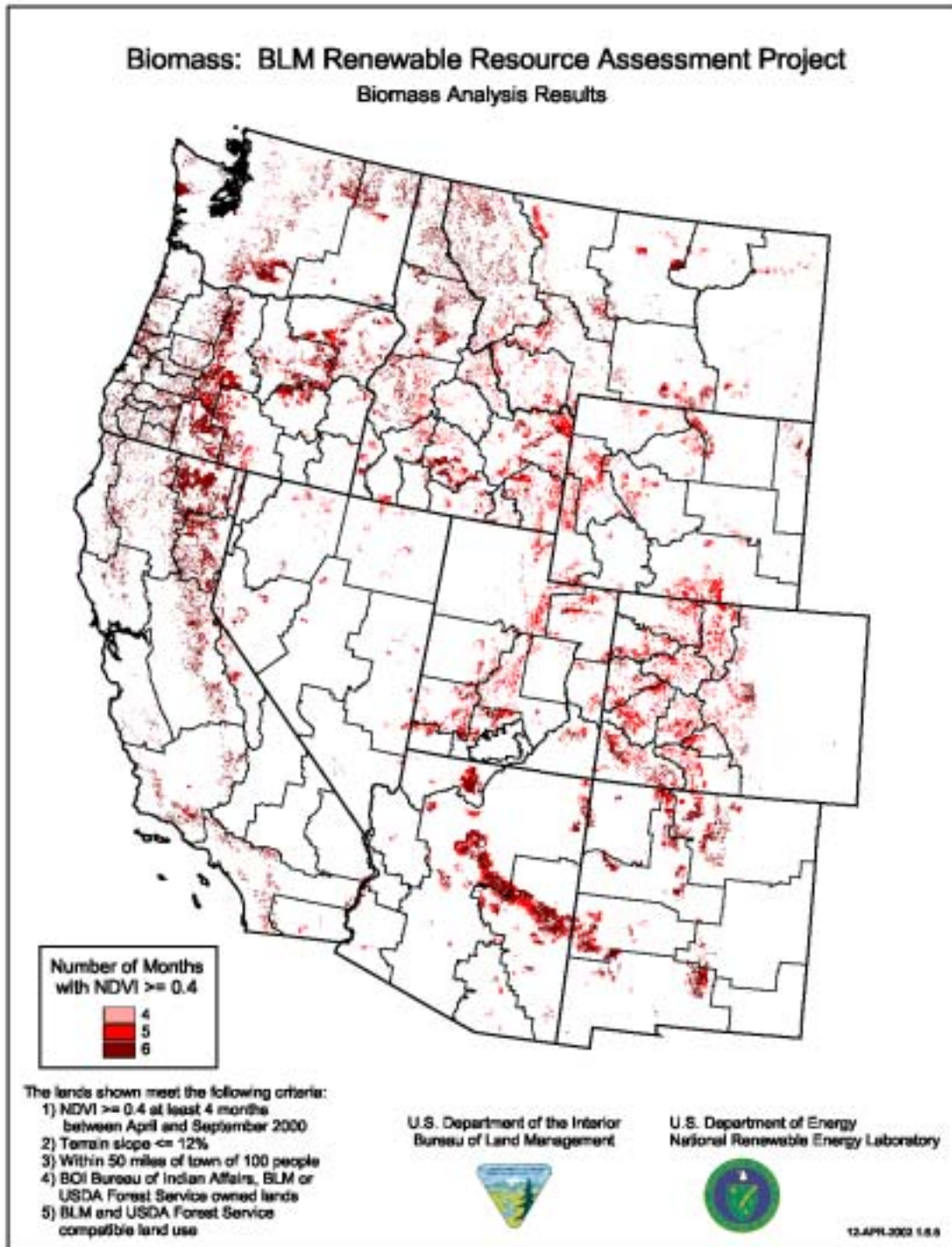
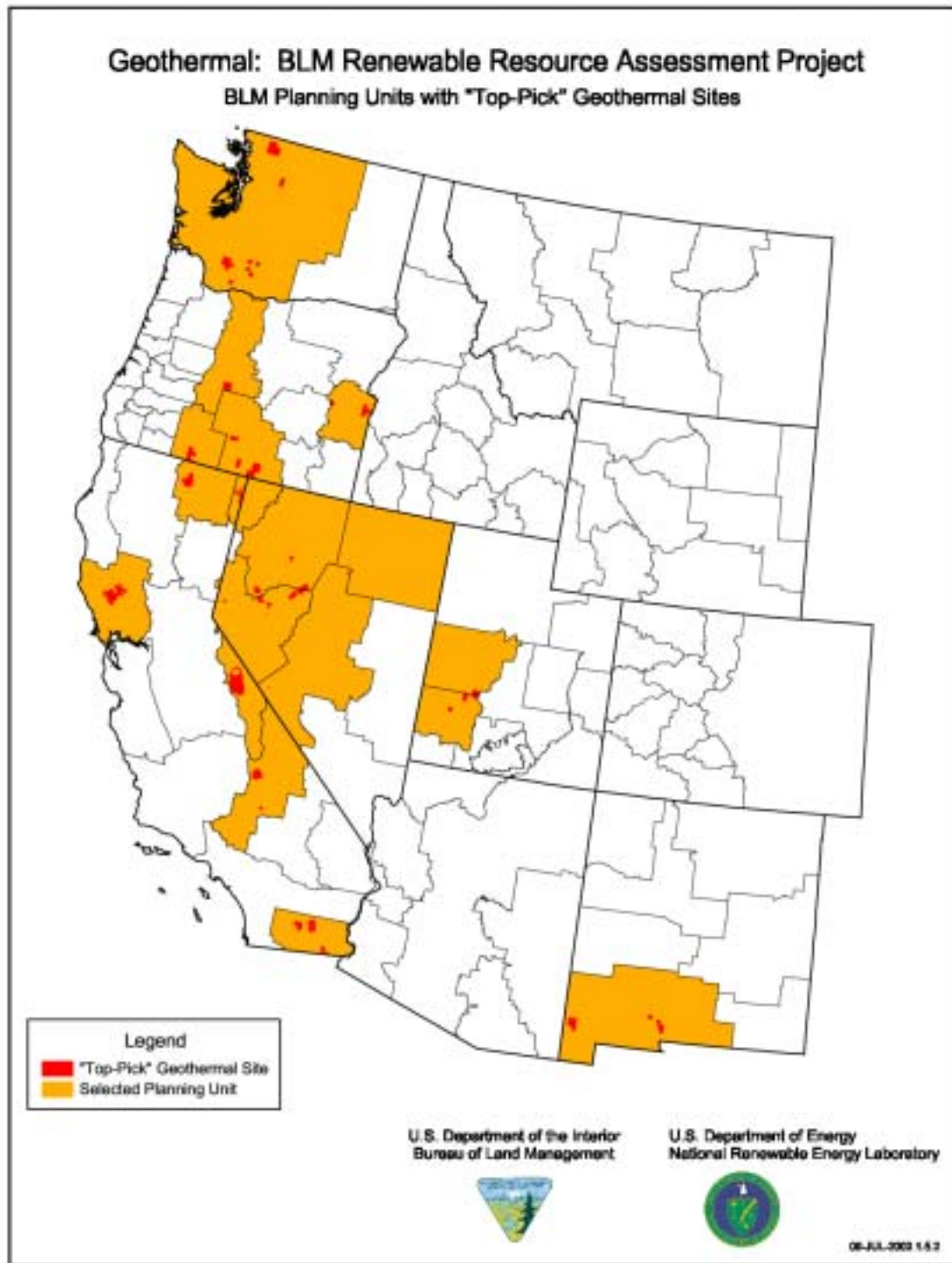


Figure 4: Biomass Analysis Results

Geothermal

High-potential geothermal areas were selected as top-pick sites by expert geothermal personnel at BLM state offices. Figure 5 shows the top-pick geothermal sites; their coincident planning units are highlighted.



Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Figure 5: BLM Planning Units with "Top-Pick" Geothermal Sites

Each screening criterion was developed into a separate data layer indicating whether the criterion was met. The layers were combined into a final data set that included only lands that met all the criteria for each technology. Maps of individual criteria are in Appendix C.

The criteria listed above were used to identify areas with long-term development potential. A more restrictive definition of resource availability was used in identifying the planning units with the highest near-term development potential. These planning units should not be considered the only areas with significant development potential, however.

Task 4—Report on high-potential areas for inclusion in a Renewable Energy Action Plan.

This report is the product of this task. To develop recommendations for this report, BLM and NREL performed a comparative analysis. They used the renewable energy GIS maps and geothermal field-based site identifications resulting from Task 3 to conduct the analysis.

5. The Comparative Analysis

The GIS maps constructed for Task 3 were used as a starting point to identify the BLM offices with sites having the highest potential for renewable energy development. On March 27 and 28, 2002, NREL technology experts developed the following final technology-specific decision rules. Each rule was used as a last screening criterion to eliminate marginal and less desirable renewable energy sites from the final maps developed under Task 3.

CSP: Include all sites with a solar resource of 6 kWh/m²/day or greater and terrain slope less than or equal to 1%.

PV: Include all sites with a solar resource of 6 kWh/m²/day or greater.

Wind: Include all sites that are in Wind Class 5 or greater and are within the proximity of either a major load center (city) or a major transmission line connecting with a major load center.

Biomass: Include all sites with an NDVI of 4 or greater, communities at risk from fire, and proximity to Forest Service lands (less than 100 miles)

Geothermal: No final decision rule is required; the highest-potential sites were identified using an alternative process.

After the final decision rules were applied to technology-specific maps, the land area of the remaining renewable energy sites was summed on a planning unit basis. This summed list was then rank-ordered on a technology-by-technology basis. The top 25 offices in the rank-ordered list were identified by the BLM/NREL team as planning units having the highest potential. Planning units and field offices for each technology are presented in descending order of total land area for CSP, PV, wind, and biomass in Tables 1a-1d. Table 1e lists the top-pick sites by state, along with the BLM planning units and field offices where they are located.

Table 1a. BLM Planning Units with the Largest Total Land Area of High-Potential Concentrating Solar Power Sites with Solar Resources of 6 kWh/m²/Day or Greater
(in descending order of total land area)

Planning Unit	Field Office	State
Battle Mountain	Battle Mountain	Nevada
Las Cruces	Las Cruces	New Mexico
Ely	Ely	Nevada
Winnemucca	Winnemucca	Nevada
Salt Lake	Salt Lake	Utah
Elko	Elko	Nevada
Carlsbad	Carlsbad	New Mexico
Roswell	Roswell	New Mexico
Fillmore	Fillmore	Utah
El Centro	El Centro	California
Yuma	Yuma	Arizona
Phoenix	Phoenix	Arizona
Needles	Needles	California
Las Vegas	Las Vegas	Nevada
Jordan	Vale	Oregon
Safford	Safford	Arizona
Socorro	Socorro	New Mexico
Arizona Strip	Arizona Strip	Arizona
Farmington	Farmington	New Mexico
Barstow	Barstow	California
Rock Springs	Rock Springs	Wyoming
Palm Springs-South Coast	Palm Springs	California
Cedar City	Cedar City	Utah
Lake Havasu	Lake Havasu	Arizona
Carson City	Carson City	Nevada

Table 1b. BLM Planning Units with the Largest Total Land Area of High-Potential Photovoltaic Sites with Solar Resources of 6 kWh/m²/Day or Greater
(in descending order of total land area)

Planning Unit	Field Office	State
Battle Mountain	Battle Mountain	Nevada
Las Cruces	Las Cruces	New Mexico
Roswell	Roswell	New Mexico
Ely	Ely	Nevada
Las Vegas	Las Vegas	Nevada
Fillmore	Fillmore	Utah
Ridgecrest	Ridgecrest	California
Needles	Needles	California
Barstow	Barstow	California
Phoenix	Phoenix	Arizona
Safford	Safford	Arizona
Cedar City	Cedar City	Utah
Yuma	Yuma	Arizona
Lake Havasu	Lake Havasu	Arizona
Arizona Strip	Arizona Strip	Arizona
Kingman	Kingman	Arizona
Carlsbad	Carlsbad	New Mexico
El Centro	El Centro	California
Socorro	Socorro	New Mexico
Palm Springs-South Coast	Palm Springs	California
Carson City	Carson City	Nevada
Salt Lake	Salt Lake	Utah
Elko	Elko	Nevada
Winnemucca	Winnemucca	Nevada
Albuquerque	Albuquerque	New Mexico

**Table 1c. BLM Planning Units with the
Largest Total Land Area in Wind Class 5**
(in descending order of total land area)

Planning Unit	Field Office	State
Rawlins	Rawlins	Wyoming
Rock Springs	Rock Springs	Wyoming
Elko	Elko	Nevada
Las Cruces	Las Cruces	New Mexico
Carson City	Carson City	Nevada
Kremmling	Kremmling	Colorado
Ridgecrest	Ridgecrest	California
Dillon	Dillon	Montana
Fillmore	Fillmore	Utah
Las Vegas	Las Vegas	Nevada
Royal Gorge	Royal Gorge	Colorado
Billings	Billings	Montana
Salt Lake	Salt Lake	Utah
Owyhee	Lower Snake River	Idaho
Barstow	Barstow	California
Grants Pass	Medford	Oregon
Palm Springs-South Coast	Palm Springs	California
Albuquerque	Albuquerque	New Mexico
Snake River	Upper Snake River	Idaho
Grand Junction	Grand Junction	Colorado
Surprise	Surprise	California
Emerald Empire	Upper Columbia-Salmon Clearwater	Idaho
Marys Peak	Salem	Oregon
Wenatchee	Wenatchee	Washington
Safford	Safford	Arizona

**Table 1d. BLM Planning Units with the Largest
Total Land Area of Biomass Sites Having an NDVI Greater than 5**
(in descending order of total land area)

Planning Unit	Field Office	State
Phoenix	Phoenix	Arizona
Wenatchee	Wenatchee	Washington
Safford	Safford	Arizona
Missoula	Missoula	Montana
Deschutes	Prineville	Oregon
Alturas	Alturas	California
Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake	California
Taos	Taos	New Mexico
Central Oregon	Prineville	Oregon
Folsom	Folsom	California
Lakeview	Lakeview	Oregon
Royal Gorge	Royal Gorge	Colorado
Klamath Falls	Klamath Falls	Oregon
Socorro	Socorro	New Mexico
Redding	Redding	California
San Juan	San Juan	Colorado
Albuquerque	Albuquerque	New Mexico
Dillon	Dillon	Montana
Kremmling	Kremmling	Colorado
Butte	Butte	Montana
Las Cruces	Las Cruces	New Mexico
Little Snake	Little Snake	Colorado
Arizona Strip	Arizona Strip	Arizona
Swiftwater	Roseburg	Oregon
Mckenzie	Eugene	Oregon

**Table 1e. BLM Planning Units Identified as
Having the Highest Potential for Geothermal Resources**

State	Top-Pick Site	BLM Planning Unit	BLM Field Office
California (9 top picks)	Glass Mountain	Alturas	Alturas
	Mono Long Valley	Bishop	Bishop
	East Mesa Salton Sea Truckhaven	El Centro	El Centro
	Coso Randsburg	Ridgecrest	Ridgecrest
	Lake City-Surprise	Surprise	Surprise
	Geysers	Ukiah	Ukiah
Nevada (10 top picks)	Beowawe	Battle Mountain Elko	Battle Mountain Elko
	Fish Lake	Battle Mountain	Carson City
	Salt Wells Soda Lake Steamboat Stillwater	Carson City	Carson City
	Dixie Valley	Carson City Winnemucca	Carson City Winnemucca
	Brady Rye Patch San Emidio	Winnemucca	Winnemucca
New Mexico (3 top picks)	Lightning Dock Radium Springs Tortugas Mountain	Las Cruces	Las Cruces
Oregon (7 top picks)	Klamath Falls	Klamath Falls	Klamath Falls
	Crump Lakeview Summer Lake	Lakeview	Lakeview
	Newberry Crater	Upper Deschutes	Prineville
	Malheur River Vale	Southeast Oregon	Vale
Utah (3 top picks)	Thermo Hot Springs II Roosevelt Hot Springs	Cedar City	Cedar City
	Cove Fort-Sulphurdale	Cedar City Fillmore	Cedar City Fillmore
Washington (3 top picks)	Mt. Adams area Mt. Baker area Wind River area	Wenatchee	Wenatchee

Source: Farhar and Heimiller 2002

Consolidated Information for BLM Use

Table 2 lists all the planning units that appear on three or more of the technology-specific lists (Tables 1a-1e). The seven states having planning units with three or more renewable resources are Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. BLM may want to prioritize the land-use planning activities of offices that appear at the top of the table. However, two important points are in order.

First, while the planning units listed in Tables 1a-e and Table 2 are intended to represent renewable energy sites with the highest potential, these tables are not an exhaustive list of planning units with attractive renewable energy sites. Second, some planning units may contain outstanding sites for one specific technology to the exclusion of others. If expected project economics are favorable enough, it may be advisable to rank the land-use planning activities of these offices over those of others that contain favorable sites for multiple technologies. Thus, Table 2 must be viewed primarily as a starting point for discussions regarding priorities for BLM land-use planning activities.

Table 2. Western U.S. BLM Planning Units with High Potential for the Development of Three or More Renewable Energy Sources

Planning Unit	Field Office	State	CSP	PV	Wind	Biomass	Geothermal
Las Cruces.	Las Cruces	NM	•	•	•	•	•
Safford	Safford	AZ	•	•	•	•	
Carson City	Carson City	NV	•	•	•		•
Elko	Elko	NV	•	•	•		•
Fillmore	Fillmore	UT	•	•	•		•
Arizona Strip	Arizona Strip	AZ	•	•		•	
Phoenix	Phoenix	AZ	•	•		•	
Barstow	Barstow	CA	•	•	•		
El Centro	El Centro	CA	•	•			•
Palm Springs – South Coast	Palm Springs	CA	•	•	•		
Ridgecrest	Ridgecrest	CA		•	•		•
Battle Mountain	Battle Mountain	NV	•	•			•
Las Vegas	Las Vegas	NV	•	•	•		
Winnemucca	Winnemucca	NV	•	•			•
Albuquerque	Albuquerque	NM		•	•	•	
Socorro	Socorro	NM	•	•		•	
Lakeview	Lakeview	OR			•	•	•
Cedar City	Cedar City	UT	•	•			•
Salt Lake	Salt Lake	UT	•	•	•		
Wenatchee	Wenatchee	WA			•	•	•

As an alternative way of viewing the assessment results, Appendix E contains a list of all 63 planning units that appear on one or more technology-specific list. [Table E-1](#) lists planning units in alphabetical order and grouped by state. State Renewable Energy Climate ratings from Table 3 below are also listed in [Table E-1](#).

Western State Government Renewable Energy Policies

State-level policies are also an important consideration in prioritizing land-use planning activities. As a result of an ongoing deregulating process, many western states have enacted a variety of laws and rules providing incentives for renewable energy use. However, the size of these incentives varies from state to state. Some states have worked aggressively to create an environment in which renewable energy projects have the potential to flourish, while others have adopted a more policy-neutral response. Because the energy policy environment in each state will evolve over time, current state-level incentives should not be the primary driver of BLM's land-use priorities. Current state-level incentives should rather serve as information needed in the prioritizing process. Table 3 summarizes major state-specific renewable energy policies.

Table 3. Summary of Western State Renewable Energy Policies

State	Renewable Energy Climate	Key Policies
<i>Arizona</i>	Highly Favorable	Many policies are in place, including (1) green pricing programs, (2) green power aggregation, (3) generation disclosure, (4) net metering, and most important, (5) a renewable energy portfolio standard.
<i>California</i>	Highly Favorable	Many policies are in place, including (1) a solar and wind energy tax credit, (2) a solar property tax exemption, (3) green pricing programs, (4) green power aggregation, (5) generation disclosure, (6) a net-metering law, (7) a public benefits fund, and (8) a state loan program.
<i>Colorado</i>	Favorable	Colorado utilities currently offer at least 10 green pricing programs across the state. At least three large Colorado cities aggregate their green power purchases. Colorado also requires generation disclosure and has multiple net-metering laws.
<i>Idaho</i>	Neutral	Idaho Power offers (1) a green pricing program, (2) income tax deduction, (3) low interest loans for renewable energy resources, and (4) net metering.
<i>Montana</i>	Favorable	Multiple policies are in place, including (1) a corporate tax credit, (2) a green pricing program, (3) generation disclosure, (4) a mandatory green power option, (5) net metering, (6) a property tax exemption, and (7) a systems benefits fund.

State	Renewable Energy Climate	Key Policies
<i>Nevada</i>	Highly Favorable	Many policies are in place, including (1) a property tax exemption, (2) a green pricing program, (3) generation disclosure, (4) a net-metering law, and most important, (5) a renewable energy portfolio standard.
<i>New Mexico</i>	Favorable	Multiple policies are in place, including (1) electric generation facilities tax incentives, (2) generation disclosure, (3) net metering, and (4) a renewable energy production tax credit.
<i>Oregon</i>	Favorable	Several policies are in place, including (1) a business tax credit, (2) green pricing programs, (3) a green power purchasing program, (4) generation disclosure, (5) net metering, (6) a public benefits fund, and (7) a state loan program.
<i>Utah</i>	Neutral	Utah offers (1) a corporate income tax credit for renewable energy systems, (2) a green pricing program, and (3) a green power aggregation program.
<i>Washington</i>	Favorable	Several policies are in place, including (1) several green pricing programs, (2) generation disclosure, (3) a green option requirement, (4) a net-metering law, and (5) an expanded sales tax exemption.
<i>Wyoming</i>	Neutral	Wyoming has a green pricing program and enacted a net-metering law that applies to solar, wind, and hydropower systems up to 25 kW.

6. Recommendations

Table 2 showed the BLM planning units with the highest potential for projects using three or more renewable energy sources, as needed for the BLM NEP implementation plan for renewable energy use on public lands. The BLM can use Table 2 in prioritizing land-use planning activities. BLM can then determine the best order in which to prepare or amend land-use plans to meet the Interior Secretary's commitment to using energy from renewable resources on public lands.

Other Opportunities

1. Consider a follow-on effort to develop a statewide renewable energy resource assessment for Alaska. Because of the lack of GIS-based transmission data, a key factor used for screening high-potential renewable energy sites, Alaska was not included in this report. The assessment should consider power production potential and high-potential distributed generation opportunities.

2. Investigate the feasibility of developing a renewable resource assessment for low-impact hydro resources.

7. Appendices

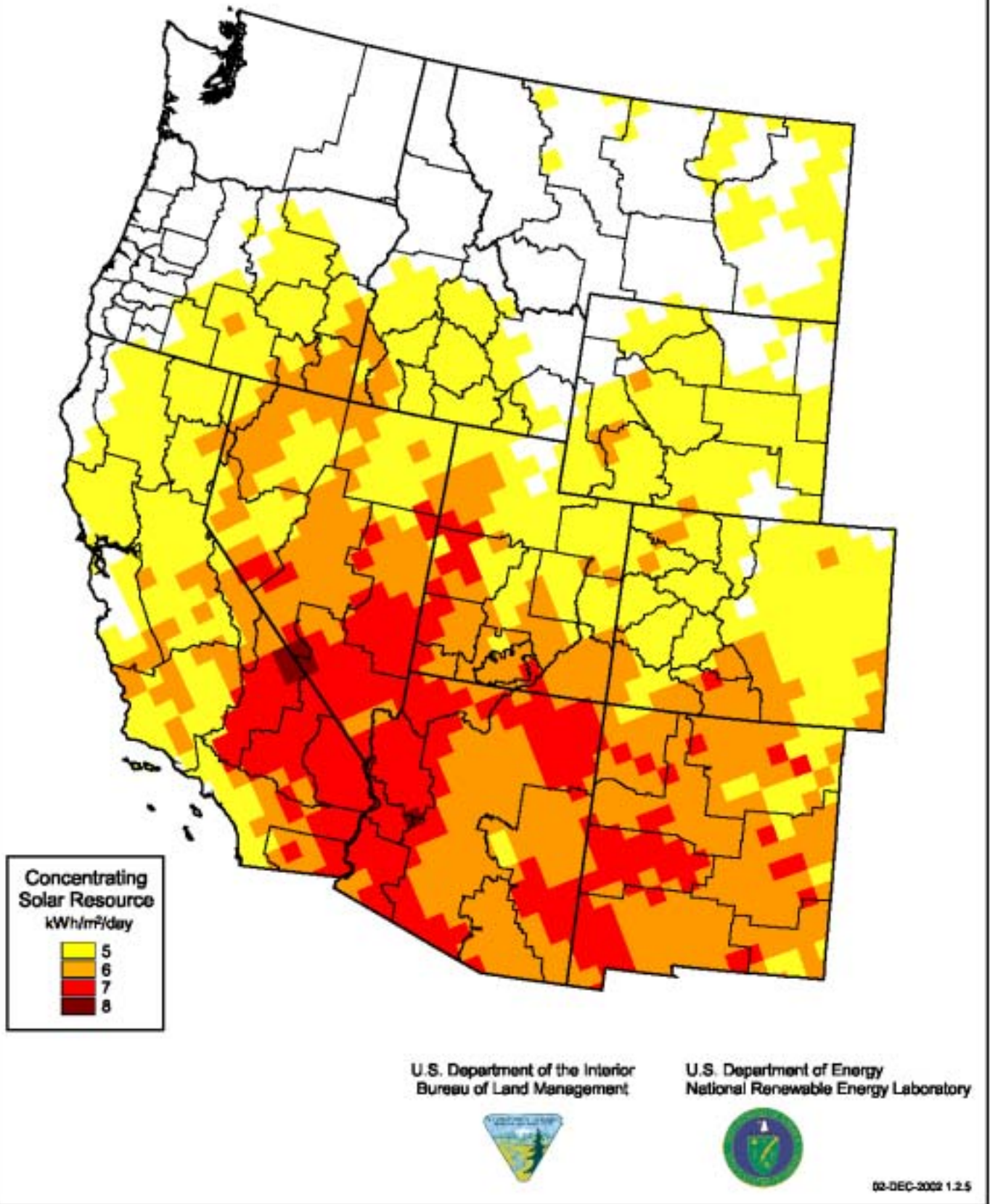
- A. [Western U.S. Renewable Resource and BLM Land Ownership GIS Maps](#)
- B. [Detailed Description and Data Sets for GIS Maps](#)
- C. [Intermediate and Analysis Results GIS Maps](#)
- D. [Intermediate and Top-Pick GIS Maps for Geothermal Field-Based Resource Assessment](#)
- E. [Planning Units with Highest Renewable Energy Potential](#)
- F. [State Policy and Financial Incentives for Renewable Energy](#)
- G. [References](#)
- H. [BLM, DOE, DOE National Laboratory Contacts](#)

Appendix A

Western U.S. Renewable Resource and BLM Land Ownership GIS Maps

CSP: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

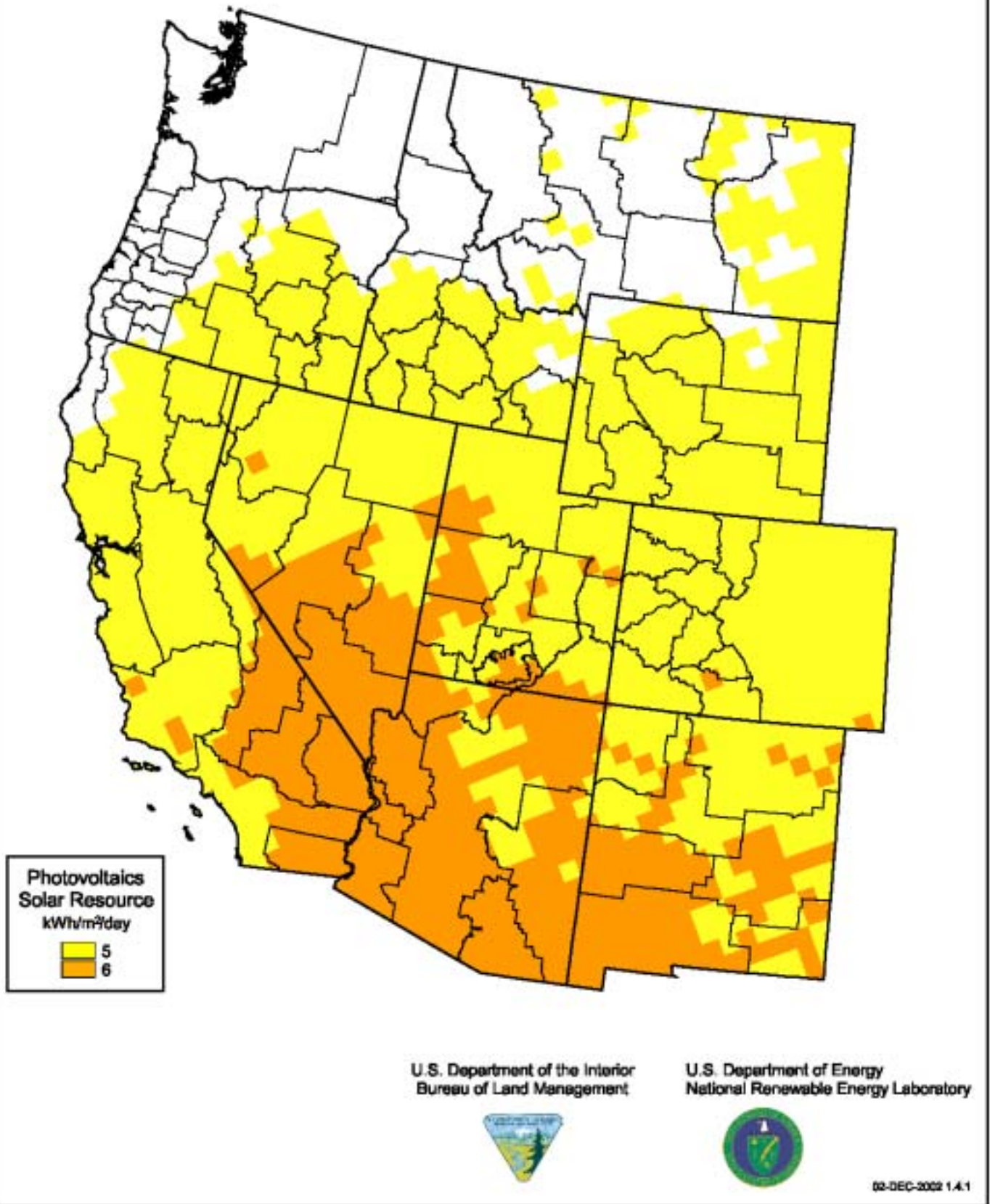
Direct Solar Resource $\geq 5 \text{ kWh/m}^2/\text{day}$



Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

PV: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

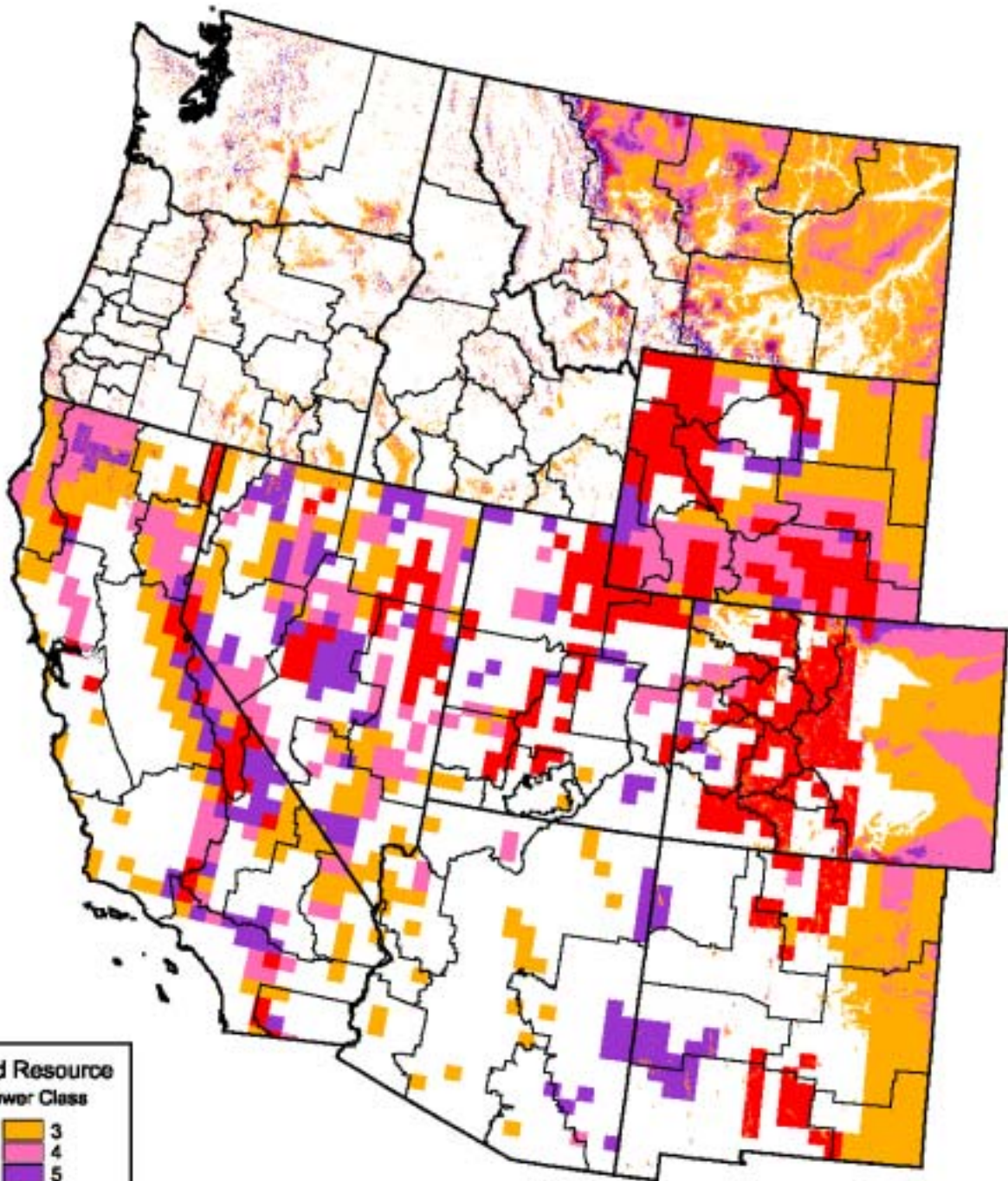
Tilt = Latitude Solar Resource $\geq 5 \text{ kWh/m}^2/\text{day}$



Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Wind: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Wind Resource \geq Power Class 3



Wind Resource Power Class



This map combines high (0.4 - 1 km) and low (25 km) resolution wind resource assessments from NREL and other sources. In areas where non-NREL high resolution maps were available, the higher value for each grid cell was used. The low resolution values may apply to as little as 5% of the grid cell.

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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
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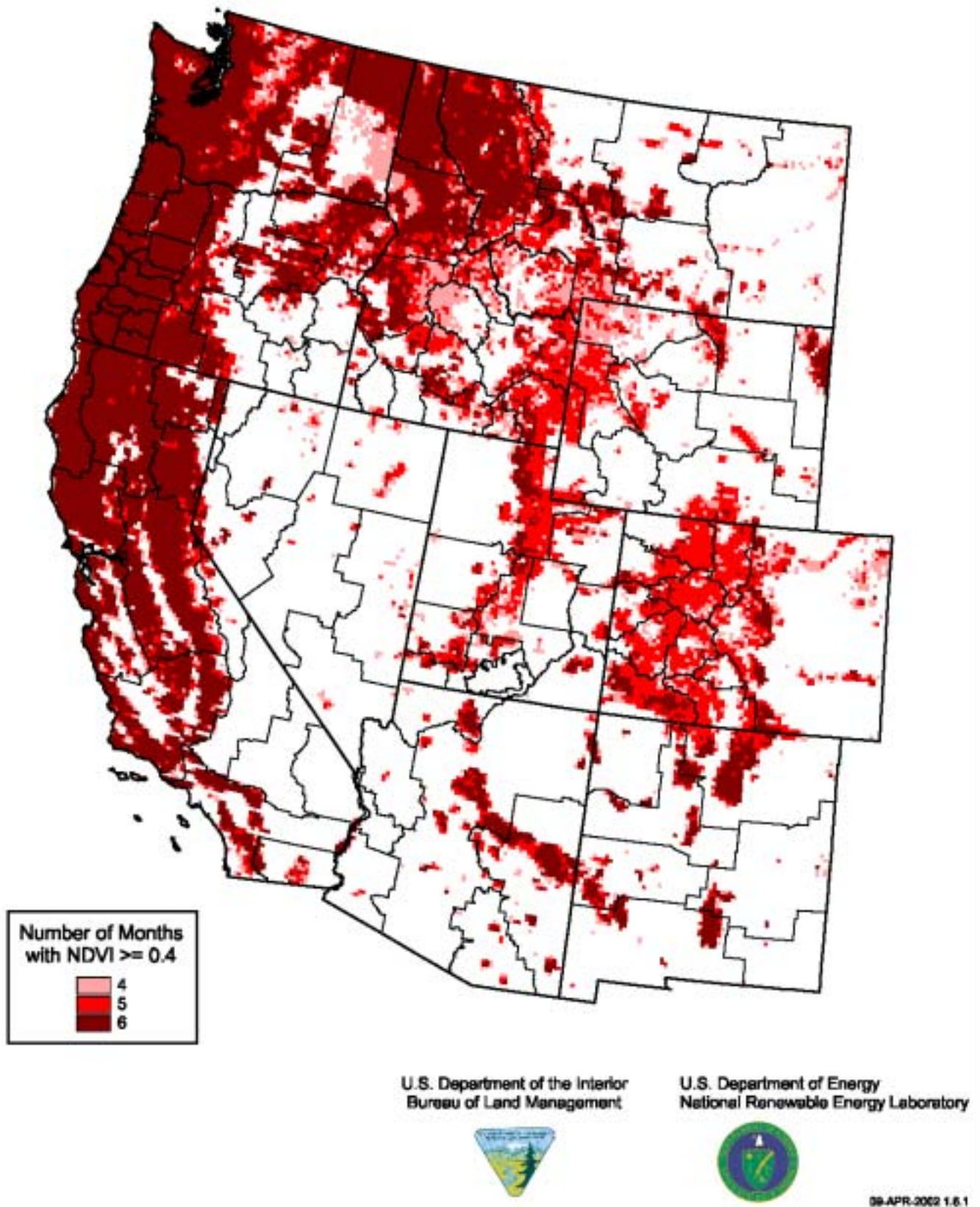


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Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Biomass: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

NDVI, April to September 2000



Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Appendix B

Detailed Description and Data Sets for GIS Maps

Resource Data

Solar

NREL has developed a national solar resource assessment for the United States at a resolution of approximately 40 km by 40 km. The data are updated periodically; the most recent update was in the summer of 2001 and represents 14 collector configurations. The CSP analysis utilized direct normal data, which represent concentrating systems that track the sun throughout the day, such as trough collectors or dishes. The PV analysis used data from the flat-plate collector type, typical for a PV panel oriented due south at an angle from horizontal equal to the latitude of the location of the collector.

The data were developed from the Climatological Solar Radiation (CSR) Model, developed by NREL for DOE. This model uses information on cloud cover, atmospheric water vapor and trace gases, and the amount of aerosols in the atmosphere to calculate the monthly average daily total insolation (sun and sky) falling on a horizontal surface. Where possible, existing ground measurement stations were used to validate the model. Nevertheless, uncertainty is associated with the meteorological input to the model, since some of the input parameters are not available at a 40 km resolution. As a result, the modeled values are believed to be accurate to approximately 10% of a true measured value within the grid cell.

Because of terrain effects and other microclimate influences, local cloud cover can vary significantly even within a single grid cell. Furthermore, the uncertainty of the modeled estimates increases with distance from reliable measurement sources and with the complexity of the terrain. Concentrating solar collectors are much more sensitive to solar resource characteristics than flat-plate collectors, so these sources of uncertainty are more important to concentrator applications.

Wind

A compilation of data from many different sources was used in this analysis. Updated resource assessments of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington were produced by TrueWind Solutions in 2000 and 2001. The assessments were produced using the Mesomap system and historical weather data, and were validated with available surface data by NREL and wind energy meteorological consultants. The accuracy of the updated wind resource assessment is generally within 20% for wind power density for 80% of the areas. For more information, see <http://www.windpowermaps.org>.

An updated assessment of Colorado was produced in 1995 for the Colorado Governor's Office of Energy Conservation "Study to Identify and Characterize Sites for Utility Wind Farm Development in Colorado." This study was conducted by Michael Brower of RLA Consulting in Bothell, WA. The data are available from the Colorado Renewable Resource Database (<http://www.coloradoenergy.org/corrd>). The resolution of the data is 1 x 1 km, and the 1987 U.S. wind resource assessment was used as a base. These data have not been validated by NREL.

An updated assessment of New Mexico was produced by Brower & Co., Inc., for the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department in 1996. The original data produced for the assessment were for 50-m wind speeds. The resolution of the data is 1 x 1 km, and the 1987 U.S. wind resource assessment was used as a base. These data have not been validated by NREL. The data were converted to 50-m wind power density using elevation as a proxy for air density, assuming a wind distribution Weibull $k = 2.0$.

A *Wind Energy Resource Atlas of the United States* was produced in 1987 by staff at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. The resolution of the gridded contiguous U.S. wind resource data is 1/4 degree of latitude by 1/3 degree of longitude. Each grid cell was assigned a wind power class, which applies only to sites within the grid cell that are well exposed to the wind. Depending on the terrain type within the grid cell, the portion of the grid cell that is exposed could vary from as little as 5% (ridge crests) to 95% (flat plains). The values were assigned by integrating several subjective factors: quantitative wind data, qualitative indicators of wind speed or power, the characteristics of exposed sites in various terrains, and familiarity with the meteorology, climatology, and topography of the region. As a result, the degree of certainty with which the wind power class can be specified depended on the abundance and quality of wind data, the complexity of the terrain, and the geographical variability of the resource. For more information, see <http://rredc.nrel.gov/wind/pubs/atlas>.

Reference:

Elliott, D.L., C.G. Holladay, W.R. Barchet, H.P. Foote, and W.F. Sandusky. 1987. *Wind Energy Resource Atlas of the United States*. Golden, CO: Solar Energy Research Institute.

Biomass

A Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) has been shown to be highly correlated to surface vegetation. NDVI is derived from the visible and near-infrared channel reflectances. This data set is produced as part of the NOAA/NASA Pathfinder Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometers Land program. It contains global monthly composites of NDVI at a 1 x 1 degree resolution, resampled to 8 x 8 km pixels in the output product.

NDVI is derived using the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{near-infrared reflectance} - \text{visible reflectance})}{(\text{near-infrared reflectance} + \text{visible reflectance})}$$

The visible channel (0.58 to 0.68 μm) is in a part of the spectrum where chlorophyll causes considerable absorption of incoming radiation. The near-infrared channel (0.73 to 1.10 μm) is in a spectral region where spongy mesophyll leaf structure leads to considerable reflectance.

A few validation checks have been built into the Pathfinder data processing (quality control flags). Automated quality checks are made for consistency in fields such as date and satellite or scan times. Geophysical values are checked to see that they are within a reasonable range. Certain anomalies may exist in the data set because of conditions inherent in the input data—for example, missing scan lines or orbits, incorrect or incomplete calibration coefficients—and many of these data are flagged with the quality control indicator.

The authors wish to thank the Distributed Active Archive Center (Code 902.2) at the Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771, for producing the data in their present form and distributing them. The original data products were produced under the NOAA/NASA Pathfinder program, by a processing team headed by Mary James of the Goddard Global Change Data Center. The science algorithms were established by the AVHRR Land Science Working Group, chaired by Dr. John Townshend of the University of Maryland. The Goddard Center's contributions to these activities were sponsored by NASA's "Mission to Planet Earth" program.

Geothermal

Data from BLM offices are available as legal descriptions detailing township, range, section, and aliquot portion. Two offices (California and Nevada) provided digital data depicting the boundaries down to the aliquot portion. Publicly available data were used to geo-code data from the other four states, which could only be done to the township range level. Therefore, a square that is shown on the map for Oregon, Idaho, Utah, and New Mexico might represent less than one section ($1/36^{\text{th}}$) of the square shown.

Additional data on current and expired BLM geothermal lease locations and a national geothermal resource potential assessment produced by Southern Methodist University Geothermal Laboratory were used to provide assurance that the selected areas were generally perceived as high-potential areas.

Other GIS Data Used in the Analysis

Communities at Risk: Information is available from the GeoMAC Web site on the location of communities at risk of fire hazards.

Roads: The roads data used represent major roads in the western United States, such as interstates, U.S. and state highways, and other major thoroughfares. The data were produced by Geographic Data Technology (2000) and are distributed by Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.

Topography: 30 arc second digital elevation model (DEM) data from the U.S. Geological Survey were used to calculate percent slope. The DEM has a nominal resolution of 1 km^2 .

Populated Place Areas: U.S. populated place areas are represented in this data set, as identified by the U.S. Census Bureau. Population statistics are based on the 1990 Census. The data are distributed by Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.

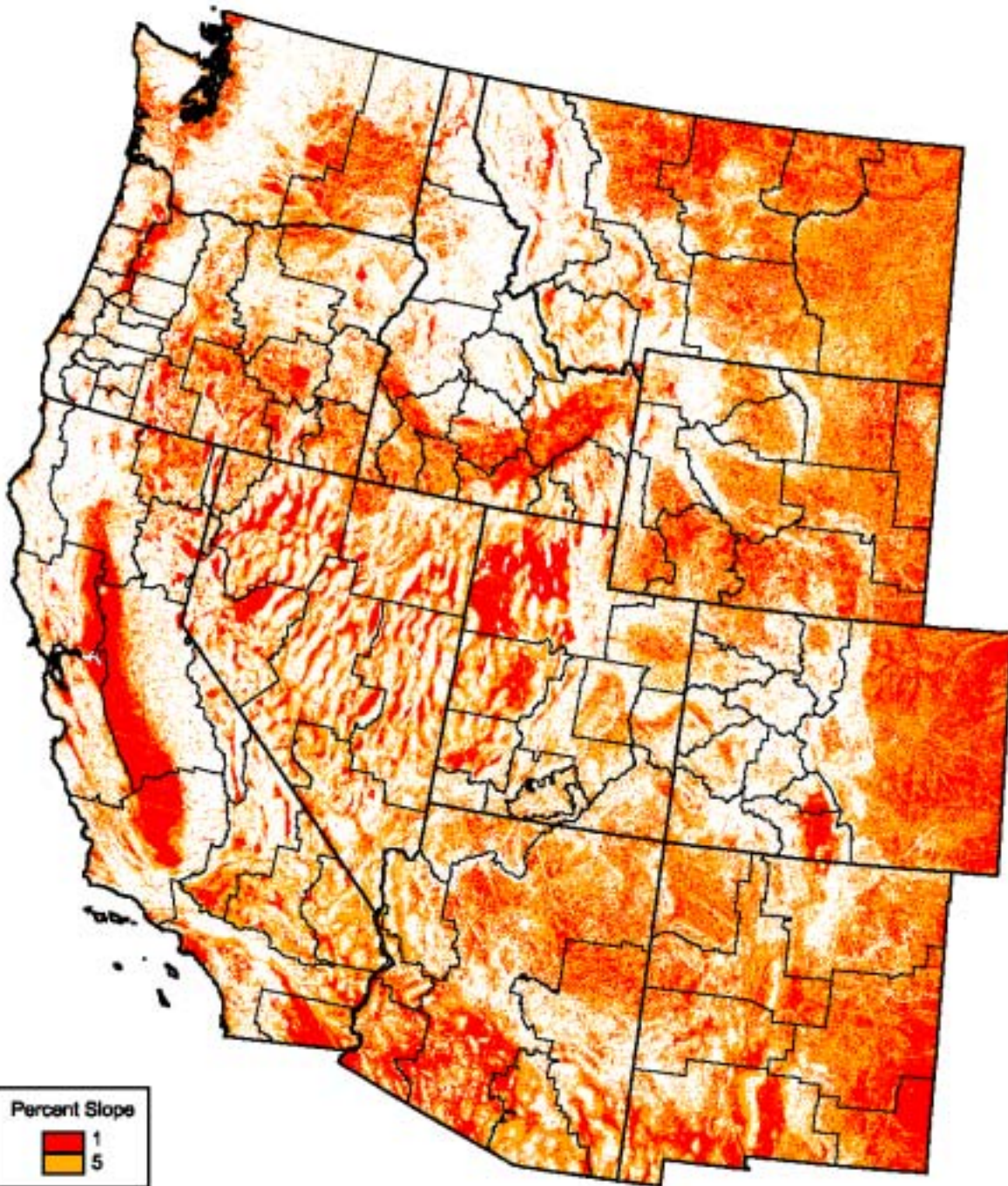
Transmission Lines: The transmission line data used are licensed by NREL from POWERmap, ©2002 Platts, A Division of the McGraw-Hill Companies. The data are generally complete down to 100 kilovolts (kV) and contain lower voltage lines in selected areas. The transmission lines have a nominal accuracy of 1 mile.

Appendix C

Intermediate and Analysis Results GIS Maps

CSP: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Slope $\leq 5\%$



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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

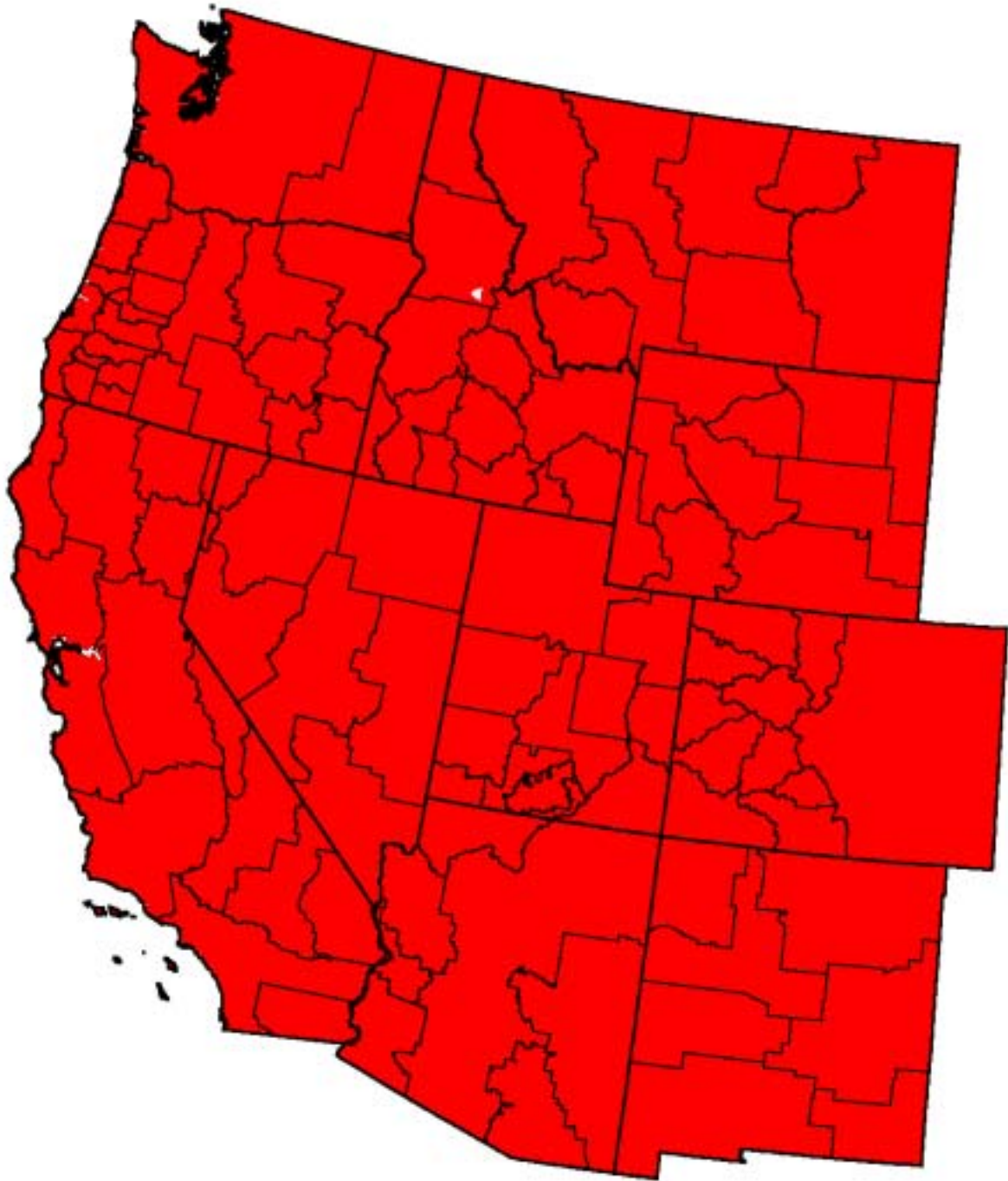


21-MAR-2002 1.2.4

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

CSP: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Within 50 Miles of Major Roads or Railroads



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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

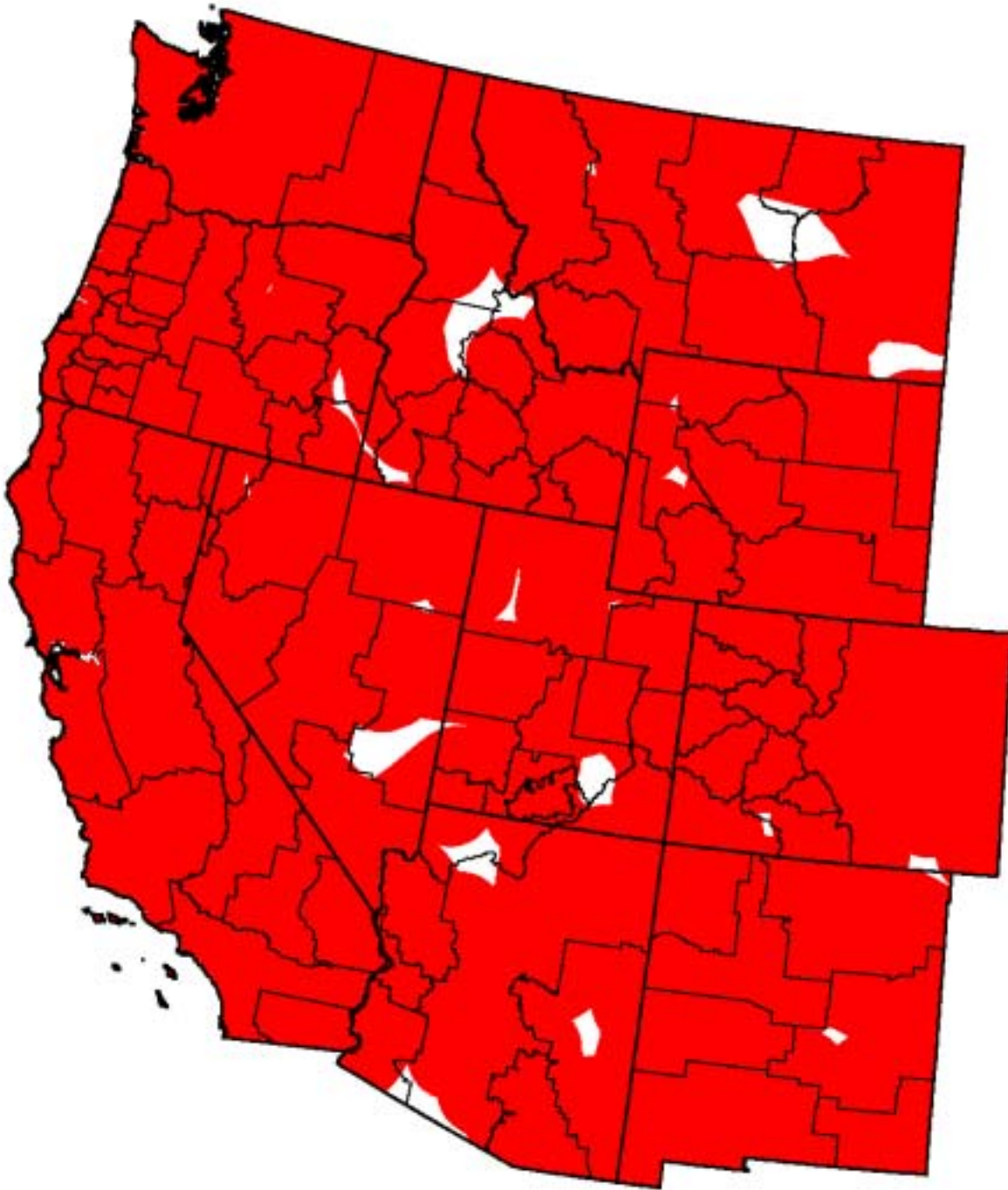


21-MAR-2002 1:2:2

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

CSP: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Within 50 Miles of Transmission Lines between 115 and 345 kV



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

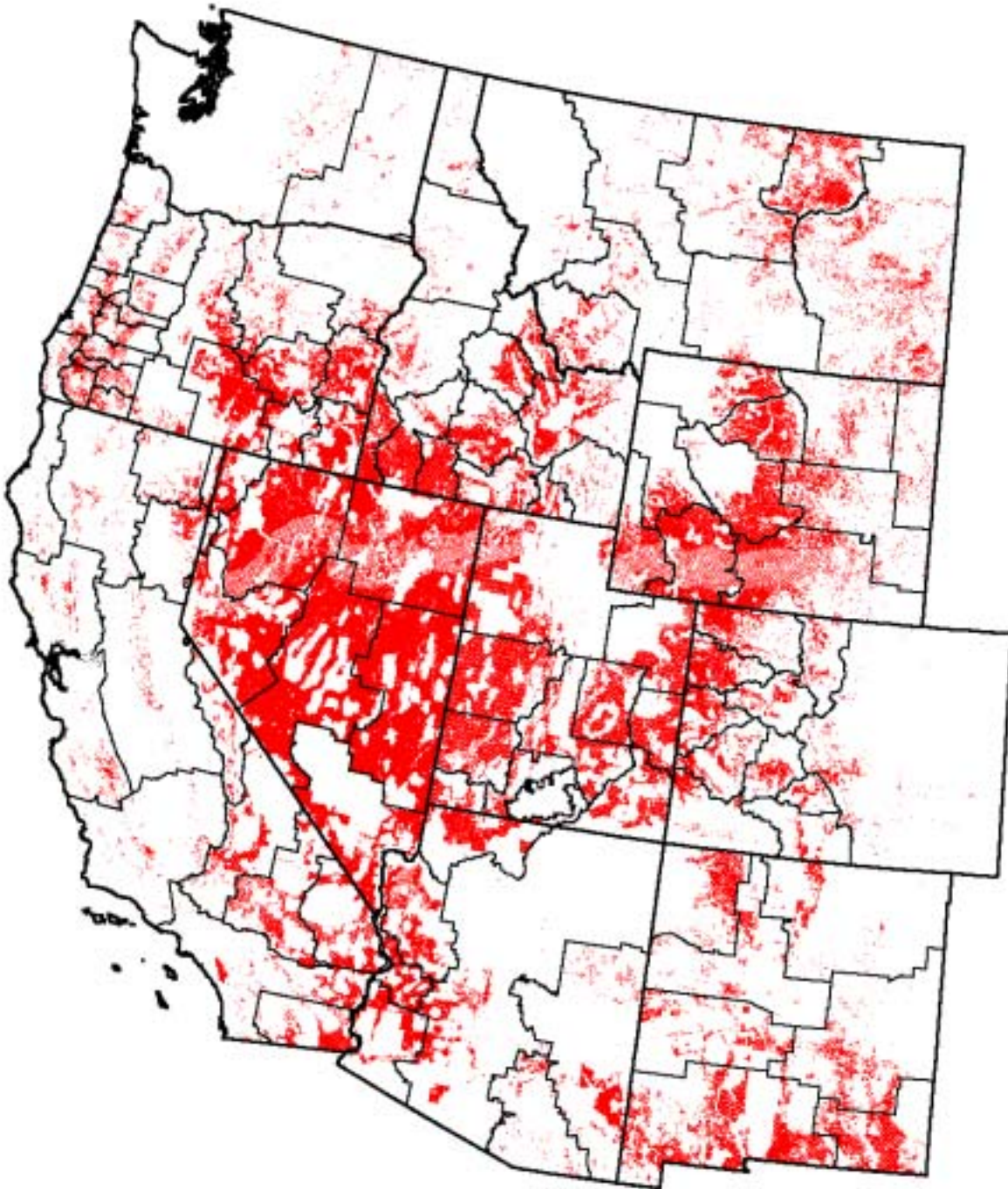


21-MAR-2002 1.2.3

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

CSP: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Compatible BLM Lands at Least 40 Acres



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

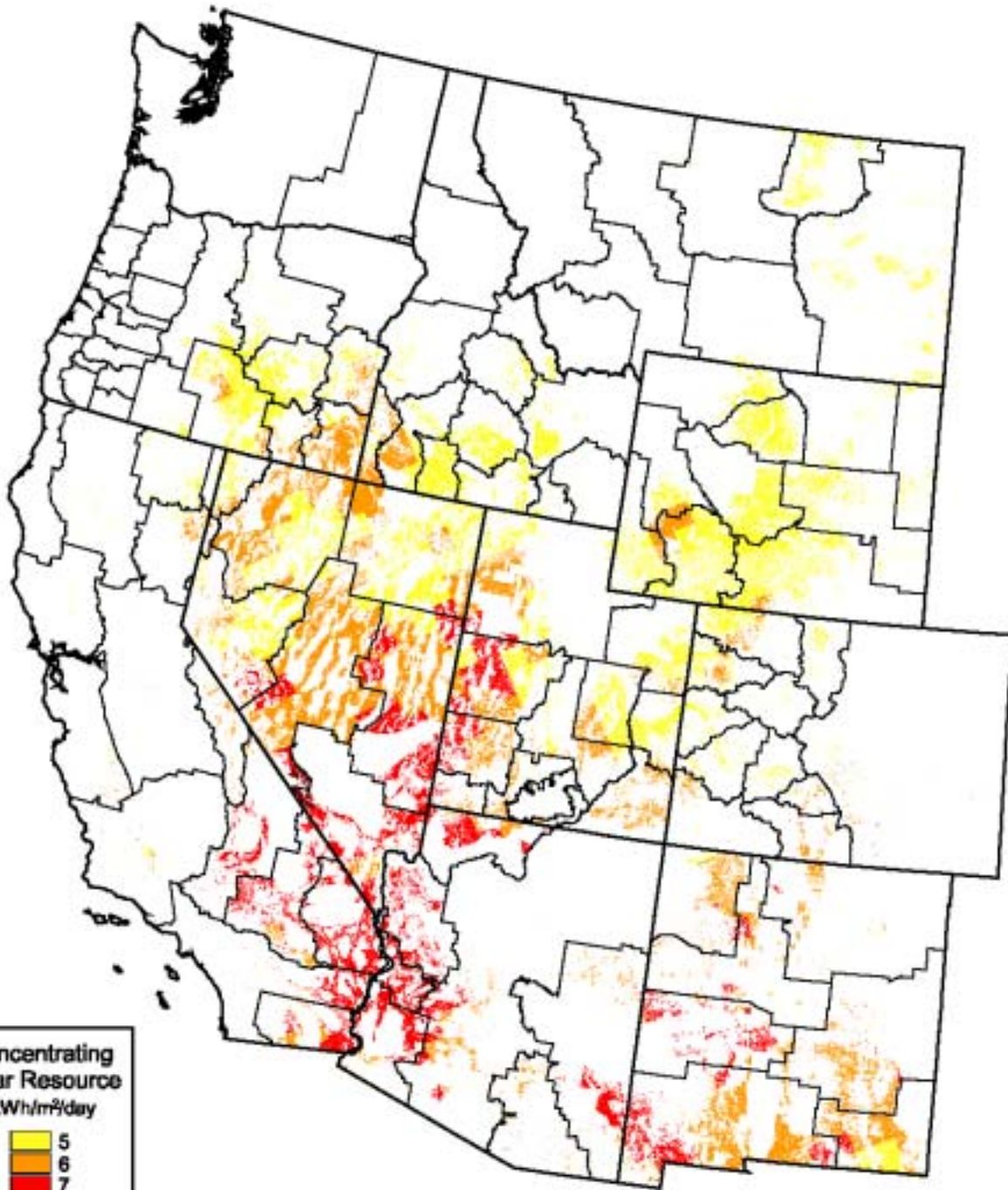


21-MAR-2002 1.2.1

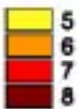
Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Concentrating Solar Power Analysis Results



Concentrating
Solar Resource
kWh/m²/day



The lands shown meet the following criteria:

- 1) Minimum direct solar resource of 5 kWh/m²/day
- 2) Terrain slope $\leq 5\%$
- 3) Within 50 miles of transmission 115-345 kV
- 4) Within 50 miles of major road or railroad
- 5) Minimum parcel size of 40 acres (continuous)
- 6) BLM compatible land use

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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

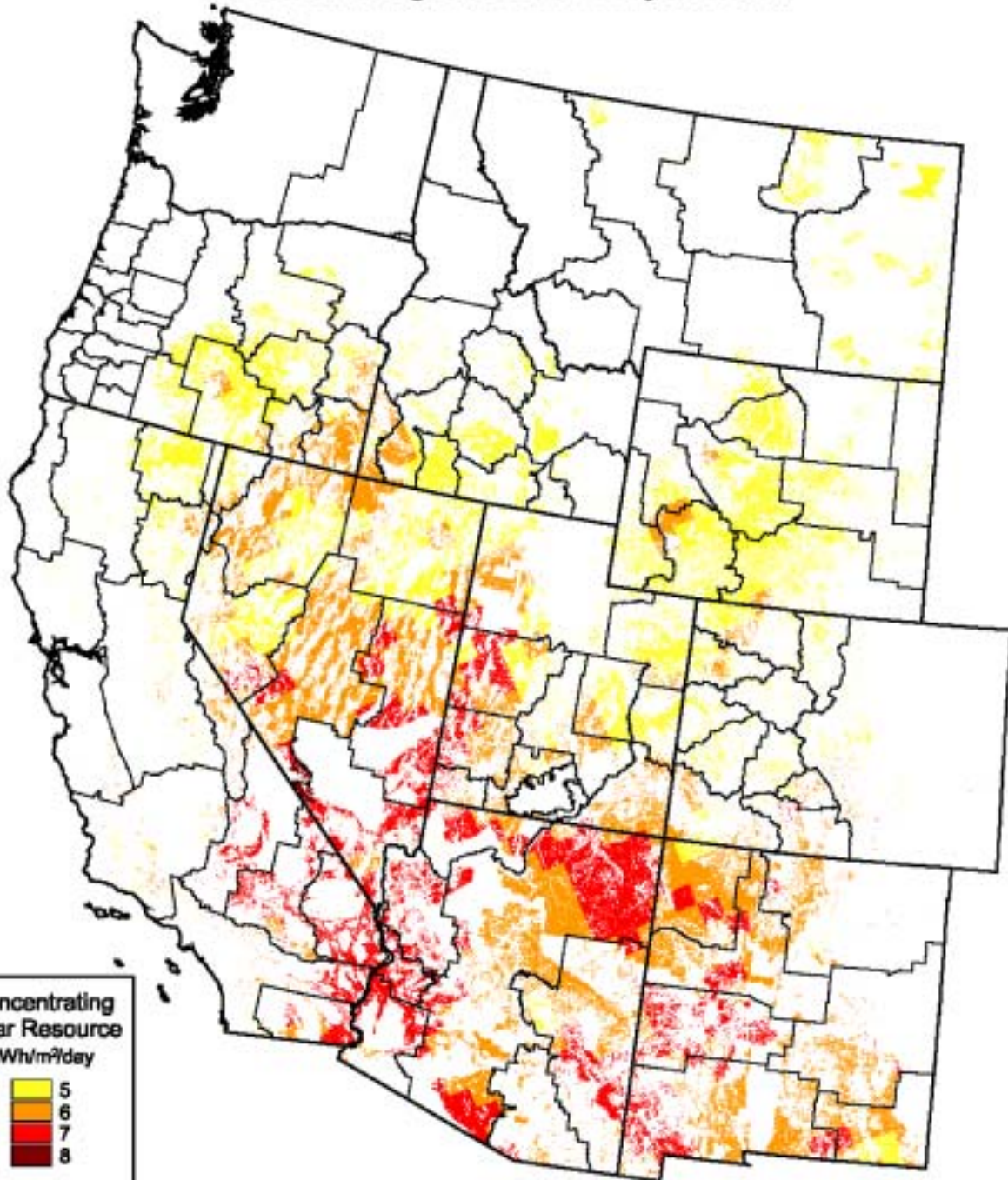


02-DEC-2002 1.2.7

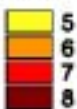
Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM and USDA Forest Service Lands: Concentrating Solar Power Analysis Results



Concentrating
Solar Resource
kWh/m²/day



The lands shown meet the following criteria:

- 1) Minimum direct solar resource of 5 kWh/m²/day
- 2) Terrain slope $\leq 5\%$
- 3) Within 50 miles of transmission 115-345 kV
- 4) Within 50 miles of major road or railroad
- 5) Minimum parcel size of 40 acres (continuous)
- 6) DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM or USDA Forest Service owned lands
- 7) BLM and USDA Forest Service compatible land use

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Bureau of Land Management



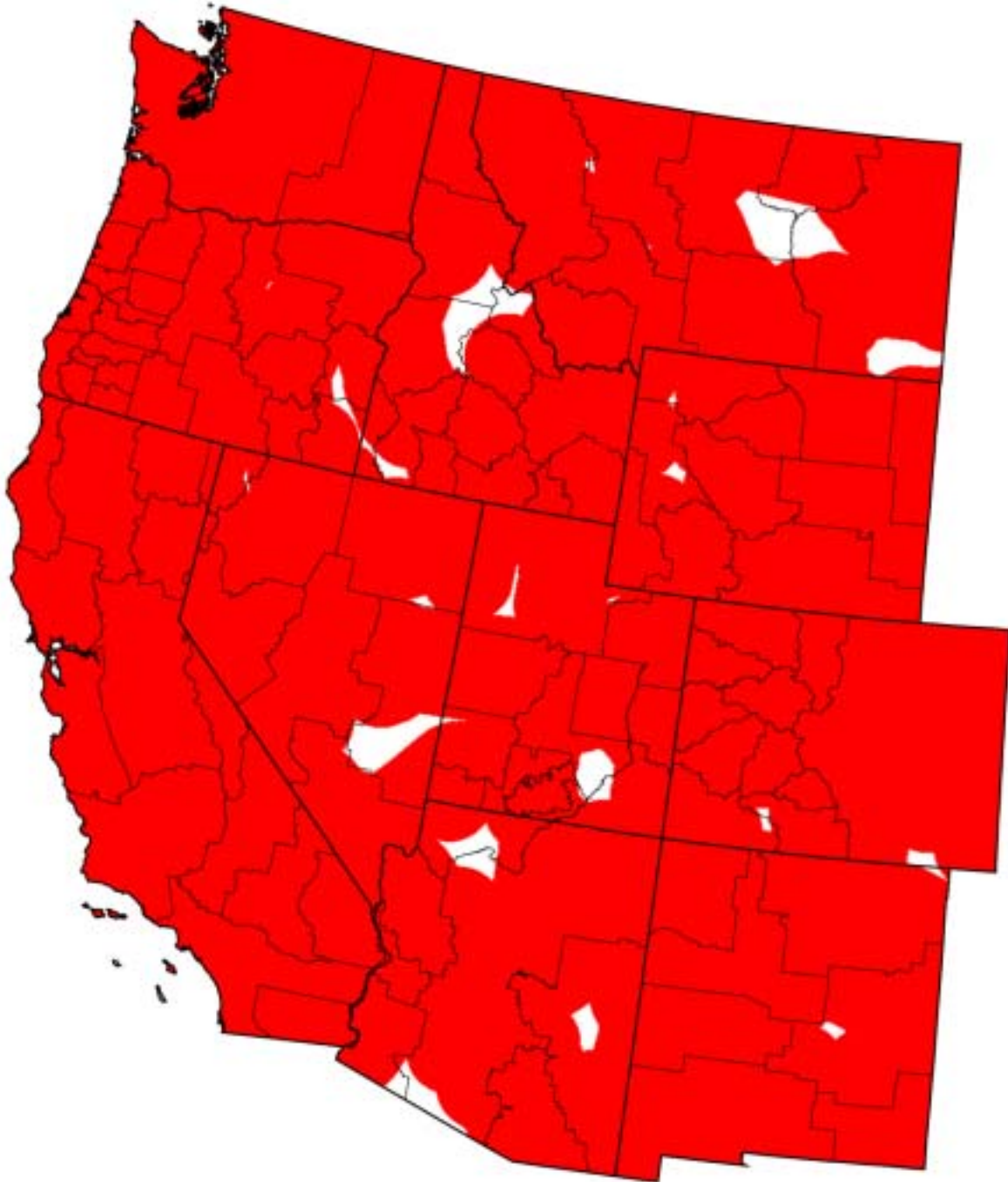
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National Renewable Energy Laboratory



02-DEC-2002 1.2.14

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

PV: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project
Within 50 Miles of Transmission Lines between 115 and 345 kV



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 Bureau of Land Management



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 National Renewable Energy Laboratory

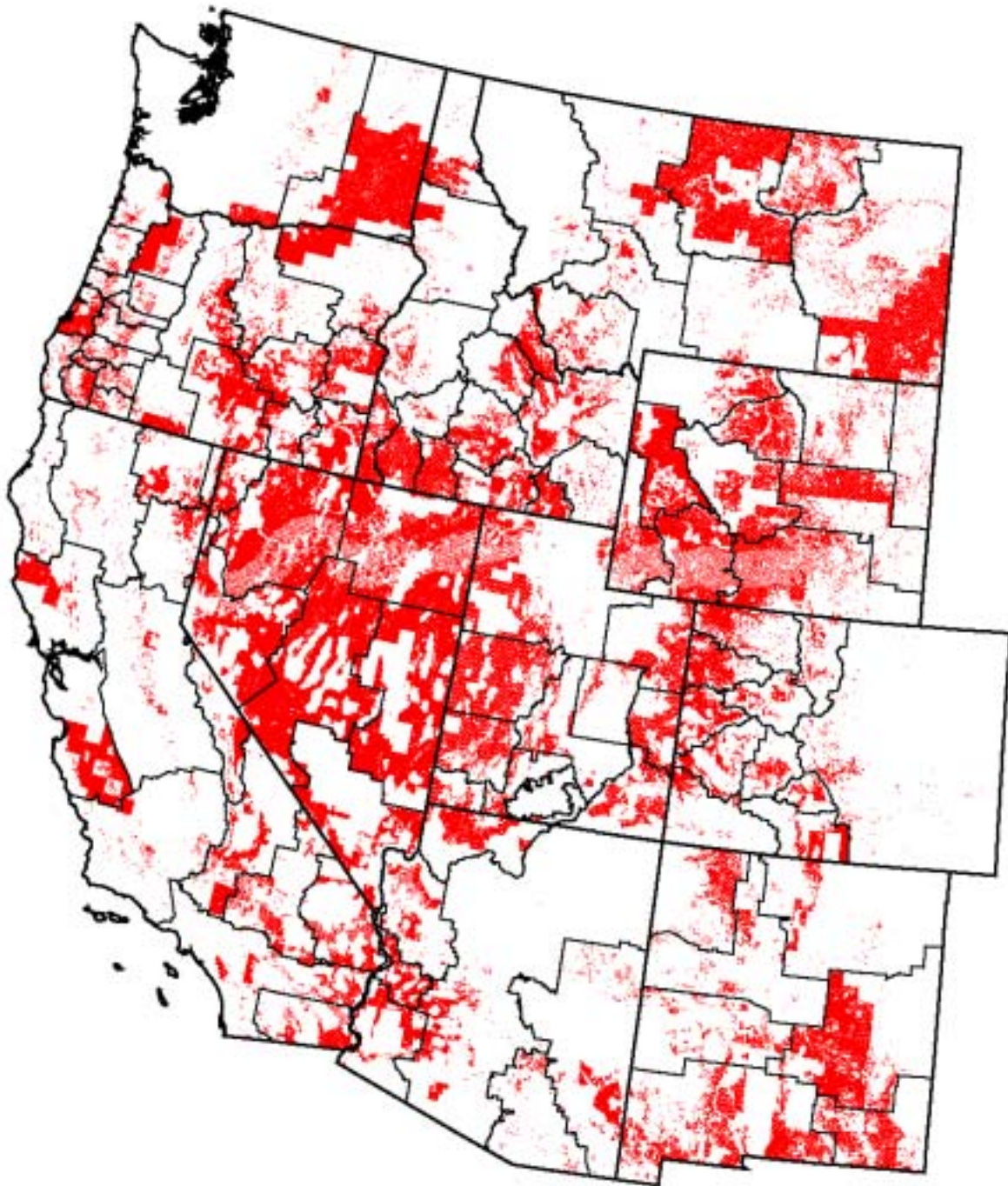


28-MAR-2002 1.4.2

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

PV: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Compatible BLM Lands



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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

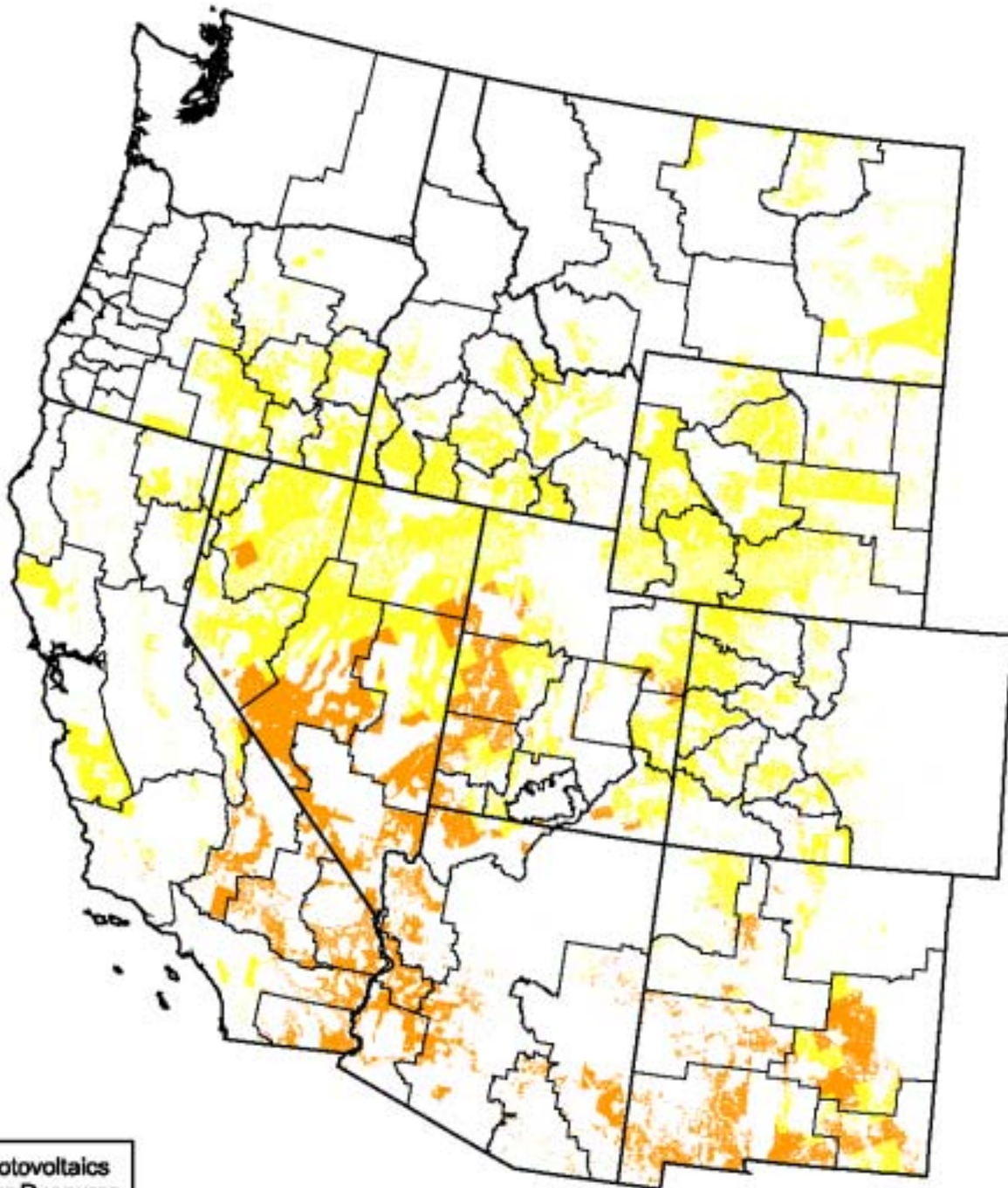


28-MAR-2002 1.4.3

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Photovoltaics Analysis Results



Photovoltaics
Solar Resource
kWh/m²/day



The lands shown meet the following criteria:

- 1) Minimum tilt=latitude solar resource of 5 kWh/m²/day
- 2) Within 50 miles of transmission 115-345 kV
- 3) BLM compatible land use

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U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

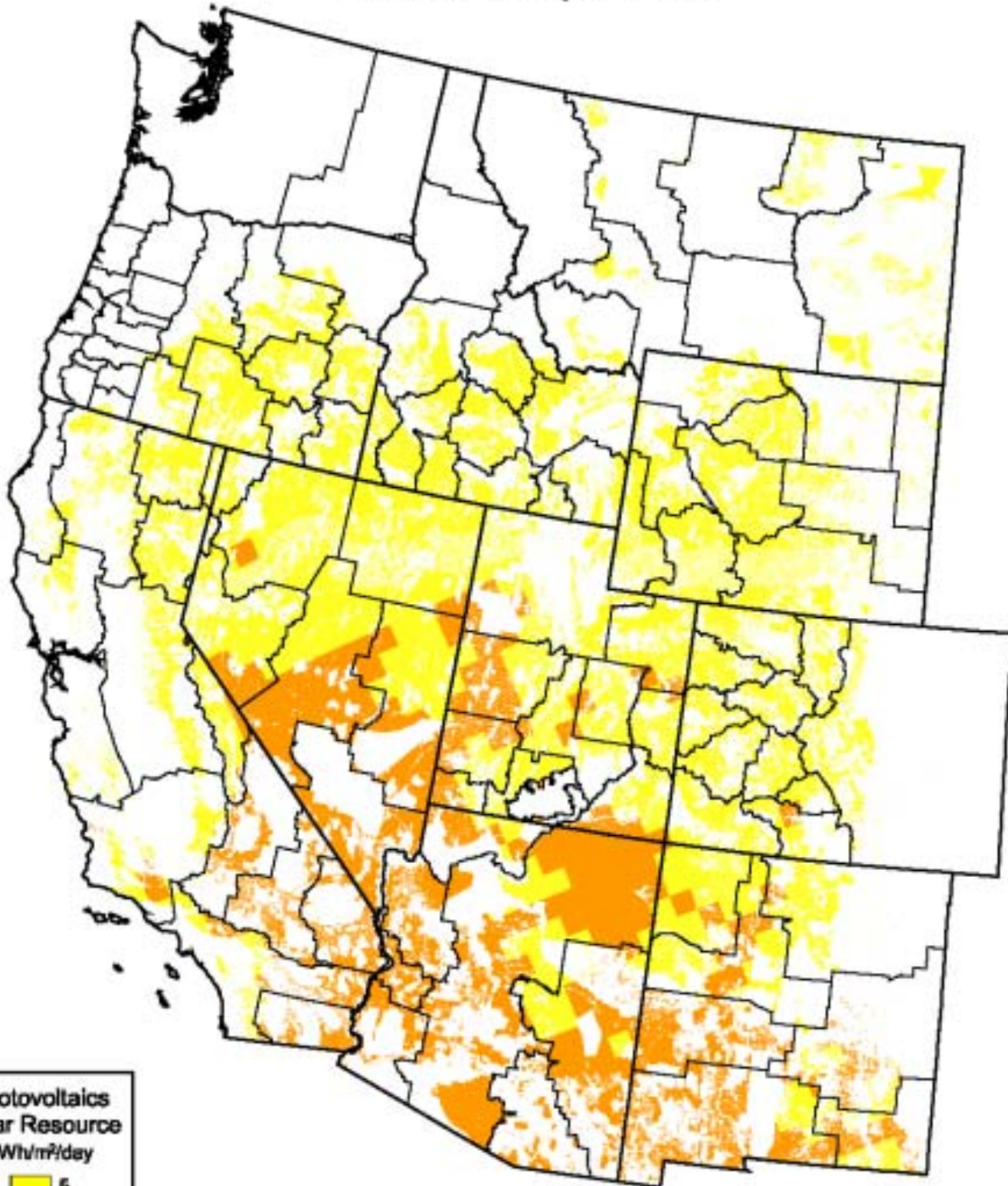


02-DEC-2002 1.4.4

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM and USDA Forest Service Lands:
Photovoltaics Analysis Results



Photovoltaics
Solar Resource
kWh/m²/day



The lands shown meet the following criteria:

- 1) Minimum tilt=latitude solar resource of 5 kWh/m²/day
- 2) Within 50 miles of transmission 115-345 kV
- 3) DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM or USDA Forest Service owned lands
- 4) BLM and USDA Forest Service compatible land use

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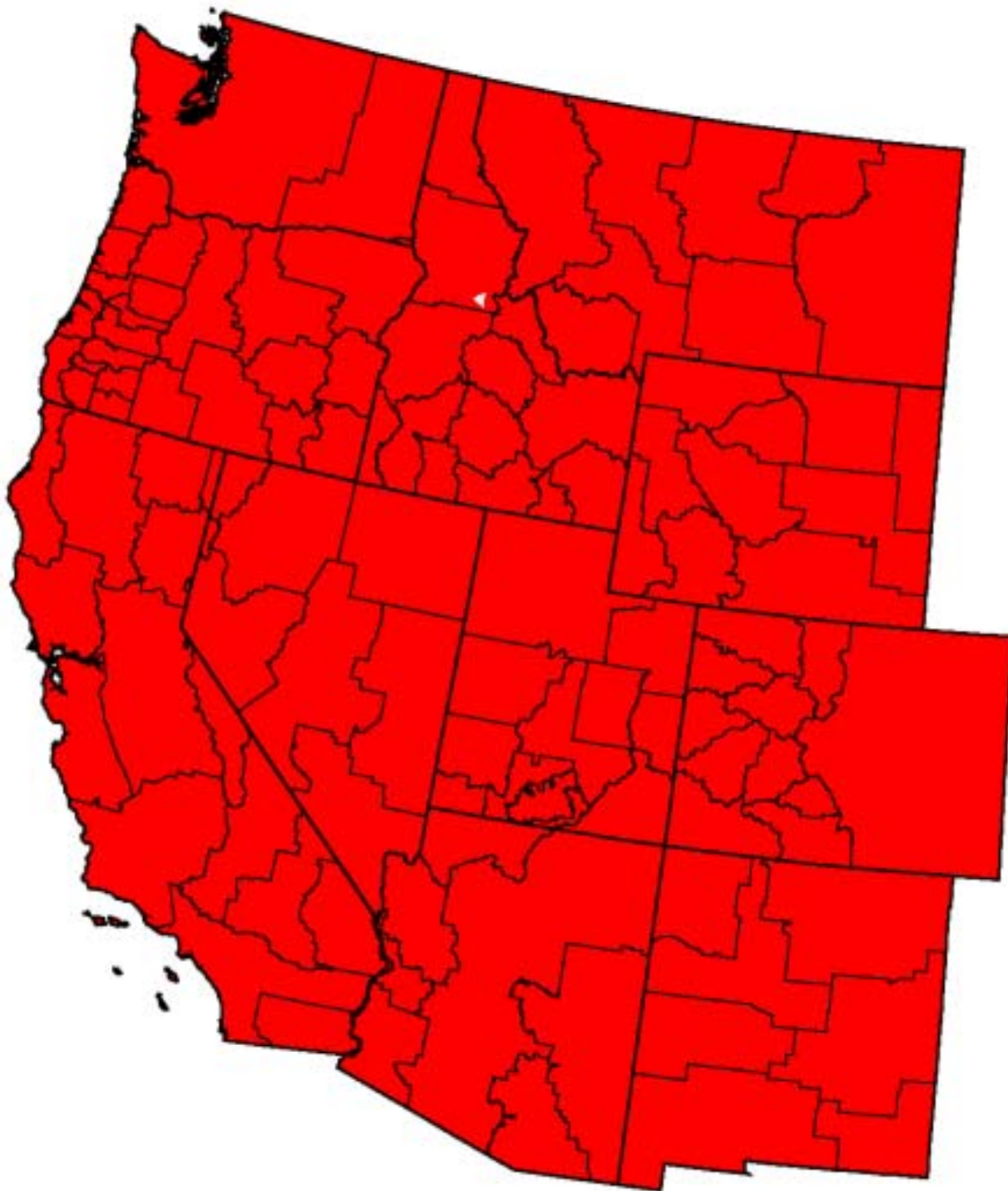
U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory



02-DEC-2002 1.4.7

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Wind: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project
Within 50 Miles of Major Road



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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

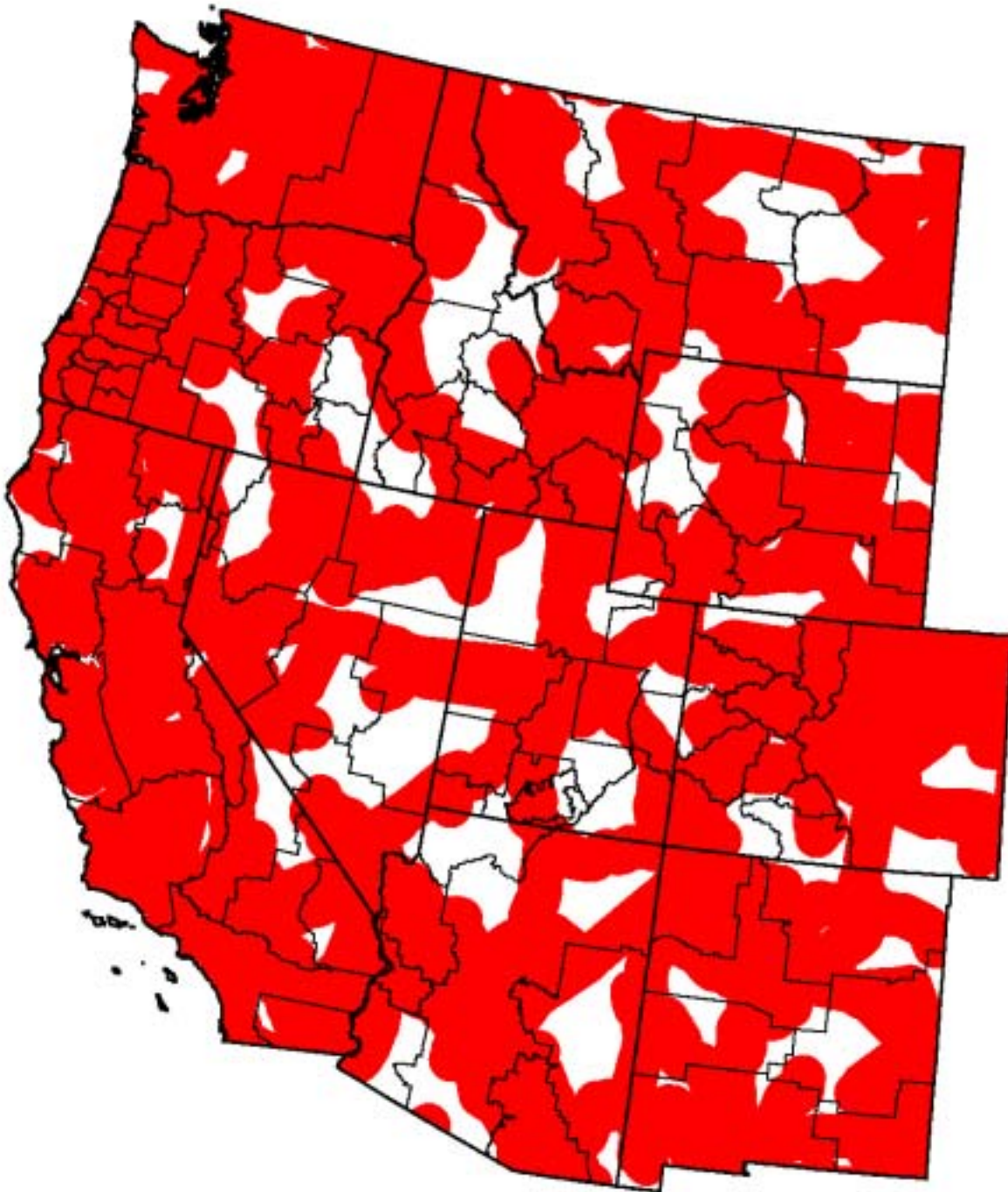


04-APR-2002 1.3.2

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Wind: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Within 25 Miles of Transmission Lines Between 69 and 345 kV



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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

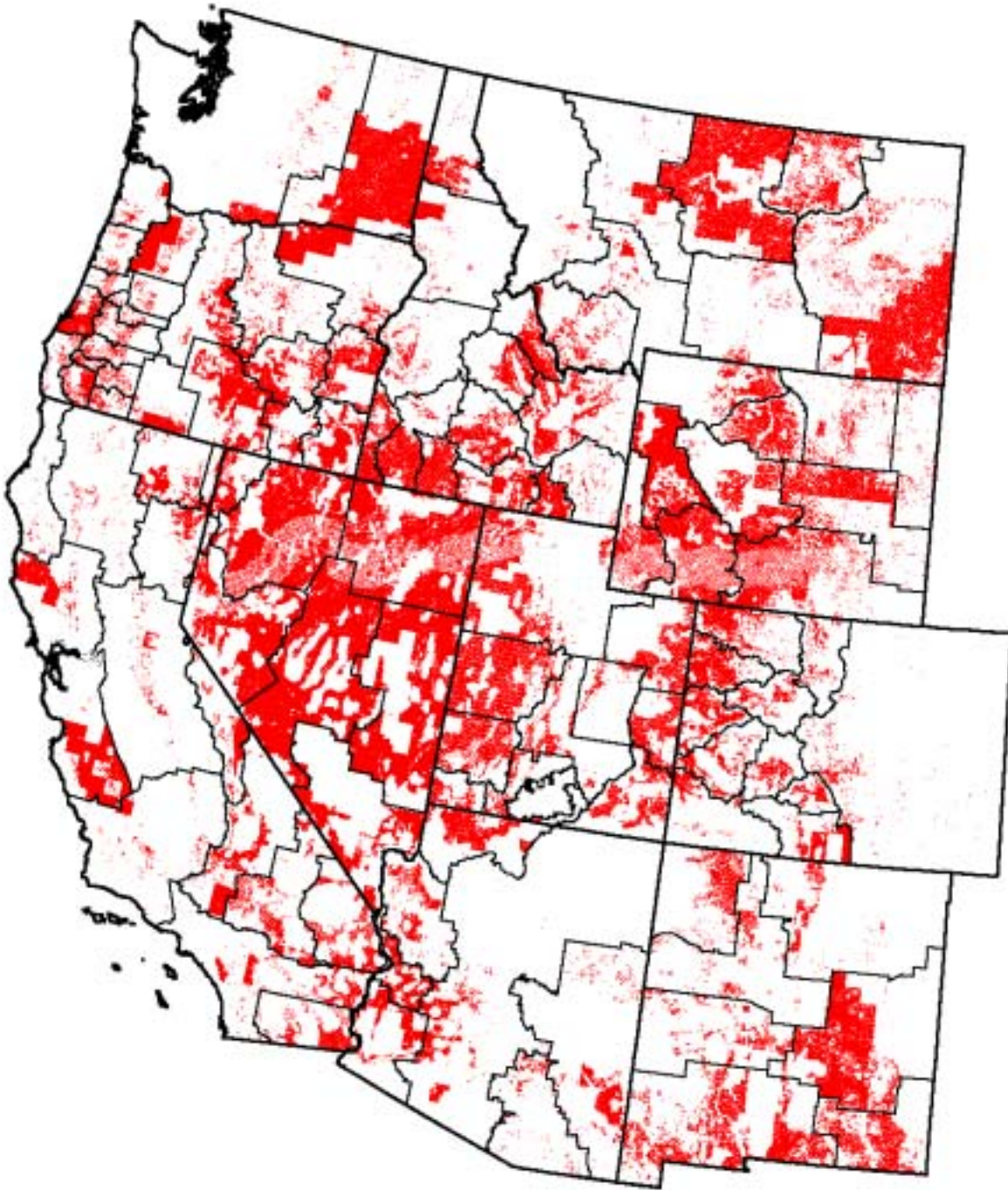


21-MAR-2002 1.3.3

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Wind: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Compatible BLM Lands



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

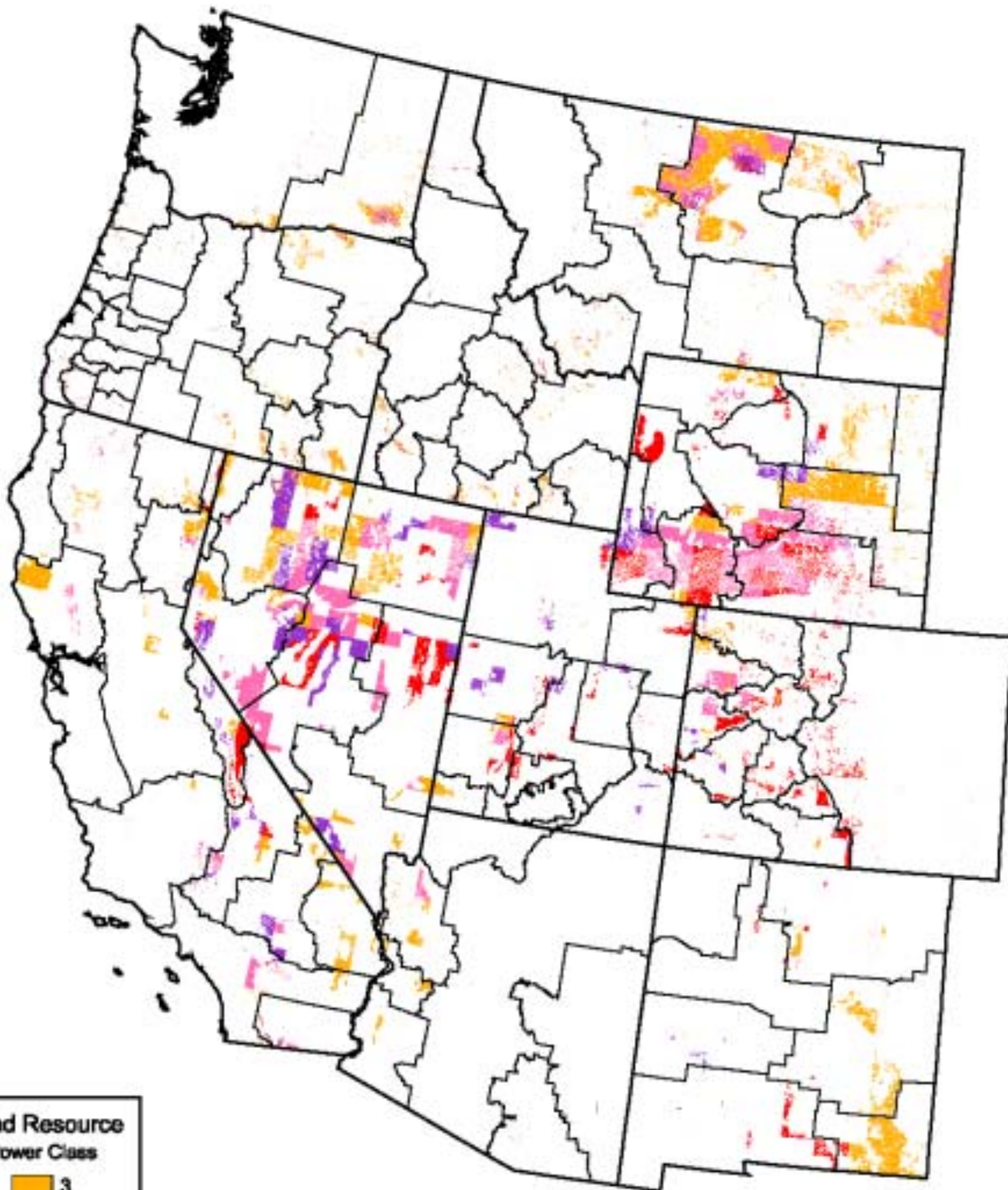


21-MAR-2002 1.3.1

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Wind Resource Analysis Results



Wind Resource Power Class



The lands shown meet the following criteria:

- 1) Wind resource \geq power class 3
- 2) Within 25 miles of transmission 69-345 kV
- 3) Within 50 miles of major road
- 4) BLM compatible land use

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U.S. Department of Energy
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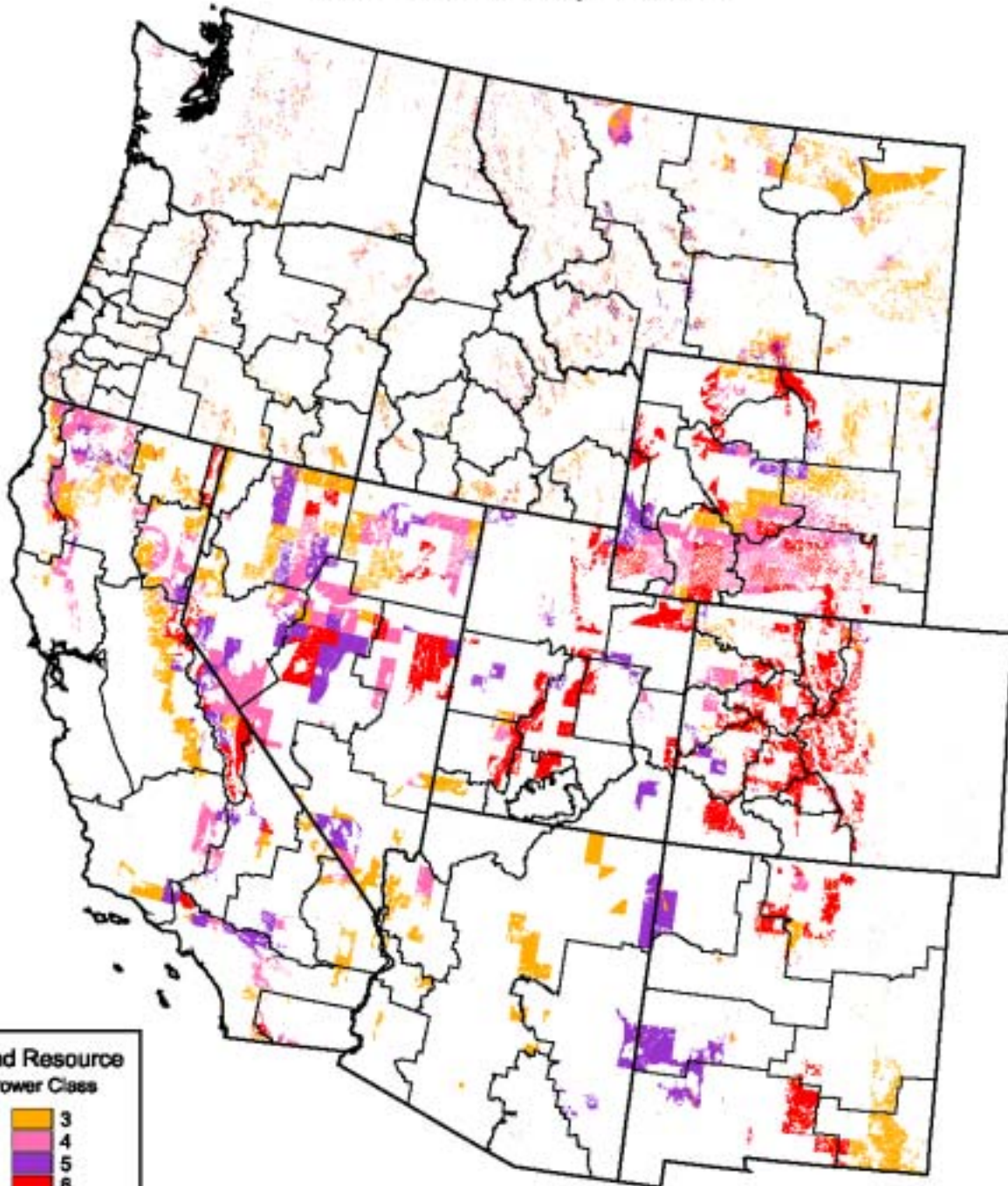


02-DEC-2002 1.3.5

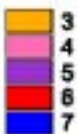
Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM, and USDA Forest Service Lands:
Wind Resource Analysis Results



Wind Resource Power Class



The lands shown meet the following criteria:

- 1) Wind resource \geq power class 3
- 2) Within 25 miles of transmission 69-345 kv
- 3) Within 50 miles of major road
- 4) DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM or USDA Forest Service owned lands
- 5) BLM and USDA Forest Service compatible land use

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Bureau of Land Management



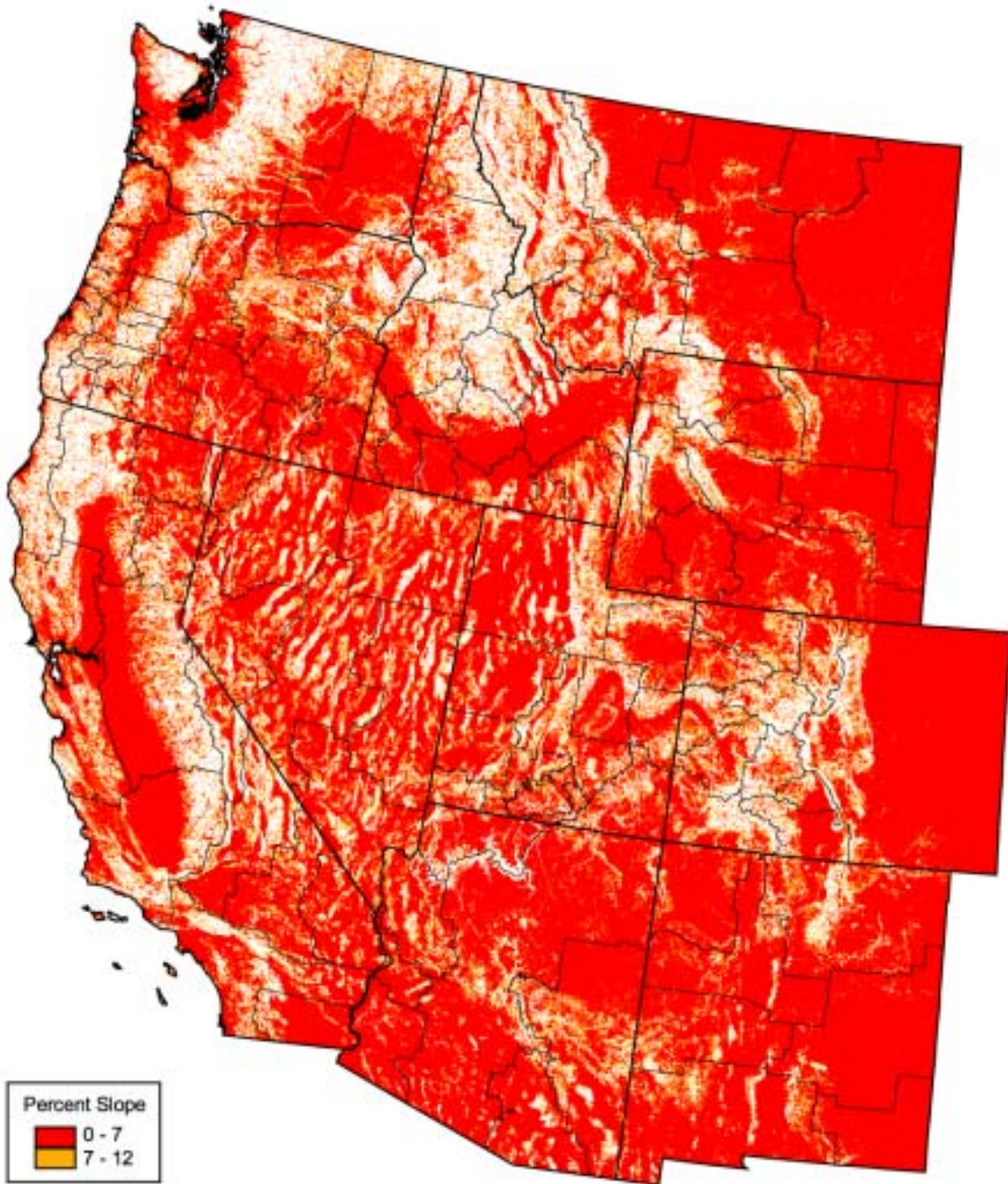
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National Renewable Energy Laboratory



12-APR-2002 1.3.9

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Biomass: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project **Slope $\leq 12\%$**



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

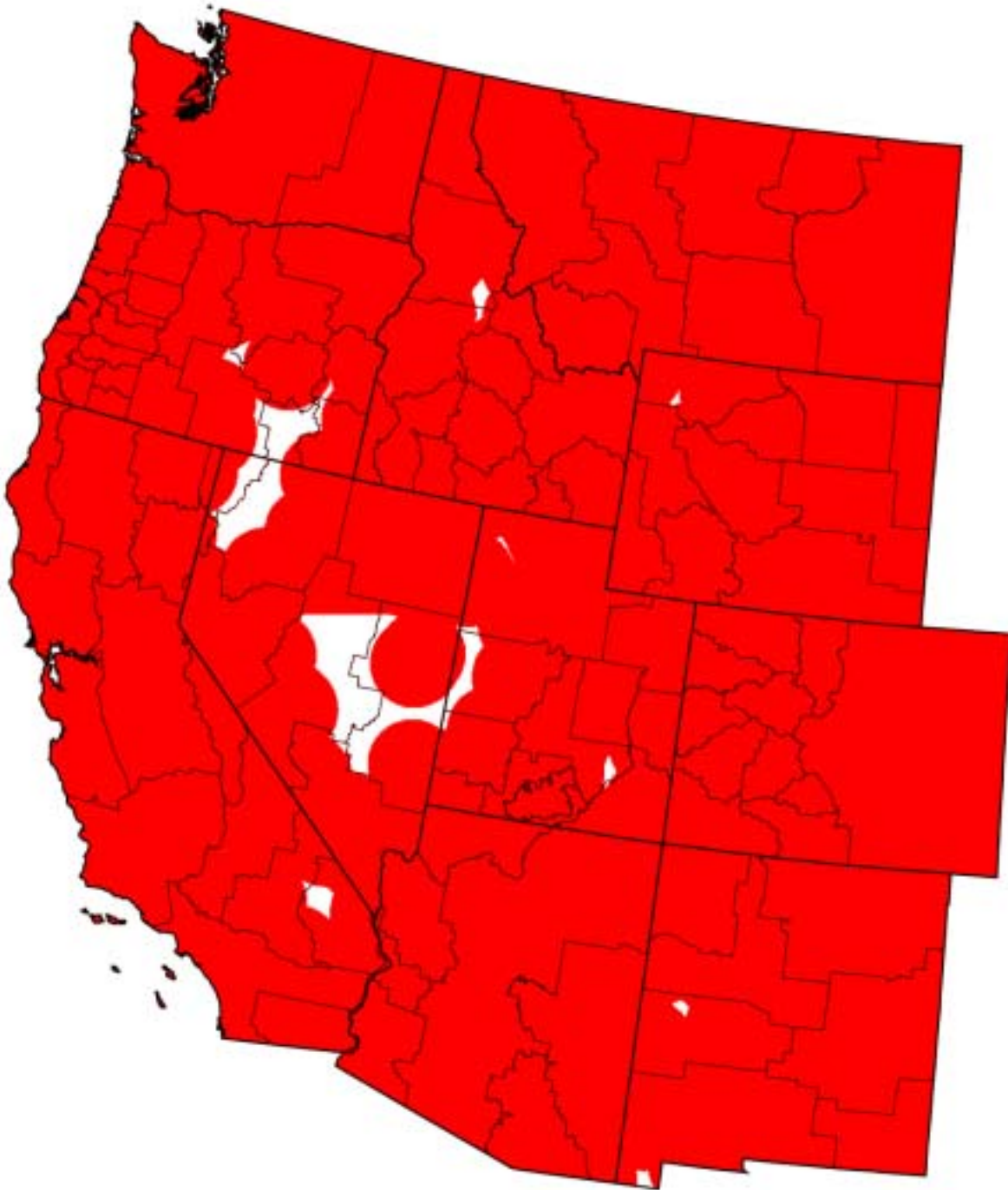


29-MAR-2002 1.6.3

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Biomass: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Within 50 Miles of a Populated Place ≥ 100 People



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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

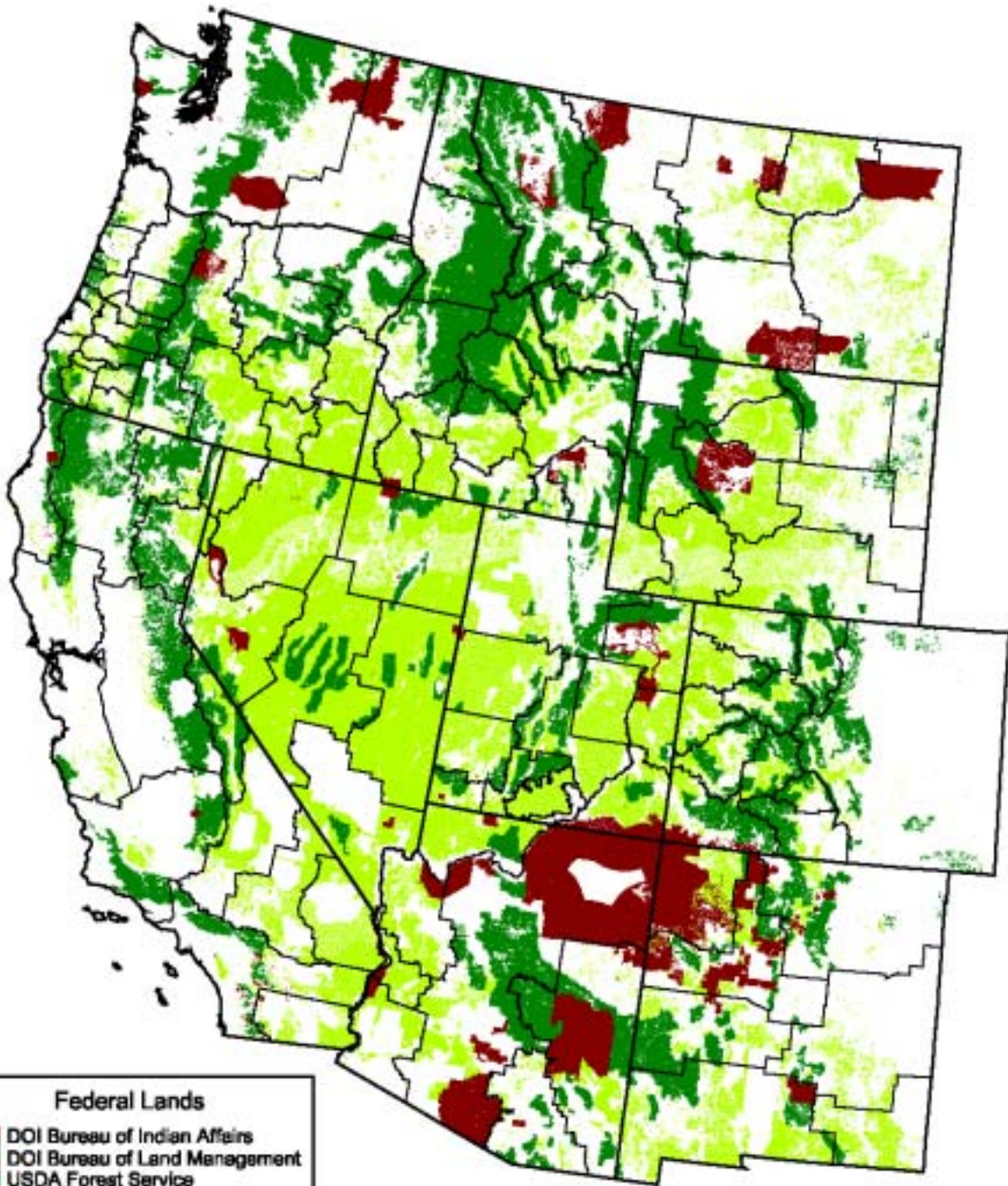


20-MAR-2002 1.0.2

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Biomass: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs and USDA Forest Service Lands within 50 miles of BLM Lands



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Bureau of Land Management



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National Renewable Energy Laboratory



12-APR-2002 1.0.5

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Biomass: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Communities at Risk of Fire - 2001



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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

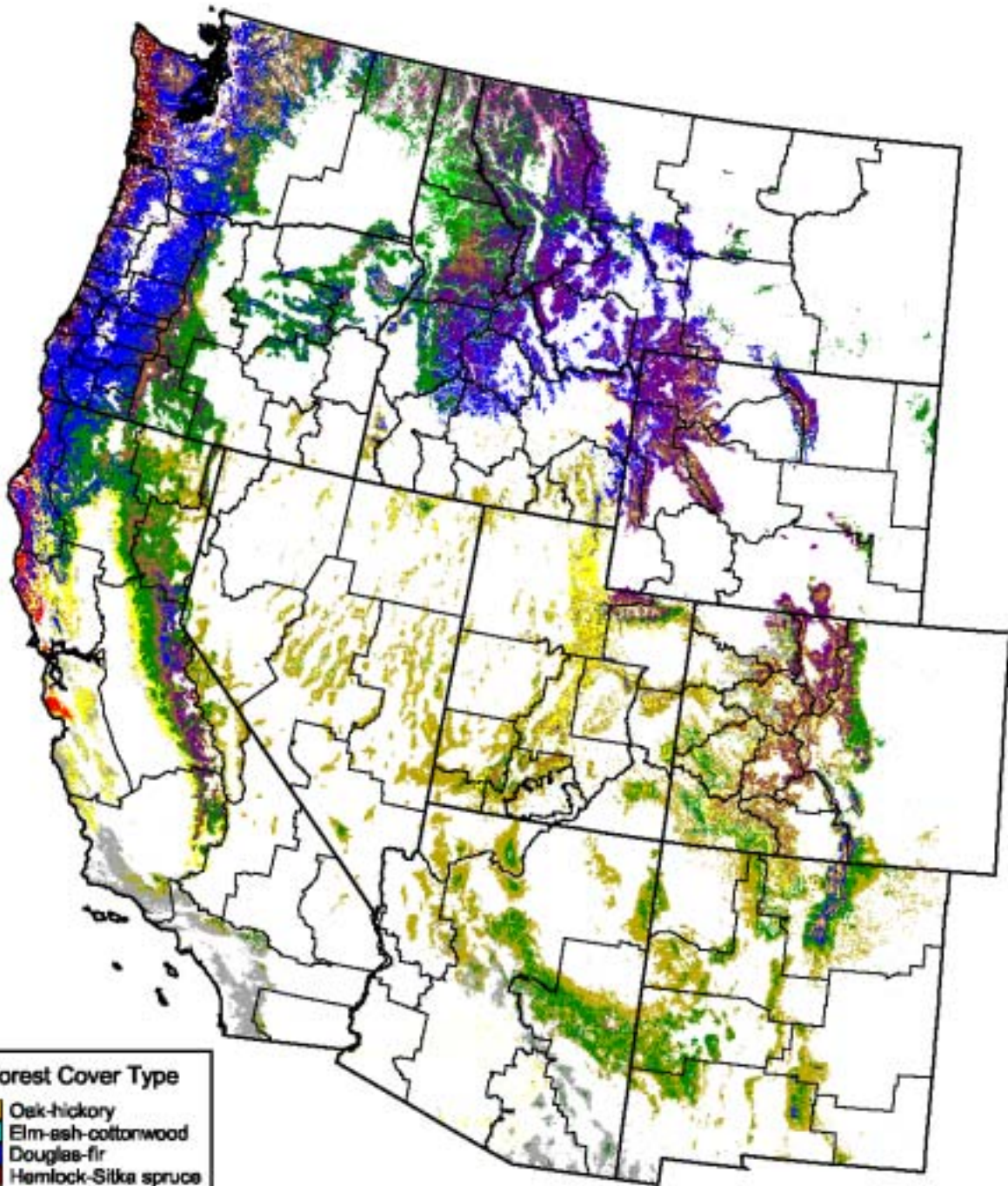


12-APR-2002 1.6.4

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Biomass: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Forest Cover Types



Forest Cover Type

- Oak-hickory
- Elm-ash-cottonwood
- Douglas-fir
- Hemlock-Sitka spruce
- Ponderosa Pine
- Western white pine
- Lodgepole Pine
- Larch
- Fir-spruce
- Redwood
- Chaparral
- Pinyon-juniper
- Western hardwoods
- Non-forest

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Bureau of Land Management



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National Renewable Energy Laboratory

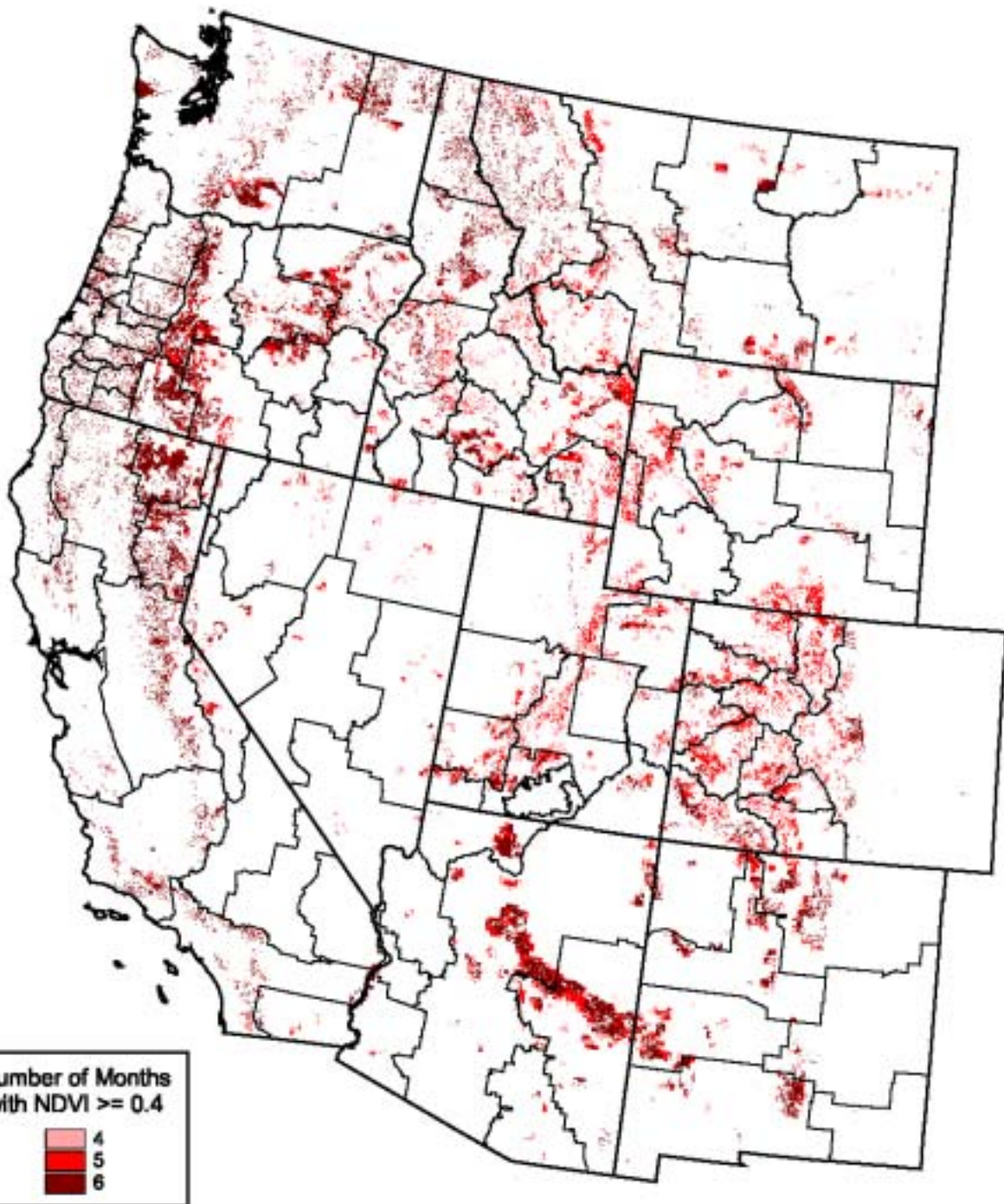


28-MAR-2002 1.8.9

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Biomass: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

Biomass Analysis Results



Number of Months
with NDVI ≥ 0.4



The lands shown meet the following criteria:

- 1) NDVI ≥ 0.4 at least 4 months between April and September 2000
- 2) Terrain slope $\leq 12\%$
- 3) Within 50 miles of town of 100 people
- 4) BOI Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM or USDA Forest Service owned lands
- 5) BLM and USDA Forest Service compatible land use

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Bureau of Land Management



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National Renewable Energy Laboratory

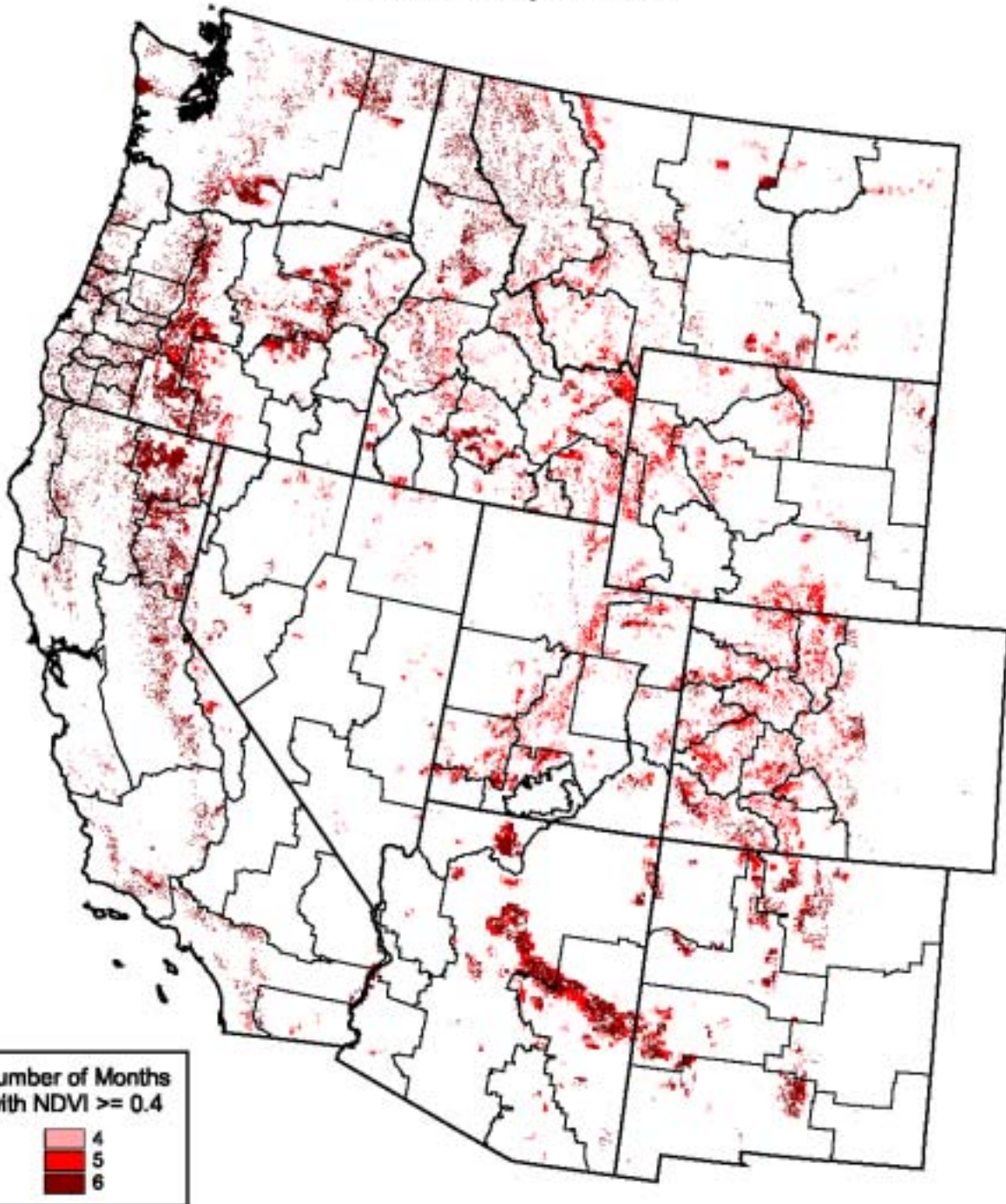


12-APR-2002 1.0.0

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Biomass: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM and USDA Forest Service Lands:
Biomass Analysis Results



The lands shown meet the following criteria:

- 1) NDVI ≥ 0.4 at least 4 months between April and September 2000
- 2) Terrain slope $\leq 12\%$
- 3) Within 50 miles of town of 100 people
- 4) BOI Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM or USDA Forest Service owned lands
- 5) BLM and USDA Forest Service compatible land use

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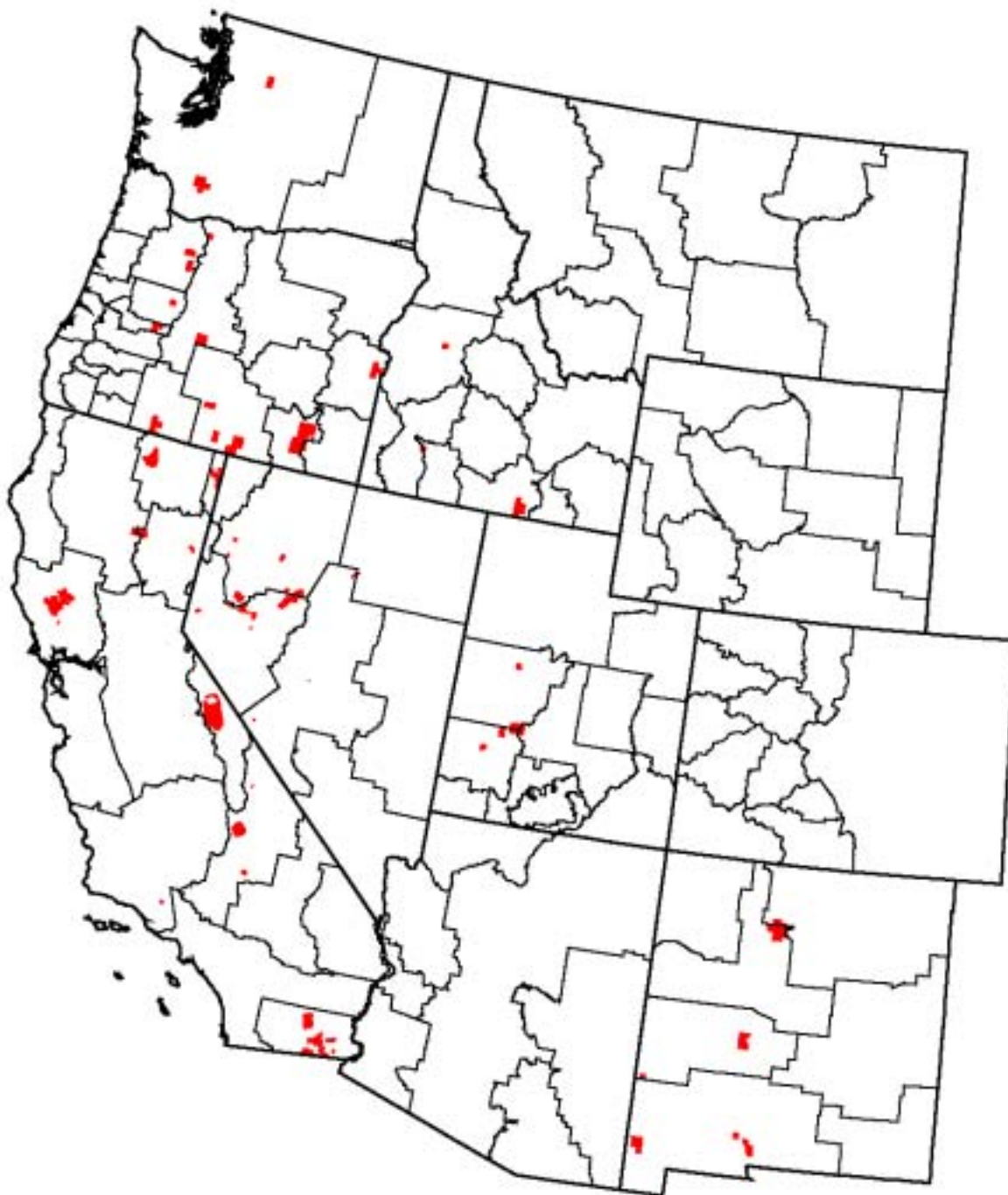
12-APR-2002 1.0.11

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Appendix D

Intermediate and “Top-Pick” GIS Maps for Geothermal Field-Based Resource Assessment

Geothermal: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project **Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRAs)**



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

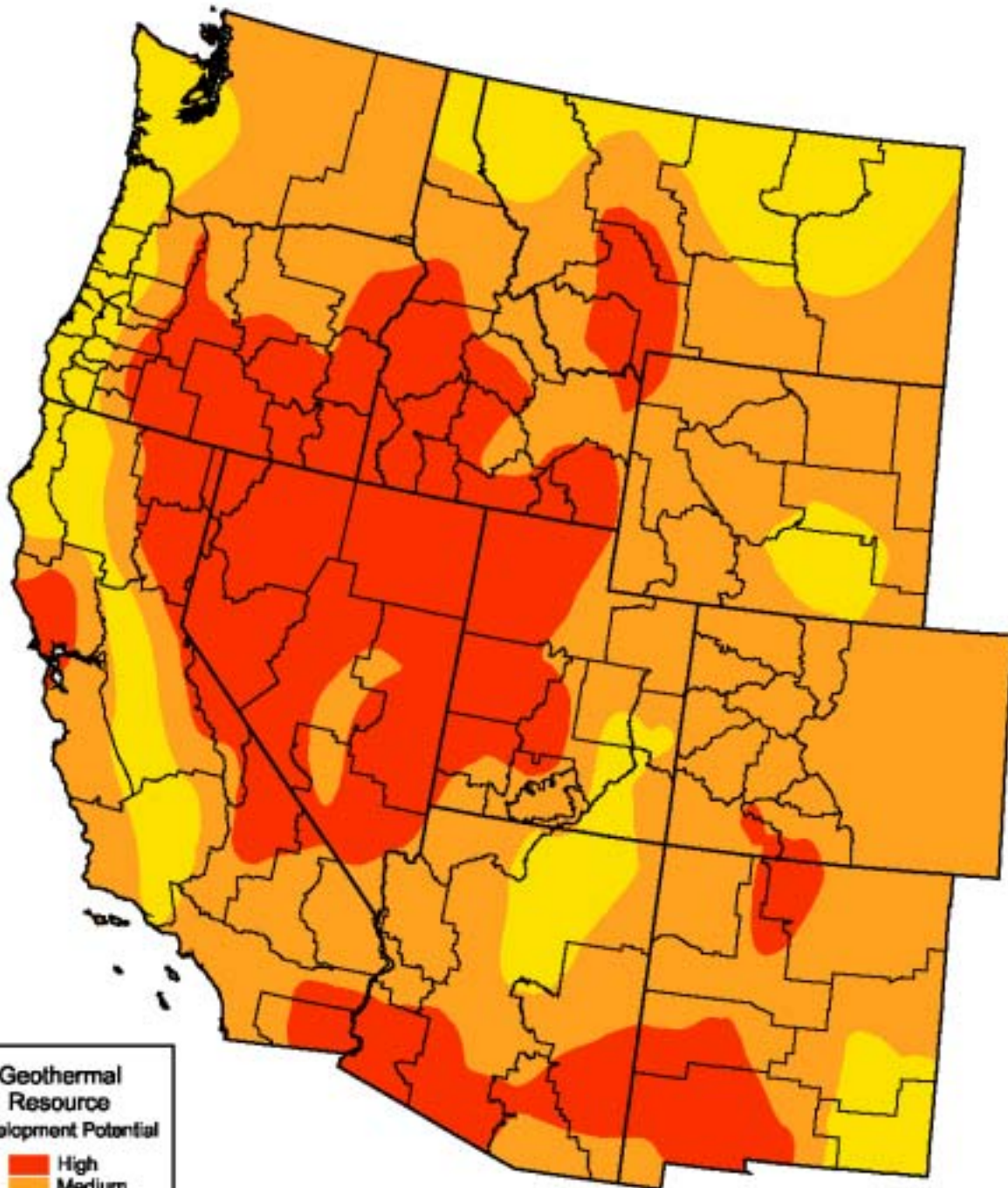


08-JUL-2002 1.5.1

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Geothermal: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

SMU Geothermal Resource Potential



This resource assessment was produced in 2002 by the Southern Methodist University Geothermal Laboratory. The geothermal resource potential shown is a composite of heat flow, thermal gradient, and sediment thickness. This resource estimate represents approximate areas where more intensive geothermal uses are most likely to be found.

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Bureau of Land Management



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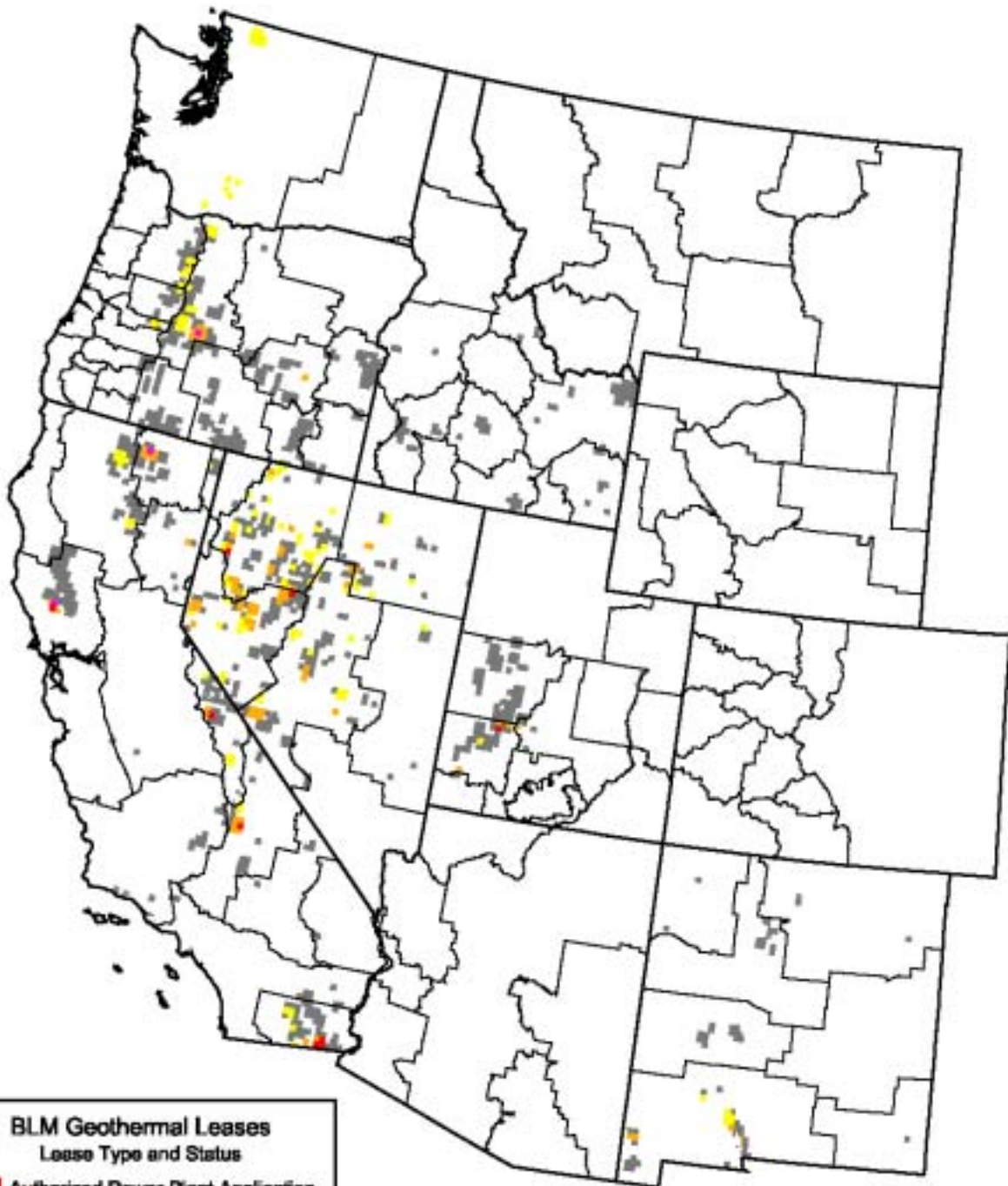


01-APR-2002 1.5.3

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Geothermal: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

BLM Geothermal Lease Information (CA, ID, NM, NV, OR, UT and WA)



BLM Geothermal Leases

Lease Type and Status

- Authorized Power Plant Application
- Pending Power Plant Application
- Authorized Lease
- Pending Lease
- Expired Lease

This data is shown to the Township/Range level. The actual lease or application may occur in only a small portion of the area shown. When multiple lease types or status occur in the same parcel, only the 'highest' potential application is shown.

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National Renewable Energy Laboratory

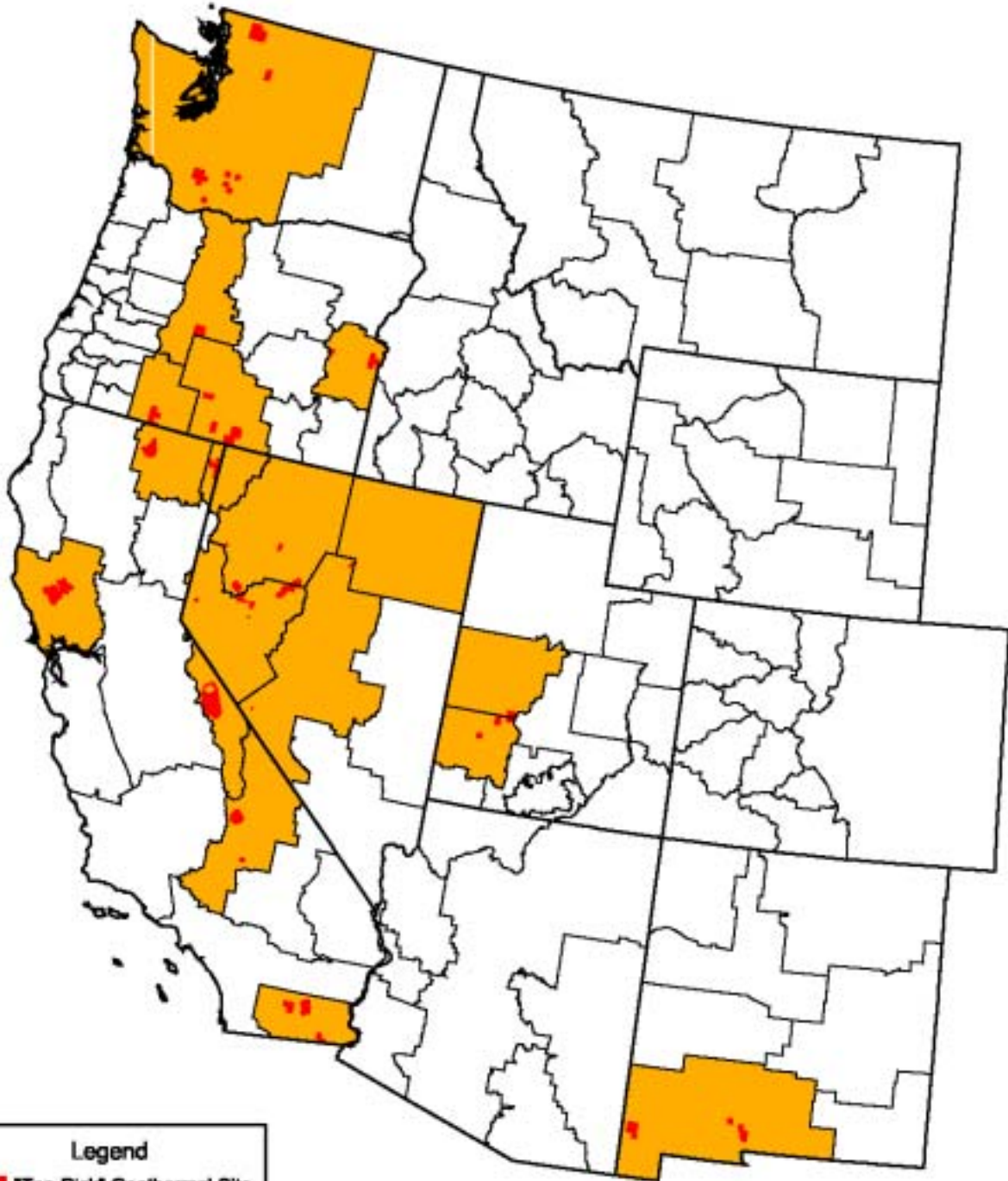


06-JUL-2002 1.5.4

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Geothermal: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

BLM Planning Units with "Top-Pick" Geothermal Sites



Legend

- "Top-Pick" Geothermal Site
- Selected Planning Unit

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Bureau of Land Management



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National Renewable Energy Laboratory



09-JUL-2002 1.5.2

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Appendix E

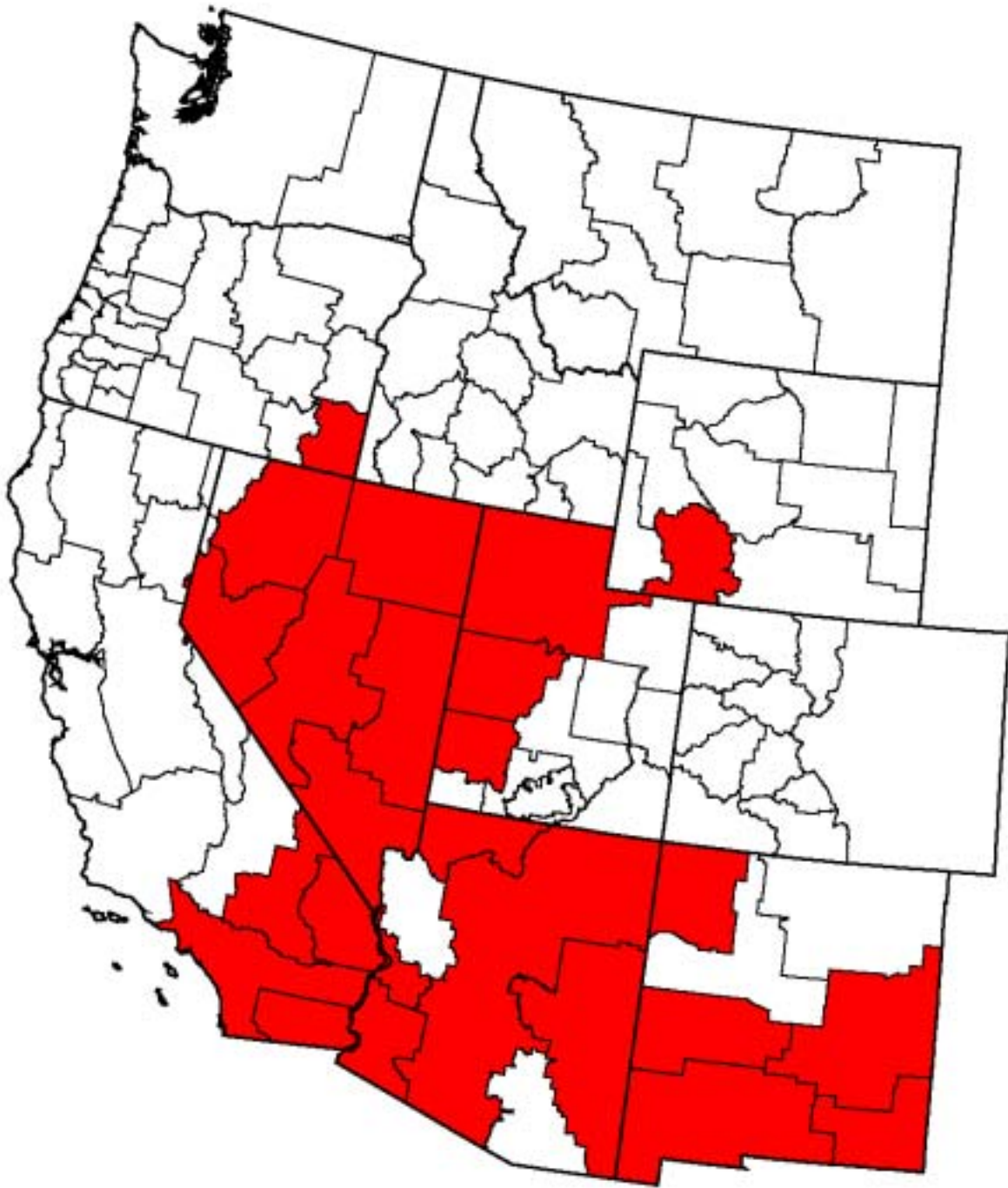
Planning Units with Highest Renewable Energy Potential

GIS Maps By Technology
Source for Tables 1a-1e

Table of All Planning Units
Listed Alphabetically by State

CSP: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

25 Highest Potential Planning Units



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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory



12-APR-2002 1.2.8

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

PV: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

25 Highest Potential Planning Units



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

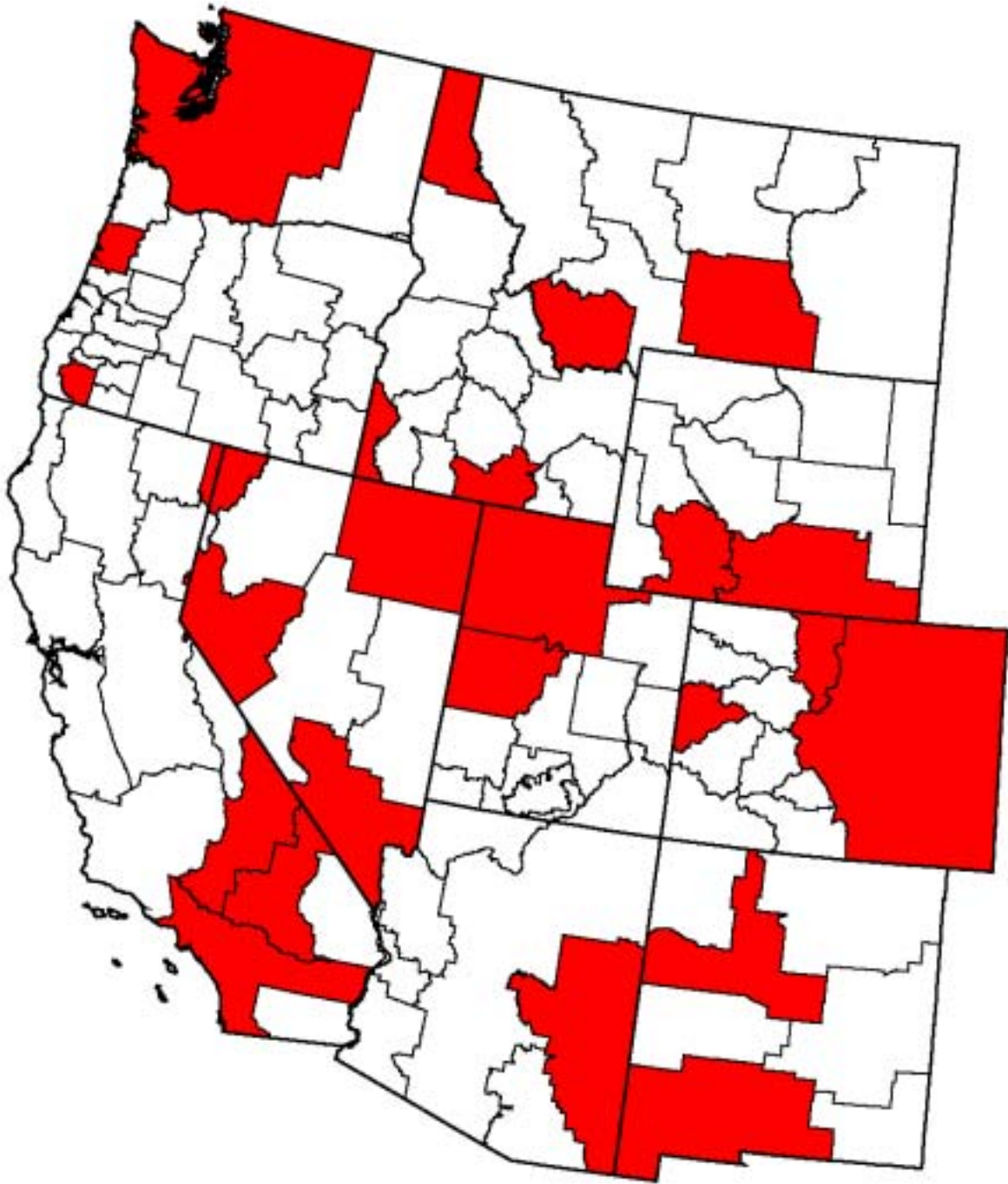


12-APR-2002 1.4.5

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Wind: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

25 Highest Potential Planning Units



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

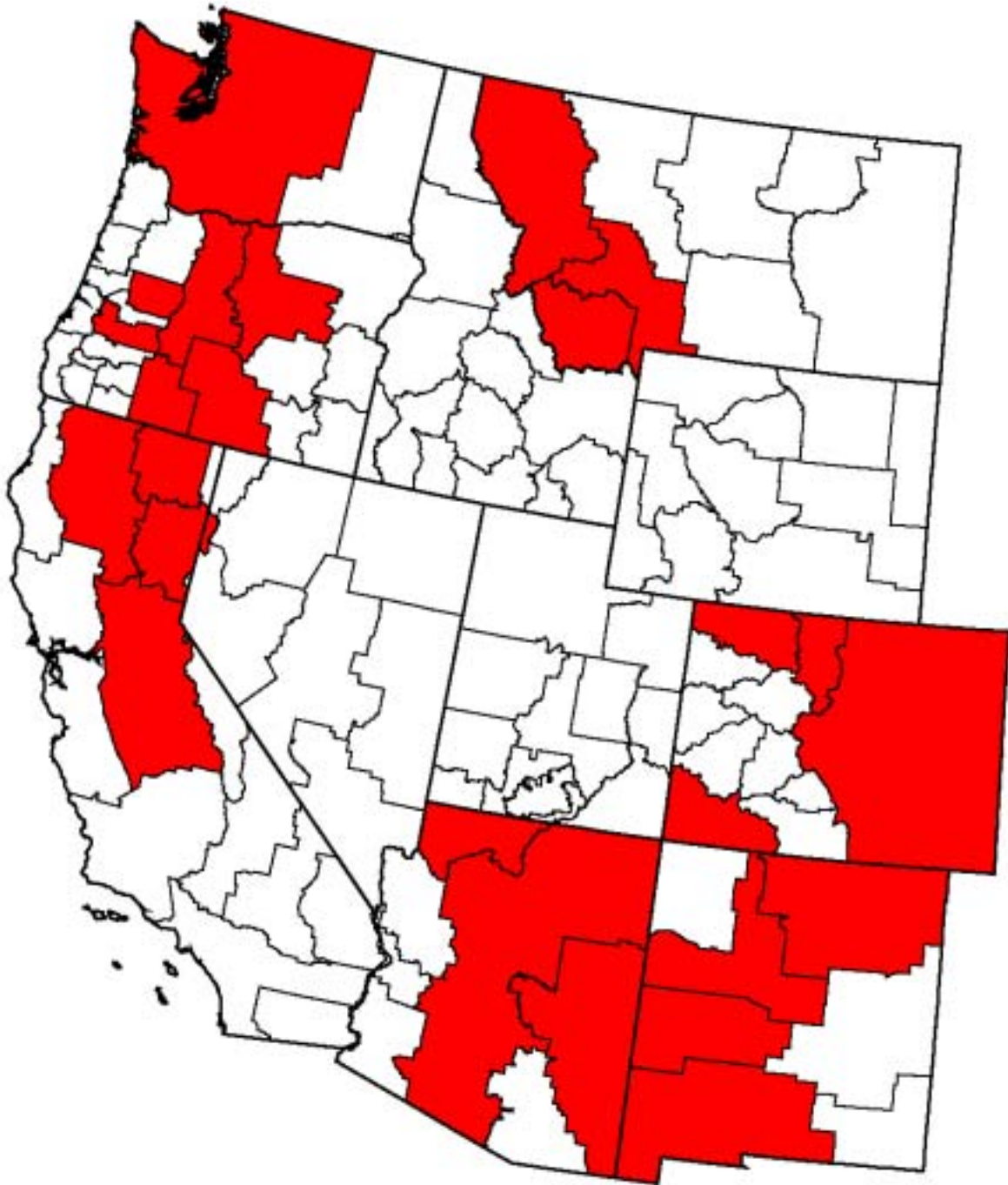


01-MAY-2002 1.3.6

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Biomass: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

25 Highest Potential Planning Units



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Bureau of Land Management



U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

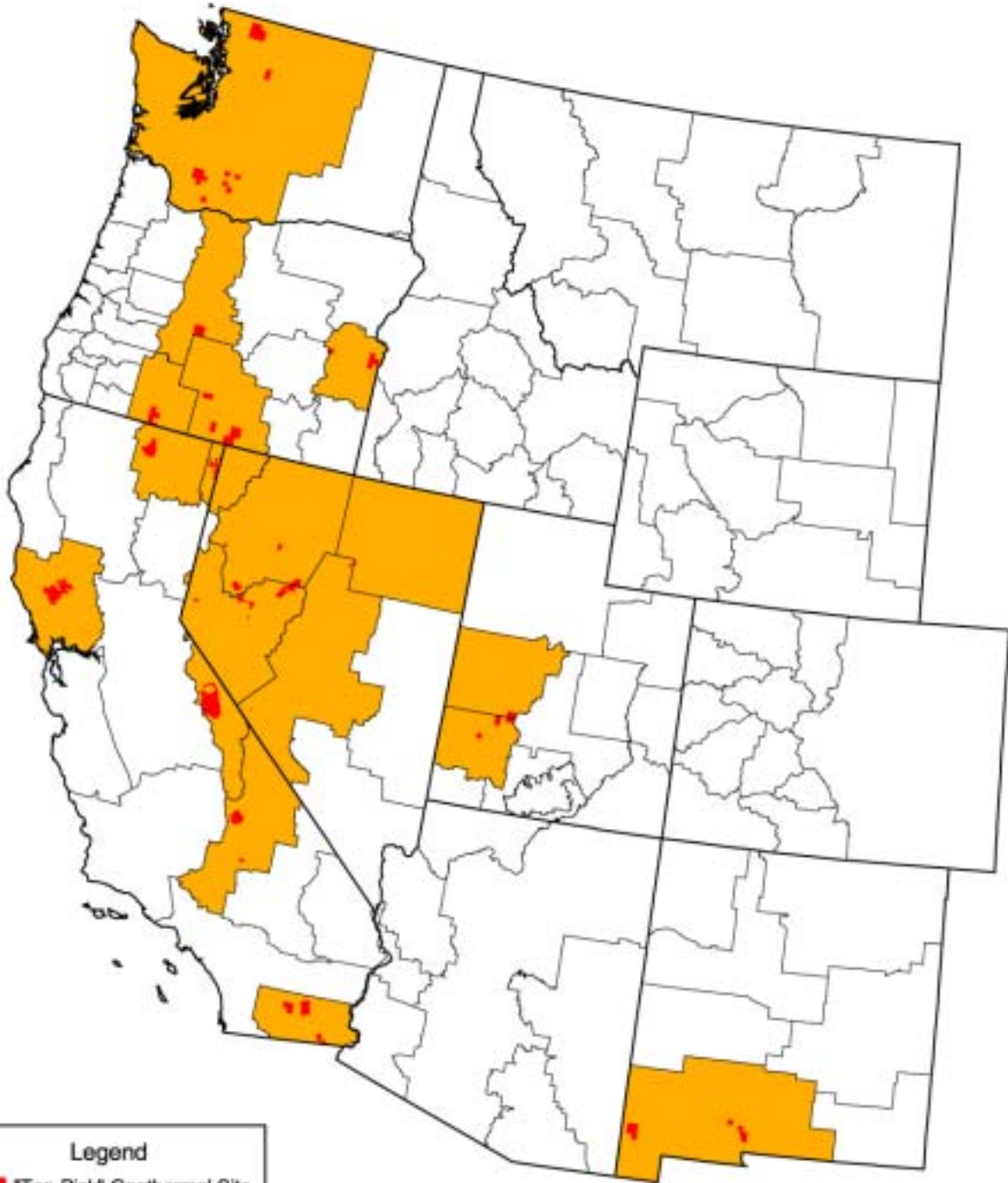


12-APR-2002 1.8.10

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Geothermal: BLM Renewable Resource Assessment Project

BLM Planning Units with "Top-Pick" Geothermal Sites



Legend

- "Top-Pick" Geothermal Site
- Selected Planning Unit

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Bureau of Land Management



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National Renewable Energy Laboratory



06-JUL-2002 1.5.2

Map supplied by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory

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**TABLE E-1: PLANNING UNITS WITH HIGH POTENTIAL
FOR RENEWABLE POWER (listed alphabetically by state)**

Planning Unit	Field Office	CSP	PV	Wind	Biomass	Geo-thermal	State Policies (see Table 3 & Appendix F)
ARIZONA							
Arizona Strip	Arizona Strip	•	•		•		Highly Favorable
Kingman	Kingman	•	•				
Phoenix	Phoenix	•	•		•		
Safford	Safford	•	•	•	•		
Yuma	Yuma	•	•				
CALIFORNIA							
Alturas	Alturas				•	•	Highly Favorable
Barstow	Barstow	•	•	•			
Bishop	Bishop					•	
Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake				•		
El Centro	El Centro	•	•			•	
Folsom	Folsom				•		
Needles	Needles	•	•				
Palm Springs - South Coast	Palm Springs	•	•	•			
Redding	Redding				•		
Ridgecrest	Ridgecrest		•	•		•	
Surprise	Surprise			•		•	
Ukiah	Ukiah					•	
COLORADO							
Grand Junction	Grand Junction			•			Favorable
Kremmling	Kremmling			•	•		
Little Snake	Little Snake				•		
Royal Gorge	Royal Gorge			•	•		
San Juan	San Juan				•		
IDAHO							
Emerald Empire	Upper Columbia – Salmon Clearwater			•			Favorable
Owyhee	Lower Snake River			•			
Snake River	Upper Snake River			•			
MONTANA							
Billings	Billings			•			Favorable
Butte	Butte				•		
Dillon	Dillon			•	•		
Great Falls	Great Falls			•			
Lewistown	Lewistown			•			
Malta	Malta			•			
Miles City	Miles City			•			
Missoula	Missoula				•		

Planning Unit	Field Office	CSP	PV	Wind	Biomass	Geo-thermal	State Policies (see Table 3 & Appendix F)
NEVADA							
Battle Mountain	Battle Mountain	•	•			•	Highly Favorable
Carson City	Carson City	•	•	•		•	
Elko	Elko	•	•	•		•	
Ely	Ely	•	•				
Las Vegas	Las Vegas	•	•	•			
Winnemucca	Winnemucca	•	•			•	
NEW MEXICO							
Albuquerque	Albuquerque		•	•	•		Favorable
Carlsbad	Carlsbad	•	•				
Las Cruces	Las Cruces	•	•	•	•	•	
Farmington	Farmington	•					
Roswell	Roswell	•	•				
Socorro	Socorro	•	•		•		
Taos	Taos				•		
OREGON							
Central Oregon	Prineville				•		Favorable
Deschutes	Prineville				•	•	
Grants Pass	Medford			•			
Jordan	Vale	•					
Klamath Falls	Klamath Falls				•	•	
Lakeview	Lakeview			•	•	•	
Malheur	Vale					•	
Mary's Peak	Salem			•			
McKenzie	Eugene				•		
Swiftwater	Roseburg				•		
UTAH							
Cedar City	Cedar City	•	•			•	Neutral
Fillmore	Fillmore	•	•	•		•	
Moab	Moab			•			
Salt Lake	Salt Lake	•	•	•			
WASHINGTON							
Wenatchee	Wenatchee			•	•	•	Favorable
WYOMING							
Rawlins	Rawlins			•			Neutral
Rock Springs	Rock Springs	•		•			

Appendix F

State Policies and Financial Incentives for Renewable Energy

This appendix provides most of the state policies and financial incentives considered applicable to the development of renewable power production facilities on BLM lands. Some policies were omitted (e.g., residential solar tax credits) as not being directly applicable to this assessment. After October 2002, readers are encouraged to consult the Database of State Incentives for Renewable Energy (www.dsireusa.org) for the most current state policies and incentives.

Arizona (Highly Favorable)

Green Pricing Programs

- APS - Solar Partners
- SRP - EarthWise Energy
- Tucson Electric Power - GreenWatts

Green Power Aggregation

Scottsdale – Green Power Purchasing

Generation Disclosure

The Arizona Corporation Commission adopted disclosure provisions as part of its 1996 Retail Electric Competition Rules. Under the disclosure provisions, all retail suppliers of electricity must disclose composition, fuel mix, and emissions characteristics upon request.

Net Metering

The original Arizona Corporation Commission regulatory decision allowing net metering was made on July 27, 1981. This ruling allows net metering for qualifying facilities (QF) as defined by PURPA. This ruling applies to QFs of 10 kW or less for Arizona Public Service or 100 kW or less for Tucson Electric Power.

Renewables Portfolio Standard

Arizona's Environmental Portfolio Standard (EPS) was formally approved by the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) in May 2000, and it became operational on March 30, 2001. Under the standard, regulated utilities in the state are required to provide a certain percentage of their electricity from renewable energy. The standard begins with 0.2% renewables for 2001 and increases to 1.1%.

California (Highly Favorable)

Solar and Wind Energy Tax Credit

California Governor Gray Davis approved SB 17 on October 8, 2001. The law provides income tax credits for the purchase and installation of solar energy systems. Solar energy systems are defined as photovoltaic or wind-driven systems with a peak generating capacity of up to, but not more than, 200 kW. The credit is equal to 15% of the cost of a system installed after January 1, 2001, and before January 1, 2004, or \$4.50 per rated watt of the system, whichever is less. After January 1, 2004, and before January 1, 2006, a credit of 7.5% of the cost of an installed solar energy system will be available. If an installed system is removed from the state within one year, the credit must be repaid to the state.

Solar Property Tax Exemption

According to California Revenue and Taxation Code, section 73, active solar energy systems installed between January 1, 1999, and January 1, 2006, are not subject to property taxes.

Green Pricing Programs

- Alameda - Clean Future Fund
- Burbank Water & Power - Clean Green Support
- LADWP - Green Power for a Green LA
- Palo Alto Utilities - Future Green Power
- Roseville Electric - Green Energy
- SMUD - Community Solar
- SMUD - Greenergy
- SMUD - PV Pioneers I
- Turlock Irrigation District - Green Valley Energy

Green Power Aggregation

- Santa Barbara

Generation Disclosure

California's energy suppliers must disclose to all customers the energy resource mix used in generation. Providers must use a standard label created by the California Energy Commission (CEC), and this information must be provided to end-use customers at least four times per year.

Net Metering

California's net metering law requires that all California electric utilities, regulated and unregulated, allow net metering for all customer classes. Bi-directional time-of-use pricing means that net metering customers are entitled to deliver electricity back to the system for the same time-of-use (including real-time) price that they pay for power purchases. Eligible systems are not to exceed 1,000 kW (1 MW) of peak generating capacity. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is exempt from the net metering rules.

Public Benefits Fund

California set the bar for all other renewable energy funds with the creation of a \$540 million fund for renewables in its electric industry restructuring legislation (Assembly Bill 1890) in 1996. The success of that program led to legislation to extend that funding—at the same annual levels—another 10 years through 2012, creating an additional \$1.35 billion in renewables funding. This extended funding was enabled through Assembly Bill 995, which passed in September 2000. The initial funding amount is being collected from 1998 to 2001 from customers of the state's three investor-owned utilities—SDG&E, SCE, and PG&E—which must pay specified amounts each year. The CEC manages the renewables funds.

State Loan Program

The California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority (the Power Authority or CPA) offers below-market rate loans to manufacturing companies that use the loan to purchase and install renewable energy systems, energy-efficient equipment, or clean distributed generation systems on their own site(s), or a company that manufactures renewable energy distributed generation systems or components in California. Eligible technologies include photovoltaics, solar thermal electric, fuel cells, small and large wind turbines, biogas, landfill gas, biomass, geothermal electric, solar industrial process heating, and waste heat recovery. Funding for the program includes \$30 million of tax-exempt industrial development bonds awarded in March

2002, and \$3-\$8 million scheduled to be awarded in November 2002. The minimum loan amount is \$500,000, and the maximum amount is \$10 million per applicant, with a limit of \$40 million to any one company.

Colorado (Favorable)

Green Pricing Programs

- Colorado Springs - Green Power Program
- Estes Park - Wind Power Program
- Fort Collins - Wind Power Program
- Holy Cross Electric - Wind Power Pioneers
- Longmont - Wind Program
- Loveland - Wind Energy Program
- Xcel Energy - Renewable Energy Trust
- Xcel Energy - Solarsource
- Xcel Energy - Windsource
- Yampa Valley Electric Association - Electricity from the Wind

Green Power Aggregation

- Aspen
- Boulder
- Denver

Generation Disclosure

Colorado is one of several states to require disclosure without having restructured its electricity market. In January 1999, the Colorado Public Utility Commission (PUC) adopted regulations requiring the state's investor-owned utilities (IOUs) to disclose information regarding their fuel mix to retail customers. Utilities with a total system load of more than 100 MW are required to provide this information as a bill insert or as a separate mailing twice annually, beginning October 1999. The PUC provided a suggested format for the disclosure. Fuel mix percentages are to be based on the power supply mix for the previous calendar year. Supporting documentation concerning the calculations used to determine the power supply mix percentages must be submitted to the PUC for approval.

Net Metering Rules

- Aspen Electric/Holy Cross Electric
- Fort Collins Utilities
- Xcel Energy

Idaho (Neutral)

Green Pricing Program

Avista Utilities - Buck-A-Block for Renewable Energy
Idaho Power - Green Power Program

Income Tax Deduction

Idaho statute 63-3022-C allows taxpayers an income tax deduction for the entire cost (100%) up to a maximum of \$20,000 of the cost of a solar, wind, or geothermal device used for heating or electricity generation. Taxpayers can apply for a 40% deduction in the year in which the system is installed and can also deduct 20% of the cost for three years thereafter. The maximum deduction in any one year is \$5,000.

Low-Interest Loans for Renewable Energy Resources

This low-interest loan program, administered by the Energy Division of the Idaho Department of Water Resources, makes funds available at a 4% interest rate for active solar, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, hydropower, and biomass energy projects. The program also makes loans for energy conservation projects. Residential loans are available from \$1,000 to \$10,000. In commercial and industrial sectors there is no minimum loan amount, but there is a maximum cap of \$100,000. Loans are repaid in five years or less.

Net Metering

There is no net metering law in Idaho. However, several utilities offer net-metering tariffs approved by the Idaho Public Utilities Commission. Idaho Power Company has offered net metering tariff (Schedule 84) for residential and small commercial customers. Generation facilities that qualify under this tariff include solar, wind, biomass, hydropower, and fuel cells, and they must be rated at 25 kW or less. Avista Utilities also offers a net-metering option under Schedule 62F. This tariff is available to all customer classes in Idaho with an electric generating facility that uses solar, wind, or hydropower of not more than 25 kW.

Montana (Favorable)

Commercial or Net-Metering System Investment Credit

This statute allows a 35% tax credit for an individual, partnership, or corporation that makes an investment of \$5,000 or more in a wind electricity generating system or facilities that manufacture wind energy equipment. Eligible property includes wind energy system equipment, transmission lines, and equipment used in the manufacture of wind energy devices. The credit must be taken the year the equipment is placed in service; however, excess credit may be carried over for the following 7 years. Certain rules apply when using other state or federal financial incentives. This tax credit broadens the previous tax credit—which applied only to wind systems—to alternative energy systems. Alternative energy systems include solar, wind, geothermal, conversion of biomass, fuel cells that do not require hydrocarbon fuel, small hydroelectric generators producing less than 1 MW, or methane from solid waste.

Green Pricing Program

Flathead EC - Environmentally Friendly Power

Generation Disclosure

Montana's 1997 restructuring law called for the disclosure of fuel mix and environmental impact information. Regulations proposed by the Montana Department of Public Service Regulation on November 8, 1999, have yet to be implemented.

Mandatory Green Power Option

Montana has passed legislation requiring regulated electric utilities to offer their customers an opportunity to purchase "a separately marketed product composed of power from renewable resources," defined as biomass, wind, solar, or geothermal resources. The legislation, HB 474, allows the product to be priced differently

from the standard electricity product. The law also extends the state's universal system benefits program funding through 2005.

Net Metering

Montana's net metering law, enacted July 1, 1999, allows net metering for customers with solar, wind, and hydropower systems of 50 kW or less that are intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer's requirements for electricity. All customer classes are eligible, and no limit on enrollment or statewide installed capacity is specified.

Property Tax Exemption

This statute exempts from property taxation the value added by a qualified renewable energy source. Qualified equipment includes active and passive solar, wind, hydropower, solid waste, and the decomposition of organic wastes. Such equipment is exempt from taxation for a period of 10 years following installation. The value-added exemption applies to systems with up to \$20,000 in value in the case of a single-family residential dwelling and \$100,000 in the case of a multifamily residential dwelling or a nonresidential structure.

System Benefits Fund

As part of its 1997 restructuring legislation, Montana established its Universal System Benefits Program (USBP). Beginning January 1, 1999, all electricity suppliers began contributing 2.4% of their 1995 revenues annually to the USBP. This is an amount equivalent to \$14.9 million annually, collected at a rate of 1.1 mills/kWh. The funds support energy efficiency, renewable energy resources, low-income energy assistance, and renewable energy R&D. Montana's USBP is effective until December 31, 2005.

Nevada (Highly Favorable)

Property Tax Exemptions

This statute states that any value added by a qualified renewable energy source shall be subtracted from the assessed value of any residential, commercial, or industrial building for property tax purposes. Qualified equipment includes solar, wind, geothermal, solid waste converters, and hydropower systems. This exemption applies for all years following installation.

Enacted in 1993, and most recently revised by S.B. 227 on June 1, 2001, this statute allows a property tax exemption for any business that (1) uses a process where at least 50% of the material or product is recycled, or (2) includes a facility for the generation of electricity from recycled material, whose primary purpose is the conservation of energy or the substitution of other sources of energy for fossil sources of energy. The exemption applies to 50% of the business property—personal and real—for up to 10 years.

Property tax exemptions are managed by the Nevada Commission on Economic Development and include capital investment requirements and wage stipulations.

Green Pricing

In October 1997, Nevada Power Company applied to the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada for approval of its green pricing program. Today, Nevada Power Company, a subsidiary of Sierra Pacific Resources, and the Desert Research Institute's Research Foundation, a fund-raising and public outreach arm of the Desert Research Institute, are partners in the GreenPower program. Soon, the GreenPower program will be transferred to the Desert Research Institute's Research Foundation, enabling participants to take a tax

deduction for past donations in this tax year, or receive a refund check. Nevada Power Company will continue to collect customer contributions through the electric bill statements.

Generation Disclosure

Beginning January 2002, each electric utility must disclose certain information to its customers, according to regulations established by the Nevada Public Service Commission. The disclosure must be in a standard format and provided in bill inserts twice a year, as well as on utility Web sites. The disclosure must include the average mix of fuel sources used to create electricity, average emissions, customer service information, and information on low-income energy programs.

Net Metering

This law allows net metering for customers with solar and wind generation units of 10 kW or less. Utilities are required to supply a two-way meter to measure flow in both directions, and the utilities are prohibited from adding any additional charges to the bills of customers participating in net metering. Furthermore, utilities cannot place any additional standards or requirements on customer-generators beyond the requirements established by the National Electric Code and Underwriters Laboratories. Utilities are not required to pay for any net excess generation by the customer-generator. Customers have the option of annualizing the net metering calculation by having net excess generation at the end of a month credited toward the following month's bill.

Renewables Portfolio Standard

As part of its 1997 restructuring legislation, the Nevada legislature established a renewable energy portfolio standard. Under the standard, utilities must derive a minimum percentage of the total electricity they sell from renewable energy resources. In 2001, the legislature revised the minimum amounts to increase by 2% every two years, starting with a 5% renewable energy requirement in 2003 and achieving a 15% requirement by 2013 and each year thereafter. Not less than 5% of the renewable energy must be generated from solar renewable energy systems.

New Mexico (Favorable)

Electric Generation Facilities Tax Incentives

H.B. 143 amends the Industrial Revenue Bond Act and the County Industrial Revenue Bond Act to allow "electricity generation facilities that do not provide retail electric services to customer" to qualify for Industrial Revenue Bonds under the definition of allowed projects. This legislation also amends the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act and the Investment Credit Act to include "electricity from generation facilities that do not provide retail electric services to New Mexico customers" under the definition of manufacturing. The bill, effective May 15, 2002, authorizes the cost of certain wind energy equipment to be deducted from gross receipts for tax purposes, thereby providing a significant incentive for wind power development.

Generation Disclosure

As part of New Mexico's Electric Utility Industry Restructuring Act of 1999, the legislature requires the NM Public Regulation Commission (PRC) to "promulgate rules governing competitive electric suppliers for the protection of customers, including required disclosure to a potential customer of unbundled prices, generation sources and fuel mix, and associated emissions." In May 2000, the PRC issued proposed rules that would require environmental disclosure in a standard format at least once a year. The proposed rules would require information on fuel mix to be compared to the national and regional averages, based on data available for the most recent calendar year, except in some circumstances in which forecasted data could be used.

Net Metering

New Mexico Public Regulation Commission Rule 571 differs from the NM Administrative Code Title 17.10.571. Rule 571 applies to cogeneration facilities and small power producers with systems of 10 kW or less, and details a net-metering calculation that credits net energy generation to the consumer from month to month. The excess credit is zeroed out annually. The administrative code offers a second option for calculating the net energy generation credit, which essentially pays the customer the utility's avoided cost, "crediting or paying the customer for the net energy supplied to the utility at the utility's energy rate pursuant to NMPRC Rule 570.17." The utility gets to choose which method it wants to use.

Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit

S.B. 187, effective May 15, 2002, provides a tax credit against the corporate income tax of one cent per kilowatt-hour for companies that generate electricity from qualifying wind or solar power facilities. The maximum benefit to any corporate taxpayer is \$4 million per year, applicable only to the first 400,000 MWh of electricity in each of 10 consecutive years. To qualify, an energy generator must use a zero-emissions generation technology and have capacity of at least 20 MW. The total incentive program cost is capped at \$8 million per year (800,000 MWh per year). If the amount of the tax credit claimed exceeds the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability, the excess may be carried forward for up to five consecutive taxable years. The provisions of this statute apply to taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2002.

Oregon (Favorable)

Business Tax Credit

Oregon's Business Energy Tax Credit is for investments in energy conservation, recycling, renewable energy resources, or less-polluting transportation fuels. Any Oregon business may qualify. As examples, projects may be in manufacturing plants, stores, offices, apartment buildings, farms, and transportation.

The 35% tax credit is taken over five years: 10% the first and second years and 5% for each year thereafter. Any unused credit can be carried forward up to eight years. Under the "pass-through" option, IOUs and other companies can claim the credit and give customers a lump-sum cash payment of about 28%—the net present value—of their project costs.

Green Pricing Programs

- Ashland - Solar Pioneer Program
- Eugene W&EB - Windpower
- Pacific Power - Blue Sky
- PGE - Clean Wind Power

Green Power Purchasing

In 1995, before the deregulation of the electric market in Oregon, the City of Portland signed an innovative five-year contract with Portland General Electric (PGE) that allowed direct purchase of renewable resources. The contract allowed the city to take advantage of wholesale rates for a 10 MW minimum purchase and to designate 5% of that purchase to be from wind power.

Generation Disclosure

Under Oregon's 1999 electric utility restructuring legislation, the state's two largest utilities are required to disclose their fuel mix and emissions. Beginning March 1, 2002, disclosure must be supplied using a format

prescribed by the Oregon Public Utility Commission. Power source and environmental impact information must be provided to all residential consumers at least quarterly.

Net Metering

Utilities offer net metering for all customers for solar, wind, and fuel cell systems that are 25 kW or less. The utility values the excess power generated by the customer at its avoided cost.

Public Benefits Fund

Oregon's 1999 utility restructuring legislation included a 3% public benefits charge to be paid by all Portland General Electric and Pacific Power customers. A portion of those funds will provide \$8 million to \$10 million per year for 10 years toward the above-market cost of new renewable resource generation. Large electricity customers may invest most of their public benefits charges in their own facilities. For renewable resources, they may invest in green power, renewable energy certificates, or on-site generation.

State Loan Program

The State Loan Program provides up to \$20 million per project in low-interest financing for investments in conservation, recycling, alternative fuels, and renewable resources. Individuals, businesses, governments, nonprofits, and tribes are eligible. Funds come from the sale of state general obligation bonds, and borrowers pay the full cost of their loans. Terms range from 5 to 20 years. The program has provided more than \$175 million in financing for renewable energy programs to date.

Utah (Neutral)

Renewable Energy Tax Credit

This corporate income tax credit for renewable energy systems applies to 10% of the cost of installation of a system, up to \$50,000. Eligible technologies include active and passive solar systems, photovoltaics, biomass, hydropower, and wind. For residential buildings owned by the business, the credit is 25% of the cost of installation of a system up to a maximum credit of \$2,000 per system. For commercial systems, the credit is 10% of the cost of installation up to \$50,000. This tax credit expires on December 31, 2006.

Green Pricing Program

Utah Power - Blue Sky

Green Power Aggregation

In July 2002, Salt Lake City became the largest purchaser of wind power in the state of Utah. In an agreement with Utah Power, the City will purchase 350 blocks (or 35,000 kWh) of Blue Sky wind energy each month for the historic City and County Building. This action is consistent with the Salt Lake City Green program and the city's Local Climate Action Plan.

Washington (Favorable)

Green Pricing Programs

- Avista Utilities - Buck-A-Block for Renewable Energy
- Benton County PUD - Green Power Program
- Chelan County PUD - Sustainable Natural Alternative Power (SNAP)
- Clark County Utilities - Green Lights
- Orcas Power & Light - Green Power

- Pacific Power - Blue Sky
- Puget Sound Energy - Green Power Program
- Seattle City Light - Green Power Program
- Snohomish County PUD - Planet Power
- Tacoma - EverGreen Options

Generation Disclosure

Beginning in May 2001, retail electricity suppliers in Washington must provide a disclosure label in a standard format to their retail customers at least semiannually. Small utilities and mutual light and power companies must provide the disclosure label annually unless they market a "specific electric product new to that utility."

Mandatory Green Power Option

On May 8, 2001, the Governor signed EHB 2247, which requires investor-owned and publicly owned utilities to offer customers the option to purchase power generated from renewable sources, defined as power produced by wind, solar, geothermal, landfill gas, wave or tidal action, wastewater treatment gas, some biomass, and "qualified hydropower" that is fish-friendly.

Net Metering

Washington's net-metering law, enacted March 1998, allows net metering for customers with solar, wind, and hydropower systems of 25 kW or less that are intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer's requirements for electricity. All customer classes are eligible for enrollment. Enrollment is limited to a statewide installed generating capacity of 0.1% of the utility's 1996 peak demand.

Sales Tax Exemption

On May 8, 2001, the Governor of Washington signed legislation, H.B. 1859, expanding the sales and use tax exemption for solar, wind, and landfill gas electric generating facilities to include fuel cells. In addition, the exemption now applies to smaller systems—those that have a generating capacity of at least 200 W rather than at least 200 kW, as required previously. This tax exemption takes effect July 1, 2001.

Wyoming (Neutral)

Green Pricing Program

Pacific Power - Blue Sky

Net Metering

Wyoming has enacted its net metering law, which will take effect July 1, 2001. House Bill 195 was passed by the House and Senate of the Wyoming legislature and signed by the Governor on February 22, 2001. The law applies to solar, wind, and hydropower systems up to 25 kW. Systems must meet IEEE and UL standards and cannot be subject to additional interconnection requirements, except that system owners must install a manual, lockable external disconnect.

Appendix G

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A DOE NATIONAL LABORATORY
AND THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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