



Energy Projects on Federal Lands: Leasing and Authorization

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Summary

Recent concerns over energy supply and pricing have led some to look increasingly to federal lands as a potential energy source. This report explains the legal framework for energy leasing and permitting for onshore lands subject to the control of the federal government.

The report first reviews the laws and regulations affecting leasing of federal lands for exploration and production of oil, natural gas, and coal, as well as the permits that lessees must obtain in order to explore for and produce these resources. This leasing process has evolved over the last century under the framework established by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA). Oil, natural gas, and coal leasing and production on federal land pursuant to this act are currently overseen by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI). Federal lands identified in the area's Resource Management Plan (RMP) as amenable to oil, coal, or natural gas exploration and production may be leased by BLM, so long as such activities in that area are not prohibited by statute or regulation. Such lands are usually leased to the highest bidder as determined by competitive auction. Leaseholders are generally required to pay both rental fees and royalties (a percentage of the value of produced oil, natural gas, or coal) to the U.S. government.

The report also addresses existing laws and regulations that govern the use of federal lands for renewable energy projects, including geothermal, wind, and solar energy. BLM oversees permitting for these projects. Geothermal projects are leased in accordance with the requirements of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. That act functions similarly to the MLA; lands that are amenable to geothermal projects are leased to the highest qualified bidder. In contrast, wind and solar projects on federal lands are not authorized by leases, but rather by obtaining a right-of-way from BLM. These rights-of-way are issued pursuant to the requirements of Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), and holders of these rights-of-way must make monthly rental payments to the U.S. government.

This framework provides BLM and the federal government with flexibility to use federal lands to help satisfy the nation's energy needs, while generating revenue for the federal government and protecting environmentally sensitive areas.

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Introduction

A variety of interrelated statutes and agency regulations govern leasing and permitting for energy exploration and production on federal lands.¹ Generally, these projects can be divided into two categories, each of which is governed by its own set of statutes and regulations. The first category is the exploration for and production of fossil fuels, including oil, natural gas, and coal. Oil, natural gas, and coal exploration and production on federal lands are generally governed by the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) as amended. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency that is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), administers the MLA. Generally, the lessee is authorized to explore for and ultimately produce oil, natural gas, or coal on federal lands in exchange for lease payments and royalties paid to the U.S. government on the production. BLM authorizes exploration activities and production activities for lessees only upon lessees' request for permission to engage in these activities on the leased land.

The second category pertains to renewable energy projects. Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), solar and wind projects are often undertaken pursuant to a right-of-way or similar property interest. However, geothermal energy projects are considered mineral projects and thus are leased under a separate set of laws and regulations in a manner similar to oil and natural gas project leasing.²

Oil, Natural Gas, and Coal Exploration and Production on Federal Lands

History and Background

At the start of the 20th century, private entities could explore, develop, and purchase federal lands containing fossil fuels with relative ease. Resources on these federal lands were transferred to full private ownership pursuant to the terms of the Mining Law of 1872. This process was known as “patenting.” Under the patenting process, full ownership of oil lands “could be obtained for a nominal amount.”³

However, Congress eventually decided that oil and natural gas resources on onshore federal lands should remain under federal ownership. The enactment of the MLA in 1920 ended the private acquisition of title to onshore federal lands by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue permits for exploration and to lease lands containing oil, coal, natural gas and other defense-related minerals.⁴ The MLA thus allowed the federal government to maintain ultimate control

¹ This report provides a discussion of energy projects on onshore federal lands (i.e., any land in which the federal government maintains a property interest). For discussion of offshore energy projects, see CRS Report RL33404, *Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Legal Framework*, by Adam Vann; CRS Report R40175, *Wind Energy: Offshore Permitting*, by Adam Vann; and CRS Report RL34741, *Drilling in the Great Lakes: Background and Issues*, coordinated by Pervaze A. Sheikh.

² The licensing and regulation of hydroelectric facilities on federal lands are not covered in this report. They will be covered in a forthcoming CRS product.

³ See *Pan Am. Petroleum & Transp. Co. v. United States*, 273 U.S. 456, 486 (1927) (internal citation omitted).

⁴ Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 41 Stat. 4373 (1920), codified at 30 U.S.C. §181 *et seq.*

over these federal lands while leasing them to energy companies. The first half of this report details the legal framework for this leasing process.

Federal Lands Subject to Coal, Oil Natural Gas Leasing

The MLA authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease virtually all onshore lands owned by the United States that contain fossil fuel deposits, with the federal government retaining title to the lands.⁵ BLM is the agency tasked with leasing these subsurface mineral rights not just for the land BLM controls but also for lands controlled by other federal agencies, including those managed by the U.S. Forest Service.⁶ The MLA excludes numerous categories of lands such as national parks and monuments, as well as lands in incorporated cities, towns, and villages.⁷ Areas within the National Wilderness Preservation System also cannot be leased, but valid property rights that were already in existence by 1984 are preserved.⁸ In addition, although BLM controls the leasing process for subsurface rights to land in the National Forest System, the Secretary of the Interior cannot issue any lease for National Forest System lands reserved from the public domain if the Secretary of Agriculture objects.⁹

The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw federal lands so that some or all potential land uses, including use for fossil fuel exploration and production, are not permitted on those lands.¹⁰ A withdrawal involves “withholding an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry, under some or all of the general land laws, for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program.”¹¹ However, limitations on the Secretary’s withdrawal authority exist. For example, Congress can make withdrawals through legislation, and the Secretary may not modify or revoke a congressional withdrawal.¹²

Development of Resource Management Plans

Bureau of Land Management

According to its website, BLM administers the leasing of minerals found beneath 258 million surface acres of federal lands that it manages, 57 million surface acres where the mineral rights are federally owned but the surface is in non-federal (mostly private) ownership,¹³ and

⁵ 30 U.S.C. §181.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ 16 U.S.C. §1133(d)(3) (“Subject to valid rights then existing, effective January 1, 1984, the minerals in lands designated ... as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.”).

⁹ *Id.* at §226(h). In addition, the U.S. Forest Service has issued separate regulations governing certain aspects of leasing and permitting for oil and gas development on lands within its jurisdiction.

¹⁰ 43 U.S.C. §1714 (2000).

¹¹ *Id.* at §1702(j).

¹² 43 U.S.C. §§1701(a)(4), 1714(j); 43 C.F.R. §2300.0-3(a).

¹³ http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/energy/oil_and_gas/leasing_of_onshore.html.

approximately 385 million acres whose surfaces are managed by other federal agencies).¹⁴ The Secretary of the Interior must develop and revise Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for the lands under its purview that consider the present and potential future uses for lands managed by BLM.¹⁵ These RMPs serve as the initial determinant of which lands may be subject to leasing, as all activities performed on BLM lands must be consistent with the RMPs.¹⁶

The Secretary generally must apply “multiple use” and “sustained yield” principles when developing RMPs.¹⁷ “Multiple use” principles require

management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources.”¹⁸

“Sustained yield” requires the maintenance of “high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the lands.”¹⁹ In addition, the Secretary is required to provide opportunities for the public and various levels of government to participate in the development of RMPs.²⁰ This can include procedures such as holding public hearings, when appropriate.²¹ Regulations require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)²² when producing an RMP.²³

¹⁴*Id.* In addition to the Forest Service lands discussed in this report, the 385 million acres for which BLM would manage subsurface rights include National Park lands, lands controlled by the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Department of Defense, and other lands that are not frequently leased for development of subsurface natural resources.

¹⁵ 43 U.S.C. §1712; 43 C.F.R. Parts 1600, 1610.

¹⁶ 43 C.F.R. §1610.5-3.

¹⁷ 43 U.S.C. §§1701(a)(7), 1732(a). An exception applies in circumstances “where a tract of such public land has been dedicated to specific uses according to any other provisions of law [in which case] it shall be managed in accordance with such law.” 43 U.S.C. §1732(a).

¹⁸ *Id.* at §1702(c).

¹⁹ *Id.* at §1702(h).

²⁰ *Id.* at §1712(f).

²¹ *Id.*

²² 42 U.S.C. §§4321 et seq.

²³ See 43 C.F.R. §1601.0-6. The regulations stipulate that approval of an RMP constitutes a “major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment”; thus, the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required pursuant to NEPA. *Id.*; see 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(C). NEPA also requires BLM to take a “hard look” at the environmental impacts of significant proposed actions. 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(C). If it is unclear whether a proposed action will have significant environmental effects, the agency may prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA). 40 C.F.R. §1501.3. Based on the EA, an agency may issue a finding of no significant impact (FONSI), thereby concluding the NEPA process, or it may determine that preparation of an EIS is necessary. *Id.* §1508.13. An EIS must address numerous issues, including the environmental impact of the proposed action, alternatives to the proposed action, and any irreversible commitments of resources which would be involved if the proposed action takes place. 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(C). For further discussion of NEPA, see CRS Report RS20621, *Overview of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Requirements*, by Kristina Alexander.

U.S. Forest Service

The Forest Service manages approximately 193 million acres under the “multiple use” and “sustained yield” policies.²⁴ The Forest Service develops land management plans for Forest Service lands by considering the desired conditions, objectives, suitability of areas for various uses, and other criteria.²⁵ As with the BLM planning process, the laws governing Forest Service land management and implementation require public notification and opportunities for public participation.²⁶ When analyzing Forest Service lands for potential leasing, the Forest Service classifies lands into three categories:

1. lands that will be “[o]pen to development subject to the terms and conditions of the standard oil and gas lease form”;
2. lands that will be “[o]pen to development but subject to constraints that will require the use of lease stipulations”; and
3. lands that will be “[c]losed to leasing, distinguishing between those areas that are being closed through exercise of management direction, and those closed by law, regulation, etc.”²⁷

The Forest Service must also comply with NEPA when analyzing NFS lands for potential leasing.²⁸ Once the Forest Service has completed its analysis of which NFS lands will be available for leasing, it notifies BLM of its decisions, and subsequently may authorize BLM to lease the lands in question.²⁹

The Leasing Process: Oil and Gas

The MLA authorizes both competitive and noncompetitive leasing processes for oil and gas exploration and production. Generally, federal lands go through the competitive leasing process first, and if no bids are received, the land will be offered for noncompetitive leasing.

The process begins when BLM generates a list of lands available for competitive oil and natural gas leasing. Private entities may respond by submitting nominations for parcels to be auctioned.³⁰ No unit being auctioned may exceed 2,560 acres, except in Alaska, where the maximum unit acreage is 5,760 acres.³¹ In addition, each unit must be “as nearly compact as possible.”³²

The Secretary must provide 45 days notice before offering federal lands for leasing, including a 30-day period for receiving public comments after notice is published in the *Federal Register*.³³

²⁴ Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act, P.L. 86-517, codified at 16 U.S.C. §§528-532.

²⁵ 16 U.S.C. §1604; 36 C.F.R. §§219.5, 219.7

²⁶ 16 U.S.C. §§1604(d), 1612; 36 C.F.R. §219.9.

²⁷ 36 C.F.R. §228.102(c).

²⁸ 16 U.S.C. §1604(g); 36 C.F.R. §228.102(a).

²⁹ 36 C.F.R. §228.102(d), §228.102(e).

³⁰ See 43 C.F.R. §3120.3-1.

³¹ 30 U.S.C. §226(b)(1).

³² *Id.*

³³ 30 U.S.C. §226(f).

Competitive bidding must be held on a quarterly basis in each state where federal lands are available for leasing.³⁴ The Secretary may also authorize additional opportunities for bidding if he considers them to be necessary.³⁵

Once the public notice requirements have been satisfied, the lands are offered for competitive leasing through an oral auction.³⁶ A national minimum acceptable bid of \$2 per acre applies to the auction.³⁷ Any bids for less than the national minimum bid must be rejected.³⁸ A competitive bid constitutes a legally binding commitment and cannot be withdrawn.³⁹ The MLA requires the Secretary to accept the highest bid from a responsible qualified bidder whose bid meets or exceeds the national minimum acceptable bid.⁴⁰

The winning bidder at a competitive auction must submit the following payments on the day of sale, unless otherwise specified: (1) the minimum bid of \$2 per acre; (2) the first year's rental payment; and (3) a processing fee as set forth in BLM's regulations.⁴¹ Then, the balance of the bonus bid, if applicable, is due within 10 working days.⁴² The lease is issued within 60 days of payment of the remainder of the bonus bid.⁴³ The lease is also conditioned upon a royalty payment of at least 12.5% in amount or value of the production that is removed or sold from the leased land,⁴⁴ unless the Secretary suspends, waives, or reduces the royalty.⁴⁵

The Noncompetitive Leasing Process: Oil and Gas

If no bids are received at a competitive bidding auction—or if all bids submitted are for less than the national minimum acceptable bid—the land will be offered for noncompetitive leasing within 30 days.⁴⁶ This noncompetitive leasing remains available for two years after the competitive bidding auction.⁴⁷

The first qualified person who applies for a noncompetitive lease and pays the \$75 application fee is entitled to receive the lease without having to competitively bid.⁴⁸ All noncompetitive offers received during the first business day after the last day of the competitive auction are considered to have been submitted simultaneously; in such cases, a lottery determines the lease winner.⁴⁹ Unlike competitive bids, noncompetitive offers may be withdrawn by those who submitted them

³⁴ 30 U.S.C. §226(b)(1).

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ 30 U.S.C. §226(b)(1)(B); 43 C.F.R. §3120.1-2.

³⁸ 30 U.S.C. §226(b)(1).

³⁹ 43 C.F.R. §3120.5-3(a).

⁴⁰ 30 U.S.C. §226(b)(1).

⁴¹ 43 C.F.R. §3120.5-2.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ 30 U.S.C. §226(b)(1).

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ 30 U.S.C. §209.

⁴⁶ 30 U.S.C. §226(b)(1), (c).

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ 30 U.S.C. §226(c)(1).

⁴⁹ 43 C.F.R. §3110.2(a).

within 60 days of filing the offer if no lease has yet been signed on the government's behalf.⁵⁰ As with competitive leases, a noncompetitive lease is conditioned upon payment of a 12.5% royalty in amount or value of the oil or gas removed or sold from the leased land.⁵¹ Additionally, there are minimum and maximum acreage limitations for noncompetitive leases.⁵² If these criteria are met, BLM will issue the lease within 60 days of the Secretary identifying a qualified applicant.⁵³

If no application for a noncompetitive lease is submitted during the two years that the land is available for noncompetitive leasing, the process for leasing the land will again be a competitive oral auction.⁵⁴

Lease Terms and Conditions: Oil and Natural Gas

General Statutory Restrictions

In addition to the processes affecting *where* leasing can take place, general restrictions on leasing address *who* can lease, as well as *how much* land they can lease. First, federal lands containing oil and gas deposits may only be leased to U.S. citizens, associations of U.S. citizens, corporations organized under U.S. laws or the laws of any state, and municipalities.⁵⁵ In addition, citizens of a country that denies similar privileges to U.S. citizens and corporations may not control any interest in federal leases.⁵⁶ Also, no entity is permitted to own or control oil or gas leases (including options for such leases) under the MLA in excess of 246,080 acres in any one state other than Alaska.⁵⁷ Other aggregate acreage limitations include limitations pertaining to options⁵⁸ and to combined direct and associational/corporate stockholder interests.⁵⁹

Payment Terms: Rental Fees and Royalties

Leases are conditioned upon payment to the government of a royalty of at least 12.5% in amount or value of oil or gas production that is removed or sold from the leased land.⁶⁰ The Secretary has the power to reduce the royalty rate on a noncompetitive lease if he deems it equitable to do so or if circumstances could "cause undue hardship or premature termination of production" absent such a reduction.⁶¹ For oil and gas leases, the royalty must be paid in value unless the Department

⁵⁰ *Id.* at §3110.6.

⁵¹ 30 U.S.C. § 226(c)(1). As mentioned above, the Secretary may suspend, waive, or reduce rentals or royalties under certain conditions. *See, e.g.*, 30 U.S.C. §209.

⁵² *See* 43 C.F.R. §3110.3.

⁵³ 30 U.S.C. §226(c)(1).

⁵⁴ 30 U.S.C. §226(c)(2)(A).

⁵⁵ 30 U.S.C. §181.

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *Id.* at §184(d)(1). For Alaska, the limit is 300,000 acres in the northern leasing district and 300,000 acres in the southern leasing district, of which no more than 200,000 acres may be held under options in each of the two leasing districts. 30 U.S.C. § 184(d).

⁵⁸ 30 U.S.C. §184(d)(2).

⁵⁹ *Id.* at §184(e)(1).

⁶⁰ *Id.* at §226(b)(1).

⁶¹ 30 U.S.C. §188(i)(1).

of the Interior specifies that a royalty payment-in-kind is required.⁶² Once the royalty has been paid, the Secretary is required to sell any royalty oil or gas “except whenever in his judgment it is desirable to retain the same for the use of the United States.”⁶³

In addition to royalties, leases are conditioned upon payment of annual rental fees.⁶⁴ Generally, the rate for the first five years of a lease is \$1.50 per acre per year, with the rate increasing to \$2 per acre for each additional year of the lease.⁶⁵ However, there is some variation in rental fee amounts for certain categories of lands.⁶⁶ For leases issued after December 22, 1987, a minimum royalty in lieu of the rental fee is due once oil or gas has been discovered on the leased land.⁶⁷ The amount of this minimum royalty is equal to the annual rental fee that would otherwise have been due.⁶⁸ Rental payments are not due on acreage for which royalties or minimum royalties are being paid, “except on nonproducing leases when compensatory royalty has been assessed in which case annual rental as established in the lease shall be due in addition to compensatory royalty.”⁶⁹

Money received from royalties and rental fees is initially paid into the U.S. Treasury.⁷⁰ The terms of the MLA provide that 50% of the funds received are allocated to the state where the land or mineral deposit is located.⁷¹ Forty percent of the funds are allocated to the Reclamation Fund under the Reclamation Act of 1902 for projects that provide water to arid Western states.⁷² The remaining moneys are credited to the “miscellaneous receipts.”⁷³ Because Alaska is not served by the Reclamation Fund, 90% of the funds collected from federal leases in Alaska are allocated to the State of Alaska.⁷⁴ The Secretary is authorized to waive, suspend, or reduce rental fees and royalties under certain conditions.⁷⁵

Lease Terms, Extensions, and Cancellations

The primary term for competitive and noncompetitive leases is 10 years.⁷⁶ Leases can be extended to allow for the continuation of exploration operations or oil or gas production. The existence of an approved cooperative plan can also affect extensions.

⁶² 30 C.F.R. §§202.100, 202.150.

⁶³ 30 U.S.C. §192.

⁶⁴ *Id.* at §226(d).

⁶⁵ *Id.*; 43 C.F.R. §3103.2-2(a). The rental payment for the first year of the lease must be included with each competitive bid or noncompetitive lease offer. 43 C.F.R. §3103.2-1.

⁶⁶ *See* 43 C.F.R. § 3103.2-2.

⁶⁷ *Id.* at §3103.3-2(a).

⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁶⁹ *Id.* at §3103.2-2(c).

⁷⁰ *Id.* at §191(a).

⁷¹ *Id.* It should be noted that for the past several years, appropriations legislation for the Department of the Interior has provided that 2% of amounts payable to the states for the given fiscal year under the MLA should be deducted and deposited to the Treasury. *See, e.g.*, P.L. 112-74, Division E, Title I, under the heading of “Departmental Operations.”

⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ *Id.*

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *See, e.g.*, 30 U.S.C. §209.

⁷⁶ 30 U.S.C. §226(e).

First, a lease will be extended for two years if three criteria are satisfied:

1. actual drilling operations began before the end of the primary lease term;
2. actual drilling operations are being “diligently prosecuted” at the end of the primary lease term; and
3. rental fees were paid in a timely manner.⁷⁷

Second, a lease that meets these criteria will be extended “so long as oil or gas is being *produced* in paying quantities.”⁷⁸ A lease that has been extended because of production does not terminate when production stops, as long as the lessee starts reworking or drilling operations within 60 days after production ceases and conducts them with reasonable diligence during the non-productive period.⁷⁹ Furthermore, if a lease initially extended because of drilling begins yielding oil or gas in paying quantities during the two-year drilling extension, the lease can be extended again.⁸⁰

Finally, lessees may collectively adopt and operate under a cooperative plan for exploration and production in a particular area if the Secretary considers such a plan to be in the public interest.⁸¹ All leases subject to such a plan will be extended if any of the leases covered by the plan qualify for a drilling or production extension.⁸²

Any MLA lease can be canceled or forfeited if the lessee fails to comply with the statute, the lease’s provisions, or regulations promulgated pursuant to MLA.⁸³ In some situations the Secretary has the authority to cancel the lease unilaterally, but some circumstances require a judicial proceeding to cancel the lease.⁸⁴ In addition, MLA provides for *automatic* termination “upon failure of a lessee to pay rental on or before the anniversary date of the lease, for any lease on which there is no well capable of producing oil or gas in paying quantities.”⁸⁵ However, the Secretary may in some circumstances reinstate automatically terminated leases.⁸⁶

Applications for Permits to Drill: Oil and Gas

Bureau of Land Management

Operators⁸⁷ must submit an Application for a Permit to Drill (APD) for each oil or gas well.⁸⁸ Without an approved APD, operators cannot begin drilling operations or cause surface

⁷⁷ *Id.*; 43 C.F.R. §3107.1. Other regulations regarding the continuation, extension, and renewal of leases are set forth in 43 C.F.R. §§3107.1 *et seq.*

⁷⁸ 30 U.S.C. §226(e) (emphasis added).

⁷⁹ 30 U.S.C. §226(i); 43 C.F.R. §3107.2-2.

⁸⁰ *See* 30 U.S.C. §226(e).

⁸¹ *Id.* at §226(m).

⁸² *Id.*; 43 C.F.R. §3107.3-1.

⁸³ 30 U.S.C. §188(a); 43 C.F.R. §3108.3(a), (b).

⁸⁴ *See* 43 C.F.R. §3108.3(a), (b).

⁸⁵ 30 U.S.C. §188(b).

⁸⁶ *See id.* at §188(c)-(e), (g), (j).

⁸⁷ BLM Regulations define an *Operator* as “any person or entity including but not limited to the lessee or operating rights owner, who has stated in writing to the authorized officer that it is responsible under the terms and conditions of the lease for the operations conducted on the leased lands or a portion thereof.” 43 C.F.R. §3160.0-5.

disturbances that are preliminary to drilling.⁸⁹ In fact, the APD process must begin at least 30 days prior to the commencement of operations.⁹⁰

A complete APD must include the following:

- a drilling plan;
- a surface use plan of operations, including drillpad locations and plans for reclaiming the surface;
- evidence of bond coverage;
- a BLM form; and
- any other information that may be required.⁹¹

Once BLM receives an APD, it must make available information for public inspection for at least 30 days before it may act on the APD.⁹² Another pre-approval requirement is that BLM must prepare an environmental record of review or an environmental assessment.⁹³ Based on these documents, BLM decides whether an EIS is required.⁹⁴

Within five working days of the end of the public notice period, BLM must choose one of four options:

1. approve the application as submitted;
2. approve the application with modifications and/or conditions;
3. disapprove the application; or
4. delay final action.⁹⁵

BLM must also approve a surface use plan of operations addressing proposed surface-disturbing activities before a permit to drill on lands BLM manages may be granted.⁹⁶

U.S. Forest Service

An approved surface use plan of operations addressing proposed surface-disturbing activities is also required before a permit to drill on Forest Service lands may be granted and before any surface-disturbing operations may begin.⁹⁷ The operator must submit its proposed surface use

(...continued)

⁸⁸ *Id.* at §3162.3-1(c); *see* 43 U.S.C. §1732(b).

⁸⁹ 43 C.F.R. §3162.3-1(c).

⁹⁰ *Id.* at §3162.3-1(d).

⁹¹ *Id.* at §3162.3-1(d), (f).

⁹² 30 U.S.C. §226(f); 43 C.F.R. §3162.3-1(g).

⁹³ 43 C.F.R. §3162.5-1(a).

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ 43 C.F.R. §3162.3-1(h).

⁹⁶ 30 U.S.C. §226(g).

⁹⁷ 30 U.S.C. §226(g); 36 C.F.R. §228.106(a).

plan of operations to BLM as part of its APD.⁹⁸ When the proposal pertains to NFS lands, BLM forwards the proposed surface use plan of operations to the Forest Service for evaluation.⁹⁹

The level of detail required in a proposed plan varies depending upon the “type, size, and intensity of the proposed operations and the sensitivity of the surface resources that will be affected by the proposed operations.”¹⁰⁰ When evaluating a proposed surface use plan of operations, the Forest Service must ensure that the proposal is consistent with the approved forest land and resource management plan for that area of land.¹⁰¹ During the evaluation process, the Forest Service must also comply with NEPA, as well as appropriate Forest Service regulations and policies.¹⁰² In addition, the Forest Service can require that the operator increase the amount of its bond if it “determines [that] the financial instrument held by [BLM] is not adequate to ensure complete and timely reclamation and restoration” of the NFS lands.¹⁰³

Ultimately, the Forest Service must decide among four options:

1. approve the plan;
2. approve the plan “subject to specified conditions”;
3. disapprove the plan; or
4. delay the plan because additional time is needed to reach a decision.¹⁰⁴

Once it has made its decision regarding the proposed surface use plan of operations, the Forest Service forwards the decision to BLM, which conducts the leasing of the relevant land in accordance with its regulations.¹⁰⁵

The Leasing Process: Coal

All BLM coal leasing is done competitively except in cases where a party holds a “prospecting permit” issued prior to the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 or where contiguous lands are added to existing leases.¹⁰⁶ The process for coal leasing on federal lands is similar to the process for oil and gas leasing. It is governed by Section II of the MLA as amended.¹⁰⁷ Under the statute as amended (most significantly in the aforementioned Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976) and the regulations adopted pursuant to it, coal leasing on federal lands may not commence until the land to be leased has been included in a comprehensive land use analysis.¹⁰⁸ The coal screening aspect of this analysis consists of several determinations: (1) the identification of coal-rich areas with potential for development; (2) evaluation of the land

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰⁰ 30 U.S.C. §228.106(c).

¹⁰¹ 16 U.S.C. §1604(i); 36 C.F.R. §228.107(a)(2).

¹⁰² 36 C.F.R. §228.107(a).

¹⁰³ *Id.* at §228.109(a).

¹⁰⁴ *Id.* at §228.107(b).

¹⁰⁵ *Id.* at §228.107(d).

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* at §203.

¹⁰⁷ 30 U.S.C. §201 *et seq.*

¹⁰⁸ *Id.* at §201(a)(3)(A)(i).

in question to determine whether there are any factors that would make it unsuitable for development; (3) consideration of potential multiple use conflicts; and (4) in cases where the federal government does not control the surface estate, consultation with the surface estate owner regarding development of coal resources.¹⁰⁹

There are two processes by which federal lands may be leased for coal production. The first is “regional coal leasing,” in which BLM selects tracts for leasing as needed to meet regional requirements as outlined by “regional coal teams” composed of BLM officials and interested state and local parties. The second is leasing on application.

Regional Coal Leasing

The regional coal leasing process begins with the establishment of regional coal leasing levels by the Secretary of the Interior, informed by the input of the relevant state governors and other interested parties, after consideration of a number of social, economic, and environmental factors.¹¹⁰ The next step is the delineation and ranking of tracts acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing.¹¹¹ After the completing of tract ranking and selection, BLM produces a regional coal leasing environmental impact statement (EIS) to satisfy the requirements of NEPA.¹¹² This EIS must consider both the site-specific potential environmental impacts of each potential tract lease and the intraregional cumulative environmental impacts of the proposed leasing and alternatives.¹¹³ After completion of the EIS, BLM will consult with any federal agencies potentially affected by the potential leasing,¹¹⁴ as well as potentially affected governors and Indian tribes,¹¹⁵ before adopting a regional lease sale schedule.¹¹⁶

The lease sales themselves begin with a determination of the fair market value (FMV) of the tract or tracts to be offered, along with the maximum economic recovery for the tract or tracts.¹¹⁷ BLM does not accept any bid for less than the FMV as determined.¹¹⁸ After notice of the lease sale is properly given, BLM fields bids and announces the highest bid, which is awarded the lease if it otherwise satisfies all applicable lessee requirements, although BLM reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any reason.¹¹⁹

Leasing on Application

BLM also conducts coal leasing in response to applications from interested parties. The process begins with the submission of an application by a qualified potential lessee to lease for purposes of coal development any BLM lands that have been included in a comprehensive coal land use

¹⁰⁹ 43 C.F.R. §3420.1-4.

¹¹⁰ *Id.* at §3420.2.

¹¹¹ *Id.* at §§3420.3-3; 3420.3-4.

¹¹² *Id.* at §3420.3-4(c).

¹¹³ *Id.*

¹¹⁴ *Id.* at §3420.4-2.

¹¹⁵ *Id.* §§3420.3-3; 3420.4-4.

¹¹⁶ *Id.* at §3420.5.

¹¹⁷ *Id.* at §3422.1.

¹¹⁸ *Id.* at §3422.1(c).

¹¹⁹ *Id.* at §§3422.3-2; 3422.4

plan or analysis.¹²⁰ The application must contain certain data intended to assist BLM in conducting the environmental analysis needed to satisfy the requirements of NEPA.¹²¹ After this process is completed, BLM determines the FMV and maximum economic recovery for the proposed lease tract,¹²² and consults with the same parties with whom consultation is required for regional leasing as described in the previous section of this report.¹²³ After these requirements are met, the lease sale is conducted in the same manner applicable to regional coal lease sales, as described in the previous section.¹²⁴

Lease Terms and Conditions: Coal

General Statutory Restrictions

As with oil and natural gas leasing, coal tracts may only be leased to U.S. citizens, associations of U.S. citizens, corporations organized under U.S. laws or the laws of any state, and municipalities. Also, no entity is permitted to own or control coal leases with an aggregate acreage in excess of 75,000 acres in any one state or more than 150,000 acres in the United States.¹²⁵ Parties who have held a federal coal lease for 10 or more years that has not produced commercial quantities of coal may not acquire any other mineral leases under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.¹²⁶

Coal Lease Terms

BLM-issued coal leases are for initial terms of 20 years, with automatic extension “for so long thereafter as coal is produced annually in commercial quantities from that lease.”¹²⁷ In addition to rental payments of not less than \$3 per acre,¹²⁸ lessees are required to make payment to the government of a royalty of at least 12.5% in amount or value of coal that is recovered from the leased land.¹²⁹ The Secretary has the authority to determine other applicable terms and conditions of coal leases. All leases are subject to the condition of diligent development and continued operation.¹³⁰ Lessees must also furnish bonds sufficient to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease.¹³¹

¹²⁰ *Id.* at §§3425.1, 3425.2.

¹²¹ *Id.* at §§3425.1-7; 3425.3.

¹²² *Id.* at §3424.4(a)(1).

¹²³ *Id.* at §3424.4(a)(2).

¹²⁴ *Id.* at §3424.4(b).

¹²⁵ 30 U.S.C. §184(a).

¹²⁶ *Id.* at §201(a)(2).

¹²⁷ *Id.* at §207(a).

¹²⁸ 43 C.F.R. §3473-3.1(a).

¹²⁹ 30 U.S.C. §207(a).

¹³⁰ *Id.* at §207(b)(1).

¹³¹ 43 C.F.R. §3474.2.

Renewable Energy Projects on Federal Lands

Background

In recent years, concern over the impact of emissions from fossil fuel-fired power plants has resulted in increased interest in renewable energy sources. Because the federal government controls land in areas with topography that is considered suitable for renewable energy projects, BLM has issued leases or rights-of-way for a number of renewable energy projects. This section discusses the relevant statutes and regulations applicable to such projects.

The generally applicable requirements and restrictions for lands managed by BLM discussed previously in this report also apply to this discussion of renewable energy projects on federal lands. Renewable energy uses can be considered during the formulation of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for federal lands. Because the energy source does not expire and because the requisite gathering facilities often leave a relatively small footprint, renewable energy can often be an attractive option when applying the “multiple use” and “sustained yield” principles during the RMP process as described *supra* in the section of this report titled “Development of Resource Management Plans.”

Geothermal Project Leasing

Background

Geothermal energy is energy that is produced from heat stored under the surface of the earth. Geothermal energy is produced by releasing cold water under the surface into a “hot” area in order to generate steam to fuel the generation of power. BLM has the delegated authority to lease 247 million acres of lands in the Western United States and Alaska (including 104 million acres of lands managed by the Forest Service)¹³² with geothermal potential.¹³³ BLM currently manages 530 geothermal energy leases, with 58 leases producing 1,275 megawatts of electricity, about half of the total amount of U.S. geothermal energy production capacity.¹³⁴

Geothermal energy projects administered by BLM differ from most other renewable energy projects on federal lands in that they are operated pursuant to a lease, rather than a more limited authorization like a right-of-way. The governing law for steam leasing is the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.¹³⁵ The act sets forth detailed provisions governing the issuance and administration of geothermal steam leases. The laws and regulations governing geothermal steam leasing and

¹³² According to the Geothermal Steam Act, the Secretary of the Interior may issue leases for developments and utilization of geothermal resources in any federal lands administered by BLM, or in national forests administered by the Forest Service, or in lands conveyed by the United States if the conveyance reserved the rights of the United States to the geothermal resources therein. 30 U.S.C. §1002. The act also establishes a number of exceptions to this general leasing authority for certain protected lands. 30 U.S.C. §1014.

¹³³ *Renewable Energy and the BLM: Geothermal*, fact sheet, available at http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS_REALTY_AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_/energy.Par.74240.File.dat/09factsheet_Geothermal.pdf.

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ P.L. 91-581, codified at 30 U.S.C. §§1001 *et seq.*

administration are similar to the principles and processes for oil and natural gas leasing on federal lands described in detail earlier in this report.

The Leasing Process

The Geothermal Steam Act, like the MLA, authorizes both competitive and noncompetitive leasing processes. The competitive process begins when BLM receives nominations for parcels to be auctioned from a qualified company or individual.¹³⁶ Nominated areas may not exceed 5,120 acres unless the lease area includes an irregular subdivision.¹³⁷ Qualified companies or individuals may request that nominated parcels be offered as a block for competitive leasing.¹³⁸

The Secretary must provide 45 days notice by posting in the applicable BLM office before offering federal lands for geothermal leasing.¹³⁹ BLM must hold competitive bidding for geothermal leases at least once every two years.¹⁴⁰ Once the public notice requirements have been satisfied, the federal lands are offered for competitive leasing through an auction at the time, date, and place specified in the public notice.¹⁴¹

Bidders must make a minimum acceptable bid of \$2 per acre for the first year, \$3 per acre for years 2-10, and \$5 per acre for every year after year 10 of the lease.¹⁴² A competitive bid constitutes a legally binding commitment and cannot be withdrawn.¹⁴³ BLM will accept the highest bid from a qualified bidder.¹⁴⁴ The winning bidder must pay 20% of the bid amount, the total amount of the first year's rental, and a processing fee to BLM by the close of business on the day following the day of the lease sale.¹⁴⁵ The remainder of the bid amount must be submitted to BLM within 15 calendar days of the day of the sale.¹⁴⁶

Lands offered at a competitive lease sale that receive no bids are made available for noncompetitive leasing for a two-year period beginning the first business day following the date of the lease sale.¹⁴⁷ For the first 30 days following the lease sale, leases are available only for parcels as configured for the lease sale; after 30 days, BLM accepts applications for any available lands covered by the lease sale.¹⁴⁸ Holders of mining claims on federal lands may apply for noncompetitive geothermal leases within the lands on which they hold claims.¹⁴⁹

¹³⁶ 43 C.F.R. §3203.10(a). The qualifications for nomination and bidding are set forth at 32 C.F.R. §3202.10.

¹³⁷ *Id.* at §3203.10(b).

¹³⁸ *Id.* at §3203.11.

¹³⁹ *Id.* at §3203.15(b).

¹⁴⁰ *Id.* at §3203.13.

¹⁴¹ *Id.* at §3203.14 (a)(2).

¹⁴² 30 U.S.C. §1004(a)(3).

¹⁴³ 43 C.F.R. §3203.15(c).

¹⁴⁴ *Id.* at §3203.15(b).

¹⁴⁵ *Id.* at §3203.17(b).

¹⁴⁶ *Id.* at §3203.17(c).

¹⁴⁷ *Id.* at §3204.5(a).

¹⁴⁸ *Id.* at §3204.11(a).

¹⁴⁹ *Id.* at §3204.12.

Geothermal steam project leases can also be obtained through “direct use” leasing. Direct use of geothermal energy involves the use of geothermal hot water directly for its intended end use, rather than for transfer into electricity that is then transmitted to the end user. Applicants can obtain direct use leases if (1) the lands in question are open for geothermal leasing; (2) BLM determines that the lands are appropriate for direct use operations without sale for purposes other than commercial generation of electricity; (3) BLM has published notice of the proposal to use the land for direct use leasing; (4) during the 90-day period following the publication of such notice, BLM does not receive any nomination to include the land in question in the next competitive lease sale; and (5) BLM determines there is not competitive interest in the resource.¹⁵⁰

Geothermal leases generally have an initial primary term of 10 years, with a number of extensions that can extend the term at the discretion of BLM.¹⁵¹ The first five-year extension is granted if the lessee has expended a minimum of \$40 per acre in development activities that provide additional geologic or reservoir information.¹⁵² Subsequent extensions may be granted upon showings of continued annual expenditures and progress in the development of geothermal resources.¹⁵³

Lessees are required to make annual rental payments to BLM. For leases acquired in a competitive lease sale and issued on or after August 8, 2005, the annual rent is \$2 per acre for the first year and \$3 per acre for the second through the 10th year.¹⁵⁴ For leases acquired non-competitively, the annual rent is \$1 per acre for the first 10 years of the lease.¹⁵⁵ For both types of leases, the annual rent is \$5 per acre each year after the 10th year.

Lessees must also make royalty payments on electricity produced from geothermal steam on federal lands. For leases issued on or after August 8, 2005, the royalty rate is 1.75% of gross sales for the first 10 years of production, and 3.5% thereafter.¹⁵⁶ If the lessee sells the geothermal resources to a third party who then uses those resources to produce electricity, the royalty rate on the sale is 10%.¹⁵⁷ Direct use lessees do not have to pay royalties unless they sell the geothermal steam resources to a third party; instead, they must pay a direct use fee in accordance with a published fee schedule.¹⁵⁸

Geothermal leases can be suspended or canceled at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary may suspend leases in the interest of conservation of resources, and may terminate leases for any violation of the BLM regulations or the lease terms.¹⁵⁹ The Secretary is also authorized to waive, suspend, or reduce the rental or royalty rates for any lease in the interest of

¹⁵⁰ *Id.* at §3205.6(a).

¹⁵¹ *Id.* at §3207.5.

¹⁵² *Id.* at §3207.11(a).

¹⁵³ *Id.* at §3207.12.

¹⁵⁴ *Id.* at §3211.11(b)(1)-(2). For both competitive and non-competitive leases issued before August 8, 2005, the royalty rate is the rate prescribed by regulation as of the date of the issuance of the lease.

¹⁵⁵ *Id.* at §3211.11(b)(3).

¹⁵⁶ *Id.* at §3211.17(a). For earlier leases, the royalty rate varies on a case-by-case basis.

¹⁵⁷ *Id.* at §3211.17(iii).

¹⁵⁸ *Id.* at §3211.18. The applicable fee schedule can be found at 30 C.F.R. 206.356.

¹⁵⁹ 30 U.S.C. §§1010-1011.

conservation.¹⁶⁰ The lessee may also suspend the lease on their own motion in the interest of conservation.¹⁶¹

Exploration and Production Under Geothermal Leases

As with oil and natural gas leasing, a geothermal lease alone does not entitle the lessee to commence drilling and production. In order to conduct exploration for geothermal resources, the lessee must submit to BLM a Notice of Intent to Conduct Geothermal Resource Exploration Operations.¹⁶² Exploration operations must be conducted in a manner that (1) protects the quality of surface and subsurface waters, air, and other natural resources; (2) protects the quality of cultural, scenic, and recreational resources; (3) accommodates other land uses; and (4) minimizes noise.¹⁶³ Data collected during exploration operations must be shared with BLM.¹⁶⁴

Lessees must also submit a geothermal drilling program and obtain a drilling permit before commencing drilling operations for geothermal resources on leased land.¹⁶⁵ Similar to exploration operations, drilling operations must be conducted in a matter that (1) protects the quality of surface and subsurface waters, air, and other natural resources; (2) protects the quality of cultural, scenic, and recreational resources; (3) accommodates other land uses; (4) minimizes noise; and (5) prevents property damage and unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands.¹⁶⁶ Lessees must also meet BLM's geothermal well abandonment requirements upon completion of operations.¹⁶⁷

Authorizations for Wind and Solar Energy Projects

While oil, gas, and geothermal projects are permitted by BLM under leasing processes, those interested in producing wind or solar energy on federal lands do not seek leases. Instead, they seek more limited authorizations for development of their energy projects pursuant to Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).¹⁶⁸

Background

Federal lands also have significant capacity for both wind and solar energy production. BLM manages 20.6 million acres of federal lands with wind potential in 11 Western states.¹⁶⁹ BLM has amended 52 different land use plans to allow for development of wind energy projects.¹⁷⁰ The

¹⁶⁰ *Id.* at §1012.

¹⁶¹ *Id.* at §1010.

¹⁶² 43 C.F.R. §3251.10. Content requirements for the Notice of Intent are set forth at 43 C.F.R. §3251.11.

¹⁶³ *Id.* at §3252.11.

¹⁶⁴ *Id.* at §3253.10.

¹⁶⁵ 43 C.F.R. Subpart 60.

¹⁶⁶ 43 C.F.R. §3262.11.

¹⁶⁷ 43 C.F.R. Subpart 3263.

¹⁶⁸ P.L. 94-579, 43 U.S.C. §§1767 *et seq.*

¹⁶⁹ *Renewable Energy and the BLM: Wind*, January 2009, available at http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS_REALTY_AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_/energy.Par.58306.File.dat/09factsheetmap_Wind.pdf.

¹⁷⁰ *Id.*

Southwestern United States has some of the highest solar radiation levels in the world, a characteristic that makes it a possible candidate for solar energy development.¹⁷¹ Because of these characteristics, BLM has been active in consideration and promotion of wind and solar energy projects on the lands that it manages.

As with oil, gas and geothermal leasing, not all federal lands are available for wind and solar renewable energy project rights-of-way. Lands designated as Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas, National Monuments, National Conservation Areas (with the notable exception of the California Desert Conservation Area), National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Historic and Scenic Trails, are categories of land not open to solar and wind energy development.¹⁷² In addition, some special management areas, such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, may not be suitable for development.¹⁷³

Title V of FLPMA authorizes BLM and the Secretary of Agriculture (managing Forest Service lands) to “grant, issue or renew rights-of-way over, upon, under or through” their administered lands for “systems for generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy.”¹⁷⁴ Neither Title V of FLPMA nor the accompanying regulations address wind or solar energy projects specifically. However, because wind and solar projects on federal lands are conducted via rights-of-way, many of the provisions of FLPMA and the accompanying regulations are relevant.

The agencies may exercise their discretion to grant rights-of-way on any lands under their jurisdiction, unless (1) prohibited by a statute, regulation or order that specifically excludes rights-of-way; (2) the lands are specifically segregated or withdrawn from the use contemplated by the right-of-way; or (3) the agency has identified the area in land use plans as inappropriate for right-of-way uses.¹⁷⁵

BLM Rights-of-Way

Parties applying for BLM rights-of-way for development of wind or solar energy projects must satisfy a number of requirements in their application, as set forth by the Secretary of the Interior.¹⁷⁶ These include disclosures regarding information related to the use of the right-of-way, information regarding the identification of business partners and other affiliated entities, and information regarding plans for use of the right-of-way.¹⁷⁷ Applications for rights-of-way on BLM lands must be accompanied by a processing fee as set forth in BLM regulations.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷¹ *Id.*

¹⁷² *Renewable Energy and the BLM: Solar*, July 2009, available at http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/MINERALS__REALTY__AND_RESOURCE_PROTECTION_/energy.Par.28512.File.dat/09factsheet_Solar.pdf.

¹⁷³ *Id.* Areas of Critical Environmental Concern are defined as “those areas within the public lands where special management attention is required ... to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.” 43 U.S.C. §1702(a).

¹⁷⁴ 43 U.S.C. §1761(a)(5).

¹⁷⁵ 43 C.F.R. §2802.10(a).

¹⁷⁶ 43 U.S.C. §1761(b).

¹⁷⁷ *Id.* A detailed review of the information that must be included in an application for a FLPMA right-of-way grant can be found at 43 C.F.R. Subpart 2804.

¹⁷⁸ 34 C.F.R. at §2804.14.

Rights-of-way granted by BLM function differently from leases in several respects. Perhaps the most significant difference between leases and rights-of-way are the substantial rights to use of the land in question retained by the lessor, the United States. BLM retains the right to

1. access the lands covered by the right-of-way, including any facilities constructed on the right-of-way;
2. require common use of the land (including subsurface and air space) and to authorize others to use the right-of-way for compatible uses;
3. retain ownership of the resources of the land;
4. determine whether or not the grant is renewable; and
5. change the terms and conditions of the right-of-way as a result of changes in legislation or regulation or as otherwise necessary to protect public health or safety or the environment.¹⁷⁹

BLM may also include in a right-of-way grant any terms, conditions, or stipulations that it determines to be in the public interest, including modifications of proposed routes or changes to the location of certain facilities.¹⁸⁰ Rights-of-way may also completely prohibit use of the land until BLM has approved a Plan of Development for the land and issued a Notice to Proceed to the right-of-way holder.¹⁸¹ The terms of rights-of-way vary, but those with terms longer than 20 years must include periodic reviews at the end of the 20th year and at 10-year intervals thereafter.¹⁸²

Holders of BLM rights-of-way are also required to make rent payments as set forth by BLM. Rent is payable on a monthly basis,¹⁸³ and waivers or reductions can be obtained.¹⁸⁴ BLM regulations provide that rent for non-linear rights-of-way for purposes other than communications uses will be determined through a process based on comparable commercial practices, appraisals, competitive bidding, or other reasonable methods.¹⁸⁵

In an effort to make the development of renewable energy projects on federal lands more efficient and to ensure fair market value, DOI is seeking public comment on establishing a competitive leasing system for wind and solar projects on federal lands. DOI issued an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking accepting comments through February 27, 2012.¹⁸⁶ Related legislative action—the Public Lands Renewable Energy Development Act of 2011—would place an emphasis on conducting a two-year pilot leasing program for solar and wind energy projects on public lands and for providing a leasing framework for development should the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior recommend that a leasing program be established.¹⁸⁷

¹⁷⁹ *Id.* at §2805.15(e).

¹⁸⁰ *Id.* at §2805.10(a)(1).

¹⁸¹ *Id.* at §2805.10(a)(2).

¹⁸² *Id.* at §2805.10(a)(3).

¹⁸³ *Id.* at §2806.12.

¹⁸⁴ *Id.* at §2806.15.

¹⁸⁵ *Id.* at §2806.50.

¹⁸⁶ 76 Fed Reg. 81,906 (December 29, 2011).

¹⁸⁷ S. 1775.

Forest Service Special Use Authorizations

The Forest Service also does not have regulations that specifically address wind and solar energy rights-of-way, so the agency would look to generally applicable laws and regulations as guidance for the authorization of wind or solar projects. The Forest Service does not currently authorize any such projects on its lands. Applicants seeking to make use of Forest Service lands for such a project would apply for “special use authorization” under the generally applicable regulations for such authorizations.

All uses of National Forest System lands other than road usage, grazing and livestock use, sale and disposal of timber and other forest products, and mineral usage are designated as “special uses.”¹⁸⁸ Before conducting a special use on these lands, individuals or entities must submit a proposal to a Forest Service-authorized officer¹⁸⁹ and must obtain “special use authorization” from that authorized officer, unless that requirement is waived under regulations that are likely not applicable to energy projects.¹⁹⁰ Among the permitted authorizations are “permits, leases and easements ... for rights-of-way for ... systems and related facilities for generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy,”¹⁹¹ which would authorize wind or solar generation facilities.

Applicants for special use authorizations must contact the Forest Service office(s) responsible for management of the affected land as early as possible in advance of the proposed use.¹⁹² Upon receipt, the authorized officer screens the application in two phases to ensure that the proposed use is consistent with the laws, regulations, orders, and policies establishing or governing National Forest System lands,¹⁹³ that the proposed use is consistent with the standards and guidelines in the applicable forest land and RMP,¹⁹⁴ that the proposed use will not create an exclusive or perpetual right of use or occupancy,¹⁹⁵ and that other Forest Service initial screening concerns are satisfied.¹⁹⁶ After this second-level screening, a formal application is submitted and processed,¹⁹⁷ and federal, state, and local agencies and the public are afforded the opportunity to comment on the application.¹⁹⁸ After review and a decision to approve, the authorized officer may issue a special use authorization.¹⁹⁹

Special use authorizations are subject to a number of limitations. All rights not expressly granted are reserved to the United States, including

1. continuing rights of access to all Forest System lands;

¹⁸⁸ 36 C.F.R. §251.50(a).

¹⁸⁹ The Forest Service Chief is considered the “authorized officer,” and the Regional Foresters, Forest Supervisors, District Ranger, or other officer can all serve as “authorized officers” through delegation. 36 C.F.R. §251.52.

¹⁹⁰ 36 C.F.R. §251.52.

¹⁹¹ *Id.* at §251.53(l)(4).

¹⁹² *Id.* at §251.54(a).

¹⁹³ *Id.* at §251.54(e)(1)(i).

¹⁹⁴ *Id.* at §251.54(e)(1)(ii).

¹⁹⁵ *Id.* at §251.54(e)(1)(iv).

¹⁹⁶ *Id.* at §§251.54(e)(1)(iii), (v)-(ix), and (e)(5).

¹⁹⁷ *Id.* at §251.54(g).

¹⁹⁸ *Id.* at §251.54(g)(2)(ii).

¹⁹⁹ *Id.* at §251.54(g)(5).

2. a continuing right of physical entry to any part of the authorized facilities; and
3. the right to require common use of the land or to authorize the use by others in any way not inconsistent with a holder's existing rights and privileges after consultation.²⁰⁰

A number of other mandatory terms and conditions apply to the Forest Service-issued special use authorizations, as set forth in the regulations.²⁰¹ Special use authorization holders also must pay an annual rental fee for the authorization, as determined by the authorized officer based on the fair market value of the rights and privileges authorized, as determined by appraisal or other sound business management principles.²⁰² The Forest Service also may collect processing fees from applicants and holders to recover its costs.²⁰³

The Forest Service may suspend, revoke, or terminate a special use authorization under any of the grounds articulated in its regulations.²⁰⁴ The regulations do not provide specific guidance on duration and renewability of special use authorizations, providing simply that “[i]f appropriate, each special use authorization will specify its duration and renewability. The duration shall be no longer than the authorized officer determines is necessary to accomplish the purpose of the authorization and to be reasonable in light of all circumstances concerning the use.”²⁰⁵ Where renewal is provided for, the authorized officer will renew the authorization if the project or facility is still being used for the purpose(s) previously authorized and is being operated and maintained in accordance with all the provisions of the authorization.²⁰⁶ Where no such renewal provision is in place, the authorization can be renewed at the authorized officer's discretion upon request of the holder.²⁰⁷

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²⁰⁰ *Id.* at §251.55(b).

²⁰¹ *Id.* at §2151.56.

²⁰² *Id.* at §251.57(a).

²⁰³ *Id.* at §251.58.

²⁰⁴ *Id.* at §251.59(a).

²⁰⁵ *Id.* at §251.56(b).

²⁰⁶ *Id.* at §251.64(a).

²⁰⁷ *Id.* at §251.64(b).