# Chapter 1

# Purpose and Need

## 1.0 Introduction

This Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been prepared to analyze and disclose the potential environmental impacts on the natural and human environment that could result from the proposed leasing of Federal geothermal resources in the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area. The EIS considers approximately 14,731 acres of United States Department of the Interior (USDI) Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-managed public lands in the area known as the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area, located in western Imperial County, California (Figure 1-1). The minerals are managed by the BLM El Centro Field Office.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500-1508) implementing NEPA, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, and is in conformance with the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan (1980), as amended.

The proposed action considered in this Final EIS—issuing leases for geothermal resources—is considered a Federal action and a commitment to resource development; therefore, it requires NEPA analysis. A lease for geothermal resources confers on the lessee the right to future exploration and development of geothermal resources within the lease area; however, such a lease does not confer on the lessee the right to explore for or develop geothermal resources if such activities require surface disturbance or other extensive operations.

Issuance of geothermal leases could have indirect impacts because such leasing represents a commitment of resources, and it is reasonably expected that subsequent exploration, development, production, and closeout activities would occur. Therefore, the Final EIS presents a broad scope analysis of the potential indirect and cumulative impacts from geothermal leasing.

Currently, five noncompetitive geothermal lease applications are pending with BLM on approximately 7,051 acres of Federal mineral estate within the proposed action area. Before BLM may make a decision as to whether or not to issue these leases and offer future leases in the project area, the lands must first be assessed under NEPA requirements and procedures established under the Council on Environmental Quality regulations. The BLM El Centro Field Office has prepared this EIS to assess the potential environmental impacts from geothermal exploration, development, and operations that could reasonably occur if the lands are leased.

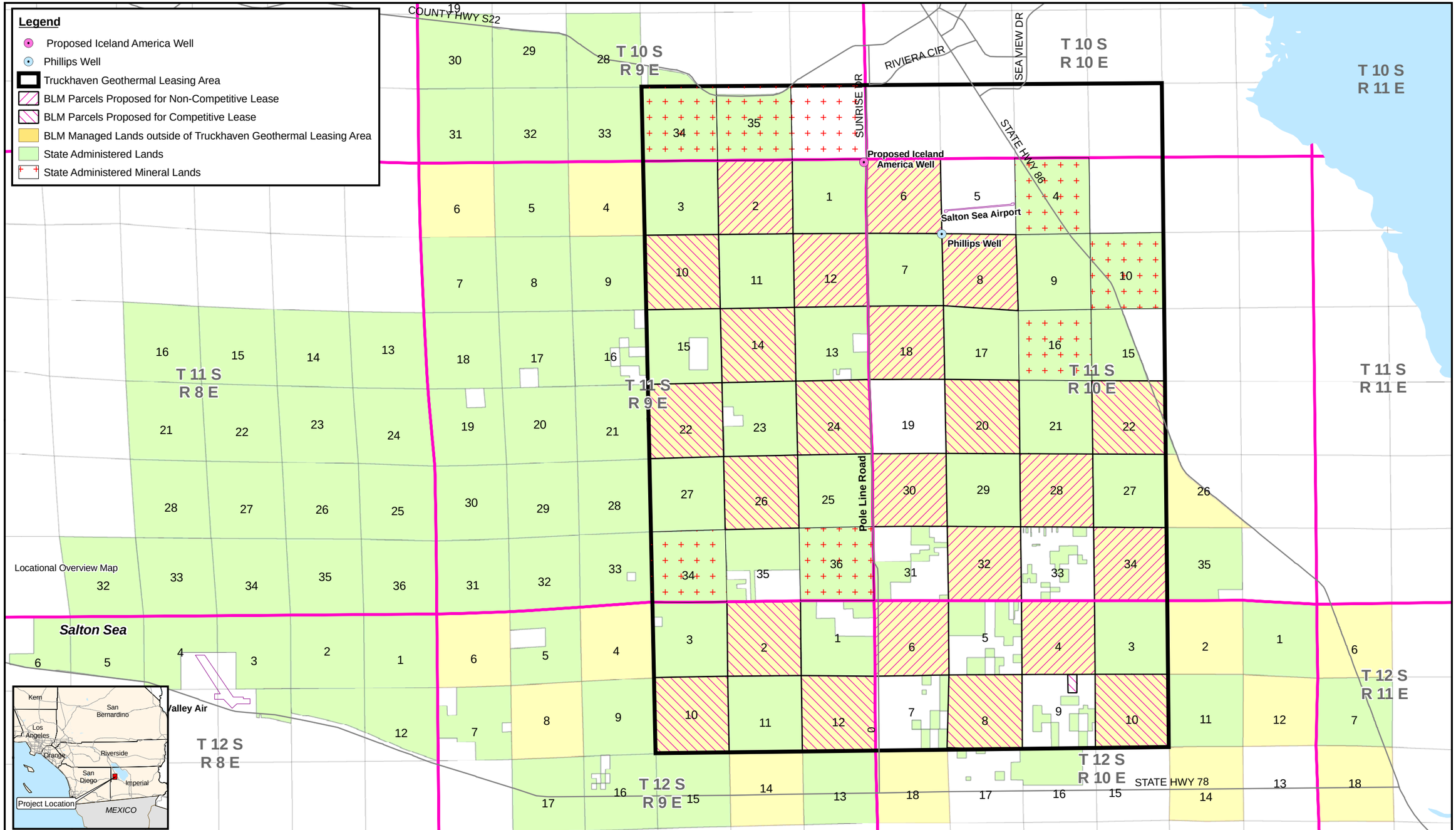
## 1.1 Background for Geothermal Resources and Leasing

Geothermal resources are underground reservoirs of hot water or steam created by heat from the earth. Geothermal steam and hot water can reach the surface of the earth in the form of hot springs, geysers, mud pots, or steam vents. These resources also can be accessed by wells, and the heat energy can be used for generating electricity or for other direct uses, such as heating greenhouses and aquaculture operations or for dehydrating vegetables.

On May 2, 2007, BLM issued new regulations governing geothermal resources (Federal Register: May 2, 2007 (Volume 72, Number 84, Part II)). Regulations in existence at the time of the non-competitive lease applications would govern those leases should they be issued. Any future competitive leases would be regulated under the new rule. The non-competitive leases issued under the old rule could be converted to the new rule if desired by the lessees.

Under the new rule, geothermal leases would be granted for a primary term of ten years, with two extensions of up to five years each (43 CFR 3207.10-12). The terms of the lease require the lessee to show a certain level of diligence toward developing the geothermal resources within the lease area, or the lease may be terminated. Once an area is developed for productive use of geothermal energy, the lease allows the lessee use of the resource for 35 years (43 CFR 3207.15), with a right of renewal for up to another 55 years (43 CFR 3207.16). Geothermal exploration and production on Federal land conducted through leases is subject to terms and stipulations to comply with all applicable Federal and State laws pertaining to various considerations for sanitation, water quality, wildlife, safety, cultural resource protection, and reclamation. Lease stipulations may be site specific and are derived from the environmental analysis process (USDI BLM 2002).

If the lands are leased to multiple parties (i.e., multiple leases), BLM would require them to enter into a unitization agreement under 43 CFR 3280 to ensure the orderly development of the field. Unitization of lands leased for geothermal exploration, development and utilization is an effective tool to allow for the efficient use of the geothermal resources while minimizing the surface impacts from such utilization. The requirements for unitizing federal lands leased for geothermal resources may be found under 43 CFR 3280 identified as Geothermal Resources Unit Agreements. When leased lands are unitized, a single operator, known as the Unit Operator, is selected by the various lessees and their interests to conduct exploration and development activities on their behalf within the unit, without regard to lease boundaries or lease ownership. The various lessees and interests all share in the cost of exploration, as well as the benefits from production of any discovered commercial resource. Through this process, the Unit Operator is able to propose a reasonable plan to BLM for exploring for the geothermal resource based upon geology, and not land status. It also avoids the situation where each




Map Reference: California Bureau of Land Management

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**TRUCKHAVEN GEOTHERMAL LEASING AREA**

**FINAL EIS**

Figure 1-1
**Lands Proposed for Leasing**

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and every lessee may conduct exploration activities on their lease and independent of the other lease holders in the immediate area, which can result in greater impacts to both surface and subsurface resources. Since unitization can and does reduce the overall impacts to a given area under lease, a requirement for the Federal geothermal lessees to unitize their interests can be consider an effective tool to help mitigate the potential impact to surface uses, including recreational use.

In the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area, the BLM will require the lessees to join together under a Unit Agreement prior to the leases becoming effective. In this way, the lessees are motivated to unitize as quickly as possible so that the Unit Operator may proceed with submitting a Unit Agreement to BLM for review and approval. Once BLM approves the Unit Agreement, then BLM will make the leases effective on the first of the month following the approval. It is anticipated that the Unit Operator will then be motivated to submit a program to begin exploration of the unit area.

Certain lands are designated as known geothermal resource areas (KGRAs) and are offered only through a competitive bid process. KGRAs are areas where BLM has determined, based on geologic and technical evidence, that a person with geothermal knowledge would spend money to develop a geothermal resource, areas that are near wells capable of commercial production of geothermal fluids, or areas where there is a competitive interest in geothermal resource development; there is not a singular criteria for KGRA designation. The intent of the competitive lease approach is to allow the public to receive a fair market value for leasing the right to develop these resources. Within the El Centro Field Office's area of jurisdiction, 118,720 acres of land are classified as KGRAs (USDI BLM 1999): Salton Sea, Glamis, Dunes, East Mesa, East Brawley, South Brawley, and Heber (Figure 1-2). Two other previously classified KGRAs – Westmoreland and North Brawley – were declassified in the 1980s because they did not contain Federal land (Hagerty 2007).

Until the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), lands outside of KGRAs could be leased noncompetitively. The lands within the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area are not within a KGRA at this time and were open to noncompetitive leasing up until the passage of this Act. The five existing lease applications at Truckhaven were filed in 2000 and 2001 and are considered noncompetitive applications. Section 222 of the Energy Policy Act modified the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 to allow only competitive lease sales for Federal geothermal resources. Noncompetitive leases would be allowed for tracts that do not receive bids in a competitive lease sale.

In accordance with the Geothermal Steam Act and 43 CFR 3201.10:

(a) BLM may issue leases on:

(1) Lands administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior, including public and acquired lands not withdrawn from such use;

(2) Lands administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with its concurrence;

(3) Lands conveyed by the United States where the geothermal resources were reserved to the United States; and

(4) Lands subject to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, as amended (16 United States Code (U.S.C.) 818), with the concurrence of the Secretary of Energy.

(b) If your activities under your lease or permit might adversely affect a significant thermal feature of a National Park System unit, BLM will include stipulations to protect this thermal feature in your lease or permit. These stipulations will be added, if necessary, when your lease or permit is issued, extended, renewed, or modified.

43 CFR 3201.11 states the following:

What lands are not available for geothermal leasing?

BLM will not issue leases for:

(a) Lands where the Secretary has determined that issuing the lease would cause unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands and resources;

(b) Lands contained within a unit of the National Park System, or otherwise administered by the National Park Service;

(c) Lands within a National Recreation Area;

(d) Lands where the Secretary determines after notice and comment that geothermal operations, including exploration, development or utilization of lands, are reasonably likely to result in a significant adverse effect on a significant thermal feature within a unit of the National Park System;

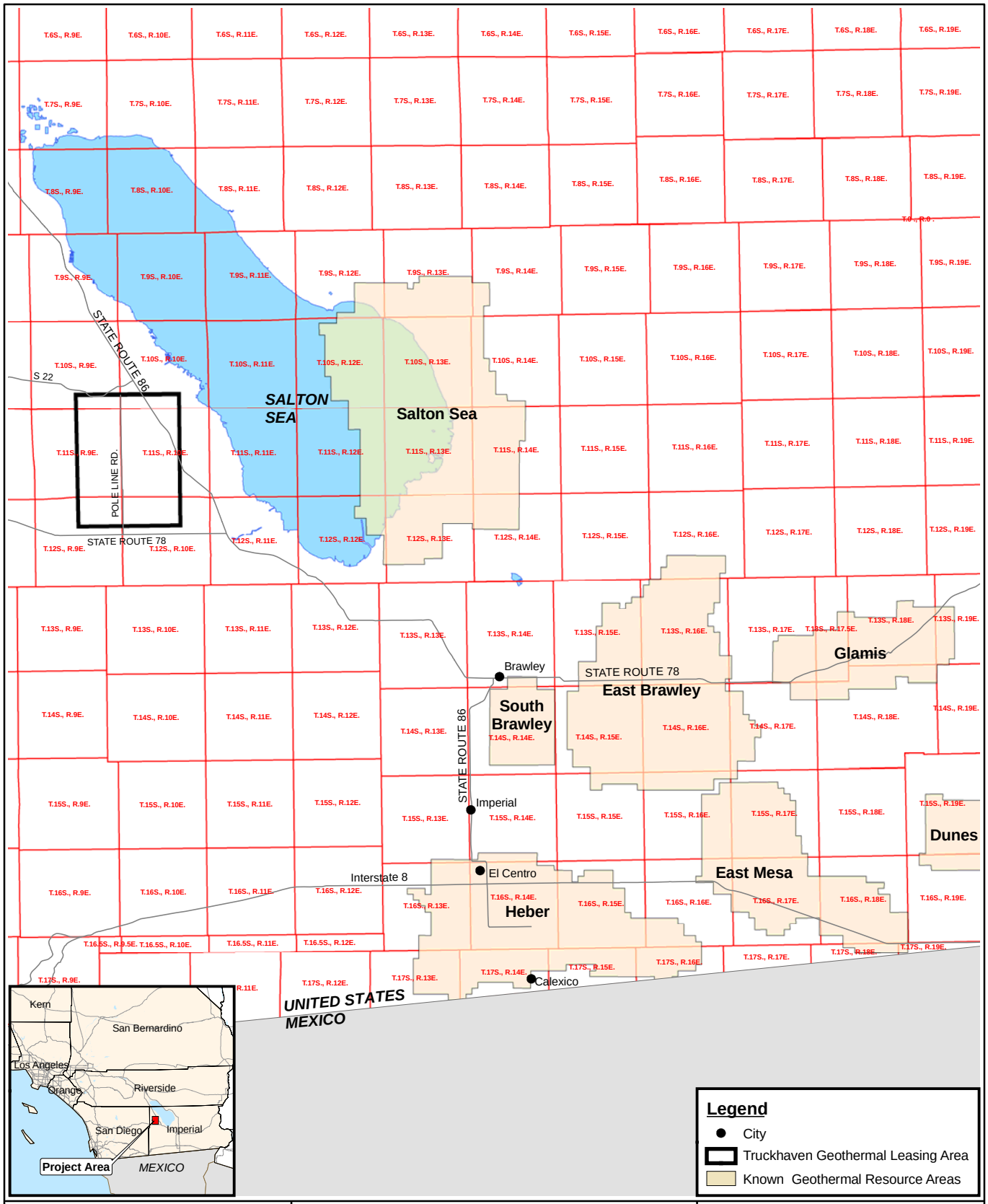
(e) Fish hatcheries or wildlife management areas administered by the Secretary;

(f) Indian trust or restricted lands within or outside the boundaries of Indian reservations;

(g) The Island Park Geothermal Area; and

(h) Lands where Section 43 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226-3) prohibits geothermal leasing, including:

(1) Wilderness areas or wilderness study areas administered by BLM or other surface management agencies;

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**TRUCKHAVEN GEOTHERMAL LEASING AREA**

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Figure 1-2
**KGRAs**

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Date: 12/28/2006

GIS Analyst: avh

Map Source Information:

(2) Lands designated by Congress as wilderness study areas, except where the statute designating the study area specifically allows leasing to continue; and

(3) Lands within areas allocated for wilderness or further planning in Executive Communication 1504, Ninety-Sixth Congress (House Document 96-119), unless such lands are allocated to uses other than wilderness by a land and resource management plan or are released to uses other than wilderness by an Act of Congress.

No specific areas within the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area were closed to geothermal leasing in the CDCA Plan. The analysis in this Final EIS may identify timing and location restrictions for future surface use within leased areas.

Lease applications, in accordance with provisions of the Geothermal Steam Act, are generally submitted for at least one full section of land, which is a mapped area of 1 square mile or 640 acres. As a result, while lease applications may be submitted for more than one section, and while applications may be approved for less than one section, the section is the basic geographic unit for analysis in this EIS.

## 1.2 Location of the Proposed Action

The Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area, also referred to as the proposed action area or Truckhaven, is located adjacent to the Salton Sea in western Imperial County, California (Figure 1-3). It is within the boundaries of the CDCA and includes portions of the Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area (OWSVRA) owned by Federal government and managed by the State for recreational use under a Memorandum of Understanding with the BLM (Appendix D).

As of September 1, 2006, five noncompetitive lease applications, covering approximately 7,051 acres, were filed with BLM for geothermal resources within the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area. The BLM manages approximately 14,731 acres of land at Truckhaven that are currently unleased. This Final EIS considers leasing for all BLM-managed geothermal resources at Truckhaven (Figure 1-1) for both competitive and noncompetitive leasing. Additionally, the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing area includes approximately 23,680 acres of private lands (320 acres of which have federally owned geothermal resources). Within the Truckhaven area, the California State Lands Commission (CSLC) has fee ownership of approximately 1,189 acres located in Section 4, T.11S., R10E. and Section 10, T.11S., R10E., San Bernardino Meridian (SBM).

Other State-owned lands include those under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Parks and Recreation or Caltrans along Highway 86. In terms of lands within Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area where the geothermal resources are owned by or reserved to the State, there are approximately 4,817 acres where leasing would fall to the CSLC. If geothermal activities are proposed in the future for the non-Federal lands within the project area, a subsequent environmental document meeting the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) may be required by the County of

Imperial Planning and Development Services or by State agencies. (Additional resource studies would also be undertaken prior to leasing on State lands, including those regarding special status species and cultural resources.)

## 1.3 Purpose of the Action

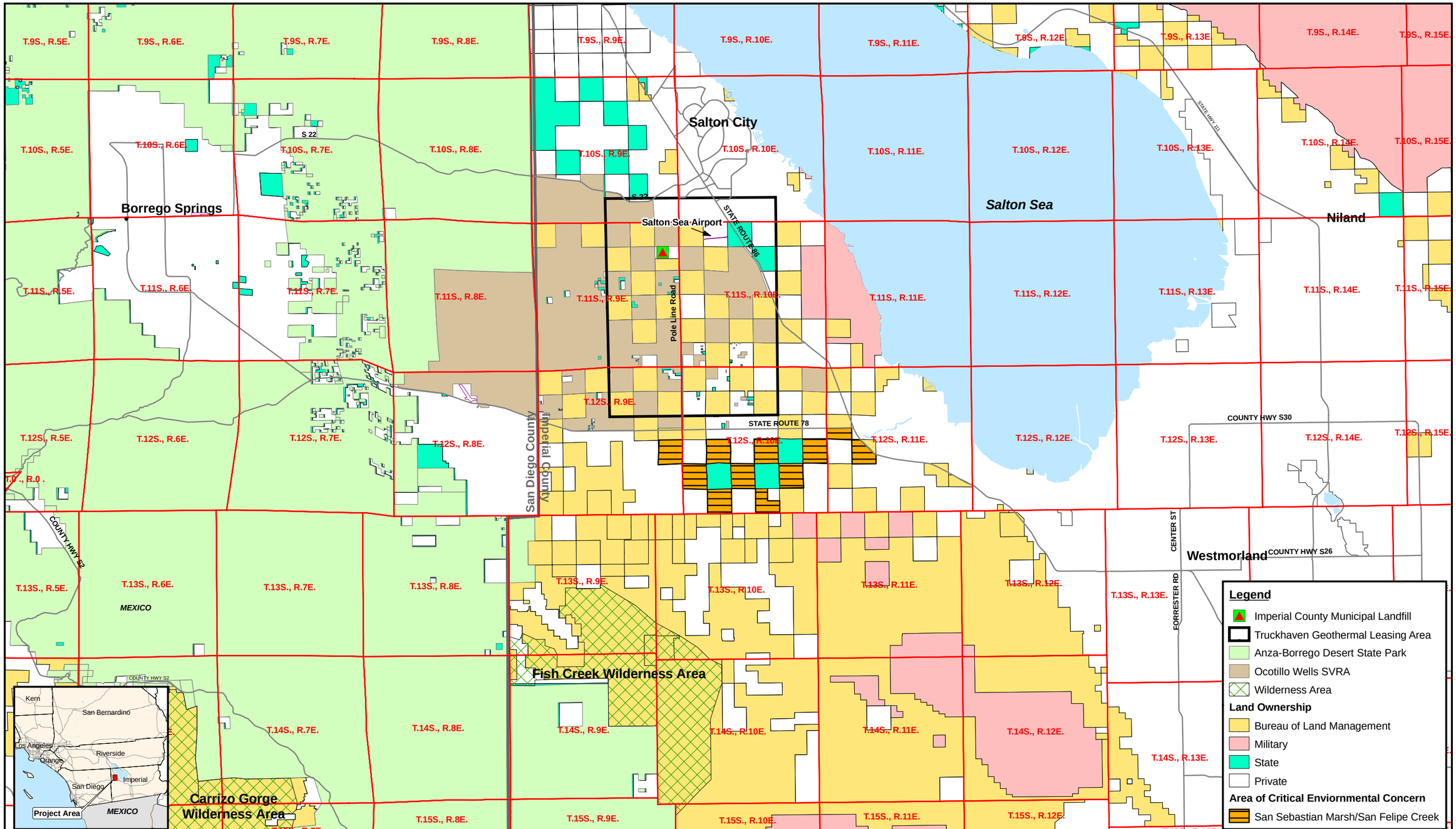
The purpose of the proposed action is to (1) determine whether to approve leases for Federal geothermal resources on public lands with pending noncompetitive lease applications in the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area, and (2) determine whether to offer competitive leases for Federal geothermal resources on public lands in the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area that do not have pending lease applications.

## 1.4 Need for the Action

The need for Federal action arises from pending applications, national policy, and Congressional direction. There are five pending applications for noncompetitive leases of geothermal resources in the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area. These lease applications were filed in 2000 and 2001. The National Energy Policy, released in May 2001, directed "[T]he Secretary of the Interior to determine ways to reduce the delays in geothermal lease processing as part of the permitting review process." On May 18, 2001, President Bush issued Executive Order 13212, Actions to Expedite Energy-Related Projects, which states, "[T]he increased production and transmission of energy in a safe and environmentally sound manner is essential." Executive departments and agencies are directed to "take appropriate actions, to the extent consistent with applicable law, to expedite projects that will increase the production, transmission, or conservation of energy." Executive Order 13212 further states, "(f)or energy-related projects, agencies shall expedite their review of permits or take other actions as necessary to accelerate the completion of such projects, while maintaining safety, public health, and environmental protections. The agencies shall take such actions to the extent permitted by law and regulation, and where appropriate." Additionally, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) made significant changes to the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended, to encourage the leasing and development of geothermal resources from public lands.

Although this is a Federal action taking place on Federal land, the proposed action also meets one of California's Renewables Portfolio Standard Program goals, which calls for 20 percent of California's energy to be from renewable sources by 2010. (By comparison, as of 2004, 10.4 percent of California's electric production came from renewable energy sources (CEC 2007).

The California State Lands Commission (CSLC) has received applications for prospecting permits pursuant to Public Resources Code section 6910, and a nomination pursuant to Public Resources Code section 6911 & 2 C.C.R. § 2249 requesting the Commission to conduct a competitive lease sale, each covering geothermal resources underlying lands within the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area. The CSLC intends to

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**TRUCKHAVEN GEOTHERMAL LEASING AREA**

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Figure 1-3
**VICINITY MAP**

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use this document as the basis for preparing a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the potential issuance of State leases for geothermal resources on areas where the CSLC has jurisdiction over mineral interests. Any specific exploration or production activities involving surface disturbance proposed in the future would be subject to further review under the CEQA and approval by the Commission.

## 1.5 Relationship to BLM Policies, Plans, and Programs

The U.S. Department of the Interior's policy, consistent with Section 2 of the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 and Sections 102(a)(7), (8), and (12) of the FLPMA, encourages the development of mineral resources, including geothermal resources, on Federal lands. The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (43 CFR 3200 et seq.), discussed in Section 1.1, "Background for Geothermal Resources and Leasing," provides regulatory guidance for geothermal leasing by BLM.

Geothermal resources leasing is subject to a number of Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and plans. The following section summarizes the most pertinent Federal and State policies, plans, and laws that are considered in the analysis of this EIS.

### 1.5.1 Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976

The FLPMA is important in several key ways for this proposal. It provides BLM's overarching mandate to manage the public lands and resources under its stewardship under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Multiple use is a concept that directs management of public lands and their resource values in a way that best meets the present and future needs of Americans, and defined as:

> a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources (FLPMA Section 103(c)).

Sustained yield is defined as:

> the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use (FLPMA Section 103(h)).

FLPMA directs BLM to manage sustained yield consistent with multiple use.

For the CDCA, FLPMA Section 601 required BLM to develop a land use plan to determine appropriate uses of the CDCA:

> The Secretary of the Interior . . . shall prepare and implement a comprehensive, long-range plan for the management, use, development, and protection of the public lands within the California Desert Conservation Area. Such plan shall take into account the principles of multiple use and development, including, but not

> limited to, maintenance of environmental quality, rights-of-way, and mineral development. Such plan shall be completed and implementation thereof initiated on or before September 30, 1980.

The CDCA Plan, as amended, identified this area as provisionally available for mineral leasing in 1980 (USDI BLM 1999). The lands were not open to leasing until BLM completed additional environmental analysis such as this EIS. (See Section 1.6.9 for more information on the CDCA Plan.)

### 1.5.2 National Environmental Policy Act

The NEPA requires Federal agencies to review the effects of its actions on the natural and human-made environment prior to taking action. The review process helps not only Federal officials but also the public understand the environmental consequences of major projects and actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment. This law requires all Federal actions that could result in a significant impact on the environment to be subject to review by Federal, Tribal, State, and local environmental authorities as well as by affected parties and interested citizens.

### 1.5.3 Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended, regulates air pollution to improve air quality. This Act regulates air emissions from area, stationary, and mobile sources. This law also authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards to protect public health and the environment.

### 1.5.4 Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act regulates discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. Also included are requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. The Clean Water Act makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters unless a permit is obtained under its provision.

### 1.5.5 Geothermal Steam Act of 1970

The Geothermal Steam Act, as amended, governs the leasing of geothermal steam and related resources on public lands. This Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue leases for development of geothermal resources and also prohibits the leasing on a variety of public lands, such as those administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### 1.5.6 Energy Policy Act of 2005

The Energy Policy Act established a comprehensive, long-range national energy policy. It provides incentives for traditional energy production as well as newer, more efficient energy technologies and conservation. It contains several provisions related to geothermal energy to make it more competitive with traditional methods of energy production. It also amended the Geothermal Steam Act in several ways, which are discussed throughout the EIS.

### 1.5.7 Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, provides for the Federal protection of threatened plants, insects, fish, and wildlife. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers the Endangered Species Act on behalf of the United States. The major components of the Act include:

(1) Provisions for the listing of threatened and endangered species.

(2) The requirement for consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Federal projects.

(3) Prohibitions against the taking of listed species.

(4) Provisions for permits to allow the incidental taking of threatened and endangered species.

### 1.5.8 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended by Public Law 96-515; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) provides for the establishment of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) to include historic properties such as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. Section 106 of the Act requires Federal agencies with jurisdiction over a proposed Federal project to take into account the effect of the undertaking on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP, and afford the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment regarding the undertaking. The NRHP eligibility criteria have been defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation (36 CFR 60).

### 1.5.9 California Desert Conservation Area Plan

The CDCA encompasses 25 million acres of land in Southern California designated by Congress in 1976 through the FLPMA. The BLM directly administers about 10 million acres of the CDCA, which includes the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area. With the designation of the CDCA, Congress directed the BLM to prepare and implement a comprehensive, long-range plan for the management, use, development, and protection of public lands within the CDCA. The 1980 CDCA Plan, as amended, is based on the concepts of multiple use, sustained yield, and maintenance of environmental quality. The CDCA Plan provides overall regional guidance for management of the public lands in CDCA and establishes long-term goals for protection and use of the California Desert. The CDCA Plan establishes four multiple use classes. Multiple use class guidelines, and plan elements for specific resources or activities such as motorized-vehicle access, recreation, and vegetation. These multiple use classes are:

- Class C (Controlled Use): About 4 million acres are Class C. These include 69 wilderness areas, totaling 3,667,020 acres created by Congress with the October 1994 passage of the California Desert Protection Act. These lands

are to be preserved in a natural state; access generally is limited to non-motorized, non-mechanized means (i.e., by foot or horseback).

- Class L (Limited Use): About 4 million acres are Class L. These lands are managed to protect sensitive, natural, scenic, ecological, and cultural resource values. They provide for generally lower-intensity, carefully controlled multiple uses that do not significantly diminish resource values.

- Class M (Moderate Use): About 1.5 million acres are Class M. These lands are managed in a controlled balance between higher-intensity use and protection. A wide variety of uses such as mining, livestock grazing, recreation, energy, and utility development are allowed. Any damage that permitted uses cause must be mitigated.

- Class I (Intensive Use): About 500,000 acres are Class I. These lands are managed for concentrated use to meet human needs. Reasonable protection is provided for sensitive natural values, and mitigation of impacts and rehabilitation of impacted areas will occur when possible.

The Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area is designated "Class M" or moderate use under the CDCA Plan.

The proposed action conforms with the Geology-Energy-Minerals (G-E-M) resource elements of the CDCA Plan. It is also consistent with other Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and plans to the maximum extent possible. The CDCA Plan states that the general goals for G-E-M resources are:

(1) Within the multiple-use management framework, assure the availability of known mineral resource lands for exploration and development.

(2) Encourage the development of mineral resources in a manner which satisfies national and local needs, and provides for economically and environmentally sound exploration, extraction, and reclamation processes.

(3) Develop a mineral resource inventory, G-E-M database, and professional, technical, and managerial staff knowledgeable in mineral exploration and development.

The CDCA further states that specific objectives of the element are:

(1) Continue to recognize ways of access and opportunities for exploration and development on public lands assessed to have potential for critical mineral resources, minerals of national defense importance, minerals of which the U.S. imports 50 percent or more, and minerals of which the U.S. is a net exporter.

(2) Continue to recognize ways of access and opportunities for exploration and development on public lands assessed to have potential for energy mineral

resources. These are geothermal, oil, gas, uranium, and thorium, considered to be paramount priorities both nationally and within the State of California.

The Western Colorado Desert Route of Travel Plan amended the CDCA Plan to designate open, limited, and closed trails across the western part of the CDCA, including lands at Truckhaven (USDI BLM 2003c).

## 1.6 Other Plans and Programs

The plans and programs discussed below are directly or indirectly applicable to the planning process at Truckhaven.

### 1.6.1 State of California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program

The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program is a State law requiring investor-owned utilities to obtain 20 percent of the power supplied to customers to be generated from renewable resources by 2010. These renewable resources include wind, geothermal, and solar generation.

### 1.6.2 State Implementation Plan for $PM_{10}$ in the Imperial Valley, Executive Summary, Final (1993)

The Truckhaven area falls within the Salton Sea Air Basin, which is classified as a nonattainment area for respirable particulate matter with a diameter less than 10 micrometers ($PM_{10}$) based on Federal CAA standards. This Final EIS considers the impact (if any) that geothermal leasing and any potential subsequent development would have on these and other CAA standards.

### 1.6.3 County of Imperial General Plan (2003)

This plan seeks to direct growth, particularly urban development, to suitable areas in Imperial County. The plan is divided into nine elements and includes a land use map that designates land use categories and locations. Included in the nine elements is a section on geothermal and transmission, given Imperial County's vast geothermal resources. This section discusses county goals, plans, and standards to facilitate the development of geothermal resources. Any geothermal development will require a General Plan Amendment and zoning change to "Geothermal Overlay Zone." Development must be consistent with the Land Use Ordinance. The possible expansion of water and sewer lines by the Coachella Valley Water District and/or Salton Community Services District may require a Local Agency Formation Commission review and approval of their Service Area Plan and Special District boundaries (Imperial County 2007).

### 1.6.4 Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Range-Wide Management Strategy (2003)

The 2003 revision of the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Range-Wide Management Strategy provides guidance for the conservation and management of sufficient habitat to maintain existing populations of flat-tailed horned lizards within five management areas located only on BLM-managed public lands within Imperial County (Flat Tailed Horned Lizard

Interagency Coordinating Committee 2003). The Ocotillo Wells Research Area, an area where scientific studies on this species are encouraged by the BLM, was also established to support research in an active off-highway vehicle recreation area. The subject lands associated with the proposed action are within this research area.

### 1.6.5 West-wide Energy Corridor Programmatic EIS (2006)

The U.S. Department of Energy, the BLM, the USDA Forest Service, and U.S. Department of Defense are preparing a Programmatic EIS to evaluate issues associated with the designation of energy corridors on Federal lands in 11 western states. Based on the information and analyses developed in this Programmatic EIS, each agency would amend its respective land use plans by designating a series of energy corridors. One of the proposed corridors would accommodate electric transmission lines that would bring electricity produced at the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area to market, although there are none within Truckhaven itself.