

## **Attachment H – Definitions of Terms and Phrases and Listing of Abbreviations**

**Actual Reservoir Level.** The reservoir level (in ft above Mean Sea Level (msl) or feet relative to the full pond contour with 100.0 ft corresponding to full pond) as measured by a calibrated reservoir stage level gage on any given day and time.

**AR.** American Rivers.

**AW.** American Whitewater Affiliation.

**Barrier-free Dock.** A dock constructed so that people with mobility handicaps can use the dock.

**Bryson Hydro Project.** A hydroelectric project located on the Oconaluftee River and its tributaries in Swain County, NC consisting of a dam (Bryson Dam or Lake Ela Dam), a reservoir (Lake Ela), a powerhouse (Bryson Hydro Station) and associated lands and waters. The Bryson Hydro Project is operated pursuant to a license issued by the FERC (FERC Project No. 2601).

**Candidate Conservation Agreement (CCA).** A voluntary conservation agreement between the USFWS and one or more private or public property owners (including Federal agencies) that provide conservation benefits to unlisted species but do not provide the property owners or any cooperators to the CCA with regulatory assurances or take authorization should the species become listed.

**CCC.** Carolina Canoe Club.

**Delayed Trout Harvest Section of the Tuckasegee River.** The section of the Tuckasegee River in Jackson County, NC extending from the NC Highway 107 Bridge at Love Field (near River Mile 35) downstream to the NC Highway 116 Bridge at Webster, NC (near River Mile 37).

**Dillsboro Dam Removal Project.** A project to remove the Dillsboro Dam and close / dispose of the Dillsboro Powerhouse.

**Dillsboro Hydro Project.** A hydroelectric project located on the Tuckasegee River in Jackson County, NC consisting of a dam (Dillsboro Dam), a pond (Dillsboro Pond), a powerhouse (Dillsboro Hydro Station) and associated lands and waters. The Dillsboro Hydro Project is operated pursuant to a license issued by the FERC (FERC Project No. 2602).

**DPNA.** Duke Power, a Division of Duke Energy Corporation, Nantahala Area.

**DPNA Hydro Projects.** The hydro projects and associated lands operated by Duke Power and located on the Nantahala River (Nantahala Hydro Project), Tuckasegee River (East Fork, West Fork and Dillsboro Hydro Projects), Little Tennessee River (Franklin Hydro Project), Oconaluftee River (Bryson Hydro Project) and Hiwassee River (Mission Hydro Project).

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**East Fork (EF) Hydro Project.** A hydroelectric project located on the East Fork of the Tuckasegee River and its tributaries in Jackson County, NC consisting mainly of four dams (Wolf Creek, Tanasee Creek, Bear Creek and Cedar Cliff), four reservoirs (Wolf Creek, Tanasee Creek, Bear Creek and Cedar Cliff Lakes), three powerhouses (Tennessee (or Tanasee) Creek, Bear Creek, and Cedar Cliff Hydro Stations), and associated lands and waters. The East Fork Hydro Project is operated pursuant to a license issued by the FERC (FERC Project No. 2698).

**EBCI.** Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

**Emergency Periods.** Periods of time during which certain license conditions may be varied from as a result of a condition or incident that is identified in “Attachment C – Hydro Project Maintenance and Emergency Protocol (HPMEP)” or is not specifically identified in the HPMEP but is similar enough in nature to those conditions and incidents specifically described in the HPMEP to warrant variance from license conditions.

**FERC.** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Note that in the proposed FERC License Articles, the FERC is referred to as the “Commission”.

**FLG.** The Friends of Lake Glenville, Inc.

**Franklin Hydro Project.** A hydroelectric project located on the Little Tennessee River and its tributaries in Macon County, NC consisting of a dam (Franklin Dam or Lake Emory Dam), a reservoir (Lake Emory), a powerhouse (Franklin Hydro Station) and associated lands and waters. The Franklin Hydro Project is operated pursuant to a license issued by the FERC (FERC Project No. 2603).

**GCDC.** Glenville Community Development Club.

**Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP).** A plan for managing significant archaeological resources or sites that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The plan defines how impacts to historic properties will be addressed during the term of the project license.

**Hydro Project Maintenance and Emergency Protocol (HPMEP).** A protocol included in the Settlement Agreement as Attachment C, which defines the most likely emergency, equipment failure and maintenance situations, identifies the potentially affected license conditions, and outlines the general approach the Licensee will take to mitigate the impacts to license conditions and to communicate with the resource agencies and affected parties.

**Jurisdictional Body.** Any governmental body, including but not limited to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) or the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), which has the authority to prevent implementation of, or to require that specific steps be followed prior to implementing any

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part of the Settlement Agreement. A governmental body does not need to be a Party to be a Jurisdictional Body. A governmental body shall be considered to be a Jurisdictional Body only when it takes actions that prevent implementation of, or to require that specific steps be followed prior to implementing any part of, the Settlement Agreement. A governmental body may be a Jurisdictional Body for certain actions and not for other actions.

**Lake Use Restrictions.** A document that defines the different habitat types present on DPNA property around a hydro project reservoir and delineates the lake use permitting restrictions that are needed to protect the sensitive habitats. (Attachment D – Shoreline Management Program).

**Licensee.** The entity holding a hydro project’s operating license from the FERC at any given time. Presently, DPNA is the Licensee for all of the DPNA Hydro Projects.

**Low Inflow Periods.** Periods when there is not enough water flowing into the hydro project to meet the normal needs for power generation, recreation flows, minimum flows, any on-reservoir water withdrawals and reservoir stage level maintenance. (Attachment B – Low Inflow Protocol).

**Low Inflow Protocol (LIP).** A protocol included in the Settlement Agreement as Attachment B, which provides trigger points and procedures for how the project will be operated by the Licensee during periods of low inflow in a manner that shares the burden of reduced water availability among the various users of the reservoir’s water supply.

**Main Stem of the River.** The Nantahala or Tuckasegee River between the outflow channel (i.e. the tailrace) from the applicable DPNA hydro stations (i.e. the Nantahala Hydro Station on the Nantahala River and the Cedar Cliff and Tuckasegee Hydro Stations on the Tuckasegee River) and the headwaters of TVA’s Fontana Lake.

**Mission Hydro Project.** A hydroelectric project located on the Hiwassee River and its tributaries in Clay County, NC consisting of a dam (Mission Dam), a reservoir (Mission Reservoir or Mission Pond), a powerhouse (Mission Hydro Station) and associated lands and waters. The Mission Hydro Project is operated pursuant to a license issued by the FERC (FERC Project No. 2619).

**Nantahala Area Telephone Information System for the Nantahala, West Fork and East Fork Projects.** A telephone information system (Call 1-866-332-LAKE or 1-866-332-5253) that provides information about DPNA reservoir levels, generation flows for recreation from the West Fork, East Fork, and Nantahala Hydro Projects, river flow schedules for the West Fork and East Fork Hydro Projects and messages of special interest to recreationists using these areas.

**Nantahala Cooperative Stakeholder Team (NCST).** A team of 26 stakeholder entities (with a primary member from each entity and an alternate member from some entities) that jointly developed a set of consensus recommendations to protect mitigate and enhance the Nantahala River with respect to DPNA’s relicensing process for the

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Nantahala Hydro Project. The foundation of the process was to develop an understanding of the operations of the hydro project and the ability to work together cooperatively as a team to educate one another about the respective needs and concerns that each stakeholder brought to the relicensing process. The products of the Stakeholder Process were the Consensus Agreement (Attachment A) and, subsequently, the Settlement Agreement for the Nantahala Hydro Project.

**Nantahala Hydro Project.** A hydroelectric project located on the Nantahala River and its tributaries in Macon and Clay Counties, NC consisting mainly of four dams (Nantahala, Whiteoak Diversion, Diamond Valley Diversion and Dicks Diversion dams), one reservoir (Nantahala Lake), three ponds (Whiteoak, Diamond Valley and Dicks ponds), one powerhouse (Nantahala Hydro Station), and associated lands and waters. The Nantahala Hydro Project is operated pursuant to a license issued by the FERC (FERC Project No. 2692).

**Nantahala River Bypassed Reach.** The 9.2-mi section of the Nantahala River between the Nantahala Dam (located near River Mile 23.0) and its confluence with the outflow channel (i.e. tailrace) from the Nantahala Powerhouse (located near River Mile 13.8).

**NCDENR.** North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

**NCDPR.** The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources' Division of Parks & Recreation.

**NCDWQ.** The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources' Division of Water Quality.

**NCDWR.** The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources' Division of Water Resources.

**NCSHPO.** North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer.

**NCWF.** North Carolina Wildlife Federation.

**NCWRC.** North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

**Near-Term Reservoir Level Projections.** On any given day, it is the reservoir levels (in ft above Mean Sea Level (msl) or feet relative to the full pond contour with 100.0 ft corresponding to full pond) that are projected by DPNA for at least the succeeding 30 days. Note that this projected reservoir level requires making many assumptions and actual reservoir levels may or may not match the projections.

**New License.** A license issued by the FERC at the expiration of the current (i.e. existing) license where the existing Licensee of the hydro project has made a timely application to the FERC and after the conclusion of the FERC Relicensing Process. Note

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that the FERC also refers to the New License for a minor project (i.e. a hydro project with a generating capacity of less than or equal to 1.5 Mw) as a “subsequent license”.

**NGA.** Nantahala Gorge Association, Inc.

**NOC.** Nantahala Outdoor Center, Inc.

**Normal Full Pond Elevation.** Also referred to simply as “full pond”, this is the level of a reservoir that corresponds to the point at which water would first begin to spill from the reservoir’s dam(s) if DPNA took no action. This level corresponds to the lowest point along the top of the spillway (including any fuse plugs or flashboards) for reservoirs without flood gates and to the lowest point along the top of the flood gates for reservoirs that have them. The Normal Full Pond Elevations for most DPNA Hydro Project reservoirs are identified on the top of the tables showing the Normal Operating Ranges within the applicable Settlement Agreement. To avoid confusion among the many reservoirs DPNA operates, it has adopted the practice of referring to the Normal Full Pond Elevation for all of its reservoirs as equal to 100.0 ft relative.

**Normal Generation Schedule to Support Recreation.** The schedule identified in the applicable Settlement Agreement that provides for recreation flow releases from the operation of a DPNA Hydro Powerhouse at equal to or greater than the flow at which the project produces power most efficiently.

**Normal Maximum Elevation.** The level of a reservoir (measured in ft above Mean Sea Level (msl) or feet relative to the full pond contour with 100.0 ft corresponding to full pond) that defines the top of the reservoir’s Normal Operating Range for a given day of the year. If inflows and outflows to the reservoir are kept within some reasonable tolerance of the average or expected amounts, hydro project equipment is operating properly and no protocols for abnormal conditions have been implemented, reservoir level excursions above the Normal Maximum Elevation should not occur. Note however that during droughts, special drought storage considerations may apply.

**Normal Minimum Elevation.** The level of a reservoir (measured in ft above Mean Sea Level (msl) or feet relative to the full pond contour with 100.0 ft corresponding to full pond) that defines the bottom of the reservoir’s Normal Operating Range for a given day of the year. If inflows and outflows to the reservoir are kept within some reasonable tolerance of the average or expected amounts, hydro project equipment is operating properly and no protocols for abnormal conditions have been implemented, reservoir level excursions below the Normal Minimum Elevation should not occur.

**Normal Operating Range.** The band of reservoir levels within which the Licensee normally attempts to maintain a given reservoir that it operates on a given day. Each reservoir has its own specific Normal Operating Range, and that range is bounded by a Normal Maximum Elevation and a Normal Minimum Elevation. If inflows and outflows to the reservoir are kept within some reasonable tolerance of the average or expected amounts, hydro project equipment is operating properly and no protocols for abnormal

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conditions have been implemented, reservoir level excursions outside of the Normal Operating Range should not occur. Note however that during droughts, special drought storage considerations may apply.

**Normal Target Elevation.** The level of a reservoir (measured in ft above Mean Sea Level (msl) or feet relative to the full pond contour with 100.0 ft corresponding to full pond) that the Licensee will endeavor in good faith to achieve, unless operating in the Low Inflow or Hydro Project Maintenance & Emergency Protocol. The Normal Target Elevation will fall within the Normal Operating Range, but it may not always be the average of the Normal Minimum and Normal Maximum Elevations.

**NRC.** Nantahala Racing Club.

**NRCS.** The Department of Interior's Natural Resource Conservation Service.

**Proposed FERC License Article.** Paragraphs within the applicable Settlement Agreement that the Parties developed to identify to the FERC the recommended wording of articles for the New License.

**Recent Reservoir Level History.** On any given day, it is the reservoir levels (measured in ft above Mean Sea Level (msl) or feet relative to the full pond contour with 100.0 ft corresponding to full pond) for at least the previous seven days.

**Recreational Flows.** Flows from hydro station generation or from Tainter gates at times and in quantities that facilitate water-based recreational pursuits.

**Shoreline Classification Maps.** Maps developed by the Licensee that classify the shoreline of its reservoirs according to the existing uses and that identify areas that need special consideration when permitting lake uses.

**Shoreline Management Guidelines.** A document that contains conditions and limitations required for certain types of access to DPNA's shoreline properties, and also guidelines designed to meet DPNA's regulatory requirements, protect DPNA's hydro generation interests, protect the scenic and environmental value of DPNA's shoreline property, provide recreational benefits to the general public, and provide a guide to adjacent property owners on permitted uses of DPNA properties. (Also see Attachment D – Shoreline Management Program)

**Shoreline Management Program.** The combination of Shoreline Classification Maps, Lake Use Restrictions, Vegetation Management Requirements and the Shoreline Management Guidelines that DPNA uses to carry-out its license requirements relative to managing uses by others of its FERC-licensed reservoirs.

**Special Messages.** Messages provided to river and/or reservoir users by telephone and/or website that would inform them of potentially dangerous conditions, conditions or events that might alter their expected experience on the river or reservoir, or conditions or events of potential interest to them.

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**Term of the New License.** The actual duration of the New License and any annual licenses issued thereafter until the FERC issues and the Licensee accepts another license.

**TGA.** Tuckasegee Gorge Association, Inc.

**THPO.** Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

**TU.** North Carolina Council of Trout Unlimited.

**Tuckasegee Cooperative Stakeholder Team (TCST).** A team of 33 stakeholder entities (with a primary member from each entity and an alternate from some entities) that jointly developed a set of consensus recommendations to protect, mitigate and enhance the Tuckasegee River with respect to DPNA's relicensing process for the East Fork, West Fork and Dillsboro Hydro Projects. The foundation of the process was to develop an understanding of the operations of the hydro projects and the ability to work together cooperatively as a team to educate one another about the respective needs and concerns that each stakeholder brought to the relicensing process. The products of the Stakeholder Process were the Consensus Agreement (Attachment A) and the Settlement Agreement for the East Fork, West Fork and Dillsboro Hydro Projects.

**Tuckasegee River Hydro Projects.** The three hydro projects and associated lands and waters operated by Duke Power and located on the West Fork, East Fork and Main Stem of the Tuckasegee River (West Fork, East Fork, and Dillsboro Hydro Projects).

**TVA.** Tennessee Valley Authority.

**USACOE.** United States Army Corps of Engineers.

**USFS.** The Department of Agriculture's United States Forest Service.

**USFWS.** The Department of Interior's United States Fish & Wildlife Service.

**USGS.** The Department of Interior's United States Geological Survey.

**Vegetation Management Requirements.** These are the requirements necessary to protect riparian wildlife corridors on shoreline property owned by DPNA that is also within the FERC project boundaries while also providing consideration to the impacts of these requirements on private landowners with property adjoining the project boundaries.

**West Fork (Glenville) Bypassed Reach.** The approximately 6.7-mile section of the West Fork of the Tuckasegee River between the Glenville Dam (located near River Mile 9.8) and its confluence with Tuckasegee Pond (located near River Mile 3.1).

**West Fork (WF) Hydro Project.** A hydroelectric project located on the West Fork of the Tuckasegee River in Jackson County, NC consisting mainly of two dams (Glenville

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and Tuckasegee), one reservoir (Lake Glenville), one pond (Tuckasegee), two powerhouses (Thorpe and Tuckasegee Hydro Stations), and associated lands and waters. The West Fork Hydro Project is operated pursuant to a license issued by the FERC (FERC Project No. 2686).

**Whiteoak Creek Bypassed Reach.** The approximately 4-mile long section of Whiteoak Creek extending from the Whiteoak Creek Diversion Dam downstream to the confluence of Whiteoak Creek with the Nantahala River Bypassed Reach.

**Wolf Creek Bypassed Reach.** The approximately two mile section of Wolf Creek between the Wolf Dam and its confluence with the outflow channel (i.e. tailrace) from the Tennessee Creek (Tanasse) Powerhouse which is also the confluence of Wolf Creek with the East Fork of the Tuckasegee River.