



Information Sources

- Federal & State Resource Agencies
- Professional Organizations
- FERC
 - staff contacts for hydropower matters
 - link to resource agency contacts (federal/state)
 - information source for operating hydropower projects



FERC Resources

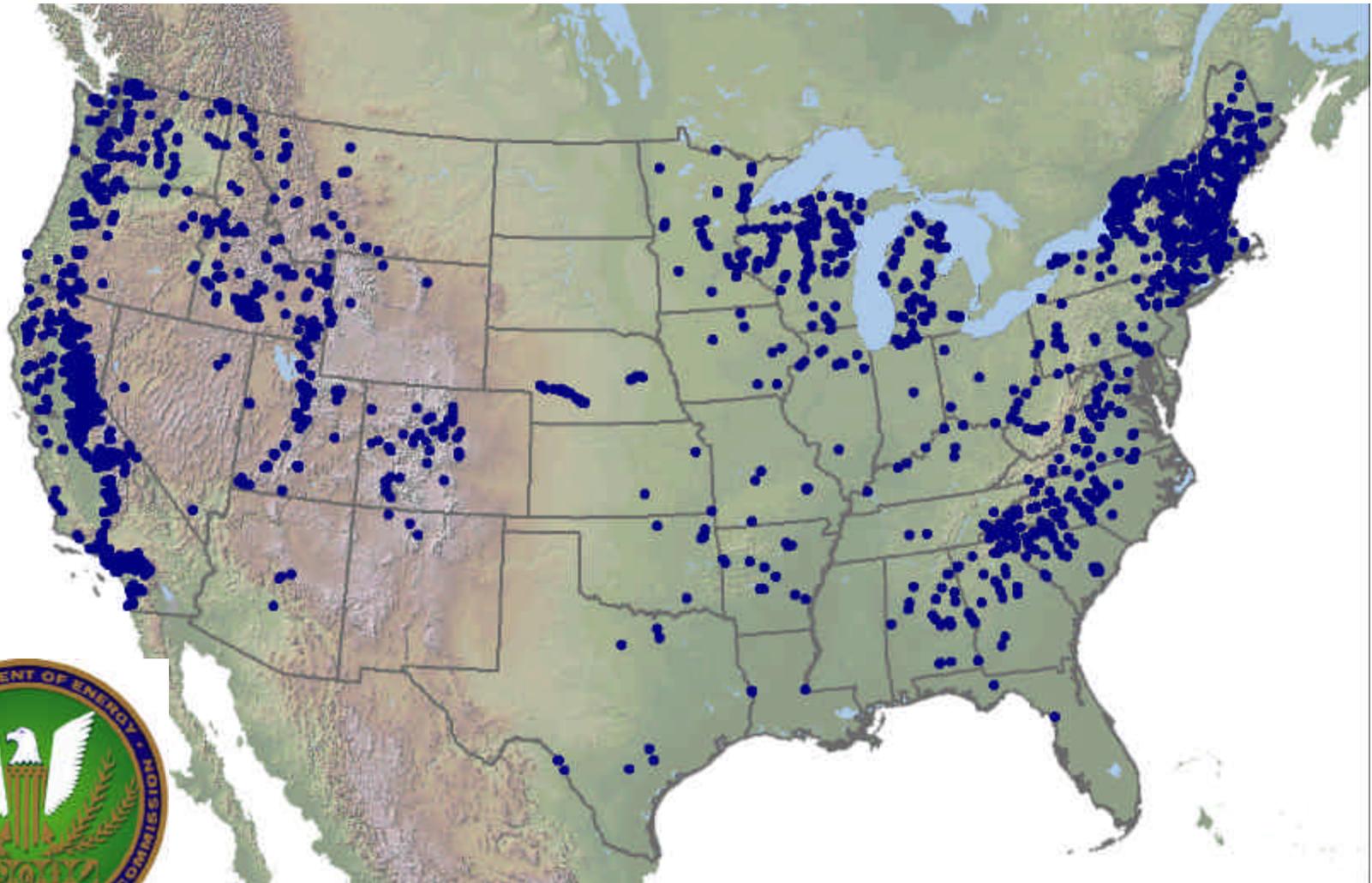
- 💧 www.ferc.gov
- 💧 Regional Offices (SE Office, Atlanta 770-452-3777)
- 💧 Div of Hydropower Administration & Compliance

Joe Morgan (202-502-6753)

George Taylor, *environmental* (202-502-8851)

Kirk Cover, *engineering* (202-502-8832)

FERC Hydropower Projects





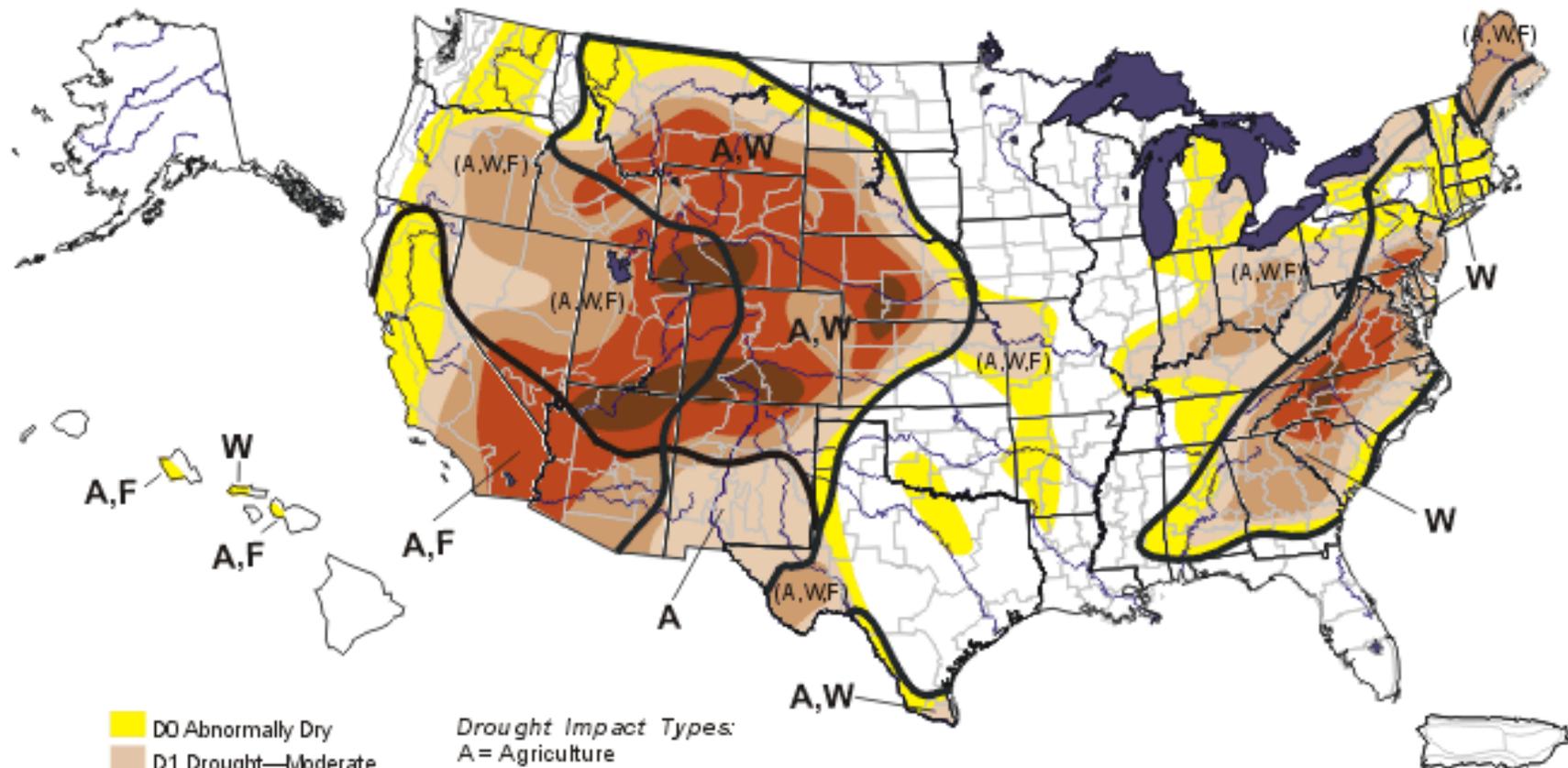
Project Requirements

- Federal Power Act & Commission Regulations
- Hydropower License Requirements
 - standard articles
 - special license requirements
- Project Operating Plan

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 24, 2002

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought—Moderate
- D2 Drought—Severe
- D3 Drought—Extreme
- D4 Drought—Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
 A = Agriculture
 W = Water (Hydrological)
 F = Fire danger (Wildfires)
 — Delineates dominant impacts
 (No type = All 3 impacts)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

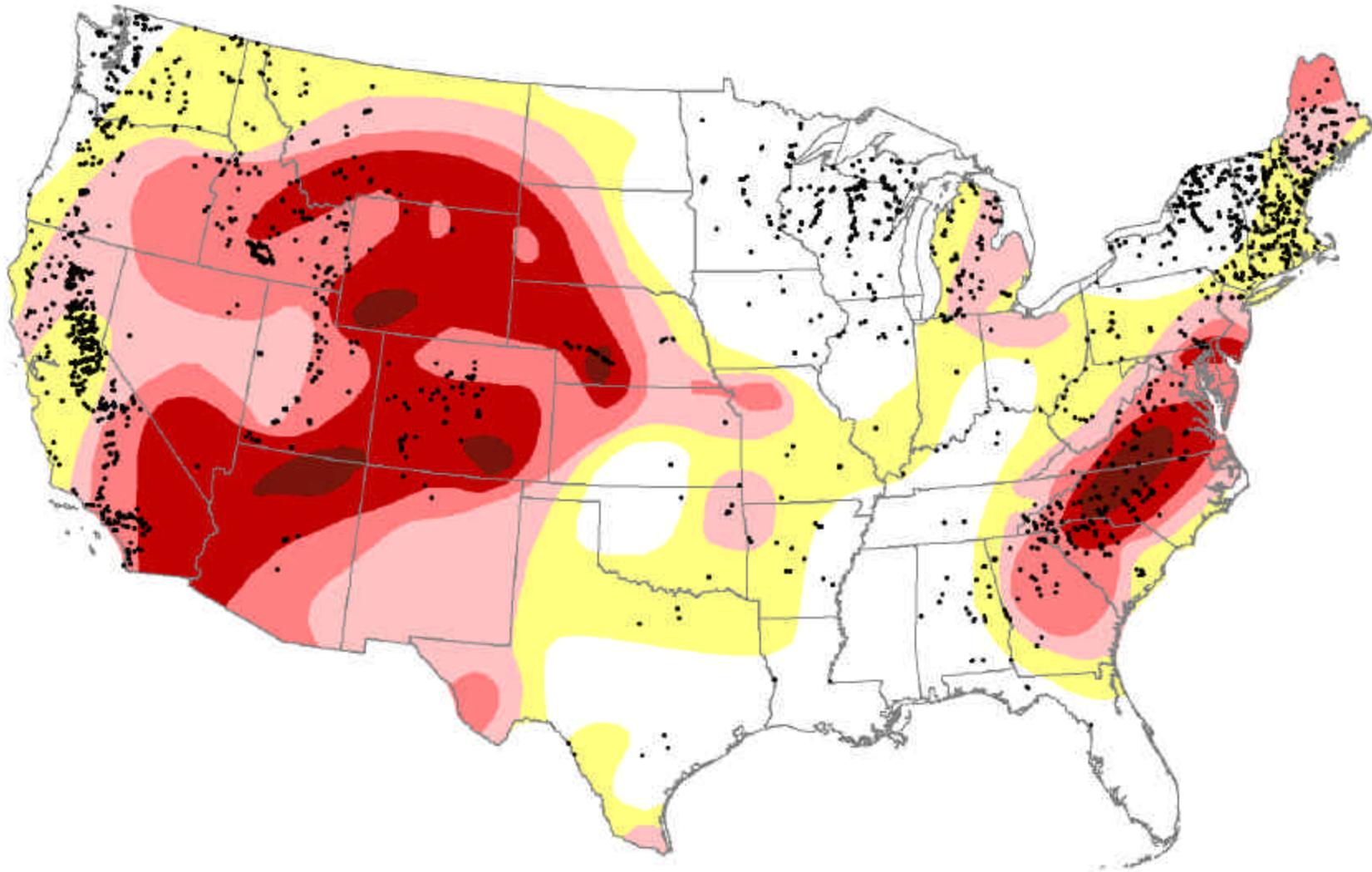
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



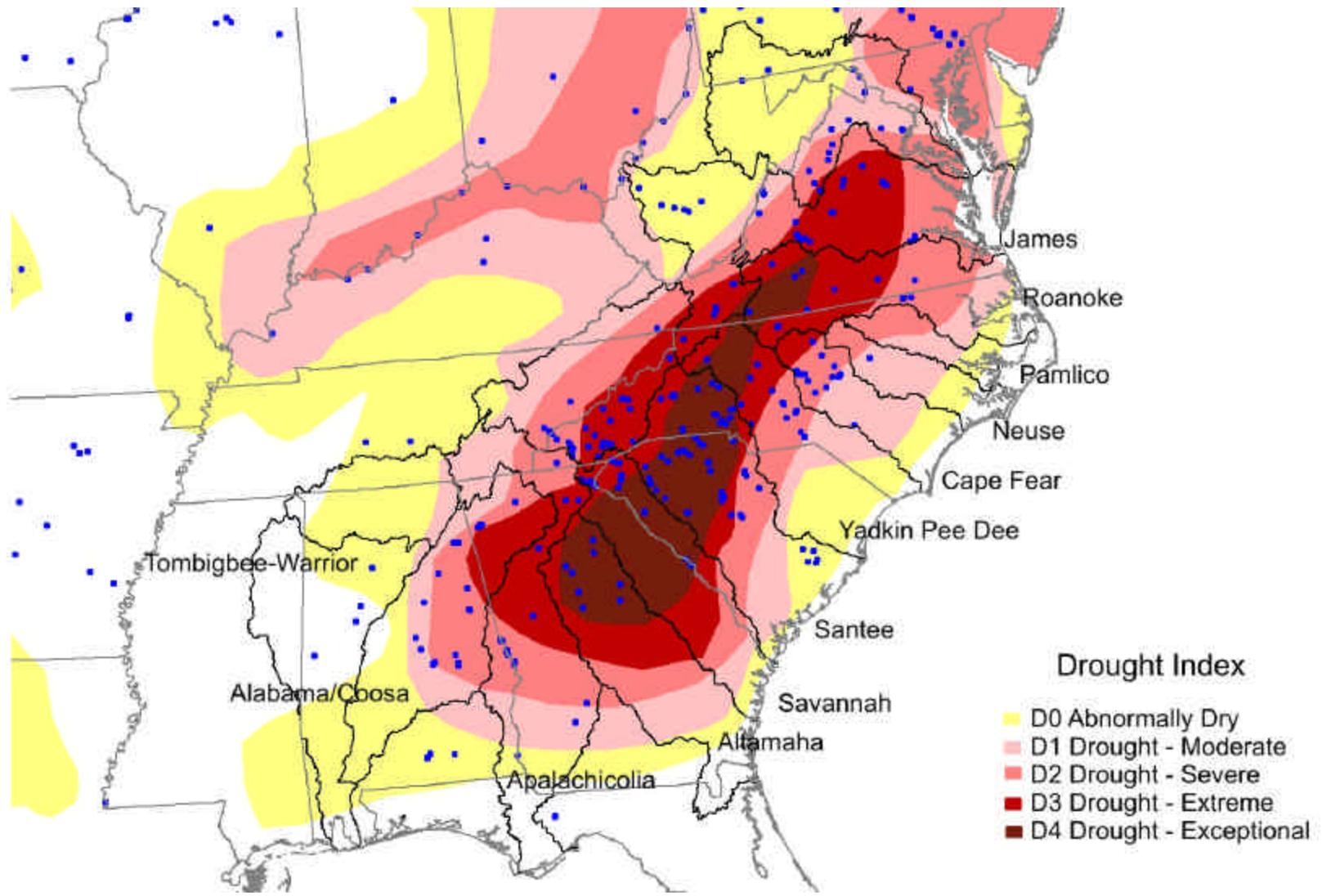
Released Thursday, September 26, 2002

Author: David Miskus, JAWFICPC/NOAA

U.S. Drought Monitor (Oct 2002) & FERC Hydropower Projects



FERC Projects in Southeast River Basins





Summary of Information Sources

- ☉ Drought Planning & Mitigation Tools

Drought Mitigation Center – links to State government & Federal resources

<http://drought.unl.edu/plan/direct.htm#ferc>

- ☉ Hydropower Project Specifics

FERC & Licensee can provide details



Closing Thought

“Unfortunately, we tend to focus on drought when it is upon us. We’re then forced to react – to respond to immediate needs, to provide what are often more costly remedies, and to attempt to balance competing interests in a charged atmosphere. That’s not good policy. It’s not good resource management. And it certainly adds to the public’s perception that government is not doing its job when it simply reacts when crises strike. To the contrary, we must take a proactive approach to dealing with drought. We must anticipate the inevitable – that drought will come and go – and take an approach that seeks to minimize the effects of drought when it inevitably occurs.”

James Lyons, Asst Sec Agriculture for Natural Resources and the Environment, May 1994