

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

7-DADMax	7-day average of the daily maximum temperature
ACHP:	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Acre-foot:	The volume of water that will cover an area of 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot
ADT:	Average Daily Trips
AFY:	acre feet per year
AHS:	Archaeological and Historical Services
Alluvial:	Relating to, consisting of, or formed by sediment deposited by flowing water
Ammocoetes:	Juvenile lamprey
amsl:	above mean sea level
Anadromous Fish:	Fish such as salmon that return from the sea to the rivers where they were born in order to breed.
aMW:	annual megawatts
APE:	Area of Potential Effect
Aquatic macrophytes:	Aquatic vegetation that is not microscopic
BACT:	Best Available Control Technology
Baseload:	In a demand sense, a load that varies only slightly over a specified time period. In a supply sense, a plant that operates most efficiently at a relatively constant level of generation.
BGEPA:	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BLM:	Bureau of Land Management
BMPs:	Best Management Practices
BPA:	Bonneville Power Administration

Bypass reach:	For the Enloe Hydroelectric Project this is the area that lies between the toe of Enloe Dam and the pool below Similkameen Falls where powerhouse outflow rejoins the river.
CCT:	Colville Confederated tribes
Capacity:	The maximum sustainable amount of power that can be produced by a generator or carried by a transmission facility
CFL:	Compact fluorescent light
cfs:	Cubic feet per second- a unit of measurement pertaining to flow or discharge of water. One cfs is equal to 449 gallons per minute
Colluvium:	Loose rock and soil
Council:	Northwest Power and Conservation Council
CRC:	Conservation Rate Credit
CRITFC:	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
CRWG:	Cultural Resources Work Group
Cultural Resources:	The nonrenewable evidence of human occupation or activity as seen in any district, site, building, structure, artifact, ruin, object, work of art, architecture, or natural feature that was important in human history at the national, state, or local level.
CWA:	Clean Water Act
Dacite:	Igneous, volcanic rock with a high iron content
Demand:	The rate at which electric energy is used, whether at a given instant or averaged over any designated period of time.
Densiometric Froude Numbers	A dimensionless parameter that indicates the strength of density stratification and thus is a measure of the ease with which vertical mixing will occur due to external forces; the higher this parameter, the less will be the tendency for vertical mixing to occur.
Diel:	Involving a 24-hour period that usually includes a day and the adjoining night
Discharge:	Volume of water flowing at a given time, usually expressed in cubic feet per second.

Dissolved gas concentrations:	The amount of chemicals normally occurring as gases, such as nitrogen and oxygen, which are held in solution in water, expressed in units such as milligrams of the gas per liter of liquid.
District:	Public Utility District No. 1 of Okanogan County
DLA:	Draft License Application
DO:	Dissolved oxygen
DRET:	Dredging Elutriate Test
Drawdown:	The distance that the water surface of a reservoir is lowered from a given elevation as water is released from the reservoir. Also refers to the act of lowering reservoir levels.
DS:	domestic
Ecology:	Washington Department of Ecology
ECPA:	Electric Consumers Protection Act
EEZ:	Exclusive Economic Zone
EI.	elevation
Endangered:	A plant or animal species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range because its habitat is threatened with destruction, drastic modification, or severe curtailment, or because of overexploitation, disease, predation, or other factors; Federally endangered species are officially designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service and published in the <i>Federal Register</i> .
Entrainment:	The drawing of fish and other aquatic organisms into tubes or tunnels carrying water for cooling purposes into thermal plants, or for power generating purposes into hydroelectric plants. Entrainment increases mortality rates for those organisms.
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
Equilibria:	a state or situation in which opposing forces or factors balance each other out and stability is attained
ESA:	Endangered Species Act
ESCP:	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FEMA:	Federal Emergency Management Agency

FERC:	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Flow:	The volume of water passing a given point per unit of time.
FMP:	Fishery Management Plan
Forebay:	The portion of the reservoir at a hydroelectric plant which is immediately upstream of the generating station.
FPA:	Federal Power Act
FPC:	Federal Power Commission
fps:	Feet per second
FR:	Federal Register
Freshet:	A small sudden flood or rise in the level of a river, caused by heavy rainfall or a rapid thaw, especially after a period of dry weather.
FTE:	Full-time equivalents
FWCA:	Fish and Wildlife Coordination act
GCWTSC:	Greater Columbia Water Trail Steering committee
Generation:	Act or process of producing electric energy from other forms of energy. Also refers to the amount of electric energy so produced.
Gross Average Annual Plant Factor:	The percent of a year that the plant would have to run at full load to generate the equivalent amount of energy, not including losses due to transformer, station service or transmission outages.
GWh:	Gigwatt hours
HAER:	Historic American Engineering Record
HDPW:	High density polyethylene
hp:	horsepower
HPA:	Hydraulic Project Approvals
HPMP:	Historical Properties Management Plan
HWM:	High water mark
Hydraulic head:	The vertical distance between the surface of the reservoir and the surface of the river immediately downstream from the turbine and dam.

Hydroelectric:	Referring to the production of electric power through use of the gravitational force of falling water.
Hyporheic zone:	Sediment and porous space adjacent to a stream through which stream water readily exchanges
IAC:	Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation
ICD:	Initial Consultation Document
ICM:	Initial Consultation Meeting
Impact Area:	All of Okanogan County, Washington. This is the county in which the Project lies, and is shown in Figure E.5-1
Inflow:	Water that flows into a reservoir or forebay during a specified period.
Intake:	The entrance to a conduit through a dam or water facility.
IR:	irrigation
IRP:	Integrated Resources Plan
JARPA:	Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application
KOP:	Key Observation Point
kV:	Kilovolts (1,000 volts)
kW:	Kilowatts (1,000 watts)
kWh:	Kilowatt hour
Lentic:	Still or slow moving aquatic habitat, lake-like
Lithic:	Consisting of stone
Lithology:	The physical characteristics of a rock or a rock formation
Littoral zone:	Extends from the high water mark, which is rarely inundated, to shoreline areas that are permanently submerged
Load:	The amount of electric power or energy delivered or required at any specified point or points on a system. Load originates primarily at the energy-consuming equipment of customers.
Lotic:	Flowing aquatic habitat, river-like
LWD:	Large woody debris

Macro-invertebrate guilds:	Macroinvertebrates are often organized in groups or guilds based on their feeding habits. The guild structure in a stream will often reflect the overall health of the stream.
Mainstem:	The principal river in a basin, as opposed to the tributary streams and smaller rivers that feed into it.
MMP:	Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
MW:	Megawatt - one million watts, a measure of electrical power
MWh:	Megawatt-hour A unit of electrical energy equal to 1 million watts, or 1,000 kilowatts.
Model:	A mathematical function with parameters that can be adjusted so that the function closely describes a set of empirical data. A “mathematical” or “mechanistic” model is usually based on biological or physical mechanisms and has model parameters that have real-world interpretation. In contrast, “statistical” or “empirical” models involve curve-fitting to data where the math function used is selected for its numerical properties. Extrapolation from mechanistic models (e.g., pharmacokinetic equations) usually carries higher confidence than extrapolation using empirical models (e.g., logic).
NEPA:	National Environmental Policy Act
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations such as American Rivers, CRITFC, Hydroreform, and Sierra Club
NHPA:	Nation Historic Preservation Act
NOAA Fisheries:	formerly National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
NOX:	Nitrous oxides
NPS:	National Park Service
NRCS:	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP:	National Register of Historic Places
OBMEP:	Okanogan Basin Monitoring and Evaluation Project
Offpeak hours:	Period of relatively low demand for electrical energy, as specified by the supplier (such as the middle of the night).
OHWM	Ordinary high water mark

Operating limits:	Limits or requirements that must be factored into the planning process for operating reservoirs and generating projects.
Operating requirements:	Guidelines and limits that must be followed in the operation of a reservoir or generating project. These requirements may originate in authorizing legislation, physical plant limitations, or other sources.
OTID:	Oroville-Tonasket Irrigation District
Outages:	Periods, both planned and unexpected, during which the transmission of power stops or a particular power-producing facility ceases to provide generation.
OVPC:	Okanogan Valley Power Company
PA:	Programmatic Agreement
Penstock:	A sluice, channel, or pipe used to control or supply a flow of water to a hydroelectric plant.
PM10	Particulate matter that is 10 microns
PM&E	Protection, Mitigation, and Enhancement Measure
PNT:	Pacific Northwest Trail
Pool:	Reservoir, a body of water impounded by a dam.
Project:	Enloe Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 12569)
Project Area:	The land and water areas within the Project Boundary
Project Boundary:	The FERC Project Boundary
Project Vicinity:	Generally defined as the Similkameen River corridor from the trestle bridge located about 2 miles downstream of Enloe Dam to Similkameen Camp, located about 5 miles upstream of the dam.
QAPP:	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RCW:	Revised Code of Washington
Refugia:	Climatically stable area; in this case relating to water temperature
Reliability:	For a power system, a measure of the degree of certainty that the system will continue to meet load for a specified period of time.
Reservoir elevations:	The levels of the water stored behind dams.

Reservoir storage:	The volume of water in a reservoir at a given time.
RM:	River mile
ROC:	Reactive organic compounds
Run-of-river dams:	Hydroelectric generating plants that operate based only on available streamflow and some short-term storage (hourly, daily, or weekly).
Run-of-river reservoirs:	The pool or impoundments formed behind run-of-river dams.
RV:	Recreational vehicle
SCADA:	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCORP:	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SCR:	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Sedimentation:	The settling of material (such as dust or other particles) into water and eventual deposition on the bottoms of streams and rivers.
SEPA:	Washington state Environmental Policy Act of 1971
SHPO:	State Historic Preservation Officer
SMA:	Shoreline Management Act
Smolt:	A young salmon before it has swum to the sea.
SMP:	Shoreline Master Program
SMS:	Sediment Management Standards
SOX	Sulfur oxides
Spill:	Water passed over a spillway without going through turbines to produce electricity. Spill can be forced, when there is no storage capability and flows exceed turbine capacity, or planned, for example, when water is spilled to enhance juvenile fish passage.
Spillway:	Overflow structure of a dam.
Storage reservoirs:	Reservoirs that have space for retaining water from springtime snowmelts. Retained water is released as necessary for multiple uses—power productions, fish passage, irrigation, and navigation.

Study Area:	The area within which the visitor intercept survey was conducted. The Study Area includes all of the area within the Project Boundary and also extends beyond the Project Boundary
SQV:	Sediment quality value
SW:	Stockwater
Tailrace:	The canal or channel that carries water away from a dam.
Tailwater:	The water surface immediately downstream from a dam or hydroelectric powerplant.
TCP:	Traditional Cultural Property
TDG:	Total Dissolved Gas
TMDL:	Total Maximum Daily Load
TRG:	Technical Review Group
Turbidity:	A measure of the optical clarity of water, which depends on the light scattering and absorption characteristics of suspended and dissolved material in the water.
Turbine:	Machinery that converts kinetic energy of a moving fluid, such as falling water, to mechanical or electrical power.
USACE:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDI:	U.S. Department of the Interior
USGS:	U.S. Geological Survey
V:	volts
Velocity:	Speed; the rate of linear motion in a given direction.
VRM:	Visual Resource Management
WAC:	Washington Administrative Code
WDAHP:	Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
WDFW:	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WDNR:	Washington Department of Natural Resources

WSA: Wilderness Study Area

WWP: Washington Water Power