

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acre-Foot - A unit of storage equal to a volume one acre in area and one foot in depth (271,379 Imperial gallons).

Average Annual Energy - The average annual energy which a project or system of projects is capable of generating over the period of record under study.

Average Annual Storage Use - The average amount of storage released and refilled on an annual basis over a specified period of years.

Average Annual Usable Energy - Firm energy plus the portion of the secondary energy which can be sold.

Critical Streamflow Period - The most adverse season or sequence of seasons of streamflow during a period of record under study. During the critical streamflow period only firm power is produced and reservoirs are fully utilized.

Cyclical or Carry-Over Storage - Storage at a project which cannot be released and then refilled in a year of average streamflow. Such storage is normally used only when the firm energy output of a system is threatened by low streamflow conditions or if above normal inflow is expected.

Dead Storage - The volume of water retained behind a dam which is not available for release.

Firm or Dependable Capacity - The maximum generating capacity which can be relied on to meet peak system loads.

Firm or Dependable Energy - Energy which can be supplied to consumers at any time. This energy is usually calculated as the average energy output of a plant or system of plants during critical streamflow conditions with the full use of available storage.

Kilowatt - A unit of power equal to 1.341 horsepower.

Kilowatt Hour - A unit of energy equal to the work done by one kilowatt over a period of one hour. One kilowatt year is equal to 8,760 kilowatt hours.

Live Storage - The volume of water retained behind a dam which is available for release.

Load Factor - The ratio between the average energy demand and the peak energy demand over a specified period of time.

Megawatt - 1,000 kilowatts.

Run of the River Plants - Generating stations with no storage facilities of any magnitude and which therefore must use river flows as they come.

Secondary or Interruptible Energy - Energy which cannot be guaranteed at all times. This energy can be graded into various classes of availability.