Chapter 1 Introduction

The North-of-the-Delta Offstream Storage (NODOS) Investigation is a feasibility study conducted by the United States Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation); the California Department of Water Resources (DWR); and the Sites Project Authority (Authority), in coordination with cooperating agencies, other resource agencies, stakeholders, and the public.

The NODOS Investigation is one of five surface water storage studies recommended in the *CALFED Bay-Delta Program Final Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report* (CALFED PEIS/EIR) and *CALFED Bay-Delta Programmatic Record of Decision* (CALFED ROD) of August 2000 (CALFED 2000a, 2000b). Preliminary studies in support of the CALFED PEIS/EIR considered over 50 surface water storage sites throughout California, and recommended more detailed study of five locations, one of which was north of the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta (Delta).

The progress and results of the NODOS Investigation have been documented in a series of interim reports that culminate in this *North-of-the-Delta Offstream Storage Investigation Draft Feasibility Report* (Draft Feasibility Report) and an Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (Reclamation and Authority 2017).

The NODOS Investigation uses methodologies consistent with *Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies* (P&Gs) (WRC 1983), and when possible, the Principles, Requirements and Guidelines for Federal Investments in Water Resources (WRC 2013). The NODOS Investigation is also consistent with Reclamation Manual: Directives and Standards (Subject: Water and Related Resources Feasibility Studies) (CMP 09-02) (Reclamation 2012a), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and other pertinent Federal, State of California (State), and local laws and policies. The study is also consistent with the CALFED ROD.

New offstream storage north of the Delta offers the potential to improve the flexibility of the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP) systems to ensure they continue to contribute to the water supply, water quality, and environmental needs of California and the nation. Consistent with the CALFED ROD and Federal and State study authorizations, this Draft Feasibility Report evaluates the potential effects and benefits of the proposed Sites Reservoir. The proposed Sites Reservoir is shown on Figure 1-1, along with its proximity to the existing Tehama-Colusa and Glenn-Colusa Canals.

This Draft Feasibility Report also describes the efforts under way to develop Principles of Agreement to allow for collaborative operation of Sites Reservoir with the existing CVP and SWP facilities. Cooperative operations will be required to achieve the project objectives.

Source: Reclamation 2016a.

Figure 1-1. Area Map

Purpose Statement for Study

The purposes of this Draft Feasibility Report are to:

- Determine the potential Federal and non-Federal interest (type and extent) in the NODOS/Sites Reservoir Project
- Evaluate the benefits and effects of the alternatives
- Determine the engineering, environmental, social, economic, and financial feasibility of the National Economic Development (NED) Plan
- Identify the Locally Preferred Alternative

Study Authorization

Multiple agencies have been engaged in the development of Sites Reservoir. Table 1-1 identifies the participating agencies and their current roles.

Federal Authorization for Feasibility Investigation

Reclamation received feasibility study authority for the NODOS Investigation in the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution Act of 2003 (Public Law [P.L.] 108-7).

> "The Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out CALFED-related activities, may undertake feasibility studies for Sites Reservoir, Los Vaqueros Reservoir Enlargement, and Upper San Joaquin Storage projects. These storage studies should be pursued along with ongoing environmental and other projects in a balanced manner."

After Federal and State funds were appropriated in 2003, Reclamation and DWR initiated the NODOS Investigation.

In October 2004, the Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act (P.L. 108-361) authorized the implementation of activities consistent with the CALFED ROD as a general framework for addressing CALFED, including its components related to water storage, ecosystem restoration, water supply reliability, and water quality. The law authorized Federal agencies to participate in the multiple-purpose CALFED Bay-Delta Program, with collaborating Federal and State agencies; including authorizing Reclamation to conduct planning and feasibility studies for NODOS:

> "The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to carry out the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (10) of subsection (d), to the extent authorized under the reclamation laws, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (title XXXIV of Public Law 102-575; 106 Stat. 4706), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 661 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and other applicable law."

Table 1-1. Partnering, Responsible, Cooperating, and Participating Agencies

Agency	Role
Partnering Agencies	
Bureau of Reclamation	NEPA lead agency, Federal feasibility study lead
Sites Project Authority	CEQA lead agency, California Water Storage Investment Program application, landowner outreach, members participated in prior Sites studies with DWR
Responsible Agencies	
California Department of Water Resources	Prior involvement in Federal feasibility study and CEQA, ongoing review
Cooperating Agencies	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Tribal consultation
Colusa Community Indian Council	Tribal participation
United States Army Corps of Engineers	Permitting agency
United States Environmental Protection Agency	NEPA review
Participating Agencies	
National Marine Fisheries Service	Permitting agency
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Permitting agency
United States Department of the Interior	Management and review
California Water Commission	State lead for distributing funds under the California Water Storage Investment Program
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Established ecosystem priorities for State funding program; potential funding contract participant
California State Water Resources Control Board	Established water quality priorities for State funding program; potential funding contract participant. Also responsible for assigning/issuing water rights for diversions.

CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act
DWR = California Department of Water Resources
NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act

Section 103, paragraph (d)(1)(A)(ii) of P.L. 108-361 further defines authorized activities related to water storage:

> "…planning and feasibility studies for the following projects requiring further consideration – (I) the Sites Reservoir in Colusa County…"

There have been several subsequent ongoing authorizations for the studies. Table 1-2 provides a list of the Federal authorizations to date.

Table 1-2. Federal Authorizations for the NODOS Investigation

Date	Authorization
February 20, 2003	P.L. 108-7, Division D, Title II, Section 215 of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution Act, 2003
October 25, 2004	P.L. 108-361, Section 103 of the Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act, 2004
December 18, 2015	P.L. 114-113, Division D, Title II, Section 205 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016

P.L. = Public Law

Department of Water Resources and State Authorization for Feasibility Investigation

State authorizations related to the study of Sites Reservoir are summarized in Table 1-3. Beginning in 1996, DWR received authorization to study NODOS under State of California Proposition 204, the Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply Act, which provided funding for feasibility and environmental studies of offstream storage projects upstream from the Delta. In addition, the State Budget Act of 1998 authorized DWR to continue feasibility and environmental studies pertaining to NODOS and alternatives. Subsequent funding was allocated as part of the CALFED Integrated Storage Investigations Program. In November 2002, Proposition 50—the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002—was approved, authorizing funding for surface water storage planning and feasibility studies under CALFED. State of California Proposition 84, The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Act of 2006, as amended in 2009 and 2012, was approved to provide funding to ensure that safe drinking water is available to all Californians; protect the public from catastrophic floods; protect the rivers, lakes, and streams of the state from pollution, loss of water quality, and destruction of fish and wildlife habitat; protect the beaches, bays, and coastal waters of the state for future generations; and revitalize state communities and make them more sustainable and livable by investing in sound land use planning, local parks, and urban greening.

Table 1-3. State Authorizations for the NODOS Investigation

Enacted	Law	Authorization
1996	Proposition 204, the Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply Act, Chapter 6, Water Supply Reliability, Article 2, Feasibility Projects, Section 78656	Continuously appropriated funds to DWR for feasibility and environmental investigations for projects, including offstream storage upstream of the Delta that would provide storage and flood control benefits in an environmentally sensitive and cost-effective manner.
2002	Proposition 50, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act	Funding made available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund for the balanced implementation of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. Expenditures and grants, including $50 million for surface water storage planning and feasibility studies.
2006	Proposition 84, The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act, Chapter 4, Statewide Water Planning and Design, Section 75041	$65 million available to DWR for planning and feasibility studies related to the existing and potential future needs for California's water supply, conveyance, and flood control systems. The studies shall be designed to promote integrated, multi-benefit approaches that maximize the public benefits of the overall system, including protection of the public from floods; water supply reliability; water quality; and fish, wildlife, and habitat protection and restoration. Projects to be funded include surface water storage planning and feasibility studies pursuant to the CALFED Bay-Delta Program"

DWR = California Department of Water Resources

Sites Project Authority

The Sites Project Authority was established on August 26, 2010, following the passage of the 2009 Comprehensive Water Package, which included Senate Bill 2. Senate Bill 2 allowed the formation of local joint powers authorities with the intent to govern, manage, and operate a surface water storage project.

The current Authority membership (12 members) consists of Glenn County, Colusa County, Reclamation District 108, Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District, Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority, Maxwell Irrigation District, Colusa County Water District, Westside Water District, Proberta Water District, Orland-Artois Water District, Western Canal Water District, and Placer County Water Agency / City of Roseville. Most of these agencies are CVP contractors.

On July 14, 2015, the Authority and Reclamation signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to cost-share the completion of feasibility studies and related environmental documents to support State and Federal decision making.

The Authority has indicated that its intention is not to negatively impact CVP or SWP operations, CVP or SWP contractors, or the environment and not to impact the United States Treasury or State of California budget. No additional costs to CVP contractors or Reclamation would result from implementation of Sites Reservoir. Potential policy issues that may arise would be codified through the permitting and consultation process.

California Water Commission and Water Storage Investment Program

The Authority is preparing a Water Storage Investment Program (WSIP) application to the California Water Commission (CWC) to seek funding from the California Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act (Proposition 1, California Water Bond) for the NODOS/Sites Reservoir Project. The Feasibility Report, EIR/EIS, and other documents may be included as supporting documentation in the WSIP application to the CWC. The CWC advises the Director of DWR on matters within DWR's jurisdiction, approves rules and regulations, and monitors and reports on the construction and operation of the SWP. California's comprehensive water legislation, enacted in 2009, gave the CWC new responsibilities regarding the distribution of public funds set aside for the public benefits of water storage projects and the development of regulations for the quantification and management of those benefits. The roles and responsibilities of the CWC are defined in the California Water Code (WC), sections of the Government Code, and the Civil Procedures code; including but not limited to:

> "Selecting water storage projects for funding under the 'Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014' (Proposition 1) through a competitive public process. Funding must go towards the public benefits portions of projects that improve the operation of the state water system, are cost effective, and provide a net improvement in ecosystem and water quality conditions. (WC § 79750)"
>
> "Developing and adopting, by regulation, methods for quantification and management of public benefits of water storage projects by December 15, 2016, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the department. (WC § 79754)"
>
> "The commission has found and determined that the project is feasible, is consistent with all applicable laws and regulations, and will advance the long-term objectives of restoring ecological health and improving water management for beneficial uses of the Delta. (WC § 79755(a)(5)(B))"

> "Limits funding to eligible projects to benefits associated with: (1) Ecosystem improvements, (2) Water quality improvements in the Delta, or in other river systems, (3) Flood control, 4) Emergency response, and (5) Recreation; but allows funds to be expended "for the costs of environmental mitigation measures or compliance obligations" associated with providing these public benefits" (WC § 79753)"

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act

Title III, Subtitle J, of the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act includes provisions for the long-term investment in water projects to promote water storage and supply, flood control, desalination, and water recycling. The act specifically references investments that would help ensure that California is more resilient to growing water demands and drought-based uncertainty. Section 4007 of the act identifies the requirements for both Federally owned and State-led projects. Sites Reservoir would be a State-led project. Section 4007(f) requires consistency with the California Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act for construction funding.

Guidance in the CALFED ROD

CALFED is a cooperative effort between Federal and California agencies and California's environmental, urban, and agricultural communities. In August 2000, the CALFED Bay-Delta Program agencies issued a Programmatic ROD (CALFED 2000b) that provided a 30-year plan to address ecosystem health and water supply reliability problems in the San Francisco Bay–Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Delta (Bay-Delta). The ROD plan addressed four interrelated, interdependent resource management objectives: water quality, ecosystem quality, water supply reliability, and levee integrity.

The NEPA and CEQA lead agencies for the CALFED PEIS/EIR were Reclamation and DWR, respectively.

Under the water supply reliability management objective, the storage element included five investigations of potential increased surface water storage capabilities at various locations in the Central Valley, including north of the Delta, and efforts to increase groundwater storage through conjunctive management. For NODOS, the CALFED ROD (Section 2.2.5, Storage) states the following:

> "This project [Sites Reservoir], with a capacity of up to 1.9 million acre-feet, could enhance water management flexibility in the Sacramento Valley. By reducing water diversion on the Sacramento River during critical fish migration periods, this project can greatly increase reliability of supplies for a significant portion of the Sacramento Valley. It can also provide storage and operational benefits for other CALFED programs including Delta water quality…"

The CALFED ROD directed Reclamation and DWR to develop a joint planning program through an MOU with local water interests and to complete environmental review and planning documentation for the NODOS project.

As a result of the passage of time since the CALFED EIS/EIR and ROD, California water management facilities, regulatory requirements (including biological opinions, incidental take authorizations, and species listings) and other existing conditions have changed. The Draft EIR/EIS relies on the portions of the CALFED EIS/EIR and ROD that remain applicable and does not tier from those portions that are no longer applicable. The features of the CALFED EIS/EIR and ROD that have been augmented and updated for the Sites Project EIS/EIR include:

- The CALFED EIS/EIR does not include adequate detail to describe the range of alternatives considered in defining Sites Reservoir for a new NODOS facility. The Sites Reservoir EIR/EIS includes a detailed description of the alternatives screening analysis, which summarizes screening analyses from 1980 through today.

- The CALFED EIS/EIR Existing Conditions/Affected Environment, No Action Alternative, and cumulative impact analysis assumptions were developed in the mid-1990s and are not consistent with current assumptions. Therefore, the Sites Reservoir EIR/EIS currently includes updated descriptions.

- The CALFED ROD identified Programmatic Environmental Compliance process is based on previous 2000 biological opinions and other regulatory conditions that have since been superseded. Therefore, the Sites Reservoir EIR/EIS includes the current requirements for Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA) compliance and other applicable regulatory conditions.

Feasibility Study Process

An iterative planning process consistent with the 1983 P&Gs was used to identify and evaluate potential storage alternatives. The previous results of the initial phase of the feasibility studies are documented in the *North-of-the-Delta Offstream Storage Investigation Final Initial Alternatives Information Report* (IAIR) (Reclamation and DWR 2006b) and in *North-of-the-Delta Offstream Storage Investigation Plan Formulation Report* (PFR) (Reclamation and DWR 2008).

As shown on Figure 1-2, the emphasis in the planning phases changes as the feasibility studies progress. Initially, emphasis is placed on defining problems, needs, and opportunities, and compiling and forecasting future conditions in the Study Area (defined in section titled “Study Area,” below) to support the development of planning objectives. The emphasis then shifts to defining management measures, and combining them to formulate and evaluate alternative plans.

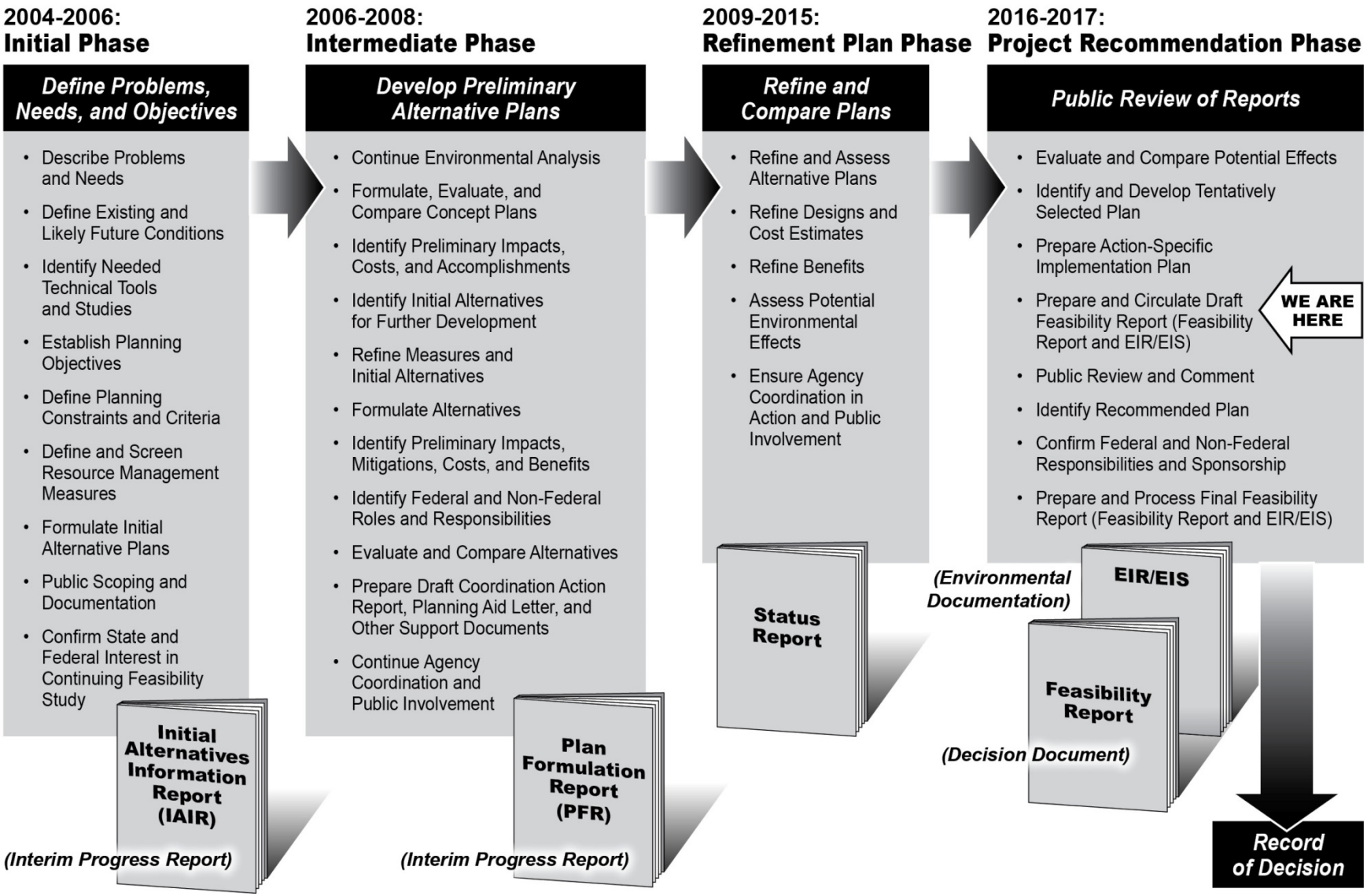

Figure 1-2. Feasibility Study Process

Previous studies and documents include:

- Notice of Preparation (NOP), filed with the State Clearinghouse on November 5, 2001
- Federal Notice of Intent (NOI), published in the *Federal Register* on November 9, 2001
- *North-of-the-Delta Offstream Storage Investigation Scoping Report* (Scoping Report), completed in 2002 following formal public scoping in 2001–2002 (Reclamation and DWR 2002)
- IAIR, completed in 2006, which narrowed the range of possible locations for a new offstream reservoir (Reclamation and DWR 2006b)
- PFR, completed in 2008, which supported a decision to proceed based on the conclusion that there are potentially feasible alternative plans that could be considered in the Federal interest as a partial solution to the California water storage challenge (Reclamation and DWR 2008)
- *Final Value Planning Study, North-of-the-Delta Offstream Storage Investigation,* completed in 2012, which identified various cost-saving measures for proposed facilities, including construction methods and road and dam designs (Reclamation 2012b)
- *Progress Report,* completed in 2013, which updated analysis and summarized the results of previous studies (Reclamation and DWR 2013)
- *Design, Estimating, and Construction* (DEC) review, completed in 2014, which identified additional cost savings and technical issues that need resolution before the Final Feasibility Report is completed (Reclamation 2014a)
- *Preliminary Design and Cost Estimating Report*, completed in May 2014 by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR 2014a)
- *Preliminary Administrative Draft EIR*, completed in May 2014 by DWR (and reviewed by Reclamation) (DWR 2014b)
- *Sites Reservoir Alternatives Evaluation*, completed in November 2014 by the Sites Project Authority (Authority 2014)
- Design, Estimating, and Constructability Special Assessment (Reclamation 2017c)

Public Scoping

The P&Gs (WRC 1983), NEPA, and CEQA each require that interested and affected agencies, groups, and persons be provided opportunities to participate throughout the planning process. Specifically, P&Gs Section IV states, “planning should include an early and open process termed ‘scoping’ to identify the likely significant issues to be addressed and the range of those issues.” This requirement is complementary with the NEPA regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.] Parts 1501.1–1501.8) and CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.).

For the NODOS Investigation, the formal public scoping effort to solicit public and stakeholder input was initiated on November 5, 2001, with the filing of the State’s CEQA-compliant NOP

with the State Clearinghouse. The Federal NOI to comply with NEPA was published in the *Federal Register* on November 9, 2001. The formal scoping process concluded on February 8, 2002. During the scoping period, Reclamation and DWR developed the scope of the NODOS Investigation and took public comments, including comments regarding potential alternatives in the Primary Study Area, at one tribal and three other public scoping meetings. A summary of these comments is provided in the Scoping Report (Reclamation and DWR 2002).

The Authority has assumed the role of the CEQA lead agency in lieu of DWR and will be responsible for constructing, operating, and maintaining the project. Due to change in lead agency, the Authority issued a Supplemental NOP on February 13, 2017, for the Draft EIR for the project.

Reclamation provided an update to the Colusa Indian Community Council on October 21, 2016. The Colusa Indian Community Council and the Cortina Rancheria are NEPA cooperating agencies, along with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Study Area

The NODOS/Sites Reservoir Project would result in water deliveries over a large geographic area. To evaluate the full range of effects on the environmental resources in different geographic areas, the Authority and Reclamation have identified three study areas for analysis:

- Extended Study Area – Consists of the geographic areas that use water provided by CVP and SWP
- Secondary Study Area – Consists of the geographic areas that are directly or indirectly affected by operations of CVP and SWP facilities north of the Delta
- Primary Study Area – Consists of the geographic areas that are directly affected by construction and/or operations of the NODOS/Sites Reservoir Project facilities

These three study areas are described in more detail in the following sections.

Extended Study Area

The Extended Study Area, consisting of the CVP and SWP service areas, is the largest and most diverse of the three study areas in terms of size, geography, land use, and habitat conditions. It is anticipated to experience minor effects to changed operations and conditions, given no construction will occur in this area.

The Extended Study Area includes the entire service areas of the CVP and SWP. These two service areas are located in all, or portions of, the following counties: Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Napa, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo. The Extended Study Area also includes wildlife refuges that could receive incremental Level 4 water supply from the NODOS/Sites Reservoir Project. Those wildlife refuges are located within seven counties in the Extended Study Area.

Secondary Study Area

The Secondary Study Area is smaller than the Extended Study Area and consists of the majority of CVP and SWP facilities that could be affected by potential operations associated with certain project alternatives. The Secondary Study Area includes the geographical area with CVP and SWP facilities located north of the Delta and in the Delta and the streams downstream of the CVP and SWP reservoirs that could experience water surface elevation fluctuations or stream flow changes. Those facilities are located in the following 18 counties: Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Placer, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Shasta, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba.

The potential for operational changes that could occur as a result of the coordinated and integrated operation of the project's facilities with the CVP and SWP facilities was evaluated on the Trinity River, Clear Creek, Spring Creek, Sacramento River, Sutter Bypass, Yolo Bypass, Feather River, American River, and the Delta. The Secondary Study Area also includes the existing Tehama-Colusa Canal Authority (TCCA) Red Bluff Pumping Plant in Tehama County. Project activities in this area would be limited to minor construction and installation of equipment in existing facilities.

Primary Study Area

The Primary Study Area consists of the geographical areas that could be directly affected by the construction and operations of the NODOS/Sites Reservoir Project facilities and the land immediately surrounding them. The Primary Study Area includes the "footprints" of the Sites Reservoir facilities (including dams, intakes/discharge facilities, fish screens, pipelines, transmission line, pumping/generating plants, recreation areas, road relocation areas, borrow areas, and associated facilities) other than the TCCA and Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District diversion facilities. The Primary Study Area is in Glenn and Colusa Counties.

Considerations in the Project Setting

CVP and SWP operations: Both the CVP and SWP operate pursuant to conditions of existing water rights and contracts while complying with the requirements of the Federal and California Endangered Species Acts and other legislation, including the Coordinated Operations Agreement (COA).

If Sites Reservoir is constructed, it must be operated in a mutually beneficial and cooperative manner with the CVP and SWP to meet the project objectives and provide the desired benefits.

Coordinated Operations Agreement and reallocation of contract water supplies: The agreement between the United States and the State of California for Coordinated Operations of the CVP and SWP, commonly known as the COA, was executed in November 1986 pursuant to P.L. 99-546, the California Central Valley Project Act (California Water Code Part 3, Division 6 [starting at Section 11100]), and the California Water Resources Development Bond Act (California Water Code Chapter 8, Part 6, Division 6 [starting at Section 12930]). The COA coordinates the operations of CVP and SWP facilities to meet Sacramento Valley in-basin uses, maintain the respective annual water supplies, and establish how the two agencies share surplus flows. The Federal and State authorizations for the NODOS feasibility studies focus on CALFED-related storage studies to provide additional supply reliability and water management flexibility to support CALFED objectives. The authorizations do not provide authority to

reallocate CVP water supplies among the long-term contractual commitments. The Authority has formed an Operations Work Group to collaboratively develop Principles of Agreement and an operating plan for Sites Reservoir that would be independent of the COA.

Water rights: Implementation of the NODOS/Sites Reservoir Project would require water supplies from the State of California Water Rights for "Colusa Reservoir." Further coordination between Reclamation, the Authority, DWR, and the State Water Resources Control Board is required to determine the applicability of these water rights.

Organization of the Feasibility Report

This Draft Feasibility Report is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1, Introduction, describes the study authorizations and project background.
- Chapter 2, Problems, Needs, and Opportunities, describes the problems, needs, and opportunities and the existing and likely future conditions in the Study Area.
- Chapter 3, Planning Objectives and Constraints and the Alternative Development Process, describes the plan formulation process, including the planning objectives, management measures, and formulation and evaluation of concept plans and alternatives.
- Chapter 4, Potential Offstream Storage Locations, describes the alternative reservoir locations considered for this study.
- Chapter 5, Evaluation of Conveyance and Reservoir Size, describes the conveyance measures considered for this study.
- Chapter 6, Alternative Development, summarizes the development of the alternatives.
- Chapter 7, Alternative Evaluation, describes the evaluation of the alternatives.
- Chapter 8, National Economic Development (NED) and Locally Preferred Alternative, provides a description and determination of the feasibility of the NED Plan and the Locally Preferred Alternative.
- Chapter 9, Risk and Uncertainty, summarizes the risks and uncertainties that could affect the findings of this Draft Feasibility Report.
- Chapter 10, Findings and Conclusions, summarizes the major findings and conclusions of this report.
- Chapter 11, Recommendations and Considerations, provides recommendations and further considerations for the feasibility study.
- Chapter 12, Glossary, contains definitions of key terms used throughout this report.
- Chapter 13, References, lists the sources used to prepare this report.

This report has the following appendices:

- Appendix A – Plan Formulation
- Appendix B – Engineering
- Appendix C – Economics
- Appendix D – Real Estate
- Appendix E – Recreation
- Appendix F – Fish
- Appendix G – NODOS/Sites Reservoir Project Operations Plan (Alternative D)
- Appendix H – Hydropower

The Draft EIR/EIS is incorporated into this report by reference. Several appendices to the Draft EIR/EIS include modeling results that support the analysis in this Draft Feasibility Report. Appendix 1A to the Draft EIR/EIS is the Mitigation Monitoring Plan, which was used in the evaluation of environmental feasibility.