

# Appendix 1

## Mission Statement

### NID Mission Statement:

The District will provide a dependable, safe, sustainable and resilient water supply while being good stewards of the watershed.

### Vision Statement:

NID will promote healthy watersheds and reliable infrastructure that support our environment, treated and raw water customers, power reliability and recreation to sustain our quality of life; now and in the future.

### Value Statements:

**Safety:** Safety is integrated into our culture and is the first priority among all aspects of our work.

**Fiscal:** The District will operate its finances with strong fiscal responsibility and transparency to ensure that NID's finances are spent on those activities that support the mission and vision of the District.

**Resources:** NID will maintain healthy watersheds through the implementation of best management practices in collaboration with strategic partners.

**Customers:** NID will make decisions that serve the best interests of District ratepayers.

**Employees:** NID will maintain and foster a viable workforce through fair compensation packages and a stable work environment.

**Decision-making:** The District will use the best available science to make informed management decisions. NID will engage collaboratively with staff, the scientific community, agricultural community, and the informed lay communities that it serves. The District also will use generally accepted business practices in planning and project development actions.

**Transparency:** NID will inform, educate, listen to and collaborate with our communities in our endeavors and activities with honesty and integrity.

# Appendix 2

## Historical Chronology

- 1848** On Jan. 24, gold is discovered at Sutter's Mill
- 1849** Non-native population of California territory grows to 100,000
- 1850** Construction of California's first large-scale mining canal, the Rough & Ready Ditch, in Nevada City
- 1853-1857** South Yuba Canal is built
- 1854** South Yuba Water Company is formed by consolidation of three local water companies. This is the earliest of 520 companies that would eventually consolidate into the Pacific Gas & Electric Company
- 1869** There are 120 canals in the Nevada County area
- 1880** Five large reservoirs and 1,000 miles of ditches are operating in Nevada County
- 1884** Hydraulic mining is outlawed by the Sawyer Decision. Ditch companies turn to water and power
- 1887** The first California Irrigation Act is established
- 1897** Irrigation Act is amended, stopping new districts from forming
- 1900** Six large private water companies operate in Nevada County
- 1900** Large amount of Nevada County water infrastructure is not in use
- 1900** Los Angeles looks to Owens Valley, San Francisco to Hetch Hetchy
- 1917** Nevada County property owners, under the leadership of the Nevada County farm adviser, begin a serious search for a dependable water supply
- 1918** Yuba-Nevada-Sutter Water and Power Association is formed. (The three-county group disbanded in 1921 after recognition that the irrigation movement was centered in Nevada County)
- 1919-1921** Committee with Farm Adviser and local farmer M.B. Church files water right applications with the state
- 1920** New California Irrigation District Act is established
- 1921** On March 15, petitions carrying 800 signatures of residents favoring the formation of an irrigation district are presented to the Nevada County Board of Supervisors
- 1921** On Aug. 4, voters support district formation, 636-168
- 1921** On Aug. 15, NID is established under the Irrigation District Act of 1897
- 1921** NID's first Board of Directors' meeting is held in Grass Valley's Bret Harte Inn
- 1921-1926** District organization, engineering studies, bond election, property negotiations, purchase of water systems from private companies, including PG&E
- 1922** Engineer Fred Tibbetts submits his final engineering report
- 1922** NID applies to State Bond Commission for authority to issue bonds
- 1922** NID files for numerous post-1914 water rights
- 1924** NID enters into an agreement with PG&E to route NID water through PG&E powerhouses. "A new day is dawning for the people of Nevada County. At long last the district is launched."
- 1925** State Bond Commission authorizes bond election of \$7,250,000, and voters approve
- 1925** On Dec. 3, NID acquires the deed to Bowman Reservoir from Northern Water and Power Company. English Reservoir properties are included
- 1925** NID purchases the Excelsior Water and Power Company system

## Appendix 2 NID Historical Chronology

- 1926** NID accepts 66,500 acres in Placer County into district boundaries
- 1926** Construction of the Bowman-Spaulding Canal begins
- 1926** On Feb. 13, NID acquires French, Sawmill and Faucherie reservoirs from Empire Mines and Investment Company
- 1926** NID purchases the Tarr Ditch and water rights for \$37,500
- 1926** NID purchases the Parker Reservoir site on the Bear River
- 1926** Construction projects are under way at Bowman, Milton, Lower Scotts Flat, Combie, Allison Ranch, DS and B canals
- 1927** NID purchases the Upper Deer Creek system and water rights from PG&E
- 1927** NID begins to deliver water with its own crews. Water is sold for \$2 per acre-foot
- 1928** NID acquires its first office building on Auburn Street in Grass Valley
- 1928** Milton-Bowman Conduit is built of redwood staves
- 1928** Combie Reservoir is built on the Bear River
- 1928** Aubrey L. Wisker resigns as manager
- 1929-1947** The Durbrow Years (with William Durbrow as the general manager) featured a tremendous amount of ditch and pipeline construction
- 1930** District population increases, more water customers
- 1933** NID purchases PG&E's Gold Hill water system in Placer County
- 1940** More people are hooking up to NID ditches. Some use ditch water for domestic purposes
- 1942** The district employs 35-40 people
- 1943** NID enters into revised agreement with PG&E. The consolidated contract is called "The Marriage Without a Divorce Option"
- 1947-1956** Management turnover – four general managers in nine years
- 1947** Financial issues and other district affairs are questioned. NID Water Users Association is formed
- 1947-1948** A 135-foot-tall dam is built at Scotts Flat. Storage capacity is 27,700 acre-feet. Cost is \$1.1 million
- 1949** NID serves 2,870 customers and has 88 full-time employees
- 1949** On Oct. 1, the NID Board of Directors invites the community on tour of the mountain division and asks all customers to pay their water bills so NID can pay its expenses
- 1950** Growth continues in Placer and Nevada counties. More people use ditch water as a domestic source. Demands for chlorination arise. NID injects chlorine into ditches as its first method of water treatment
- 1950** NID is cash short. A sign at NID front counter says "We only work here, we do not make the rules"
- 1950** On Feb. 9, NID acquires additional water and ditch rights from the Gold Field Consolidated Mines Company
- 1952** First discussions with state health officials on chlorination, filtration needs
- 1953** NID counts 3,361 customers; 2,314 are domestic and business, and 1,047 are raw water
- 1954** PG&E is interested in power studies
- 1955** NID serves 3,852 customers
- 1957** NID Director Vogt and Tax Collector Tobiassen recruit Edwin J. Koster as district manager
- 1957** The Koster years begin, last through 1968
- 1957** Koster meets with PG&E to discuss plans for a power project. Origins of NID's Yuba-Bear Project
- 1958** NID hires Ebasco Services Inc., as engineers, constructors and management consultants
- 1959** Preliminary engineering studies completed
- 1957-1958** NID installs first chlorinator on canal
- 1960** NID serves 4,728 customers
- 1960s** State pushes for more sophisticated water treatment facilities. Farmers, ranchers are hesitant to enter treated water business
- 1962** Bond issue and refunding plan approved by 97 percent of voters

## Appendix 2 NID Historical Chronology

- 1963** Numerous water right permits obtained from the state through the years are conformed for the Yuba-Bear Project
- 1963** NID and PG&E receive licenses from Federal Power Commission
- 1963** NID and PG&E enter into new 50-year consolidated contract
- 1963** Paul Hardeman, Inc. begins work on the Yuba-Bear Project
- 1963-66** NID completes the \$65 million Yuba-Bear Project, which doubles available water storage
- 1963** In August, NID purchases a building and yard site on West Main Street
- 1964** On Sept. 6, the NID office at 144 South Auburn Street burns down
- 1965** NID serves 6,059 customers
- 1965** On Dec. 31, the Yuba-Bear Project is declared complete. Ed Koster says, "Without this contract with PG&E for sale of power generated on this project we could not have financed our bonds. As a result, additional water will be available without cost to the landowners of the district"
- 1966** In February, NID's new office building is complete. Offices had been located in the maintenance department
- 1966** State mandates NID to develop a master plan for treatment of all domestic water supplies and to provide plans for financing the work
- 1967** Purchasing Director Don Baker begins collecting historic and antique water meters. These date back to 1890
- 1967** NID submits its water treatment plan to the state
- 1969** NID opens the Elizabeth L. George Water Treatment Plant on Banner Mountain with 2,200 customers. The plant is NID's first modern water treatment plant
- 1970s** NID spends \$8 million in the transition to treated water service
- 1970s** NID spends millions of dollars on raw water system capital improvements
- 1970s** Debate continues on irrigation water vs. treated water. Agricultural users claim rate discrimination
- 1970** NID serves 6,622 customers
- 1971** NID's second modern water treatment plant, the North Auburn Water Treatment Plant opens with 900 customers
- 1972** In January, NID reports 5,389 customers, plus 1,600 seasonal users
- 1973** The Snow Mountain Water Treatment Plant is constructed east of Nevada City
- 1974** The Loma Rica Water Treatment Plant is completed near the Nevada County Air Park
- 1975-77** Two years of drought present serious water and financial issues
- 1975** NID serves 8,973 customers
- 1975** The District employs 135 workers
- 1976** The District serves 5,800 treated water customers
- 1976** NID nears completion in completely metering its treated water system
- 1976-77** A second drought year brings 30.8 inches of precipitation to Bowman Reservoir, 46 percent of average
- 1977** In May, the NID Board declares a drought emergency, bringing water rationing, drought surcharges
- 1977** Drought closes Rollins Reservoir
- 1977** NID investigates cloud-seeding
- 1978** Former longtime NID legal counsel David Minasian: "Benefits the people within its boundaries can derive from their district will be measured by the extent to which the people within the District cooperate to make it a success"
- 1978** NID's budget is \$5.3 million
- 1979** In December, NID installs its first computer system. The District contracted for outside computer services since 1965
- 1970-1980** NID's customer base doubles by 7,602 customers, 100 percent growth
- 1980-86** NID adds five hydroelectric plants, an answer to the Arab Oil Embargo of 1973-74. Plants added were Rollins in 1980, Combie South and Scotts Flat in 1984, Combie North in 1985 and Bowman in 1986

## Appendix 2 NID Historical Chronology

- 1980** NID's payroll reaches 150 employees
- 1980** The District is operating 15 water treatment plants
- 1980** Capacity of the E. George Water Treatment Plant reaches 7.5 million gallons per day
- 1980** NID Board members are paid \$100 per month
- 1980** NID serves 13,684 customers. The past 10 years have shown the largest growth rate in District history
- 1980** A historic 22-inch water valve from the famous Idaho-Maryland Mine is installed outside the new modular NID board meeting room
- 1980** On June 6, a 220-foot section of Combie Canal fails
- 1981** In January, the board approves a 14.3 percent water rate increase
- 1981** In October, NID hires first female field (service) worker
- 1981-82** Bowman Reservoir receives 127.42 inches of precipitation, 189 percent of average, with 389 inches of snow, in the wettest year of the century. The following year, 1982-1983, brought 103.0 inches with 334 inches of snow
- 1981** NID is serving 9,500 treated water customers
- 1981** On Aug. 15, NID hosts a dedication of the Albert W. Scurr Memorial, Rollins Power Plant. Al Scurr (1925-1978) worked for NID from 1946-78, rising from laborer to district manager
- 1981** NID commemorates its 60th anniversary
- 1981** Division IV Director R. Paul Williams takes office. He becomes the longest serving director in district history
- 1982** NID has 9,500 domestic and 4,200 raw water customers, nearing 14,000 customers
- 1982** NID recognizes its 10,000th treated water customer
- 1982** NID now operates 14 water treatment plants
- 1982** District hires CH2M Hill to develop a Raw Water Master Plan
- 1982** NID opens a new purchasing and warehouse Building
- 1983** NID completes its first intertie with the Placer County Water Agency
- 1984** NID's budget is \$8.05 million
- 1984** Capacity of the Loma Rica Treatment Plant is expanded from 3.2 million to 8 million gallons per day
- 1985** In February, NID opens a Placer County customer service office in North Auburn
- 1985** NID serves 15,814 customers
- 1985** NID opens the new Scotts Flat Powerhouse
- 1985** NID takes first place in the first Nevada County Drinking Water Taste Test
- 1986** Jim Chatigny is promoted to NID manager
- 1986** NID's budget is \$10.4 million
- 1986** Storms of February 1986 cause \$1.7 million damage to NID facilities
- 1986** Bowman Powerhouse opens
- 1988** DS Canal Flume No. 1 replaced for \$1.7 million
- 1988** 49er Fire rages through western Nevada County, threatens the Lake Wildwood Water Treatment Plant, employees respond
- 1988** Electronic meter reading comes to NID
- 1989** West end of the NID office building is expanded
- 1990** Record snowstorm Feb. 15-17
- 1990** District boosts minimum irrigation water sale to a half miner's inch
- 1991** District budget is \$18.6 million
- 1991** District begins a \$5 million upgrade at the E. George Water Treatment Plant
- 1991** NID receives licenses for nine historic water rights (in process since 1968)
- 1992** Over the past three years, seven improvement districts have been formed, supplying treated water to more than 250 homes
- 1993** NID's customer total passes the 20,000 mark

## Appendix 2 NID Historical Chronology

- 1993** On April 14, the NID Board goes on record in opposition to Wild and Scenic River designation for the South Yuba River
- 1994** On May 4, NID takes first place in the third Nevada County Drinking Water Taste Test, a friendly competition between six Nevada County water suppliers
- 1995** The district budget is \$18.3 million
- 1995** On Sept. 13, NID recognizes its 15,000th treated water customer
- 1996** Over the past 10 years, NID has obtained \$10.8 million in California Safe Drinking Water Bond Act funding to form 15 water quality improvement districts, bringing treated drinking water to an additional 579 parcels
- 1996** NID's budget is \$17.2 million
- 1996** NID serves 21,190 customers
- 1996** NID closes the aging Penn Valley Water Treatment Plant and connects the area to the newer Lake Wildwood system
- 1996** NID celebrates its 75th anniversary (Aug. 15) and builds a historic Pelton Wheel exhibit at the Nevada County Fairgrounds
- 1997** On July 9, the NID Board meets at Bowman Reservoir, the first ever meeting in the mountain division
- 1998** District budget is \$29.2 million
- 1998** NID office east end expansion (two-story, 7,200 square foot) is completed for \$900,000
- 1998** NID bottles some of its drinking water. It is a good community relations tool for a few years but is discontinued over concerns for plastic use. Water was shipped to Modesto from 1998-2002 where about 200 cases were bottled each year
- 1998** NID begins studies of treated water service to the Lincoln area. A large Del Webb project (Sun City Lincoln Hills) is in planning
- 1999** NID is now serving 10 golf courses: Orchard and Hills at Del Webb, Darkhorse, Nevada County CC, Alta Sierra, Quail Valley, Lake Wildwood, Lake of the Pines, Auburn Valley and Turkey Creek
- 2000** NID goes live with its first website
- 2000** The District budget is \$31.8 million
- 2000** Replacement begins on six miles of the aging Cascade Bench Flume above Scotts Flat Reservoir, estimated at \$16 million to \$18 million. The District adds nearly 7 miles of 54-inch reinforced concrete pipeline. Water is pumped from temporary barge on Lower Scotts Lake during work in late 2000
- 2001** Planning begins for Lower Cascade Canal replacement. Together the upper and lower Cascade jobs would represent the District's largest construction effort in more than 30 years. The 1,100-page EIR would be completed in 2006. The canal would be completed six years later, in 2012, for a total \$41 million. The work includes 6.4 miles of large diameter pipeline, 5.5 miles of treated water lines and numerous fire hydrants
- 2001** NID has 22,000 customers, 160 employees
- 2001** District budget is \$38.5 million
- 2001** NID welcomes Deer Creek Park, 243 customers into the public water system. It is a former private system operated by the homeowners
- 2002** NID plans \$7 million upgrade of the Lake of the Pines water system (It was completed in 2004)
- 2002** Jim Chatigny retires in September, having served as general manager since 1986
- 2002** Ron Nelson joins NID as general manager (retires in Sept. 2012)
- 2005** NID begins a lengthy federal relicensing process for its Yuba-Bear Hydroelectric Project. The original license expires in 2013
- 2005** NID installs its first solar energy, 552 panels in 3 arrays at the North Auburn Water Treatment Plant. NID paid half with matching PG&E grant. The total project cost was \$538,000
- 2006** Replacement begins on the last eight of 32 original wood frame metal flumes on the DS Canal near Nevada City

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- 2006** NID begins to operate under the new state Proposition 218, which governs the rate setting process
- 2006** NID begins work on an innovative Mercury Remediation Project. First demonstrations above Combie Reservoir in 2009, with more in 2013
- 2008** Major expansion begins at the E. George Water Treatment Plant, NID's largest. The \$14.8 million job will increase plant capacity from 10 million to 18 million gallons per day. Work is completed in 2009
- 2008** NID and property owners at Cement Hill near Nevada City team up to create a community facilities district and supply water to 241 parcels
- 2009** The 49 Fire sweeps through North Auburn and NID's North Auburn Water Treatment Plant, sparing the plant but destroying a historic 1885 stamp mill on display there
- 2010** NID's budget is \$60.7 million
- 2011** NID's budget is \$72.8 million
- 2010-2011** Becomes NID's fifth wettest year on record
- 2013** In February, Remleh Scherzinger joins NID as general manager
- 2014** NID leaders begin to revisit a water storage concept that dates to 1926. A potential reservoir site, located on what was then the Parker Ranch along the Bear River between what are now Rollins and Combie reservoirs. The new proposal is called Centennial Water Storage Project
- 2014** The board declares a Stage II Drought and asks for 10-15 percent water use reductions. By the summer, the request is increased to a 20 percent cutback
- 2015** Drought is the big story. On April 1, 2015, the governor calls for a 25 percent statewide water use reduction. The State Water Board later mandated NID to reduce its use by 35 percent
- 2016** NID establishes environmental resources efforts to address climate change. Grants fund work to thin trees and vegetation on hundreds of acres
- 2018** A University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) study finds that in the Sierra Nevada foothills climate change will raise temperatures between 5 and 7 degrees by the end of the century if carbon emissions are not significantly reduced
- 2019** An NID study shows boating, camping and fishing at Rollins Reservoir provides millions of dollars in spending at nearby businesses and as many as 50 jobs for the region. About 108,000 people – both daytime and overnight visitors – who visited Rollins during summer 2019 spent \$4.87 million at convenience and grocery stores, gas stations, restaurants and other nearby businesses
- 2020** NID completes the first phase of a major upgrade to the Combie Canal, which transports more than half of the District's water deliveries from below the Combie Reservoir to customers in southern Nevada and western Placer counties
- 2020** During the Covid-19 pandemic, the District kept the water running and re-invented many of its business processes to keep employees and customers safe
- 2020** The General Election resulted in NID's first-ever majority of women on the Board of Directors. Three women were elected to serve on the five-member Board
- 2021** NID completes the vital Combie Phase 1 Canal and Bear River Siphon Project
- 2021** In June, Jennifer Hanson joins NID as its General Manager



# Appendix 3

## Directors

Munson B. Church	1921 – 1927	James A. McAdams	1970 – 1978
Willis Green	1921 – 1927	Alphonso W. Arden	1971 – 1972
Guy N. Robinson	1921 – 1929	Francis L. Dobbas	1972 – 1980
William G. Ullrich	1921 – 1937	John Henry Callender	1973 – 1974
Theodore Schwartz	1921 – 1947	Eugene Walter, Jr.	1973 – 1976
J. A. Teagarden	1928 – 1933	Dennis H. Hunyada	1974 – 1976
Thomas Mulcahy	1928 – 1949	Victor Beisswinger	1976 – 1979
A. Isaak	1930 – 1937	Albert Butterfield, Jr.	1977 – 1978
Alexander Buck	1934 – 1935	Ernst Bierwagen	1978 – 2002
William Jaeckle	1937 – 1941	William P. Jensen	1979 – 1982
F. H. Newcomb	1938 – 1938	Carole Friedrich	1979 – 1985
L. P. Singer	1938 – 1943	Eddie Ferreira	1980 – 1984
J. B. Francis	1939 – 1947	Charles E. Zahn, Jr.	1980 – 1984
H. E. Wheeler	1942 – 1949	R. Paul Williams	1981 – 2009
Edgar E. Burnet	1944 – 1949	Victor Beisswinger	1985 – 1992
J. H. Gleason	1948 – 1951	Robert S. Pierce	1985 – 1992
G. O. Griffith	1948 – 1951	David E. Southern	1985 – 1998
Max P. Arnold	1950 – 1953	Dale H. Birdsall	1992 – 1999
Herbert J. Nile	1950 – 1953	George V. Leipzig	1992 – 2008
Frank A. McGinley	1952	Nancy Weber	1998 – 2018
Robert Amlin	1953	Peter Arnold	1999 – 2000
E. B. Power	1950 – 1961	W. Scott Miller, M.D.	2000 – 2020
William G. Vogt	1951 – 1960	John Drew	2002 – 2018
Philip L. Personeni	1953 – 1957	John A. Norton (Interim)	2008
Carl J. Rolph	1953 – 1957	Nick Wilcox	2008 – 2020
C. B. Winkler	1953 – 1959	Jim Bachman	2009 – 2015
L. D. Huntley	1957 – 1965	Will Morebeck	2015 – 2018
Ross C. McBurney	1957 – 1969	Chris Bierwagen	2018 – current
Warren S. Wilson	1959 – 1965	Ricki Heck	2018 – current
Melvin A. Brown	1960 – 1972	Laura Peters	2018 – current
Vernon D. Vineyard	1961 – 1978	Karen Hull	2020 – current
C. Bruce McDonald	1965 – 1973	Rich Johansen	2020 – current
Alex Ferreira	1966 – 1971		



# Appendix 4

## General Managers



**Aubrey L. Wisker**  
1921 – 1928



**Edwin Koster**  
1957 – 1968



**Fred Miller**  
1928 – 1929



**Frank Clendenen**  
1968 – 1971



**William Durbrow**  
1929 – 1947



**Albert W. Scurr**  
1971 – 1977



**Forrest F. Varney**  
1947 – 1950



**Frederick G. Bandy**  
1977 – 1986



**Charles T. Law**  
1951 – 1952



**James Chatigny**  
1986 – 2002



**August E. Kuiper**  
1952 – 1954



**Ron Nelson**  
2002 – 2012



**T.D. Sawyer**  
1955 – 1957



**Remleh "Rem" Scherzinger**  
2012 – 2020



**Jennifer Hanson**  
2021 – Current

# Appendix 5

## Water Canal Systems

### Cascade System

Cascade  
Cascade Pipe  
Snow Mountain  
Willow Valley  
Cement Hill  
Lake Vera Pipe  
Sugar Loaf Res/Pipe  
Red Hill  
Red Hill Res/Pipe  
Buffington  
Upper G.V.  
Chicago Park  
Sunshine Valley  
Sontag  
Ripkin  
Russ Reservoir  
Chicago Park East  
Chicago Park West  
Meyer Beirwagen Pipe  
Smith Moulton  
Blum Pipe  
John Henry Meyer  
Rattlesnake  
Woodpecker  
Forest Springs  
Maben  
Maben Res/Pipe  
Kyler  
Grove  
Cherry Creek  
O'Leary Pipe

### Deer Creek South

D.S.  
Red Dog  
Lower G.V.  
Allison Ranch  
Corey  
Lafayette  
Rough & Ready  
Wolf Creek Nat.  
Tarr  
Breckenridge  
Clear Creek  
Beyers  
Smith Gordon  
Casey Loney  
Stinson Pipe  
Pet Hill  
Pet Hill Ext.  
Bald Hill  
B Canal  
Cole Viet  
Miller  
Wolf  
Pearl Barnes  
Carpenter  
Cole

### Deer Creek North

Deer Creek Nat.  
Newtown  
Lester  
Tunnel  
Riffle Box  
Tunnel Ext.  
Rex Canal

Portuguese  
Quincy  
Quincy Pipe  
Squirrel Creek Nat.  
China Union  
Spenceville  
Meade  
Ousley Bar  
Town  
Farm  
Smartsville Irrig.  
Keystone  
Combie Phase I  
Magnolia III  
Magnolia III Ext.  
Combie Phase II&III  
Magnolia I  
Weeks  
Mag. II South  
Mag. II North  
Markwell  
Wolf Hannaman  
Sanford Struckman

### Combie Ophir

Combie Ophir I  
Lone Star  
Rudd  
Rainey  
Oest  
Willets  
Orr Creek Nat.  
Gold Hill I  
Camp Far West  
Lateral V

Lateral IV  
Lateral II  
Lateral I  
Wiswell Gladding  
Church  
Forbes  
Renken  
Bogdanoff  
Camp Far West Ext.  
Combie Ophir II  
Picket  
Beck  
Picket North  
Picket South  
Rock Creek Bypass  
Combie Ophir III  
Columbia East  
Columbia West  
Combie Ophir IV  
Vernon  
Rohr-Shanley  
Herkomer Pipe  
Dudley  
Gold Blossom  
St. Patricks  
Little Ophir  
Hymas  
Gold Hill II  
Deadman's Ravine  
Whiskey Diggins  
Old Whiskey Diggins  
Valley View  
Kilaga Springs  
Nicklas  
Livingston

Rielli  
Iron Canyon  
Thomas  
Stringham  
Files

### Fiddler Green

Fiddler Green  
Ophir  
Kemper  
East Kemper  
West Kemper  
Bean Cullers  
Edgewood Pipe  
Edgewood Canal

### Auburn Ravine

Auburn Ravine Nat.  
Auburn Ravine I  
Chevallier Pipe  
Auburn Ravine II  
Lincoln  
Musser  
Markell  
Fruitvale  
Sohier-Ahart  
Hayt  
Doty  
Doty Natural  
Doty South  
Doty North  
Comstock Gladding  
Clark Jorstad  
Hemphill

# Appendix 6

## Water Treatment Plants

### **Plant Capacity** (million gallons per day)

Loma Rica 8.3  
North Auburn 6.0  
Elizabeth George 18.0  
Lake of the Pines 5.0  
Lake Wildwood 4.0  
Cascade Shores 0.34

NID's treated water service areas are located in and around Grass Valley and Nevada City, Banner Mountain, the Glenbrook Basin, Loma Rica, Alta Sierra, Lake of the Pines, Penn Valley, Lake Wildwood and North Auburn. A smaller plant is located in Smartsville.

Generally, treated water is available in the more populated areas. It can be very expensive to extend treated water main lines into rural areas where there are fewer customers to share the costs. In recent years, the District has been successful in working with local property owners to form local water quality improvement districts.

The transition to treated drinking water began in the late 1960s and early 1970s when NID constructed its first water treatment plants. Today, the District operates a network of six modern water treatment plants in Nevada and Placer counties and a small seventh plant that serves the Smartsville community in the Yuba County foothills.

NID presently produces about 3 billion gallons — approximately 9,000 acre-feet — of treated drinking water per year. The District's treatment plants are operated by state-licensed and certified technicians. Water treatment processes include chlorination, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation and filtration.

The District operates a state-certified water laboratory where water samples from throughout the District are tested regularly.

NID treated water meets and exceeds standards set by the California Department of Public Health. As required by state law, NID produces an annual water quality report, the Consumer Confidence Report, that is posted on the District's website.

# Appendix 7

## Hydroelectric Power Plants

### **NID Power Plants** (Capacity/megawatts)

Chicago Park 39.0

Dutch Flat 24.57

Rollins 12.15

Bowman 3.6

Combie South 1.5

Scotts Flat 0.85

Combie North 0.5

Total: 82.2 megawatts

NID has seven power plants that generate enough electricity to supply the equivalent of more than 60,000 homes.

The District is a leader among Northern California water agencies in the production of clean, hydroelectric energy. Revenues from hydroelectricity are very important in the maintenance and operation of NID's extensive water distribution system.

NID has a generation capacity of 82.2 megawatts, produces an average 375 million kilowatt-hours of energy each year, and sells its electrical output to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

To make use of existing water releases, small power plants were added during the 1980s at Bowman, Scotts Flat and Combie reservoirs.

NID is completing requirements for a new federal license that will govern the Yuba-Bear Project hydroelectric operations for years to come. The District has secured a new power sales agreement that markets the Project's energy production to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

# Appendix 8

## Reservoir Recreation Facilities

NID provides outstanding outdoor recreational opportunities at district reservoirs in the foothills and mountains of the Northern Sierra.

### **Foothill Recreation**

Camping, fishing, swimming, sunning, boating, water skiing, sailing, kayaking and other activities are popular at both Rollins and Scotts Flat reservoirs in the Sierra foothills.

### **Scotts Flat**

Scotts Flat is situated among the tall pines at the 3,100-foot elevation nine miles east of Nevada City via Highway 20 and Scotts Flat Road. It offers 169 campsites at two large campgrounds, plus a group camp. Across the lake, accessible via Red Dog and Quaker Hill roads from Nevada City, is the Cascade Shores Day Use Area.

### **Rollins**

Rollins, located at the 2,100-foot elevation off Highway 174 between Grass Valley and Colfax, has four independently operated campgrounds. Long Ravine, Greenhorn, Orchard Springs and Peninsula offer a combined 250 campsites and a complete range of services including stores, restaurants, fuel sales and rentals.

User fees at the public recreation areas are set by the NID Board of Directors and must be approved by the state departments of Water Resources and Fish & Wildlife.

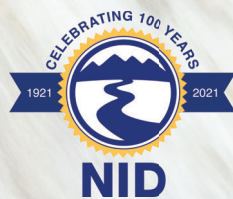
### **Mountain Campgrounds**

In the mountains, NID maintains and operates campgrounds and recreational facilities in the Jackson Meadows – Bowman Lake areas. Jackson Meadows features several campgrounds, picnic day-use sites and boat ramps. Other campgrounds are located at Bowman, Canyon Creek, Sawmill and Faucherie Lakes in the Bowman corridor.

The primary recreation season in the high mountain areas generally runs from Memorial Day through Labor Day, depending on weather.







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