

They'll help

For assistance in planning your landscape, selecting drought-resistant plants or for general gardening advice, contact one of the local nurseries listed here:

Local Nurseries

Apple Annie's Garden Center, 13895 Colfax Highway, Grass Valley, 477-8733

Bitney Springs Nursery, 12688 Rough & Ready Highway, Grass Valley, 273-0857

Eisley Nursery, Inc., 380 Nevada Street, Auburn, 885-5163

Figs Nursery, 10324 Combie Road, Lake of the Pines, 268-2000

Foothill Cottage Gardens, 13925 Sontag, Grass Valley, 272-4362

Fowler Nurseries, Inc., 525 Fowler Road, Newcastle, 645-8191

Happy Frog Nursery, 15386 Little Valley Road, Grass Valley, 273-3764

Lake's Nursery, 8435 Crater Hill Road, Newcastle, 885-1027

McPherson's Nursery, Hubbard Road, Grass Valley, 265-5010

Oaktree Nursery, Inc., 17115 Penn Valley Drive, Penn Valley, 432-3600

Peaceful Valley Farm Supply, Peaceful Valley Rd., Nevada City, 265-3276

Rococo Nursery, 21400 Cottage Hill Dr., Grass Valley, 268-0660

Weiss Bros. Nursery, 10120 Joerschke Dr., Grass Valley, 273-5814

Wisshack Tree Farm, 15224 You Bet Rd., Grass Valley, 477-9190

Yamasaki Nursery, 2140 Grass Valley Highway, Auburn, 885-6065

Yuba River Lumber Co., 12391 N.C. Highway, Grass Valley, 265-4521

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NID



Jackson Meadows Reservoir, elev. 6,036'

The Yuba-Bear River Power Project

Water • Power • Recreation

Operated by the

Nevada Irrigation District Hydroelectric Department

NID



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Early Dreams of Water...

In 1917, Munson B. "Bert" Church and his wife, Kate, drove cattle from parched dry pasture in western Nevada County eastward and up to the green mountain meadows of the Sierra Nevada.

Bert and Kate envisioned a water system where the tumbling and abundant clear waters of the high mountains could be carried to the fertile but dry farms and ranches of the Sierra foothills.

Soon the Churches joined with other Nevada County residents to pursue this dream. The Nevada County Farm Bureau and men such as Aubrey L. Wisker, Herman Graser and Guy N. Robinson Jr. convinced Nevada County residents and voters they should form their own irrigation district.

From this alliance was born the Nevada Irrigation District (NID), formed August 15, 1921 by a vote of the people. Today, NID has grown and matured into a multi-faceted water and power agency but still takes great pride in its Gold Rush roots and its important place in California water history.

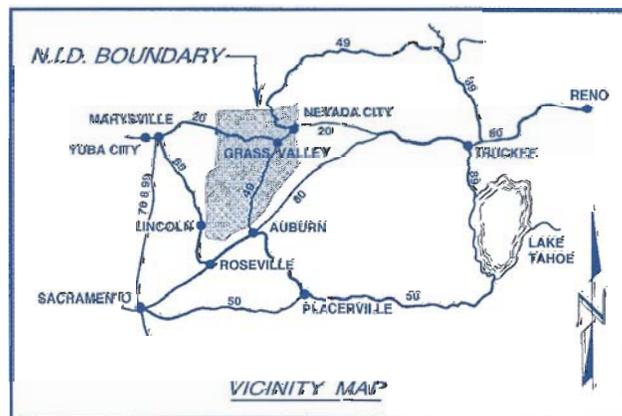


...Became the Nevada Irrigation District

The Nevada Irrigation District is a California special district that supplies irrigation water and treated drinking water to customers in and near its 287,000-acre boundaries, located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada.

NID service areas are located in and around the historic Gold Rush towns of Grass Valley, Nevada City and Auburn in Nevada, Placer and Yuba counties, northeast of Sacramento.

Unique in many respects, NID manages its own high mountain watershed and does not have to purchase water from other agencies. In addition to producing hydroelectric power, the district is active in management of natural resources and in providing



water-related outdoor recreation at several of its 10 reservoirs.

NID is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, elected by district voters to four-year terms. The board is the district's policy-making body and policy is carried out by about 170 full- and part-time employees.

The district is headquartered on an 18-acre site off

West Main Street in Grass Valley, just west of the downtown historic district. NID also operates a customer service office on Locksley Lane in North Auburn and a maintenance yard on Gold Hill Road near Lincoln.

NID's Hydroelectric Department is based at offices off Secret Town Road near Colfax in Placer County.

The NID Yuba-Bear Hydroelectric Project

In 1966, nearly a half-century after its founding, NID completed the Yuba-Bear Hydroelectric Project. The Yuba-Bear Project is an extensive water and power system that stretches nearly 50 miles from the rugged crest to the rolling foothills of the Sierra Nevada.

The Yuba-Bear Hydroelectric Project includes eight reservoirs, four hydroelectric power plants and many miles of canals, tunnels, flumes, power transmission lines, roads and related facilities.

Project facilities are located across a 400-square-mile area in Sierra, Nevada and Placer counties and are operated by the NID Hydroelectric Department, based near Colfax, Placer County.

Under the direction of the NID Board of Directors and General Manager, the Hydroelectric Department employs 16 and operates on an annual budget of about \$4 million.

In the average year, the project generates some 425 million kilowatt-hours of clean hydroelectric energy, enough to power more than 80,000 homes. Output is higher in wet years, such as 1995 when the project produced 511 million kilowatt-hours; and lower in dry times, such as the drought year of 1977 with only 46 million kilowatt-hours.

The project has included numerous recreation and fish and wildlife improvements that have enhanced the lifestyle and landscape of the Northern Sierra.

The project uses state-of-the-art technology including computerized telemetry to monitor flows and lake



Snow surveys, right, are used to plan for water deliveries.

Bowman Reservoir, below, stores water for delivery to the foothills through an extensive canal system, bottom.



levels and early warning alarm systems to alert personnel to system irregularities, including dam failure.

The project is managed under a consolidated contract with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, which purchases NID's power output. Power revenues are used to operate and maintain water systems and to repay the revenue bonds that financed the original project. The contract and bond repayment schedule extend through the year 2013.

Completion of the Yuba-Bear Project is regarded as a cornerstone achievement in the history of NID. The project created a clean, renewable source of energy and doubled the district's water storage, without cost to water ratepayers. The water made available through the project has helped make possible the lifestyle and economic success enjoyed today by the residents and business people of Nevada and Placer counties.

Yuba-Bear Project Reservoirs

(Capacity in Acre-Feet)

Jackson Meadows	69,205
Bowman	68,510
Rollins	65,988
French Lake	13,940
Faucherie	3,980
Sawmill	3,030
Jackson Lake	1,330
Milton	295

Other NID Reservoirs	
Scotts Flat	48,547
Combie	5,555

Total: 280,380



Tours of the Rollins Power Plant are available to school and community groups.

Yuba-Bear Project Power Plants

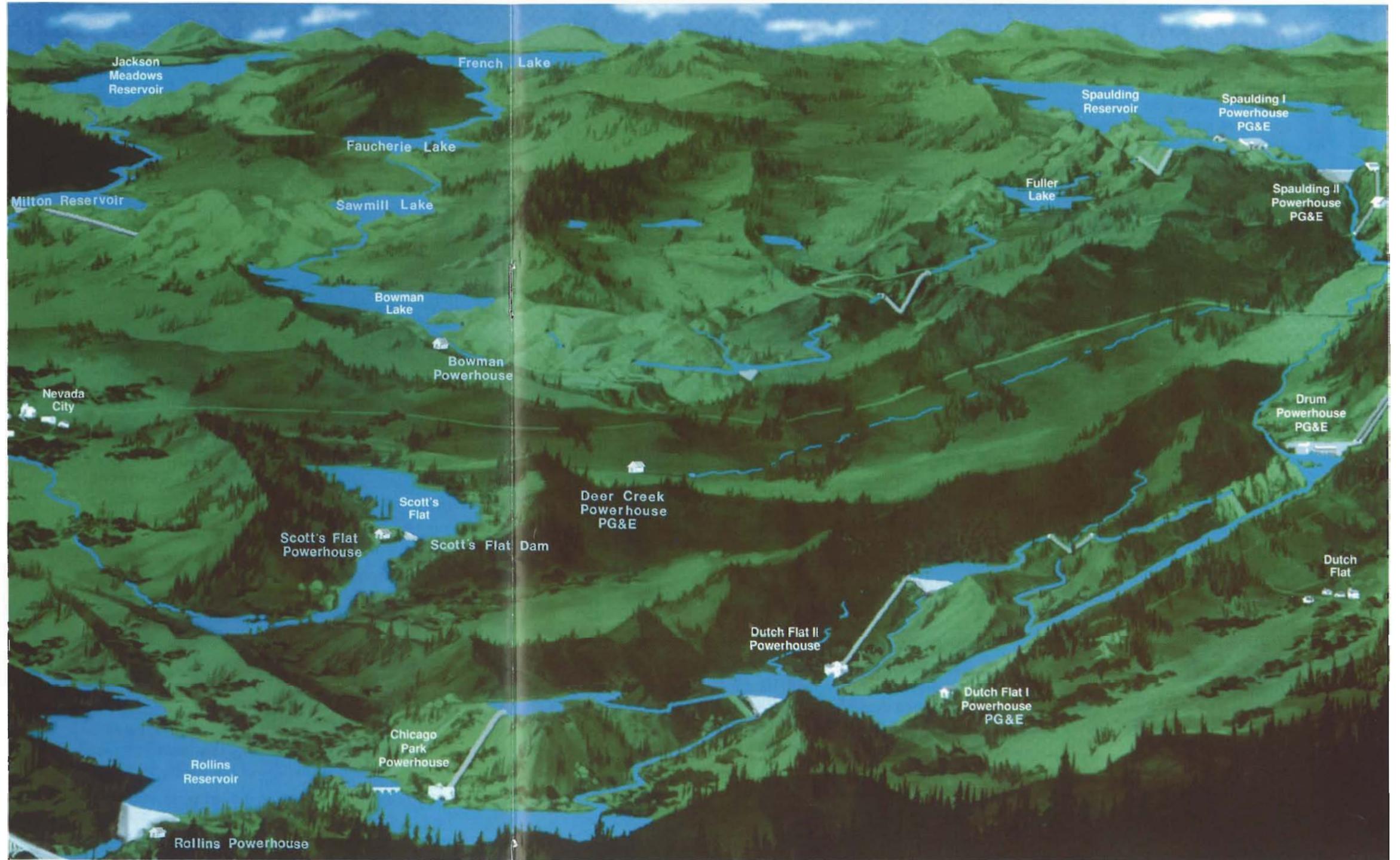
(Capacity in Megawatts)

Chicago Park	44
Dutch Flat	27
Rollins	13.5
Bowman	3.6

Project Total: 88.1

Other NID Power Plants	
Combie South	1.5
Scotts Flat	0.875
Combie North	0.3

NID Total: 90.975



Mountain Watershed

NID collects water on more than 300 square miles of Sierra Nevada mountain watershed. Water is stored in 10 NID reservoirs and is used to generate electricity at 7 NID hydroelectric power plants. Irrigation water, treated drinking water, power, recreation and fish and wildlife habitat are among the many ways NID water is used.

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Development of the Yuba-Bear Project

When the Nevada Irrigation District was formed in 1921, it acquired and inherited a historic system of reservoirs, dams and canals, many dating to the Gold Rush.

Some of these early water systems had supplied large hydraulic gold mines and were recognized as significant engineering and construction accomplishments for their time. When hydraulic mining was suspended in 1884, the private companies then operating the water systems turned to opportunities in water and power production.

From the 1920s into the 1950s, NID acquired many of these private systems and developed public water infrastructure to supply water from the Yuba and Bear river watersheds to farms and orchards on the western slope.

But even with abundant water flowing from the high mountain snowpack, NID lacked the complete network of canals to carry water to where it was needed. Lower elevation reservoirs would often dry out in summer and fall, leaving customers without a dependable water supply.



Yuba-Bear Project Groundbreaking, 1963

Over the next three years, construction would be centered at eight primary sites between Colfax and Jackson Meadows with high elevation work during the snow-free summers and a focus on lower elevations in winter. Ebasco Services, Inc. the project contractor, employed crews ranging from 300 to 1,000 workers.

In addition to power generation facilities, the Yuba-Bear Project created an additional 145,000 acre-feet of water storage for NID, more than doubling storage capacity to 280,380 acre-feet.



Building Scotis Flat Dam, 1964



Building Bowman South Arch Dam, 1926

Under the leadership of Edwin Koster, NID manager from 1957-68, district leaders convinced the electorate that a large water and power development would be in the best interests of water users and the region's future. In a 1962 election, 97 percent of NID voters supported a \$65 million bond issue to construct the Yuba-Bear Project.



Former NID Manager
Edwin Koster

A groundbreaking for the project was held Aug. 23, 1963 at a site that would become Rollins Reservoir. The ceremony included demolition of an 810-foot-long, 196-foot-high trestle built in 1880 to carry trains of the one-time Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad.

The project officially opened May 7, 1966 with a dedication ceremony. The day's program included this statement:

"A giant stride has been taken in providing facilities through which innumerable opportunities for economic development, recreation and a richer life will open to the people of the region, and during which the people of the district have assured themselves a great additional reserve of precious water without cost."

A second phase to the project was completed in 1980 when the \$8 million Rollins powerhouse went on-line. The plant received nationwide attention as the first built at an existing dam following the 1974-75 Arab Oil Embargo.

Public Recreation on the Yuba-Bear Project

Outdoor opportunities abound on NID's Yuba-Bear Project. Recreation facilities were developed through State of California Dept. of Water Resources Davis-Grunsky grant funding in the 1960s. Through the years, NID successfully obtained additional grant funds for improvements.

For current contact information on recreation, call NID at (530) 273-6185 or (800) 222-4102.

Scotts Flat Reservoir

Operated by NID under contract with a recreation manager, Scotts Flat offers camping, boating, fishing, swimming and day use. There are three access gates; Deer Creek (Gate 1), Snow Mountain (Gate 2) and Cascade Shores. Included are two campgrounds, a group camp, two day use areas and two boat launch ramps. Reservations are advised.

Rollins Reservoir

Operated by NID under contract with concessionaires. Camping, boating, fishing, swimming and day use. There are four access gates; Long Ravine, Orchard Springs, Greenhorn and Peninsula. They offer four campgrounds, four day use areas and four boat launch ramps. Reservations are advised.

Jackson Meadows Reservoir

Operated for NID by the U.S. Forest Service, with camping, boating, fishing, swimming, hiking. Six campgrounds, five group camps, two walk-in tent

camp areas, one boat-in camp and two boat launch ramps. Reserved sites and first-come, first-served sites are available.

Canyon Creek

16 individual camp sites (no water)

Faucherie Reservoir

Group campground, by reservation

Milton Reservoir

Catch and release fishing, no developed camping

Bowman

Sawmill

Canyon Creek

Undeveloped dispersed camping



Good Fishing is among the attractions of NID's Yuba-Bear Project

Facts and Figures: NID's Yuba-Bear Hydroelectric Project

- **Yuba-Bear Project**
Constructed 1963-66
\$56 Million
- **Rollins Power Plant**
Constructed 1980
\$8 Million

NID Hydroelectric Department

16 employees, including two full-time mountain lake tenders. The staff is responsible for administration, operation and maintenance.

Annual Budget: \$3 million to \$4 million

Maintenance

Power produced and sold to PG&E pays 100 percent of operation and maintenance costs, plus debt service, under a 50-year consolidated contract that runs to the year 2013.

The maintenance contract relieves NID of having to operate and maintain its Upper Division water systems, an estimated savings of \$3 million or more each year to the water users of the district.

Primary Features

Jackson Meadows Dam and Reservoir

Elev. 6,036 ft. Storage capacity 69,205 acre-feet.

Milton Reservoir

Elev. 5,690 ft. Capacity: 295 acre-ft.

Milton-Bowman Conduit

7-foot reinforced concrete pipe, 4.2 miles

French Reservoir, 6,560 ft. Capacity: 13,840 acre-ft.

Faucherie Reservoir, Elev. 6,123 ft. Capacity: 3,980 acre-ft.

Sawmill Reservoir, Elev. 5,860 ft. Capacity: 3,030 acre-ft.

Jackson Reservoir, Elev. 6,522 ft. Capacity: 1,330 acre-ft.

Bowman Reservoir

Elev. 5,563 ft. Capacity: 68,510 acre-ft.

Bowman-Spaulding Canal, Flume and Tunnel, 14 miles.

Rollins Dam and Reservoir

Elev. 2,171 ft. Capacity: 65,988 acre-feet.

Dutch Flat No. 2 Power Plant (1966) 27 Megawatts

Dutch Flat No. 2 Flume 4.7 miles

Dutch Flat Forebay 184 acre-feet

Dutch Flat Afterbay 2,037 acre-feet

Chicago Park Power Plant (1966) 44 Megawatts

Chicago Park Flume, 4.1 miles

Chicago Park Forebay 117 acre-feet

Bowman Power Plant (1986)

3.6 megawatts, constructed by the Nevada Power Authority,

a joint power authority consisting of NID,

Nevada County and Nevada City.

Reservoir Elevations:

Highest Elevation Reservoir: French Lake, 6,560 ft.

Lowest Elevation Reservoir: Rollins Reservoir, 2,171 ft.

NID

Nevada Irrigation District
1036 West Main Street (P.O. Box 1019) Grass Valley, CA 95945
(530) 273-6185 • Toll-free 1-800-222-4102
www.nid.dst.ca.us



Yuba-Bear Hydroelectric Project
Nevada Irrigation District Hydroelectric Department
28311 Secret Town Road, Colfax, CA 95713
(530) 273-8571 • (530) 389-8409

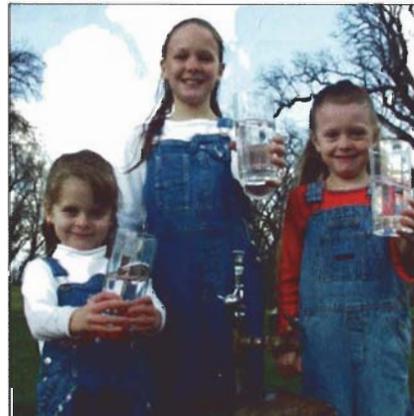
Reprinted: September, 2001

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NID



The Many Uses of NID Water
*Top, Water Storage
at Bowman Reservoir
Above, Public Recreation
at Scotts Flat Reservoir
Above Right, Water for Agriculture
Right, Treated Drinking Water*



Nevada Irrigation District

Your Community Water Supplier

Serving Customers in Nevada, Placer & Yuba Counties, California
Since 1921

www.nid.dst.ca.us



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What is NID?

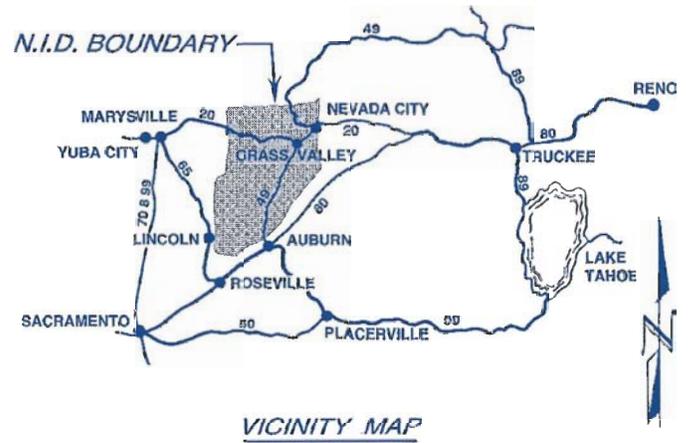
The Nevada Irrigation District is an independent California special district operated by and for the people who own land within its 287,000-acre boundaries.

The district is organized primarily to supply water for irrigation, municipal, domestic and industrial purposes. NID water is available in wide areas of Nevada and Placer counties and the district also has storage and distribution facilities in Sierra and Yuba counties.

Unique in many respects, NID collects water from its own high mountain watershed, operates a network of water treatment plants, produces hydroelectric power and provides outdoor recreation.

NID is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, elected by district voters. The board is the district's policy-making body and policy is carried out by approximately 170 full- and part-time employees.

The district makes every effort to upgrade, modernize and adopt new technology for better efficiency and a more reliable water system. Despite continued growth in its customer base (approx. 23,500), the district has added few employees in recent years. NID's employee/customer ratio stands at about one employee for every 138 customers.



As a state agency, NID operates under rules and regulations adopted under authority conferred by the California Water Code. NID board meetings are conducted in public and the district's records are open to public inspection during normal business hours.

NID is headquartered at an 18-acre site located on West Main Street in Grass Valley. The district also has a customer service office on Locksley Lane in North Auburn and a maintenance yard on Gold Hill Road near Lincoln. The Hydroelectric Department has an office and shop complex near Interstate 80 and Secret Town Road, northeast of Colfax.

Then and Now

Formed in 1921, NID has grown and matured into a diversified water agency that is meeting the needs of an expanding and changing district population.

The district was established on Aug. 15, 1921 by Nevada County voters, following a campaign led by the Nevada County farm adviser and local agriculturalists. They convinced the electorate that a reliable, year-around water supply was a key to building a better community. At its formation, 202,000 acres were included in NID boundaries.

Building a flume, 1920s

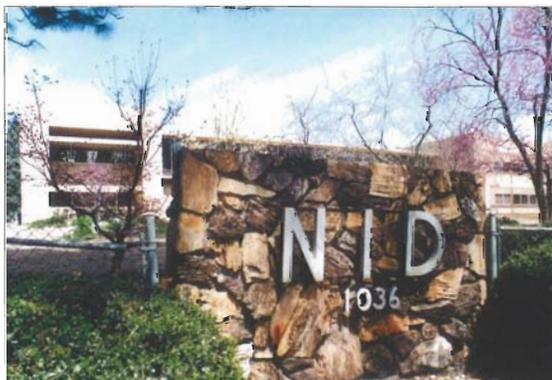


Five years later, in 1926, residents of Placer County chose to join the district and another 66,500 acres were added. Today, NID includes 287,000 acres.

During the 1920s, NID obtained many important water rights that it still holds today and the district continues efforts to develop water rights. The acquisition of land to store and deliver water was a very important step in the district's development.

Another important milestone occurred in 1966 when NID entered into hydroelectric energy production with the completion of the \$65 million Yuba-Bear Power Project.

Today, NID supplies water to homes, farms and businesses. On its way to the foothills, NID water produces electricity and provides public recreation.



NID's Grass Valley office, 2000s

NID Treated Water Service

Through the years, NID has changed with the communities it serves. The district remains committed to the supply of irrigation water but since the 1970s most new customers have applied for treated water service. Today, three of every four customers use treated drinking water. Average water use is 400 gallons per home per day.

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, Smartville and North Auburn.

Generally, treated water is available in the more populated areas. It is expensive to extend treated water main lines into rural areas where there are few 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.

NID presently operates 8 water treatment plants that supply some 3 billion gal-

NID Water Treatment Plants

Plant	Capacity (million gallons per day)
Loma Rica	8.0
Elizabeth George	10.0
Lake Wildwood	4.0
North Auburn	7.0
Lake of the Pines	3.0
Snow Mountain	1.2
Cascade Shores	0.17
Smartville	0.085



NID's North Auburn Water Treatment Plant

lons, or approximately 11,000 acre-feet, of treated drinking water per year. The plants are operated by state-licensed and certified technicians. Water treatment processes include chlorination, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation and filtration. NID treated water meets and exceeds standards set by the California Department of Health Services.

The district operates a state-certified water laboratory at the North Auburn Water Treatment Plant where water samples from throughout the district are tested regularly.

NID Irrigation Water Service

In recent years, NID has supplied an average 145,000 acre-feet of water per year. About 90 percent of this total is used for local agriculture and for sale outside the district.

NID serves approximately 5,400 raw water customers. Most purchase their water on a seasonal basis — the six-month irrigation season normally runs from on or about Apr. 15 through Oct. 14. Some irrigation customers purchase water on a year-round basis.

Irrigation water is used to irrigate pasture for cattle, sheep, horses and even more exotic animals such as llamas, emus and buffalo. NID water irrigates several golf courses. Irrigation water is used in gardens, nurseries, orchards and vineyards for both commercial and home production. Grapes, apples, peaches, nuts, berries, corn, rice, wheat and oats are among the many crops grown with NID water.

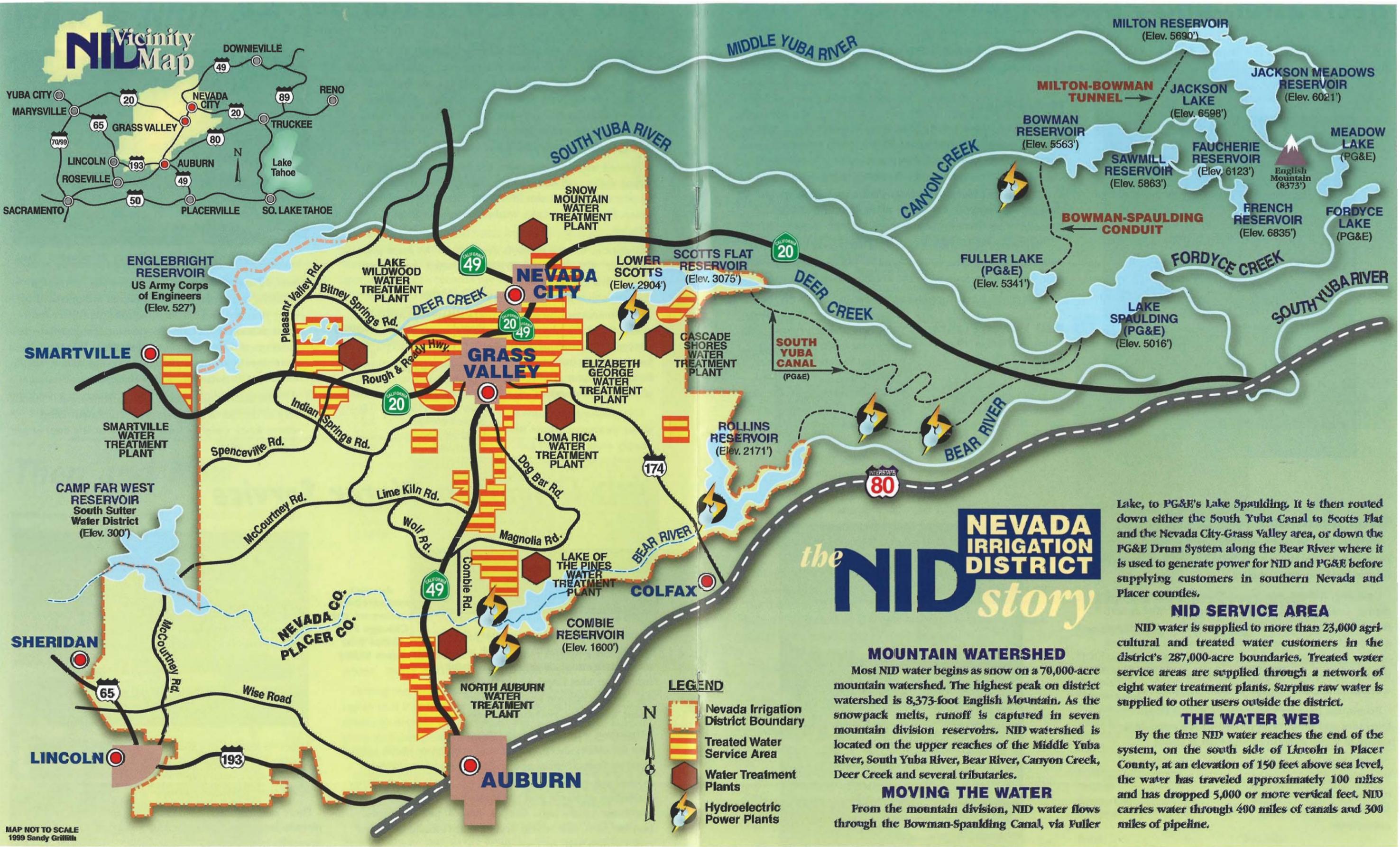
A water measurement station on the Chicago Park Canal near Grass Valley



Irrigation water fills ponds and reservoirs for stock watering, fire suppression and recreation. Availability of irrigation water is an important factor in the preservation of open space, greenbelt areas.

There are an estimated 97,000 irrigable acres in the Nevada Irrigation District, about a third of which are presently in irrigation.

NID Vicinity Map



the NID story

MOUNTAIN WATERSHED

Most NID water begins as snow on a 70,000-acre mountain watershed. The highest peak on district watershed is 8,373-foot English Mountain. As the snowpack melts, runoff is captured in seven mountain division reservoirs. NID watershed is located on the upper reaches of the Middle Yuba River, South Yuba River, Bear River, Canyon Creek, Deer Creek and several tributaries.

MOVING THE WATER

From the mountain division, NID water flows through the Bowman-Spaulling Canal, via Fuller

Lake, to PG&E's Lake Spaulding. It is then routed down either the South Yuba Canal to Scotts Flat and the Nevada City-Grass Valley area, or down the PG&E Drum System along the Bear River where it is used to generate power for NID and PG&E before supplying customers in southern Nevada and Placer counties.

NID SERVICE AREA

NID water is supplied to more than 23,000 agricultural and treated water customers in the district's 287,000-acre boundaries. Treated water service areas are supplied through a network of eight water treatment plants. Surplus raw water is supplied to other users outside the district.

THE WATER WEB

By the time NID water reaches the end of the system, on the south side of Lincoln in Placer County, at an elevation of 150 feet above sea level, the water has traveled approximately 100 miles and has dropped 5,000 or more vertical feet. NID carries water through 400 miles of canals and 300 miles of pipeline.

LEGEND

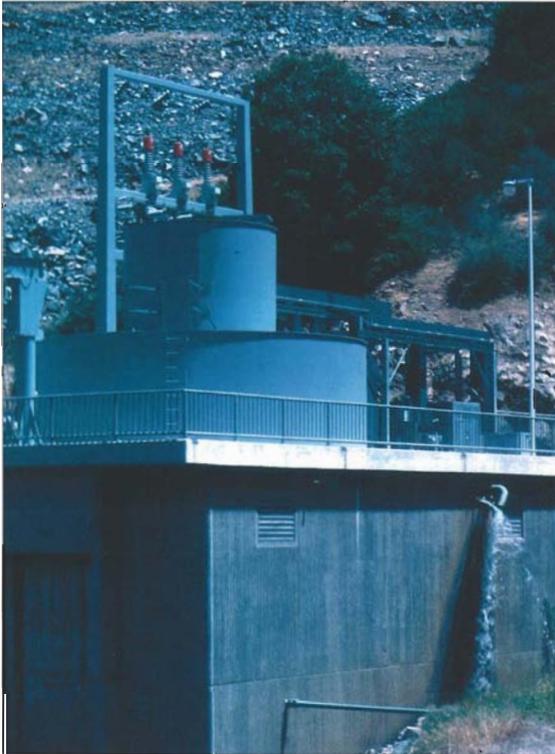
- Nevada Irrigation District Boundary
- Treated Water Service Area
- Water Treatment Plants
- Hydroelectric Power Plants

MAP NOT TO SCALE
1999 Sandy Griffith

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Recreation and Power

AS IT FLOWS to the homes, farms and businesses of the Sierra foothills, NID water is used to produce hydroelectric energy and provide recreation for residents and visitors.



NID's Rollins Powerhouse

Hydro-Power

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

The district has seven power plants that generate enough electricity to supply the equivalent of 80,000 homes.

NID has a generation capacity of 90.8 megawatts, produces an average 375 million kilowatt hours of energy each year, and sells its output to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

The district began producing power in 1966 with the completion of the \$65 million Yuba-Bear Power Project. The project included the Chicago Park and Dutch Flat powerhouses. The Rollins powerhouse was added in 1980. To make use of existing water releases, small power plants were added during the 1980s at Bowman, Scotts Flat and Combie reservoirs.

NID Power Plants

(Capacity/megawatts)	
Chicago Park	44
Dutch Flat	27
Rollins	13.5
Bowman	3.6
Combie South	1.5
Scotts Flat	0.875
Combie North	0.3
Total:	90.775

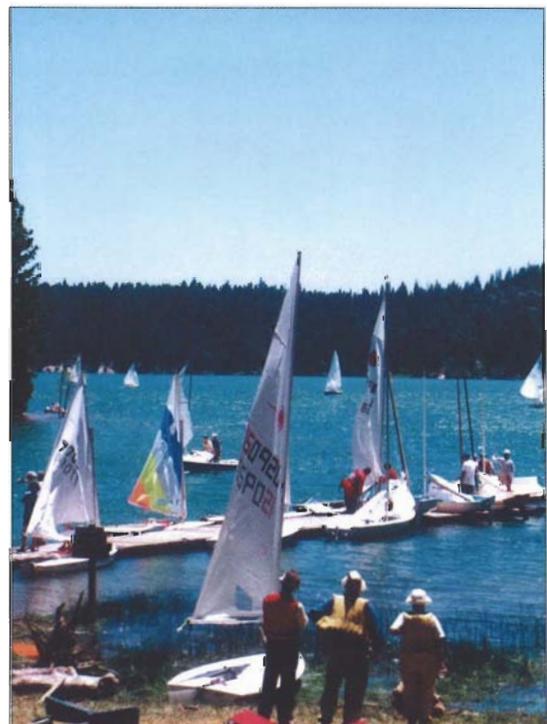
Water Recreation

NID's mountain and foothill reservoirs provide wide recreational experiences and are important attractions for the local tourism industry.

Camping, fishing, swimming, sunning, boating, water skiing, sailing and other activities are popular at both Rollins and Scotts Flat reservoirs. Parks, campgrounds and beaches at the reservoirs are operated by private managers or operators under contract with NID. The district attempts to make recreation self-supporting without financial burdens on water ratepayers.

Recreation user fees are set by the NID Board of Directors and must be approved by the state departments of Water Resources and Fish & Game.

In the high country, NID has campgrounds at Faucherie and Jackson Meadows reservoirs which are operated for the district by the U.S. Forest Service. Nature, solitude, scenery and good fishing are main attractions.



Sailing at Scotts Flat Reservoir

Facts & Figures About NID and its Watershed

Rain and snowfall data

With precipitation records dating to the 1800s, NID is a foremost source for local weather information.

NID has been keeping weather records for Bowman Reservoir (elev. 5,650 ft.) since 1929. The 69.26-inch annual precipitation average at Bowman compares to an annual average of 56 inches at the 2,700-foot elevation near Nevada City and 52 inches at 2,400 feet in Grass Valley. Precipitation totals are measured for the 12-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

NID is a participant in the California Cooperative Snow Survey Project. District snow surveyors conduct snow surveys regularly during the winter and spring months to predict water availability.

Water sources

NID manages its own watershed and does not have to buy water from other agencies. Our water originates at the upper reaches of the Middle Yuba and South Yuba rivers, Bear River, Canyon Creek, Deer Creek and several tributaries.



NID manages more than 400 miles of canals

Water system

NID uses 400 miles of canals and another 300 miles of pipeline to transport water to its customers. Some of NID's canals and flumes were born in the Gold Rush.

Highest dams

NID's highest dam is the rock fill-earth core dam at Rollins Reservoir, built in 1965 and standing 242 feet tall. The Jackson Meadows dam (1965) is second at 195 feet, Scotts Flat dam (1965) is 175 feet high and the Bowman South Arch dam (1925) is 171 feet high.

Oldest dams

French Dam, constructed in 1858-59, is the district's oldest dam still in use. Other dams that originated in the 1800s include Bowman rockfill, 1872; and Faucherie, Sawmill and Jackson, all built prior to 1880. In the Lower Division, Van Giesen Dam at Combie Reservoir is the oldest, built in 1928.

NID top to bottom

The highest elevation on NID mountain watershed is the peak of 8,373-foot English Mountain which rises east of Bowman Reservoir. The district's highest reservoir is French Lake at 6,560 feet.

The district's lowest elevation water service is at 150 feet above sea level south of Lincoln in Placer County.



Snow surveys are used to predict water availability locally and statewide.



At the 6,560-foot elevation, French Reservoir is NID's highest

NID Water Storage

(Reservoir Capacity in Acre-Feet)

MOUNTAIN DIVISION

Jackson Meadows	69,205
Bowman	68,510
French Lake	13,940
Faucherie	3,980
Sawmill	3,030
Jackson Lake	1,330
Milton	295

FOOTHILL DIVISION

Rollins	65,988
Scotts Flat	48,547
Combie	3,555

Total: 280,380

• Treated Water •

SAFE DRINKING WATER FOR A GROWING POPULATION

• Irrigation Water •

MEETING THE NEEDS OF LOCAL AGRICULTURE

• Hydro-Power •

PRODUCING CLEAN HYDROELECTRIC POWER

• Recreation •

PROVIDING HEALTHY OUTDOOR PUBLIC RECREATION

• Environmental Stewardship •

PROTECTING WATERSHED, COMMUNITY BASED EDUCATION

The logo for the Nevada Irrigation District (NID) consists of the letters "NID" in a large, bold, blue, sans-serif font. The letters are slightly italicized and have a thick stroke.

Nevada Irrigation District

www.nid.dst.ca.us

Main Office

1036 West Main Street (P.O. Box 1019) Grass Valley, CA 95945

(530) 273-6185 • Toll-free 1-800-222-4102

For location of underground facilities: Underground Service Alert (USA)
(no charge to calling party) 1-800-642-2444

Emergencies

Normal business hours: (530) 273-6185

Weekends, after hours: (530) 273-3346

Placer County: 1-800-222-4102

NID Placer Office

12200 Locksley Lane, Auburn, CA 95602
(530) 823-2466

NID Hydroelectric Department

28311 Secret Town Road, Colfax, CA 95713
(530) 273-8571 • 389-8409

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