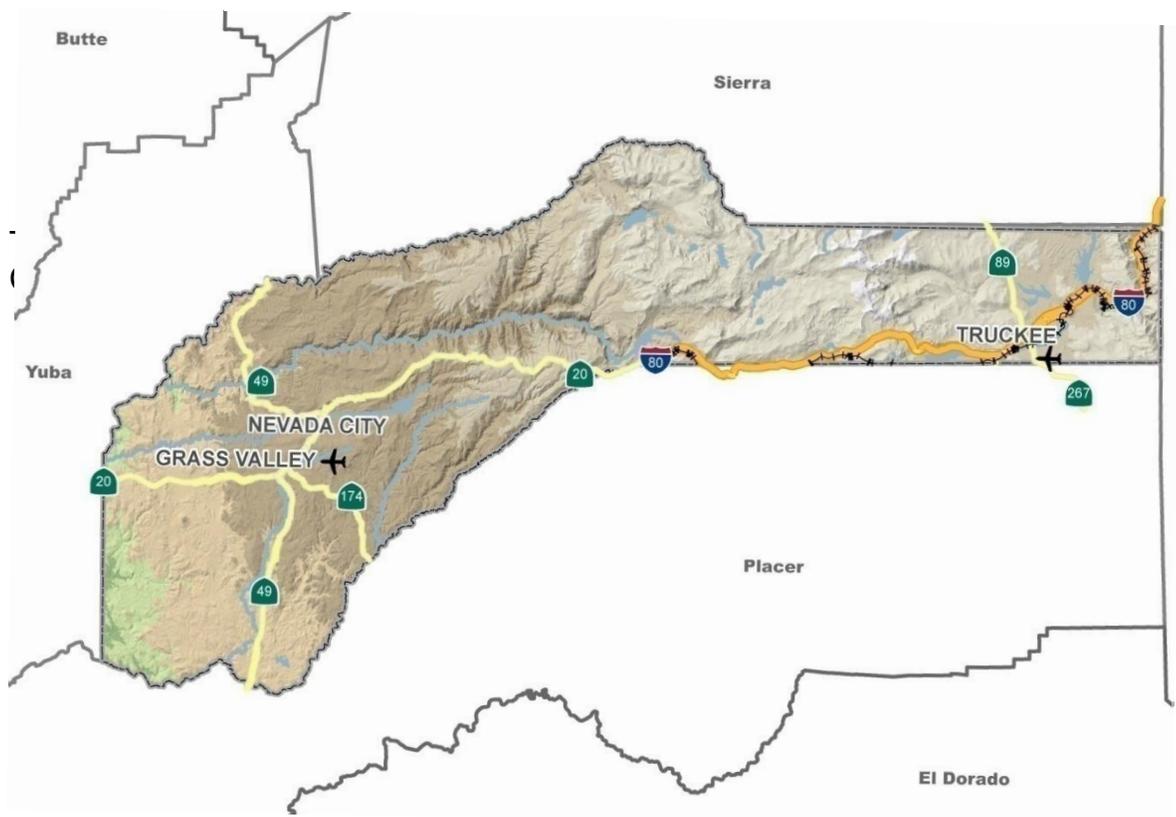


Nevada City Annex to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for Nevada County

October 1, 2013



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2. Acknowledgements

The following people participated directly in the preparation of this document in the following ways:

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3. Executive Overview

The Nevada County Office of Emergency Services (herein referred to as OES) has prepared this annex (herein referred to as the **Annex**) to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for Nevada County (herein referred to as the **Plan**) on behalf of the city of Nevada City. The **Plan** can be found at: <http://www.mynevadacounty.com/nc/igs/oes/docs/2011%20Local%20Hazard%20Mitigation%20Plan%20Final%20with%20BOS%20reso.pdf>

The **Annex** preparation process culminated in this document while providing the participants with a clear understanding of local risks and tangible mitigation plans for reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from natural and human caused hazards and their effects. The **Plan** and **Annex** meets the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and maintains the eligibility of Nevada City for FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs (HMGP).

The greatest hazard risks and vulnerabilities to Nevada City are associated with wildland fire and severe weather. Hazardous materials incidents were found to be the greatest human-caused risk to the County.

The **Annex** names several mitigation goals and objectives that are based on the results of the risk assessment. The **Annex** also contains specific recommendations, action items and projects that can mitigate future disaster losses.

The authors recognize that risks change over time and we believe that the **Annex** captures an accurate and complete assessment of risks at the time it was published. This **Annex** is one outcome in a continuing process that allows the Planning Committee to monitor events, emerging and evolving risks and adapt priorities over time. Our chapter on plan maintenance describes the ongoing process of hazard evaluation that occurs after the **Annex** has been published.

A significant premise of the **Annex** is that effective hazard mitigation is a cooperative process between the various stakeholders in Nevada County as a whole. Risks and vulnerabilities cannot respect jurisdictional lines and effective projects and actions will need integrated efforts with effective communication channels for mitigation efforts to be meaningful and effective. All jurisdictions will need to remain vigilant to maintain communications and partnerships while finding new, deliberate methods of working together to ensure that the efforts of hazard mitigation can do the greatest good for the greatest number.

4. Introduction

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), PL-106-390 requires that each State develop a hazard mitigation plan, in order to receive future disaster mitigation funding following a disaster. California completed its most recent “State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan” in 2010; this document can be found on the World Wide Web at http://hazardmitigation.calema.ca.gov/docs/2010_SHMP_Final.pdf. The requirements also call for the development of local or county plans for that particular jurisdiction to be eligible for post-disaster mitigation funding. The purpose of these requirements is to encourage State and local government to engage in systematic and nationally uniform planning efforts that will result in locally tailored programs and projects that help minimize loss of life, destruction of property, damage to the environment and the total cost of disasters before they occur.

Nevada City specifically includes and adopts the most recent *Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for Nevada County*. In the interest of not duplicating the County’s efforts, Nevada City in its **Annex** will refer to the **Plan** where the County has identified an issue or provided information that is applicable to Nevada City.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 201.6(c)(3) outlines the process for localities in developing their mitigation strategies. Specifically, the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan must “include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction’s blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on

existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.” These strategies should be built on an assessment of hazard risks and vulnerabilities.

The plans should include measures to mitigate hazard risks and demonstrate the benefits of these activities. They should also identify gaps in knowledge and data and a strategy to maintain and update the data, projects and information and the overall mitigation plan.

5. Nevada City Background Information

5.1. Nevada City Profile

Nestled in a basin on the Western Slope of the Sierra Nevada, Nevada City is framed and protected by ridge tops and promontories. At 2,500 feet above sea level, Nevada City is surrounded by forest. The city has a total area of 2.2 square miles.

The incorporated city is primarily of wood frame constructions with some reinforced masonry in newer portions of the city and un-reinforced masonry in the downtown historic district. The entire downtown business district is a historic district. State Route 49 bisects the city into a western section, which is commercial and some residential, and an eastern section, which is primarily residential with some commercial. Deer Creek and Little Deer Creek further bisect the city into a northern section and a southern section.

Nevada City has significant economic, cultural and social substance. It is the county seat, headquarters of the Tahoe National Forest, and the site of numerous businesses. The Nevada City School District serves 1,300 students K-8 at 3 locations.

5.2. History of Nevada City

For thousands of years Nevada City and its environs were inhabited by the indigenous Maidu. Nevada City was first settled in 1849 during the California Gold Rush as Nevada. In 1850-51, it was the most important mining town in California, Nevada County being the leading gold-mining county in the state. The town of Nevada was incorporated on April 19, 1856. In 1864, the word “City” was added to the name to relieve confusion with the bordering state of Nevada, and the town was legally known as “Nevada City” ever since.

With the diminution of gold mining and timber harvesting, plus the slice that the Golden State Freeway took out of the core of the city in the 1960s, city leaders looked to historic preservation as the path to the future. Creating its own historical district in 1968 has led to a slow but steady increase in visitors and vitality as well as designation on the National Register of Historic Places.

5.3. Population, Income and Growth Trends

The 2010 United State Census reported that Nevada City had an estimated population of 3,068 which represents a 2.2% growth from the 2000 population of 3,001 people. The population density is 1,399.7 people per square mile. The median income in 2011 as reported by the US Census Bureau is \$55,192, with the mean household income being \$68,449.

Nevada City’s sphere of influence extends primarily to the east side of Nevada City. The business day population is thought to be in the excess of 11,000 while special event populations have been estimated as high as 30,000.

Most future development of incorporated Nevada City will be infill development of existing parcels and multi-family housing.

Additional Census information may be found in Appendix 12.4, page 24.

5.4. History of Disasters

The entire downtown business district is a historic district. In the mid 19th century there were numerous fires that destroyed significant parts of the downtown district. In the 20th century, there have been few fires in the downtown district although there was a significant commercial fire in 2003.

There has been some flooding along Little Deer Creek in Pioneer Park and at Sacramento and Broad Street and on its Nevada Street interface with Deer Creek at Broad Street. These sites have been related to extremely high rainfall periods.

Nevada County has issued twenty two (22) disaster declarations and/or emergency declarations since 1950 of sufficient magnitude to warrant declarations of a State of Emergency by the Governor of California and thirteen (13) of these State declarations have progressed to a Presidential Disaster Declaration. A complete listing is located in the **Plan paragraph 5.4.**

5.5. History of Risk Mitigation Assessments

Nevada City participated in both the *2006 Nevada County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* and the 2011 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for Nevada County. The 2006 Plan identified a list of potential human caused hazards. The 2011 **Plan** list was refined through evaluation and public input to only include those human caused hazards that could reasonably be mitigated.

The 2006 Plan identified the following natural hazards for Nevada City each evaluated for severity of hazard, vulnerability and exposure and then listed in order of diminishing perceived likely impact: Wildland fire, Floods, Dam failure, Landslides, Avalanches, Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Agricultural hazards, Natural Health Hazards such as West Nile Virus, Earth Subsidence (due to mining activities) and Severe weather (heavy rain/thunderstorm/wind/lightning/hailstorm, snow and ice and drought).

Since we published our 2006 plan, the County has responded to a national call for pandemic flu response preparedness. County efforts have included procurement, installation and tasking of new equipment and the preparation and practice of new policies and procedures that allow the County to respond effectively to future pandemic flu outbreaks. This work was conducted outside the scope of the **Plan** and whereas the program is maintained by the County, this work will remain outside the scope of the **Plan**.

Since we published our last **Plan**, Nevada City has been affected by the worldwide economic downturn which has resulted in reduced government funding, leaving City departments with fewer staff and financial resources to respond to potential disasters. This downturn has also hindered the construction development and leveled out the population numbers. These economic downturn results have no bearing on the mitigation strategies addresses in this **Annex**.

Our systematic evaluation of the **Plan** and reassessment of risk prioritization has resulted in a realignment of risk mitigation priorities. Moving forward the **Annex** will list Severe Weather before Floods and Drought will be listed independently following Floods on our priority list. These revisions are based on our experience over the last few years of the logistical challenges due to power outages from severe weather like snow and high winds as well as localized flooding from heavy rains.

The **Annex** priority list which aligns with the **Plan**:

- a) Urban and wildland fire
- b) Severe weather (heavy rain/thunderstorm/lightning/hailstorm, snow and ice and wind)
- c) Flood
- d) Drought

- e) Dam failure
- f) Landslides
- g) Avalanches
- h) Earthquakes
- i) Volcanoes
- j) Agricultural hazards
- k) Natural Health Hazards such as West Nile Virus
- l) Earth Subsidence (due to mining activities)

5.6. 2006 Mitigations Strategy Status

Nevada City along with Nevada County and its various communities have been very successful in implementing actions identified in the 2006 LHMP Mitigation Strategy, working diligently towards meeting their 2006 goals statement:

To make Nevada County, its watershed, cities, town and unincorporated areas and its businesses, special districts and local, state and federal agencies less vulnerable to the effects of natural and man-made hazards through responsible application of hazard mitigation grants programs, hazard risks assessments, flood plan management and coordinated mitigation policies.

Nevada County and other participating jurisdictions, when possible, used existing plans and programs to implement the 2006 mitigation strategy. Examples include wildfire mitigation actions through Fire Safe Alliances and the existing **Community Wildfire Protection Plan** (CWPP).

The 2006 mitigation strategy contained 29 proposed mitigation actions benefiting one or more communities within the Nevada County Planning Area. Of these 29 actions 9 have been completed or are ongoing.

The following table provides a status summary of Nevada City mitigation action projects from the 2006 **Plan**.

For a complete list of Nevada County projects from the 2006 MJHMP go to the **Plan – paragraph 5.6., Table: 2006 Plan Update: Mitigation Action Status Summary**.

Table: 2006 Plan Update: Mitigation Action Status Summary					
Jurisdiction/Project Title	Complete	Ongoing / In Progress	Unknown	Not Yet Started	Project in 2011 Update
City of Nevada City					
Brush clearing and ladder fuel reduction		X			Yes
Downtown Fire Suppression System		X			No

6. Planning Process

Nevada City participated in all facets of the Planning Process described in the **Plan – paragraph 6, Planning Process**. In response to an email soliciting input from local jurisdictions for input on the **Plan**, the initial meeting that Nevada City representatives attended was on April 25, 2011 at the Nevada County Office of Emergency Services. At this time Nevada City began the process of participating in the Planning Process for the **Plan**.

On March 15, 2013 a decision was made to create a Nevada City **Annex**. On March 19, 2013 an email was sent to Nevada County and Nevada City decision makers to solicit individuals to be part of a Planning Committee for the **Annex**. All correspondence between the Planning Committee was via email.

The Nevada City **Annex** preparation process followed a methodology recommended by FEMA. It began with the designation of a Planning Committee which is composed of key City stakeholder representatives. Committee members are listed in this document in paragraph 2, Acknowledgements. The planning process examined the

recorded history of losses resulting from natural and selected human-caused hazards and analyzed the future risks to the city by these hazards.

Nevada City recognized the need and importance of the update process and initiated its development. The Nevada County Office of Emergency Services served as the primary funding source providing staff time and expertise as well as the primary agency facilitating the process and development of the **Annex**.

6.1. Local Government Participation

The DMA planning regulations and guidance stress that each local government seeking FEMA approval of their mitigation plan must participate in the planning effort in the following ways:

- Participate in the process;
- Detail where within the planning area the risks differ from that facing the entire area;
- Identify potential mitigation actions; and
- Formally adopt the plan.

For the **Annex**, “participation” meant the following:

- Attending and participating in planning meetings;
- Review of the 2006 **Plan** and the 2011 **Plan**
- Collecting and providing other requested data;
- Identifying mitigation actions for the plan;
- Reviewing and providing comments on plan drafts;
- Coordinating the formal adoption of the plan by their governing board.

Nevada City met all of these participation requirements and was a participating agency in the **Plan** as listed in the **Plan section 6.3.2**. In most cases after an initial office meeting, all correspondence was via email and telephone.

6.2. Public Participation

Public involvement opportunities for Nevada City residents were included as part of the public involvement activities during the creation of the **Plan**. Further detail of Public Participation is described in the **Plan, paragraph 6.2. Public Participation**.

Nevada City and Nevada County residents were also given the opportunity to comment on the **Annex** as part of the normal process of public participation on items brought forth to the City Council for adoption.

6.3. Descriptions of Participating Jurisdictions

The City of Nevada City is listed as a participating jurisdiction in the **Plan, paragraph 6.3.2**.

6.3.1. City of Nevada City

See **Section 5 Nevada City Background Information**.

6.3.2. Nevada County

Nevada County is located in the north central foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains approximately 60 miles northeast of California’s capitol city of Sacramento. Nevada County shares common borders with Yuba County to the west, Placer County to the south, Sierra County to the north and the State of Nevada and Washoe County to the east. A map showing adjacent counties can be found on page 1 of this document. Major routes of access include Interstate 80 which nearly matches the County’s southern border and traverses through Truckee to the

Nevada state line and Reno; State Highway 49 which enters the County from the south (Auburn) at the Bear River and runs northerly through Grass Valley and Nevada City to Downieville in Sierra County; State Highway 174 which also enters the County at the Bear River from the east (Colfax) in Placer County and runs westerly to Grass Valley and junctions with State Highway 20 which enters the County from the west at the Yuba River and runs easterly through Grass Valley and Nevada City to its junction with Interstate 80 near Immigrant Gap. Nevada County is 974.3 square miles in size and ranges in elevation from nearly 800 feet above sea level in the south and west to over 10,000 feet above sea level in the east.

6.3.3. Fire Safe Council of Nevada County

The Fire Safe Council of Nevada County is a public benefit, non-profit 501(c) (3) corporation formed in 1998 by citizens concerned about the very high potential for catastrophic wildfire in our communities and adjacent forestland. The purpose of the Fire Safe Council is to work to reduce the risk of life and property loss from wildfire. The Fire Safe Council operates with a small staff and an all volunteer Board of Directors consisting of residents representing various segments of the community with a vested interest in fire prevention. Fire Safe Council programs have been developed to educate, communicate and promote action to respond to the wildfire hazard in Nevada County.

7. Vulnerability

7.1. Repetitive Loss Risks

When analyzing the vulnerability of each hazard to Nevada City, the demographics of Nevada City's population was taken into consideration. The statistics provided by the U.S. Census Bureau are listed in Appendix 12.4, page 24.

Nevada City's single largest risk for human life and financial loss is fire. Wildland fires and, in particular, fires that impinge on the wildland urban interface has the potential to cost the residents of Nevada City the most financially and in loss of life. Residential developments in wildland areas surrounding Nevada City and limited forestland management resources have created and will perpetuate an environment of dense fuel reserves with seasonal wildland fire risk to the City's residents and their improvements. Our best strategy to date has been to thin fuel sources at wildland urban interfaces, educate residents, and provide a rapid response to wildland fires when they start.

Severe weather across the County routinely leads to City power outages, isolation of vulnerable regions (single access road closures), and white-out conditions on roadways. Deep snow, strong winds and severe cold have also created unsafe living conditions for vulnerable members of our community. The City recognizes these risks and supports a number of education and outreach programs targeted and reducing the continuing risks of severe weather across the County.

Flooding of Nevada City is a significant financial risk. Nevada City is built on seven hills or knolls. Consequently most of the storm runoff exits developed areas very quickly. The primary drainage ways are Deer Creek and Little Deer Creek. Historic flood patterns have involved Deer Creek and the intersection of Sacramento and Broad Street.

7.2. Structures, Infrastructure(s) and Critical Facilities

The following critical facilities are potentially at risk during a disaster:

- City Hall (Location of the Police Department)
- Providence Mine Road Fire Station
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Nevada City Veterans Building
- All schools of the Nevada City School District
- Pioneer Park

The County in coordination with Nevada City has identified emergency evacuation shelters in the Nevada City area. Strategies are in place for providing beds, water and food for evacuees for a limited duration evacuation response. Communications of these locations to the general public have been systematically distributed at key times throughout the year and will again be provided through local news and information outlets throughout the County in the event of an emergency evacuation.

Many of the City’s residential and commercial structures predate recent seismic and fire safety standards. The cost of upgrading these facilities in most cases is cost prohibitive. The building permit process is also a key instrument in the systematic upgrade of buildings and other improvements, but can only address those facilities whose owners are considering upgrades.

7.3. Assessing Vulnerability, Potential Losses

Nevada City Fire Department in collaboration with Cal Fire coordinates fire prevention, suppression and response efforts. The City along with other Nevada County interested parties actively participate in a year around process of assessing wildland fire vulnerability and working to reduce risk of loss. Examples of these efforts include: education, fuel reduction, training and enforcement of setbacks, home maintenance and water storage requirements.

Severe weather will continue to pose risks to our residents. The Nevada City along with the Nevada County OES manages these risks through the use of seasonal outreach and education for our residents and response plans for use during severe weather events as they occur across the County. Typical hazards include road closures, power loss, whiteout conditions and extended severe cold which can co-occur increasing the risks of loss to human life and property.

The risks of seasonal flooding are generally associated with annual drainage and runoff from rain storms. The Public Works Department performs maintenance to reduce the risk of water backing up during or after heavy rain falls. Certain areas in Nevada City have historically been vulnerable to periodic flooding. The execution of regular maintenance programs and the implementation of proposed improvements are expected to manage this risk.

7.4. Assessing Vulnerability, Developing Trends

As the County’s population continues to increase and people continue to build residential structures in wildland areas the risk to human life and structures from wildland fires to Nevada City will continue to increase.

It is not clear how global warming will impact Nevada City but it is possible that summers will be hotter and dryer increasing the risk of fire. Winter storms may become more frequent and/or severe resulting in increased vulnerability of our transportation systems (highways and airport) to damage and increasing the risk to travelers using the systems.

8. Natural Risks Assessment

8.1. Urban Interface Wildland Fires

8.1.1. Past Occurrences

Nevada City has not experienced the direct impact of a wildland fire though areas surrounding the City have experienced wildland fire damage. A *Wildland-Urban Fires Interface* map in the **Plan, page 61** shows that Nevada City is located in an area where there is a high potential for future wildland fires.

For detailed information on past occurrences of wildland fires in Nevada County, see the **Plan, paragraph 8.1.1.**

8.1.2. The Wildland Fire Problem

For detailed information on The Wildfire Problem in Nevada County, see the **Plan, paragraph 8.1.2.**

8.1.3. LIKELIHOOD OF FUTURE OCCURRENCES

Accepting Nevada County's terrain, climate, rainfall, and forest land/urban mix, it is a certainty that significant wildland fires are going to continue as a threat to Nevada City.

A wildfire that directly impacts Nevada City could impact up to 100% of all critical structures and has the potential to cost the residents of Nevada City the most financially and in loss of life.

8.2. Floods

8.2.1. Past Occurrences

The below grade level of a commercial building at the south- west corner of Broad Street has historically had approximately 3 feet of water intrusion during severe flood events. In 1995 and again in 2004 an underground culvert that connects Deer Creek and Little Deer Creek in a parking lot at the intersection of Sacramento Street and Broad Street has failed resulting in failure of the parking lot surface. In 1995 and 2005, Little Deer Creek overflowed its banks in Pioneer Park, a city owned park, with resulting damage to the tennis courts, baseball diamond and horse shoe pits.

8.2.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Flooding events in Nevada City historically have been sporadic in nature with isolated impacts. Any past flooding has been limited to those of local creek overflow and waterway blockage. The combination of past and proposed improvements, regular waterway clearing and maintenance will reduce the risk but even with these measures in place the potential for localized flooding events still exists.

The effect of a flood event in Nevada City would have a minimal effect on the critical structures but could have a moderate financial effect on businesses in the downtown area of Nevada City.

8.2.3. Compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The NFIP is a FEMA program that makes flood insurance available to communities who have adopted and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. Nearly 20,000 communities across the United States and its territories participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage.

As of the date of this Plan, Nevada City is listed by FEMA as a Community Participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Since the publication of the previous plan, the County of Nevada has enforced floodplain management with the following actions:

- Incorporating into the Safety Element of the Nevada County General Plan, goals to reduce the potential for injury, property damage, and environmental damage from flooding.
- Incorporating into the Land Use Element of the Nevada County General Plan, minimum standards for site development in the County to include floodplains as defined by FEMA.
- Upon receipt of updated digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) from FEMA, the County of Nevada notified residents affected by any changes to the designation of flood-prone areas or Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs).

As of the date of this **Annex**, no NFIP insured structures have been repetitively damaged by floods. Nevada City will continue to work with Nevada County in maintaining the most current flood hazard and flood plain information to ensure continuing participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

8.3. Dam Failures

8.3.1. Past Occurrences

Nevada City has not experienced the direct impact of a dam failure.

8.3.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

The collapse of the Upper Scotts Flat Dam would immediately overflow the Lower Scotts Flat Dam. Approximately 25% of Nevada City and 65% of the downtown district would be submerged in such a failure. This event has very low probability unless there is a change in geological activity in the near foothills area.

If a collapse of the Upper Scotts Flat Dam were to occur, the financial and property impact to Nevada City and its residents would be severe to the point that total rebuilding projects would be required for both city and residential structures.

A collapse of the Upper Scotts Flat Dam could cause significant injuries and loss of life depending on the amount of time before an impending collapse the general public is notified. The exact inundation details are available through the Nevada Irrigation District and are not releasable for public review.

Specific dam inundation plans are considered confidential by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as are the specific dam safety plans. Such plans and information are stored in the Nevada County Emergency Operations Center. Residents may request inundation information for their specific property from the Nevada Irrigation District.

8.4. Earthquake

8.4.1. Past Occurrences

The 1975 Oroville Earthquake (5.7) and the Loma Prieta earthquake of 1989 were felt in Nevada County but resulted in no reported damage. There has not been any documented direct impact to Nevada City from earthquakes.

8.4.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

According to the U.S. Geological Service, Nevada County falls within five earthquake ground movement intensity zones. The western half of the County which includes Nevada City is in the lower intensity zones (8-20 % gravity). See the **Plan, page 69**, for a graphic representation of the various levels of seismic hazard as represented in percent acceleration and a representation of Nevada County's known fault lines.

The western half of Nevada County where Nevada City is located is in the lowest Earthquake Shaking Potential for California. It is likely that the region will be impacted by future seismic activity and with the exception of the far eastern edge of Nevada County; the magnitude of the incident is not likely to be severe.

In the unlikely scenario of severe seismic activity in the Nevada City area; taking in consideration that many of the City's residential and commercial structures predate recent seismic standards, a severe earthquake would cause moderate to severe damage to Nevada City's critical infrastructure and residential structures.

The impact of a severe seismic activity could result in injuries or death to persons who are in the City's residential and commercial structures that predate seismic standards. The majority of injuries or deaths would more than likely be in the historic downtown area. The number would fluxgate dependant on time of day as well as if the earthquake were to happen or not during one of the many events hosted by Nevada City in the historic area.

8.5. Avalanche

8.5.1. Past Occurrences

Avalanche hazard areas are generally located on high, mountainous slopes and terrain at elevations above 7,000 feet. There have not been any past occurrences of avalanche activity in the Nevada City area.

8.5.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Given the elevation, topography and annual snowfall in the western portion of Nevada County, avalanches will likely not occur.

8.6. Landslides

8.6.1. Past Occurrences

There have been no past occurrences of landslides in Nevada City though there have been recent landslides in the surrounding areas of Nevada City that have caused significant damage.

For a more detailed description of surrounding area landslide damage, see the **Plan, paragraph 8.6.1**.

8.6.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Given that Western Nevada County was the site of extensive hydraulic mining in the mid-19th century and has resulted in some large acreage of potentially unstable soil conditions we can expect that landslides will continue to occur in the surrounding areas of Nevada City.

The impact of a landslide event in Nevada City would be specific to the area where the event happens. The probability of a widespread landslide affecting multiple structures or roads is minimal.

The impact of landslide is not expected to cause injuries or deaths due to the unlikely scenario of structures being impacted by a single event.

8.7. Severe Weather (Wind, Lightning, Snow, Freezing, Heavy Rain)

8.7.1. Past Occurrences

Records show that there have been numerous severe weather incidents that have affected Nevada County which in turn directly affected Nevada City. Incidents included high wind, extreme cold, lightening, heavy rain, and snow. For a more detailed description of severe weather incidents that have affected Nevada County, see the **Plan, paragraph 8.7.1.**

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-Western Regional Office provided the following statistics in October 2005. Specific year-by-year data is available from the Nevada County Office of Emergency Services and the Sacramento Office of the National Weather Service.

NEVADA COUNTY RAINFALL AND SNOW FALL STATISTICS AS OF 2005

Location	Precipitation/Inches			Snowfall/Inches		
	Mean	High	Low	Mean	High	Low
Nevada City	54.76	101.97	27.30	22.0	104.80	0.00

Source: National Weather Service, Sacramento Office 11/2005

8.7.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Rain, snow, lightning and high winds are likely to continue as one of the natural threats to Nevada City.

Typical hazards include road closures, power loss, whiteout conditions and extended severe cold which can co-occur, increasing the risks of loss to human life and property. The actual impacts of a severe weather event could lead to flooding issues but generally short term

8.8. Volcano

8.8.1. Past Occurrences

Of approximately 20 volcanoes in the State of California, only a few are active and pose a threat. Of these, the Long Valley Caldera and Mt. Lassen are the closest to Nevada City. Mt. Lassen most recently erupted in 1914 and no ash was reported fallen in Nevada City.

8.8.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Nevada County could be susceptible to ash fall from either the Long Valley Caldera or Mt. Lassen but it would most likely be minimal in severity. Nevada City is not likely to be significantly impacted by lava or debris material flows. See the United States Geological Survey (USGS) map located in the **Plan, page 68**, for maps of local volcanoes and potential hazard regions from future eruptions.

8.9. Land Subsidence

Subsidence consists of surface land sinking into below-surface holes or fissures. Subsidence may be caused by a variety of natural conditions, some in combination with human activity. The primary cause of actual and potential subsidence in the Nevada City area is previous underground withdrawal of material from mining. Less hazardous and generally better controlled is improper burial of organic materials during land development.

Subsidence hazards in the Nevada City and vicinity are principally man-made rather than natural geologic phenomena, and are addressed under Mine-Related Hazards.

8.10. Mine Related Hazards

8.10.1. Past Occurrences

Mine-related hazards include the presence of open holes at ground surface; inadequately covered/shored up shafts and tunnels below ground level; tailings, and other abandoned mining features. Safety and hazard concerns resulting from old mine operations include the risk of falling into open shafts, surface collapse/subsidence into old shafts, and the presence of residual toxic materials generated in mining processes.

A portion of Nevada City area is underlain by a deep, extensive labyrinth of abandoned mine tunnels. Many mining claims were "worked" in the Nevada City area during the heyday of gold mining. Some were large, mechanized operations. Most were small and more labor-intensive.

In 1986 there was a subsidence ground collapse on County owned property immediately adjacent to Wet Hill Road. This collapse was due to an air vent that had been capped over in prior decades but which had eroded away due to wet soil conditions. This hole was filled with more than 60 yards of rock and soil and has not been the source of further issues.

8.10.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Soil subsidence due to mining activity has historically been seen as an outcome of the extensive mining activity that was the mainstay of the early economy of western Nevada County. While there have been anecdotal stories of mineshaft cave-ins, we do not have solid information of the location and condition of the various shafts and vents that do exist. In conjunction with the California Division of Mines and Geology, a project and methodology needs to be developed that can provide this information. Certainly, as development projects are proposed, attention needs to be placed on identifying and cataloging the existence of shafts and vents within development project boundaries.

8.11. Agricultural Hazard

8.11.1. Past Occurrences

Agricultural Hazards have in the past not directly impacted Nevada City but as with most hazards that affect any portion of the County, they can and will indirectly affect Nevada City.

8.11.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada between 1,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation, the agricultural lands of Nevada County have historically been affected by weather related events such as heavy rain, freezing temperatures (including late spring frosts and early fall frosts) and drought. The severe weather events can have devastating effects on fruit set and harvest causing losses in yield and affecting quality.

8.12. Human Health Hazards

The impact to human health that wildlife, and more notably, insects, can have upon an area is substantial. The feared avian flu pandemic initially predicted in 2006 and again in later years would be expected to have serious consequences to human health and economics worldwide. Nevada County due to its relatively dispersed population may be impacted differently than the states' major urban areas and their compacted human population.

8.12.1. West Nile Virus

A recent natural hazard to affect California is the West Nile Virus (WNV). Mosquitoes transmit this potentially deadly disease to livestock and humans alike.

Nevada City recognizes the potential for WNV to occur within the City and collaborates with the County's West Nile Virus task force who has managed the risk of WNV through focused efforts at reducing the mosquito population and educating the public.

8.12.2. WNV - Past Occurrences

In 2005 Nevada County reported 29 cases of infected dead birds, 3 infected dead squirrels, 5 equine cases, 3 died; and 4 human cases with no deaths. In 2006 Nevada County reported 4 cases of infected dead birds and 1 human case. From 2007 through 2010 no more human cases have been reported in the County, however testing has confirmed the presence of the virus in avian samples in the years 2007 and 2008 but not 2009 or 2010.

8.12.3. WNV - Likelihood of Future Occurrences

The state continues its surveillance for the disease. Nevada City will continue work with the County on its monitoring and proactive treatment program. It is possible that environmental factors affecting bird migration and mosquito populations will change over time and require modified responses to this threat.

8.13. Pandemic Flu

Every few decades an influenza outbreak occurs with a virus that is particularly virulent and contagious resulting in national or even international concerns for human health and welfare. The influenza virus is particularly dangerous to the very young and old, people with a suppressed immune response or have a susceptibility to respiratory disease from a pre-existing condition(s).

8.13.1. Pandemic Flu - Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Increasing population densities and more frequent travel will likely increase the speed and frequency of pandemic flu events.

9. Man Made Risks Assessment

9.1. Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials incidents may occur anywhere and at any time in Nevada County. The potential for a hazardous materials incident in Nevada County depends on the volume, distribution, and/or use of chemicals and other hazardous substances in a particular area. An assessment of the known hazardous material threats within Nevada County has been developed. In general, the likelihood of a hazardous materials incident in Nevada City is greatest in the following areas:

1. Transportation Routes

Highways, railways, and commercial and military aviation routes constitute a major threat because of the multitude of chemicals and hazardous substances transported along them. State Routes 20, and 49, are areas of concern.

2. Business and Industry

The manufacturing and light industrial firms located in the un-incorporated portions of the County and businesses in each of the incorporated cities of Grass Valley and Nevada City offer the potential for hazardous materials incidents.

3. Agriculture

Accidental releases of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals may be harmful to human health and the environment. The majority of the agricultural industry in Nevada County consists of ranching and orchard operations in the western portion of the County.

4. Illegitimate Business

Illegitimate businesses, such as clandestine meth-amphetamine laboratories, are a threat to human health, property, and the environment. Chemical residues have been discharged into a public sewer or private sewage disposal systems, dumped or buried in remote areas of the County or along the side of the road, posing an acute health threat to the person who might stumble across it and a threat to the water, watershed and the surrounding wildlife.

5. Previous Military Ordnance Uses

Beale AFB, located in Yuba County on our western border, was previously a military ordnance and test firing range. There have been some instances of exploded and unexploded materials being found in Nevada County as part of the firing range. Since 2000, Beale AFB has been engaged in a comprehensive identification and cleanup of the firing range but there are still instances of materials being found in Nevada County.

9.2. Arson and Commercial Fires

Ten percent of all fires in Nevada County are believed to be arson related fires, either wildland interface or commercial. While both types of fire related incidents are of extreme concern to Nevada County, the commercial fire has a potential for great destruction and economic loss. A commercial fire within the business districts of Nevada City would result in serious losses of sales inventory, sales tax, property tax reduction, and loss of employment or loss of life. Secondary effects could be felt in the transient occupancy tax and in the vibrancy of related businesses. In a worst case scenario, multiple businesses could be involved.

Table of Commercial Centers found in Nevada City	
City/Town	Commercial Area
Nevada City	Historic Downtown
Nevada City	Old Seven Hills
Nevada City	Gold Flat/New Mohawk Industrial area

9.2.1. Past Occurrences

In 2001, a commercial fire started in the kitchen of Friar Tucks, a highly successful and well-known restaurant in downtown historic Nevada City. By its conclusion, the restaurant, offices of the County Probation Department, the Off Broad Street live theatre, and The Herb Shop had been completely destroyed. The Earth Store, Java Johns and other nearby businesses suffered lesser damages.

9.2.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Arson and or commercial fires will continue to remain as serious threats to the commercial and business vitality of developed commercial areas within Nevada City. Enforcement of the municipal building, hazardous materials and fire codes will greatly mitigate the risk of future losses of this type.

9.3. Airborne Hazards

9.3.1. Past Occurrences and Discussion

See the **Plan**, paragraph 9.3.1., for a detailed discussion of Airborne Hazards.

9.3.2. Likelihood of Future Occurrences

In as much as the airborne pollution present in Nevada City is caused from upwind migration from the greater Sacramento and to a lesser degree the San Francisco Bay areas, there are few mitigation methods available to us.

Population increases in the unincorporated areas of the County will also drive up particulate levels as wood furnaces are used for winter heating.

10. Mitigation Strategy

10.1. Overview

Since Nevada City was a participant in the 2011 **Plan** update, the results of the planning process utilized in the **Plan** update led to the mitigation strategy and mitigation action plan for this **Annex**. As part of the **Annex** process, a comprehensive review of the goals and objectives of the **Plan** was conducted by the Planning Committee.

To support the **Annex** goals and objectives, a Planning Committee consisting of 5 members representing government agencies, first responders, NGO's, and private citizens was convened. This committee was tasked to review mitigation actions listed in the **Plan** as well as discuss any new mitigation actions for inclusion into the **Annex**.

10.2. Goals and Objectives

The Planning Committee agreed to align the **Annex** goals and objectives with **Plan's** objectives and goals. During initial meetings with each participating agency, there was a review of hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, and capability assessment.

The below goals reflect the goals of the **Annex** and the **Plan**.

10.2.1. Goal 1: Prevent Future Hazard Related Losses of Life and Property

Objective 1.1: Provide protection, to the extent possible, for existing and future development.

Objective 1.2: Provide protection for critical public facilities, utilities, and services.

Objective 1.3: Promote/maintain coordination and interoperability among all Nevada County public agencies.

Objective 1.4: Promote agricultural planning and animal health.

10.2.2. Goal 2: Increase community awareness and involvement to promote participation and voluntary compliance.

Objective 2.1: Inform and educate residents and businesses about the types of hazards they are exposed to, where they occur, what they can do to mitigate exposure or damages.

Objective 2.2: Emphasize preparedness and self responsibility to residents.

Objective 2.3: Develop an outreach program and provide educational resources for all hazards included in the plan.

10.2.3. Goal 3: Improve Community Emergency Services/Management Capability

Objective 3.1: Develop/improve warning and evacuation procedure and information for residents and businesses.

Objective 3.2: Continue to coordinate jurisdictional responsibilities for various hazards through County and community disaster/emergency response plans and exercises.

10.2.4. Goal 4: Reduce the threat of flooding in Nevada County

Objective 4.1: Review appropriate flood protection infrastructure improvements and implement where feasible and economically viable.

Objective 4.2: Prepare public information materials concerning the risk associated with creek, stream and river flooding.

10.2.5. Goal 5: Reduce fire severity and intensity through fuels management

Objective 5.1: Improve awareness and understanding of the Nevada County fire adapted ecosystem.

Objective 5.2: Develop a fuels management implementation strategy focusing on education and assistance.

Objective 5.3: Provide fuels management consulting for private homeowners.

Objective 5.4: Develop, organize and fund a property owner assistance program.

10.2.6. Goal 6: Implement and complete identified high priority projects listed in the plan.

Objective 6.1: Monitor and report on implementation of previous goals, priorities, and projects.

Objective 6.2: Collect and review lessons learned, results of applicable research, and other scientific, technical data and knowledge to strengthen mitigation.

10.2.7. Goal 7: Maintain FEMA Eligibility for Grant Funding

Objective 7.1: Monitor and communicate available grant programs, timelines, and processes to all communities.

10.3. Identification and Initial Characterization of Mitigation Actions

Each proposed mitigation action listed for Nevada City in the **Plan** was evaluated for potential alignment with each of the goals and objectives listed above then added into the **Annex**.

10.3.1. Initial Prioritization

In accordance with the DMA requirements, the Planning Committee reviewed each of the proposed projects with an emphasis on applying a benefit-cost analysis in determining action priority. To this end, the following questions were applied to each proposed mitigation action.

- Does the action address hazards or areas with the highest risk?
- Does the action protect lives?
- Does the action protect infrastructure, community assets or critical facilities?

- What will the action cost?
- What is the possible source of funding?

10.3.2. Further Benefit – Cost Prioritization

All projects were recommended for further evaluation using the most current Benefit Cost Analysis module. A representative from the Nevada County Office of Emergency Services will attend the next scheduled FEMA sponsored BCA Training and adjustments will be made to project priorities as appropriate.

10.3.3. Mitigation Action Plan

This action plan was developed to present the recommendations developed by Planning Committee for how Nevada City can reduce the risk and vulnerability of people, property, infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources from future disaster losses. The action plan summarizes who is responsible for implementing each of the prioritized actions as well as when and how the actions will be implemented.

The Planning Committee used existing plans and programs to implement the current mitigation strategy. In addition to local government plans, the Planning Committee used reports/plans from non-government agencies that address Nevada City in the report/plan. Examples of these plans include wildfire mitigation actions through Fire Safe Alliances and the existing Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). These plans reinforced that the wildfire threat is the number one hazard for Nevada City and Nevada County as a whole.

The Nevada City Planning Committee acknowledges that localized flooding is a threat to Nevada City (paragraph 8.2.). The Planning Committee also acknowledges the long term impact of flood mitigation actions in the Deer Creek and Little Deer Creek environs would have a negative effect on the local environment that exceeds the benefit of these mitigation actions. Therefore the current Annex does not include Mitigation Actions for Flooding.

The Nevada City Planning Committee and the City of Nevada City realizes that new needs and priorities may arise as a result of a disaster or other circumstances and reserves the right to support new actions, as necessary, as long as they conform to the overall goals of this **Annex**.

Table: Nevada City Planning Area's Mitigation Actions			
Action	Lead Jurisdiction	New vs. 2006 Action	Priority
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Actions			
Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	Nevada County and all Incorporated Communities	New	High
Wildfire Mitigation Actions			
Fuel Break - Deer Creek Environs	City of Nevada City	2006	High
Sugar Loaf Mountain	City of Nevada City	New	High

11. Plan Implementation and Maintenance

Implementation and maintenance of the **Annex** and the **Plan** is critical to the overall success of hazard mitigation planning. The following section provides an overview of the strategy for **Annex** implementation and maintenance.

11.1. Implementation

While this **Annex** contains many worthwhile actions, the participating agencies will need to decide which action(s) to undertake first and how much urgency to place on implementation.

Nevada City maintains their authority to implement and review hazard mitigation activities thru the normal City Council and Planning Commission activities. Annually the following documents are reviewed and hazard mitigation activities are addresses as applicable (Nevada City Municipal Code, Local Ordinances, the General Plan, and the Strategic Plan). Nevada City also ensures staff is involved in Nevada County planning activities and maintains membership in the Nevada County Emergency Services Council.

Nevada County OES will monitor and advocate for the implementation efforts through the routine actions of monitoring agendas, attending meetings, identifying where the proposed actions could support current needs, looking for unmet needs and generally promoting a safe, sustainable community.

Simultaneous to these efforts, the Nevada County OES and the other participating agencies will monitor funding opportunities that can be leveraged to implement the recommended actions. Funding opportunities to be monitored include pre- and post-disaster funds, state and federal earmarked funds, benefit assessments, and other grant programs, including those that can serve or support multi-objective applications.

11.2. Maintenance

Annex maintenance implies an ongoing effort to monitor and evaluate plan implementation and to update the Annex as progress, roadblocks, or changing circumstances are recognized.

The Nevada County Office of Emergency Services is responsible for initiating Annex reviews and consulting with other participating agencies and soliciting continuing input from the general public. Nevada County OES and the individual agencies will revisit this Annex annually and following a hazard event. The Annex will be posted on the Nevada City and Nevada County websites to ensure the public is has the capability of reviewing the Annex and more important comment as they desire. The Planning Committee will submit a five-year written update to the State and FEMA Region IX, unless a disaster or other circumstances require a change to this schedule.

12. APPENDICES

12.1. Identified Local Governments

Local Governments	Participation
County of Nevada	Yes
City of Nevada City	Yes
44CFR 201.2 defines local governments as: any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments, regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or public authority.	

12.2. Multi-Hazard Mitigation Actions - Detailed Project Descriptions

(To maintain alignment with the **Plan**, the following **Annex** paragraphs match the paragraphs where the corresponding project is located in the **Plan**.)

12.2.8. Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into the Safety Element of General Plan

Hazards Addressed: All

Issue/Background: Local jurisdiction reimbursement for mitigation projects and cost recovery after a disaster is guided in part, by AB 2140. Specifically, this bill requires that each jurisdiction adopt a local Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the safety element of its general plan. Adoption into the safety element of the general plan may be by reference or incorporation.

Other Alternatives (including No Action): No Action

Responsible Office: Nevada County Office of Emergency Services, Planning Departments for each incorporated jurisdiction.

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: Staff time

Potential Funding: County and jurisdictional budgets.

Schedule: As soon as possible.

Cost Benefit: Adoption and coordination of planning documents will help jurisdictions maximize potential for state reimbursement.

12.3. Wildfire Mitigation Actions - Detailed Project Descriptions

(To maintain alignment with the **Plan**, the following **Annex** paragraphs match the paragraphs were the corresponding project is located in the **Plan**.)

12.3.5. Fuel Break – Deer Creek Environs

Hazards Addressed: Wildfire

Issue/Background: Rural Nevada County has experienced major fire damage during the last 50 years. Current records indicate that Nevada City has not had a major wildland fire within city limits in the 20th and 21st century. Deer Creek environs is the location of the city's only wastewater treatment plant and is heavily overgrown with brush, blackberries and other low ladder fuels making it vulnerable to fire damage.

This project would provide brush clearing and provide a shaded fuel break.

Other Alternatives (including No Action): No Action

Responsible Office: City of Nevada City

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: \$33,053

Potential Funding: This project has been approved for PDM Funds and is in final environmental review.

Schedule: Work will commence once final approval from FEMA is received.

Cost Benefit: This project will clear an ignition source to better protect the commercial heart of Nevada City from a potential \$70,000,000 in damages.

12.3.10 Sugar Loaf Mountain - Brush Clearing and Fuel Reduction

Hazards Addressed: Wildfire

Issue/Background: Significant fuel load accumulations on 40 acres of Nevada City owned property on Sugar Loaf Mountain has increased the wildland fire threat endangering Nevada County, Nevada City, Nevada County Consolidated Fire District and US Forest Service facilities.

This project would result in the removal of brush and understory ladder fuels on the 40 acres owned by Nevada City.

Other Alternatives (including No Action): No Action

Responsible Office: City of Nevada City

Priority: High

Cost Estimate: \$80,000

Potential Funding: Federal Mitigation Grant Funds.

Schedule: 4 months after funding is secured.

Cost Benefit: This property raises 600 feet in elevation over incorporated Nevada City and its immediate environs. Within the immediate environs of Sugar Loaf Mountain is the Nevada County Government Center and associated offices to include the Wayne Brown Correctional Facility. Also located in this environ are a Fire Station (Nevada County Consolidated Fire District) and USFS Ranger Office for the Tahoe National Forest. A wildfire could potentially threaten approximately \$111 million in facility improvements.

12.4. 2010 Census Data for Nevada City

U.S. Census Bureau – 2010 Census

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE		
Total 2010 Census Population for NEVADA CITY, CA	3,068	100.0%
Under 5 years	106	3.5%
5 to 9 years	158	5.1%
10 to 14 years	155	5.1%
15 to 19 years	152	5.0%
20 to 24 years	145	4.7%
25 to 29 years	177	5.8%
30 to 34 years	182	5.9%
35 to 39 years	161	5.2%
40 to 44 years	200	6.5%
45 to 49 years	219	7.1%

50 to 54 years	280	9.1%
55 to 59 years	268	8.7%
60 to 64 years	308	10.0%
65 to 69 years	207	6.7%
70 to 74 years	125	4.1%
75 to 79 years	79	2.6%
80 to 84 years	74	2.4%
85 years and over	72	2.3%
Median age (years)	47.5	(X)
16 years and over	2,612	85.1%
18 years and over	2,551	83.1%
21 years and over	2,476	80.7%
62 years and over	728	23.7%
65 years and over	557	18.2%
Male population of NEVADA CITY, CA	1,537	50.1%
Under 5 years	48	1.6%
5 to 9 years	75	2.4%
10 to 14 years	80	2.6%
15 to 19 years	70	2.3%
20 to 24 years	92	3.0%
25 to 29 years	92	3.0%
30 to 34 years	94	3.1%
35 to 39 years	95	3.1%
40 to 44 years	102	3.3%
45 to 49 years	111	3.6%

50 to 54 years	133	4.3%
55 to 59 years	128	4.2%
60 to 64 years	167	5.4%
65 to 69 years	98	3.2%
70 to 74 years	59	1.9%
75 to 79 years	37	1.2%
80 to 84 years	29	0.9%
85 years and over	27	0.9%
Median age (years)	45.9	(X)
16 years and over	1,311	42.7%
18 years and over	1,287	41.9%
21 years and over	1,246	40.6%
62 years and over	339	11.0%
65 years and over	250	8.1%
Female population of NEVADA CITY, CA	1,531	49.9%
Under 5 years	58	1.9%
5 to 9 years	83	2.7%
10 to 14 years	75	2.4%
15 to 19 years	82	2.7%
20 to 24 years	53	1.7%
25 to 29 years	85	2.8%
30 to 34 years	88	2.9%
35 to 39 years	66	2.2%
40 to 44 years	98	3.2%
45 to 49 years	108	3.5%

50 to 54 years	147	4.8%
55 to 59 years	140	4.6%
60 to 64 years	141	4.6%
65 to 69 years	109	3.6%
70 to 74 years	66	2.2%
75 to 79 years	42	1.4%
80 to 84 years	45	1.5%
85 years and over	45	1.5%
Median age (years)	48.7	(X)
16 years and over	1,301	42.4%
18 years and over	1,264	41.2%
21 years and over	1,230	40.1%
62 years and over	389	12.7%
65 years and over	307	10.0%
POPULATION BY RACE FOR NEVADA CITY, CA		
What is the Population of NEVADA CITY, CA	3,068	100.0%
One Race	2,977	97.0%
White	2,837	92.5%
Black or African American	26	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	28	0.9%
Asian	46	1.5%
Asian Indian	4	0.1%
Chinese	14	0.5%
Filipino	7	0.2%
Japanese	13	0.4%

Korean	1	0.0%
Vietnamese	0	0.0%
Other Asian [1]	7	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0%
Samoan	0	0.0%
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	40	1.3%
Two or More Races	91	3.0%
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	46	1.5%
White; Asian [3]	20	0.7%
White; Black or African American [3]	7	0.2%
White; Some Other Race [3]	8	0.3%
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	2,926	95.4%
Black or African American	39	1.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	81	2.6%
Asian	70	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0%
Some Other Race	49	1.6%
HISPANIC OR LATINO POPULATION FOR NEVADA CITY, CA		
Total population	3,068	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	205	6.7%
Mexican	150	4.9%
Puerto Rican	16	0.5%

Cuban	1	0.0%
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	38	1.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,863	93.3%
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	3,068	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	205	6.7%
White alone	157	5.1%
Black or African American alone	0	0.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	0.0%
Asian alone	1	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	34	1.1%
Two or More Races	12	0.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,863	93.3%
White alone	2,680	87.4%
Black or African American alone	26	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	27	0.9%
Asian alone	45	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	6	0.2%
Two or More Races	79	2.6%
RELATIONSHIP		
The Population of NEVADA CITY, CA	3,068	100.0%
In households	2,829	92.2%
Householder	1,356	44.2%
Spouse [6]	510	16.6%

Child	627	20.4%
Own child under 18 years	472	15.4%
Other relatives	102	3.3%
Under 18 years	31	1.0%
65 years and over	22	0.7%
Nonrelatives	234	7.6%
Under 18 years	12	0.4%
65 years and over	26	0.8%
Unmarried partner	112	3.7%
In group quarters	239	7.8%
Institutionalized population	183	6.0%
Male	143	4.7%
Female	40	1.3%
Noninstitutionalized population	56	1.8%
Male	48	1.6%
Female	8	0.3%
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households for NEVADA CITY, CA	1,356	100.0%
Family households (families) [7]	744	54.9%
With own children under 18 years	292	21.5%
Husband-wife family	510	37.6%
With own children under 18 years	164	12.1%
Male householder, no wife present	79	5.8%
With own children under 18 years	47	3.5%
Female householder, no husband present	155	11.4%

With own children under 18 years	81	6.0%
Nonfamily households [7]	612	45.1%
Householder living alone	488	36.0%
Male	208	15.3%
65 years and over	44	3.2%
Female	280	20.6%
65 years and over	124	9.1%
Households with individuals under 18 years	317	23.4%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	413	30.5%
Average household size of NEVADA CITY, CA	2.09	(X)
Average family size for NEVADA CITY, CA [7]	2.67	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	1,510	100.0%
Occupied housing units	1,356	89.8%
Vacant housing units	154	10.2%
For rent	29	1.9%
Rented, not occupied	3	0.2%
For sale only	31	2.1%
Sold, not occupied	5	0.3%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	52	3.4%
All other vacants	34	2.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	3.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	4.8	(X)

HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	1,356	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	786	58.0%
Population in owner-occupied housing units	1,678	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.13	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	570	42.0%
Population in renter-occupied housing units	1,151	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.02	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.