AGENDA

Turlock Irrigation District
Board Room
Main Office Building
333 East Canal Drive
Turlock, California

ALTERNATE FORMATS OF THIS AGENDA WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST TO QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES. APPROPRIATE INTERPRETIVE SERVICES FOR THIS MEETING WILL BE PROVIDED IF FEASIBLE UPON ADVANCE REQUEST TO QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.

REGULAR MEETING
Tuesday, August 24, 2021
9:00 a.m.

A. CALL TO ORDER

Members of the Board of Directors and the public may participate in the meeting in-person or by utilizing Zoom's webinar feature or through a phone number, both of which are provided below. Please see the attached Addendum with instructions on how to join the TID Board meeting via Zoom or phone, or review the precautionary protocols in place for the in-person meeting.

Members of the public will also have the opportunity to provide public comment via the webinar or phone features. If you wish to speak, click on the "Raise Hand" button via Zoom, or press *9 if using a phone, and wait until your name (or other identifying information) is called by the Board Secretary.

To join the meeting:

- Click here to join the video meeting

Or to join by phone, please dial (toll free) 669-900-9128 or 346-248-7799
Meeting ID: 984 1457 5661

B. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

C. MOTION APPROVING CONSENT CALENDAR

All matters listed hereunder will be acted upon by a single vote of the Board. There will be no individual discussion of these items unless a member of the Board or the public so requests, in which event the matter shall be removed from the Consent Calendar and considered as a separate agenda item.

1. **Approval of minutes of the regular meeting of August 10, 2021.**
2. **Approval of warrants dated August 24, 2021.**
3. **Report of Revolving Fund Activity through August 12, 2021.**
4. **Report of warrants paid pursuant to Resolution No. 2021-2.**
5. **Approval of Resolution No. 2021-52 Approving the 2021 TID Emergency Operations Plan.**

D. DISCUSSION OF ANY ACTION ITEM REMOVED FROM THE CONSENT CALENDAR

E. PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Interested persons in the audience are welcome to introduce any topic within the District's jurisdiction. Matters presented under this heading may be discussed, but no action will be taken by the Board at this meeting.

F. WEEKLY UPDATES

1. **Power Supply Update**
   - Bill Bacca, Trading and Scheduling Department Manager

2. **Hydrology Update**
   - Olivia Cramer, Utility Analyst-Hydrology

3. **Irrigation Update**
   - Mike Kavarian, Water Distribution Department Manager

G. ACTION ITEMS

1. **Resolution Attesting to the Veracity of Turlock Irrigation District's Power Source Disclosures and Power Content Label Annual Reports for 2020**
   Consider approval of a resolution attesting to the veracity of TID's Power Source Disclosure annual reports for 2020 ("2020 PSDs"), Retail and BGreen power supply and the 2020 Power Content Label ("2020 PCL").
   - Ken Nold, Utility Analyst-Energy Markets

H. REPORT

1. **Quarterly Financial Report**
   - Brian Stubbert, CFO/AGM Financial Services

I. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

J. BUSINESS OF THE BOARD

K. MOTION TO ADJOURN

The next scheduled regular meeting is Tuesday, August 31, 2021 at 9:00 a.m.

Instructions for Participating in TID Board Meeting via Zoom Webinar, by Phone or In-Person

Using your desktop/laptop/iPad or tablet:

If you have not used Zoom prior to this meeting, you may want to give yourself additional time to allow the program to install before joining the meeting.

1. To join the webinar, click the link published in the Agenda for the current meeting about five minutes before webinar is scheduled to begin.
2. Follow the on-screen prompts/instructions to install or launch the Zoom application.
3. If prompted, enter the meeting number published in the Agenda.
4. All public attendees will enter the meeting muted.
5. If you wish to speak under the Public Comment Period, click on the "Raise Hand" button to request to speak.
    a. Wait until your name or other identifying information is called by the Board Secretary.

Using your phone:

1. To join the meeting by phone, call the number published in the Agenda for the current meeting.
2. Enter the meeting number published in the Agenda, then press the # symbol.
3. All public attendees will enter the meeting muted.
4. If you wish to speak under the Public Comment Period, press *9 on your phone to "Raise Hand" to request to speak.
    a. Wait until the last four digits of your phone number is called by the Board Secretary.

If you have problems joining the webinar, please contact TID's Information Technology Support Staff at 209.883.8411

In-Person:

Masks are required for any visitor to the District, including those attending Board Meetings, who is NOT fully vaccinated. Any visitors who self-attest to being fully vaccinated are not required to wear a mask.

Do not attend the meeting if you are not well or are experiencing any of the following symptoms:

- Fever (100.4° F or higher) or chills
- Sore throat
- Cough
- Loss of taste/smell
- Diarrhea
- Nausea or vomiting
- Runny or stuffy nose
- Body or muscle aches
- Shortness of breath/Difficulty breathing

WATER & POWER
Serving Central California since 1887

MINUTES OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
OF THE TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Turlock, California
10 August 2021

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District was called to order at 9:00 a.m. in regular session on the 10th day of August 2021. Present were: Directors Rob Santos (President), Michael Frantz (Vice-President), Ron Macedo (Secretary) and Joe Alamo, General Manager Michelle Reimers and Executive Secretary to the Board Tami Wallenburg. Absent was: Director Charles Fernandes.

Board President Rob Santos read the following statement:
"Members of the public will have the opportunity to provide public input via the webinar or phone features. If you wish to speak, click on the "Raise Hand" button via Zoom, or press *9 if using a phone, and wait until your name (or other identifying information) is called by the Board Secretary."

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

MOTION APPROVING CONSENT CALENDAR

Moved by Director Macedo, seconded by Director Frantz, that the consent calendar consisting of the following be approved:

1. **Approval of minutes of the regular meeting of July 27, 2020.**
2. **Approval of warrants dated August 10, 2021.**
3. **Report of Revolving Fund Activity through July 31, 2021.**
4. **Report of warrants paid pursuant to Resolution No. 2021-2.**
5. **Motion to Cancel the TID Board Meeting of August 17, 2021.**

All voted in favor with none opposed (Director Fernandes was absent). The President declared the motion carried.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

There was none.

WEEKLY UPDATES

AGM Electrical Engineering and Operation Manjot Gill presented the Electrical Service Report for the month of July. There were 42 unplanned outages for a total of 208 outage hours.

Average outage time was five hours for the month with an average of 102 customers impacted. Major outage contributors for the month show 72 percent were caused by equipment failure events, third party (car/pole incidents) events at 21 percent, unknown at two percent and other causes at 5 percent. July highlights for unplanned outages include an overhead transformer replacement causing 627 customers to be out of power for five hours; a vehicle vs. pole affected 946 customers for less than an hour in Modesto; a vehicle vs. pole initially impacting 1,800 customers (dropped to 326 customers after an hour); a blown fuse causing 183 customers to be out of power for almost 2 hours in Turlock, and 180 customers in Crows Landing were affected by a vehicle vs. pole for 2 hours, among other events. The average response time for July was 54 minutes with the longest response time being 4.5 hours. Electrical Engineering Design received 73 customer job requests with 51 being sent to the Line Department for completion. Construction lead time for the month was at 2 weeks for customer jobs, down by one week since June. The crew structure for July show four 4-person crews and two 3-person crews. Crews continue to focus on customer work with one crew working on maintenance projects, and two crews on capital.

Utility Analyst/Hydrology Olivia Cramer reported on current water conditions. Accumulated precipitation measured at the three mountain stations in the Tuolumne River watershed from September 1, 2020 to present total 18.75 inches, or 51.8 percent of normal to date (Note: The precipitation water year begins on September 1 each year). Forecasted precipitation for the 8-day forecast on the US model is less than a 10th of an inch due to scattered thunderstorm activity. The 9-day forecast is showing no precipitation with temperatures averaging 10 degrees higher than normal for this time of year topping out at 103 degrees. Lows are averaging in the high 60's, also above normal for this time of year. San Francisco reservoirs contain 524,344 acre-feet and the Water Bank is at 334,951 acre-feet of credit. CCSF releases for the past 7-days averaged at 942 cfs with 322 cfs in diversions. Don Pedro contains 1,128,601 acre-feet and is currently at 744 ft. elevation. Average combined releases were 1,985 cubic feet per second with 1,284 cfs to TID canals, 605 cfs to Modesto Irrigation District and the remaining 96 cfs going to the Tuolumne River. Computed natural flow to date for the current water year is 608,522 af, or 32.1 percent of average. Turlock Lake contains 18,252 acre-feet of water. Ms. Cramer noted the updated weekly watershed report shows Don Pedro elevation decreased by 2.3 ft. when compared to the previous week.

Water Distribution Department Manager Mike Kavarian presented a summary for July irrigation activity. Releases for Turlock Lake in July averages at 1,250 cfs, or 132 cfs lower than projected for the month. Water orders totaled 10,611, the 4th highest total for orders since the Call Center began. Irrigation activity for the period of August 2-8 showed daily releases for Turlock Lake averaged at 1,162 cfs, or 186 cfs lower than projected. For this same period, 2,212 orders were received. Flows ranged between 1,295 to 940 cfs. Mr. Kavarian also noted spills are at 2.8 percent, and stated forecast tools are being utilized more frequently as a lot of customers are getting low on their available water for the current irrigation season.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD CURTAILMENT UPDATE

Legal Counsel Art Godwin provided an update on the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) recent curtailment regulation. The SWRCB took a different approach from the 2014-2015 curtailment order (which Mr. Godwin noted was challenged by the water districts in

California which the SWRCB lost and is currently appealing in the courts) by attempting to get around the courts stating the regulation is needed due to water unavailability. In June of this year, notices were sent to 4,300 water rights in the Delta watershed to stop diverting and warnings to 2,300 claimants. On July 23, senior right holders were notified regarding pre-1914 rights with the the adoption of the emergency regulation taking place shortly thereafter on August 3. Mr. Godwin also stated the SWRCB is not using current data in their methodology but instead chose to use 2018 demand data. He noted the order would not have an impact on the current irrigation season but once a district is issued a curtailment order it is in place for the period of one year which would have a significant impact on the 2022 irrigation season across the state. Director Frantz reviewed the appeal timeline provided the previous day by SJTA Legal Counsel Valerie Kincaid who stated the SWRCB regulation itself violates due process for water users. Mr. Godwin reviewed steps which will be taken by the SWRCB once a curtailment notice is received including a 7-day period a user has to provide certification. The order allows the SWRCB to request information and data and if not submitted then a fine may be imposed. Board President Rob Santos questioned if the new curtailment order will stop diversions from the Delta with Mr. Godwin stating there are many users in the Delta that have claimed water rights and the SWRCB allows diversions to continue. Board members asked several questions in regards to non-compliance, potential class action suits and the need for local farmers to be kept informed on this matter so they can plan next year's crops accordingly. Board President Rob Santos asked for comments from the public in the nearly full board room with several irrigation customers commenting that Sacramento hasn't listened to the water districts or the science and feel the districts and their customers are being penalized for operating the Tuolumne River efficiently and utilizing wise management of water storage. Mr. Godwin responded stating the order applies to all water right users though the SWRCB stated they would lift the curtailment on most senior water right holders first but is doubtful they will do so. General Manager Michelle Reimers stated the District is looking at another water storage project that would also be beneficial to the environment. She added that in addition to climate change issues, the District needs to adapt appropriately noting "we owe it to our customers to attempt some sort of an exemption" with the state water board. She emphasized there would be no impact to the current irrigation season and appreciated any help from those in attendance in dispelling rumors and misinformation related to the curtailment regulation.

DON PEDRO LIFE EXTENSION PROJECT UPDATE

Chief Dam Safety Engineer Tim Payne presented an update on the Don Pedro Life Extension Project. The project includes three different work flow phases including scoping, design and post-design. Key changes since the previous update include a 2020 upgrade study which looked at equipment option alternatives (capacity, efficiency and flexibility), scenarios on operational considerations such as Energy Markets, canal restraints and canal capacities; and sensitivities such as uncertainties in financing rates, cost estimates and market volatility among others. The upgrade study resulting in a "Middle Uprate" choice (55 MW to 75 MW for Units 1-3) based on cost and benefit ratios. Mr. Payne stated another key change has been the budget costs as it is now 25 percent higher than originally projected at the onset of the project due to escalation of material costs, labor shortages and scope changes. Multiple bids for the turbine-generator supply are currently under evaluation for the criteria of improved range, efficiency and reduced cavitation. There have been 6 to 12 month delays in the schedule caused by scoping, engineering and delivery contingencies as well as turbine/generator supply schedules and the project team will optimize where possible. Next steps include awarding of the contract for the turbine-generator supply this

year, engineering and fabrication of the turbine-generator, plant control system, and protection in 2022, continued fabrication and delivery, and general installation contract award in 2023, and Unit Outages of one per year (4 total) in years 2024-2027. Board members asked several questions in regards to the 401 Certification and relicensing timeline to which Mr. Payne responded. General Manager Michelle Reimers stated the state is struggling with energy issues having implemented rolling blackouts two years in a row and in need of reliable generation so they will pursue a 401 Certification with the timeline dependent on the voluntary agreement status. One member of the public expressed discouragement with state officials noting "the state doesn't even acknowledge Don Pedro (hydroelectric power) as renewable energy". Director Frantz commented Don Pedro was built on a 40-year license which expired in 2016 so for the past five years district engineers have maintained broken down machinery while waiting for the new license resulting in significant cost increases stating "the democratic process is holding us back". Customer David Yonan questioned if the district can move forward on the project without the new license with Chief Operating Officer Brad Koehn responding that the project actually amends the existing license and the District is also trying to leverage new clean energy avenues as this is a prime example to increase capacity at Don Pedro.

GENERAL MANAGER'S UPDATE

General Manager Michelle Reimers expressed gratitude to the farmers attending today's meeting to share their thoughts on the recent curtailment order by the State Water Board. She stated "we feel your pain and you are why we come to work every day" assuring those in attendance that the District will do their very best in trying to be creative. Board President Rob Santos agreed noting the District has a diverse board that will fight for their interests.

BUSINESS OF THE BOARD

Director Frantz reported on his attendance as District representative at the SJTA Commission meeting the previous day. He noted the Authority authorized legal counsel to file suit against the State Water Resources Control Board regarding the recent Emergency Drought regulation pertaining to curtailment. He commented that Don Pedro was created to serve the people of the community and we consider ourselves blessed as there are many farmers to the south with no available irrigation water. He emphasized the District has one of the best systems around and we must continue to be wise stewards of the Tuolumne River while also protecting our water rights. Board President Rob Santos thanked the farmers for their attendance and expressing their concerns.

MOTION TO ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION

Moved by Director Frantz, seconded by Director Macedo, that the regular meeting of the Board of Directors be adjourned to closed session:

1. **Conference with Legal Counsel – Anticipated Litigation**
   California Government Code Section 54956.9(d)
   Anticipated Litigation – one potential case
   - Michael Cooke, Director of Water Resources and Regulatory Affairs
   - Art Godwin, Legal Counsel
   - Randy Fiorini, Consultant

All voted in favor with none opposed (Director Fernandes was absent). The President declared the motion carried.

REPORT OF ANY ACTION TAKEN IN CLOSED SESSION

The President announced no reportable action was taken in closed session.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Hearing no further business, Director Alamo motioned, seconded by Director Frantz, that the regular meeting of the Board of Directors be adjourned.

All voted in favor with none opposed (Director Fernandes was absent). The President declared the motion carried.

_____

Executive Secretary to the Board of Directors

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/24/2021 - 8/24/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
Reimbursement Checks					
405521	$1,981,505.49	8/24/2021	15023	TID REVOLVING FUND	PRIOR REIMBURSEMENT
405522	$15,555.49	8/24/2021	23430	TID WORKER'S COMPENSATION	PRIOR REIMBURSEMENT
Count: 2	$1,997,060.98				
Regular Checks					
405523	$936.49	8/24/2021	30759	TOTAL FILTRATION SERVICES	AIR FILTERS
405456	$1,404.04	8/24/2021	32184	MCCOY TRUCK TIRE SERVICE	ALIGNMENT/TIRE SRVCE
405465	$5.96	8/24/2021	30176	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA JOINT POLE	ANN'L MEMBERSHIP
405416	$2,509.60	8/24/2021	33115	GARDA CL WEST, INC.	ARMORED TRANSPORT
405453	$2,588.19	8/24/2021	26981	MALM FAGUNDES LLP	ATTORNEY/LAW
405371	$4,551.93	8/24/2021	30696	CARGILL SALT, INC	BULK SOLAR SALT/WEC
405469	$51,522.49	8/24/2021	26191	THE OKONITE COMPANY	CABLE
405387	$4,004.00	8/24/2021	36452	CRIME GUARD INC	CAMERA MONITORING
405410	$140.94	8/24/2021	23620	FARMER BROTHERS CO	CANTEEN SERVICES
405503	$1,167.94	8/24/2021	14521	SHORE CHEMICAL CO	CHEMICALS
405514	$1,129.61	8/24/2021	38297	SUPERIOR POOL PRODUCTS, LLC	CHEMICALS
405531	$5,151.25	8/24/2021	32131	UNIVAR USA INC.	CHEMICALS
405470	$3,998.73	8/24/2021	33359	OLIN CORPORATION	CHEMICALS/WEC
405356	$1,721.40	8/24/2021	33605	AT&T	COMMUNICATION/INTRNT
405355	$916.47	8/24/2021	20757	AT&T	COMMUNICATION/PHONES
405535	$4,349.29	8/24/2021	27154	VERIZON WIRELESS	COMMUNICATION-CELL
405354	$13,748.18	8/24/2021	17318	AT&T	COMMUNICATN/LONG DIS
405513	$1,614.72	8/24/2021	36775	SUNBELT RENTALS	COMPRESSOR RENTAL
405487	$641.34	8/24/2021	34218	PROVANTAGE CORPORATION	COMPUTER HARD/SOFTWR
405349	$2,304.64	8/24/2021	10124	ALLIED CONCRETE & SUPPLY CO.	CONCRETE/GUNITE

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/24/2021 - 8/24/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405391	$6,620.50	8/24/2021	25253	DAVIDS ENGINEERING, INC.	CONSULTANT
405549	$24,300.00	8/24/2021	35120	XOVERTIME, INC.	CONSULTANT
405406	$5,852.00	8/24/2021	26897	ELECTRICAL SAFETY CONSULT INTL	CONSULTANT/TRAINING
405509	$12,767.00	8/24/2021	34025	STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.	CONSULTING
405483	$10,262.50	8/24/2021	37969	POWER SYSTEMS PROFESSIONALS, INC.	CONSULTING-PWR PLNT
405516	$4,840.00	8/24/2021	31847	TCB INDUSTRIAL, INC.	CONTRACT LABOR
405413	$30.88	8/24/2021	11678	FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP.	DELIVERY SERVICE
405529	$33.48	8/24/2021	15185	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	DELIVERY SERVICE
405419	$5,850.00	8/24/2021	35799	GERBO DESIGNS	DESIGN/PRINTING
405480	$49.00	8/24/2021	38018	DAVID PONCABARE	DMV RENEWAL
405458	$4,618.51	8/24/2021	27087	MEAD & HUNT, INC.	DP SECURITY ASSESS
405342	$6,986.00	8/24/2021	10043	ACME ELECTRIC COMPANY	ELECTRIC REPAIRS
405476	$6,613.42	8/24/2021	34071	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC	ELECTRIC SERVICE
405405	$8,869.47	8/24/2021	36416	EDGES ELECTRICAL GROUP, LLC	ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
405471	$7,150.00	8/24/2021	37444	OMICRON ELECTRONICS CORP USA	ELECTRONIC EQUIP/TRN
405499	$9,525.00	8/24/2021	36793	SBS CISCO, INC. DBA CUSTOM INSTRUMENTATION	EMISSIONS MONITORING
405346	$25,645.00	8/24/2021	26867	AEROS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC	EMISSIONS TESTING
405492	$1,093.00	8/24/2021	31730	ROMEO MEDICAL CLINIC, INC.	EMP MED SCR/HEALTHYU
405420	$9,630.00	8/24/2021	38883	GHIRARDELLI ASSOCIATES, INC	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSLT
405430	$2,812.30	8/24/2021	36936	HERC RENTALS INC.	EQUIP RENTAL/PURCHAS
405511	$7,416.18	8/24/2021	34563	STOCKTON FENCE & MATERIAL COMPANY	FENCE/GATE
405344	$5,068.55	8/24/2021	34668	ADVANCED FILTRATION CONCEPTS, INC.	FILTERS/FILTRATION
405439	$1,997.50	8/24/2021	22304	INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES, INC.	FIRE SYSTEMS/EXT
405550	$672.64	8/24/2021	34173	YRC FREIGHT	FREIGHT SHIPPING
405435	$7,741.01	8/24/2021	37981	HUNT & SONS, INC.	FUEL & LUBRICANTS
405449	$164.29	8/24/2021	25473	GEORGE W. LOWRY, INC.	FUEL/LUBRICANTS

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/24/2021 - 8/24/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405397	$3,682.05	8/24/2021	37460	DON PEDRO SMI, LP	FUEL/PARTS/SUPPLIES
405398	$734.27	8/24/2021	37460	DON PEDRO SMI, LP	FUEL/PARTS/SUPPLIES
405507	$28,884.62	8/24/2021	38853	SOUTHERN COUNTIES OIL CO., A CA LMTD. PRTNRSP	FUEL-LUBES DIST.
405518	$45.05	8/24/2021	37684	B OF A WIRE-TEP BARNETT USA LLC	GAS WELLS EXPENSE
405494	$1,517.80	8/24/2021	33482	RUBICON SYSTEMS AMERICA, INC	GATES
405495	$12,800.00	8/24/2021	38844	RUBY CANYON ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	GREENHOUSE REPORTING
405545	$455.02	8/24/2021	32894	WHITE CAP L.P.	HAMMERS
405436	$99.07	8/24/2021	12318	HYDRAULIC CONTROLS INC	HYDRAULIC PARTS/SUPL
405376	$8,925.00	8/24/2021	33257	CHAMPION INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTORS, INC.	INDUSTRIAL REPAIRS
405345	$870.00	8/24/2021	38802	AERIAL & CRANE EXPERTS, INC.	INSPECTIONS/TESTING
405377	$254.92	8/24/2021	32106	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	INTERNET/CABLE SVCS
405408	$185.00	8/24/2021	36442	ENVIRONMENT CONTROL	JANITORIAL SERVICE
405512	$18,817.26	8/24/2021	37477	STRADLING YOCCA CARLSON & RAUTH APC	LEGAL
405372	$5,290.33	8/24/2021	27404	CARRIER CORPORATION	MAINTENANCE/HVAC
405540	$4,382.27	8/24/2021	37852	WATERMAN VALVE, LLC	MATERIALS
405432	$1,232.02	8/24/2021	16096	HILMAR LUMBER INC	MATERIALS/LUMBER
405414	$56,135.54	8/24/2021	36737	FIRST DATA MERCHANT SERVICES, LLC	MERCHANT SERVICES
405543	$3,528.53	8/24/2021	24973	WESCO DISTRIBUTION, INC.	METERS/SUPPLIES
405475	$9.71	8/24/2021	26411	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC	NATURAL GAS SERVICES
405477	$239.35	8/24/2021	13675	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC	NATURAL GAS SERVICES
405541	$284.50	8/24/2021	35811	WEIDMANN ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY INC	OIL ANALYSIS
405474	$3,541.30	8/24/2021	21639	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC	OWNERSHIP CHARGES
405401	$1,900.05	8/24/2021	34875	RON DUPRATT FORD INC	PARTS
405472	$3,005.66	8/24/2021	30472	ONE SOURCE DISTRIBUTORS	PARTS
405496	$195.65	8/24/2021	14314	SAFE-T-LITE	PARTS
405394	$128.81	8/24/2021	23338	DELTA TRUCK CENTER CORP.	PARTS/EQUIPMENT

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/24/2021 - 8/24/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405497	$344.67	8/24/2021	14317	SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS, INC.	PARTS/SERVICE
405441	$81.41	8/24/2021	24473	INTERSTATE TRUCK CENTER, LLC	PARTS/SERVICES/EQUIP
405462	$3,292.76	8/24/2021	24916	MOTOR PARTS DISTRIBUTORS	PARTS/SHOP
405527	$2,508.62	8/24/2021	15091	TURLOCK AUTO PARTS	PARTS/SHOP
405390	$575.35	8/24/2021	33010	CTI CONTROLTECH	PARTS/STEAM SYSTEM
405343	$214.04	8/24/2021	23934	ACME RIGGING & SUPPLY CO INC	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405352	$44,175.59	8/24/2021	36440	ANIXTER INC.	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405411	$2,439.14	8/24/2021	24240	FASTENAL COMPANY	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405423	$3,501.16	8/24/2021	16333	W W GRAINGER, INC	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405438	$601.79	8/24/2021	18865	INDEPENDENT ELECTRIC SUPPLY	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405457	$189.61	8/24/2021	13109	MC MASTER-CARR	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405490	$509.84	8/24/2021	14110	RAYCO INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405546	$693.20	8/24/2021	15553	WILLE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405358	$258.51	8/24/2021	32015	BAY FLEET SUPPLY INC	PARTS/TRUCK
405350	$229.23	8/24/2021	10138	ALTEC INDUSTRIES, INC	PARTS/VEHICLES/SVC
405464	$303.77	8/24/2021	32876	NAPA AUTO AND TRUCK PARTS	PARTS-SHOP
405524	$13,250.42	8/24/2021	37244	TPX COMMUNICATIONS	PHONE SERVICE
405348	$7,905.82	8/24/2021	37457	ALL PRO CONCRETE SERVICE	PIPELINE REPAIRS
405539	$1,392.22	8/24/2021	25294	WATERFORD FARM SUPPLY	PLMBNG/PAINT SUPPLIE
405520	$1,690.01	8/24/2021	38232	THORSEN'S-NORQUIST, INC.	PLUMBING/PARTS/SVC
405530	$203.07	8/24/2021	38516	UNITED SITE SERVICES OF CALIFORNIA, INC.	PORTABLE RESTROOMS
405478	$939.85	8/24/2021	36177	THE PARKS GROUP	PRINTING SERVICES
405341	$197.75	8/24/2021	20254	ABS DIRECT, INC.	PRINTING/MAILING SVC
405526	$2,047.50	8/24/2021	36378	TRINITY CONSULTANTS, INC.	PROFESSIONAL SERVCES
405400	$6,701.50	8/24/2021	11498	DUNCAN & ALLEN	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
405426	$3,435.00	8/24/2021	35572	HANSON BRIDGETT LLP	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/24/2021 - 8/24/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405482	$1,266.30	8/24/2021	21884	POWER ENGINEERS, INC.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
405468	$10,605.00	8/24/2021	28052	O'LAUGHLIN & PARIS, LLP	PROFESSIONAL SERVICS
405542	$1,608.00	8/24/2021	32223	JEREMY D. WEINSTEIN	PROFESSIONAL SRVCS
405534	$1,602.74	8/24/2021	38546	VENA SOLUTIONS USA INC.	PROFESSIONAL SVCS
405505	$472.45	8/24/2021	32315	B OF A WIRE-SO.CA PUBLIC POWER	PURCHASE POWER
405506	$670.00	8/24/2021	32315	B OF A WIRE-SO.CA PUBLIC POWER	PURCHASE POWER
405366	$741,500.00	8/24/2021	29797	B OF A WIRE-BP ENERGY COMPANY	PURCHASED POWER
405385	$6,278.01	8/24/2021	32527	B OF A WIRE-CONSTELLATION NEW	PURCHASED POWER
405422	$637,396.90	8/24/2021	37384	B OF A WIRE-GOLDEN FIELDS SOLAR I LLC	PURCHASED POWER
405437	$375.00	8/24/2021	35973	B OF A WIRE-ICE TRADE VAULT LLC	PURCHASED POWER
405440	$2,695.00	8/24/2021	29548	B OF A WIRE-INTERCONTINENTAL	PURCHASED POWER
405536	$49,019.53	8/24/2021	15336	B OF A WIRE-WAPA	PURCHASED POWER
405537	$121,206.10	8/24/2021	15336	B OF A WIRE-WAPA	PURCHASED POWER
405466	$139.16	8/24/2021	23427	NORTHERN STEEL, INC.	REBAR CAGES
405357	$200.00	8/24/2021	S2596	MARK BAPTISTA	REBATE
405359	$800.00	8/24/2021	S2597	MELISSA BEDOLLA	REBATE
405362	$35.00	8/24/2021	S2598	MARK BERMAN	REBATE
405363	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2599	KELLIE BERST	REBATE
405365	$100.00	8/24/2021	S2600	SARAI BOWERS	REBATE
405367	$50.00	8/24/2021	S2601	STEVE BRASIL	REBATE
405378	$800.00	8/24/2021	S2602	PEDRO CHAVEZ	REBATE
405383	$50.00	8/24/2021	S2603	ERIC COBURN	REBATE
405389	$200.00	8/24/2021	S2604	CROSSROADS CHURCH	REBATE
405392	$250.00	8/24/2021	S2605	ALICE DAY	REBATE
405395	$50.00	8/24/2021	S2606	NAVROOP DHILLON	REBATE
405399	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2607	MICHELLE DUFOUR	REBATE

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/24/2021 - 8/24/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405402	$50.00	8/24/2021	S2608	GLENN ECALNE	REBATE
405403	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2609	GLENN ECALNE	REBATE
405424	$495.00	8/24/2021	S2610	MICHELLE GUZZI	REBATE
405429	$800.00	8/24/2021	S2611	ANUDEEP HEER	REBATE
405431	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2612	CORY HILL	REBATE
405433	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2613	JUDY HINES	REBATE
405442	$300.00	8/24/2021	S2614	JAZMIN JUAREZ	REBATE
405443	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2615	JAZMIN JUAREZ	REBATE
405445	$550.00	8/24/2021	S2496	KELLY LARSON	REBATE
405447	$50.00	8/24/2021	S2616	MIGUEL LOPEZ	REBATE
405451	$250.00	8/24/2021	S2617	MARTIN MACIAS	REBATE
405454	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2618	SCOTT MC LEOD	REBATE
405455	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2619	WILLIAM MCANINCH	REBATE
405460	$600.00	8/24/2021	S2620	FRANK MENDONCA	REBATE
405467	$50.00	8/24/2021	S2621	DANIEL O'CONNELL	REBATE
405473	$200.00	8/24/2021	S2622	LUCY ORTEGA	REBATE
405481	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2623	IVAN PORTER	REBATE
405486	$100.00	8/24/2021	S2624	MARK PRICE	REBATE
405491	$300.00	8/24/2021	S2625	ANTONY ROJAS	REBATE
405493	$800.00	8/24/2021	S2626	GREG ROTON	REBATE
405498	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2627	HAZEL SANTOS	REBATE
405532	$50.00	8/24/2021	S2628	CHARLA URIBE	REBATE
405547	$500.00	8/24/2021	S2629	H ELAINE WILLIAMS	REBATE
405444	$600.00	8/24/2021	39007	KUUBIX GLOBAL, LLC	REFUND
405427	$87.00	8/24/2021	23832	HCD	REGISTER MOBILE UNIT
405528	$4,724.41	8/24/2021	21866	UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT	REGULATORY COSTS

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/24/2021 - 8/24/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405501	$200.00	8/24/2021	38218	DAVE SCHULZ	REIMBURSEMENT-BOOTS
405504	$200.00	8/24/2021	29412	JAMES SMALL	REIMBURSEMENT-BOOTS
405519	$1,483.55	8/24/2021	14990	THOMAS & ASSOCIATES	REPAIR PARTS
405502	$1,160.23	8/24/2021	27653	SEW CREATIVE, INC.	REPAIR-PARTS/SERVICE
405450	$1,958.50	8/24/2021	27939	MACHADO BACKHOE, INC.	REPAIRS
405459	$10,059.63	8/24/2021	29572	MEGGER, INC.	REPAIRS
405409	$190.00	8/24/2021	11637	EYE PRO'S	SAFETY GLASSES
405452	$140.00	8/24/2021	34990	MALLORY SAFETY AND SUPPLY, LLC	SAFETY PRODUCTS
405415	$11,269.84	8/24/2021	38814	FLETCHER DOORS, WINDOWS AND TRIM, INC.	SAFETY-SUPPLIES
405386	$156.40	8/24/2021	11215	COUNTY OF STANISLAUS	SANITATION CHARGES
405388	$5,894.30	8/24/2021	38519	CRIMETEK SECURITY, INC.	SECURITY GUARD SVC
405500	$84.91	8/24/2021	26695	SCELZI ENTERPRISES, INC.	SHOP PARTS
405533	$347.84	8/24/2021	38527	UTICOM SYSTEMS, INC.	SIGNS - HIGH VOLTAGE
405353	$2,110.00	8/24/2021	35112	ASCEND ANALYTICS, LLC	SOFTWARE
405351	$47.78	8/24/2021	26168	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	SUPPLIES
405446	$703.84	8/24/2021	38999	LAWSON PRODUCTS, INC	SUPPLIES
405508	$462.84	8/24/2021	14756	STANISLAUS FARM SUPPLY	SUPPLIES
405525	$610.53	8/24/2021	32329	TRACTOR SUPPLY COMPANY	SUPPLIES
405347	$1,162.58	8/24/2021	35379	AIRGAS USA LLC	SUPPLIES/COMPRES GAS
405393	$36,803.32	8/24/2021	26311	DELL MARKETING L.P.	SUPPLIES/COMPUTERS
405374	$1,554.42	8/24/2021	10999	CENTRAL SUPPLY CO INC	SUPPLIES/JANITORIAL
405425	$2,371.34	8/24/2021	12043	HACH COMPANY	SUPPLIES/LABWARE
405434	$115.49	8/24/2021	22298	THE HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES	SUPPLIES/MATERIALS
405448	$415.79	8/24/2021	29252	LOWE'S COMPANIES, INC.	SUPPLIES/MATERIALS
405538	$276.83	8/24/2021	15376	THE WARDEN'S OFFICE, INC.	SUPPLIES/OFFICE
405364	$2,028.77	8/24/2021	29185	THE WILSON BOHANNAN COMPANY	SUPPLIES/PADLOCKS

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/24/2021 - 8/24/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405375	$1,004.10	8/24/2021	31995	CERTIFIED LABORATORIES	SUPPLIES/SHOP
405484	$68.00	8/24/2021	24992	PRAXAIR	SUPPLIES/WELDING
405417	$5,792.75	8/24/2021	26890	GENERAL PACIFIC, INC.	SUPPLIES/WIRE
405510	$83.95	8/24/2021	25020	STAPLES	SUPPLIES-OFFICE
405489	$17,064.72	8/24/2021	21731	RAIN FOR RENT, INC.	TANK RENTAL
405428	$660.40	8/24/2021	37435	HEDY HOLMES STAFFING SERVICES	TEMP STAFFING SVCS
405368	$598.34	8/24/2021	21886	BURLINGTON SAFETY LAB INC.	TESTING OSHA/SUPPLY
405373	$220.00	8/24/2021	35784	CB TIRE SERVICES	TIRE SERVICE
405396	$248.73	8/24/2021	39004	DJ'S TOOLING SOLUTIONS	TOOLS
405370	$1,862.39	8/24/2021	26791	CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	TRAFFIC CONTROL
405369	$3,969.00	8/24/2021	33016	BUTTON TRANSPORTATION, INC.	TRANSPORT WASTE WATR
405548	$133,856.05	8/24/2021	38252	WRIGHT TREE SERVICE OF THE WEST, INC.	TREE TRIMMING
405361	$5,760.00	8/24/2021	34940	BENT OAK, LLC	TWPA-PRODUCTION RENT
405404	$50,421.23	8/24/2021	35310	EDF RENEWABLE SERVICES, INC.	TWPA-TURBINE SERVICE
405488	$17,879.65	8/24/2021	33955	B OF A WIRE-PUD NO.1 KLICKITAT	TWPA-UTILITY COSTS
405360	$542.20	8/24/2021	38315	B OF A WIRE-BEDROCK ENERGY PARTNERS	TX GAS WELLS
405412	$38,396.32	8/24/2021	38099	FDL OPERATING, LLC	TX GAS WELLS
405379	$38.50	8/24/2021	37432	CINTAS CORPORATION	UNIFORM SERVICES
405380	$520.56	8/24/2021	11069	CITY OF CERES	UTILITY SERVICES
405381	$90,031.96	8/24/2021	28816	CITY OF CERES	UTILITY USERS TAX
405382	$33,379.54	8/24/2021	28817	CITY OF MODESTO	UTILITY USERS TAX
405517	$1,925.55	8/24/2021	25118	TEMPRESCO, INC.	VACUUM GAUGE
405485	$1,459.61	8/24/2021	36622	PRICE FORD OF TURLOCK	VEHICLES & PARTS
405515	$995.00	8/24/2021	38494	SWAGIT PRODUCTIONS, LLC	VIDEO STREAMING
405421	$2,162.45	8/24/2021	33348	GILTON SOLID WASTE MGMT, INC	WASTE DISPOSAL/TIRES
405418	$696.00	8/24/2021	19954	GEOANALYTICAL LABORATORIES INC	WATER QUALITY TESTNG

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/24/2021 - 8/24/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405463	$6,231.65	8/24/2021	38295	NALCO COMPANY LLC	WATER TREATMENT CHEM
405407	$20,151.43	8/24/2021	38277	EMPIRE INSULATION	WEATHERIZATION
405384	$2,621.40	8/24/2021	38521	CONNECTOR PRODUCTS, INC	WEDGES
405461	$5,000.55	8/24/2021	38813	MONROE TITAN, LLC.	WIRE
405479	$5,066.50	8/24/2021	27108	PEGASUS RISK MANAGEMENT, INC	WORKERS' COMP SERVCS
405544	$396.94	8/24/2021	33787	WESTERN RENEWABLE ENERGY	WREGIS CERTIFICATES
Count: 208	$2,659,630.85				

Total Number of Checks: 210 Total Amount: $4,656,691.83

Turlock Irrigation District
Revolving Funds Check Register
8/10/2021 - 8/12/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
52205	$426,449.28	8/10/2021	25665	B OF A WIRE-U.S. BANK TRUST NA	INTEREST ON CP ROLL
52206	$360.00	8/10/2021	25665	B OF A WIRE-U.S. BANK TRUST NA	INTEREST ON CP ROLL
52207	$1,281,844.00	8/12/2021	27796	B OF A WIRE-CALPINE ENERGY	PURCHASED POWER
52208	$272,852.21	8/12/2021	34743	B OF A WIRE-CA ISO	HANA
Total Number of Checks: 4 Total Amount: $1,981,505.49					

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/17/2021 - 8/17/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
Reimbursement Checks					
405312	$268,457.90	8/17/2021	15017	TID IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS	PRIOR REIMBURSEMENT
405313	$2,368,966.91	8/17/2021	15018	TID PAYROLL FUND	PRIOR REIMBURSEMENT
405314	$4,404,530.94	8/17/2021	15023	TID REVOLVING FUND	PRIOR REIMBURSEMENT
Count: 3	$7,041,955.75				
Regular Checks					
405247	$495.00	8/17/2021	21829	MID-VALLEY PUBLICATIONS INC.	ADVERTISING
405251	$1,533.34	8/17/2021	33306	MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT	ADVERTISING
405163	$1,342.56	8/17/2021	34626	DMC POWER, INC.	ALUMINUM CABLES
405288	$33,426.51	8/17/2021	37065	ROBBINS, BROWNING, GODWIN & MARCHINI LLP	ATTORNEY
405173	$800.00	8/17/2021	37068	ELLISON SCHNEIDER HARRIS & DONLAN LLP	ATTORNEY SERVICES
405237	$1,508.00	8/17/2021	26981	MALM FAGUNDES LLP	ATTORNEY/LAW
405268	$51.30	8/17/2021	34117	PACER SERVICE CENTER	BANKRUPTCY RECORDS
405120	$577.75	8/17/2021	33417	BATTERY SYSTEMS, INC.	BATTERIES/PARTS
405210	$38,691.71	8/17/2021	36263	INFOSEND, INC.	BILL PRINTING
405119	$6,990,449.00	8/17/2021	23299	B OF A WIRE-BANK OF NEW YORK	BONDS/INTEREST
405164	$2,123.03	8/17/2021	30763	DS WATERS OF AMERICA INC	BOTTLED WATER/EQUIP
405263	$3,868.14	8/17/2021	36379	NORTHSTAR CHEMICAL	BULK IND CHEMICALS
405132	$4,478.07	8/17/2021	30696	CARGILL SALT, INC	BULK SOLAR SALT/WEC
405148	$13,605.90	8/17/2021	36452	CRIME GUARD INC	CAMERA MONITORING
405125	$1,890.05	8/17/2021	32392	BRENNTAG PACIFIC, INC.	CHEMICALS/WEC,ALMOND
405267	$2,212.75	8/17/2021	24835	ORACLE AMERICA, INC.	CIS/MDM SERVICES
405146	$1,174.32	8/17/2021	37522	CONVERGEONE, INC.	CISCO
405208	$10,021.67	8/17/2021	26184	HYDROCOMP INC.	CLIMATE CHANGE STUDY
405114	$7,880.17	8/17/2021	17318	AT&T	COMMUNICATN/LONG DIS

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/17/2021 - 8/17/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405115	$196.37	8/17/2021	17318	AT&T	COMMUNICATN/LONG DIS
405278	$9,003.93	8/17/2021	34218	PROVANTAGE CORPORATION	COMPUTER HARD/SOFTWR
405218	$611.64	8/17/2021	38991	JG NURSERIES, LLC	CONCRETE
405287	$919.69	8/17/2021	26997	RESOURCE BUILDING MATERIALS	CONCRETE SAND
405324	$15,000.00	8/17/2021	34363	UTILITY SYSTEM EFFICIENCIES INC	CONSULTANT
405145	$2,152.50	8/17/2021	33838	COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES	CONSULTANT/PHONE SYS
405171	$36,256.32	8/17/2021	38286	ELECTRICAL ADVANTAGE ENGINEERING, INC.	CONSULTING
405304	$322,898.58	8/17/2021	34025	STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.	CONSULTING
405142	$9,385.00	8/17/2021	37805	CMMS DATA GROUP, INC.	CONSULTING SERVICES
405311	$8,547.50	8/17/2021	38891	THIRD STAGE CONSULTING GROUP, LLC	CONSULTING SVCS
405254	$5,460.00	8/17/2021	38498	ERROL L. MONTGOMERY & ASSOCIATES, INC.	CONSULTING SVCS-SGMA
405167	$623.65	8/17/2021	38543	ECKOH, INC	CREDIT CARD SERVICS
405325	$5,987.06	8/17/2021	36997	VALMONT COMPOSITE STRUCTURES	CROSSARMS
405319	$111.59	8/17/2021	15185	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	DELIVERY SERVICE
405316	$245.42	8/17/2021	92286	TURLOCK SCAVENGER	DISPOSAL FEES
405292	$871.20	8/17/2021	34413	SAMBA HOLDINGS, INC.	DMV RECORDS MAINT
405300	$1,500.00	8/17/2021	38221	SIERRA BIBLE CHURCH	DPRA PARKING DONATIO
405315	$750.00	8/17/2021	38786	TODAY IS A NEW DAY	DPRA PARKING DONATIO
405211	$175.35	8/17/2021	34371	ERICA INGRAM	EDUCATIONAL ASSIST
405250	$3,624.59	8/17/2021	13275	MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT	ELECTRIC SERVICE
405169	$715.29	8/17/2021	36416	EDGES ELECTRICAL GROUP, LLC	ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
405130	$120.00	8/17/2021	36904	CA. ELECTRONIC ASSET RECOVERY	ELECTRONIC WASTE
405289	$1,475.00	8/17/2021	31730	ROMEO MEDICAL CLINIC, INC.	EMP MED SCR/HEALTHYU
405246	$5,480.00	8/17/2021	38548	MESA ASSOCIATES, INC.	ENGINEERING
405279	$466.80	8/17/2021	34616	PROVOST & PRITCHARD ENGINEERING GROUP, INC.	ENGINEERING SERVICES
405197	$263.96	8/17/2021	36936	HERC RENTALS INC.	EQUIP RENTAL/PURCHAS

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/17/2021 - 8/17/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405143	$3,789.48	8/17/2021	31966	COASTLINE EQUIPMENT, INC.	EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES
405306	$1,458.00	8/17/2021	34563	STOCKTON FENCE & MATERIAL COMPANY	FENCE/GATE
405303	$1,825.00	8/17/2021	38493	SPECTRUM	FIBER DATA SERVICE
405207	$2,145.33	8/17/2021	37981	HUNT & SONS, INC.	FUEL & LUBRICANTS
405318	$414.21	8/17/2021	36398	U.S. PETROLON INDUSTRIAL INC.	FUEL/LUBE PARTS
405232	$6,269.11	8/17/2021	25473	GEORGE W. LOWRY, INC.	FUEL/LUBRICANTS
405333	$30,969.09	8/17/2021	32269	B OF A WIRE-WILD GOOSE STORAGE	GAS STORAGE
405196	$387.75	8/17/2021	38373	HELLO HOLLY DESIGN, LLC	GRAPHIC DESIGN
405260	$714.00	8/17/2021	37031	NETWORK ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS, INC.	HAZWOPER TRAINING
405122	$20,373.00	8/17/2021	37436	BENTLY NEVADA, LLC	HYDRO/TURBO PARTS
405176	$600.00	8/17/2021	35843	EVOQUA WATER TECHNOLOGIES LLC	INDSTRL WATER SVCS
405261	$2,605.90	8/17/2021	38227	NEWEGG BUSINESS, INC.	IT SUPPLIES
405189	$1,970.00	8/17/2021	37248	W H GIBBS MAINTENANCE CO INC	JANITORIAL SERVICE
405226	$2,310.00	8/17/2021	38671	EDWARD LOUIS KREISBERG	LEGAL SERVICES
405310	$107.10	8/17/2021	38678	TERPSTRA HENDERSON HATFIELD, APC	LEGAL SERVICES
405321	$342.00	8/17/2021	34429	UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT	LIVESCAN FINGERPRINT
405159	$765.00	8/17/2021	23470	DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES	MANIFEST FEES
405198	$123.87	8/17/2021	16096	HILMAR LUMBER INC	MATERIALS/LUMBER
405175	$3,108.53	8/17/2021	26995	ESTEX MANUFACTURING CO.,INC.	MATERIALS/SUPPLIES
405134	$8,550.00	8/17/2021	39005	B OF A WIRE-CEATI INTERNATIONAL, INC.	MEMBERSHIP
405116	$2,040.00	8/17/2021	29941	AUTOMATED ENERGY, INC.	METER MONITORING SVC
405269	$5,820.90	8/17/2021	13675	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC	NATURAL GAS SERVICES
405107	$158.40	8/17/2021	35878	ALS TRIBOLOGY/ALS LABORATORY GRP	OIL ANALYSIS
405212	$197.60	8/17/2021	35141	INSIGHT SERVICES	OIL TESTING
405264	$12,901.67	8/17/2021	32984	NORTHWEST POWER POOL CORP.	OP. COMMITTEE SHARE
405223	$330.10	8/17/2021	12644	KELLY-MOORE PAINT COMPANY, INC	PAINT/SUPPLIES

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/17/2021 - 8/17/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405252	$1,854.71	8/17/2021	13283	MODESTO STEEL CO., INC.	PARTS
405255	$235.62	8/17/2021	13368	MOTION INDUSTRIES, INC.	PARTS
405266	$11,181.65	8/17/2021	30472	ONE SOURCE DISTRIBUTORS	PARTS
405290	$50,221.61	8/17/2021	14314	SAFE-T-LITE	PARTS
405161	$1,431.32	8/17/2021	36287	DIESEL EMISSIONS SERVICE	PARTS & REPAIRS
405118	$10,235.73	8/17/2021	10376	EDWARD R. BACON COMPANY, INC.	PARTS/EQUIPMENT
405156	$149.73	8/17/2021	23338	DELTA TRUCK CENTER CORP.	PARTS/EQUIPMENT
405144	$155.38	8/17/2021	21512	COKER PUMP & EQUIPMENT CO	PARTS/PUMP
405201	$1,082.84	8/17/2021	26387	HOLT OF CALIFORNIA	PARTS/REPAIR/EQUIP
405213	$1,275.82	8/17/2021	24473	INTERSTATE TRUCK CENTER, LLC	PARTS/SERVICES/EQUIP
405225	$311.11	8/17/2021	32827	KIMBALL MIDWEST	PARTS/SHOP
405103	$79.93	8/17/2021	23934	ACME RIGGING & SUPPLY CO INC	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405112	$8,861.85	8/17/2021	36440	ANIXTER INC.	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405177	$116.78	8/17/2021	24240	FASTENAL COMPANY	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405190	$2,456.79	8/17/2021	16333	W W GRAINGER, INC	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405242	$533.64	8/17/2021	13109	MC MASTER-CARR	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405334	$254.36	8/17/2021	15553	WILLE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO	PARTS/SUPPLIES
405108	$1,681.64	8/17/2021	10138	ALTEC INDUSTRIES, INC	PARTS/VEHICLES/SVC
405280	$153.00	8/17/2021	38491	PTS COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	PAYPHONE REPAIR-DPRA
405293	$20,056.00	8/17/2021	23466	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR	PERMIT/FEES
405294	$32,140.00	8/17/2021	23466	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR	PERMIT/FEES
405295	$631.30	8/17/2021	23466	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR	PERMIT/FEES
405155	$100.00	8/17/2021	23175	DELHI UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST	POOL PASSES
405170	$520.17	8/17/2021	34679	EL DORADO SEPTIC SERVICE, INC.	PORTABLE RESTROOMS
405320	$90.09	8/17/2021	38516	UNITED SITE SERVICES OF CALIFORNIA, INC.	PORTABLE RESTROOMS
405277	$1,543.49	8/17/2021	30896	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE POWER	POSTAGE LINE OF CRED

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/17/2021 - 8/17/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405273	$737.16	8/17/2021	36177	THE PARKS GROUP	PRINTING SERVICES
405102	$196.53	8/17/2021	20254	ABS DIRECT, INC.	PRINTING/MAILING SVC
405150	$16,200.00	8/17/2021	37960	CRITICALRIVER, INC.	PROF SERVICES
405165	$17,289.50	8/17/2021	11498	DUNCAN & ALLEN	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
405194	$5,926.50	8/17/2021	35572	HANSON BRIDGETT LLP	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
405203	$3,437.50	8/17/2021	38281	HOMETOWN CONNECTIONS, INC.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
405298	$481.25	8/17/2021	37804	SCI NETWORKS, INC.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
405329	$40.00	8/17/2021	32437	WARD PROMOTIONAL MARKETING	PROMO ITEMS
405117	$1,420,765.99	8/17/2021	36964	B OF A WIRE-AVANGRID RENEWABLES	PURCHASED POWER
405124	$937,622.00	8/17/2021	10422	B OF A WIRE-BONNEVILLE POWER	PURCHASED POWER
405138	$627,492.50	8/17/2021	34016	B OF A WIRE-CITIGROUP ENERGY	PURCHASED POWER
405139	$90,840.00	8/17/2021	25462	B OF A WIRE-CITY OF REDDING	PURCHASED POWER
405168	$466,965.45	8/17/2021	34711	B OF A WIRE-EDF TRADING	PURCHASED POWER
405259	$47,371.00	8/17/2021	19353	B OF A WIRE-NCPA	PURCHASED POWER
405270	$38,120.00	8/17/2021	25026	B OF A WIRE-PACIFICORP	PURCHASED POWER
405275	$116,917.46	8/17/2021	25547	B OF A WIRE-PG & E	PURCHASED POWER
405276	$485,581.98	8/17/2021	35264	B OF A WIRE-PG & E	PURCHASED POWER
405299	$70,545.50	8/17/2021	27618	B OF A WIRE-SEATTLE CITY LIGHT	PURCHASED POWER
405301	$41,373.70	8/17/2021	26438	B OF A WIRE-SMUD	PURCHASED POWER
405308	$608,975.78	8/17/2021	18396	B OF A WIRE-TANC	PURCHASED POWER
405327	$8,090.00	8/17/2021	15336	B OF A WIRE-WAPA	PURCHASED POWER
405262	$218.45	8/17/2021	23427	NORTHERN STEEL, INC.	REBAR CAGES
405104	$300.00	8/17/2021	S2546	MARICRUZ ACUJUM	REBATE
405109	$800.00	8/17/2021	S2547	MICHAEL AMARAL	REBATE
405126	$455.89	8/17/2021	38983	BUDDERFLY, INC	REBATE
405127	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2548	CHRISTIANNE BURBANK	REBATE

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/17/2021 - 8/17/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405136	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2549	BRYAN CHRISTENSON	REBATE
405147	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2550	LISA CORTEZ	REBATE
405151	$600.00	8/17/2021	94453	CSU STANISLAUS	REBATE
405154	$250.00	8/17/2021	S2551	CARLOS DE SOUSA	REBATE
405160	$84.08	8/17/2021	S2552	ELVIA DIAZ	REBATE
405172	$50.00	8/17/2021	S2553	RICHARD ELLIOTT	REBATE
405178	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2554	COMEDIA FITZGERALD	REBATE
405180	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2555	ANDY FLORES	REBATE
405182	$100.00	8/17/2021	S2556	MANUEL FREITAS	REBATE
405185	$200.00	8/17/2021	S2557	NOLA GALLARDO	REBATE
405186	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2558	ROBERT GALLEGOS	REBATE
405187	$200.00	8/17/2021	S2559	MARCIAL GARCIA	REBATE
405188	$200.00	8/17/2021	S2560	SANDRA GARCIA	REBATE
405192	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2561	FRANCISCO GUERRERO	REBATE
405195	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2562	LOREN HAYES	REBATE
405199	$146.00	8/17/2021	S2563	EMILY HOBBY	REBATE
405204	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2564	LELAND HOUSTON	REBATE
405215	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2565	SUSAN JARAMILLO	REBATE
405216	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2566	ISWANDI JARTO THENY	REBATE
405217	$250.00	8/17/2021	S2567	YVETTE JENSEN	REBATE
405219	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2568	JOSEFINA JOHNSON	REBATE
405221	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2569	VIVIAN KABLANOW	REBATE
405222	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2570	WILLIAM KARCHER	REBATE
405229	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2571	DORA LEPE	REBATE
405230	$250.00	8/17/2021	S2572	YICK LEU	REBATE
405233	$100.00	8/17/2021	S2573	SARAH LUEGGE	REBATE

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/17/2021 - 8/17/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405234	$100.00	8/17/2021	S2574	ARTHUR LUPER	REBATE
405235	$100.00	8/17/2021	S2575	SUSAN LUPER	REBATE
405236	$1,000.00	8/17/2021	S2576	NATHAN LUSHER	REBATE
405238	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2577	BERNICE MARTINEZ	REBATE
405239	$200.00	8/17/2021	S2578	RUBEN MARTINEZ	REBATE
405240	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2579	NEIL MAZUELOS	REBATE
405243	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2580	JOHN MELLO	REBATE
405244	$600.00	8/17/2021	S2581	LAURA MERAFUENTES	REBATE
405248	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2582	DEBRA MILLAR	REBATE
405249	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2583	MIKE MINOT	REBATE
405257	$660.00	8/17/2021	S2584	OMAR MUSLEH	REBATE
405271	$300.00	8/17/2021	S2585	MARTHA PADILLA	REBATE
405272	$200.00	8/17/2021	S2586	CHARLES PAQUITO	REBATE
405274	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2587	JOSE PEREZ	REBATE
405286	$50.00	8/17/2021	S2588	GILBERTO RENTERIA	REBATE
405296	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2589	HARVINDER SANDHU	REBATE
405297	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2590	STUART SCHULTZ	REBATE
405302	$35.00	8/17/2021	S2591	CHARLENE SOUSA	REBATE
405317	$500.00	8/17/2021	S2592	BRIAN TURNBOW	REBATE
405328	$50.00	8/17/2021	S2593	KANWER WARAICH	REBATE
405339	$100.00	8/17/2021	S2594	BARRY YOST	REBATE
405340	$800.00	8/17/2021	S2595	MIKE ZYLSTRA	REBATE
405166	$25,181.36	8/17/2021	38229	EATON CORPORATION DBA	RECLOSERS
405113	$1,460.00	8/17/2021	38078	ARCA RECYCLING, INC.	RECYCLING PROGRAM
405241	$96.53	8/17/2021	29505	JIM MCCOY	REIMBURSABLE EXPENSE
405285	$67.44	8/17/2021	38024	JORIAN REED	REIMBURSABLE EXPENSE

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/17/2021 - 8/17/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405331	$200.00	8/17/2021	38723	DONALD WARREN	REIMBURSEMENT-BOOTS
405179	$1,564.20	8/17/2021	38814	FLETCHER DOORS, WINDOWS AND TRIM, INC.	SAFETY-SUPPLIES
405149	$5,888.30	8/17/2021	38519	CRIMETEK SECURITY, INC.	SECURITY GUARD SVC
405284	$20,263.36	8/17/2021	34766	RANK INVESTIGATIONS AND PROTECTION, INC.	SECURITY SERVICES
405305	$327.61	8/17/2021	38228	STERICYCLE, INC. DBA SHRED-IT	SHREDDING SERVICES
405323	$468.93	8/17/2021	38527	UTICOM SYSTEMS, INC.	SIGNS - HIGH VOLTAGE
405184	$14,056.65	8/17/2021	31830	G FORCE GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES	SOFTWARE SERVICES
405291	$512.00	8/17/2021	30163	SALVATION ARMY RED SHIELD CENTER	SPONSOR
405131	$1,500.00	8/17/2021	34125	CALPERS	SSA ANNUAL FEE
405283	$346.35	8/17/2021	31038	RADIAN RESEARCH, INC.	STAND ADAPTER
405205	$2,546.17	8/17/2021	34538	HOWARD INDUSTRIES, INC.	STREET LIGHTS
405110	$4,187.21	8/17/2021	26168	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	SUPPLIES
405228	$3,995.67	8/17/2021	38999	LAWSON PRODUCTS, INC	SUPPLIES
405322	$517.76	8/17/2021	27890	USA BLUEBOOK	SUPPLIES
405106	$1,985.06	8/17/2021	35379	AIRGAS USA LLC	SUPPLIES/COMPRES GAS
405214	$418.60	8/17/2021	37517	ITSAVVY, LLC	SUPPLIES/COMPUTER
405220	$754.43	8/17/2021	12588	JORGENSEN & SONS, INC.	SUPPLIES/FIRE EXT SV
405191	$934.15	8/17/2021	26829	GREEN RUBBER - KENNEDY AG	SUPPLIES/HOSE
405135	$2,639.47	8/17/2021	10999	CENTRAL SUPPLY CO INC	SUPPLIES/JANITORIAL
405193	$524.67	8/17/2021	12043	HACH COMPANY	SUPPLIES/LABWARE
405157	$13,035.94	8/17/2021	11381	DENAIR LUMBER CO.	SUPPLIES/MATERIALS
405181	$265.68	8/17/2021	18352	THE FOUNTAINHEAD GROUP, INC.	SUPPLIES/MATERIALS
405202	$2,184.80	8/17/2021	22298	THE HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES	SUPPLIES/MATERIALS
405231	$2,042.63	8/17/2021	29252	LOWE'S COMPANIES, INC.	SUPPLIES/MATERIALS
405330	$617.59	8/17/2021	15376	THE WARDEN'S OFFICE, INC.	SUPPLIES/OFFICE
405206	$3,041.02	8/17/2021	25663	HUGHSON FARM SUPPLY	SUPPLIES/REPAIR

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/17/2021 - 8/17/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405174	$741.21	8/17/2021	24636	EMPIRE SAFETY & SUPPLY	SUPPLIES/SAFETY
405307	$158.81	8/17/2021	24105	STOCKTON PIPE & SUPPLY	SUPPLIES/TOOLS
405338	$112.44	8/17/2021	23771	X-ERGON	SUPPLIES/WELDING
405209	$2,185.62	8/17/2021	38890	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC MACHINERY	SWITCHGEAR
405133	$145.00	8/17/2021	35784	CB TIRE SERVICES	TIRE SERVICE
405162	$190.08	8/17/2021	39004	DJ'S TOOLING SOLUTIONS	TOOLS
405256	$982.52	8/17/2021	25238	MSC INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CO	TOOLS
405183	$242.86	8/17/2021	26621	FRESNO OXYGEN	TOOLS/COMPRESSIO GAS
405105	$500.00	8/17/2021	39006	AFFORDABLE TOWING AND RECOVERY	TOWING
405224	$210.00	8/17/2021	23666	KELSO'S AUTO WRECKING & TOWING	TOWING SERVICES
405128	$450.00	8/17/2021	36522	BUSHWOOD INDUSTRIAL LLC	TRAINING
405332	$73.71	8/17/2021	38217	WHEELING PARK COMMISSION	TRAINING
405282	$825.00	8/17/2021	35208	QUALITY TRAINING SYSTEMS	TRAINING SOFTWARE
405227	$588.43	8/17/2021	37017	KRENZ & COMPANY INC	TRANSFORMER FAN PART
405129	$3,204.50	8/17/2021	33016	BUTTON TRANSPORTATION, INC.	TRANSPORT WASTE WATR
405123	$569.85	8/17/2021	21674	BERTOLOTTI DISPOSAL, INC.	TRASH COLLECTION SVC
405337	$60,347.60	8/17/2021	38252	WRIGHT TREE SERVICE OF THE WEST, INC.	TREE TRIMMING
405121	$4,891.70	8/17/2021	34940	BENT OAK, LLC	TWPA-PRODUCTION RENT
405141	$8,905.33	8/17/2021	33956	WAYNE & SHIRLEY CLAUSSEN	TWPA-PRODUCTION RENT
405152	$17,052.36	8/17/2021	33957	DAVENPORT RANCHES, INC.	TWPA-PRODUCTION RENT
405153	$2,265.55	8/17/2021	35552	LAURI SUZAN DAVENPORT, TRUSTEE	TWPA-PRODUCTION RENT
405158	$8,864.28	8/17/2021	33960	DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	TWPA-PRODUCTION RENT
405200	$1,727.07	8/17/2021	34000	HOCTOR RANCHES, LLC	TWPA-PRODUCTION RENT
405326	$14,267.23	8/17/2021	33962	ESTATE OF JO ANN VAN HOY	TWPA-PRODUCTION RENT
405335	$5,970.13	8/17/2021	33964	ELLEN WILLIS	TWPA-PRODUCTION RENT
405336	$48,847.53	8/17/2021	35959	WINDY POINT WLH, LLC	TWPA-PRODUCTION RENT

Turlock Irrigation District
Check Register
8/17/2021 - 8/17/2021

Check Number	Check Amount	Check Date	Vendor No.	Vendor Name	Product/Service
405281	$21,927.77	8/17/2021	33955	B OF A WIRE-PUD NO.1 KLICKITAT	TWPA-UTILITY COSTS
405137	$1,105.19	8/17/2021	37432	CINTAS CORPORATION	UNIFORM SERVICES
405140	$1,729.71	8/17/2021	11072	CITY OF TURLOCK	UTILITY SERVICES
405265	$10,104.87	8/17/2021	38696	OLDCASTLE INFRASTRUCTURE, INC.	VAULT/LID ASSEMBLY
405245	$2,450.41	8/17/2021	34994	MERCED COUNTY REG WASTE MGMNT AUTHORITY	WASTE DISPOSAL
405258	$258.45	8/17/2021	38295	NALCO COMPANY LLC	WATER TREATMENT CHEM
405111	$300.00	8/17/2021	37026	AMERICANEAGLE COMPUTER PRODUCTS, INC	WEBSITE REDESIGN/MNT
405309	$22,105.20	8/17/2021	14925	TARGET SPECIALTY PRODUCTS	WEED CONTROL PRODCTS
405253	$1,666.85	8/17/2021	38813	MONROE TITAN, LLC.	WIRE
Count: 236	$13,183,516.37				

Total Number of Checks: 239 Total Amount: $20,225,472.12

WATER & POWER
Serving Central California since 1887

BOARD AGENDA REPORT

Board Meeting Date:	08-24-2021
Subject:	Approval of TID Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
Administration:	Financial Services Administration
Recommended Action:	Consent approval of the Resolution and adoption of the 2021 TID EOP
Background and Discussion:	The Board approved NIMS in 2015 and the current version of the TID EOP in 2016. FEMA/NIMS requires that the EOP be re-written every 5 years, to maintain compliance with FEMA. Our EOP was written in 2021, to stay aligned with FEMA, and we added additional changes from lessons learned in our own response to incidents.
Alternative(s) Pros and Cons:	Alternative: None Pros: Stay compliant with NIMS, eligible for FEMA/State reimbursement Cons: Would not be in compliance with NIMS, would not be eligible for reimbursement or some grants.
Additional Information:	Draft document is large and available for download at the following link: N:\Public\Emergency Mgt-IAPs\TID - EOP
Fiscal Impact:	None

Presenter Signature	Dept. Manager Signature	AGM Signature
Jason Hicks	Jason Hicks	Brian Stubbert
Name: Jason Hicks	Name: Jason Hicks	Name: Brian Stubbert
Date Signed: 8-17-21	Date Signed: 8-17-21	Date Signed: 8-17-21

GM/COO Signature
Michelle Reimers
Name: Michelle Reimers
Date Signed: 8-17-2021

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-52

RESOLUTION APPROVING AND ACCEPTING
2021 TID EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

WHEREAS, response to and recovery from major emergencies and disasters requires integrated professional management and coordination; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS) to standardize and enhance incident management procedures nationwide; and

WHEREAS, the National Incident Management System provides a structure and process to effectively coordinate responders from multiple disciplines and levels of government and to integrate them with resources from the private sector and non-governmental organizations; and

WHEREAS, the Incident Management System (ICS) components of NIMS are already being taught to District staff and being developed as part of the incident management activities for the District; and

WHEREAS, the District has adopted NIMS as the foundation for incident command, management, coordination, recovery and support activities; and

WHEREAS, the District developed an Emergency Operations Plan in 2016 to guide the District's response to incidents within its jurisdictional boundaries, and has developed a re-written plan in 2021 as required by FEMA's National Incident Management System.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District hereby adopts the 2021 Turlock Irrigation District Emergency Operations Plan as the guidance document for the District's response to incidents within its jurisdictional boundaries.

Moved by Director , seconded by Director , that the foregoing resolution be adopted.

Upon roll call the following vote was had:

Ayes: Directors
Noes: Directors
Absent: Directors

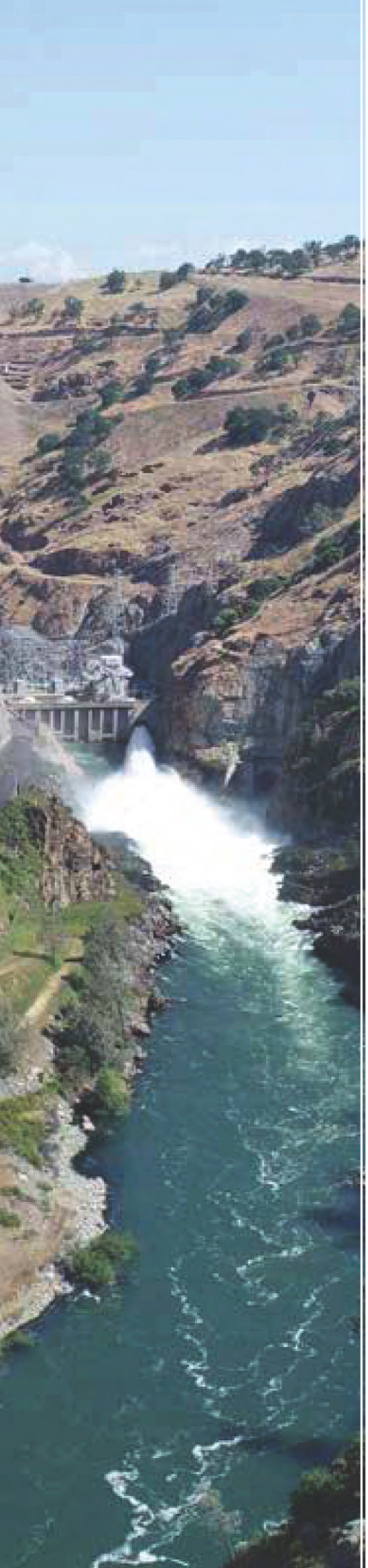
The President declared the resolution _____.

I, Tami Wallenburg, Executive Secretary to the Board of Directors of the TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT, do hereby CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted at a regular meeting of said Board of Directors held the 24th day of August, 2021.

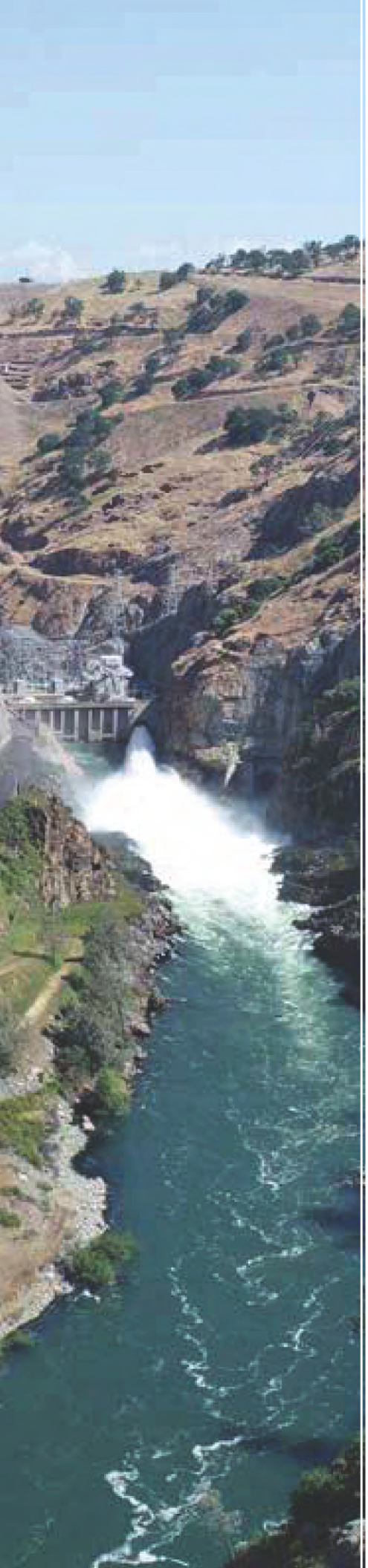
_____
Executive Secretary to the Board of
Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District

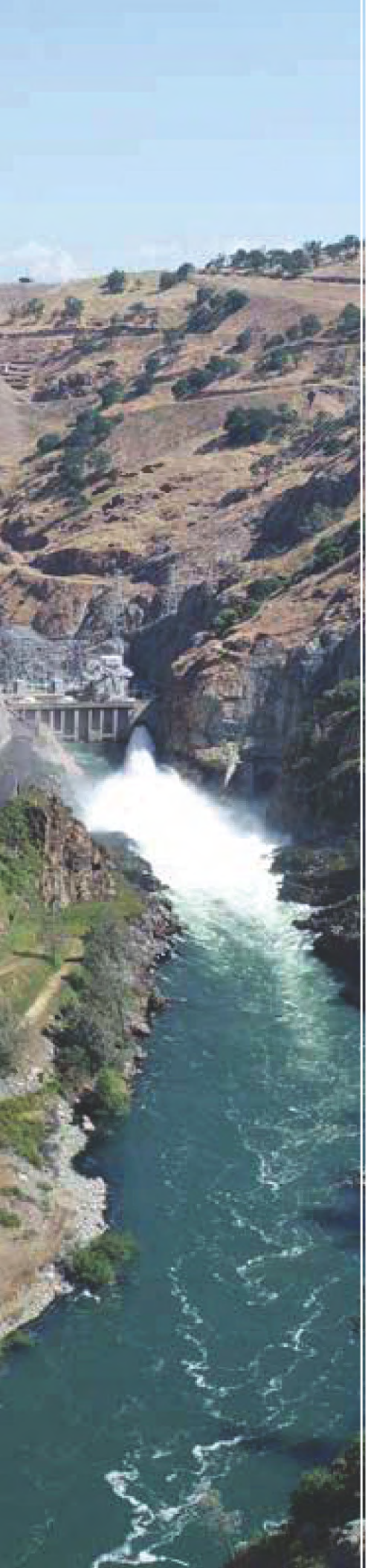
EMERGENCY

OPERATIONS PLAN



CONTENTS





THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Letter of Promulgation

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Plan Concurrence

The signatories below acknowledge and confirm that they have read the TID Emergency Operations Plan 2021, understand its contents, and concur with its operational concepts and purpose of establishing the organizational structure and response framework necessary to address emergencies representing a threat to life, property, the environment, or the District's ability to provide critical services.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

General Manager

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Chief Operating Officer

Signed: _____ Date: _____

AGM Electrical Engineering and Operations

Signed: _____ Date: _____

AGM Water Resources

Signed: _____ Date: _____

AGM Power Supply

Signed: _____ Date: _____

CFO/AGM Financial Services

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Director of Human Resources

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness

Signed: _____ Date: _____

TID General Counsel

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Executive Summary

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 1- Executive Summary

The Turlock Irrigation District Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes the District's overarching response strategy to address emergencies resulting from natural or human-caused incidents affecting the District and its customers. This plan does not replace normal day-to-day operational plans nor does it supersede any facility-specific Emergency Plan (EP), Incident Action Plan (IAP), or Emergency Action Plan (EAP) or procedures.

The purpose of this plan is to focus on larger-picture operational concepts and to establish the organizational structure and response framework necessary to address emergencies that represent a threat to life, property, the environment, or the District's ability to provide critical services.

Unlike an incident action plan or other emergency plan or procedure which is used to respond to a specific threat or incident, this plan is meant to be read and understood by staff before an emergency occurs.

This plan accomplishes the following:

- Establishes the incident leadership organization required to mitigate any significant emergency or disaster affecting TID.
- Identifies the roles and responsibilities required to respond to an incident and protect the health and safety of the District's employees, customers, and the general public, protect public and private property, and minimize the environmental effects of natural, man-made, and technological emergencies and disasters while simultaneously allowing the District to re-establish the critical services of water and electric power.
- Outlines the operational concepts associated with a field response to emergencies, the TID District Operations Center (DOC) activities, and the operational and cost recovery processes.

This EOP is based on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and its component parts, along with the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), including the five functional areas of the Incident Command System (ICS)—Management/ Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.

Synopsis of the Plan

TID faces a multitude of threats to its ability to provide water and electric power to its customers. These threats are a result of natural, man-made, and technological hazards such as; weather, flooding, wildfire, criminal acts, sabotage, and cybersecurity-related issues. Generally, the District has within its capabilities the capacity to mitigate these threats however, it is not possible to eliminate them. For details of the threats and hazards facing TID see "Hazard Analysis" on page 6-1. The section on capability assessment can be found on page 7-1.

To effectively respond to these threats, the District must have an effective organization and a clear chain of command when incidents strike. Unlike normal day-to-day operations where situations often develop slowly under controlled conditions, emergencies are dynamic and call for decisive action and direct leadership. The EOP establishes the organizational structure to achieve this by instituting the TID Multi-Administration Coordination Group (TID MAC Group) which clearly delineates the chain of command between the TID Management Team and the Incident Leadership. Additionally, it provides a pathway for regular and frequent communication both up and down the chain of command so that the TID Management Team and the incident leadership are synchronized in maintaining situational awareness and operational clarity. To understand how the TID MAC Group is structured and the interaction between it and the Incident Leadership coordinating the District's response, see "TID Multi-Administration Coordination Group" on page 9-4.

To successfully manage large-scale incidents, a field-based incident command structure is necessary to manage the on-scene response. Also, it must be identified how the field response interacts with the DOC and other Incident Command Posts (ICP) that may be active in the incident. This plan clarifies the purpose of both an Incident Commander and an Incident Command Post and describes how both interact with the Incident Leadership and the District Operations Center. See pages 11-1 through 11-5 for details.

During large incidents, it may become necessary for TID to send a representative to the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or other EOC or DOC to represent the interests of the District and to offer the assistance of TID. When this occurs, the role and authority of the Agency Representative to commit financial and other resources of the District in support of the incident must be clearly defined. This plan establishes the role of the TID Agency Representative and recommends guidelines and authorities be clearly defined before their assignment. This is discussed in the section titled, "Local Multi-Agency Coordination" on page 10-4.

Once the initial emergency is over and the situation has stabilized, the recovery process can begin. This plan separates recovery into two, distinct organizations; Operational Recovery and Cost Recovery and provides guidance and structure for both. The TID MAC Group and the Incident Leadership Organization must continue to work closely together to effectively manage the recovery process

and to ensure that the District is in a good position to recover incident-related costs if reimbursement is available. Operational recovery details can be found in "Section 12-Recovery" on pages 12-1 through 12-6. Information on cost recovery and its associated organization is located in "Section 13-Cost Recovery" on pages 13-1 through 13-7.

This EOP is a living document that is meant to be updated after each incident activation and, minor revisions made annually to ensure the accuracy of its contents. This plan was written in compliance with FEMA's Comprehensive Planning Guide 101 version 2 (CPG-101 v.2), and CalOES requirements for local government emergency operations plans.

Forward

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

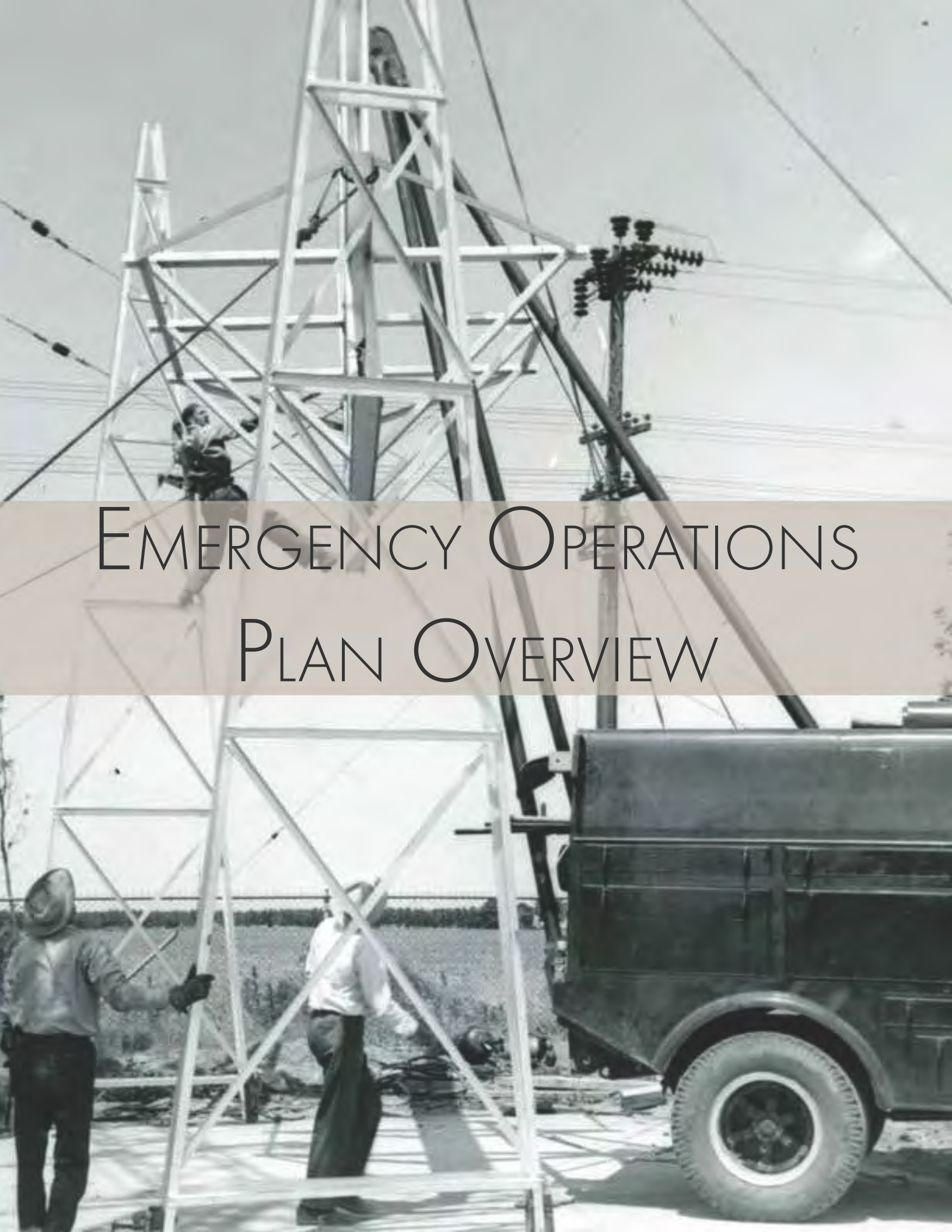
Section 2- Foreword

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is based on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and its component parts, along with the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), including the five functional areas of incident or event management: Command/Management, Operational Coordination, Planning, Logistical support, and Finance/Administration support. This EOP is also based upon the Incident Command System (ICS) and addresses the District's emergency preparedness and response policies and procedures for responding to, and recovering from, extraordinary emergencies that could adversely affect business continuity and the capacity to safely generate, transmit, and distribute electric power or irrigation water to its customers.

NIMS represents an emergency management system to be used for all natural and human-caused large-scale incidents and disasters. It is also designed to be employed across disciplinary lines and provides a common platform for multiple levels of government and non-governmental agencies and jurisdictions, including special districts, cooperating to manage emergencies. The Turlock Irrigation District Board of Directors approved a Resolution Adopting NIMS on September 15, 2015. See "Resolution NO. 2015-53 Adopting NIMS" on page 19-1 for a copy of the resolution.

The EOP will serve as the basis for the response as well as recovery efforts and activities within the Turlock Irrigation District.

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK



Emergency Operations Plan Overview

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 3- Emergency Operations Plan Overview

Purpose and Scope

The Turlock Irrigation District Emergency Operations Plan addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergencies associated with natural or human-caused disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies in or affecting the Turlock Irrigation District. The EOP serves as the over-arching emergency plan for the District.

Purpose

This plan accomplishes the following:

- Uses as its foundation, the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to provide the functional components and concepts.
- Complies with and integrates the National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts related to local government/special district emergency management, including coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies and jurisdictions as well as non-governmental entities. NIMS compliance requires the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) as its emergency management structure and organization.
- Establishes the incident leadership organization required to mitigate any significant emergency or disaster affecting the Turlock Irrigation District.
- Serves as a District plan, a reference document, and when possible, may be used for pre-emergency planning in addition to emergency operations.
- To be utilized in coordination with applicable local, state, and federal contingency plans.
- Identifies the policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect the health and safety of Turlock Irrigation District communities, public and private property, and the environmental effects of natural and technological emergencies and disasters.
- Establishes the operational concepts and procedures associated with Initial Response Operations (field response) to emergencies, the Expanded Response Operations (TID District Operations Center (DOC) activities), and the recovery process.

This plan is designed to establish the framework for implementation of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) for the Turlock Irrigation District, which is geographically situated within the California Office of Emergency Service's Mutual Aid Regions IV and V / Inland Administrative Region. During emergency operations, this plan is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between the Turlock Irrigation District and local governments, as well as other special districts and state agencies.

The Turlock Irrigation District, as a special district, is responsible for fulfilling all responsibilities outlined in SEMS. These include liaising between local agencies and the cities, counties, region, and state level of the SEMS process. Coordination and prioritization of incidents and management of critical resources fall within the responsibility of TID management.

This document is primarily operational in design and serves a secondary use as a planning reference. Departments within TID who have roles and responsibilities identified by this plan are encouraged to develop emergency protocols, detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this plan. This plan will be used in conjunction with the County Operational Area and State Emergency Plans.

Scope

This plan is designed to guide the user through each phase of an emergency: prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. It describes the overarching emergency management philosophy of the District and outlines the incident leadership organization. It also identifies other TID plans and attachments designed to address identified threats or situations that may occur in the District.

This plan is part of a larger planning framework that supports emergency management within the surrounding counties/Operational Areas. The diagram below illustrates the relationship of the Turlock Irrigation District Emergency Operations Plan to Local Government Emergency Plans and the State Emergency Plan. (For purposes of this diagram, TID is considered Local Government.)

The Turlock Irrigation District Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is written to provide guidance and direction related to preparedness, training, response, and recovery efforts by the Departments within the Turlock Irrigation District.

The plan is based on cooperative development as well as a combined response by all stakeholders, including government agencies, non-government participants, and appropriate community and faith-based organizations.

The EOP represents planning from an all-risk/all-hazard perspective; including natural as well as human-caused situations, and those stemming from accidental as well as deliberate acts or omissions.

The National Response Framework

The National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide to how the nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in NIMS to align key roles and responsibilities.

The NRF is structured to help jurisdictions, citizens, non-governmental organizations, and businesses:

- Develop whole community plans
- Integrate continuity plans
- Build capabilities to respond to cascading failures among businesses, supply chains, and infrastructure sectors
- Collaborate to stabilize community lifelines and restore services
- Includes descriptions of coordinating structures that group resources and capabilities into functional areas most frequently needed in response. These descriptions are known as Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

When developing this EOP and all District mitigation and response plans, TID considers these ESFs to comply with state and federal grant funding guidance. Below is a list of the State of California ESFs with those considered for this EOP are bolded:

- CA-ESF 1 – Transportation
- CA-ESF 2 – Communications
- CA-ESF 3 – Construction and Engineering
- CA-ESF 4 – Fire and Rescue
- CA-ESF 5 – Management
- CA-ESF 6 – Care and Shelter
- CA-ESF 7 – Resources
- CA-ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical
- CA-ESF 9 – (Merged with ESF-4 and ESF-13 by the State of California)
- CA-ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials
- CA-ESF 11 – Food and Agriculture
- CA-ESF 12 – Utilities
- CA-ESF 13 – Law Enforcement
- CA-ESF 14 - Recovery
- CA-ESF 15 – Public Information
- CA-ESF 16 – (Unused by the State of California)
- CA-ESF 17 – Volunteers and Donation Management
- CA-ESF 18 – Cyber Security

The National Preparedness Goal

The National Preparedness Goal defines what it means for the whole community to be prepared for all types of disasters and emergencies. The goal itself is succinct:

"A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk."

These risks include events such as natural disasters, disease pandemics, chemical spills, and other man-made hazards, terrorist attacks, and cyber-attacks, and identifies five mission areas and 32 core capabilities intended to assist everyone who has a role in achieving all of the elements in the goal.

The five Mission Areas of the National Preparedness Goal are:

1. Prevention
2. Protection
3. Mitigation
4. Response
5. Recovery

There are 32 Core Capabilities established in the National Preparedness Goal and grouped across the five relevant mission areas. Some fall within a single mission area and others apply to multiple or all areas. In addition to the ESFs, TID considers these Core Capabilities in its emergency plans and exercises.

Table 3.1- Core Capabilities of the National Preparedness Goal

Planning	Public Information and Warning
Operational Coordination	Forensics and Attribution
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Interdiction and Disruption
Screening, Search, and Detection	Access Control and Identity Verification
Physical Protective Measures	Cybersecurity
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities
Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Community Resilience
Long Term Vulnerability Reduction	Threats and Hazards Identification
Environmental Response/Health Safety	Critical Transportation
Situational Assessment	Fatality Management Services
Fire Management and Suppression	Infrastructure Systems
Logistics and Supply Chain Management	Mass Care Services
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement
Operational Communications	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services
Health and Social Services	Economic Recovery
Natural and Cultural Resources	Housing

Plan Organization and Format

NIMS represents an emergency management system to be used for all natural and human-caused large-scale incidents and disasters. It is also designed to be employed across disciplinary lines and provides a common platform for multiple levels of government and non-governmental agencies and jurisdictions, including special districts cooperating to manage emergencies.

TID and the Operational Area Council

The California Emergency Services Act (Government Code Section 8550 et seq.) was adopted to ensure adequate preparations and programs to deal with the mitigation of natural, human-caused, or war-caused emergencies. To further this end, the act designated each county as an Operational Area. The Operational Area serves as a coordinator of all local political subdivisions, agencies, and jurisdictions within the Operational Area, and as a conduit between the local level and region and state organizations. TID is an active participant in the County Operational Area Councils and local government emergency planning task forces.

The Stanislaus Operational Area Council members and partner agencies (including TID) participate in the planning process for the Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan and are encouraged to develop their own agency-specific Emergency Response Plans.

TID developed this EOP following the format and guidelines of the Stanislaus County EOP, which follows the emergency planning requirements of California's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), and FEMA's Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG101, V2). This EOP does not replace individual departmental emergency plans. Instead, each department emergency plan is a support document to this overarching District-wide Emergency Operations Plan and describes how staff may respond to a specific emergency in coordination with other TID departments, or outside agencies, as necessary.

In addition to the Stanislaus County EOP, TID used the Merced County EOP as a reference document in drafting this plan.

Turlock Irrigation District Emergency Management Plans

- Active Criminal Threat Incident Action Plan
- Canal System Failure Incident Action Plan (under development)
- Continuity of District/Continuity of Operations Plan (COD/COOP)
- Drought Incident Action Plan
- Earthquake Incident Action Plan (under development)
- Increased Flows Incident Action Plan
- Major Power Outage Incident Action Plan
- Public Health Emergency Incident Action Plan
- Significant Storm/Floatable Debris Incident Action Plan
- Wildland Fire Incident Action Plan

Other TID Plans

Electrical Engineering and Operations

- Wildfire Mitigation Plan

Power Control Center

- OH1500 Emergency Operations / System Restoration Plan
- OH1510 Emergency Operations / Disturbance Control Standard (DCS) / Capacity and Energy
- OH5200 TID Firm Load Curtailment Procedure
- Electric Operations Emergency Action Plans

Walnut Energy Center

- California Energy Commission "Conditions of Certification"
- Air Pollution Control District (APCD) Title V Operating Permit
- EPA/OSHA required Process Safety Management / Risk Management Plan (PSM / RMP)
- Walnut Energy Center Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
- Operations Security Plan
- Hazardous Materials Business Plan
- Walnut Energy Center Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC)

Almond Power Plant

- California Energy Commission "Conditions of Certification"
- Air Pollution Control District (APCD) Title V Operating Permit
- EPA/OSHA required Process Safety Management / Risk Management Plan (PSM / RMP)
- Almond Power Plant Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
- Operations Security Plan
- Hazardous Materials Business Plan
- Almond Power Plant SPCC

Walnut Power Plant

- Air Pollution Control District (APCD) Title V Operating Permit
- Hazardous Materials Business Plan
- Walnut Power Plant SPCC

Materials Management

- Materials Management Evacuation Plan
- Disaster Recovery (Business Impact Analysis) Questions

Environmental Health and Safety

- Injury Illness Prevention Plan (IIPP) - Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
- Spill Cleanup Guidelines
- Risk Management Plan

Trading/Scheduling

- Informal Verbal Evacuation Training Plan for Trading/Scheduling

Dam Safety

- Don Pedro EAP
- Don Pedro Security Plan
- Turlock Lake EAP
- La Grange EAP
- Dawson Lake EAP (under development)
- Hickman Power Plant EAP (under development)

Civil Engineering

- TID Canal System Emergency Procedure

Security and Emergency Preparedness

- Closed Point of Distribution (POD) Plan
- Crisis Communications Plan
- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)
- TID Security Plan

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Plan Development Process

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 4- Plan Development Process

Plan Development Cycle

The development of this EOP incorporates some of the concepts provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 2.0 (CPG 101 V.2) which emphasizes engaging all stakeholders in the planning process as a way to engage partnerships, share knowledge, and resources, and build a more resilient organization, as well as enhance recovery efforts before, during and after a disaster.

This plan is updated and minor edits made annually, with a complete re-write and update completed every five years.

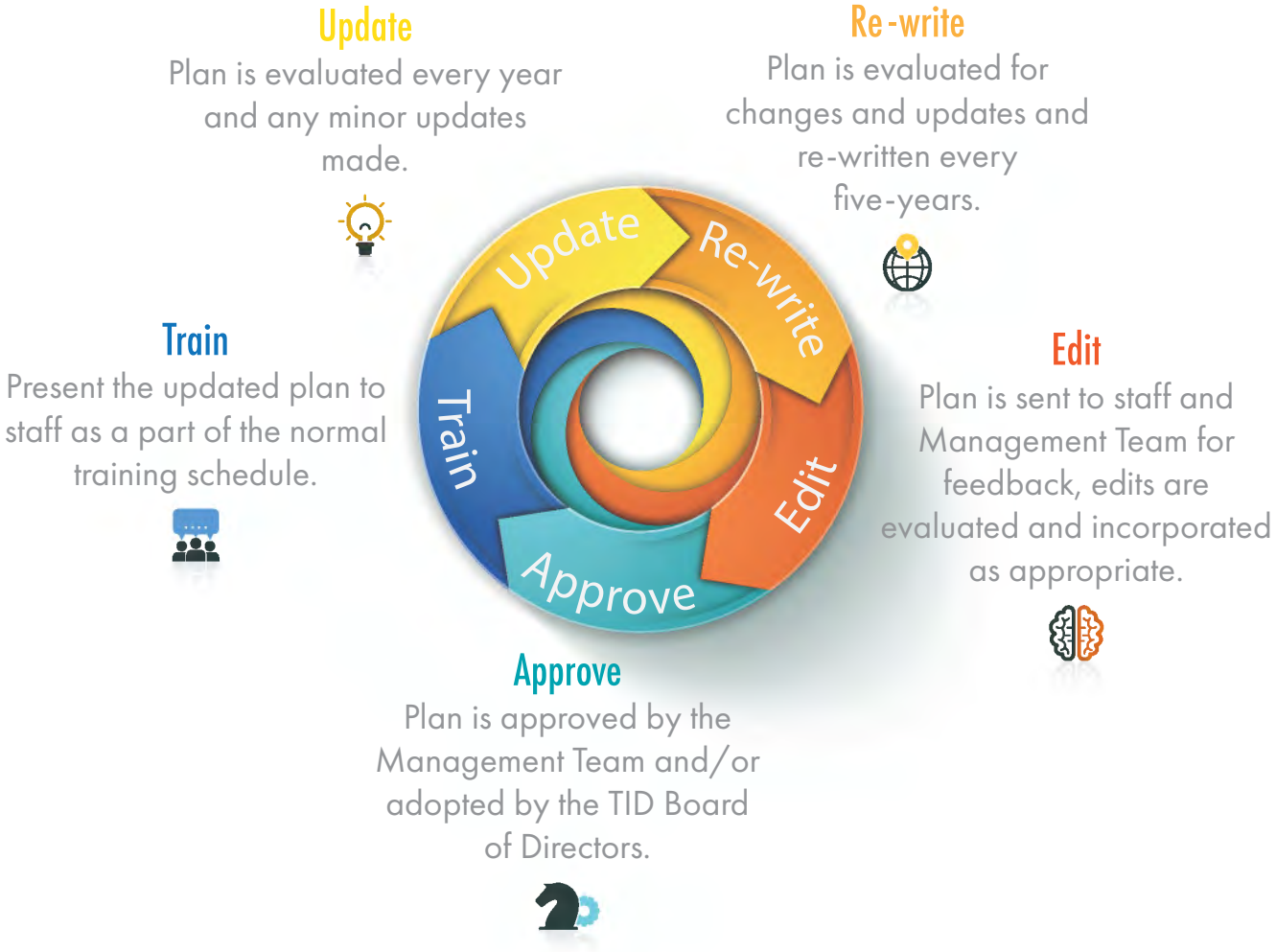
Plan Development

This EOP is developed by the Emergency Management Planning Team (EMPT) at the direction of the Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness by authority conveyed from the TID General Manager and in accordance with the TID Board of Directors Resolution No. 2015-53 adopting the National Incident Management System as the foundation for the District's emergency response.

The EMPT follows FEMA's CPG 101 V.2 and Cal OES emergency plan requirements and is charged with keeping the plan current.

"Figure 4.1 – Plan Development Cycle" illustrates the process used by the District in developing, approving, implementing, reviewing, revising, and maintaining this EOP.

Figure 4.1 – Plan Development Cycle



Planning Team

The TID Emergency Management Planning Team (EMPT) is acting as the project lead for the creation of this TID Emergency Operations Plan.

The Planning Team consists of:

- Jason Hicks – TID Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness
- Calvin Curtin – TID Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
- Brannon Gomes – Don Pedro Recreation Agency, Recreation Division Manager
- Dave Funk – Emergency Management Consultant

Understanding the Situation

TID has committed to reducing long-term risk to the citizens living in the District and damage to property from the impact of hazards that it can mitigate. By planning, preparing, and adopting this commitment, TID is taking a proactive approach to reducing or eliminating the impacts of many hazards before they occur.

The threats, hazards, and mitigation actions that result from natural phenomena are discussed in detail in the TID Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. For a situation assessment and risk analysis, including both man-made and naturally occurring hazards identified in this EOP, see "Situation Overview" on page 5-1.

Planning and Response Priorities

The District will respond rapidly and effectively to protect public safety by restoring essential utility services following emergencies and disasters, take an active role in helping alleviate hardships created by such emergencies, and to assist communities to return to normal activity.

All emergency planning and response activities are governed by the following District priorities:

1. Protecting the lives of victims and responders
2. Incident stabilization
3. Protecting property and the environment
4. Restoring electric and irrigation services
5. Keeping customers, the media, governmental agencies, and other constituencies informed
6. Restoring critical business functions of the District
7. Restoring normal operational functions of the District

EOP Objectives

Encouraging participation from all internal stakeholders at the District, the planning team defined the priorities, goals, and objectives for responding to a disaster or emergency as described in this EOP.

- Operational Priorities govern resource allocation and response strategies for TID during an emergency.
- Operational Goals outline the responsibilities TID is charged with during the response phase.
- Objectives are the specific and identifiable actions to be carried out.

Planning and Response Assumptions

Assumptions are facts, events, or circumstances that are expected to occur during an emergency affecting the operational environment of the response. Assumptions provide context for the plan and identify requirements and situational realities that must be addressed in the plan. These assumptions translate into basic principles associated with conducting emergency management operations in preparation for, response to, and recovery from major emergencies. The following assumptions were used when drafting this plan.

- All incidents have the potential to impact District operations
- Emergencies may occur at any time with little or no warning and may exceed the capabilities of District, local, state, federal, tribal governments, and the private sector in the affected areas
- Emergencies may result in casualties, fatalities and displace people from their homes
- An emergency can result in property loss, interruption of essential public services, damage to basic infrastructure, and significant harm to the environment

- The greater the complexity, impact, and geographic scope of an emergency, the more multiagency coordination will be required
- Mutual aid and other forms of assistance will be rendered when the District exhausts or anticipates exhausting its resources
- Individuals, community-based organizations, and businesses will offer services and support in time of disaster
- District Departments with oversight responsibilities will continue their same roles during all phases of an emergency and will insert themselves into the organizational chain to support emergency management efforts
- Neighboring Districts, Cities, Counties, and Regions may come to Turlock Irrigation District's aid through the Mutual Aid Agreements, EOC Emergency Management Teams (EOCMTs), and/or other mechanisms and agreements
- If needed, the Operational Area EOC (OAEOC) and Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) will make additional resource requests through the State Operations Center (SOC)
- If Federal Assistance is needed, requests will be coordinated through the State Operations Center

Plan Concurrence and Approval

Before the Turlock Irrigation District Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is submitted to the Management Team and subsequently approved by the Turlock Irrigation District Board of Directors, it is essential that those administrations and departments responsible for providing a primary or support functional role in the event of an emergency review and concur with the plan. Once this is accomplished, the General Manager and each member of the Management Team will sign the Plan Concurrence Page attesting that they have reviewed and approved this plan. Minor edits that do not substantially alter the plan may be made without the concurrence of the Management Team (i.e. updated contact lists or changes to TID's organization as a result of Department or Administration realignments, etc.) The attestation of concurrence can be found on the "Plan Concurrence and Leadership Signatures" on page VII.

Upon concurrence of the General Manager, the Management Team, and the Board of Directors, the updated TID Emergency Operations Plan may be officially adopted or could be sent to the TID Board of Directors for approval. Once approved, it will be promulgated.

Plan Dissemination

Upon formal adoption and promulgation, the plan will be distributed to the District departments, supporting agencies, and community organizations that have assigned primary functions or responsibilities within the EOP. The Plan Distribution List can be found in the "Record of Distribution" on page 18-1.

Plan Implementation

The General Manager, or designee, may implement policies and procedures outlined in this Plan at the request of the Board of Directors, Senior Management, local, state, and federal authorities, or other recognized external organizations such as the California Utilities Emergency Association under the conditions described below:

- In the event of a system-related emergency, staff may conduct the initial evaluation to determine if a potential or actual system-related emergency exists. A system-related emergency involves an incident that affects the delivery of electricity or irrigation water to the District's customers.
- In the event of a business or facility-related emergency, staff may conduct the initial evaluation to determine if a potential or actual business or facility-related emergency exists.

The General Manager, or designee, may also initiate policies and procedures outlined in this plan when the following external emergency conditions occur:

- A local emergency has been proclaimed by a city or county where the District has facilities.
- A State of Emergency exists, either as proclaimed by the governor or as defined in the California Emergency Services Act; A State of War Emergency exists, either as proclaimed by the governor or defined in the California Emergency Services Act. Upon the declaration by the President of the existence of a National Emergency.

Post-Emergency Activities

Following an emergency or exercise of any incident action plan, emergency action plan, or this EOP, the Security and Emergency Preparedness Department will prepare an After-Action Report and Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) to assess the effectiveness of the response. Any improvements and the parties responsible for their implementation will be identified, the improvements made, and the plan or plans updated.

The TID Security and Emergency Preparedness Department will coordinate any needed improvements to the EOP.

Training and Exercises

The Security and Emergency Preparedness Department developed an ICS Training Plan and will inform other TID Departments of training and exercise opportunities associated with emergency management. TID Departments with responsibilities under this plan, or any other District Emergency Plan, must ensure their personnel are properly trained to carry out their responsibilities. The Security and Emergency Preparedness Department will maintain training records including sign-in sheets, lesson plans, certificates of completion, and any other appropriate documentation.

Annual exercises, including activation of key District personnel, shall be conducted based upon simulated emergency incidents. Additional exercises may be scheduled as needed to test selected portions of this Plan. Exercises allow District personnel to become familiar with the procedures, facilities, and systems that will be used during emergencies. Each year, one of the following types of exercises will be conducted with key District personnel:

- Seminars to introduce new or revised plans
- Drills to practice a specific portion of an emergency or incident plan
- Workshops to edit, develop, or revise new or existing plans
- Tabletop (Discussion-based) exercises.
- Functional exercises that simulate an emergency. This typically involves key District personnel and is designed to exercise emergency procedures and to evaluate the readiness of personnel, test communications, and verify personnel capabilities
- Full-scale exercises that simulate emergencies but include actual field response activity

Plan Review and Maintenance

This EOP will be reviewed and updated annually as needed, following each activation for exercises or actual events, or more frequently if personnel or organizational changes occur.

Each Department will review annually the sections applicable to its personnel and ensure that all of the information is accurate and complete. The Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness will coordinate changes to the general TID Emergency Operation Plan. Changes to specific TID Department plans will be forwarded to the Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness for updating in the TID EOP.

This plan is reviewed and revised annually by the Security and Emergency Preparedness Department and is re-written to incorporate new requirements or changes in priorities, goals, and objectives every five years.

Legal Review

The Turlock Irrigation District General Counsel provides input, reviews, and approves emergency plans pertaining to the Turlock Irrigation District and its Departments. During the response and recovery phases, the Legal Counsel is consulted or becomes part of the activation and/or response to an incident or event.

Plan Modifications

Upon the delegation of authority from the General Manager or their designee, specific modifications can be made to this plan without the signature of the Board of Directors. The plan may be modified as a result of post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques if there are changes in responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations about emergency management and operations. The Security and Emergency Preparedness Department will maintain the Emergency Operations Plan Record of Changes. This 2021 Emergency Operations Plan and its attachments supersede all previous versions of the TID Emergency Operations Plan.

See “Record of Changes” on page 17-1

Situation Overview

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 5- Situation Overview

General Information

TID was formed on June 6, 1887, as the first irrigation district in the State of California. It is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected from geographic divisions of the district on staggered four-year terms.

TID first began providing irrigation water from the Tuolumne River to farms in 1900 and eventually to 150,000 acres of some of the most productive agricultural land in the world. Crops grown in the District today include corn, grain, melons, peaches, apricots, tomatoes, vines, tree nuts, poultry, and dairy.

Since 1923, TID has provided electric service to a service territory stretching 425 square miles which include portions of Stanislaus, Merced, and Tuolumne Counties. TID's service territory includes the cities of Turlock, Ceres, Hughson, parts of Modesto, and the unincorporated communities of Ballico, Keyes, Denair, Hickman, Delhi, and Hilmar. TID supplies power to its customers in the same manner in which it provides irrigation water; on a not-for-profit basis.

Since 2003, TID has owned and operated the electric distribution facilities in a portion of the west side of Stanislaus County, including the City of Patterson, the community of Crows Landing, and certain adjacent rural areas. This additional territory covers approximately 237 square miles.

Today, TID has approximately 103,000 electric customers and provides irrigation water to 5,800 parcels of land.

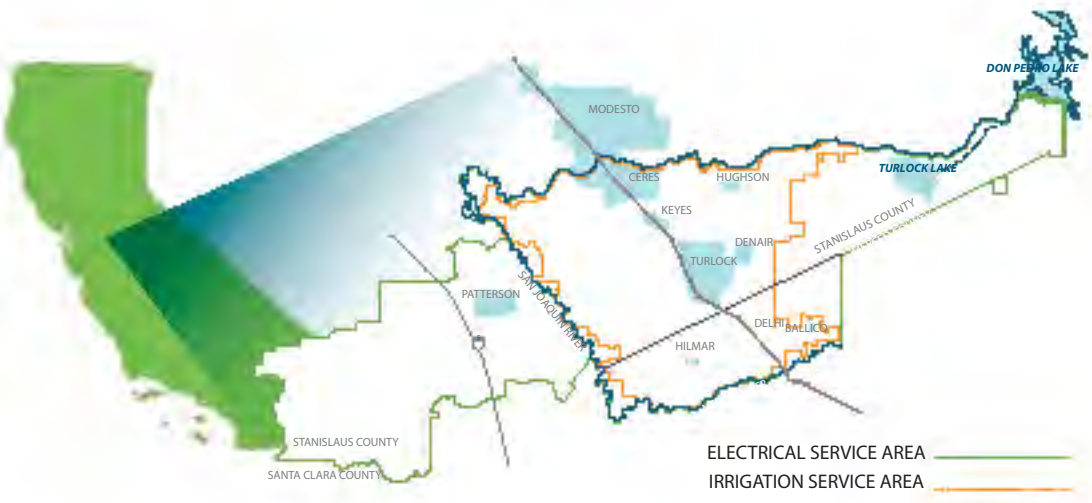
Table 5.1- TID Overview

The TID Irrigation and Electric Service Areas includes (as of June 2021):	
Irrigation Service territory	307 square miles
Electric service territory	662 square miles
Irrigation Accounts	4,667
Electric Accounts (as of January 2021)	103,984
Employees	439
Peak TID System Demand (2020)	571.7 MW
TID Balancing Authority Total System Peak (2020)	689.2 MW

Geography

The Turlock Irrigation District operates mainly in Stanislaus County, but it does have irrigation and electric customers in a portion of Merced County. Additionally, Don Pedro Reservoir is located in Tuolumne County and a small portion of the District crosses into Mariposa County.

Figure 5.1 – District Map



Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities are structures and institutions necessary for the District's response to and recovery from emergencies. Critical facilities must continue to operate during and following a disaster to reduce the severity of impacts and accelerate recovery. The TID critical facilities are identified as:

District Operations Centers

TID maintains a District Operations Center (DOC) inside Wright Hall at the Canal Campus. This DOC is capable of supporting an emergency response wherever it may occur in the District. TID also maintains an alternate DOC location in the Line Department Lunchroom at the Broadway Yard. This alternate facility can be brought online within a few hours to support an emergency response.

Power Control Centers

The main Power Control Center (PCC) is located in a dedicated building in Turlock. A backup PCC capable of functioning in place of the main PCC is located at an alternate location.

Power Generation Facilities

TID owns natural gas-fired power plants, large and small hydro-generation facilities, and a wind farm located both inside and outside District boundaries.

Electric System Infrastructure

As part of its electrical grid, TID owns and maintains electrical transmission and distribution lines, substations, generators, and other equipment necessary to provide reliable electric power to its customers. This infrastructure is spread throughout TID's service territory.

Dams, Lakes, and Reservoirs

The District owns and operates dams and their associated lakes and reservoirs as part of its irrigation system. These include water storage reservoirs, balancing reservoirs, and regulating reservoirs. It also generates electricity at facilities where there is sufficient capacity to operate a hydro-generation facility.

Water Conveyance and Treatment Structures

TID provides water for irrigation to more than 150,000 acres of farmland through its 250 miles of gravity-fed system of canals and laterals. This system originates near the town of La Grange, CA, and irrigation water flows by gravity through the canal system to TID customers, while any unused water eventually empties into the Tuolumne, Merced, or Stanislaus Rivers.

Hazard Analysis

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 6- Hazard Analysis

The Turlock Irrigation District, with its varying topography, a mix of urban and rural areas, and large customer base, is subject to a wide variety of negative impacts from various hazards and threats. There are three broad categories of hazards; Natural Hazards, Technological Hazards, and Domestic Security Threats.

A hazard profile has been created for each identified risk including the location, extent, previous occurrences, new occurrences, and a vulnerability assessment describing the potential impacts.

A probability assessment has also been conducted for each identified risk and a probability rating assigned as described in Table 6.1 based on the frequency that the hazard has occurred in the past.

Table 6.1- Probability Ratings

Probability	Frequency
Highly Likely	Occurring once every 1-10 years
Likely	Occurring once every 10-50 years
Unlikely	Occurring less than once every 50 years

Natural Hazards

TID has identified the following hazards resulting from naturally occurring phenomena.

Dam Failure Hazard Profile

Dam failure is the breakdown, collapse, or another failure of a dam structure resulting in the uncontrolled release of impounded water and has the potential to cause downstream flooding. A catastrophic dam failure is characterized by the sudden, rapid, and uncontrolled release of impounded water or the likelihood of such an uncontrolled release. Dam failure can be caused by many factors but is often attributed to massive rainfall or snowmelt in the watershed exceeding the storage capacity of the reservoir. Dam failures are typically attributed to one of three loading conditions; hydrologic (i.e. flooding as noted), seismic events, or a normal loading condition (i.e. design or construction deficiencies, or mis-operation)..

In addition to these failure causes, hydrologic conditions can occur resulting from heavy rain or snow events, or from a failure of an upstream reservoir. If one of those conditions were to occur, the water released into the Tuolumne River could cause the water level in Don Pedro Reservoir to rise sufficiently and fast enough to exceed the design capacity of the project causing a potential uncontrolled release.

Dam failure presents a significant risk for disaster due to the potential for loss of life and property downstream and was identified in the previous TID EOP, in Emergency Action Plans (EAP's) for each facility, and the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). For these reasons, it is identified as a potential hazard in this EOP.

The risk posed by the failure of a dam is described by FEMA using three classification levels: Low Hazard, Significant Hazard, and High Hazard, listed in order of increasing adverse incremental consequences. The classification levels build on each other, i.e., the higher-order classification levels add to the list of consequences for the lower classification levels. This hazard potential classification system is utilized with the understanding that the failure of any dam or water-retaining structure, no matter how small, could represent a danger to downstream life and property. Whenever there is an uncontrolled release of stored water, there is the possibility of someone, regardless of how unexpected, being in its path.

A primary purpose of any classification system is to select appropriate design criteria. In other words, design criteria will become more conservative as the potential for loss of life and/or property damage increases. This hazard potential classification system categorizes dams based on the probable loss of human life and the impacts on economic, environmental, and lifeline interests.

Location

The District owns or operates several dams including Don Pedro, La Grange, Dawson, and Turlock Lake in its service territory. These facilities are located in the eastern portion of the District.

Don Pedro Dam and Powerhouse

The Don Pedro Hydroelectric Project is identified as Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Project Number 2299 and is owned by the Turlock Irrigation District (68.46%) and Modesto Irrigation District (31.54%) with TID acting as the operating agency. The water behind Don Pedro Dam is under the control of the two irrigation districts.

The Don Pedro Project is located about four miles upstream of the town of La Grange and 30 miles east of Modesto, California in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, and is one of several developments along the Tuolumne River. It impounds a reservoir with an approximate surface area of 13,000 acres and a storage volume of 2,030,000 acre-feet (AF) at the maximum normal reservoir pool elevation of 830.0 feet above mean sea level. The reservoir is designed to reach an elevation of 852.0 feet under the probable maximum flood. The total spillway capacity for the Don Pedro Project, which includes both a controlled and an emergency spillway, is 609,000 cubic feet per second (CFS) at a nominal top of dam elevation of 855.0 feet. The project consists of the following facilities.

Don Pedro Main Dam and Spillway-

- The main dam is 1,900 feet long and 585 feet high and constructed with earth and rock-fill. The controlled spillway includes three gates 45 feet wide by 30 feet high with a discharge capacity of the controlled spillway with all three gates fully open of 77,000 cubic feet per second (CFS) with a reservoir water surface elevation of 830.0 feet.
- Emergency Spillway- The emergency spillway is located west of the main dam on the north abutment between the Tuolumne River and Gasburg Creek. The emergency spillway is 995 feet long with a crest elevation of 830.0 feet and has a discharge capacity of 419,000 CFS at the nominal top of the dam at an elevation of 855.0 feet.

Don Pedro Auxiliary Dikes-

- The Don Pedro Reservoir includes three earth and rock-fill saddle dikes identified as Dike A, Dike B, and Dike C. A fourth dike, the Gasburg Creek Dike, is located downstream of the main spillway, southwest of the main dam, and is not an impounding structure unless the water is being released from one or multiple spillways and was constructed to direct spillway flows toward the Tuolumne River and prevent flooding along Gasburg Creek.

(ALL ELEVATIONS RELATING TO THE DON PEDRO PROJECT ARE IN FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL (AMSL) IN NGVD29 DATUM)

La Grange Dam and Powerhouse

La Grange Dam is a 131 foot high, stone masonry arch dam with a crest elevation of 296.5 feet, a width of approximately 20 feet, and a base width of approximately 80 feet. The maximum pool behind the dam is less than 100 AF.
Constructed in 1893, it is located on the Tuolumne River approximately one mile downstream of Don Pedro Dam. The La Grange Dam is an overflow dam to divert water from the Tuolumne River into the canal systems of the Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts (MID). When water is released from either the Don Pedro Powerhouse, or the diversion tunnel, it flows through a steep canyon to the La Grange Dam. Once it reaches the dam it can flow three ways; into the diversion works for TID or MID, or into the river. On the occasions where there are sufficient releases from Don Pedro, water flows over the top of the dam and directly into the river.

(ALL ELEVATIONS RELATING TO LA GRANGE DAM ARE IN FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL (AMSL) IN NGVD29 DATUM)

Dawson Reservoir

Dawson Reservoir is in line with the TID canal system and is not a part of the Tuolumne River. Three dams make up the Upper and Lower Dawson Reservoirs with the main dam being 22 feet high and 287 feet long. The reservoir can store 960 AF and is located between the town of La Grange and Turlock Lake.

Turlock Lake

Turlock Lake is identified as FERC Project Number 2871 and is formed by a series of 18 earthen dams enclosing topographic saddles, or low places around a perimeter. Turlock Lake is an off-stream, in-line canal feature of TID's upper Main Canal system. Water releases entering TID's canal system at La Grange flow through the TID Upper Main Canal and into Turlock Lake and then back into the TID Main Canal downstream. As Turlock Lake is an in-line canal feature, inflows into the project are mostly controlled by the operators of the TID canal system, with the exception being McDonald Creek. There is no spillway for Turlock Lake so all flood releases have to be made through the power plant and/or the canal outlet works. For this reason, winter storage is restricted to provide additional capacity to contain the design storm runoff.

(ALL ELEVATIONS RELATING TO TURLOCK LAKE ARE IN FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL (AMSL) IN NGVD29 DATUM)

Extent

Failure of the Don Pedro Dam could cause severe consequences downstream resulting in injuries, loss of life, severe property damage, and economic devastation over a wide area for a significant period. This would include prolonged and severe economic impacts on the agricultural economy of the region once the water receded due to the lack of available surface water for irrigation. For details about potential inundation and impacts resulting from a failure of Don Pedro Dam, refer to the Don Pedro EAP.

Failure of some of the dams that make up Turlock Lake could cause loss of life and/or damage to property while others would have little to no impact as they do not impound water under normal operating conditions. For details about potential inundation and impacts resulting from a failure of one or more structures at Turlock Lake, refer to the Turlock Lake EAP.

For details and impacts resulting from a dam failure at any of the District's facilities, see the project's EAP.

Previous Occurrences

There has only been one instance of catastrophic failure of the dams discussed in this plan. On June 27, 1914, a section of concrete-covered fill at Turlock Lake about fifty feet south of the outlet gate suddenly gave way at approximately three o'clock a.m. The released water followed the main canal until it spilled over the sides and carved a channel to the Tuolumne River, eventually rejoining the river near Roberts Ferry.

Much has changed since 1914 as dams are regulated and inspected by the Division of the Safety Of Dams (DSOD) and FERC. The TID participates in a robust dam safety program in addition to the regulatory agency inspections and conducts inspections of its dams along with engineering consultants regularly. Any deficiencies are noted and addressed and records are maintained of all repairs. TID considers all of its dams to be safe to operate.

New Occurrences

There have been no new occurrences of dam failure since the 1914 event.

Vulnerability

As mentioned above, the catastrophic failure of Don Pedro Dam would have severe consequences resulting in loss of life, severe property damage, limited transportation routes, and a decrease in vital utilities along with long-term economic devastation to the region. Impacts on the cities inundated would affect key infrastructure including hospitals, police and fire stations, clinics, and businesses. Economic impacts on unincorporated areas would include agriculture, food processing, and manufacturing industries. According to the 2017 Stanislaus County Agriculture Report (the last year data was available), the value of crops grown in Stanislaus County alone was $2,935,960,000. This figure does not include potential losses in the other counties impacted by the inundation.

The failure of Turlock Lake has the potential to cause downstream flooding, depending on the structure that failed, however not to the magnitude of a failure of Don Pedro Dam. In addition to causing property damage along the route of the water flow, losing Turlock Lake would severely impact the delivery of surface water to growers and negatively impact the agricultural economy of Stanislaus County. Certain Turlock Lake Dams could potentially cause loss of life in the event of a failure and are therefore considered a High-hazard.

The campgrounds at Turlock Lake are at the greatest due to their location immediately downhill of Dam J and have only one point of egress in an emergency. If this dam were to catastrophically fail while the campground was occupied, there would be little time to conduct an effective evacuation.

La Grange Dam and the three Dawson dams are considered Low hazard.

If other structures in the system were to fail, the impacts would vary depending on their size, function, and location as well as the time of year of the failure. All the structures in the irrigation system serve a purpose and the loss of any one of them would more than likely have some impact on TID's operations.

Probability of Future Events

Due to TID's robust dam safety program and that there have been no failures of any of the District's dams in the past 50 years, the probability of dam failure is: **Unlikely**

Earthquake Hazard Profile

Because of the potential to cause widespread damage, an earthquake was identified as a hazard in the previous TID EOP, the current LHMP, and various District emergency plans. Due to this, the propensity for damaging earthquakes in California, and the likelihood of an earthquake impacting the District in the future, earthquake is included as a hazard in this EOP.

Earthquakes in California have been documented since the time of the Spanish missions with the earliest documented quake occurring in 1769 near present-day Los Angeles. During the years 1850–2004, potentially damaging earthquakes occurred about once per year on

average in California. Fortunately, many of these did not cause serious consequences or loss of life.

California is particularly vulnerable to earthquakes because of its location along the Pacific Ring of Fire, a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. About 90% of the world's total earthquakes and 81% of the largest earthquakes occur along its 25,000-mile perimeter.

California is also located over an area known as a Subduction Zone. Subduction is the sideways and downward movement of the edge of a plate of the earth's crust into the mantle beneath another plate. California is located at the junction of two tectonic plates, the North American Plate and the Pacific Plate which are moving in opposite directions.

Each year, southern California has about 10,000 earthquakes. Most of them are so small that they are not felt. Only several hundred are greater than magnitude 3.0, and only 15-20 are greater than magnitude 4.0.

Location

There are several known faults in the area served by the TID but only the San Joaquin Fault Zone located in the hills west of Patterson has been active. There are no known active faults in the valley floor covered by the TID service area and no active faults in the eastern part of the TID.

The closest active fault to District facilities is the Greenville Fault, located approximately 21 miles west of the city of Patterson. This fault has produced earthquakes in the past with the most recent being a magnitude 4.3 north of interstate 580, just east of Tassajara, and a 5.5 magnitude near the town of Livermore in 1980. Faults in this general vicinity have experienced significant earthquakes in the past including a magnitude 6.0 in 1866 and a 6.3 in 1881.

The Hayward Fault located approximately 63 miles west of the City of Turlock, has the capacity for large, devastating earthquakes that could cause significant shaking and the potential for liquefaction of the soil on the west side of TID's service territory. According to the USGS "Haywired" scenario which models a 7.0 earthquake centered in Oakland along the Hayward Fault, significant shaking, strong enough to potentially cause damage to most structures, will be experienced in the western part of TID's service area.

If the Haywired scenario were to occur, the damage from the main shock could displace 411,000 people throughout the Bay Area and render residential buildings in downtown Oakland and San Francisco unusable for as long as 10 months. People impacted by this event likely would be relocated, at least temporarily, to Central Valley locations including Stanislaus County and the areas served by TID. Additionally, an earthquake of that magnitude has the potential to sever natural gas pipelines serving TID's power plants disrupting fuel deliveries for a significant period as well as fuel delivery trucks, impacting TID's ability to fuel vehicles and equipment.

Extent

Numerous earthquakes occur each year along California's major faults. The active faults that may have the most potential impact on Stanislaus County and the TID service territory include the San Andreas, Calaveras, and Hayward. The western region of Stanislaus County experiences a higher level of earthquake hazard than the eastern portion due to its proximity to more active fault zones. Since 1950, Stanislaus County has had no declared disasters for earthquakes.

Structures, infrastructure, and populations along the I-5 corridor in the western portion of TID's service territory and within the Diablo Range are most vulnerable to damage.

A secondary effect of an earthquake can include a Seiche. A Seiche is an earthquake-induced wave that impacts enclosed or partially enclosed bodies of water including reservoirs and swimming pools. The most severe hazard would exist if a Seiche occurred while many people were using a reservoir for recreation, especially if it resulted in overtopping of a dam or spillway structure. Fortunately, TID's reservoirs are located in the eastern portion of its service territory where the risk for large earthquakes is significantly lower than on the west side.

The impact of a Seiche on the canal system could occur if the earthquake were to happen during the irrigation season when the canals are full of water. The impacts from a Seiche to the canals would most likely be minimal.

Earthquakes can result in other secondary impacts that may include dam failure, landslides, and wildfires. These hazards are discussed individually in separate sections of the Risk Analysis in this EOP.

Previous Occurrences

Since 1930, one earthquake epicenter of magnitude greater than 4.0 on the Richter scale was recorded within Stanislaus County.

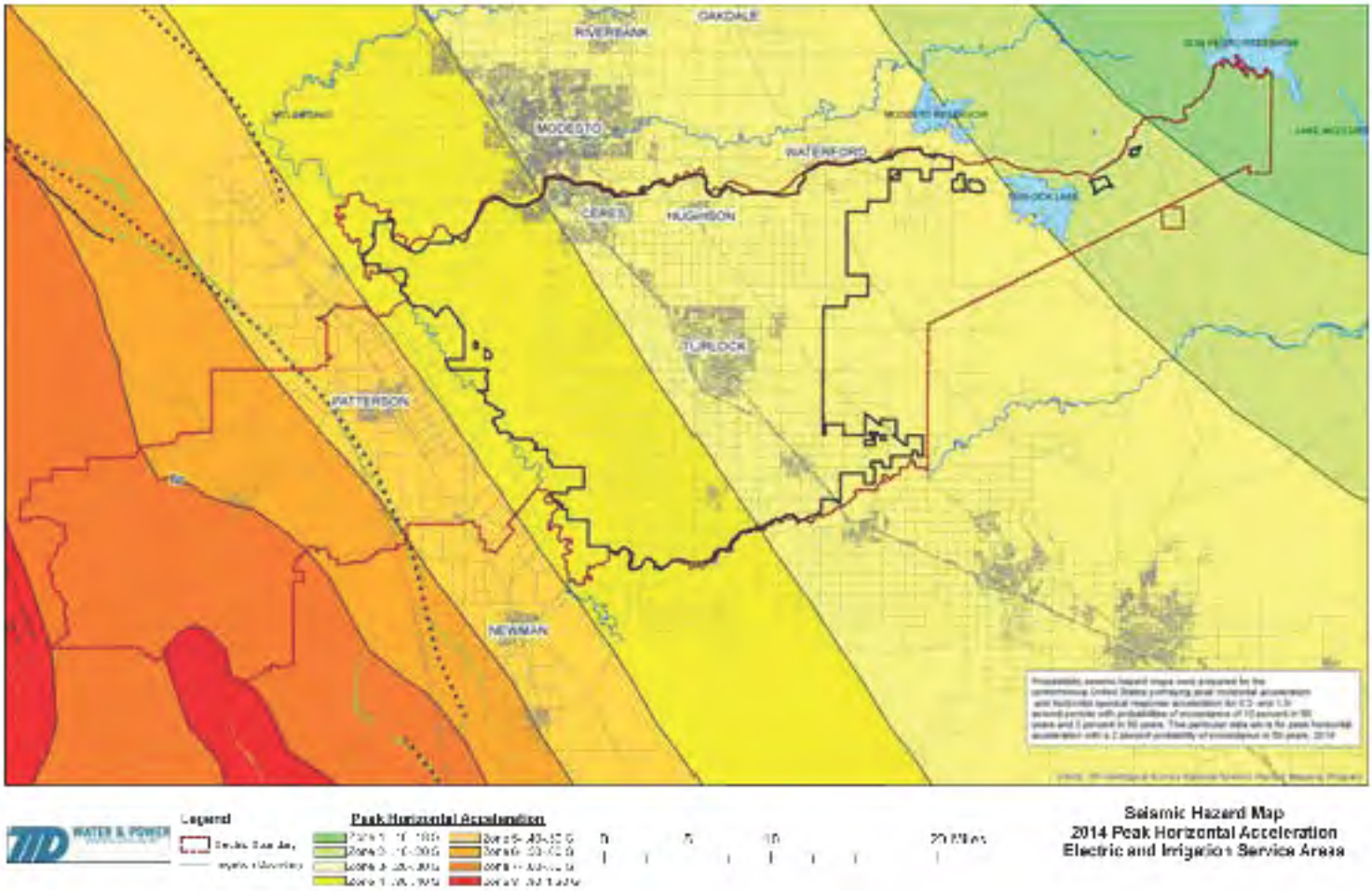
New Occurrences

Since the last update to the TID EOP, there have been no occurrences of damaging earthquakes in the TID service area.

Vulnerability

Although no known active faults are identified within the TID service territory, its proximity to active faults on the west side of the

valley and especially in the Bay Area increases its vulnerability to earthquakes. The Earthquake Shaking Potential for California (2008) map developed by the California Geological Survey and the United States Geological Survey emphasizes the vulnerability of TID's service territory on the western side including the Interstate 5 (I-5) corridor. This information is reflected in "Figure 6.1 – Earthquake Shaking Intensity Map" The cities of Patterson and Newman are near major or active faults and will experience on average stronger earthquake shaking. Migrating east from the I-5 corridor the earthquake hazard level decreases. The map indicates this region is



distant from known, active faults and will experience lower levels of shaking less frequently.

Figure 6.1 – Earthquake Shaking Intensity Map

Estimating Potential Losses

All property within the TID is subject to seismic activity with those structures built before 1976 being the most vulnerable. For purposes of establishing a damage estimate, TID facilities are shown in "Replacement Cost Summary" on page 6-6, grouped by their type and location within an established shaking intensity zone. These zones predict the probability of damaging shaking occurring over a period of 50 years.

Table 6.2- Replacement Cost Summary

Replacement Cost Summary								
Peak horizontal acceleration expressed as a percentage of the force of gravity (G)	Zone 1 16-18% G	Zone 2 18-20% G	Zone 3 20-30% G	Zone 4 30-40% G	Zone 5 40-50% G	Zone 6 50-60% G	Zone 7 60-70% G	Zone 8 80-120% G
Approximate Modified Mercalli Index Shaking Intensity	V Moderate	VI-VII Strong – Very Strong	VII Very Strong	VII-VIII Very Strong - Severe	VIII Severe	VIII Severe	IX Violent	IX Violent
Water Delivery	$250,725,547	$92,767,256	$497,828,201	$133,605,617	$0	$0	$0	$0
Pumping and Drainage	$0	$0	$14,393,500	$14,393,500	$0	$0	$0	$0
Generation	$200,802,285	$26,661,757	$508,085,039	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Substations	$2,231,442	$0	$136,462,297	$16,124,498	$19,056,318	$0	$0	$0
Transmission	$2,625,000	$2,625,000	$98,250,000	$20,000,000	$1,500,000	$0	$0	$0
Distribution	$2,895,126	$2,895,126	$173,642, 824	$88,060,643	$5,320,835	$3,379,126	$701,061	$0
Other Buildings and Real Property	$9,739,823	$0	$92,751,533	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Vehicles and Equipment	$5,123,973	$0	$32,010,471	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Probability of Future Events

California has a high probability of a major earthquake occurring at any time. Fortunately for the TID, its service territory is not located in an area with significant earthquake risk. That being said, the state is very seismically active, and major earthquakes can and do occur with some regularity. The greatest risk to the TID is from shaking and aftershocks resulting from earthquakes on more active faults in the San Francisco Bay Area or even Southern California. According to the California Earthquake Authority (CEA), there is a 76% probability of one or more M7.0+ striking Northern California in the 30 years beginning in 2014.

Due to the frequency of occurrence, the location of major, known faults, the geology of the soils and proximity to groundwater in portions of TID's service territory, and the potential for damage, the probability of an earthquake impacting TID is: **Likely**

Extreme Weather Hazard Profile

Extreme weather is generally identified as any dangerous meteorological phenomenon that poses a risk to life or property or requires the intervention of authorities.

The most common types of extreme weather that typically impact TID are damaging winds, extreme temperatures, and localized extreme rainfall.

One hazard that can be attributable to extreme weather is the air pollution caused by wildfires that are either started by extreme weather events such as lightning or exacerbated by them as in the case of drought. Wildfire smoke produces a substance known as PM2.5. PM stands for particulate matter (also called particle pollution): and the designation 2.5 describes its size, generally 2.5 micrometers and smaller. These particles are invisible to the naked eye and are about 1/30 the size of a human hair. Particles this fine can travel deep into the lungs and directly into your bloodstream and can cause serious health concerns.

Extreme weather was identified as a hazard in the previous TID EOP and the LHMP. This, coupled with previous occurrences, the potential damage caused by an extreme weather event, and the health impacts of PM2.5 on TID employees, this hazard is included in this EOP.

Location

There is a lack of data separating damage caused by wind, extreme heat, or cold and localized extreme rainfall which makes it difficult to assess exposure and vulnerability to these types of events. It can be assumed, however, that the entire District is at some level of risk to all of these hazards.

Certain areas of the District may be more exposed to one type of risk or another due to their topography, geographic location, and historical weather patterns. The entire District is subject to extreme heat every summer and it is not uncommon for heat advisories and warnings to be issued for the entire District several times during the summer season.

The geography and topography of the region where TID is located contribute to increased levels of PM2.5 especially when a warm layer of air, known as an inversion layer traps fine particulate matter close to the ground. The absence of wind to mix the PM2.5 out of the air also contributes to poor air quality.

Extent

Wind Events

Since 1950, there have been 22 confirmed tornadoes within 30 miles of Turlock, the largest being an EF2 (wind speed 111-135 mph) in 1953 which caused no deaths or property damage. On November 15, 2015, an EF1 tornado (wind speed 86-110 mph) touched down in Denair causing property damage and downing power lines, knocking out power to most of the town.
The primary impact of a wind event is a disruption to the ability to provide customers with electric power due to downed wires from the wind itself or trees blown into lines.

Extreme Temperatures

Summers in the TID are very warm with average daytime high temperatures averaging 88° F to 94° F from June through September. The District typically experiences 10-20 days a year with daytime high temperatures of 100° F or higher. It is also common to have several consecutive days of 100° F temperatures and heat waves lasting a week or more. Extreme heat can impact employees working outside or in facilities without air conditioning and can place a strain on power supplies due to increased demand from air conditioning. Extreme heat becomes more severe if there is not overnight cooling.
Although not as common as extreme heat, extreme cold does occasionally occur in the TID service territory. Impacts on operations involve damage from frozen equipment and water lines.

Atmospheric Rivers

Atmospheric rivers are relatively long, narrow regions in the atmosphere – like rivers in the sky – that transport large amounts of water vapor through the atmosphere. When atmospheric rivers make landfall, they often release this water vapor in the form of rain or snow.
Although atmospheric rivers come in many shapes and sizes, those that contain the largest amounts of water vapor and the strongest winds can create extreme rainfall and floods, often by stalling over watersheds vulnerable to flooding. These events can disrupt travel, induce mudslides, and cause catastrophic damage to life and property.

Drought

The area of California served by TID is subject to flood events and prolonged droughts. Droughts not only impact the amount of surface water the District can make available to its growers but also can impact the capacity to generate electricity via its hydropower facilities. Drought also can have an adverse impact on groundwater levels due to the reduced availability of surface water for irrigation.

Poor Air Quality

The area where TID is located is home to some of the worst air quality in the nation with five of the ten worst cities for air pollution located in the San Joaquin Valley. When coupled with smoke from wildfires, levels of PM2.5 can make the already poor air quality reach unhealthy or extremely unhealthy levels adversely affecting employees that must work outside.

Previous Occurrences

Wind Events

Although tornados are rare, they do occur as in the example cited above. However, during the winter it is not uncommon for storms with wind gusts of 50 mph or more to impact the District. In January of 2019, one such storm occurred causing power outages some of which lasted for more than 8 hours.

Extreme Temperatures

Extreme heat is a relatively common occurrence in the TID. For example, the 2020 meteorological summer — June through August's end — was a standout: It ranked 4th hottest and in the driest one-third of all summers in the historical record. The state of California recorded its hottest August on record which contributed to many "Spare the Air" days and power disruptions to large portions of the state due to heavy power demands. On August 16, Death Valley reported a daytime high temperature of 130 degrees F, the hottest temperature ever recorded in the United States. The most recent extreme cold event occurred in January 2007 when Stanislaus County experienced $5.9 million in freeze-related agricultural losses.

Atmospheric Rivers

On March 21-22, 2018, an atmospheric river moved into the State of California delivering 8-9 inches of rain in the higher elevations of the Sierra and 4-5 inches in the hills above Don Pedro Reservoir. The combination of these two events delivered extreme amounts of precipitation and runoff in a very short amount of time causing two deaths when drivers were swept off the roadway and their vehicles washed downstream. Damage estimates topped $74 million.

Drought

The most recent prolonged drought period was 2010 to 2016 which included two of the driest years in 1,500 years for the Tuolumne River watershed, according to tree ring data. The Governor again declared a drought emergency on May 10, 2021.

Poor Air Quality

The Summer of 2020 produced the worst air quality on record in the TID service area when smoke from several wildfires caused PM2.5 to reach as high as 280 (typically PM2.5 ranges from 0-25 in Stanislaus County).

New Occurrences

Record heat, massive wildfires caused by an unprecedented lightning storm resulting in extremely poor air quality occurred in 2020. Historic drought conditions existed from 2010 through 2016, followed immediately by one of the wettest years on record in 2017. And drought was again declared in 2021.

Vulnerability

Since extreme weather can strike any portion of TID's service territory at any time, the District remains vulnerable to its effects. All areas are subject to wind, extreme heat or cold, drought, poor air quality, and the portions of the District on the east and west sides are more vulnerable to localized extreme rainfall from atmospheric rivers due to their topography and location in foothill regions.

Smoke from uncontrolled wildfires can become so thick at times that it causes an overcast condition where sunshine cannot penetrate it, resulting in a reduction in generation from renewable energy sources, in particular solar electric systems. This reduced generation capacity was one contributing factor in the August and September 2020 rolling blackouts and reduced electricity supplies experienced in California.

According to the Final Root Cause Analysis of the Mid-August 2020 Extreme Heatwave produced by the California Independent System Operator and submitted to the Governor in January 2021, the main cause of the energy supply shortage was attributed to three major factors; extreme weather conditions, resource adequacy and planning processes, and market practices of the day-ahead energy market.

Fortunately for TID, it acts as its own Balancing Authority and did not have to conduct rolling blackouts as happened in other parts of the state. However, as the state mandates progression to more reliance upon renewable resources including solar which is particularly vulnerable to diminished generation in smoke-induced overcast conditions, the risk from events such as the Mid-August 2020 Heatwave remains elevated. Additionally, poor air quality due to wildfire smoke or other conditions occurring at some distance from TID can cause the AQI (Air Quality Index) to rise to a level where steps to protect employees are mandated.

Drought, as well as flooding are risks every year in the area served by TID. Recent history has shown that these weather extremes are becoming more frequent and severe.

Probability Assessment

Due to the history of extreme weather events occurring in the District, or in the watershed above it impacting operations at Don Pedro Reservoir and the state's electric grid, the likelihood of an Extreme Weather Event impacting the District is: **Highly Likely**

Flooding Hazard Profile

Flooding is the temporary inundation of land that is normally dry and is the most common and destructive disaster that occurs in the U.S.

Some floods develop slowly while others occur in just a few minutes and without visible signs of rain. These are known as "Flash Floods" and are often associated with desert areas such as Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, however, flash floods do occur in other types of environments and locations.

Urban flooding occurs in developed locations where the amount of rainfall received during a particular event exceeds the drainage capacity of the stormwater system. The area served by the TID does have some risk of urban flooding but the largest risk is from the Tuolumne, Merced and San Joaquin Rivers overflowing their banks due to high flow conditions from runoff or flood control releases from upstream reservoirs such as Don Pedro.

Flooding was identified as a hazard in the previous TID EOP, the LHMP, and is addressed in emergency plans specific to District facilities. Additionally, because flooding has impacted the District in the past with the potential to cause loss of life and property damage, it is included in this EOP.

The District has prepared an Increased Flows Incident Action Plan. Refer to this plan for details.

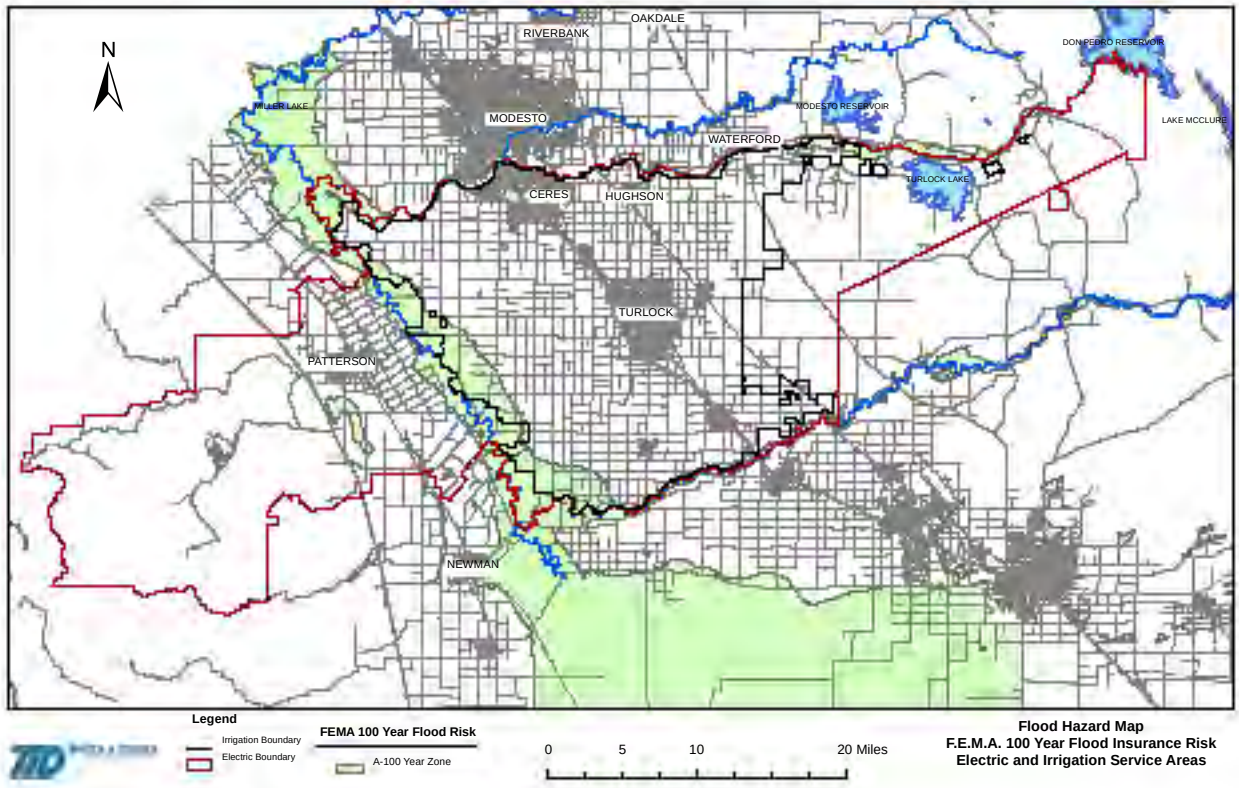
Location

Flooding along the Tuolumne River is limited due to operations at Don Pedro but is not eliminated by them. The Tuolumne River is capable of large flows during seasonal storms and the snow-melt season. It is not unusual to see flows on the Tuolumne River into Don Pedro of 50,000 to 75,000 CFS in a typical winter storm event. Flows over 100,000 CFS have been recorded during large storms.

The TID monitors the USGS stream gauge (USGS 11290000) located near the Ninth Street Bridge on the Tuolumne River in Modesto and operates Don Pedro Reservoir to keep the river below Flood Stage whenever possible. The Tuolumne is considered to be at Flood Stage when its elevation measures 55 feet ASL at the Ninth Street gauge.

The Tuolumne is a tributary of the San Joaquin River and joins the San Joaquin near Vernalis located west of Modesto. At times, operations on the tributaries to the San Joaquin must be modified to allow for flows from Friant, Exchequer, and New Melones Dam.

Figure 6.2 – FEMA 100 Year Flood Risk Map



Extent

According to the 2016 Stanislaus County Local Hazard Plan, over 3,000 people are living in the Tuolumne River 100-year flood plain with a total property value of $174M. The number climbs to more than 10,000 people and nearly $200M in property value for the 500-year flood plain.

It's difficult to determine precise impacts to agriculture production as a result of flooding in the TID irrigation service territory as making such estimates is highly variable depending on the level of flooding, the types of crops and properties damaged, the extent to which structures would fail, the timing of the flood in relationship to reservoir operations, and the acreage of inundated land.

Water from the Tuolumne River delivered to growers by the Turlock Irrigation District is critical to the production of all agricultural commodities produced in its irrigation service territory. This includes many high-value permanent crops and crops that support livestock herds. If the timing of the flood and the extent of the damage were to render the canal system unavailable for water delivery for a prolonged period during the irrigation season the damage to crops and the agricultural economy could be severe.

According to the Socioeconomics Study Report prepared for the re-licensing of the Don Pedro Dam in April of 2014, when accounting for the indirect and induced effects as money "ripples" through the regional economy, the Don Pedro project contributes $854.2 million in annual output, $278.1 million in annual labor income, and roughly 7,300 jobs (full and part-time) in Stanislaus, Merced, and Tuolumne counties.

Previous Occurrences

Flooding has been a concern throughout the history of Stanislaus County, particularly with the encroachment of urban growth into flood plains. Major floods have occurred in 1861, 1938, 1950, 1955, 1969, 1983, 1995, 1997, and 1998. The latest flood event occurred in 2017 with impacts on low-lying areas along the Tuolumne River and the confluence of the Tuolumne and San Joaquin.

New Occurrences

Since the last update to this plan, no new flood events have occurred.

Vulnerability

There is commonly seasonal flooding along the San Joaquin River and Dry Creek in wet years. Most flood conditions are from heavy, prolonged rain or rapid snow thaw. Flooding could involve extensive life and property loss, interruption of transportation and communications systems, loss and damage to agricultural land, and interruption of government infrastructure.

Probability Assessment

Due to the history of flood events, the probability of flooding to occur is: **Highly Likely**

Landslide Hazard Profile

Landslides can be caused by many factors including earthquakes, storms, volcanic eruptions, fire, and human modification of land. The most deadly landslides are the ones that occur quickly, like debris flows, often with little notice.

In a landslide, masses of rock, earth, or debris move down a slope and can develop during intense rainfall, runoff, or rapid snow-melt, changing the earth into a flowing river of mud or "slurry." They can flow rapidly, striking with little or no warning, and can travel many miles from their source, growing in size as they pick up trees, boulders, cars, and other materials. Debris flows don't always stay in stream channels and they can flow sideways as well as downhill.

Because landslide was identified as a hazard in the previous TID EOP, the LHMP, and due to past occurrences in the county, it is included in this EOP.

Location

In Stanislaus County, landslides typically occur during and after major storms so the potential for landslides largely coincides with the potential for sequential severe storms that saturate steep, vulnerable soils. These types of landslides are typical in the areas of the District with vertical cuts for roadways without sufficient sloping for the run-off.

Hazards due to landslide events are mostly limited to areas within the foothills at the western and eastern edges of the TID service territory. The western edge of the TID service territory is part of the Diablo Range which stretches almost 200 miles along the west side of the Central Valley, running parallel to the Pacific Ocean. Virtually the entire area located west of Interstate 5 is composed of geological formations that, due to structure, slope, runoff, lack of vegetation, and earthquake, and human activity, are considered extremely susceptible to failure and sliding.

The eastern portion of the TID service area is located in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada in Stanislaus and Tuolumne counties. Areas of the District around Turlock Lake and towards La Grange contain geology and formations which could be susceptible to landslide and debris flows. This is especially true of the river canyon area in the upstream reaches of Don Pedro Reservoir. In 2013 the Rim Fire burned over 400 square miles of the forest and steep canyons of the Tuolumne River watershed. Some areas burned with such intensity that they are now hydrophobic, meaning the ground in those particular locations is no longer capable of absorbing water leading to the possibility of debris flows which eventually could wind up in the Don Pedro Reservoir.

Extent

Landslides can block roads, damage property, and infrastructure including District facilities caught in their path. They can cause delays or prevent District personnel from responding to emergencies if they have caused a road to become impassable.

The Tuolumne River Canyon, upstream of Don Pedro Reservoir is susceptible to debris flows as a result of the Rim Fire which burned over 400 square miles of the watershed above the reservoir. Debris washing into the river can enter the reservoir and create a safety hazard for boaters and, if not successfully contained, interfere with reservoir operations.

Previous Occurrences

In the winter of 1982-1983, a saturation of the soil in the Diablo Range area resulted in a considerable amount of damage to Del Puerto Canyon Road. During the winter storms of 1997, Del Puerto Canyon Road experienced an approximately .10 mile landslide consisting of mud, rocks, and boulders closing one lane of the road for repairs for 2-3 months.

New Occurrences

No new, significant landslide events have occurred since the last update to the EOP.

Vulnerability

Impacts from landslides in the TID service territory are limited to the areas of the extreme eastern and western portions of the District. In particular, the area of Del Puerto Canyon, especially Del Puerto Canyon Road sees the most landslides in a typical year. Landslides on Del Puerto Canyon Road requiring debris removal occur 5 to 12 times per year on average. Lane closures are less frequent and Stanislaus County Public Works maintains the road and clears debris within 1-2 hours generally, depending on the severity and extent of the landslide.

The eastern edge of the District experiences landslides during, or closely following, rainstorms most often along Highway 132 between Lake Road and the La Grange Road-J59 intersection. The area most susceptible is along the river bluffs on the south side of the highway. As with Del Puerto Canyon Road, Stanislaus County maintains the road and clears debris when necessary; however, landslides and rockfall in this area often close the road which is the main route from Turlock and Modesto to Don Pedro Dam and Reservoir.

Additionally, the Don Pedro Power Plant is subject to rockfall due to its location at the bottom of the dam and the nearly sheer rock walls of the canyon. The same is true for the La Grange Power Plant, although not to the same extent as the Don Pedro Power Plant. Portions of the Upper Main Canal could also be impacted by landslides due to the hilly terrain at their location.

Probability Assessment

It is evident that the steep slopes and geology of the area on the west side of the District, even without considering the possibility of an earthquake, present risks in certain conditions. It is common for minor incidents requiring some debris clearing of Del Puerto Canyon Road to occur on an average of 5-12 times a year. The eastern portion of the District along Highway 132 often experiences minor to moderate sliding impacting the roadway during winter storms. TID does not have significant facilities in the Del Puerto Canyon area but, due to the remoteness, any damages to infrastructure can result in outages that could last for significant periods.

It is also evident, based on the amount of debris and turbulence observed in the water entering Don Pedro Reservoir after a storm affecting the Tuolumne Watershed, that soils are slipping upstream of the reservoir and entering the river. This is most likely due to the Rim Fire and the effects are still being observed seven years post-fire.

Based on these past events and observations of landslides impacting the Diablo Range and areas along Hwy 132, and the Tuolumne River inflows to Don Pedro Reservoir, the risk is: **Highly Likely**

Public Health Emergency Hazard Profile

A public health emergency can take many forms ranging from a widespread pandemic and regional outbreaks to purposefully targeted bio-terrorism. Viruses, bacteria, and toxins all pose a threat to human health. The number of events that can be considered a public health emergency has taken a meteoric rise with the number of new diseases per decade nearly quadrupling over the past 60 years. Globalization and the advent of more efficient and economical means of travel and climate change are all factors contributing to a growing number of disease vectors carrying pathogens around the world with the potential to affect humans and other species.

Infectious diseases remain a major cause of illness, disability, and death around the world with new infectious diseases being discovered regularly. Some diseases once considered under control are re-emerging.

In late 2019 and early 2020 a novel Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus, a respiratory pathogen, began to emerge in Wuhan China. As the virus eventually spread worldwide, it reached California where the impacts began to be felt in February 2020. The Governor of California eventually issued a "Stay at Home" order, prohibiting non-essential travel and requiring that all non-essential personnel telework if possible. These orders were eventually lifted later in 2020, but the effects of the pandemic on the national and state economy as well as society-at-large continued to be felt well into 2021.

In addition to infectious diseases and other naturally occurring viruses and pathogens, the potential for a bioterrorism attack using inhaled anthrax or other bioterrorism weapon is a possibility. TID has drafted a plan in coordination with Stanislaus County to provide a Closed Point of Dispensing (Closed POD) where District employees and their families could receive prophylaxis in a private and controlled setting should such an attack occur. See the Closed POD Plan for details.

The District has drafted a Public Health Emergency Incident Action Plan and Continuity of District/Continuity of Operations Plan to respond to threats involving a public health emergency, see these plans for details.

Location
Pandemic refers to an outbreak of a new disease worldwide. Although a pandemic outbreak is a cause for concern, the area served by the TID is vulnerable to outbreaks of known diseases such as COVID-19, Bird Flu (Avian Influenza), H1N1, and other types of Influenza, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, Ebola, and West Nile Virus. A public health emergency is possible anywhere in TID's service territory.

Extent
A disease outbreak can cause illness and result in significant casualties. Since 1900, there have been four influenza pandemics that killed approximately 600,000 people in the United States. The COVID-19 Pandemic affected every department at TID and the impacts included closing Customer Service Lobbies, utilizing a dispersed workforce, and having as many employees telework from home as possible. Also, temporary and permanent changes to District facilities were made as well as to the ways that people interact and conduct business.

The impacts from a pandemic or bioterrorism attack impacting the workforce can disrupt TID operations because a large number of District employees have highly specialized training and expertise and are not easily replaceable on short notice. Also, many employees work outside and/or have close personal contact with customers and members of the public, increasing the risk of exposure, and spreading the infection to others.

Previous Occurrences
As stated above, the COVID-19 Pandemic is the most recent occurrence of a global pandemic however, there have been other instances of influenza viruses including Bird Flu, H1N1, SARS, Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome, West Nile Virus, and Ebola that have occurred in District territory on a smaller scale.

New Occurrences
The COVID-19 Pandemic is the only large-scale outbreak of disease that has occurred since the previous version of the EOP was adopted.

Vulnerability
Of all the threats TID faces from the viruses and bacteria identified, the greatest threat continues to be from Influenza. Seasonal influenza is a yearly occurrence that kills primarily persons aged 65 and older and those of any age with certain chronic health conditions. It causes significant economic impact due to loss of employee work time and costs of treating or preventing the spread of the flu and other illnesses.

Probability Assessment
Based on past events and the prevalence of new diseases and outbreaks to occur, the likelihood that the area served by the TID will suffer some form of a disease outbreak is: **Highly Likely**

Wildland Fire Hazard Profile
A large portion of the inhabited land in the Turlock Irrigation District is made up of either irrigated farmland or cities and towns. These are not the types of property historically associated with wildland fire, however, recent events have shown that wildfire is not just a phenomenon that occurs in the forest or uninhabited areas. Fires in Redding, Santa Rosa, and Ventura have proven that living in a city or on developed agricultural land does not make you immune from the threat of wildland fire.

Recognizing this, the District included the threat of a wildland fire damaging or destroying District property, infrastructure and facilities as part of its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. With hundreds of miles of electric lines carried atop wooden poles meandering through rural areas throughout the District, the probability of damage from an uncontrolled wildland fire is high. As demonstrated in the asset evaluation included in the LHMP, the TID has a significant amount of assets located in high fire-threat areas which could result in rather large losses in the event of a wildland fire.

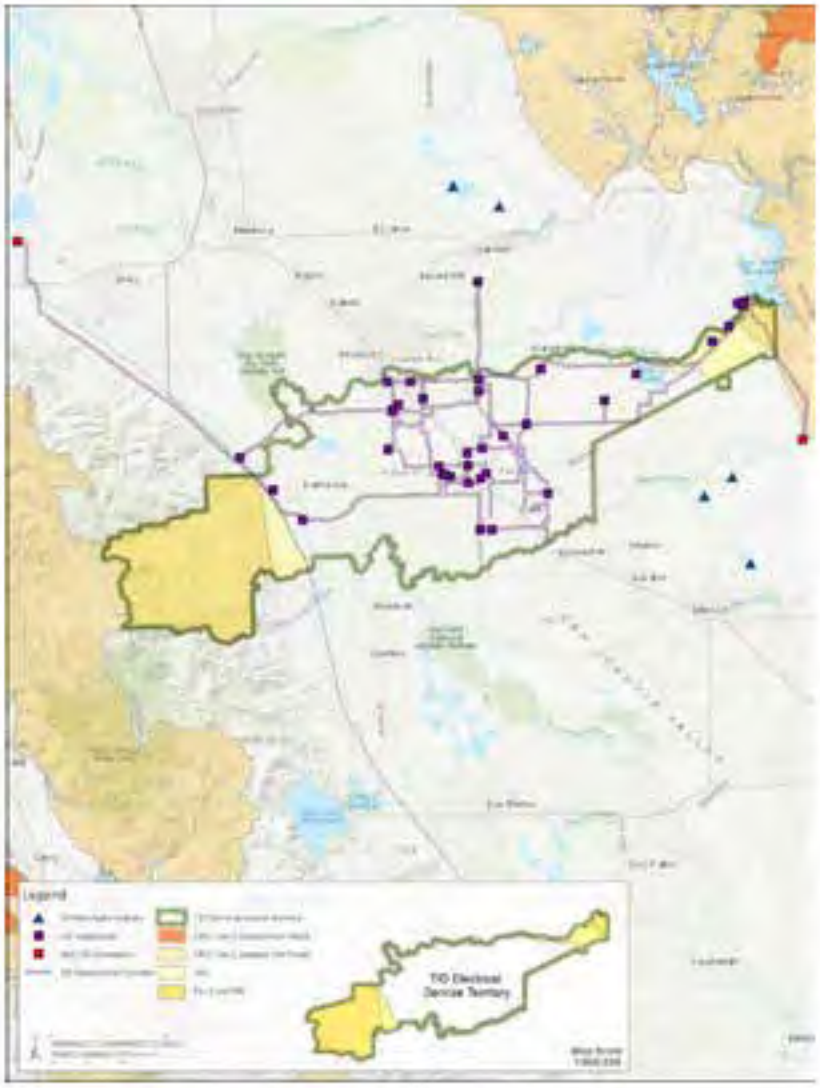
Location
Wildfire risk is widespread throughout California, but it varies dramatically according to location. In an attempt to improve fire preparedness, Cal Fire released a set of maps in 2007 that show where the hazard is highest by taking several factors into account: vegetation, fire history, and topography (since steeper slopes have higher fire risk). The increased fire hazard zones are designated, Tier 2 or "Elevated Risk" and, Tier 3 or "Extreme Risk."

An uncontrolled fire can occur at any time or location in the Turlock Irrigation District. However, TID has particular concerns when it comes to areas in the extreme eastern and western portions of its electric service territory. These concerns are related to terrain, fuel types, access, fire behavior, and the probability of flames and embers threatening structures as well as District facilities and infrastructure.

These two areas of concern consist of all the land in TID's electric service territory west of Interstate 5 in the Patterson area and a

section of the District near La Grange and Don Pedro Reservoir identified as a Tier 2 Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) by Cal Fire. At this time, the TID has 259 meters in the West Side Fire Zone and 721 meters in the East Side Fire Zone.

Figure 6.3 – Elevated Fire-threat Areas in the TID



Extent

Impacts on the District resulting from wildfire include loss of infrastructure and damage to equipment or generation facilities should the fire impact a power plant, substation, transmission line, or other critical infrastructure.

One of the chief concerns with Diablo Grande relates to evacuations should power lines fall, or be knocked over across Diablo Grande Parkway blocking the only evacuation route out of the development.

Previous Occurrences

"Table 6.3- A History of Wildland Fires in the TID Territory" on page 6-14 details the significant fires (greater than 1,000 acres) that have burned in or near TID territory and facilities between 2006 and 2020.

Table 6.3- A History of Wildland Fires in the TID Territory

Fire Name	Start Date	Approximate Start Location	Acres
SCU Lightning Complex Fire	8-18-20	Multiple start locations in the mountains above Patterson due to lightning. The fire burned 396,624 acres across 5 counties	175,804 (Stanislaus County)
Rock Fire	6-26-19	Del Puerto Canyon Road	2,422
Marshes Fire	10-4-16	Hwy. 49 and Marshes Flat Road north of Don Pedro Reservoir	1,080
Canyon Fire	7-9-06	Del Puerto Canyon – west of Patterson	34,217
Pedro Fire	7-3-06	Don Pedro Reservoir & Hwy 49, near Moccasin Power House	1,998
Del Puerto Fire II	6-30-06	Del Puerto Canyon Road, near Frank Raines Park, west of Patterson, off I-5	2,593

New Occurrences

The Rock and SCU Lightning Fires have occurred since the last update to the EOP.

Vulnerability

Although wildland fires have generally occurred in the eastern and western portions of the District, recent fires in other parts of the state, particularly in Ventura and Santa Rosa have shown that no matter where you live in California, wildland fire is a risk. Fires that burn in cities and towns damage and destroy homes, buildings, and infrastructure, but fires that occur in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and other more rural settings can destroy crops, create a heightened vulnerability to flood and landslide due to the loss of vegetation, and cause erosion of the soil followed by intrusion of the eroded soil into low lying areas where it may be deposited by subsequent rains.

Probability Assessment

Historically, there have been significant fires that have occurred in the eastern and western portions of the District approximately every five years. A prolonged period of dry weather or drought can increase the likelihood that a large fire may start at any time.

For these reasons, the probability of a wildland fire event occurring in the TID is: **Highly Likely**

Technological Hazards

Per FEMA, technological hazards include hazardous materials incidents. Usually, little or no warning precedes incidents involving technological hazards and in many cases, impacts may not appear until many years later. The District is at risk from the following technological hazards:

Hazardous Materials Incident Hazard Profile

The production and use of hazardous materials have become a normal part of everyday life. A hazardous material is any substance that may be explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, radioactive, or any combination thereof, because of its quantity, concentration, or characteristics.

Hazardous Materials (HazMats) require special care in handling because of the hazards they pose to public health and safety, and the environment. For this special care, the Central Valley has developed Hazardous Materials Response Teams (HMRT) staffed by representatives of select, local fire departments and on-call environmental resources personnel. Emergency Response HazMat Plans have been developed to more specifically address hazardous materials response. TID has risk management plans for hazardous materials used in its operations.

In addition to the hazardous materials used by TID under controlled conditions and by qualified District personnel, District employees can be exposed to HazMats when they come in contact with chemicals or contaminated materials left on District property or rights-of-way by illicit drug manufacturers operating clandestine drug labs.

The area served by TID is part of the Central Valley California High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) as identified by the U.S. Department of Justice and includes all counties from Sacramento to Kern in the Central Valley. According to the HIDTA Drug Market Analysis, despite declining laboratory seizures, the region remains the principal area in the nation for large-scale production of ice methamphetamine.

Methamphetamine production involves many easily obtained chemicals that are hazardous, such as acetone, anhydrous ammonia (fertilizer), ether, red phosphorus, and lithium. Toxicity from these chemicals can remain in the environment around a methamphetamine production lab long after the lab has been shut down, causing a wide range of damaging effects to health. Because of these dangers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has provided guidance on cleanup and remediation of methamphetamine labs.

To evade law enforcement detection, methamphetamine producers often burn or bury the waste from laboratory sites because they are aware that investigators examine material at dumpsites to identify operators and laboratory locations. HIDTA officials report that methamphetamine producers dump waste into local canals or bury it on farms, private properties, and public lands. This practice can cause serious injury to unsuspecting passersby and present significant hazards to the environment. The District maintains hazardous materials prevention and response plans, see those plans for details.

Location

A hazardous materials spill can occur at nearly any location or TID facility throughout the District. The risk is increased in locations with large quantities of hazardous material storage and handling such as the Broadway Yard and North Annex. The District uses pesticides and herbicides in the field for the protection and maintenance of its canal and electric distribution systems. A spill incident involving a vehicle accident, faulty equipment, or improper use or application of chemicals could occur nearly anywhere in the TID Service Area.

Extent

Depending on the severity of the spill and the hazardous material involved, the impacts to the District range from minor disruptions to operations to serious injury or deaths. Impacts on the environment could be significant if the spill occurred in a sensitive area or habitat. TID operations may be significantly disrupted if the spill were to close or severely damage the Broadway Yard or North Annex facilities.

Previous Occurrences

There have been no reportable occurrences of hazardous materials spills or accidents in the past seven years at TID.

New Occurrences

There have been no new occurrences of a Hazardous Materials incident since the last update to the EOP.

Vulnerability

The biggest vulnerability is to TID staff and facilities where chemicals and hazardous materials are stored and handled, namely the Broadway Yard and North Annex locations. The District could also be subject to enforcement actions and civil penalties from state and federal compliance agencies as well as litigation from affected property owners and employees should the District be found negligent.

Probability Assessment

Due to these reasons, the probability of a future occurrence is: **Unlikely**

Transportation Emergency Hazard Profile

California is susceptible to several different types of transportation emergencies, including those involving the railroads, major truck/auto accidents, and airplane crashes. Many of these emergencies may cause ancillary emergencies such as fires or hazardous materials spills, which may require people and animals to be relocated and sheltered, at least temporarily.

Location

Several major railroads pass through many populated areas within the TID Service area. There are several District facilities adjacent to railways that could be impacted by a derailment or major train accident. Major trucking routes include Interstate-5 and State Route Highways 132, 99, 219, 108/120, and 33 which are the main access roads throughout the central valley. Interstate-5 is heavily traveled and passes through the western portion of the valley and intersects with Highways 132 and 33.

There is one major airport in Stanislaus County. The Modesto / Stanislaus County Airport is located on Mitchell Road, in eastern Modesto which is just outside the District's service area. The Modesto City Fire Department has a crash-rescue truck available for aircraft emergencies and is located on airport property. The area served by TID is located under the approach path to some Bay Area airports.

Extent

A major truck/auto accident on Interstate-5 has the potential of shutting down a major transportation artery for north/south traffic statewide. Closures can cause traffic to overflow onto surface roads adjacent to freeways, creating significant traffic problems for local law enforcement agencies and could impact TID's ability to provide service.

Since the Modesto Airport only has General Aviation and not commercial service, the impacts of an airplane crash involving a plane either taking off from or attempting a landing at this airport are minimal. A crash involving a commercial airliner in the District has the potential to cause more damage if it were to strike a critical facility.

Previous Occurrences

There are often accidents along the major highways in the District and occasionally they can block the roadway for a significant period. Usually, they are cleared within a matter of a few hours and cause only minor inconvenience to drivers.
There have been times, however, when a major accident has blocked the roadway for a significant period, typically when a fatality or hazardous material spill is involved. These incidents usually occur on major routes including Highway 99, I-5, Highway 132, 120, or 108.

There have been no recent occurrences of a commercial airline crash impacting the District.

New Occurrences

No new occurrences of a significant Transportation Emergency have occurred since the last update to the EOP.

Vulnerability

Traffic accidents can happen on any street, at any time. The District is most vulnerable to the impacts of accidents resulting in roadway closures when the affected route is the only available way to reach a destination in an urgent or emergency situation. The District is most vulnerable to a major road or highway closure in areas where there are limited alternate routes, particularly in the far eastern and western portions of the electric service area.

Vulnerability to airplane crashes directly affecting the District is limited as the Modesto Airport only serves General Aviation at this time. Additionally, there are no District facilities critical to operations located near the airport.

Probability Assessment

Due to the frequency that accidents occur on major highways in the District resulting in traffic disruption, the probability of a future occurrence is: **Highly Likely**

Train Derailment/Accident Hazard Profile

A derailment occurs when a train runs off its rails and although many derailments are minor, all result in a temporary disruption of the proper operation of the railway system and are a potentially serious hazard to human health and safety. Usually, the derailment of a train can be caused by a collision with another object, an operational error, the mechanical failure of tracks, broken rails, or the mechanical failure of the wheels.

If a train collides with a massive object, it is clear that a derailment may take place. Although very large obstructions are imagined, it has been known for smaller objects colliding with a train to cause a derailment by guiding one wheel over the rail. The most common obstructions trains encounter are vehicles at grade crossings.

The District has prepared a Continuity of District/Continuity of Operations Plan (COD/COOP) which addresses issues surrounding an event rendering one or more District facilities unusable, such as in a train accident.

Location

The California Northern Railroad Company line which parallels Highway 33 between Turlock and Patterson, the Union Pacific mainline running alongside or near Highway 99 in Modesto, Ceres, Turlock, and Livingston, and the Burlington Northern/ Santa Fe mainline located along Santa Fe Road east of Modesto, Ceres, Hughson, and Turlock are all primary railways in the region. All these rail lines run generally North/South and have spur and branch lines that serve facilities not located directly adjacent to the tracks.

Accidents involving trains vs. cars or pedestrians as well as derailments can impact traffic flows and increase response times for TID crews when they close grade crossings for a lengthy period. These can happen at any grade crossing in the District.

Extent

An incident involving a train has the potential to damage District facilities wherever canals or electrical infrastructure cross-over or run adjacent to train tracks. The impacts from a train accident can vary from slowed response times due to grade crossing closures to long-term delays and/or hazardous materials issues if the Broadway Yard or North Annex were significantly damaged from a train derailment.

If a train were to derail, damaging or destroying a canal, it could disrupt the delivery of water to growers while the canal is being repaired. Any incident involving a train carrying hazardous materials could significantly increase the recovery time, and if chemicals or oil were to spill into the canal or river systems, it could impact growers downstream of the incident or the impacted river and its tributaries for an unknown length of time.

Previous Occurrences

Train derailments have occurred in the TID service area in the past. In June of 2013, a northbound freight train derailed in Denair closing the tracks for several days and destroying several storage units at Denair Self-Storage.

On February 10, 2018, a 30 car freight train derailed near the intersection of Santa Fe Avenue and Hatch Road east of Ceres. The accident damaged Santa Fe Road and the tracks were closed for several days while clean-up proceeded. This derailment occurred very near a TID canal.

In August of 2018, three cars derailed along Service Road between Crows Landing and Morgan roads closing the roadway until repairs were made.

No hazardous materials were spilled and no one was injured in any of these accidents.

New Occurrences

No major incidents involving trains have occurred since the last update to the EOP.

Vulnerability

Three District facilities are particularly vulnerable to train accidents; the Broadway Yard, North Annex, and the Taylor Substation due to their proximity to rail lines.

A catastrophic derailment along the BNSF line impacting the Taylor substation could disrupt power to approximately 5,400 customers served by it. The duration of the outage would depend on the damage to the facility, the elapsed time between the incident and TID crews being given access to the facility, the availability of replacement parts, and access to a mobile emergency substation. Additionally, the number of customers affected by a derailment would be determined by our ability to re-route power to them through another feeder.

A derailment along the Union Pacific tracks impacting the Broadway Yard and/or North Annex facilities could impact operations for both the Line and Service Divisions as well as Construction and Maintenance if it damaged or destroyed facilities where their equipment and materials are stored.

Delays to TID crews due to a closure of a grade crossing due to an accident can cause delays in response time ranging from minor to major depending on the crossing closed and the alternative routes available if any.

Probability Assessment

Due to the frequency of train accidents and the proximity of District facilities to railways, the probability of a future occurrence is: **Highly Likely**

Power Interruption Hazard Profile

Location

The TID Electric Service area stretches from Don Pedro Reservoir in the east to the Santa Clara County line in the west, and from the Merced to the Tuolumne Rivers. The District has over 102,000 customers in its territory and any number of these could be impacted by a power outage at any time due to weather or equipment failure.

The District has prepared a Major Power Outage Incident Action Plan. Refer to this plan for details.

Extent

The impacts of a power outage to the customers of TID can vary from a minor inconvenience to the loss of production, crops, or business revenue depending on the situation and duration of the outage.

During periods of extreme and/or prolonged heat, the electrical distribution capacity may be overwhelmed requiring the District to implement a plan for power restrictions. These plans normally require some form of planned and managed rotational power curtailment for specific geographical areas and calculated periods. In the unlikely event of load curtailment, the District would work closely with the Operational Area EOC to coordinate the curtailment with timely pre-notification of essential customers (hospitals, clinics, public safety facilities, etc.) as well as non-essential consumers.

Previous Occurrences

Small power outages occur from time to time and are typically restored in a matter of hours resulting in mostly just minor inconvenience to TID customers. Large outages resulting from storm damage to electrical facilities have occurred, most recently in January of 2019 when a large storm caused damage that disrupted power to a significant number of customers, some without power for more than 8 hours.

New Occurrences

Since the last update to the EOP, there have been no instances of large-scale outages in the District.

Vulnerability

The District has a robust program for maintenance of its system and strictly adheres to it, so there are no areas of particular vulnerability to power disruptions due to known equipment issues. However, damage or equipment failure can occur at any time which is out of the control of TID. Therefore, power outages can occur anywhere in the TID.

One subset of customers is subject to Public Safety Power Shut-offs (PSPS) conducted by PG&E. This small number of customers (approximately 28) is located in the upper portion of the Del Puerto Canyon, between Frank Raines Park and the Santa Clara County line.

Probability Assessment

Due to past occurrences of power outages, the probability of a future occurrence is: **Highly Likely**

Domestic Security Threats

The following security-related threats have been identified.

Civil Disturbance Hazard Profile

Civil disturbances include incidents that are intended to disrupt a community to the degree that law enforcement intervention is required to maintain public safety. Civil disturbances are generally associated with controversial political, judicial, or economic issues and/or events. Large public gatherings have the potential for unstable conditions, possibly impacting local public safety agencies' ability to provide sufficient law enforcement and fire protection services, which could adversely affect the District.

Location
Virtually any location in the District is subject to a civil disturbance, however, the most likely targets of an incident are the Canal Campus, Ceres and Patterson Customer Service locations, Broadway Yard, and the North Annex. Substations could be potential targets as well if perpetrators are intent on causing disruptions to the power grid and infrastructure.

Extent
The effects of civil disturbances are varied and are usually based upon the type, severity, scope, and duration of the disturbance. The potential impacts of civil disturbances include traffic congestion or gridlock, illegal assemblies, disruption of utility service, property damage, injuries, and potentially loss of life.

Previous Occurrences
There have been no previous occurrences of significant civil disturbances in the TID.

New Occurrences
There have been no new occurrences of civil disturbances since the last update to the EOP.

Vulnerability
The Canal Campus, Patterson and Ceres Customer Service locations, and all substation locations carry the largest risk from a civil disturbance.

Probability Assessment
Due to the lack of past occurrences of civil disturbance, the probability of a future occurrence is: **Unlikely**

Terrorism Hazard Profile
Terrorism involves a struggle between competing principles and ideologies below the level of conventional war. A terrorist act is defined as: "The use, or threatened use, of force to achieve a political or social goal." Under the Federal authority of Presidential Decision Directive 39, the FBI is the lead agency in any act of foreign or domestic terrorism and will assume command of the incident and subsequent criminal investigation.

The effects of terrorist attacks can vary greatly depending on the type, severity, scope, and duration of the activity. Terrorist activities may result in disruption of utility services, property damage, and mass loss of life. As a major utility provider, TID is susceptible to terrorist acts against its staff, customers, electrical grid, water treatment, waterways, and other facilities.

Location
Virtually any location in the District is subject to a terrorist act, however, the most likely targets of an incident are the Canal Campus, Ceres and Patterson Customer Service locations, Broadway Yard, and the North Annex. Substations could be potential targets as well if perpetrators are intent on causing disruptions to the power grid and infrastructure. Additionally, the Don Pedro Dam and Power Plant could be attractive targets for a major criminal act due to the remote location, relatively long response time from law enforcement, and the high-profile nature of the facilities.

Extent
The effects of terrorist attacks can vary greatly depending on the type, severity, scope, and duration of the activity. Terrorist activities may result in disruption of utility services, property damage, and mass loss of life. As a major utility provider, TID is susceptible to terrorist acts against its staff, customers, electrical grid, water treatment facilities, waterways, customer service locations, and other facilities.

Previous Occurrences
There have been no previous occurrences of verified terrorist activity directed at District facilities.

New Occurrences
There have been no new occurrences of verified terrorist activity directed at District facilities since the last update to the EOP.

Vulnerability

Because terrorism typically involves high-profile targets or targets where there are large numbers of potential victims and lower levels of security, the buildings open to the general public are the most likely targets for a terrorist attack. These include; the Canal Campus, and the Patterson and Ceres Customer Service locations. District electrical facilities including substation locations are also vulnerable because they are not heavily protected and disabling one could be a distraction or component of a larger attack against a higher-profile target elsewhere.

Probability Assessment

Due to the lack of past occurrences of verified terrorist activity directed towards the District, the probability of a future occurrence is: **Unlikely**

Cyber Attack Hazard Profile

Because the District relies on cyber networks and assets to provide utility customer service, information systems must be maintained, protected, and secured from exploitation and attack. The increasing frequency and sophistication of cyber-attacks require planning to develop robust strategies to prepare for and respond to events that can degrade or destroy the District's ability to deliver essential services to citizens, and prepare for the impact of terrorist or criminal activity, or natural disaster.

Location

The networks used throughout the District could potentially be targets of a cyber-attack at any time.

Extent

Impacts vary from minor to major disruption of network traffic and communications depending on which systems are affected and the damage inflicted.

Previous Occurrences

There have been no reported occurrences of a successful cyber-attack against the District or its networks.

New Occurrences

There have been no new occurrences of a successful cyber-attack directed at District facilities since the last update to the EOP.

Vulnerability

Any facility or equipment controlled by a network system is potentially vulnerable to being damaged or disrupted by a successful cyber-attack.

Probability Assessment

Due to the lack of past occurrences of a successful cyber-attack directed towards the District, the probability of a future occurrence is: **Unlikely**

Active Criminal Threat Hazard Profile

Active Criminal Threat Involves threats or acts of violence perpetrated against our employees or customers when on District property. These can be threats or acts of violence against employees or others on District property from customers, members of the general public, or threats or acts of violence perpetrated against one employee by another. The District has prepared an Active Criminal Threat Incident Action Plan. Refer to this plan for details.

Location

Any area of the District with public access or where employees interact in person with customers or members of the public are places where criminal threats may occur. Employee-on-employee threats can occur anywhere in the District.

Extent

The impact of criminal threats or acts of violence can range from minimal to significant and include physical impacts as well as psychological ones. These include physical injury up to and including the death of the victim.

Previous Occurrences

There have been reported incidents of criminal activity against District employees in the past. One example is a Line Department employee who was robbed at gunpoint and his wallet and personal property were taken while working at night.

New Occurrences

No new reportable occurrences of an active criminal threat to a person while on District property or when working at a District facility have occurred since the last update to the EOP.

Vulnerability

The greatest vulnerability is to employees being assaulted while on District property or when working at District facilities, especially remote facilities.

Probability Assessment

Due to past occurrences of criminal threats being directed towards District employees, the probability of a future occurrence is: **Highly likely**

Strategic Threat Analysis

The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department manages the OES Law/Fusion Center and partners with the California State Threat Assessment Center (STAS), the Regional Threat Assessment Center (RTAC), and other Fusion Centers to prevent, prepare for, mitigate, and respond to all crimes and all hazards impacting California citizens and critical infrastructure while preserving civil liberties, individual privacy, and constitutional rights. The mission of Terrorism Liaison Officers is to serve as the conduit of information between members of the public safety community, public/private sector, citizenry, and the U.S. Government, in the fight against terrorism. The County Sheriff Department's OES Law/Fusion Center Manager and area Terrorism Liaison Officers work directly with Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement partners to share critical information, including suspicious activity reports, to ensure public safety. The Security and Emergency Preparedness Department coordinates with the local Fusion Center and its Terrorism Liaison Officers on any threats or potential threats to the District's critical infrastructure and assets and reports any concerns to the TID Management Team.

National Terrorism Advisory System

In 2011, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) replaced the color-coded alerts of the Homeland Security system (HSAS) with the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS), designed to more effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the American public. It recognizes that Americans all share responsibility for the nation's security and should always be aware of the heightened risk of a terrorist attack in the United States and what they should do. The NTAS provides Current Advisories as well as Expired Advisories.

State Threat Assessment System

The State Threat Assessment System (STAS) is comprised of the State Threat Assessment Center, four Regional Threat Assessment Centers (RTACs), and a major urban area Fusion Center. The STAS helps safeguard the communities of California by serving as the major prevention component of California's Homeland Security Strategy. The STAS is designed to detect, deter, and prevent homeland security threats to the citizens and critical infrastructure of California. The prevention methodology is based on public safety and private sector partnerships in information sharing, analysis, and investigative support.

The STAS assists in the detection, prevention, investigation, and response to criminal and terrorist activity, disseminates intelligence, and facilitates communications between state, local, federal, tribal agencies, and private sector partners, to help them take action on threats and public safety issues.

The term "fusion" refers to managing the flow of information and intelligence across levels and sectors of government and the private sector. The fusion process:

- Allows state, local, tribal, and territorial entities to better forecast emerging crime, public safety, and public health trends;
- Supports multidisciplinary, proactive, risk-based, and community-focused problem solving;
- Provides a continuous flow of intelligence to officials to assist in developing a depiction of evolving threats or hazards; and
- Improves the delivery of emergency and non-emergency services.

At the federal level, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have devoted substantial resources to California. At the state level, the California Governor's Office Emergency Services (Cal OES) in partnership with the California Highway Patrol (CHP) provide daily strategic analysis and tactical support, while state agency partners such as California's Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), Department of Justice (Cal DOJ), and Department of Public Health (CDPH) also participates.

Reporting Priorities

Coordination between emergency management representatives, EOCs, DOCs, and Fusion Centers is crucial to improving the safety of the public. EOCs and DOCs as well as first responder agencies and private-sector entities are essential providers of raw information, emergency management information, all-hazards intelligence, and other subject matter expertise.

Law Enforcement, Public Safety, and other government agencies can report suspicious activity or submit a tip or lead for an incident that has occurred or is occurring within California on the Sacramento Regional Threat Assessment Center (SACRTAC) website. Private Citizens can report suspicious activity or submit a tip or lead to the Central California Intelligence Center. All reporting can be completed online.

See Something, Say Something

Reports of suspicious activities or threats against employees, District facilities, or assets can be made in several ways:

- Use the "Report Incident" link on the homepage of The Grid to submit a report. The user can remain anonymous.
- Complete an Active Criminal/Bomb threat card if the threat was communicated in advance (i.e., via phone, note, or social media)
- By reporting concerns directly to any staff of the Security and Emergency Preparedness Department

Capability Assessment

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 7- Capability Assessment

A capability assessment describes the existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources possessed by a jurisdiction that can be used to conduct emergency management, preparedness, and mitigation activities. The assessment also identifies gaps or weaknesses in the jurisdiction's capabilities that may need to be addressed through hazard mitigation. For this EOP, an overview of TID's capabilities is briefly summarized below.

TID's hazard mitigation capabilities are divided into four basic types:

Planning and Regulatory

The District possesses sufficient planning and regulatory capabilities to accomplish hazard mitigation activities. It is recommended that each time mitigation efforts are undertaken using one of the District plans identified in the capability assessment, consideration should be given to completing the projects in conjunction with those identified in the TID Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP).

Administrative and Technical

The District should consider actions outlined in the LHMP when drafting AAR/IPs and should investigate the feasibility of engaging consultants or outside contractors to augment the capabilities of the Emergency Management Planning Team to build more robust response plans and secure potential grant funding.

Financial

The District intends to pursue grant funding when available to implement some of the mitigation projects identified in the LHMP, or as part of a Disaster Mitigation Grant Program when available, which have proven to be viable and cost-effective, or are applicable under the 5% Initiative for Disaster Mitigation. It is also possible that projects deemed to be a high-priority based on the cost-benefit analysis could be funded through the capital improvement plan.

Education and Outreach

The District has an Education and outreach program which could be improved by increased engagement with school districts and teachers, providing training to first responders, Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), and others, and conducting tours to acquaint local leaders and emergency managers with the facilities at Don Pedro Reservoir, La Grange Dam, and Turlock Lake.

For a complete capability assessment including proposed mitigation activities, cost/benefit analysis, and potential funding sources to address currently identified natural hazards, see the TID LHMP.

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Incident Leadership

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 8- Incident Leadership Organization

The Five Phases of Emergency Management

Prevention Phase

Prevention focuses on preventing human hazards, primarily from potential natural disasters or terrorist (both physical and biological) attacks. Preventive measures are designed to provide more permanent protection from disasters; however, not all disasters can be prevented. The risk of loss of life and injury can be limited with good evacuation plans, environmental planning, and design standards. Prevention may further be described as:

- Actions taken to avoid an incident
- Stopping an incident from occurring
- Deterrence operations and surveillance

Mitigation Phase

In 2021 the Board of Directors adopted an Enterprise Risk Management Policy with the mission to develop and manage a holistic, portfolio view of the most significant risks to meeting TID's mission of providing reliable and competitively priced water and electric service, while being good stewards of our resources and providing a high level of customer satisfaction. The Enterprise Risk Management program incorporates a consistent approach to risk management into the culture and strategic planning processes of the District that supports decision making and resource allocation. See "Enterprise Risk Management Policy" on page 19-8 for details.

The TID Emergency Management Planning Team conducted a risk assessment during the Emergency Management Strategic Plan development process to identify risks relating to natural, technological, and man-made hazards as they relate to security and emergency preparedness. Those risks are outlined in various facility security related documents and the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) which was completed in 2020.

TID has committed itself to reduce long-term risk to citizens and damage to property from the effects of natural hazards. By planning, preparing, and adopting a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, TID has taken a proactive approach to reduce or eliminate the impacts of hazards before they occur.
Mitigation efforts occur both before and after emergencies or disasters. Post-disaster mitigation is part of the recovery process. This includes eliminating or reducing the impact of hazards that exist within the Turlock Irrigation District.

Specific mitigation objectives include:

- Critiquing emergency preparedness, response, and recovery actions following an actual DOC activation, to identify procedural, training, and equipment weaknesses
- Developing a Mitigation Action Plan complete with clearly defined tasks, accountabilities, resource needs, and corrective action schedule
- Tracking Mitigation Action Plan corrective actions through completion

Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities that are undertaken in advance of an emergency or disaster. These activities develop operational capabilities and effective responses to a disaster. Preparedness activities fall into two basic areas: readiness and capability. Readiness activities shape the framework and create the basis of knowledge necessary to complete a task or mission.

Readiness activities might include:

- Providing clearly defined roles and responsibilities for emergency preparedness and response personnel
- Developing and maintaining emergency preparedness policies, plans, procedures, guidelines, call-out and notification rosters, and checklists
- Identifying and maintaining key emergency response and communication equipment
- Developing and maintaining mutual aid and assistance agreements

- Providing general and specialized training
- Conducting drills and exercises to test the effectiveness of emergency response procedures, resources, and training
- Assisting in identifying, developing, and coordinating corrective action plans to correct weaknesses identified during drills and exercises to foster continuous improvement

The Turlock Irrigation District Departments and partner agencies who have responsibilities in this plan will prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) detailing personnel assignments, policies, call-out and notification rosters, and resource lists that comply with SEMS and NIMS concepts. These SOPs should be reviewed by Department Managers to ensure they are aligned with District policies, procedures, and guidelines as well as regulatory compliance.

Emergency response personnel should be acquainted with these SOPs, and receive periodic training on the policies and procedures contained within the SOPs. Capability activities involve the procurement of items or tools necessary to complete the task(s) or mission(s). This review and training should take place at least semi-annually depending on the SOP being discussed and existing training and review schedules.

Capability activities might include:

- Assessment of Turlock Irrigation District resources
- Comparison and analysis of anticipated resource requirements and resources
- Identification of local sources to meet anticipated resource "shortfall"
- Development of resources inventory based on NIMS resource typing standards

Response Phase

The response phase includes increased readiness, initial response, and expanded response activities.
Upon receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency situation is imminent or likely to occur, the Turlock Irrigation District will initiate actions to increase its readiness.
Incidents or events, which may affect TID and trigger increased readiness activities, include:

- Receipt of a flood advisory or other special weather statement
- A report of local seismic activity
- High duration or high-intensity precipitation
- Abnormal upper main canal seepage or leakage reported
- Receipt of a potential dam failure advisory
- Conditions conducive to wildland fires, such as the combination of high heat, strong winds, and low humidity
- An expansive hazardous materials incident
- A rapidly-deteriorating international situation that could lead to an attack upon the critical infrastructure of the United States
- Information or circumstances indicating the potential for acts of violence or civil disturbance

Increased readiness activities may also include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Activation of the TID Multi-Administration Coordination (MAC) Group
- Activating the TID Continuity of District/Continuity of Operations Plan
- Participating in the county level Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC), and conducting appropriate situational briefings
- Briefing the TID General Manager, Chief Operating Officer, Assistant General Managers and Directors, and other key officials or employees of the Turlock Irrigation District, or the TID MAC if activated.
- Briefing of utility partners within Turlock Irrigation District service area, or adjacent service areas
- Reviewing and updating of the Turlock Irrigation District Emergency Operations Plan and Departmental SOPs
- Increasing public information efforts through the Joint Information System (JIS) process
- Messages to employees when threats, events, or conditions exist via TID Alert or other mechanisms as appropriate and approved by the TID General Manager or designee.
- Accelerating training efforts
- Inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including the testing of warning and communications systems

- Mobilizing and/or recruiting additional staff and Disaster Service Workers
- Coordinating with the local jurisdiction regarding precautionary evacuations in the potentially impacted area(s)
- Mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment
- Contacting local, state, and federal agencies that may become involved in field activities

Turlock Irrigation District's initial response activities are primarily performed at the field response level. Emphasis is placed on minimizing the effects of the emergency or disaster.

Specific Response Plan Attachments and Incident Action Plans (IAPs) to guide the Departments who are responsible for initial response operations in the TID service area.

Examples of initial response activities include:

- Making all necessary notifications, including the County Operational Area Coordinator, TID Management Team, the TID Mac Group if activated, TID Departments and personnel, and other local governments or affected partner agencies
- Conducting a threat assessment with the TID MAC Group, also referred to as a Threat Assessment Group (TAG) meeting
- Disseminating warnings, emergency public information, and instructions to the employees and customers of the Turlock Irrigation District
- Coordinating with the local jurisdiction and conducting evacuations, as needed
- Conducting initial damage assessments and surveys
- Assessing the need for mutual aid assistance
- Restricting unnecessary access to affected areas
- Developing and implementing Incident Action Plans
- Applying tactical activities in the field to mitigate the incident

In situations where an incident develops into an "expanded incident" due to size, duration, or complexity, TID may activate an Incident Command Post (ICP) or the District Operations Center (DOC) to provide coordination and support to the field command(s) or supervisors. The ICP/DOC activity may include, but not be limited to, activation of the TID MAC Group, situation briefings, ICP/DOC Action Plan development, ICP/DOC limited or full staffing, and communications with other local, regional, state, or federal partners. The ICP/DOC may guide the incident transition from response to recovery. (Under the Incident Command System, the term DOC refers to the Department Operations Center. For TID, the DOC is defined as the District Operations Center, can be used interchangeably with the ICS term, and operates the same as an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Expanded Response Operations provides specific guidance for conducting expanded response activities, including those functions performed by the ICP/DOC staff.

Examples of expanded response activities include:

- Ongoing TID MAC Group briefings and meetings and assignment of a TID MAC Group Coordinator
- Establishing or opening an Incident Command Post (ICP) or the District Operations Center (DOC), as necessary
- Preparing detailed damage assessments
- Procuring required resources to sustain operations
- Documenting situation status
- Protecting, controlling, and allocating vital resources
- Restoring vital utilities
- Tracking resource allocation
- Conducting advanced planning activities
- Documenting expenditures
- Developing and implementing action plans for expanded response operations
- Disseminating emergency public/customer/employee information

- Proclaiming a local emergency (in coordination with the County Operational Area)
- Coordinating with state and federal agencies, as necessary

TID specific emergency response objectives include:

- Effectively implementing the District EOP and activating key District response personnel promptly, as dictated by the emergency
- Staffing an ICP or the District Operations Center (DOC) 24 hours a day, 12-hour shifts, as needed
- Relocating District personnel, as appropriate, to protect health and safety; Implementing a system to account for staff
- Completing a preliminary damage assessment promptly and determining the electrical systems status and/or irrigation systems status
- Identifying alternatives for providing temporary services if necessary, pending full restoration, and locating and arranging for emergency equipment and personnel resources
- Establishing response priorities and initiating restoration activities promptly
- Making timely notifications to local governments, regulatory agencies, essential suppliers, major customers, other utilities, etc., as the emergency dictates
- Executing agreements with vendors to meet service and supply needs
- Requesting mutual aid and/or mutual assistance resources as warranted by the emergency
- Advising all employees of the emergency, work schedules, compensation provisions, and similar matters
- Providing public and employee information announcements promptly
- Initiating requests for state and federal disaster assistance in conjunction with other local agencies, as warranted.

Recovery Phase

Recovery activities involve the restoration of services to customers and returning the affected area(s) to pre-emergency conditions. Recovery activities may be short-term, intermediate, and long-term, ranging from restoration of essential utilities such as water and power to mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrences of a given threat.

Recovery Operations describes specifically the roles and responsibilities of each level of government following a disaster. Refer to “Section - Recovery” on page 1 for more information.

TID specific emergency recovery objectives include:

- Completing detailed evaluations of affected District facilities promptly and determining priorities for a permanent repair, reconstruction, or replacement at existing or new locations
- Restoring affected telecommunications, cyber (intranet and internet), and similar services to full operation promptly
- Completing an assessment of losses and costs for repair and replacement; and determining approximate reimbursements from insurance and other sources of financial assistance;
- Defining needs for additional staff, initiating recruitment processes, and adopting temporary emergency employment policies as necessary
- Executing agreements with vendors to meet service and supply needs
- Re-evaluating the need for maintaining all personnel. Consider returning to the normal organizational structure, roles, and responsibilities when feasible
- Initiating permanent reconstruction of damaged District facilities and systems
- Restoring District operations and services to full pre-event levels
- Continuing to maintain liaison as needed with external agencies, utilities, and others

NIMS, SEMS, AND ICS

National Incident Management System

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to work together seamlessly and manage incidents involving all threats and hazards to reduce the loss of life, property, and harm to the environment. The foundation of NIMS is based on the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), developed in the 1970s as a guide to better manage large-scale incidents.

Standardized Emergency Management System

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is required by California Government Code Section 8607(a) for managing emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies. SEMS consists of five organizational levels which are activated as necessary:

1. Field Response
2. Local Government (includes special districts)
3. Operational Area
4. Regional
5. State

SEMS incorporates the functions and principles of the Incident Command System (ICS), the Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA), existing mutual aid systems, the Operational Area concept, and multi-agency or interagency coordination.

Local governments must use SEMS to be eligible for funding of their response-related recovery costs under state disaster assistance programs.

Purpose of SEMS

SEMS has been established to provide effective management of multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional emergencies in California. By standardizing key elements of the emergency management system, SEMS is intended to:

- Facilitate the flow of information within and between levels of the system
- Facilitate coordination among all responding agencies

The use of SEMS improves the mobilization, deployment, utilization, tracking, and demobilization of needed mutual aid resources. The use of SEMS reduces the incidence of poor coordination and communications and reduces resource-ordering duplication on multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional responses. SEMS is designed to be flexible and adaptable to the varied disasters that occur in California and to the needs of all emergency responders.

SEMS Coordination Levels

The five designated organizational levels in the SEMS organization, field response, local government, Operational Area, regional, and state, are activated as needed.

Figure 8.1 – Map of the Counties Where TID Operates

The field response level commands emergency response personnel and resources to carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.

The local government level manages and coordinates the overall emergency response and recovery activities within its jurisdiction. The local government level includes cities, counties, and special districts.

The Operational Area level manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments; and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level, within the disaster system. It includes all the jurisdictions and special districts within the county geographical area. The Turlock Irrigation District overlaps and coordinates with several County Operational Areas including Stanislaus, Merced, Tuolumne, and Mariposa.

The regional level manages and coordinates information and resources among Operational Areas within the mutual aid region designated and between the Operational Areas and the state level. This level, along with the state level, coordinates overall state agency support for emergency response activities.

The state-level manages state resources in response to the emergency needs of the other levels, coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional level and state level, and serves as the coordination and communication link with the federal disaster response system.

Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a nationally used standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities; equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident. The use of ICS is a NIMS compliance requirement.

Functions

The five functions of the ICS organization are Command (Management for DOC activations), Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The command staff is responsible for directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. Operations are responsible for the coordinated tactical response of all field operations directly applicable to, or in support of, the mission(s) following the Incident Action Plan. Planning is responsible for the collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of information about the development of the incident. Logistics is responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and tracking the status of resources and materials in support of the incident. Finance/Administration is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident and/or any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions.

Principles

The principles of ICS are that the system provides the following types of operations; single jurisdiction or agency involvement, single jurisdictional responsibility with multiple agencies or department involvement, and multiple jurisdictional responsibilities with multiple agency involvement.

The system's organizational structure adapts to any emergency or incident to which emergency response agencies would expect to respond. The system will be applicable and acceptable to all user agencies. The system is readily adaptable to new technology.

The system expands rapidly and logically from initial response to a major incident and contracts just as rapidly as organizational needs or the situation decrease. The system has basic common components in organization, terminology, and procedures.

Components

The components of ICS are:

- Common terminology
- Modular organization
- Unified command structure
- Consolidated action plans
- Manageable span-of-control
- Pre-designated incident facilities
- Comprehensive resource management
- Integrated communications

Common terminology is the established common titles for organizational functions, resources, and facilities within ICS.

The modular organization is the method by which the ICS organizational structure develops based upon the type and size of an incident. The organization's staff builds from the top-down as the incident grows, with responsibility and performance placed initially with the Incident Commander.

At all incidents, there will be five functions: Command; Operations; Planning; Logistics, and Finance/Administration. These may, as the incident grows, be organized and staffed into sections and units. Initially, the Incident Commander may be performing all five functions. Then, as the incident grows, each function may be established as a section with several units under each section.

A Unified Command structure is a unified team effort that allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, autonomy, responsibility, or accountability.

Consolidated incident action plans identify objectives and strategy determinations made by the Incident Commander for the incident based upon the requirements of the affected jurisdiction. In the case of unified command, the incident objectives must adequately reflect the policy and needs of all the jurisdictional agencies. The consolidated Action Plan for an incident documents the tactical, resource, and support activities required for the operational period.

Manageable span-of-control within ICS is a limitation on the number of emergency response personnel who can effectively be supervised or directed by an individual supervisor. The type of incident, the nature of the response or task, distance, and safety will influence the span-of-control range. The ordinary span-of-control range is between three and seven personnel. In certain circumstances, an expanded span of control may allow for additional personnel, when job tasks are similar, and risk hazards are minimized.

The need for pre-designated incident facilities is identified within ICS. The determination of the types and locations of facilities to be used will be based upon the requirements of the incident.

Comprehensive resource management is the identification, grouping, assignment, and tracking of resources.

Integrated communications are managed through the use of a common communications plan and an incident-based communications center established for the use of tactical and support resources assigned to the incident.

Coordination with Other Levels of Government

The Turlock Irrigation District is responsible for coordinating the resources, strategies, and policy for any incident/event in the District that exceeds the capacity of field responders. Tactical control remains the responsibility of Field Incident Commanders at all times with single or Unified Command.

The Director of Emergency Services (General Manager, the Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness, or designee) working through the mechanisms of the TID MAC Group and the District Operations Center and utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) provides direction and control over the coordination of multi-department resources to support the field responders. Management and coordination of disasters or major incidents/events larger than TID's scope are accomplished through the local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC)/Policy Group. The MAC/Policy Group consists of jurisdiction and/or agency representatives who have the responsibility to provide coordination and support to incidents involving all-risk situations that may impact the local county. The MAC/Policy Group also evaluates threats with involved stakeholders and decides on the appropriate course of action.

The District will work with cities, counties, state and federal agencies, special districts, volunteer agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private agencies within the disaster area that may have responsibilities to ensure they are integrated into emergency operations.

Also, as a commitment to the NIMS process, TID participates with local Operational Areas (counties) affecting the District and will continue to engage and partner with all appropriate public agencies and jurisdictions as well as non-government agencies involved in the field of local emergency management.

Mutual Aid

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is the California Office of Emergency Services statewide mutual aid system, which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s).

The basis for the system is the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as referenced in the California Emergency Services Act. It created a formal process wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its resources and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed.

The state government is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. To facilitate the

coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six mutual aid regions and three administrative regions. Most of the Turlock Irrigation District is located within Mutual Aid Region IV and the Inland Administrative Region. Part of TID's service area expands into Merced County, which is Mutual Aid Region V. (Refer to the following California Cal OES Mutual Aid Region Map)

The statewide system includes several discipline-specific mutual aid systems, such as but not limited to, fire and rescue, law enforcement, and medical/health services. The adoption of SEMS does not alter existing mutual aid systems. Incoming mutual aid resources may be received and processed at several types of facilities including marshaling areas, mobilization centers, and incident facilities.

Marshaling areas are used for the complete assemblage of personnel and other resources before being sent directly to the disaster site.

Mobilization centers are off-incident locations at which emergency response personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release, or reassignment.

Incident facilities include Incident Command Posts, Staging Areas (temporary locations at an incident where personnel and equipment are kept while awaiting tactical assignments), Bases, and Camps.

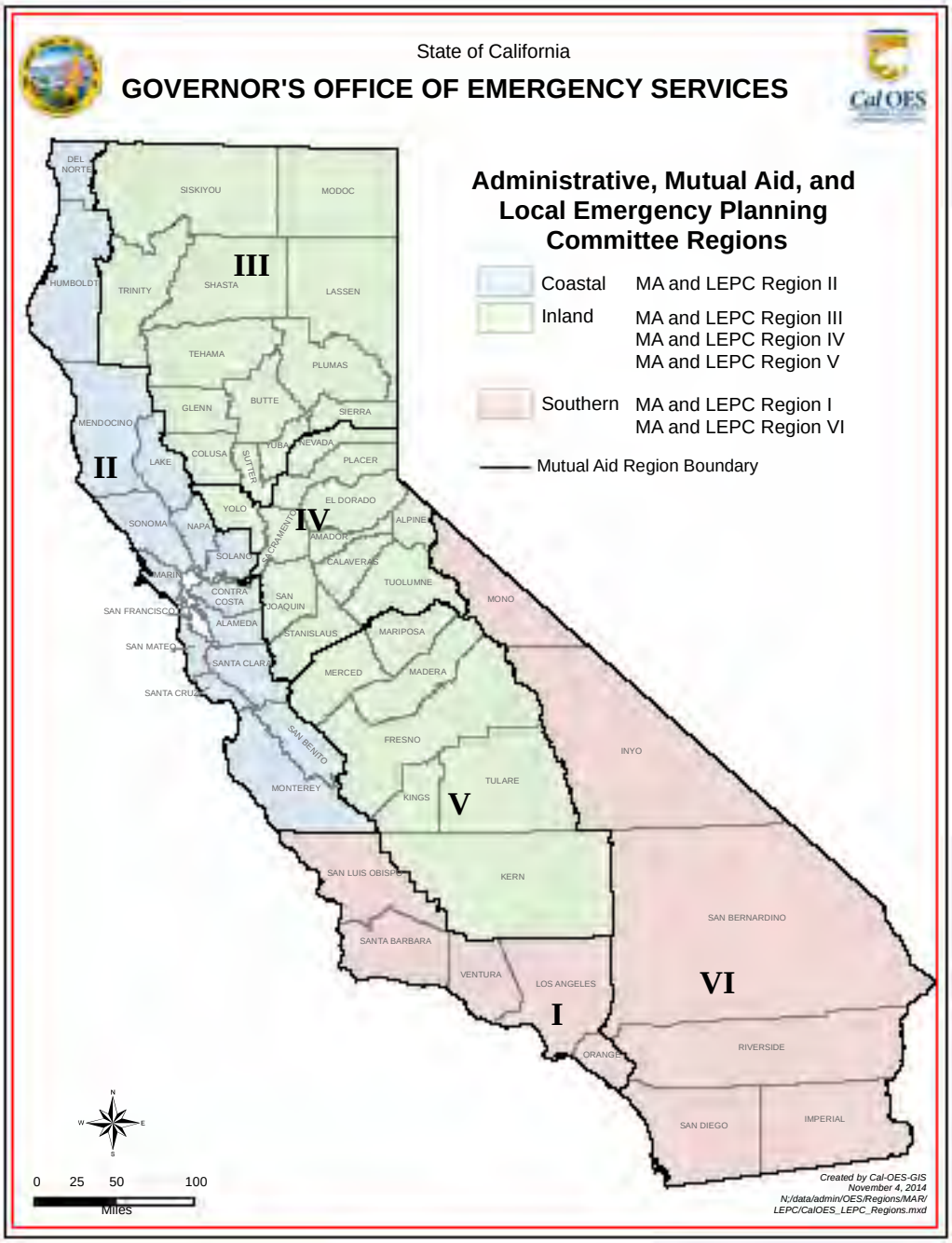
During a proclaimed emergency, outside of the normal Law and Fire Mutual Aid Systems, the County Operational Area will coordinate mutual aid requests between Operational Area Organization members and the Cal OES Inland Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC).

Requests should specify, at a minimum:

- Number and type of personnel needed; and/or type and amount of equipment needed
- Reporting time and location
- Authority to whom forces should report
- Safe access routes into the affected area(s)
- The estimated duration of operations
- Risks and hazards

Requests for mutual aid from TID will be made to the California Utility Emergency Association (CUEA), Modesto Irrigation District, or the local Operational Area, depending upon the nature of the emergency and the resources needed. Requests for out-of-state mutual aid assistance are coordinated through the State of California Office of Emergency Services via the local Operational Area. See the TID Mutual Aid Plan for details and deployment criteria.

Figure 8.2 – California Mutual Aid Regions



THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 9- Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Turlock Irrigation District's Incident Leadership Organization operates under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Turlock Irrigation District is part of the State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services Inland Region.

The Turlock Irrigation District General Manager will direct the incident leadership organization or delegate to the Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness or other designees. The designated emergency manager is responsible for implementing the Emergency Operations Plan through the efforts of Turlock Irrigation District's designated emergency response personnel.

The Turlock Irrigation District General Manager or designee, will work with the Assistant General Managers and Directors in utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS), Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to manage emergencies in the Turlock Irrigation District.

The TID functional ICS Groups and/or Sections are:

TID Multi-Administration Coordination (MAC) Group

Consisting of the TID General Manager and the Management Team, this group has overall responsibility and oversight of District Operations and Emergency Response. The TID MAC Group will choose a TID MAC Group Coordinator to act as a liaison between the Management Team and the Incident Leadership Organization providing direction and a pathway for two-way communication.

TID MAC Group Coordinator

Coordinates with the TID MAC Group and IC/DOC Director to develop overall policy guidance and facilitate ongoing incident communication.

Incident Leadership

IC/DOC Director

The IC or DOC Director is delegated responsibility from the TID MAC Group for incident operations and management. Recommends management strategies, priorities, and advanced planning considerations to the TID MAC Group. Provides regular, ongoing communication and updates to the TID MAC Group.

Command/Management Staff

Public Information Officer (PIO)

Responsible for Internal and external communications including message development and dissemination, and the establishment and staffing of a JIC (as necessary).

Safety/Security Officer

Monitors and assesses hazardous and unsafe conditions and ensures incident safety and security. Develops safety and security plans. Supervises security and safety staff.

Liaison

TID's contact with assisting and cooperating agencies. Works with and briefs agency representatives. Facilitates interactions between assisting and cooperating agencies and incident personnel.

DOC Coordinator

Assists with opening and operation of the DOC. Oversees check-in, issuance of ICS vests, job aids, and other DOC equipment. Facilitates staff needs.

General Staff

Operations

Coordinates and directs the field response.

- Implements operational strategies and tactics to accomplish objectives identified by the DOC Director or IC
- Coordinates with other TID departments and/or outside agencies

- Establishes and maintains communications with the field operations/command posts
- Conducts damage assessments
- Organizes and facilitates inspections of damaged infrastructure
- Coordinates with other DOC/ICP Sections
- Ensures the safety and care of all Operations Section staff

Planning

Responsible for meetings, briefings, planning, and documentation.

- Develops and distributes Incident Action Plans
- Collects information and provides intelligence
- Provides regular Situation Status updates and reports
- Maintains all incident documentation requirements including drawings, 214s, rosters, and IAPs
- Develops Advanced Plan
- Develops meeting and briefing schedules
- Facilitates meetings and conducts Operational Period Briefings
- Develops Demobilization Plan

Logistics

Procures staffing, materials, supplies, services, and facilities to support incident operations.

- Ordering, mobilizing, and tracking resources
- Monitors and facilitates purchasing processes
- Develops/implements MOU's, and contracts
- Coordinates mutual aid resources
- Coordinates inventory distribution, ordering, and restocking
- Coordinates resource requests including personnel, equipment, services, and supplies
- Provides for personnel needs such as feeding and lodging
- Coordinates Information Technology needs
- Coordinates incident costs with the Finance/Administration Section

Finance/Administration

Monitors, tracks, and analyzes all financial aspects of the incident and plays a major role in cost recovery.

- Tracks incident hours worked by personnel
- Tracks all incident costs, including establishing job numbers
- Manages compensation and claims arising from the incident, including claims against the District.
- Coordinates with H/R on Worker's Compensation or other related claims
- Facilitates auto-related claims
- Assists, coordinates, or leads cost recovery
- Coordinates incident procurement and purchases with the Logistics Section

Within the emergency organization, TID Departments have specified roles and responsibilities for certain functions. Some functions may be provided by other agencies. Functional responsibilities and assignments may vary due to incident type.

Table 9.1- Responsibility Matrix

Key: P=Primary Responsibility S=Secondary Responsibility	Management Team & Elected Officials	Management Staff					General Staff			
TID Departments/Divisions with Emergency Responsibilities	Policy Group	DOC Director	Liaison	Public Information	Legal Officer	Safety and Security	Operations Section Chief	Planning Section Chief	Logistics Section Chief	Finance/Admin Section Chief
Board of Directors	P									
General Manager	P									
TID MAC Group (GM, COO, and AGMs)	P									
General Council					P					
Accounting and Finance Department								S		P
Chief Dam Safety Engineer						P	P	S		
Civil Engineering Department							S	S		
Combustion Turbine Department						P	P	S		
Construction & Maintenance Department							P	S	S	
Customer Service Department										S
Don Pedro Recreation Agency			S	S		P	P	P	P	
Electrical Engineering and Operations Department							S	S		
Energy Markets Department								S		
Environmental Health & Safety Division						P	P	S	S	
External Affairs Department			P	P				S		
Fleet and Fabrication Division									S	
Human Resources Department					S			S	S	S
Hydroelectric Department							P			
Hydrology Department							S	S		
IT Services Department								S	S	
Line Department – Line Division							P	S		
Line Department- Service Division							P	S		
Line Engineering Department							S	S		
Maintenance and Operations Department						S	S	S		
Materials Management Department								S	P	S
Power Operations Department							S	S		
Power Plant Engineering Department								S		
Rates and Risk Department								S		
Reliability Compliance and Electric Planning Department							S	S		
Resource Planning Department								S		
Security and Emergency Preparedness Department		P	P	P		P	S	P	S	S
Station Engineering Department							S	S		

Key: P=Primary Responsibility S=Secondary Responsibility	Management Team & Elected Officials	Management Staff					General Staff			
TID Departments/Divisions with Emergency Responsibilities	Policy Group	DOC Director	Liaison	Public Information	Legal Officer	Safety and Security	Operations Section Chief	Planning Section Chief	Logistics Section Chief	Finance/Admin Section Chief
Water Distribution Department							P	S	S	
Director of Water Resources and Regulatory Affairs		S	P	S				P	P	
Water Planning Department								S		

TID Multi-Administration Coordination Group

Policy

When an incident occurs that could potentially affect TID a meeting should occur between the TID Management Team, the Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness, and any Subject Matter Expert (SME) and/or potentially impacted department. This meeting is known as a Threat Assessment Group (TAG) Briefing.

Standing Members

- GM, COO, AGMs, HR Director

Facilitator

- Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness

Additional Members

- Subject Matter Experts as needed based upon the specific situation and needs of the incident

Process

The TID MAC Group Facilitator will consult with the TID General Manager or their designee to determine if a TAG Briefing is necessary either in-person, via phone call, or web conference.

The outcome of this meeting can result in one of three possible outcomes:

2. Dismissal of the incident,
3. Agreement to continue gathering information and/or revisiting the issue at a later time
4. Determination of appropriate plan activation and level, if applicable, and appropriate ICP/DOC activation and level, if applicable

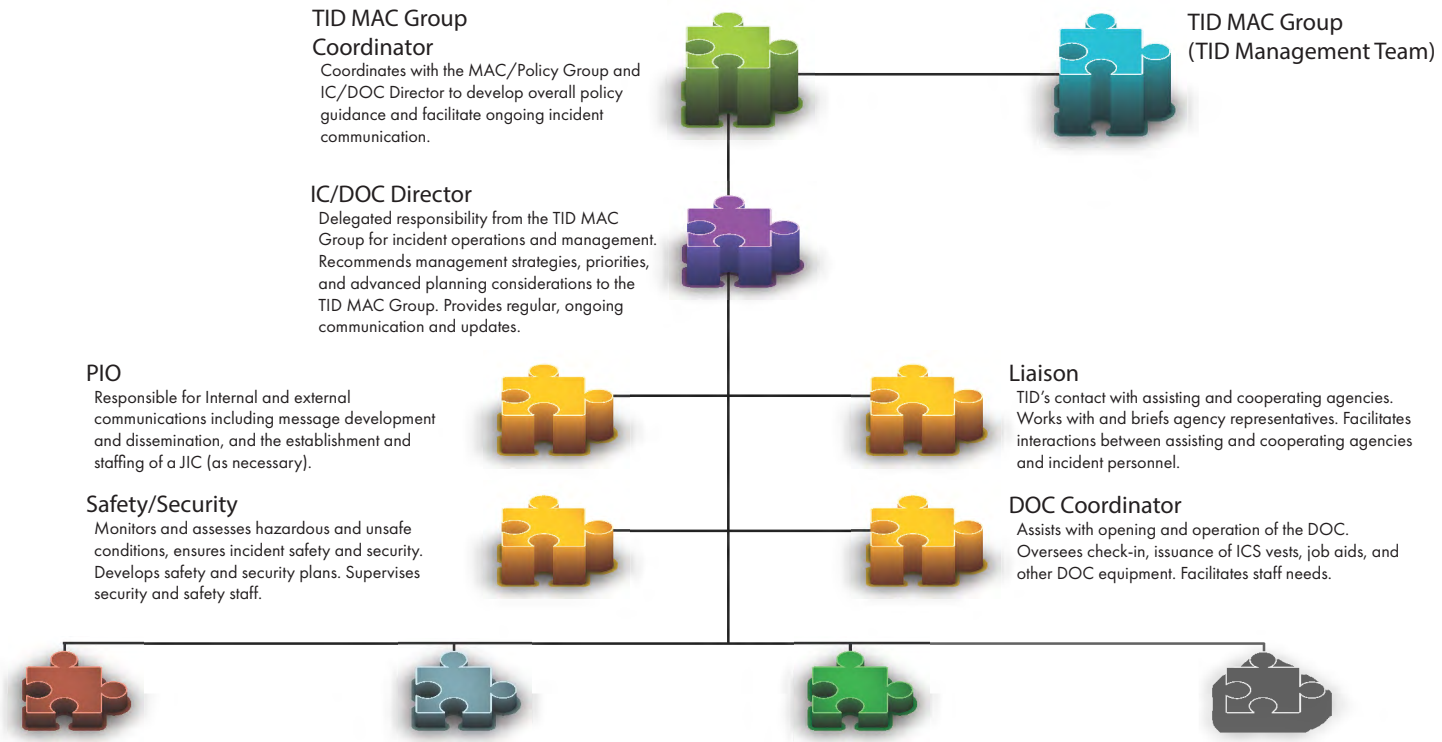
Initial TID MAC Meeting Agenda

- Situation summary and status
- S&EP and SME recommendations
- If activation of an IAP, COD/COOP, ICP, or DOC is made, determine who will be the TID MAC Group Coordinator (a member of the management team)
- Determine incident priorities and objectives
- Give policy direction and delegation of authority including any limitations
- Establish budgetary or resource considerations
- Discuss political, environmental, or regulatory sensitivities
- Determine the process for management and coordination of resources
- Determine the process for communications, both internal and external
- Establish an ongoing TID MAC meeting and briefing schedule

Ongoing TID MAC Meeting and Briefing Agenda

- Sit-stat updates
- Summary of action taken
- Weather, hydrology, or other incident-specific information
- Planned or future actions
- Media and Public Information update
- Policy changes/updates
- Priorities and objectives updates/changes
- Continuation, adjustment, or deactivation of an activated plan, ICP, or the DOC

Figure 9.1 – TID MAC and Incident Leadership Organization



Operations

Functions -
Coordinates and directs the field response.
Response Strategy -
· Implement operational strategies and tactics to accomplish objectives identified by the DOC Director or IC
· Coordinate with other TID departments and/or outside agencies
· Establishes and maintains communications with the field operations/command posts
· Conducts damage assessments
· Organizes and facilitates inspections of damaged infrastructure
· Coordinates with other DOC/ICP Sections
· Ensures the safety and care of all Operations Section personnel

Planning

Functions -
Responsible for meetings, briefing, planning, and documentation.
Response Strategy -
· Develops and distributes Incident Action Plan
· Collects information and provides intelligence
· Provides regular Situation Status updates and reports
· Maintains all incident documentation requirements including drawings, 214s, rosters, and IAPs
· Develops Advanced Plan
· Develops meeting and briefing schedule
· Facilitates meetings and conducts Operational Period Briefing
· Develops Demobilization Plan

Logistics

Functions -
Procures staffing, materials, supplies, and facilities to support incident operations.
Response Strategy -
· Ordering, mobilizing, and tracking resources
· Monitors and facilitates purchasing processes
· Develops/implements MOU's, and contracts
· Coordinates mutual aid resources
· Coordinates inventory distribution, ordering and restocking
· Coordinates resource requests including personnel, equipment, services and supplies
· Provides for personnel needs such as feeding and lodging
· Coordinates Information Technnology needs
· Coordinates incident costs with the Finance/Admin Section

Finance/Admin

Functions -
Monitors, tracks, and analyzes all financial aspects of the incident and plays a major role in cost recovery.
Response Strategy -
· Tracks incident hours worked by personnel
· Tracks all incident costs including establishing job numbers
· Manages compensation and claims arising from the incident including claims against the District.
· Coordinates with H/R on Worker's Compensation or other related claims
· Facilitates auto related claims
· Assists, coordinates, or leads cost recovery
· Coordinates incident procurement and purchases with the Logistics Section

Outside Support

Many local and regional organizations, State Departments and Agencies, Federal Agencies, and private sector organizations may support the TID during an emergency, including cities, counties, and other special districts. TID works within and follows the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The following list includes, but is not limited to, those agencies, departments, or organizations:

- Cities that are included in TID's service area
- Counties that are included in TID's service area
- Local and Regional Organizations (Medical Reserve Corps, Amateur Radio Emergency Services)
- State Departments or Agencies
- Federal Departments or Agencies
- Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
- Private Sector Organizations
- Other "Whole Community" representatives

Response Concept of Operations

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 10- Response Concept of Operations

This Emergency Operations Plan addresses the entire spectrum of contingencies, ranging from relatively minor incidents to large-scale disasters, such as an earthquake. A buildup or warning period will precede some emergencies, providing sufficient time to warn the public and implement mitigation measures. Other emergencies occur with little or no advance warning, thus requiring immediate activation of the appropriate EAP, EOP, COD/COOP, or IAP to facilitate response and the efficient and coordinated mobilization and deployment of resources. All Departments of TID must be prepared to promptly and effectively respond to any foreseeable emergency taking all appropriate actions, including requesting and providing mutual aid.

District Facilities Restoration Priority

The District will respond promptly and effectively to protect public safety by restoring essential utility and water/irrigation services following emergencies and disasters to take an active role in helping alleviate hardships created by such emergencies and to assist communities to return to normal activity.

Electric Facilities

TID will follow the Black-Start Restoration Plan, NERC Reliability Standard EOP-005-2 procedures, and the TID Major Power Outage Incident Action Plan for guidance in the restoration of District facilities.

The highest priority shall be the restoration of the integrity of the Interconnection. Once the restoration of the integrity of the Interconnection has been made, the 69kV system should be energized as quickly as possible. Once the transmission systems have been energized, generation and load can be added to maintain voltage and frequency. The restoration of electrical equipment shall be performed in the following order:

1. Bulk Transmission Assets, District Substation and Generation Equipment
2. Distribution Feeders that include: 12kV, 17kV, 21kV
3. Emergency facilities: Police facilities, Fire Department facilities, Major health care facilities
4. Domestic water service
5. Domestic sewer service
6. Evacuation sites
7. Long-Term Care Facilities
8. Customer Load

Water Facilities

Water facilities will be restored such that the integrity of water deliveries can be resumed in a timely and safe manner. The restoration of irrigation facilities shall be performed in the following order:

1. Domestic water treatment and supplies
2. TID Upper Main Canal from LaGrange to Turlock Lake
3. TID Main Canal from Turlock Lake
4. Ceres Main Canal
5. Laterals necessary to supply irrigation water from the Turlock and Ceres Main Canals
6. Major drainage facilities
7. Diversion points

The Sequence of Events during Disasters

Two sequences of events are typically associated with disasters; one involving the response and the other, emergency proclamations. The response sequence generally describes the emergency response activities to save lives, protect property, and preserve the environment and includes the deployment of response teams, activation of incident leadership organizations, and coordination among the various levels of government. The emergency proclamation sequence outlines the steps to gain expanded emergency authorities needed to respond to the incident. It also summarizes the steps for requesting State and Federal disaster assistance.

Disaster Response

The TID Security and Emergency Preparedness staff constantly monitor events and the environment to identify specific threats that may affect the District and notify appropriate staff and the Management Team when a threat is approaching.

Increased Readiness

Sufficient warning provides the District the opportunity to improve readiness, which increases TID's ability to effectively respond once the emergency occurs. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Establishing and convening a TID MAC Meeting as described in "TID Multi-Administration Coordination Group" on page 9-4
- Briefing the TID Board of Directors and other key employees as appropriate
- Briefing the county or counties and other impacted jurisdictions as appropriate
- Updating resource lists
- Establishing an ICP, if appropriate
- Activation of the DOC, if appropriate
- Activating an IAP or other emergency plan if appropriate
- Reviewing and updating any Departmental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), if necessary
- Increasing public information efforts through the Joint Information System (JIS) process and provide information or warnings to employees and/or threatened communities and populations
- Accelerating training efforts including providing "Just in Time Training" as needed
- Inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including the testing of warning and communications systems
- Mobilizing and/or recruiting additional staff to respond if necessary
- Evaluating the need to de-energize facilities in the impacted area(s)
- Mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment
- Contacting state and federal agencies that may become involved in field activities.

Pre-Impact

When a disaster is foreseen as highly likely, action is taken to save lives and protect property. During this phase the following actions may take place:

- Warning systems are activated
- Resources are mobilized
- The District will consider beginning pre-emptive steps to de-energize facilities
- And/or protect the canal system from damage or configure it to convey flood flows, if necessary.

Immediate Impact

During this phase, the emphasis is placed on control of the situation, saving lives, and minimizing the effects of the disaster. EAPs, EOPs, IAPs, COD/COOP, or other specific emergency plans guide the departments who are responsible for initial response operations.

Examples of initial response activities include:

- **Identification of the Initial Condition and Conduct Appropriate Notifications:** If the initial situation begins at a District facility, the on-site staff investigates the incident, identifies the Initial Condition, and makes appropriate notifications. If TID is notified of an emergency originating outside the District, the staff makes appropriate notifications including the Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness.
- **Resource Mobilization:** Based on the incident, the appropriate personnel are activated and mobilized to support the incident response. As the event escalates and expands, additional resources are activated and mobilized. Activation and mobilization continue for the duration of the emergency, as additional resources are needed including resources from outside agencies or surrounding unaffected jurisdictions if appropriate.
- **Incident Response:** Immediate response is accomplished within the District by TID staff in coordination with first responders if applicable to the incident. The incident will be managed following ICS organizational structures, doctrines, and procedures.
- **Establishing Incident Command:** Incident Command is established to direct, order, and control resources under authority delegated to the Incident Commander (IC) or DOC Director by the General Manager to manage the incident. Initial actions are coordinated through the on-scene IC or the DOC Director (if the DOC is activated). The response organizational structure including priorities and objectives for the incident, assignment of resources, and an incident communications plan are either implemented from a pre-existing IAP or created if no pre-existing plan exists. If multiple jurisdictions or agencies are involved, the first responders will establish a Unified Incident Command Post (ICP) to facilitate multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency policy decisions. The IC may implement an Area Command to oversee multiple incidents that are handled by separate ICS organizations or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged. TID will participate in these response organizations as appropriate.

- **Joint Information System (JIS) Activation:** Where multiple agencies are providing public information, the lead agencies will work together to analyze the information available and provide a consistent message to the public and the media. Where practical, the agencies will activate a Joint Information Center (JIC) to facilitate the dissemination of consistent information.
- **DOC Activation:** TID may activate the DOC based on the magnitude of, the need for more coordinated management of the emergency, or in response to the impact of the incident on the rest of the District. When activated the DOC helps form a common operating picture of the incident by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating emergency information. The DOC can also improve the effectiveness of the response by reducing the amount of external coordination of resources by the IC by providing a single point of contact to support multi-agency coordination.
- **Communication between the DOC and other EOCs and DOCs**: Communications between the TID ICP/DOC and other EOCs, DOCs, and the Operational Area EOC: When the TID's DOC is activated, communications and coordination are established between the TID Field IC and the DOC to effectively manage the incident. Additionally, when the TID DOC is activated, communication is established between the TID DOC and the Operational Area EOC(s) and/or other EOCs and DOCs that may be activated to support the incident.
- **Operational Area (OA) EOC Activation:** If two or more Local EOCs are activated, or if the event requires resources outside the affected jurisdiction, the County EOC activates as an Operational Area (OA) EOC. The OA EOC may choose to activate if only one local EOC activates. The OA EOC also activates if a Local Emergency is proclaimed by the affected local government. The OA EOC then coordinates resource requests from the affected jurisdiction to an unaffected jurisdiction, or if resources are not available within the OA, forwards the resource request to the California Regional EOC (REOC) and mutual aid coordinators.

Emergency Proclamations

A local emergency may be proclaimed only by the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, or by an official so designated by ordinance adopted by such governing body. If a Local Emergency Proclamation is issued by an official designated by ordinance, it must be ratified by the governing body within 7 days. The governing body shall review the need for continuing the local emergency at regularly scheduled board meetings until the governing body terminates the local emergency. For governing bodies that meet weekly, the proclamation for local emergency shall be reviewed every 14 days until terminated. No review shall exceed 21 days from the last review. The governing body shall proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant. TID coordinates a request for a proclamation of emergency through the Operational Area Coordinator of the County where the emergency is occurring.

Once a local emergency has been proclaimed by the County/Operational Area, the affected Cal OES Region shall be notified and provided with a copy of the local emergency proclamation.

The Cal OES Region will notify the Cal OES Director and Deputy Directors and shall be the primary contact between the Cal OES Director, OA, and the local jurisdiction or special district for updates on any requests for assistance included within the local proclamation or accompanying letter.

During a local emergency the governing body of a political subdivision, or officials designated thereby, may promulgate orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property. Such orders and regulations, and amendments and rescissions, thereof shall be in writing and shall be given widespread publicity and notice.

Following the proclamation of a state of local emergency coordinated through the County Operational Area, the TID Board of Directors may request that the Secretary of the California Office of Emergency Services concur and provide assistance under the California Disaster Assistance Act. This Act provides financial assistance for the permanent restoration of public real property, other than facilities used solely for recreational purposes when it is damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster.

To qualify for State concurrence in a local emergency, a proclamation must be made within 10 days of the occurrence. A copy of the proclamation, along with the information compiled in the damage assessment process, must accompany the request for State concurrence.

After the proclamation of a state of local emergency for the County Operational Area, the County Board of Supervisors, having determined that local forces are insufficient, may request that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency. The request will be forwarded to the Secretary, Office of Emergency Services, with a copy of the local emergency proclamation and the damage assessment summary. For a sample Emergency Proclamation, see "Sample TID Emergency Proclamation" on page 19-5.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

The Turlock Irrigation District is responsible for coordinating the resources, strategies, and policy for any incident/event in the District that exceeds the capacity of field responders. Tactical control remains the responsibility of Field Incident Commanders at all times through the use of single or Unified Command.

The Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness or designee, working under the authority and direction of the TID Multi-Administration (MAC)/Policy Group, and through the mechanisms of the District Operations Center utilizing NIMS and SEMS, provides direction and control over the coordination of multi-department resources to support the field responders. Management and coordination of disasters or major incidents/events larger than TID's scope are accomplished through the local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Policy. The TID MAC Group should also consider a formal delegation of authority to manage the incident, to be issued to the Incident Leadership outlining the scope and authority of the Incident Leadership to manage the incident. For a sample delegation of authority, see "Delegation of Authority to Incident Leadership" on page 19-2.

Local Multi-Agency Coordination

When an incident involves multiple agencies, jurisdictions, disciplines, or geographical or political boundaries, often the county in their capacity as the Operational Area, will establish a Local Multi-Agency Coordination Group (Local MAC Group). This Local MAC Group consists of executives, administrators, or elected officials of the public and/or private agencies involved in the response with the mission of advising the Area Command, DOC, or local EOC.

Agency representatives participating in the MAC Group must have the authority to speak and commit resources on behalf of the agencies or jurisdictions they represent. When appropriate, TID will participate in a Local MAC Group by selecting a representative to attend and delegating to him or her the authority to commit logistical, technical, and financial resources of the District as necessary for the response. Any restrictions or limitations on their ability to commit resources must be clearly communicated to the TID representative before they join the Local MAC Group. The TID representative to the Local MAC Group must be free to make decisions and commit resources without seeking authorization from the TID Management Team within the limits of the authority delegated to them when they are selected to represent the District. The TID Management Team should issue a formal delegation of authority in writing upon naming the TID Agency Representative (if not part of the TID Management Team). For a sample Delegation of authority for the TID Agency Representative, see "Delegation of Authority to TID Agency Representative" on page 19-4.

Information Needs and Collection Priorities

The TID DOC and incident field staff, as well as first responder agencies and private-sector entities, are essential providers of raw information, operational emergency management information, all-hazards intelligence, and other subject matter expertise.

During an incident or disaster, critical information needs and collection priorities are addressed through the Planning Section, Situation Status Unit in the Field, and in the District Operations Center. Situation status reporting is essential to obtain a complete and comprehensive picture of damages caused by an incident or emergency and assists in addressing the NIMS priorities of life safety, incident stability, protection of property, and social, political, environmental, and economic restoration.

EOC/DOC Reporting Systems

TID shares incident information with the Local County Operational Area, who in turn reports incident status each Operational Period to the State's Regional EOC.

Evacuation and Movement

The authority and responsibility for evacuation and movement of citizens in times of crisis reside with the various law enforcement agencies within the affected area. These agencies, including the police departments of incorporated cities, local county Sheriff's Department, and the California Highway Patrol, will work together, using the information provided by the District, to develop plans that will:

- Expedite the evacuation of persons from hazardous areas;
- Identify evacuation routes;
- Control evacuation traffic;
- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated or partially vacated areas;
- Secure the safety and well-being of persons in the affected areas of the emergency;
- Provide field-level coordination of transportation for victims of an emergency, as appropriate.

Primary responsibility for evacuation and control of movement on state highways resides with the California Highway Patrol. They may be supported by local law enforcement agencies, Caltrans, local public works agencies, fire agencies, state and federal cooperators, and other appropriate transportation providers.

Primary responsibility for evacuation and control of movement on other roadways and off-road areas resides with the local law enforcement agency, i.e. city police departments within a city and the Sheriff's Department in the unincorporated areas of the county. They may be supported by the California Highway Patrol, Caltrans, local public works agencies, fire agencies, state and federal cooperators, and other appropriate transportation providers. TID will coordinate with the appropriate law enforcement agency for

evacuation and movement control of citizens in areas controlled by TID (such as reservoir recreation areas and campgrounds), as well as District staff and facilities within the incident area.

For additional information regarding evacuation and movement, refer to the local county Flood Notification and Evacuation Plan, EOP, or another similar local jurisdiction document.

Access and Functional Needs Populations

Americans with Disabilities Act

Federal civil rights laws require accessibility and prohibit discrimination against people with disabilities in all aspects of emergency mitigation, planning, response, and recovery. To comply with these laws, people responsible for notification protocols, evacuation and emergency operation plans, shelter identification and operations, emergency medical care facilities and operations, human services, and other emergency response and recovery programs must:

- Have a sound working knowledge of the accessibility and nondiscrimination requirements applicable under federal disability rights laws
- Be familiar with the demographics of the population of people with disabilities who live in their community
- Involve people with different types of disabilities in identifying communication and transportation needs, accommodations, support systems, equipment, services, and supplies that residents and visitors with disabilities will need during an emergency
- Identify existing and develop new resources within the community that meet the needs of residents and visitors with disabilities during emergencies

State of California Office for Access and Functional Needs

In January 2008, the State of California created the Office for Access and Functional Needs for identifying the needs of people with disabilities before, during, and after a disaster and to integrate disability needs and resources into all aspects of emergency management systems.

The State of California's Guidance on Planning and Responding to the Needs of People with Access and Functional Needs can be found at the CalOES AFN Library located here - https://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/access-functional-needs/afn-library

Equity in Disaster Response

To the extent possible, TID will make efforts to appropriately communicate during disasters with the underserved communities within TID's service area. These communities include racial and ethnic groups, rural and low-income communities, disabled communities, and those whose for whom English is not their first language.

Essential Needs of Household Pets and Service Animals

The Federal Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006 ensures that state and local emergency preparedness planning addresses the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

TID personnel will take into consideration Access and Functional Needs, as well as the needs of household pets and service animals, when developing or updating emergency plans, and during an emergency.

Disaster Service Workers

California Government Code Section 3100 states that all public employees can be called upon as disaster service workers to support emergency response, recovery, and mitigation activities. TID Departments are responsible for ensuring that all personnel assigned specific responsibilities in support of this plan are adequately trained and prepared to assume those responsibilities.

Government workers, like Turlock Irrigation District employees, are generally covered by their public employer if they are working a disaster within the course and scope of their employment and at the direction of someone in authority. Turlock Irrigation District public employees performing disaster work outside their regular employment without pay may be considered Disaster Service Workers and are provided with limited immunity from liability protection under the California Emergency Services Act and the Volunteer Protection Act of 1997.

Affiliated Volunteer Disaster Service Workers (such as Amateur Radio Emergency Service members and the Medical Reserve Corps.) registered with the local county are provided with Workers' Compensation through the State of California Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program (DSWVP) if they are injured while performing assigned disaster duties.

Convergent or Spontaneous volunteers not registered as a Disaster Service Worker (DSW) volunteer have some liability protection for disaster service under Good Samaritan Laws. They are not, however, provided immunities to the extent as registered DSW volunteers and are not covered for workers' compensation insurance through the DSW Volunteer Program.

Employee Response Following an Incident

Supervisors will establish a means to communicate with employees during an emergency. The supervisor will determine if and when an employee should report to work.

All employees are expected to report for work when requested. Each employee should report to his/her pre-designated disaster work location (as outlined in the TID Continuity of District/Continuity of Operations Plan) when notified following a disaster. If the employee or their family has been injured or suffered a major loss, they should inform their immediate supervisor. No employee will be expected to leave his or her family unprotected.

If all communication is lost between employees and supervisors the employee should report to their regular assigned work location. If unable to report to their normal assigned work location or pre-designated disaster work location, employees are expected to report to the nearest TID disaster work location. In the event an employee is not needed to assist in the initial phase of restoration, the supervisor at the emergency assembly area shall direct the employees when to report for work.

Employees may be asked to assist in areas that are not familiar to them. In this situation, the employee should discuss the assignment with the supervisor in charge of the area to receive "Just-in-Time" training. If the employee is unable to receive training to a level enabling them to be proficient in the temporary assignment, the employee will be reassigned. A safety briefing shall be conducted by an immediate supervisor or designee with employees assigned to areas not normally worked by that employee. Some incidents, pandemic as an example, may require that employees work remotely, on opposing shifts, or report to de-centralized locations. Arrangements for these "alternative working conditions" will be made on an incident-by-incident and case-by-case basis when appropriate.

Support for Impacted Employees

If an employee cannot report due to immediate safety or security threat to their family, the District will attempt to assist in whatever way possible so that the employee can report to work.

In the event employees are at work when an incident develops, Human Resources will attempt to make contact with the affected employee's family as appropriate. If the employee is at work and requests time to attend to family safety and or security needs, the immediate supervisor will relieve the employee to attend to family matters.

Critical Incident Stress Management

Emergencies or critical incidents may overwhelm the emotions or physiological wellbeing of TID employees and others affected by unfamiliar circumstances. TID supervisors and managers need to be aware of these impacts and be alert to employees that may need counseling or other support services. The District, through the Security and Emergency Preparedness Department, may arrange for Critical Incident Stress Debriefings as soon as practical following an incident if necessary to care for the mental well-being of staff.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) is a psychological intervention protocol developed specifically for dealing with traumatic events. It is a formal, highly structured and professionally recognized process for helping those involved in a critical incident to share their experiences, vent emotions, and learn about stress reactions and symptoms, and to be given referral for further help if required. It is not psychotherapy but rather a confidential, voluntary and educative process, sometimes called psychological first aid'.

First developed for use with military combat veterans and then civilian first responders (police, fire, ambulance, emergency workers and disaster rescuers), it has now been adapted and used virtually everywhere there is a need to address traumatic impact in people's lives.

Critical Incident Stress Management has as its main objectives:

- Mitigation of the impact of the event through decreasing stress reactions
- Acceleration of the recovery process by increasing normal recovery processes in those experiencing stress reactions
- Restoring adaptive functioning

The CISM team may use several tactics to achieve their overall objective of safeguarding the mental health and well-being of those involved in an emergency activation. These tactics can include interviews at shift-change, recommendations for altering work schedules, post event de-brief sessions either individually or in groups, and intervention during the response if necessary.

It is recommended that provisions for staffing a CISM team be made as early in the crisis response as possible and that they be involved in the activation until the situation is resolved. Stanislaus County's Department of Behavioral Health can send CISM personnel to assist during an activation.

CISM Teams or protocols may be deployed at any time during an incident including in the first phases of activation. It is not necessary or recommended to wait until the incident is winding down and demobilization has begun to activate CISM. It's also imperative that

CISM resources are offered to all employees including those responding to the incident, those serving in a support role and employees not involved in the response who may be "picking up the slack" of employees who are now working on the incident. These employees are likely feeling stress of performing unfamiliar tasks, working longer hours, and being "short-handed."

Also, the District has an Employee Assistant Program (EAP) that provides for one on one counseling for employees and their dependents that would also be available following an incident. Local public safety agencies or County Behavioral Health may also arrange for these debriefings, which TID personnel will be invited to participate.

DOCs and ICPs

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 11- DOCs and ICPs

Incident Command Post

An Incident Command Post (ICP) is a pre-designated temporary facility that serves as the physical location for the tactical-level, on-scene incident management organization. It provides a location for the Incident Commander to facilitate and coordinate the response by taking on the "chores" of the incident allowing the subject matter experts and first responders to do their work. Staffing for an ICP is similar to that of a DOC with the Incident Commander coordinating the on-scene response.

The ICP is typically located near the incident scene providing a central location for personnel and equipment to check-in, collection of incident-related paperwork or receipts, and communication between the incident site and other responding agencies, and the DOC or EOC if one is activated. The ICP is not open to the media or general public and security should be provided to keep it secure.

Just like the other components of NIMS, SEMS, and ICS, an ICP is scalable and flexible and could be located or co-located in an existing building, temporary shelter such as a tent or trailer, or the back of a vehicle if necessary. Some of the existing IAPs developed for specific threats have details on potential ICP locations. See those plans for more information.

ICP Organization

The ICP organization should be large enough to meet the needs of the incident. It typically consists of the Incident Commander (either single or in a unified command structure) and any assigned supporting staff as needed to coordinate the on-scene response.

ICP Security

To provide ICP members with an environment in which they can uninterruptedly focus on their assigned roles, access to the ICP will be strictly controlled. Access shall be granted to all personnel identified as ICP staff and those persons having legitimate business in the ICP. The Incident Commander will also ensure adequate security is provided in the adjacent parking lots and building perimeter as needed for the incident.

ICP Facility Needs

As described above, an ICP should be located at or near the incident scene, be secure, and have ample parking available for responders and staff working on the incident. It must have power and communication capabilities suitable for the incident organization. Ideally, it should have restroom and break room facilities, however, in a temporary shelter situation restroom and break room facilities may not be immediately available.

ICP Activation Requirements

An ICP should be opened at or near the incident scene when the emergency or event requires the coordination and/or facilitation of multiple departments or agencies, or when the situation will span more than one operational period. Additionally, it is recommended that an ICP be established when the span of control exceeds the recommended maximum of seven personnel reporting to one supervisor at the scene.

ICP Activation Authority

The following Turlock Irrigation District personnel are authorized to activate an ICP with the approval of the General Manager, or designee:

- TID Chief Operating Officer, or their designee
- The TID MAC Group Coordinator (once assigned)
- Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness, or their designee
- TID Department Managers
- The Supervisor in charge of an active field incident

Once activated, the activity and staffing level of the ICP is scalable, depending on the need of the incident or event, and is under the direction and control of the IC. For a an example of the activation and staffing levels of the District Operations Center see "Figure 11.1 – DOC Activation Levels and Minimum Staffing" on page 11-3.

Deactivation of the ICP

As the needs of the incident change, the IC, in coordination with the DOC Director if the DOC is activated, will evaluate the need to continue operating from the ICP. At the appropriate time, the ICP will be deactivated and all tasks being performed there transferred to the DOC, if the DOC is activated, or back to normal department operations. At the point of deactivation, all documentation must be collected and forwarded to the DOC, or appropriate designee, to be filed for subsequent recovery programs.

If an ICP is established without the support of the DOC, the responsibility for incident close-out, demobilization, documentation, and recovery operations rest with the IC and the ICP will not cease operations until the incident is resolved and recovery completed, or the Cost Recovery Section is activated to compile the documentation and close-out the incident. Once all documentation is collected and organized, it will be forwarded to the Accounting Department who will complete any claim with the state, FEMA, or submit it to insurance carriers as a claim. For more information on Cost Recovery, see the Cost Recovery Section in this plan. Security and Emergency Preparedness has expertise in assembling and filing FEMA and CalOES disaster assistance claims and will assist as needed.

Following the ICP deactivation, the Security and Emergency Preparedness Department will conduct the process necessary to develop an After Action Report (AAR) / Improvement Plan (IP), including a section addressing corrective actions.

District Operations Center

During a disaster/emergency, the Turlock Irrigation District Operations Center (DOC) will support field response operations in mitigating incidents within the TID service area. The primary emphasis will be placed on saving lives, protecting property, and preserving the environment. The Turlock Irrigation District DOC will operate using the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) functions, principles, and components. It will implement the action planning process, identifying and implementing specific objectives for each operational period.

The Joint Information Center (JIC) will coordinate with Customer Service to provide key messages, FAQs, and other information as needed to assist them in answering customer and public questions and concerns. The TID DOC will be activated whenever a significant emergency or disaster impacts the District.

Coordination and Support

In situations where an incident develops into an "expanded incident" due to size, duration, or complexity, the District may activate the District Operations Center (DOC) to provide coordination and support to the ICP and/or field response. The DOC activity may include, but not be limited to, activation of the TID MAC Group, institute situation briefings, ICP/DOC plan development, ICP/DOC limited or full staffing, and communications with other District, local, regional, state, or federal partners. The ICP/DOC may guide the incident transition from response to recovery. Recovery operations may utilize the ICS structure and be led by a Recovery Director with the use of Command and General Staff repurposed from Response to Recovery.

Activation Requirements

The Turlock Irrigation District DOC is activated when field response personnel or ICP need support, and/or when the impact of the incident is affecting other functions of the District. Activation may involve limited or full staffing, depending on the support required. The following list depicts circumstances when the Turlock Irrigation District DOC may be activated:

- A state of emergency is proclaimed by the Governor affecting the TID service area.
- The District is requesting resources from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements such as with the California Utility Emergency Association (CUEA) or MID.
- The District has received resource requests from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements such as with CUEA.
- When specific District plans dictate; or anytime multiple TID Departments are involved and outside the scope of normal day-to-day operations; or at the discretion of the TID General Manager, or designee.

DOC Activation Authority

The circumstances listed above require an automatic activation of the Turlock Irrigation District DOC. Other than these circumstances, the activation of the TID DOC must be authorized. The following Turlock Irrigation District personnel are authorized to activate the TID DOC with the approval of the General Manager, or designee:

- TID Chief Operating Officer, or their designee
- The TID MAC Group Coordinator (once assigned)
- Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness, or their designee
- Any TID Assistant General Manager

Once activated, the activity and staffing level of the DOC is scalable, depending on the need of the incident or event.

DOC Activation Levels and Minimum Staffing Guide

The Turlock Irrigation District has established levels of incident activation for each developed IAP. Included in these activation levels are recommendations for minimum staffing, initial actions, and required notifications. Some plans include additional detail. These levels and their associated actions and notifications may be used to open an ICP for on-scene incident management or to activate the DOC in support of the incident.

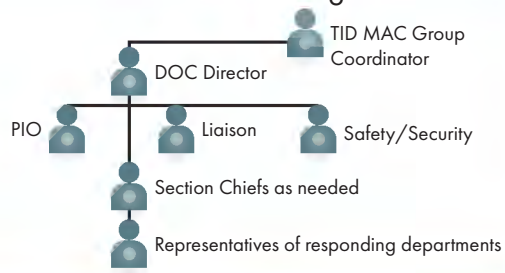
Figure 11.1 – DOC Activation Levels and Minimum Staffing

Level 3-
Minimum Activation

Event/Situation

- Small incidents involving two or more TID departments with an increased need for coordination and/or communication
- Severe Weather Advisory issued
- Flood Watch issued from National Weather Service
- At the request of local government
- Unusual amount of resource requests are received from outside the District (i.e. from MID, SMUD, CUEA, etc.)
- A TID IAPs has been activated at a minimum level

Minimum Staffing

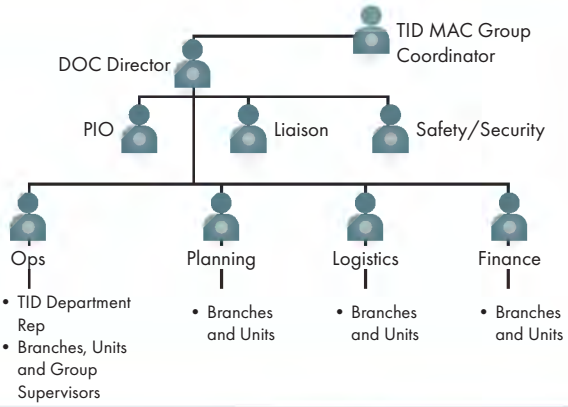


Level 2-
Moderate Activation

Event/Situation

- A level 3 DOC activation has expanded and additional personnel and resources are required
- An incident or incidents involving two or more TID departments requiring a coordination and/or communication
- An incident requiring a public information function and/or a Liaison between TID and other agencies
- A state of emergency is proclaimed with the potential to impact the District
- Large amounts of resources are being requested from outside agencies
- One or more TID IAPs have been activated at a medium level

Minimum Staffing

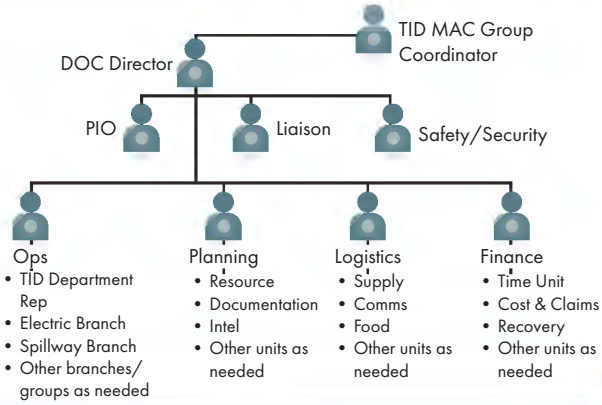


Level 1-
Full Activation

Event/Situation

- A level two DOC activation has expanded and additional personnel and resources are required
- An incident or incidents involving multiple TID departments requiring a large degree of coordination, communication and/or resource requirements
- A proclaimed state of emergency is impacting the District
- One or more TID IAPs have been fully activated

Minimum Staffing



Deactivation of the DOC

As the incident or situation diminishes, the DOC Director will evaluate the need to continue, or modify DOC operations and staffing. At the appropriate point, and in consultation and concurrence with the TID MAC Group Coordinator, the DOC Director will close DOC operations and demobilize all resources. At the point of deactivation of either specific sections of the DOC, or the entire operation, it becomes especially important that all documentation is collected and filed for subsequent recovery programs. The same procedures apply to an ICP that is activated without the support of the DOC.

Each DOC Section binder will include deactivation procedures and checklists that should be followed when deactivation occurs. Following the ICP/DOC deactivation, the Security and Emergency Preparedness Department will conduct the process necessary to develop an After Action Report (AAR) / Improvement Plan (IP), including a section addressing corrective actions.

Facility Use Concept

In concept, the CC Wright Hall - Project Center (corner of Canal Drive & Palm Street) in Turlock is made to be multi-use and can serve in the capacity of the District DOC. It can also be used as an incident command post in certain situations.

Access

Access to the DOC for the TID MAC Group, Management, Command, and General Staff will be through the north door, adjacent to the parking lot. Access for others assigned that may not be TID employees will be through the same door or may be through the adjacent north door into the larger CC Wright Hall for overflow space.

Parking

Parking for the TID MAC Group, Management, Command, and General Staff will be within the normal TID parking lots or in the adjacent parking lot to the north of CC Wright Hall. Parking for other agencies or visitors will be in the adjacent parking lot to the north of CC Wright Hall, with an entrance/exit on Palm Street. Gates will be opened or staffed to allow entry for non-TID personnel.

Room Arrangement

The DOC is comprised of one main room, with cubicles in the north portion of the room, open tables in the middle, and a large conference table in the south portion of the room. There is also a conference room located just off the main portion of the hall. This conference room could be used by the Management/Command and General staff to conduct meetings or conference calls, or as their general workspace. DOC functions may be assigned to other available rooms or locations depending upon the scope, size, or space needs of the incident. Also, the CC Wright Hall - Auditorium could be used for public briefings, workspace, food service, or other needs that can't be met in the Project Center / DOC. The JIC may be established in the west end of the hall near the fireplace and kitchen or located elsewhere on the campus.

The DOC, which could also be occupied by Operations Section staff, will contain the Incident Commander / DOC Director, the Management/Command Staff, and the Operations Section Coordinator, as well as the Operations Section Branch Directors.

The Planning Section area or other assigned room will be the location where planning meetings are conducted. Staff assigned to this Section will work in planning functions and will produce the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

The Logistics and Finance Sections area or other assigned room will accommodate staff assigned to the Logistics and Finance Sections.

The Joint Information Center (JIC) will be used for the development of press briefings or exclusively for the Incident PIO's use. Public press briefings should be held in a strategic location. The CC Wright Hall could be used if the weather is an issue.

The DOC was designed so that the room could be reconfigured to meet the needs of the incident.

DOC Diagram

For a floor plan of the DOC , see "DOC Diagram" on page 19-6.

Alternate District Operations Center

In the event the TID CC Wright Hall - DOC is unavailable, the Alternate DOC has been designated as the Broadway Avenue Yard (corner of Broadway Ave and Canal Drive) lunchroom (Room #133) in Turlock. Access to the Alternate DOC is from the southwest business entrance on Broadway Avenue.

In the event neither DOC is available, TID will arrange for an alternative location, based on the needs of the specific incident. (For example, Ceres or Patterson Customer Service locations, Don Pedro Recreation Agency, etc.)

Parking

Parking is available on the street or TID employee parking lot.

Alternate DOC Diagram

For a floor plan of the alternate DOC, see "Alternate DOC Diagram" on page 19-7.

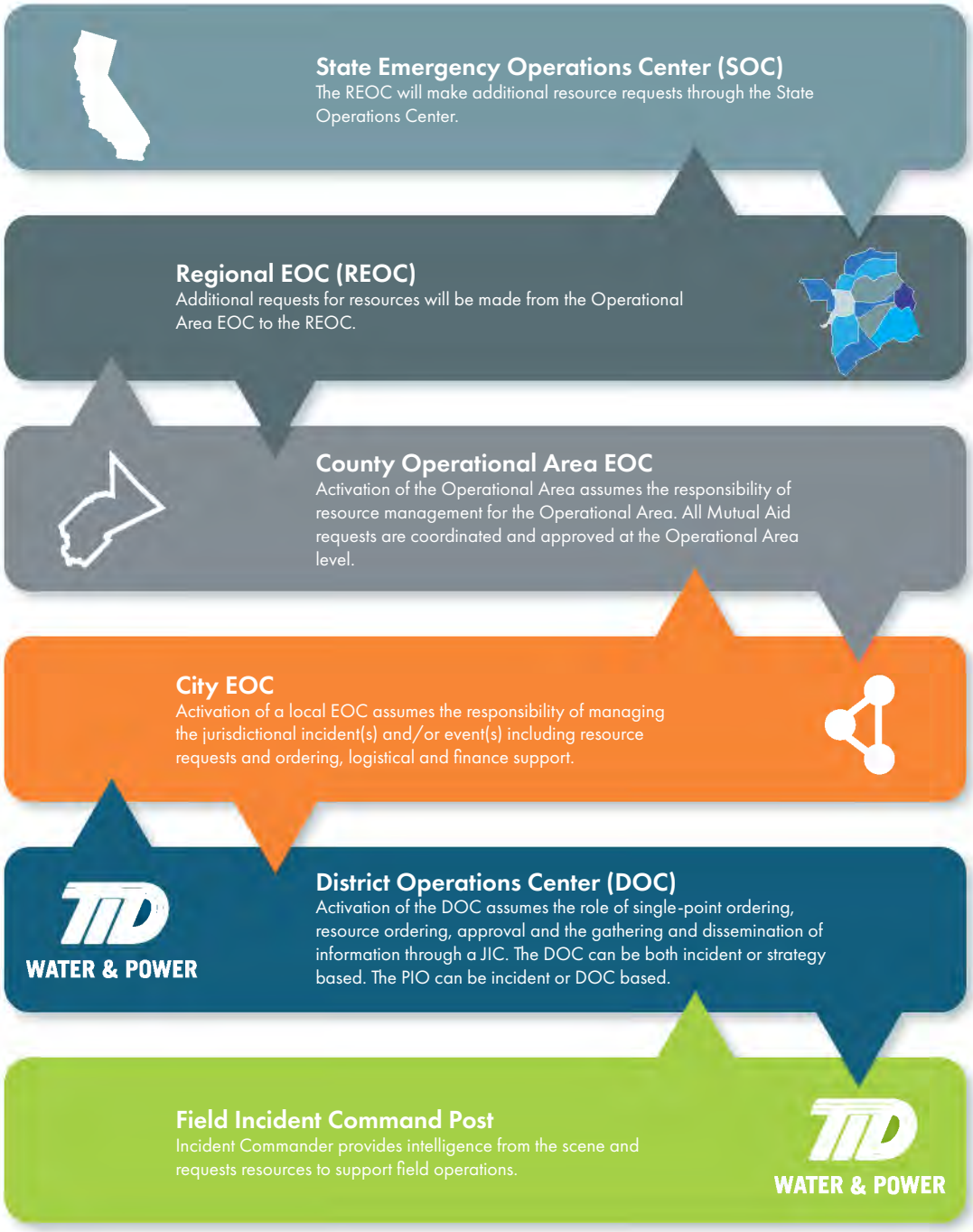
DOC Security

To provide DOC members with an environment in which they can uninterruptedly focus on their assigned roles, access to the DOC or alternate DOC will be strictly controlled. Access shall be granted to all personnel identified as DOC staff, and those persons having legitimate business in the DOC. The DOC Director will also ensure adequate security is provided in the adjacent parking lots and building perimeter, as needed for the incident.

Information and Resource Management

The Turlock Irrigation District DOC coordinates emergency activities within the District, augmenting, not replacing, TID field emergency operations. It also serves as the communications link between the other agencies, local cities, or county Operational Areas. It provides a single point of contact for information on the emergency, as well as resource needs and priorities.

Figure 11.2 – Information and Resource Management



Information Management

ICS-213

When incoming messages to the DOC are received that cannot be orally transmitted to the intended recipients and require a hard-copy delivery, the ICS 213 General Message form is used to communicate the information. This form may also be used to record the details of any critical or important information that may need to be documented for later audit or review to explain or justify decisions made in the response. The ICS 213 form will not replace face-to-face communications but will ensure that a paper trail of critical verbal communication is maintained, if not recorded on the individual's or functional resources' ICS 214 activity log. The Security and Emergency Preparedness Department has developed a Google Drive with the ICS forms necessary to build an IAP including those listed here and below. These forms may be completed electronically and then routed to the appropriate staff via email or other means.

Resource Management

Resource requests will be made through TID field supervisors. If regular field resources are unavailable, they will be requested through the DOC. The DOC will arrange other District resources or contact the County Operational Area, if necessary.

Resource requests beyond what TID has available will be coordinated through the DOC and requested through Mutual Aid or the County Operational Area as needed following SEMS. Resources will be allocated consistent with the priorities established through the action planning process. The Section Chiefs/Coordinators of the TID District DOC are responsible for ensuring that priorities are followed.

Resources that are not available within the District may be requested through the CUEA, MID, or the Operational Area. Resource requests should be coordinated internally at the District level before being forwarded to the Operational Area level. The Resource Status Unit Leader in the Planning or Logistics Section, in coordination with various Operations Section Branches, is responsible for tracking all TID resource requests.

Resource Ordering and Tracking

Resource ordering and tracking is a critical component of the ICS System ensuring that:

- The correct type of resource is ordered with the proper capabilities and come with qualified operators
- Resources know where to go and who to report to
- When they arrive at the incident they are properly checked in and inspected
- The status of all resources assigned to the incident is monitored (i.e. assigned to the incident, available to respond, or out of service)
- When no longer needed for the incident response, resources are demobilized safely, timely, and accurately and returned to their home units

Using the correct resource ordering and tracking procedures assures the safety of personnel and the correct accounting of costs for reimbursement to agencies providing the requested resources. The message and resource ordering and tracking system provide an audit trail of all pertinent information necessary to document the actions taken by the DOC Staff.

The ICS forms used to request, track, check-in, monitor, and demobilize resources are:

ICS-213 RR

The ICS-213 Resource Request (213RR) forms will be used to order resources when requested by personnel whether in the field, the ICP, or DOC if activated. The ICS-213RR ensures that the correct resource type, capability, quantity, and reporting location is documented to prevent incorrect or duplicated resource ordering from occurring. Each functional position will use the ICS 213RR when placing resource requests whether those resources are being deployed from TID or requested from outside sources.

ICS-211/TID DOC Check-in Form

Personnel and equipment arriving at the incident can check in at various incident locations including Staging Areas, Base Camps, Incident Command Posts, and the DOC. Check-in consists of reporting specific information, which is recorded on the Check-In List (ICS-211) or the TID DOC Check-in form. This form serves several purposes:

- Records arrival times at the incident of all personnel and equipment
- Records the initial location of personnel and equipment to facilitate subsequent assignments
- Supports demobilization by recording the home base, method of travel, etc., for resources that have checked-in

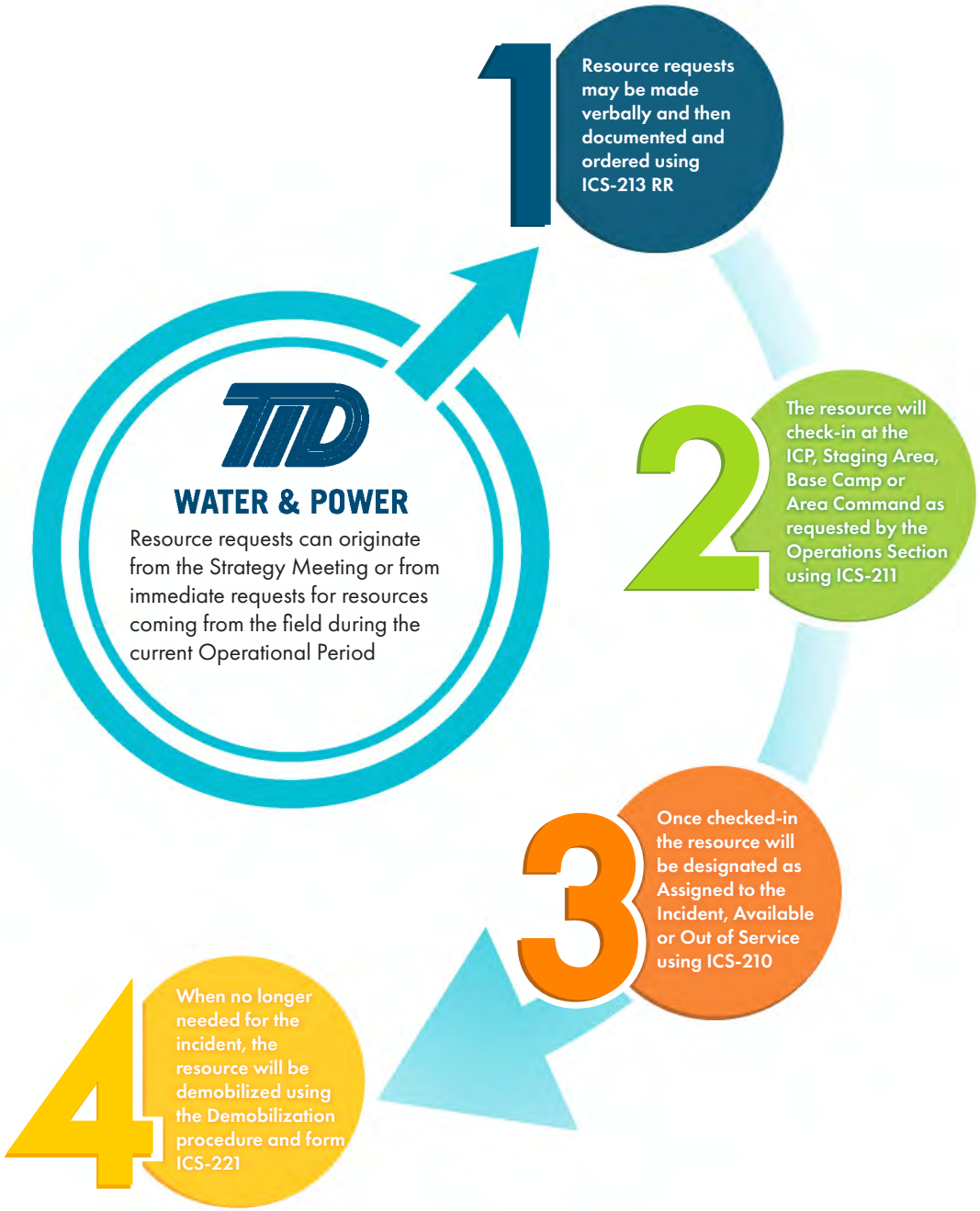
ICS-210

The Resource Status Change (ICS-210) is used to record status change information received on resources assigned to the incident. This information could be transmitted with a General Message (ICS-213) or used by Operations as a worksheet to track status change information from individual resources, Task Forces, or Strike Teams. It's on this form that resources are recorded as being either assigned to the incident, available to respond or out of service.

ICS-221

The Demobilization Check-Out (ICS-221) ensures that resources checking out of the incident have completed all appropriate incident business, including any issued or assigned equipment, and provides the Planning Section information on resources released from the incident. Demobilization is a planned process and this form assists with that planning.

Figure 11.3 – Resource Ordering and Tracking Process

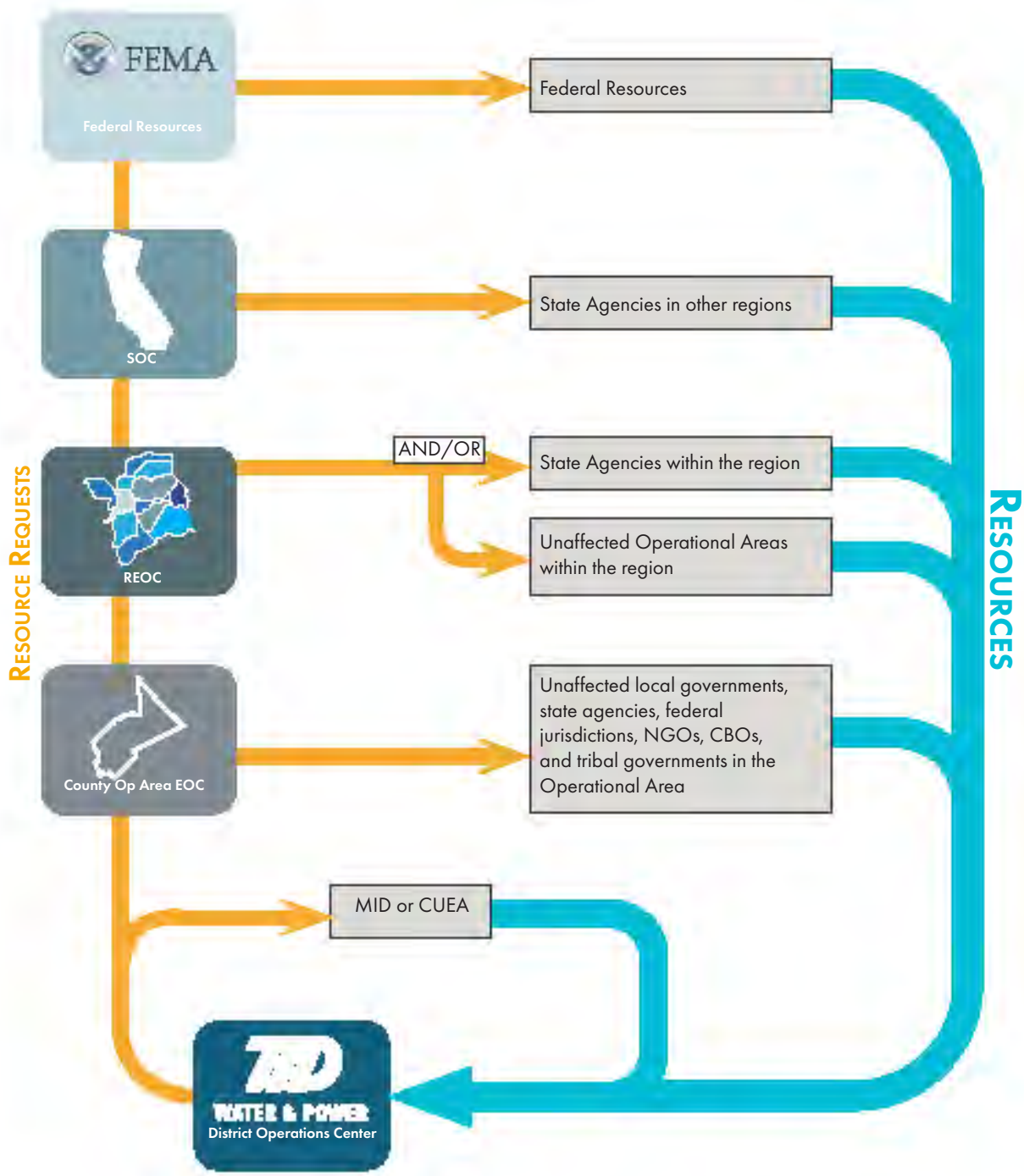


Coordination with Other DOCs and EOCs

The appropriate Turlock Irrigation District DOC Section/Branch/Unit will coordinate with other DOCs and EOCs to obtain information for advanced planning, logistical needs, available personnel and equipment resources, and other information as required.

When needed resources are not available from TID or its normal mutual aid partners, and are being requested from outside agencies, the District must follow the requirements of SEMS. SEMS dictates that resources should be sourced locally first, then regionally, then through the state, and finally through FEMA once all other sources have been exhausted. The following graphic depicts this flow of resource requests and fulfillment.

Figure 11.4 – Coordination with other DOCs and EOCs



Coordination with Field Response Level

When no IAP, ICP, or DOC is activated, the Incident Commander(s) operating in the field will coordinate directly with the TID senior manager with responsibility and oversight for the incident via normal communication methods.

When TID has activated the DOC, the Incident Commander in the field will coordinate and communicate directly to the DOC Operations Section Coordinator or DOC Director as determined by the needs of the incident and provide status reports to the DOC.

Coordination with Outside Entities

The level of involvement of other special districts, public utilities, private organizations, and volunteer agencies will vary considerably depending upon the kind of incident. In general, under a Unified Command scenario or at the Operational EOC level, TID and other agencies having statutory or jurisdictional responsibility with the incident should be represented. This can be accomplished by providing an Agency Representative who will coordinate with the Liaison Officer of the Operational Area EOC, or other activated EOC, DOC or ICP, to commit District resources in support of the incident and to provide two-way communication between TID and the Incident Command of the activated EOC or DOC. In rare cases, a representative from the Operational Area EOC may send a representative to TID's DOC or ICP when activated, to liaise with the District's Command and Management Staff through TID's Liaison Officer.

A cooperating agency supplies assistance other than direct tactical resources to the incident control effort. Telephone and other utilities, the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and other private and volunteer agencies are cooperating agencies depending on the type of incident. The emergency response role of these groups will be focused on their normal services and functional area of responsibility.

Affiliated volunteer organizations and private agencies are part of the Operational Area's mutual aid system. Government-sponsored volunteer resources including, but not limited to, Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), and Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) provide trained, pre-certified, and readily available volunteers to help emergency responders manage emergencies and disasters when needed.

Non-affiliated organizations such as; Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), or other local volunteer organizations such as the Latino Emergency Council (LEC) may also help emergency responders during emergencies or disasters.

Representatives from other special districts, or private or government-sponsored volunteer agencies, may be assigned a workstation in the District Operations Center (DOC) when requested by the TID DOC Director.

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Recovery

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 12- Recovery

As the threat to life, property, and the environment dissipates and the emergency has stabilized, operations will transition from response to recovery. Recovery is the part of the emergency response when damaged facilities are identified, assessed, damage estimates are prepared and repairs are made to return the facilities to a pre-incident state, and when possible, to a more resilient condition.

Post-incident recovery occurs in three phases, Short, Intermediate, and Long-Term. Each phase has its own unique goals and objectives.

The Recovery Director coordinates the recovery effort, ensuring that all damaged District facilities and services are identified, costs are tracked and the facilities are repaired and restored to service. The actual process of identifying damaged facilities and making the repairs may be accomplished by the Operations or Finance Sections of the TID Emergency Response Organization, an outside agency or agencies, or through a consultant or contractor.

The National Disaster Recovery Framework

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) is a FEMA conceptual guide designed to ensure coordination and recovery planning before a disaster and defines how all levels of government will work together following a disaster to best meet the needs of local, state, and tribal governments, communities, and individuals in their recoveries.

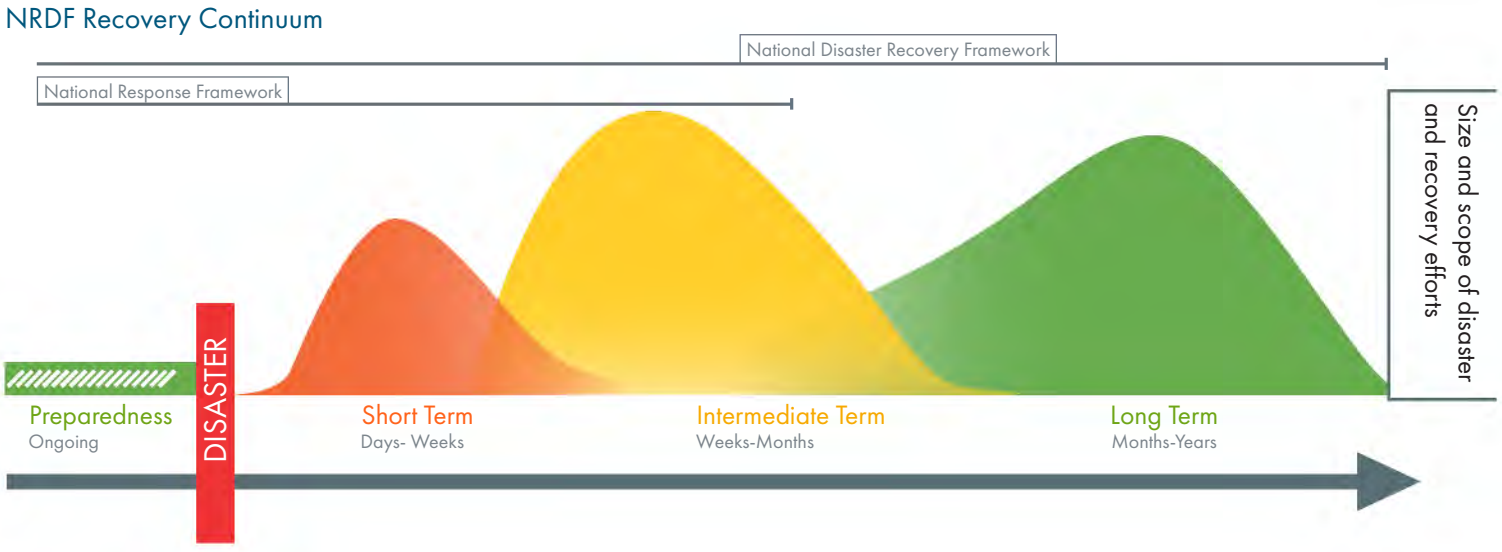
The NDRF is the national framework that defines:

- Guiding recovery principles
- Roles and responsibilities of recovery coordinators and other stakeholders
- Core Capabilities
- A coordinating structure that facilitates communication and collaboration among all stakeholders
- Guidance for pre and post-disaster recovery planning
- The overall process by which communities can capitalize on opportunities to rebuild stronger, smarter, and safer

Recovery involves a series of linked activities that overlap or occur simultaneously and move the community toward a successful recovery over time. The Recovery Continuum graphic on the next page depicts the level of effort associated and the timeline required for each phase of recovery, and how they often overlap. Actions are taken before a disaster (pre-disaster preparedness) and those taken in the early stages of recovery and will impact the recovery process.

Each stage of the post-disaster process has its objectives and timeline beginning with preparedness.

Figure 12.1 – Recovery Continuum



Preparedness

The Pre-Disaster Preparedness phase is ongoing and includes activities such as:

- Pre-disaster recovery planning
- Hazard Mitigation planning and implementation
- Community capacity and resilience building
- Conducting disaster preparedness exercises
- Partnership building

Short Term Recovery

The major objectives of short-term recovery operations include rapid debris removal and cleanup, and orderly and coordinated restoration of essential services. The goal of short-term recovery is to restore local government to at least a minimal capacity.

Short-term recovery includes:

- Utility restoration
- Re-establishment of District operations
- Transportation routes in and out of TID facilities
- Debris removal
- Cleanup operations
- Abatement and demolition of hazardous structures

Each Department will coordinate its efforts to restore utility systems and services during recovery operations. Critical Incident Stress Management for TID emergency response personnel may be needed.

Intermediate-Term Recovery

During Intermediate-Term Recovery, the focus turns to the provision of interim housing for displaced persons, removal of debris, and re-establishing businesses where appropriate and safe to do so. Also, the emotional and psychological health of victims and responders is supported by providing networks for ongoing care. This portion of the recovery can last weeks or months.

Some examples of the objectives during the Interim Term Recovery Period are:

- Providing Interim Housing for displaced persons or employees living in District housing
- Providing temporary or interim work locations for District employees
- Infrastructure repair
- Business – support re-establishment of businesses where appropriate and support the establishment of business recovery one-stop centers
- Emotional/Psychological – engage support networks for the ongoing care of impacted customers, District employees involved in the response, and mental health services for TID personnel (CISM)
- Public Health and Health Care – ensure continuity of care through temporary facilities
- Mitigation Plans and Activities – inform community members of opportunities to build back stronger

Long Term Recovery

The objectives of long-term recovery are to restore facilities to pre-disaster conditions and to prevent a similar incident from occurring in the future or mitigate the effects of one. Mitigation projects can be ones included in the LHMP or new ones identified as part of the incident response. Long-term recovery efforts often last for many months or years.

Long-term recovery includes:

- Restoration or reconstruction of District facilities
- Hazard mitigation activities
- Disaster response cost recovery
- Although coordinated through the Recovery Director, Leader, or Recovery Manager if activated, and supported by the DOC, each affected Department will be responsible for their mitigation activities.

Recovery Concept of Operations

The District will be involved in recovery operations when its facilities, employees, or customers are affected. In the aftermath of a disaster, many citizens will have specific needs that must be met before they can return to their pre-disaster lives. Typically, there will be a need for District services such as:

- Restoration of electrical service
- Restoration of drinking water service
- Restoration of agricultural irrigation water delivery infrastructure
- Debris removal from District facilities and waterways managed by the District
- Repair of damaged District buildings and facilities
- Provision of necessary and appropriate support to District employees impacted by the disaster

The Recovery Director will coordinate the recovery effort, ensuring that all damaged District facilities and services are restored, and will work with local, state, and/or Federal government agencies through the Operational Area Emergency Services Coordinator as appropriate to facilitate the restoration of services to TID customers and the general public.

Recovery Operations Organization

Recovery efforts for TID encompass the efforts to rebuild and revitalize affected facilities, the environment, and to re-establish normal operations. The District recognizes that recovery is not limited to a specific department or administration and, in the aftermath of a disaster, all District employees may be involved in the effort for short, intermediate, or long-term recovery.

Once the response phase of the activation is winding down and the incident is stabilized, consideration will be given to the transition to recovery operations and changing the DOC's response organizational structure to accommodate the transition to recovery. A fully-staffed DOC during recovery will become less emergency-response centric and move toward recovery and rebuilding the focused organizational structure. This transition can be made by making adjustments to staffing, and developing new mission objectives focused on the recovery process.

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) has identified six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) that comprise the coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance. Their purpose is to support local governments by facilitating problem-solving, improving access to resources, and by fostering coordination among state and federal agencies, non-governmental partners, and stakeholders.

The six NDRF Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) are:

- Community Planning and Capacity Building
- Economic
- Health and Social Services
- Housing
- Infrastructure Systems
- Natural and Cultural Resources

The objective of the RSFs is to facilitate the identification, coordination, and delivery of Federal assistance needed to supplement recovery resources and efforts by local, State, Tribal, and Territorial governments, as well as private and nonprofit sectors. These Recovery Support Functions activities assist communities with accelerating the process of recovery, redevelopment, and revitalization.

Building Back Better

Building Back Better (BBB) is an approach to post-disaster recovery that reduces vulnerability to future disasters and builds community resilience to address physical, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities. Recovery within a BBB framework gives impacted communities the chance to reduce risk not only from the immediate hazard but from future threatening hazards and conditions as well. When using the BBB framework in recovery, risk reduction permeates re-building activities. Under the BBB approach, it's not acceptable to simply "replace what was lost, like-for-like" but to rebuild from the risk mitigation perspective, ensuring the result of recovery is sustainable safety for more resilient communities.

The Incident Command System in Recovery

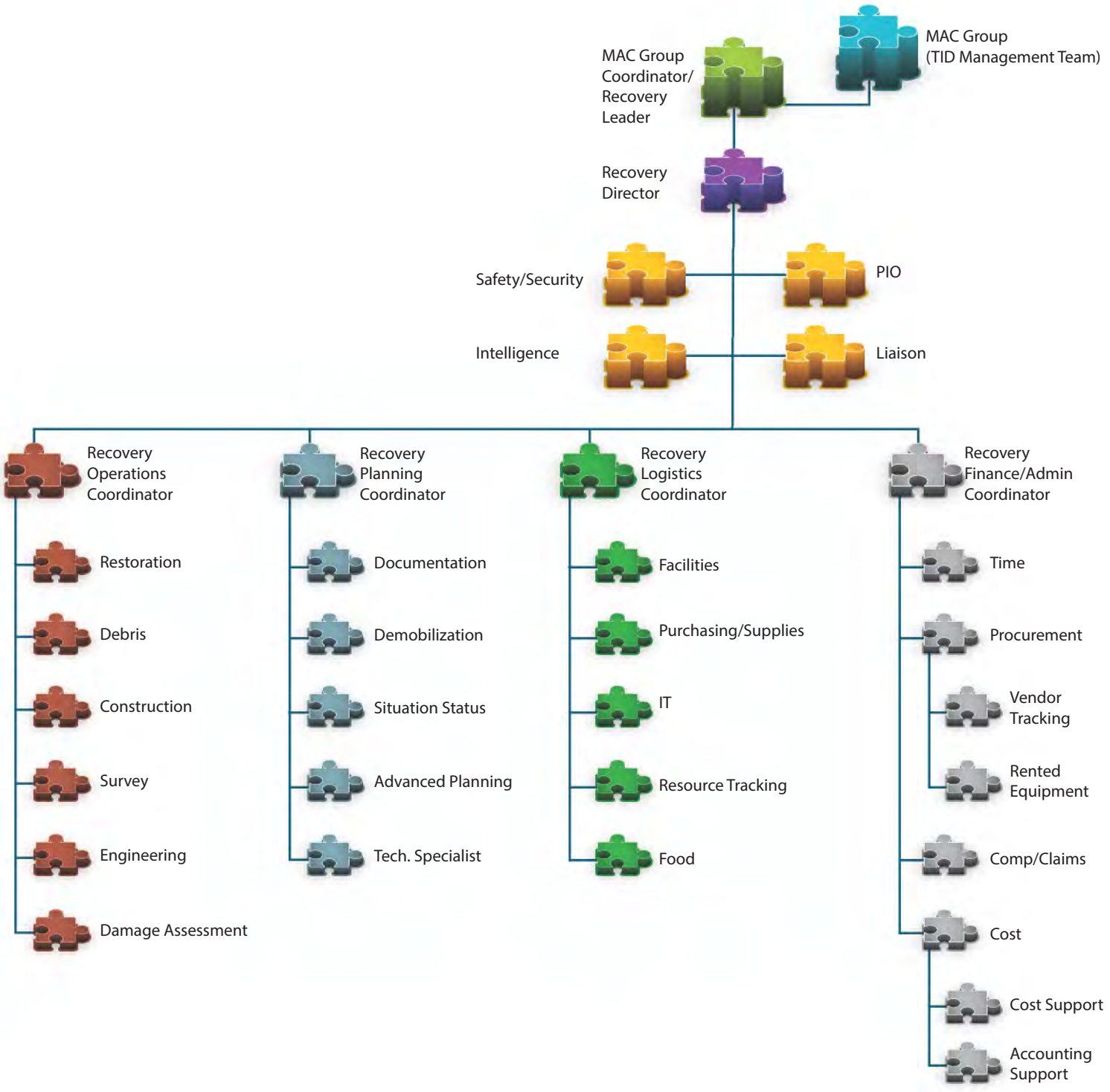
Using the ICS system to establish a recovery organization keeps the TID MAC Group Coordinator position in place as the conduit between the TID Management Team and the DOC staff working as a Recovery Organization. The Recovery Organization should include a designated Recovery Leader who could be the TID MAC Group Coordinator previously assigned to the incident, the COO, an AGM,

Department Director, or another person as designated by the General Manager. The Recovery Leader serves as the District's point-of-contact to outside agencies, other executives or elected officials, or others as necessary to represent TID in the recovery.

Responsibility for managing the day-to-day recovery operations is delegated to a Recovery Director. The Recovery Director may be the DOC Director previously assigned or a different person at the discretion of the TID MAC Group. As in the Response Phase, the ICS structure in Recovery Operations is flexible, scalable, and adaptable and positions can be added, deleted, or changed as necessary.

The organization chart below is a sample of what a large Recovery Organization could look like using the ICS structure. Depending on the size and scope of the incident, the Recovery Organization could be much smaller or the Recovery Function could be transferred to a specific TID Department.

Figure 12.2 – Recovery Organization



Recovery Operations Communications

On a regularly scheduled basis, the Recovery Director or their designee will convene meetings with the TID MAC Group Coordinator, Recovery Leader, Department Managers, key individuals, representatives from affected jurisdictions, and other agencies. These meetings will be held to make policy decisions collectively and to obtain and disseminate information regarding completed and ongoing recovery operations.

Recovery Operations after DOC Deactivation

Once the DOC has been deactivated and the Recovery Organization closed out, the Manager of Security & Emergency Preparedness, or designee, will be responsible for all recovery efforts. He or she may delegate all or portions of the recovery efforts to specific departments, including the Accounting Department who would likely manage the cost recovery efforts if there is no provision for establishing a Cost Recovery Organization to manage that phase of the incident.

It is expected that in an incident of the scale discussed in these examples, the incident will not simply be closed out at the end of recovery and handed over to the TID Accounting Department, but rather another transition to the Cost Recovery Phase will occur. For more information on the Cost Recovery Phase and using ICS to build a Cost Recovery Organization, see "Section - Cost Recovery" on page 13-1.

After-Action Report and Improvement Plan

State Requirements under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

SEMS, under the California Emergency Services Act, requires Cal OES in cooperation with involved state and local agencies to complete an after-action report within 120 days after each declared disaster. This report reviews the public safety response and disaster recovery activities and is made available to all interested public safety and emergency management organizations.

County Requirements under SEMS

Any city, or city and county, or county proclaiming a local emergency for which the governor proclaims a state of emergency, and any state agency responding to that emergency shall complete and transmit an after-action report to Cal OES within ninety (90) days of the close of the incident period.

The after-action report shall, at a minimum:

- Be a review of the response actions taken
- Application of SEMS
- Suggested modifications to SEMS
- Necessary modifications to plans and procedures
- Training needs
- Recovery activities to date

TID Requirements under this EOP

In coordination with the Operational Area Emergency Services Coordinator, the Manager of Security & Emergency Preparedness, or designee, will prepare the after-action report, submitting it to the local County Office of Emergency Services within 60 days from the conclusion of the disaster or incident giving them time to include details of the District's response in their report to the state.

The after-action report will serve as a source for documenting emergency response activities and identifying areas of concern and successes. It will also be utilized to develop an Improvement Plan for implementing corrective actions.

The after-action report will be a composite document for all SEMS levels, providing a broad perspective of the incident, referencing more detailed documents, and addressing all areas specified in applicable regulations. It will include an overview of the incident, address specific areas of the response, and will be coordinated with, but not encompass, hazard mitigation. Hazard mitigation efforts may be included in the "recovery actions to date" portion of the after-action report.

The Turlock Irrigation District Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness will be responsible for the completion and distribution of the Turlock Irrigation District After-Action report and improvement plan, including sending it to the local County Operational Area. They may coordinate with the Operational Area Organization members and other agencies in the completion of the report.

For the Turlock Irrigation District, the after-action report's primary audience will be District officials, management, and employees. As public documents, they are accessible to anyone who requests a copy and will be made available through the Turlock Irrigation District's public information request process.

The after-action reports will be written in simple language, well structured, brief, and well presented, and geared to the primary

audience. Data for the after-action report will be collected from debriefings, questionnaires, TID documents, other documents developed during the disaster response, and interviews of individuals involved.

For information on helping impacted District employees during an incident or disaster, see "Support for Impacted Employees" on page 10-6.

Cost Recovery

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 13- Cost Recovery

TID's history stretches back over 130 years and in that time it has faced many incidents that threaten its ability to serve its customers. Occasionally, these incidents can rise to the level of a proclaimed State of Emergency or disaster, and when that occurs it has the potential to exceed the District's financial resources. This, coupled with its obligation to its customers to remain financially stable illustrates the need for a Cost Recovery Plan.

This plan will outline the criteria under which cost recovery resources are made available through the State and Federal governments and the process of applying for reimbursement. Additionally, it describes the framework for our internal processes, establishes priorities, and provides a detailed structure for gathering information and submitting applications for reimbursement to the appropriate agencies.

Reimbursement Potential

Cost recovery and reimbursement are only available to the District from state or federal sources if an incident rises to the level of a proclaimed or declared emergency or disaster. This is not to say that tracking of expenses related to an incident should not take place regardless of any declaration or proclamation as some reimbursement could be available from sources such as private insurance or litigation at a later time. For this reason, the District will track expenses for all major incidents or disasters no matter the expectation for reimbursement.

Purpose of a Cost Recovery Plan

The purpose of a Cost Recovery Plan is to establish an organizational structure, ensure proper incident documentation and facilitate the compilation of all data including costs for personnel, equipment, supplies, and services utilized in preparation, response, and recovery from an incident or proclaimed or declared emergency or disaster. This plan is designed to compile these costs aside from those that are part of normal TID operations and not associated with the incident. This plan can also assist in determining appropriate mitigation strategies in the wake of an incident, and identify options, changes, and their associated costs that should be considered or implemented after its conclusion.

Goal of the Cost Recovery Plan

The goal of the Cost Recovery Plan is to provide for a rapid and transparent cost recovery process so that District assets can be restored in as timely a manner as possible and reimbursed funds will withstand the audit process that inevitably follows a proclaimed emergency or disaster declaration.

Cost Recovery Organization

The Cost Recovery Unit should be mobilized at the onset of activation of this plan to begin gathering information and tracking costs. At the beginning of an incident, responsibility for tracking costs falls under the Finance Section Coordinator. However, if a disaster is declared or proclaimed, or the situation will escalate to a declaration or proclamation being made, a team should be assembled with the responsibility to track all associated costs.

This Cost Recovery Organization will likely be active long after the operational phase of the incident has concluded, possibly for months or years afterward. It's advisable therefore that the incident not be fully closed out until all costs claimed have been settled.

An example of a Cost Recovery Unit functioning as part of the Finance/Admin. Section working in the DOC and their associated responsibilities.

Cost Recovery Unit Leader

- Reports to the Finance Section Coordinator
- Oversees all phases of expense tracking and cost recovery
- Responsible for all matters of cost recovery until all claims and submissions for reimbursement have been set¬tled and the incident has been closed
- Meets with assisting and cooperating agencies as required to conclude their portions of this Cost Recovery Plan
- Supervises and configures section with units to support cost recovery as necessary

Time Unit Leader

- Collects, records, and maintains all time, data, and cumulative time records
- Determines personnel and equipment for which staff will keep time
- Provides time/staffing estimates (current and future)

Procurement Unit Leader

- Administers all financial matters of vendor contracts, leases, and fiscal agreements
- Administers documentation associated with equipment rental and supply contracts
- Prepares and authorizes contracts and land-use agreements

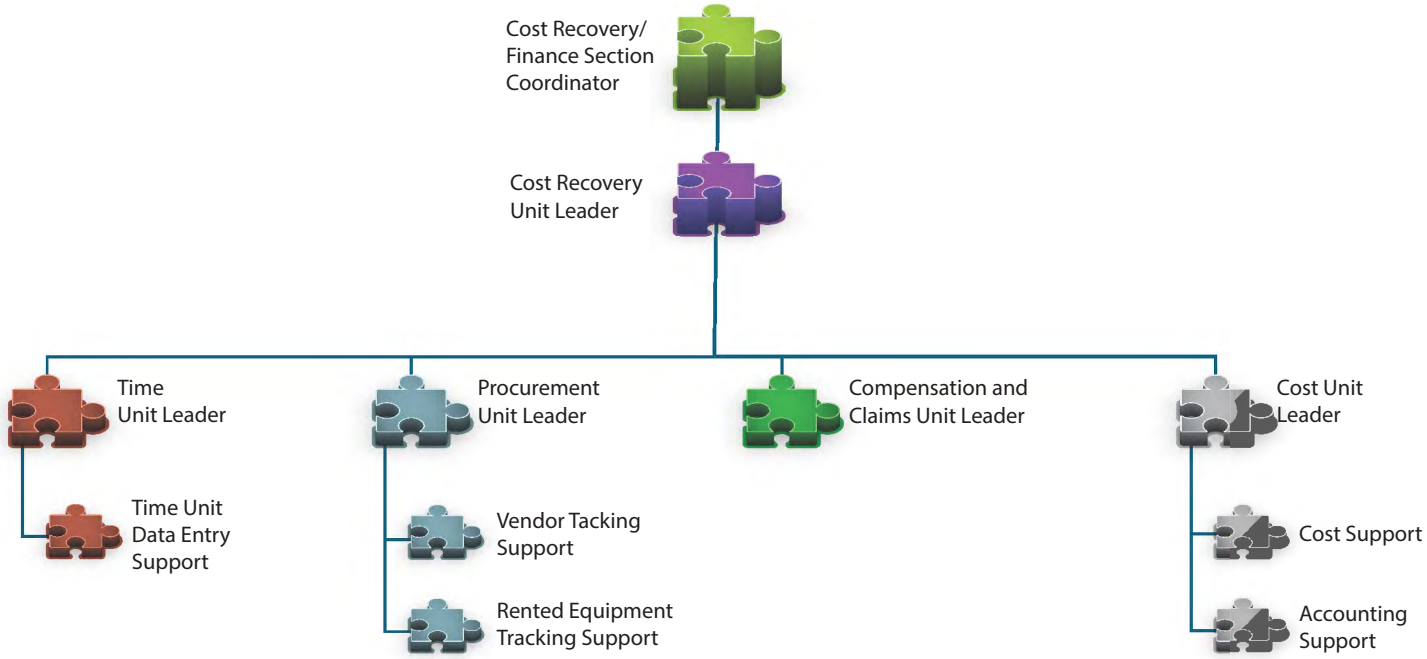
Compensation/Claims Unit Leader

- Reviews and coordinates procedures for handling compensation and claims
- Maintains cumulative incident compensation and claims data
- Determines the status of an accident and injury-related investigation
- Advises on the nature and status of all existing and potential claims
- Coordinates closely with Medical Unit and Cost Unit

Cost Unit Leader

- Collects and records all cost data
- Maintains cumulative incident cost records
- Performs cost-effectiveness analyses
- Provides cost estimates and cost-saving recommendations for the incident

Figure 13.1 – Sample Cost Recovery Organization Chart



Cost Recovery Priorities

As with incident recovery, TID's cost recovery priorities can be divided into categories; short-term restoration of services and, long-term rehabilitation of damaged facilities. In the immediate aftermath of an incident, the focus will be on restoring service to affected customers and tracking the associated costs, but as the event continues attention should be paid to costs involved in restoring District infrastructure to its pre-incident condition.

Restoration of Services

All details related to costs associated with the restoration process must be documented and the number of resources dedicated to this will likely be immense. It's also important that costs associated with normal operations be segregated as crews could be doing restoration work and normal maintenance operations duties simultaneously. Normal maintenance work is not subject to reimbursement.

Rehabilitation of Facilities

When service has been restored, and from the customer's perspective, operations have returned to normal, it doesn't mean the system has been restored to its pre-incident condition. For example, the power may be back on but it may be weeks or months before any damaged smart technology is replaced. This is also true of the irrigation infrastructure, given the increased use of automated gates and drop structures. Restoration periods should be extended to accommodate the full restoration of the system to its pre-incident condition before the incident is closed out and the costs assessed.

Cost Recovery Process

Some of the top reasons the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) denies reimbursement claims include: Improper purchasing, insufficient or improper documentation, lack of knowledge of the FEMA process and ineligible costs claimed.

To prevent or reduce our claims being rejected, it is recommended we use the following processes when tracking our costs of recovery:

- Open a job number in the TID system to track costs associated with recovery and bill all costs including labor to that job number.
- All employees working on the incident, whether in the field, the DOC, or at their normal work location will complete an ICS-214 form each workday. Field Supervisors can complete the ICS-214 for their crews if they are working on recovery tasks. Employees should record tasks performed in response to the incident throughout the day. It's important to note that only tasks related to the incident should be recorded on the ICS 214. Normal tasks are not reimbursable and submitting them together with recovery tasks can cause the claim to be delayed or denied.
- Photos should be taken of any damage related to the incident. These photos need to have time and date data attached to them as well as GIS coordinates. iPhones can be configured to record this type of information when the photo is taken by enabling the location setting in the camera application. These photos can be compared to pre-incident photos to prove the condition of damaged structure(s) when submitting claims.
- Costs for TID owned equipment will be tracked and claimed using FEMA Cost Codes already incorporated into our list of equipment and will be auto-populated onto the appropriate ICS-204 Operational Worksheet) when using the pre-built IAP Forms Templates located on the S&EP web page located at sites.google.com/view/tidsandep.
- Damaged or lost equipment can be eligible for reimbursement provided the loss is documented along with sufficient supporting evidence such as; pre-incident photos of the equipment, inspection reports, mileage logs, etc. Factors such as the age of the equipment, condition, and salvage value will be considered as part of the claim.
- The costs of rented equipment also qualify for reimbursement.
- All costs should be tracked at the lowest possible level. For example; labor costs should be tracked separately for each employee and be broken down into straight time vs. overtime.
- Communicate with employees and any outside contractors or consultants before any restoration activities begin re¬garding expectations for cost documentation
- Reinforce the importance of documentation during the planning and pre-mobilization stages to help minimize the necessity to attempt to track down this information later and will greatly reduce the hours of work required post-incident to gather the necessary data. For example, a memo that identifies cost, allocation, and documentation guidelines and requirements should be developed jointly by the Finance/Admin Section Coordinator and the Resource Unit Leader, then approved by the DOC Director and General Manager and distributed to all incident participants. This will rein¬force rules for veteran staff regarding the expectation that ICS 214s be completed and educate contractor and mutual aid resources unfamiliar with company policies about the importance of following guidelines.
- Remind vendors and/or other utilities providing mutual aid of the need for timely billing to TID
- Do not allow unsupported expenses to become part of a cost-recovery claim as these submissions can damage our reputation with regulatory agencies and potentially extend the time that our claim is under review.
- Conduct a thorough review of the claim before submission and be sure all supporting documentation is complete.
- Retain complete records of all costs associated with the incident and organize them electronically to enable review of any or all categories of information.

Recovery Documentation

Documentation is the key to recovering eligible emergency response and recovery costs. Damage assessment documentation will be critical in establishing the basis for eligibility of disaster assistance programs.

Under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA), documentation such as pre and post-incident photos with time stamps and GIS tagging, and maintenance and inspection records are required for damage sustained to:

- Public buildings
- Dams/levees
- Flood control works
- Irrigation works
- Bridges
- Other District public works

Under federal disaster assistance programs, documentation must be obtained regarding damages sustained to:

- Roads
- Water control facilities
- Public utilities
- Facilities under construction
- Recreational and park facilities
- Debris removal
- Costs incurred for the emergency response

It is TID's responsibility to collect documentation of the damages and costs as listed above and submit them to the appropriate agency, whether that be the Operational Area, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), or FEMA.

Documentation must begin at the field response level and continue throughout the operation of the DOC and continue until the event has been closed out.

Documentation should include the location and extent of damage, and estimates of costs for:

- Debris removal
- Emergency work
- Repairing or replacing damaged facilities to a non-vulnerable and mitigated condition
- Compliance with building codes for new construction
- Costs of relocating or improving facilities to make them more disaster-resistant

Examples of Documentation

- ICS 214s for every employee responding to the incident organized by operational period.
- Initial Damage Assessments
- Documentation of the condition of assets
- Cost estimates from vendors/contractors
- Scope of work needed to restore facilities to pre-event condition (not just to operational condition)
- List of insured assets with coverages and deductibles

Damage Assessments

The process of completing a damage assessment is the basis for determining the type and amount of state and/or federal financial assistance necessary for recovery. An Initial Damage Estimate (IDE) is developed during the emergency response phase to support a request for a Gubernatorial Proclamation and for the state to request a Presidential Declaration.

During the recovery phase, this assessment is refined to a more detailed level and will be needed to apply for the various disaster financial assistance programs that may become available. To fully complete the assessment, a list of mitigation priorities, developed by the District departments impacted by the event will be needed.

The TID Accounting Department will complete the detailed damage and safety assessment at the direction of the Cost Recovery Unit Leader for inclusion in the claim for reimbursement from CalOES or FEMA if one is being filed. Each department involved in the incident will have the responsibility of completing a detailed assessment and forwarding their findings to the Accounting Department for inclusion in the assessment. The Cost Recovery Unit Leader will complete the detailed Damage Assessment and submit it to the DOC Director for review and approval before it is submitted to the appropriate outside agency. The S&EP Department can assist other departments and administrations with damage assessments through training and coordination during the recovery phase.

Cost Recovery after DOC Deactivation

The recovery, and in particular cost recovery activities may go on for a significantly longer time than the response portion of the emergency. Often, the cost recovery component could last for several years until it is finally closed out.

The DOC Director may consider deactivating the DOC or, keeping it open to facilitate and coordinate recovery operations including cost recovery. Often, the DOC remains open to support recovery operations and then is deactivated and staff returns to their normal work location while cost recovery activity continues. Even after the DOC has been deactivated, and staff has returned to their normal work location, the Cost Recovery Organization and reporting structure remain intact until the work of compiling and reporting of cost recovery activity has concluded.

In either case, whether the DOC is active or not, as the sections involved in the emergency response operations begin to deactivate the DOC Director will direct Section Chiefs and/or Coordinators to ensure that each unit, branch, or group provides its logs and files to the Recovery Unit. The Recovery Unit will organize these materials so they can be archived or utilized for the financial recovery process.

Declarations and Proclamations

There are two main types of government post-disaster funding available; California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) funding and Federal funds through FEMA as outlined in the Stafford Act.

Before recovery funds can be made available, a disaster must be proclaimed by the county where the incident is occurring and the damage to public property must exceed a monetary threshold that is determined on a county-by-county basis.

Once the affected county or counties have proclaimed a disaster the Governor can then proclaim a state of emergency or disaster and ask the President to declare a disaster which activates potential recovery funding sources from FEMA.

Coordination with the County Operational Area

The Turlock Irrigation District will coordinate with the local County Operational Area for Recovery Disaster Assistance including:

- Assessing the damages to District facilities and infrastructure
- Providing any required details or reports of damages
- As soon as possible, providing an Initial Damage Estimate (IDE) to District facilities and infrastructure to assist the county in determining whether the total damages in their operational area meet the threshold for state and/or federal disaster assistance if requested to do so

State Disaster Assistance

California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA)

The CDAA authorizes the Cal OES Director to administer a disaster assistance program that provides financial assistance from the state for costs incurred by local governments as a result of a disaster event. Funding for the repair, restoration, or replacement of public real property damaged or destroyed by a disaster is made available when the Cal OES Director concurs with a local emergency proclamation requesting state disaster assistance. The program also provides for the reimbursement of local government costs associated with certain emergency activities undertaken in response to a State of Emergency proclaimed by the Governor. Also, the program may provide matching fund assistance for cost-sharing required under federal public assistance programs in response to a Presidential Major Disaster or Emergency Declaration. The implementing regulations for CDAA can be found in Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations, Chapter 6.

Eligible Applicants

The State Public Assistance Program provides funding to cities, counties, special districts, school districts, community colleges, and certain private nonprofit organizations in the event of a state disaster.

Eligible Costs:

In general, the state share is no more than 75 percent of the following eligible costs.

- Overtime and associated wage additive costs for emergency response personnel
- Actual travel and per diem
- Supplies, materials, and equipment
- Repair, permanent restoration, and replacement costs for public facilities
- The cost of basic engineering services when necessary for construction projects
- Indirect and administrative costs (10% of total approved state share)
- Costs for work performed under inter-agency assistance agreements for which an eligible applicant is legally obligat¬ed to pay
- The local cost-share required under federal public assistance programs

Mitigation Measures

Section 8686.4 of the California Government Code states that when the Cal OES Director determines there are mitigation measures that are cost-effective and substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering in an area where a State of Emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor, the Director may authorize the implementation or replacement of mitigation measures.

CDAA Process:

- Initial Damage Estimates (IDEs)
- State assessment of IDEs
- Cal OES Director's concurrence or Governor's proclamation
- Applicants' briefing
- Submission of project application by applicant
- Kick-off meeting
- Project formulation and cost estimating
- Project review and validation
- Obligation of funds
- Project completion
- Final claim process
- Closeout

For more details about the CDAA process visit:

https://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/recovery/public-assistance/california-disaster-assistance-act

Federal Disaster Assistance

In a catastrophic disaster, and if the Governor of California requests it, federal resources may be mobilized through FEMA for federal assistance to state or local governments to pay part of the costs of rebuilding a community's damaged infrastructure. Federal assistance may include funding for debris removal, emergency protective measures and public services, repair or replacement of damaged public property, loans needed by communities for essential government functions, and grants for public schools. FEMA coordinates with Cal OES to implement the Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program.

Types of Federal Disaster Declarations

The Stafford Act provides two types of declarations, a Major Disaster Declaration (DR) and an Emergency Declaration (EM).

Major Disaster Declaration

The President can declare a DR for any natural event the president believes has caused damage of such severity and magnitude that it is beyond the combined capabilities of State and local governments and disaster relief organizations to respond. A DR provides a wide range of Federal assistance programs for individuals and public infrastructure, including funds for both emergency and permanent work.

Emergency Declaration

An Emergency Declaration can be declared for any occasion or instance the President determines federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives, protect property and public health and safety or lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe. The amount of an Emergency Declaration is capped at $5 million per single event unless continued assistance is needed to alleviate the threat to lives, public health, and safety.

The Public Assistance Process

- A joint Preliminary Damage Assessment is conducted by FEMA, Cal OES, and local partners to determine losses and recovery needs.
- The Governor requests federal assistance.
- The President approves the request for federal disaster funding or FEMA informs the governor it has been denied. This decision process could take a few hours or several weeks.
- Cal OES holds Applicants' Briefings to provide a general overview of the Public Assistance program and describe the application process.
- Applicants submit a Request for Public Assistance to Cal OES within 30 days of the date of the declaration.
- Kick-off Meetings for eligible applicants are held with FEMA, Cal OES, and the local partner to provide a more detailed review of the program and specific applicant needs.
- The applicant submits a list of projects to Cal OES.
- Damaged sites are documented using a Sub-grant Application Project Worksheet.
- Eligible Project Worksheets are obligated.
- Funding is disbursed through Cal OES to the applicant as appropriate.
- Applicants are required to provide quarterly status updates for each large project.
- Applicants must submit time extension requests before the last approved project deadline.
- Applicants complete construction of their projects and notify Cal OES within 60 days of completion of EACH large project
- Within 60 days of completion of ALL small projects
- Cal OES and FEMA complete closeout of the application

For more details about the Federal Disaster Assistance process visit: https://www.fema.gov/

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Continuity of Operations

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 14- Continuity of Operations

Overview of the COD/COOP

The Turlock Irrigation District has developed a comprehensive Continuity of District/Continuity of Operations Plan (COD/COOP) which establishes policy and guidance to ensure the execution of the mission-essential functions for District departments if an emergency threatens or incapacitates operations. The COD/COOP also provides for the relocation of selected personnel and functions of any essential facilities as required. The COD/COOP is designed to ensure that the Turlock Irrigation District is prepared to respond to and recover from emergencies, perform mitigation against their impacts, and provide critical services in an environment that is threatened, diminished, or incapacitated. Refer to the TID COD/COOP for details.

Response to Incidents Involving Multiple Facilities or IAPs

In the event of a catastrophic incident such as a dam failure, large earthquake, massive wildfire, or a combination of events causing damage or threatening to damage multiple District facilities, or activating more than one IAP simultaneously, the COD/COOP and EOP will serve as guiding documents in combination with the appropriate IAPs for a coordinated response.

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Communications

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 15- Communications

Routine, day-to-day communications for the District is the responsibility of the Communications Division. This includes all normal communication pathways for public information and warning, such as power outage notification during storms. When an EOP, EAP, or IAP is officially activated by the General Manager or designee, a Crisis Public Information Officer will be identified and will assume incident communication responsibilities. Details concerning crisis communications are located in the District Crisis Communications Plan.

Alerting and Warning

Alerting and warning the public of a pending or actual incident or event during activation of a TID Incident Action Plan or other emergency plan is the responsibility of the General Manager, Crisis Public Information Officer, Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness, or designee.

Alerting and warning the public of a pending or actual incident or event where a TID IAP or other Emergency Plan are not activated is the responsibility of the TID General Manager, Communications Division, or designee.

Details can be found in the District's Crisis Communications Plan.

Notification Authority

The Turlock Irrigation District General Manager, the TID MAC Group, the Manager of Security and Emergency Preparedness, an Incident Commander currently in charge of an active field assignment, or the DOC Director has the authority to request public alerting and warning.

In selected cases, a notification may be initiated by other designees as noted in other TID Incident Action Plans.

Emergency Public Information

Once a TID Incident Action Plan or other Emergency plan is activated, initial public information will only be provided through the TID Crisis Public Information Officer or the Joint Information Center (JIC) within the TID ICP/DOC organization in coordination with and concurrence from the TID MAC Group. In the event the DOC is not yet activated, the Incident Commander will release initial information in coordination with and concurrence from the TID MAC Group based on the facts of the incident.

Once the DOC or ICP is established and the DOC Director or IC is named, ongoing information releases must be approved by the Incident Commander or DOC Director if the DOC is activated. The Incident Commander may elect to delegate this authority to a field-level Public Information Officer (PIO). All other individuals working at either the field response level or the DOC will refer inquiries from the media or public to the Public Information Officer, Joint Information Center (JIC), or the Incident Commander.

Access and Functional Needs Populations

For detailed plans on providing messaging to all segments of the community, including those with access and functional needs during an emergency, refer to the TID Crisis Communication Plan.

Information Dissemination

During or immediately following a public emergency, critical information may be disseminated by the Public Information Officer, Joint Information Center (JIC), or the Incident Commander via methods described in the TID Crisis Communications Plan.

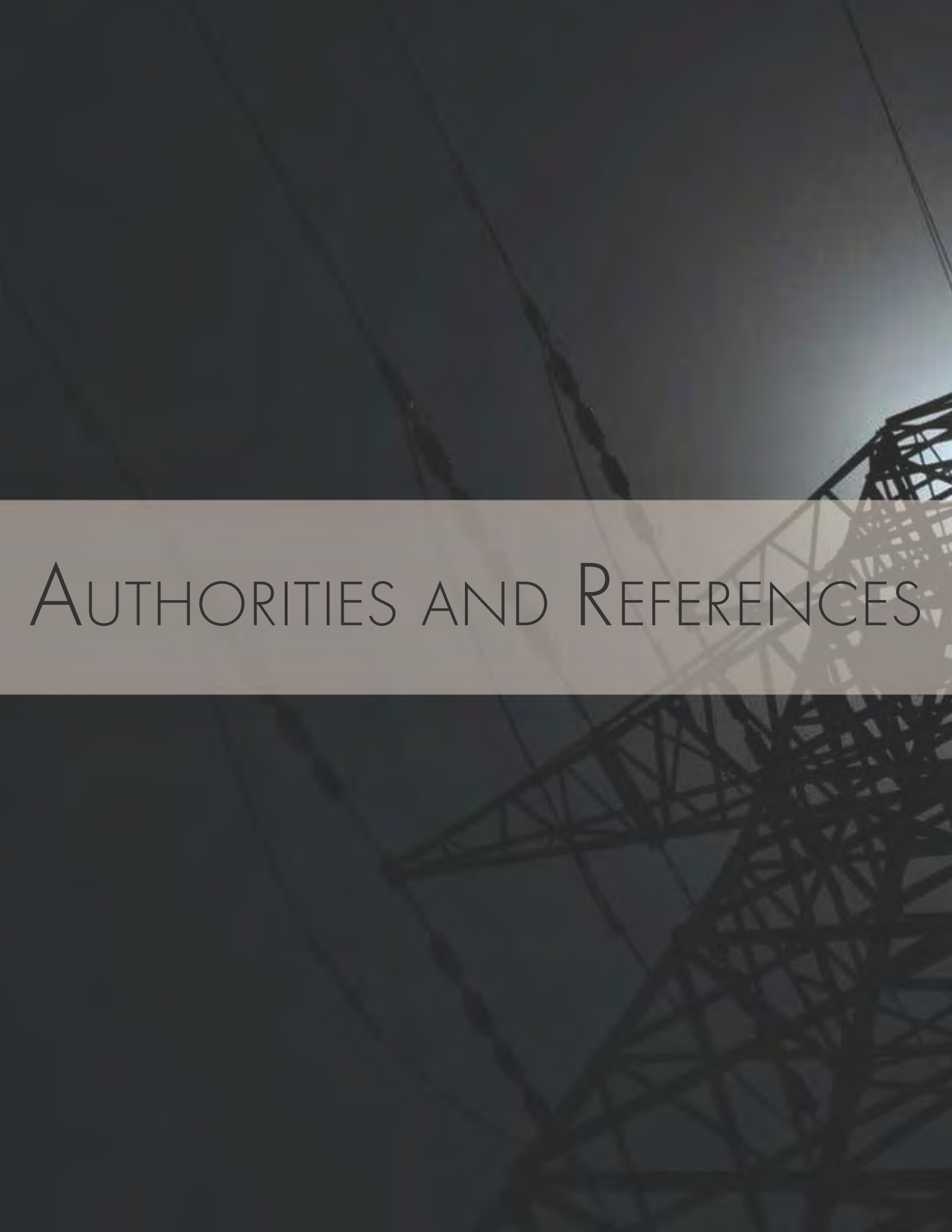
Amateur Radio Emergency Services

Local counties have agreements with Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), which are volunteer ham radio operators sworn in as Disaster Service Workers to assist with communications during emergencies or disasters. ARES is part of the state emergency plan and coordinated by the State of California.

ARES will provide alternate methods of communications in support of the District Operations Center, or Alternate District Operations Center, as well as a link between the field and DOC, local EOCs, and regional and state facilities.

TID also has a working relationship with the Turlock Amateur Radio Club (TARC) and provides radio repeater infrastructure at CC Wright Hall. The District may call upon the TARC as determined by the needs of the incident or ARES through the Operational Area.

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK



Authorities and References

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 16- Authorities and References

The following is a list of emergency-related authorities, which indicate the legal basis for emergency operations and activities.

Federal Authorities and References

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, as amended)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended)
- Army Corps of Engineers Flood Fighting (Public Law 84-99)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 – Management of Domestic Incidents (February 28, 2003)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 – National Preparedness (December 17, 2003)
- Post – Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (enacted in Title V of P.L. 109-295, DHS Appropriations Act of 2007)
- Considerations for Fusion Center and Emergency Operations Center Coordination – Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG-502) – FEMA (May 2010)
- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG-101), Version 2.0 – FEMA (November 2010)

State Authorities and References

- California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code)
- California Disaster Assistance Act (CA government Code Section 8550 et. seq.)
- California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations) and (California Government Code §8607 et. seq.)
- Hazardous Materials Area Plan Regulations (Chapter 4 of Division 2, Title 19, Article 3, §2720-2728 of the California Code of Regulations) and (California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Section 25503.5)
- California Department of Water Resources Flood Control (California Water Code §128)
- Orders and Regulations which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor during a STATE OF EMERGENCY
- Orders and Regulations which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor to take effect upon the Existence of a STATE OF WAR
- State of California Emergency Plan 2017
- State of California Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program (DSWVP) Guidance

District Authorities and References

- Turlock Irrigation District Resolution No. 2015-53 adopting the National Incident Management System (NIMS), dated September 15, 2015

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Record of Changes

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 17- Record of Changes

Change No.	Modification	Date

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Record of Distribution

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 18- Record of Distribution

Name	Title/Position	Agency	Date	No. of Copies

Name	Title/Position	Agency	Date	No. of Copies

Name	Title/Position	Agency	Date	No. of Copies

Name	Title/Position	Agency	Date	No. of Copies

Attachments

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 19- Attachments

Resolution NO. 2015-53 Adopting NIMS

RESOLUTION NO. 2015 - 53

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AS FOUNDATION FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WHEREAS, response to and recovery from major emergencies and disasters requires integrated professional management and coordination; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS) to standardize and enhance incident management procedures nationwide; and

WHEREAS, the National Incident Management System provides a structure and process to effectively coordinate responders from multiple disciplines and levels of government and to integrate them with resources from the private sector and non-governmental organizations; and

WHEREAS, the Incident Management System (ICS) components of NIMS are already being taught to District staff and being developed as part of the incident management activities for the District, including the Emergency Operations Plan and the Significant Storm/Floatable Debris Incident Action Plan; and

WHEREAS, failure to adopt and use the National Incident Management System may preclude the Turlock Irrigation District from receiving federal emergency grants or reimbursement for costs expended during major emergency and disaster response and recovery operations; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District hereby adopts the National Incident Management System as the foundation for incident command, management, coordination, recovery and support activities.

Moved by Director Santos, seconded by Director Fernandes, that the foregoing resolution be adopted.

Upon roll call the following vote was had:

Ayes:	Directors Fernandes, Santos, Frantz, Alamo, Macedo
Noes:	Directors None
Absent:	Directors None

The President declared the resolution adopted.

I, Tami Wallenburg, Executive Secretary to the Board of Directors of the TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT, do hereby CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted at a regular meeting of said Board of Directors held the 15th Day of September, 2015.

Executive Secretary to the Board of
Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District

Delegation of Authority to Incident Leadership

Delegation of Authority for Incident Management

As of **[TIME]** hours on **[DATE]**, the TID Management Team, acting as the TID Multi-Administration Group (TID MAC) and under direction from the TID General Manager or designee, have delegated the authority and responsibility for the management of the **[INCIDENT NAME]** incident to the designated Incident Commander/DOC Director, **[NAME OF IC OR DOC DIRECTOR (as appropriate)].**

As the Incident Commander/DOC Director, you are accountable to the General Manager, or designee, and the TID MAC Group for the overall management of this incident including relinquishing control and returning to normal operations when appropriate.

The following AGM, Director, or designee**, [NAME OF MAC GROUP COORDINATOR]** has been appointed the TID MAC Group Coordinator to act as a liaison between your incident leadership team, the General Manager, or designee, and the TID MAC Group. The TID MAC Group Coordinator is your primary point of contact with the TID MAC Group and he/she will advise you on matters of policy, priorities, budgetary restrictions, and other policy-level considerations (as the representative to the TID MAC Group) regarding the incident.

As the Incident Commander/DOC Director, you have been authorized to approve spending up to **[insert amount here]** per transaction for the duration of your delegation of authority to manage the incident or until revoked, whichever is earlier.

You are expected to keep the General Manager, or their designee, and the TID MAC Group informed of the status of the incident via the MAC Group Coordinator, and to adhere to all applicable laws, requirements, and professional standards, as well as the policies of TID. The General Manager, their designee, or TID MAC Group will provide you with additional guidance as needed throughout the incident either via the MAC Group Coordinator or directly as appropriate via on-going briefings and meetings as agreed upon or scheduled.

Standing considerations and guidance for management of the incident are:

1. Provide for responder and public safety.
2. Stabilize the Incident.
3. Preserve property and the environment.
4. Account for TID assigned incident personnel and resources
5. Ensure proper incident documentation for potential reimbursement, claims or legal action
6. Manage the incident as cost-effectively as possible
7. Provide for minimal disruption of critical services and commerce, consistent with the safety of TID employees, customers, and the affected general public.
8. Provide internal communication to TID personnel assigned to the incident and employees, as necessary.
9. Work with external partner jurisdictions and agencies involved in the incident in Unified Command or Multi-Agency Coordination as prescribed by the standards of the Incident Command System.

The TID General Manager, or designee, and the TID Management Team, acting as the TID MAC Group, will determine District-wide overarching strategy and policy guidance. The Incident Commander or District Operations Center Director, in coordination and communication with TID Departments and Administrations, will provide incident-specific objectives, strategies and tactics to meet the TID Management Team/TID MAC Group's strategy and policy guidance.

This Delegation of Authority expires on **[DATE]** or until revoked by the TID General Manager or designee.

_____ _____

TID General Manager Date

Delegation of Authority to TID Agency Representative

Delegation of Authority to TID Agency Representative

As of **[TIME]** hours, on **[DATE]**, the TID Management Team, acting as the TID Multi-Administration Group (TID MAC), have delegated authority to **[NAME OF PERSON ASSIGNED AS TID AGENCY REP]** to act as the Turlock Irrigation District Agency Representative to the activated **[REPORTING LOCATION (EOC, ICP, or other location)] under direction from the TID General Manager or designee.**

Turlock Irrigation District's Agency Representative is authorized to commit TID resources in the form of personnel and/or equipment to perform functions or tasks as necessary to respond to, stabilize, mitigate the effects of, and recover from the impacts of the incident being managed by the activated EOC, DOC, or ICP within the following parameters:

1.
2.
3.

Additionally, the Turlock Irrigation District Agency Representative has been delegated the authority to commit District funds up to the following amount (total of all funds committed) to support the incident response $ **[INSERT DAILY LIMIT i.e., $100,000.00]** per day not to exceed $ **[INSERT TOTAL AMOUNT AUTHORIZED, i.e., $1,000,000.00]** in total.

As the TID Agency Representative, you are accountable to the TID Incident Commander/DOC Director, or other assigned person responsible for management of the incident. That position is accountable to the TID General Manger, or designee, or the TID MAC Group/Management Team.

This Delegation of Authority authorizes the Turlock Irrigation District Agency Representative to commit the resources as described above and within the parameters described including the commitment of District funds without further consultation with the TID MAC Group or any individual member of the TID Management Team. However, the TID Agency Representative should inform the General Manager, or designee, of the committed resources as soon as possible.

This Delegation of Authority expires at **[TIME]** on **[DATE] .**

_____ _____

TID General Manager Date

Sample TID Emergency Proclamation

RESOLUTION NO. *(Resolution number)*

RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT IN A STATE OF EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, (Ordinance number – section of Water Code or TID formation documents) of the Turlock Irrigation District empowers the Board of Directors to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency when Turlock Irrigation District is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity; and

WHEREAS, the Turlock Irrigation District Board of Directors has been requested by the (person asking for Proclamation (i.e. General Manager, Assistant General Manager, Emergency Preparedness Manager etc.) of said District to proclaim the existence of a State of Emergency therein; and

WHEREAS, the Turlock Irrigation District Board of Directors does hereby find:

That conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said District, caused by (fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake, drought, energy shortage, or other cause), commencing on or about _____ at or on the ____ day of _____, 20__, and that the aforesaid conditions of extreme peril warrant and necessitate the proclamation of the existence of a local emergency;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District that a local emergency now exists throughout said District.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that:

1. During the existence of said local emergency the powers, functions, and duties of the General Manager and the emergency organization of this District shall be those prescribed by state law, by ordinances, and resolutions of this District.
2. That said local emergency shall be deemed to continue to exist until its termination is proclaimed by the Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District.

Moved by Director _____, seconded by Director _____, that the foregoing resolution be adopted.

Upon roll call the following vote was had:

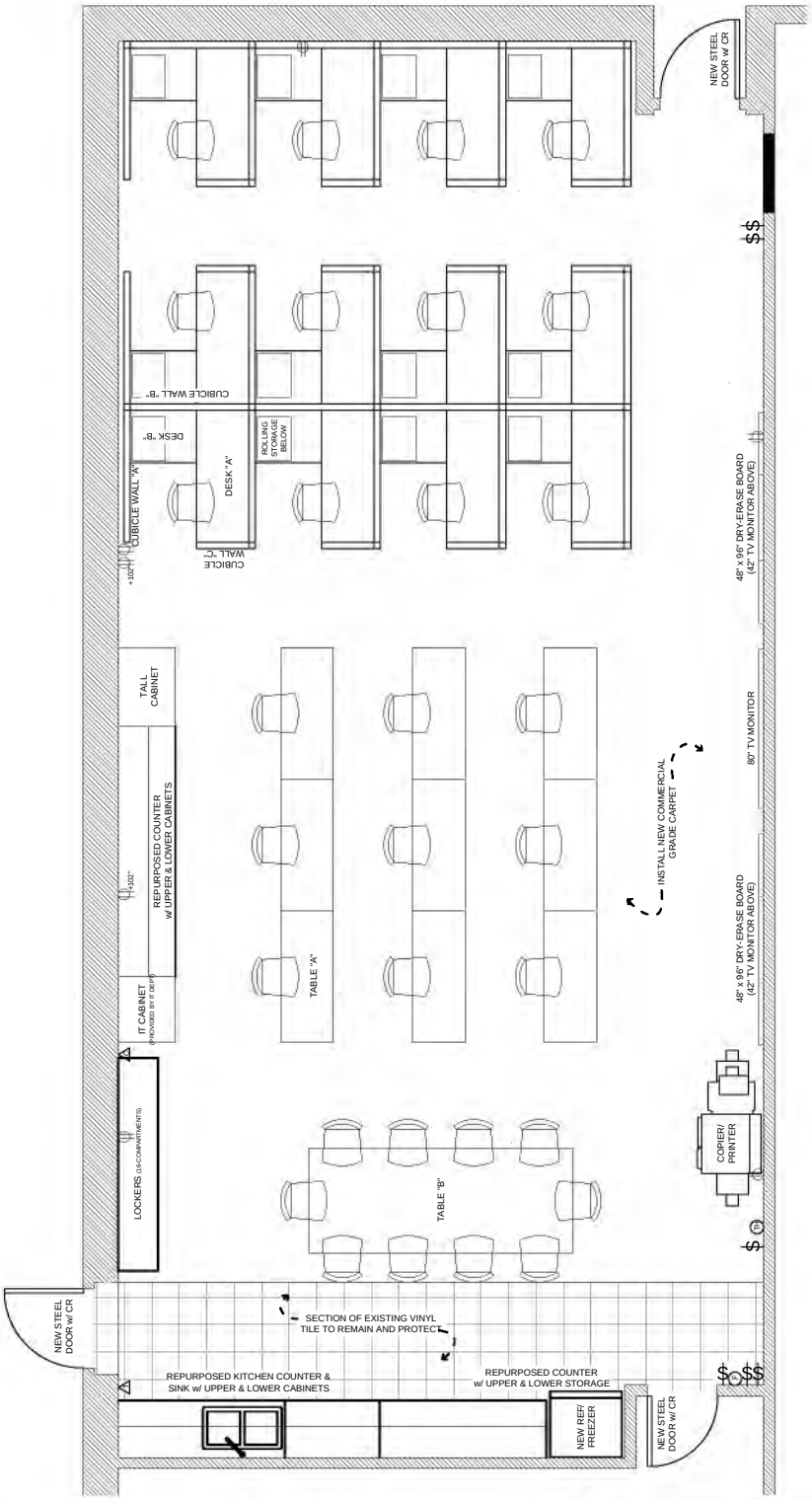
Ayes:	Directors
Noes:	Directors
Absent:	Directors

The President declared the resolution adopted.

I, Faye Wellenkamp, Executive Secretary to the Board of Directors of the TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT, do hereby CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted at a regular meeting of said Board of Directors held the ____ day of _____, 2021.

_____
Executive Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District

DOC Diagram



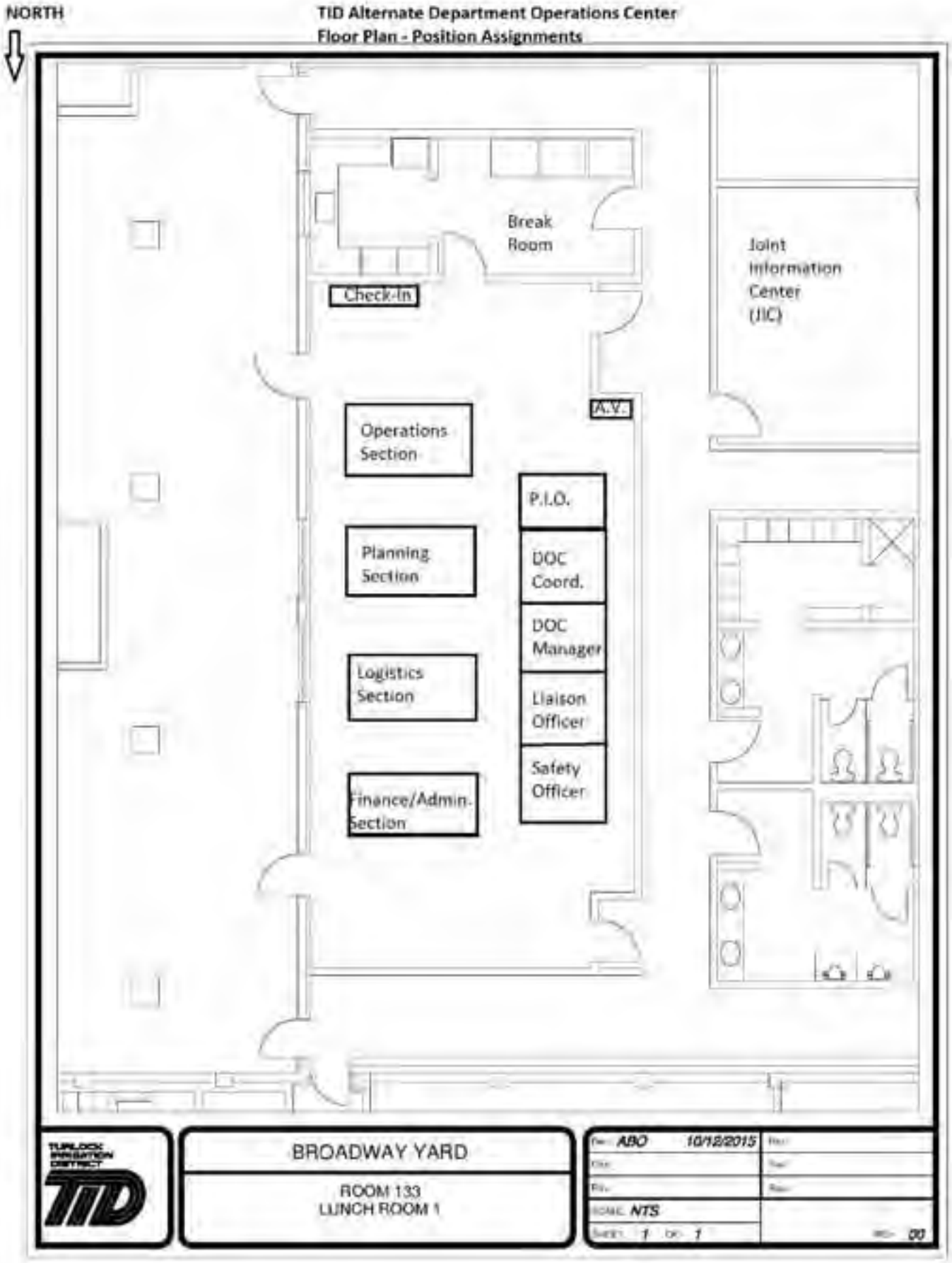
TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT

C.C. WRIGHT HALL

PROJECT CENTER / DOC

Dwn: MED	02/01/2016	Rev:	
Chk:		Rev:	
Rev:		App:	
SCALE: NTS			
SHEET: 1	OF: 1	REV 00	

Alternate DOC Diagram



Enterprise Risk Management Policy

Mission

Turlock Irrigation District is committed to its mission, to provide reliable and competitively priced water and electric service, while being good stewards of our resources and providing a high level of customer satisfaction. In achieving this vision,
TID will face risks to its business strategy, operational risks and risks associated with the protection of its people, property and reputation. To that end the objective of this Enterprise Risk Policy is to develop and manage a holistic, portfolio view of the most significant risks to our mission.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy

TID defines risk as any potential event which could prevent the achievement of an objective, or hinder the performance of key objectives, measured in terms of consequence and likelihood. Risks arise as much from the likelihood that an opportunity will not happen, as it does from the threat or uncertainty that something negative will happen. To that end risk(s) in this policy are defined as both missed opportunities and potential negative impacts to performance of key objectives.

TID's policy is to identify, analyze and respond appropriately to enterprise risks. The responses selected are determined by the risk appetite and tolerance for identified risks and opportunities. TID risk appetite is based on the level of risk that TID is willing to take to achieve prospective opportunities that further our goals and strategic imperatives. Risk tolerance is the threshold of risk that TID considers acceptable, balanced with our capabilities to mitigate the identified risks. Risk appetite and tolerance will vary over time according to specific business objectives.

Key Principles on Managing Risk

- In order to achieve TID's business objectives, risks must be considered and managed enterprise-wide
- Risk management is integral to the strategic planning process, business decision making and day-to-day operations
- Risks are identified, analyzed, evaluated, treated, monitored and reported
- Risk responses must be tailored to each particular business circumstance
- Management must regularly assess the status of risks and risk responses

Roles and Responsibilities

The Board of Directors is responsible for:

- Governing the risk profile of the District by setting policy, adopting strategic objectives, and budgetary approval
- Understanding the nature and magnitude of significant risks to which the organization is exposed
- Receive periodic updates on the ERM program to ensure that District risk is appropriately managed and exposures remain prudent
- Periodically reviewing the ERM policy.

The Management Team is responsible for:

- Ensuring there are enterprise risk management processes in place, including appropriate procedures and controls
- Identifying, measuring and evaluating significant strategic, compliance, operational, financial and reputational risk exposures
- Ensuring an appropriate level of resources are prioritized and allocated in alignment with established risk appetite and tolerance for assessing and managing identified risks
- Encouraging a risk aware culture at all levels of TID.

The Risk Owner is responsible for:

- Providing subject matter expertise on assigned risk and providing risk and mitigation progress information to the Chief Risk Officer on a regular basis
- Taking action to manage assigned risks, by managing mitigation strategies that address risk exposures either by lowering the likelihood or consequence of identified risks or achieving an identified strategic opportunity

The Chief Risk Officer or delegate is responsible for:

- Coordinating ERM meetings
- Facilitating the continuous cycle of ERM with the Management Team
- Acting as point of contact for the Management Team and employees to report emerging risks

- Coordinating with Risk Owners for updates to assigned risks
- Reporting the status of risk mitigation actions to the Management Team
- Reporting resource allocations to risk mitigation efforts
- Reporting ERM findings, including the level and direction of risk exposures and extent of risk management activities

ERM Process

TID will maintain a robust ERM process to ensure:

- Significant current and emerging risks and opportunities are identified and understood
- Appropriate and prudent risk management systems are utilized to address these risks
- Regular reviews are conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of risk mitigation measures
- Reports are produced on a regular basis regarding adherence to this policy

The basis for the ERM Process is a continuous cycle anchored in five steps: identify, analyze, evaluate, treat, and report. Within each step of the process, regular and meaningful communication is essential to improve the likelihood of success. The Management Team will engage in regular meetings to successfully complete each step of the ERM cycle for each risk as listed below.

- Identify
    - Systematically and continuously identify risks in meeting District objectives
    - Identification of potential risks shall be performed as part of all major decision making processes
    - Risks identified will be defined in clear terms, with drivers and risk sources to facilitate analysis, evaluation, treatment, and to assign an appropriate Risk Owner.
- Analyze
    - Assess the significance of risks to enable the development of risk treatment responses, based on the likelihood of the risk occurring and the potential consequence if the risk occurs
    - Mitigation Potential will be scored based on the District's ability through mitigation plans to reduce the consequence and/or likelihood of the identified risk.

- Evaluate
    - Assess the appropriate treatment strategy for the identified risk
        - Avoid: The mitigation strategy is centered on expending all possible effort to avoid the risk
        - Accept: The risk is within tolerance or viable mitigation plans do not exist to reduce the likelihood or consequence
        - Transfer: The primary treatment transfers the risk to another entity
        - Limit: The mitigation strategy is based on expending a reasonable amount of resources to impact the likelihood and or consequence of the identified risk
        - Retain: The risk is accepted due to current controls being in place that reduce the risk to an acceptable level. The controls will be retained, maintained and monitored as part of the ERM cycle

- Respond/Treat
    - Determine appropriate response(s) to mitigate risk to an acceptable level as well as enhancing potential opportunities within reasonable costs
    - Risk response may include mitigation of risk to limit either the likelihood of an occurrence or impact or both, informed acceptance of risk, transfer of risk or avoidance of risk
    - Risk response will be evaluated in terms of efficiency and effectiveness
    - Each mitigation plan will be assigned an owner/team and a timeline for completion.

- Monitor
    - Continuously ensure that the risk response plans are operational and relevant, through a combination of regular communication, periodic review and evaluation by the Management Team
    - Assess whether the risk response plan remains relevant
    - Ensure that the risk profile anticipates and reflects changed circumstances and new exposures

- Report
    - The Chief Risk Officer will submit a report to the Management Team at least annually, based on information provided by each Risk Owner
    - The report will provide appropriate information on the following:
        - Nature and magnitude of significant risks and opportunities
        - Time frame and status of any risk management activities
        - Any negative trends of higher risk areas and any changes to risk management activities
        - Any new significant risks including their risk assessment, risk response and management activities
        - Progress towards risk target
        - Any emerging risks
        - Any exceptions to the organization's established policies.

Review of policy

This policy and underlying principles will be reviewed periodically by the TID Board of Directors, to ensure its continued application and relevance.

Glossary and Acronyms

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Section 20- Glossary and Acronyms

This Glossary contains definitions of terms commonly used in the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), Incident Command System (ICS), and TID Incident Action Plans (TID IAPs).

A

Action Plan (AP): The plan prepared in the DOC containing the emergency response objectives reflecting the overall priorities and supporting activities for a designated period. The plan is shared with supporting agencies. See also Incident Action Plan.

All-Hazards: Refers to a policy or program that is designed to deal with a variety of natural and technological hazards.

Activate: At a minimum, a designated official of the emergency response agency that implements SEMS as appropriate to the scope of the emergency and the agency's role in response to the emergency.

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in employment, State and local government, public accommodations, commercial facilities, transportation, and telecommunications.

After Action Conference (AAC): A meeting that occurs within several weeks of the conclusion of an exercise where results of the exercise are discussed among exercise controllers and evaluators. Notes from this meeting are used in the creation of an After Action Report and Improvement Plan.

After Action Report (AAR): A report covering response actions, application of SEMS, modifications to plans and procedures, training needs, and recovery activities. After action reports are required under SEMS after any emergency which requires a declaration of an emergency. Reports are required within 90 days. These can be combined with an Improvement Plan and if so, are often referred to as an After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).

After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP): See After Action Report.

Agency: An agency is a division of government with a specific function or a non-governmental organization (e.g., private contractor, business, etc.) that offers a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident mitigation) or assisting and/or cooperating (providing resources and/or assistance). (See Assisting Agency, Cooperating Agency, and Multi-agency.)

Agency Dispatch: The agency or jurisdictional facility from which resources are allocated to incidents.

Agency Executive or Administrator: Chief executive officer (or designee) of the agency or jurisdiction that has responsibility for the incident.

Agency Representative: An individual assigned to an incident or to an EOC / DOC from an assisting or cooperating agency that has been delegated authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident or the EOC / DOC.

Air Operations Branch Director: The person primarily responsible for preparing and implementing the air operations portion of the Incident Action Plan. Also responsible for providing logistical support to helicopters operating on the incident.

All-Hazards: The spectrum of all types of hazards including accidents, technological events, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, warfare, and chemical, biological including pandemic influenza, radiological, nuclear, or explosive events.

Allocated Resources: Resources dispatched to an incident.

ALS: Advanced Life Support

Alternate Facilities: Locations, other than the primary facility, used to carry out essential functions, particularly in a continuity event. "Alternate facilities" refers to not only other locations, but also nontraditional options such as working at home (teleworking), telecommuting, and mobile-office concepts.

ARC: American Red Cross

Area Command: An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command System organization; or to oversee the management of a very large incident that has multiple Incident Management Teams assigned to it. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources based on priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed.

ARES: Amateur Radio Emergency Services

ASL: Above mean sea-level

Assigned Resources: Resources checked in and assigned work tasks on an incident.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period, based upon tactical objectives in the Incident or EOC Action Plan.

Assistant: Title for subordinates of the Command Staff positions at the Field SEMS level. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be used to supervise unit activities at camps.

Assisting Agency: An agency directly contributing tactical or service resources to another agency. Sometimes referred to as "Assisting and cooperating agency(ies)"

B

Base: The location at an incident at which primary logistical functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. There is only one Base per incident.

BIA: Bureau of Indian Affairs

BLM: Bureau of Land Management

BLS: Basic Life Support

Branch: The organizational level at the SEMS Field Level having functional or geographic responsibility for major parts of incident operations. Branches are identified by the use of Roman Numerals or by functional name (e.g., medical, security, etc.). Branches are also used in the same sequence at the SEMS EOC / DOC levels.

Branch Director: The ICS title for individuals responsible for the supervision of a Branch at the Field Level. At SEMS EOC / DOC levels, the title Branch Coordinator is preferred.

BTU: British thermal unit

Business Impact Analysis (BIA): A method of identifying the effects of failing to perform a function or requirement.

Business Process Analysis (BPA): A method of examining, identifying, and mapping the functional processes, workflows, activities, personnel expertise, systems, data, and facilities inherent in the execution of a function or requirement.

C

C/E: Controller/Evaluator

C&O: Concept and objectives

Cache: A pre-determined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.

Cal Fire: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CalOES: California Office of Emergency Services

Camp: A geographical site, within the general incident area, separate from the Incident Base, equipped and staffed to provide sleeping, food, water, and sanitary services to incident personnel.

Catastrophe: Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions.

CCSF: City and County of San Francisco

CDAA: California Disaster Assistance Act

CDC: Centers for Disease Control

CDEC: California Data Exchange Center

CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CDPH: California Department of Public Health

CDSE: TID Chief Dam Safety Engineer

CERT: Community Emergency Response Team

Chain of Command: A series of management positions in order of their authority.

Check-in: The process whereby resources first report to an incident or into an EOC / DOC.

CHP: California Highway Patrol

Clear Text: The use of plain English in radio communications transmissions. No Ten Codes or agency-specific codes are used when utilizing Clear Text.

COD/COOP: TID's plan identifying the vital records, mission essential functions, critical facilities, and the dependencies and interdependencies of departments, divisions, and other workgroups needed to maintain the viability of the District allowing it to continue to provide critical services if regular facilities or staff are rendered unavailable or unusable.

COG: Continuity of Government

Command: The act of directing, and/or controlling resources at an incident under explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. (May also refer to the Incident Commander.)

Command Post: (See Incident Command Post)

Command Staff: The Command Staff at the SEMS Field Level consists of the Public Information Officer, Safety/Security Officer, and Liaison Officer. They report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed, the PIO may also have a deputy. These functions may also be found at the EOC / DOC levels in SEMS. At the EOC / DOC, they would report to the EOC / DOC Director but may be designated as Coordinators. At EOCs / DOCs, the functions may also be established as Sections, or Branches to accommodate subsequent expansion.

Common Terminology: Normally used words and phrases – avoids the use of different words/phrases to provide consistency and allow diverse incident management and support organizations to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios.

Communications: Voice, video, and data capabilities that enable the leadership and staff to conduct the mission essential functions of the organization.

Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC / DOC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to provide the major part of an Incident Communications Center.

Community-Based Organizations: A local organization (which may or may not be an affiliate of a national organization) with a primary mission to provide services to specific groups of people. This could include services to people who are developmentally disabled, homeless, low-income elderly, non-English speaking, or others. CBOs are often nonprofit organizations and range from all-volunteer organizations to those with large budgets and paid staff.

Compensation Unit/Claims Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for financial concerns resulting from property damage, injuries, or fatalities at the incident or within an EOC / DOC.

Complex: Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area, which are assigned to a single Incident Commander or a Unified Command.

Continuity of District (COD): Includes measures to ensure continued leadership and preservation of vital records, thereby maintaining a viable system of government supported by law; establish emergency authorities legally vested in district/government leaders so that they have prescribed powers to act; ensure the survivability of mechanisms and systems for direction and control so that actions directed by leaders can be communicated and coordinated, and sustain essential services and resources. See COD/COOP.

Continuity: An uninterrupted ability to provide services and support, while maintaining organizational viability, before, during, and

after an event.

Continuity Facilities: Locations, other than the primary facility, used to carry out essential functions, particularly in a continuity situation. "Continuity facilities" refers to not only other locations, but also nontraditional options such as working at home (teleworking), telecommuting, and mobile-office concepts. See COD/COOP

Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP): An internal effort within an organization to assure that the capability exists to continue essential business functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, including localized acts of nature, accidents, and technological and/or attack/terrorist-related emergencies. Accordingly, an effective Emergency Management Program (EMP) not only addresses the four phases of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery but includes COOP planning activities to ensure that ancillary and support functions would continue with little or no interruption.

Continuity Event: Any event that causes an agency to relocate its operations to an alternate or other continuity site to assure the continuance of its essential functions.

Continuity Personnel: Personnel, both senior and core, who provide the leadership advice, recommendations, and functional support necessary to continue essential operations.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct tactical or support functions or resources to the incident control effort (e.g., American Red Cross, Telephone Company, etc.)

Coordination: The process of systematically analyzing a situation, developing relevant information, and informing appropriate command authority of viable alternatives for selection of the most effective combination of available resources to meet specific objectives. Multi-agency or Inter-agency coordination is found at all SEMS levels.

Coordination Center: Term used to describe any facility that is used for the coordination of agency or jurisdictional resources in support of one or more incidents.

COP: Common Operating Picture

Corrective Action Program (CAP): An organized method to document and track improvement actions for a program. The Corrective Action Program (CAP) system is a tool that enables Federal, State, and local emergency response and homeland security officials to develop, prioritize, track, and analyze corrective actions following exercises or real-world incidents.

Cost Sharing Agreements: Agreements between agencies or jurisdictions to share designated costs related to incidents. Cost-sharing agreements are normally written but may also be verbal between an authorized agency or jurisdictional representatives at the incident.

Cost Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates, and recommending cost-saving measures.

CPG: Comprehensive Planning Guide

CPUC: California Public Utilities Commission

Critical Infrastructure: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the community that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, local economic security, local public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

CRT: Crisis Response Team

CVP: Central Valley Project

CVWQCB: Central Valley Water Quality Control Board

D

DCF: Disaster Control Facility

Delegation of Authority: A statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The Delegation of Authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations or guidelines as needed.

Demobilization Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for assuring orderly, safe, and efficient demobilization of an incident or EOC / DOC assigned resources.

Devolution: The capability to transfer statutory authority and responsibility for essential functions from an agency's primary operating staff and facilities to other agency employees and facilities, and to sustain that operational capability for an extended period.

Deputy Incident Commander (Deputy Section Chief or Deputy Branch Director): A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a Deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies may also be found as necessary at all SEMS EOC / DOC levels. TID may also use a deputy in the PIO position.

DHS: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Disaster: A sudden and extraordinary misfortune; a calamity that threatens or causes extraordinary loss of life or property.

Disaster Council: The Local County Disaster Council consists of policy-level representatives from each city and the county. Their duties include overseeing the preparedness activities of the various county departments and other jurisdictions in the Local County Operational Area and administering a disaster service worker volunteer program.

Disaster Service Worker (DSW) Volunteer: A disaster service worker volunteer is any person registered with an accredited Disaster Council to engage in disaster service without pay or other consideration. "Disaster Service Worker" includes public employees performing disaster work that is outside the course and scope of their regular employment without pay.

Dispatch: The implementation of a command decision to move a resource or resources from one place to another.

Dispatch Center: A facility from which resources are assigned to an incident.

District Operations Center (DOC): A facility used by a distinct discipline, such as flood operations, fire, medical, hazardous material, or a unit, such as Department of Public Works, Department of Health, or a Utility/Water District. District Operations Centers may be used at all SEMS levels above the field response level depending upon the needs of the emergency.

Division: Divisions are used to divide an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are identified by alphabetic characters for horizontal applications and, often, by numbers when used in buildings. Divisions are also used at SEMS EOC / DOC levels and are found organizationally between Branches and Units.

Division or Group Supervisor: The position title for individuals responsible for command of a Division or Group at an Incident. At the EOC / DOC level, the title is Division Coordinator.

DMC: Doctor's Medical Center

Documentation Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for collecting, recording, and safeguarding all documents relevant to an incident or within an EOC / DOC.

DOD: U.S. Department of Defense

DOJ: U.S. Department of Justice

DWR: Department of Water Resources

E

EEG: Exercise Evaluation Guide

EHPSM: Environmental and Historic Preservation Screening Memo

EMA: Emergency Management Agency

EMC: Emanuel Medical Center

Emergency: A condition of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, hazardous material incident, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestations or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy.

Emergency Alert System (EAS): An established system to enable the President, Federal, State, and local jurisdiction authorities to disseminate emergency information via the Commercial Broadcast System (CBS): formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

Emergency Management: The discipline and the profession of applying science, technology, planning, and management to deal with extreme events that can injure or kill large numbers of people, do extensive property damage, and disrupt community life.

Emergency Management Coordinator: The individual within each jurisdiction that is delegated the day-to-day responsibility for the development and maintenance of all emergency management coordination efforts.

Emergency Management Director (Emergency Services Director): The individual within each political subdivision that has overall responsibility for jurisdiction emergency management. For cities and counties, this responsibility is commonly assigned by the local ordinance.

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT): A healthcare specialist with particular skills and knowledge in pre-hospital emergency medicine.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): A location from which centralized emergency management can be performed. EOC facilities are established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): The EOP is the document that each jurisdiction maintains that describes strategies for managing emergencies.

Emergency Response Agency: Any organization responding to an emergency, or providing mutual aid support to such an organization, whether in the field, at the scene of an incident, or to an operations center.

Emergency Response Personnel: Personnel involved with an agency's response to an emergency.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs): ESFs are annexes specific to the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that provide the grouping of governmental and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, and assistance in responding to the emergency needs of communities in all phases of emergency management.

EMMA: Emergency Management Mutual Aid

EMS: Emergency Medical Services

EMSystem: Computerized emergency medical service tracking system

EndEx: End of Exercise

ENS: Emergency Notification System

EOC: Emergency Operations Center

EOC Action Plan: The plan developed at the EOC or DOC level, which contains objectives, actions to be taken, assignments, and supporting information for the next operational period.

EOP: Emergency Operations Plan

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ERC: Energy Release Component

Essential Functions: The critical activities performed by organizations, especially after a disruption of normal activities. There are three categories of essential functions: National Essential Functions, Primary Mission Essential Functions, and Mission Essential Functions.

EVC: Emergency Volunteer Center

Event: A planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Evacuation: The process of moving persons out of an area affected or potentially affected by a disaster situation.

ExPlan: Exercise Plan

F

Facilities: Locations where an organization's leadership and staff operate. Leadership and staff may be co-located in one facility or dispersed across many locations and connected by communications systems. Facilities must be able to provide staff with survivable protection and must enable continued and endurable operations.

Facilities Unit: Functional unit within the Support Branch of the Logistics Section at the SEMS Field Response Level that provides fixed facilities for the incident. These facilities may include the Incident Base, feeding areas, sleeping areas, sanitary facilities, etc.

FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation

FE: Functional Exercise

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): The individual appointed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency Director (by a delegation of authority from the President) to coordinate assistance in a federally declared disaster.

Federal Disaster Area: An area of a state (oftentimes defined by counties) that is declared eligible for disaster relief under the Stafford Act. These declarations are made by the President usually as a result of a request made by the Governor of an affected state.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): An agency created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal activities related to disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. FEMA manages the President's Disaster Relief Fund and coordinates the disaster assistance activities of all Federal agencies in the event of a presidential disaster declaration.

Federal Emergency Response Team: An interagency team consisting of the lead representative from each Federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an ESF and key members of the Federal Coordinating Officer's staff, formed to assist the FCO in carrying out his/her coordination responsibilities. The Emergency Response Team provides a forum for coordinating the overall Federal response, reporting on the conduct of specific operations, exchanging information, and resolving issues related to ESF and other response requirements.

FHSZ: Fire Hazard Severity Zone

Field Operations Guide (FOG): A pocket-size manual of instructions on the application of the Incident Command System. Sometimes referred to as a FOG Manual.

Finance/Administration Section: One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels, which is responsible for all costs and financial considerations. The incident and Section can include the Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit, and Cost Unit.

FIRESCOPE: Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies

Food Unit: Functional unit within the Service Branch of the Logistics Section responsible for providing meals for the incident and/or EOC / DOC personnel.

FOUO: For Official Use Only

FPC: Final Planning Conference

Full-Scale Exercise (FSE): An activity intended to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems interactively over a substantial period. It involves the testing of a major portion of the emergency plan and organizations in a highly stressful environment.

It includes the mobilization of personnel and resources to demonstrate coordination and response capabilities. The EOC / DOC is activated and field command posts may be established. An FSE is always formally evaluated.

Function: In ICS, function refers to the five major activities in the ICS, i.e., Command, Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The same five functions are also found at all SEMS EOC / DOC levels. At the EOC / DOC, the term Management replaces Command. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., "the planning function."

Functional Annex: A document that supplements the EOP, which provides further planning information for a specific aspect of emergency management.

Functional Element: Refers to a part of the incident, EOC, or DOC organization such as section, branch, group, or unit.

G

G&T: Preparedness Director's Office of Grants and Training

General Staff: The group of management personnel reporting to the Incident Commander or the DOC/EOC Director. They may each have a deputy, as needed. At the Field SEMS level, the General Staff consists of:

- Operations Section Chief
- Planning Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Finance/Administration Section Chief

At the TID DOC level, the position titles are Section Coordinators.

Generic ICS: Refers to the description of ICS that is generally applicable to any kind of incident or event.

GG: Golden Guardian

Ground Support Unit: Functional unit within the Support Branch of the Logistics Section at the SEMS Field Response level that is responsible for the fueling, maintaining, and repairing of vehicles, and the transportation of personnel and supplies.

Group: Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. (See Division) Groups are located between Branches (when activated) and Resources in the Operations Section.

H

HaVBED: Hospital Computerized Patient Bed Availability System

Hazardous Materials Team (HazMat): A term used to describe a team of highly skilled professionals who specialize in dealing with hazardous materials incidents.

HazMat: Hazardous Materials

HCC: Hospital Command Center

Helibase: The main location for parking, fueling, maintenance, and loading of helicopters operating in support of an incident. It is usually located at or near the incident base.

Helispot: Any designated location where a helicopter can safely take off and land. Some helispots may be used for the loading of supplies, equipment, or personnel.

Hierarchy of Command: (See Chain of Command)

HSEEP: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

HSPD: Homeland Security Presidential Directive

I

IC: Incident Commander

ICP: Incident Command Post

ICS: Incident Command System

IDE: Initial Damage Estimate

Incident: An occurrence or event, either human-caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Action Plan: The plan developed at the field response level, which contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.

Incident Base: Location at the incident where the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. (Incident name or another designator will be added to the term "Base.") The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the Base. There is only one Base per incident.

Incident Commander: The individual responsible for the command of all functions at the field response level.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The location at which the primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): The nationally use standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident. The use of ICS is required under NIMS and SEMS.

Incident Communications Center: The location of the Communications Unit and the Message Center.

Incident Management Team: The Incident Commander and appropriate General and Command Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategy(s), and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow for strategic and tactical alternatives.

Individual Assistance: Supplementary Federal assistance available under the Stafford Act to individuals, families, and businesses which include disaster housing assistance, unemployment assistance, grants, loans, legal services, crisis counseling, tax relief, and other services or relief programs.

Information Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and the media or with other agencies requiring information directly from the incident. There is only one Information Officer per incident. The Information Officer may have assistants. This position is also referred to as Public Affairs or Public Information Officer in some disciplines.

Initial Action: The actions taken by resources, which are the first to arrive at an incident.

Initial Damage Estimate (IDE): Preliminary assessment of the damage caused by the incident. (See Preliminary Damage Assessment)

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

Interoperable Communications: Communications that provide the capability to perform essential functions, in conjunction with other organizations/entities, under all conditions

IP: Improvement Plan

IPC: Initial Planning Conference

J

JIC: Joint Information Center

JIS: Joint Information System

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities when multiple agencies are providing public information. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials **from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC.**

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs from multiple agencies into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations.

The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort, and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction: The range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority for incident mitigation. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political/geographical (e.g., special district, city, county, state, or federal boundary lines), or functional (e.g., police department, health department, etc.). (See also Multijurisdictional Incident.)

Jurisdictional Agency: The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area or a mandated function.

K

Key Resources: Any publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.

L

Landing Zone: (See Helispot)

LDRM: Local Disaster Recovery Manager

Leader: The ICS title for an individual responsible for a functional unit, task forces, or teams.

Leadership: The elected officials (e.g., the President, State governors) or others that have been designated to head a branch of **government or other organization.**

LEC: Latino Emergency Council

LEPC: Local Emergency Planning Center

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff at the Field SEMS level responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies. At SEMS EOC / DOC levels, the function may be done by a Coordinator and/or within a Section or Branch reporting directly to the EOC / DOC Director.

Life-Safety: Refers to the joint consideration of both the life and physical wellbeing of individuals.

Local Government: Means local agencies per Article 3 of the SEMS regulations. The Government Code 8680.2 defines local agencies as any city, city and county, county, school district, or special district.

Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC): Committees established by the Director of OES to provide a forum for the exchange of information among the cities and counties of a Mutual Aid Region.

The LGAC may develop a consensus of action and policy among local emergency managers on issues, policies, and programs of concern to local governments, and if necessary bring such concerns to the attention of the OES Executive Management. This Committee has become inactive with the advent of the Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committees.

Logistics Section: One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels. The Logistics Section is responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials for the incident or at an EOC / DOC.

LOTO: Lock-Out, Tag-Out

M

MA: Mutual Aid

MAC: Multi-Agency Coordination

MACS: Multi-Agency Coordination System

Major Disaster: As defined in Federal law as "any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion or another technological or human-caused catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity

and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby."

Management by Objectives: In SEMS field and EOC / DOC levels, this is a top-down management activity, which involves establishing the objectives, selection of appropriate strategy(s) to achieve the objectives, and the direction or assignments associated with the selected strategy.

Master Mutual Aid Agreement: An agreement entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivision, municipal corporations, and public agencies of the State of California to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency Mutual Aid occurs when two or more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each other to prevent and combat any type of disaster or emergency.

Marshaling Area: An area used for the completed mobilization and assemblage of personnel and resources before they are sent directly to the disaster-affected area. Marshaling Areas are utilized particularly for disasters outside of the continental United States.

MCI: Mass Casualty Incident

Medical Unit: Functional unit within the Service Branch of the Logistics Section at SEMS Field levels responsible for the development of the Medical Emergency Plan, and from providing emergency medical treatment of incident personnel.

MeID: Merced Irrigation District

Memorandum of Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding: Written agreement between departments/agencies that require specific goods or services to be furnished or tasks to be accomplished by one organization in support of the other.

MESL: Master Scenario Events List

Message Center: The Message Center is part of the Incident or EOC / DOC Communications Center and is collocated or placed adjacent to it. It receives, records, and routes information to appropriate locations at an incident or within an EOC / DOC.

MH: Medical Health

MHOAC: Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator

MID: Modesto Irrigation District

Mission Essential Functions (MEFs): The limited set of agency-level government functions that must be continued throughout, or resumed rapidly after, a disruption of normal activities.

Mitigation: Activities to eliminate or reduce the degree of risk to life and property from hazards, either before or following a disaster or emergency.

MMC: Memorial Medical Center

MMI: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

MMRS: Metropolitan Medical Response System

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations federal, state, and local for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mobilization Center: An off-incident location at which emergency service personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment to incidents, release, or reassignment.

MPC: Midterm Planning Conference

Multi-Agency or Inter-Agency Coordination: The participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS): The combination of personnel, facilities, equipment, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system. When activated, MACS has the responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support in a multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional environment. A MAC Group functions within the MACS. MACS

organizations are used within the California Fires Services.

Multi-Agency Incident: An incident where one or more agencies assist a jurisdictional agency or agencies. The incident may be managed under a single or unified command.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that have a statutory responsibility for incident mitigation. In ICS these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual Aid: Voluntary aid and assistance if a disaster should occur, by the interchange of services and facilities, including, but not limited to fire, police, medical and health, communication and transportation services and facilities, to cope with the problems of rescue, relief, evacuation, rehabilitation and reconstruction which would arise in the event of a disaster. Mutual aid is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

Mutual Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel and equipment.

Mutual Aid Coordinator: An individual at the local government, Operational Area, region, or state level that is responsible to coordinate the process of requesting, obtaining, processing, and using mutual aid resources. Mutual Aid Coordinator duties will vary depending upon the mutual aid system.

Mutual Aid Region: A mutual aid region is a subdivision of state OES established to assist in the coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within a geographical area of the state, consisting of two or more county (operational) areas.

MVEMSA: Mountain Valley Emergency Medical Services Agency

N

National Response Framework (NRF): A national-level plan developed by FEMA in coordination with 26 Federal departments and agencies, plus the American Red Cross.

National Warning System (NAWAS): The Federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System, used for the dissemination of warnings and other emergency information from the FEMA National or Regional Warning Centers to Warning Points in each state. Also used by the State Warning Points to disseminate information to local Primary Warning Points. It provides warning information to state and local jurisdictions concerning severe weather, earthquake, flooding and other activities which affect public safety.

NDRF: National Disaster Recovery Framework

NEP: National Exercise Program

NEXS: National Exercise Schedule

NFIP: National Flood Insurance Program

NFDRS: National Flood Disaster Rating System

NGO: Non-governmental Organization

NIC: National Incident Management System Integration Center

NIMS: National Incident Management System

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPS: National Preparedness System

NRF: National Response Framework

NWA: National Weather Service

O

OA: Operational Area

OES: Office of Emergency Services

Office of Emergency Services (OES): The Governor's Office of Emergency Services or Local County Operational Area Office of Emergency Services.

OID: Oakdale Irrigation District

OIS: Other Internal Surge

Operational Area (OA): An intermediate level of the state emergency organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area.

Operational Period: The period scheduled for the execution of a given set of operation actions as specified in the Incident or EOC / DOC Action Plan. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section: One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels. It is the Section responsible for all tactical operations at the incident, or for the coordination of operational activities at an EOC / DOC. The Operations Section at the SEMS Field Response Level can include Branches, Divisions and/or Groups, Task Forces, Teams, Single Resources, and Staging Areas. At the EOC / DOC levels, the Operations Section would contain Branches or Divisions as necessary because of span-of-control considerations.

Orders of Succession: Provisions for the assumption by individuals of organization senior leadership positions during an emergency if any of those officials are unavailable to execute their legal duties.

OVH: Oak Valley Hospital

OVHD: Oak Valley Hospital District

Out-of-Service Resources: Resources assigned to an incident but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons.

P

PDRP: Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan

PG&E: Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed throughout an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and service and support planning. On larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan. Planning meetings are also an essential activity at all SEMS EOC / DOC levels.

Planning Section: (Also referred to as Planning/Intelligence) One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels. Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information related to the incident or an emergency, and for the preparation and documentation of Incident or EOC / DOC Action Plans. The section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and the status of resources assigned to the incident.

PIO: Public Information Officer

P/O: Player Observer

POC: Point of Contact

PPD: Presidential Policy Directive

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA): The joint local, State, and Federal analysis of the damage that has occurred during a disaster and which may result in a Presidential Declaration of Disaster. The PDA is documented through surveys, photographs, and other written information.

Preliminary Damage Assessment Team: An ad hoc group that comes together after a disaster whose main purpose is to determine the level of disaster declaration that is warranted. The team usually consists of local, State, and Federal representatives to do an initial damage evaluation to sites damaged.

PREP: National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program

Preparedness: Actions taken in advance of an emergency to develop operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response in the event an emergency occurs. Preparedness measures include continuity of government, emergency communications, EOCs / DOCs, EOPs, emergency public information materials, public education programs, the exercise of plans, mutual aid agreements, stocking of disaster supplies, training of emergency response personnel, and warning systems.

Presidential Declaration: A formal declaration by the President that an emergency or major disaster exists based upon the request for such a declaration by the Governor and with the verification of FEMA PDAs.

Primary Operating Facility: The site of an organization's normal, day-to-day operations; the location where the employee usually goes to work.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.

Procurement Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for financial matters involving vendor contracts.

Protocols: Set of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions.

Political Subdivision: Any city, city and county, county, district, or other local governmental agency or public agency authorized by law.

Public Assistance (PA): A supplementary Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to state and local jurisdictions, special purpose districts, Native Americans, or eligible private, nonprofit organizations.

Public Assistance Officer (PAO): A member of the FEMA Regional Director's staff who is responsible for the management of the PA Program.

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on the incident's cause, size and current situation, resources committed, and other matters of general interest to the public, media, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public Information Officer (PIO): The individual at the field or EOC / DOC level that has been delegated the authority to prepare public information releases and to interact with the media. Duties will vary depending upon the agency and SEMS level. TID sometimes uses a deputy PIO if the incident size warrants it.

Q

R

RDMHS: Region Disaster Medical Health Specialist

Reconstitution: The process by which surviving and/or replacement organization personnel resume normal operations from the original or replacement primary operating facility.

Recorders: Individuals within ICS or EOC / DOC organizational units who are responsible for recording information. Recorders may be found in Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Units.

Recovery: An activity to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels, including some form of economic viability. Recovery measures include, but are not limited to crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public information, reassessment of emergency plans, reconstruction, temporary housing, and business resumption full scale.

REOC: Regional Emergency Operations Center

Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC): Facilities found at State OES Administrative Regions. REOCs are used to coordinate information and resources among Operational Areas and between the Operational Areas and the state level.

Reporting Locations: Specific locations or facilities where incoming resources can check-in at the incident. (See Check-in).

Resource Management: Efficient emergency management and incident response require a system for identifying available

resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to or recover from an incident. Resource management under NIMS includes mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements, the use of special Federal, State, tribal and local teams, and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources: Personnel and equipment available, or potentially available, for assignment to incidents or EOCs / DOCs. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in tactical support or supervisory capacities at an incident or EOCs / DOCs.

Resources Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section at the SEMS Field Response level responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. The Unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the impact that additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

Response: Actions that are taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment, and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to, emergency plan activation, EAS activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the EOC / DOC, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and warning systems activation.

RIMS: Response Information Management System

Risk Analysis: The process by which risks are identified and evaluated.

Risk Assessment: The identification and assessment of hazards.

Risk Management: The process of identifying, controlling, and minimizing the impact of events whose consequences are or may be unknown, or events that are fraught with uncertainty.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act: (Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707). The act authorizes the greatest single source of Federal disaster assistance. It authorizes coordination of the activities of Federal, State, and volunteer agencies operating under their authorities in providing disaster assistance, provision of direct Federal assistance as necessary, and provision of financial grants to individuals and families. This act is commonly referred to as the Stafford Act.

RSF: Recovery Support Function

RSP: Render-Safe Procedures

S

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff at the incident or within an EOC / DOC responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer may have assistants.

SCOE: Stanislaus County Office of Education

Section: The organization level with responsibility for a major functional area of the incident or at an EOC / DOC, e.g., Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, Administration/Finance.

Section Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for command of functional sections: Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, and Administration/Finance. At the EOC / DOC level, the position will be Section Coordinator.

SEMS: Standardized Emergency Management System

Service Branch: A Branch within the Logistics Section responsible for service activities at the incident. Includes the Communications, Medical, and Food Units.

SIMCELL: Simulation Cell - used in an exercise to simulate outside entities, agencies, or responders that, in a real-world situation would play a role in the response but who are not involved in the exercise.

Single Resource: An individual, a piece of equipment, and its personnel complement, or a crew or team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident.

SITMAN: Situation Manual

Situation Report: Often contains confirmed or verified information regarding the specific details relating to the incident.

Situation Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for the collection, organization, and analysis of incident status information, and for analysis of the situation as it progresses. Reports to the Planning Section Chief/Coordinator

SMART(objectives): Specific, Measurable, Actionable, Realistic, Time-Sensitive

SOC: State Operations Center

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

Span-of-control: The supervisory ratio maintained within an ICS or EOC / DOC organization.

Special District: A unit of local government (other than a city, county, or city and county) with authority or responsibility to own, operate or maintain a project (as defined in California Code of Regulations Section 2900) for purposes of natural disaster assistance. This may include a joint-powers authority established under Section 6500 et. seq. of the Code.

Staging Area: Staging Areas are locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. Staging Areas are managed by the Operations Section.

Staging Area Managers: Individuals within ICS organizational units that are assigned specific managerial responsibilities at Staging Areas (also Camp Manager).

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): A system required by California Government Code for managing the response to multi-agency and multijurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary: Field Response, Local Government, Operational Area, Region, and State.

StanMAC: Stanislaus Multi-Agency Coordination Group

StartEX: Start Exercise

State Operations Center (SOC): An EOC facility operated by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services at the state level in SEMS.

Strategy: The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident or EOC / DOC objectives.

State of Emergency: A governmental declaration that may suspend some normal functions of government, alert residents to change their normal behaviors, or order government agencies to implement emergency operations plans.

Supply Unit: Functional unit within the Support Branch of the Logistics Section responsible for ordering equipment and supplies required for incident operations.

Support Branch: A Branch within the Logistics Section responsible for providing personnel, equipment, and supplies to support incident operations. Includes the Supply, Facilities, and Ground Support Units.

Support Resources: Non-tactical resources under the supervision of the Logistics, Planning/Intelligence, Finance/Administration Sections, or the Command Staff.

Supporting Materials: Refers to the several attachments that may be included with an Incident Action Plan, (e.g. communications plan, map, safety plan, traffic plan, and medical plan.)

SWP: State Water Project

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

T

T&EPW: Training and Exercise Planning Workshop

Table Top Exercise (TTX): An activity in which officials and key staff, or others with emergency responsibilities, are gathered together informally to discuss simulated emergencies. It is designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants without time constraints. Participants evaluate plans and procedures and resolve questions of coordination and assignment of responsibilities in a non-threatening format under minimum stress.

Tactical Direction: Direction given by the Operations Section Chief at the SEMS Field level which includes the tactics appropriate for the selected strategy, the selection and assignment of resources, tactics implementation, and performance monitoring for each Operational Area.

TAG: Threat Assessment Group

Task Force: A combination of single resources assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and a leader.

TCL: Target Capabilities List

Team: (See Single Resource)

Technical Specialists: Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the ICS or EOC / DOC organization. Sometimes referred to as a Tech-Spec.

Telework: The ability to work at a location other than the official duty station to perform work or emergency duties. This may include, but is not limited to, using portable computers, personal computers, high-speed telecommunications links, and mobile communications devices.

TEP: Training and Exercise Plan

TFL: Task Force Leader

THIRA: Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment

TID: Turlock Irrigation District

TriPHT: Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment

Time Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for recording time for an incident or EOC / DOC personnel and hired equipment.

TLO: Terrorism Liaison Officer

TRT: Tuolumne River Trust

TSO: Tuolumne County Sheriff's Office

Type: Refers to resource capability. A Type 1 resource provides a greater overall capability due to power, size, capacity, etc., than would be found in a Type 2 resource. Resource typing provides managers with additional information in selecting the best resource for the task.

TTX: Tabletop Exercise

U

UAC: Unified Area Command

UC: Unified Command

Unified Area Command: A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional. (See Area Command and Unified Command)

Unified Command: In ICS, Unified Command is a unified team effort that allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility or accountability.

Unit: An organizational element having functional responsibility. Units are commonly used in incident Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, or Finance/Administration sections and can be used in operations for some applications. Units are also found in EOC / DOC organizations.

Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person.

USAR: Urban Search and Rescue

USBR: United States Bureau of Reclamation

USFS: United States Forest Service

USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USNPS: United States National Park Service

USGS: United States Geological Survey

UTL: Universal Task List

UW: United Way

V

ValleyCom: Ambulance dispatch center

VIP: Very Important Person

Virtual Offices: An environment where employees are not collocated and rely exclusively on information technologies to interact and conduct their work across a distance from multiple geographic locations.

Vital Records: The essential agency records that are needed to meet operational responsibilities under national security emergencies or other emergency or disaster conditions (emergency operating records) or to protect the legal and financial rights of the government and those affected by government activities (legal and financial rights records).

VOAD: Volunteers Active in Disasters

Volunteer: For purposes of NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency (which has authority to accept volunteer services) when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

VSJAS: Volunteer Staff Job Action Sheet

W

WFMP: Wildfire Mitigation Plan

WFIAP: Wildland Fire Incident Action Plan

Windshield Survey: A quick visual overview of the affected disaster area performed within the first 24 hours after the disaster.

WUI: Wildland/Urban Interface

X

Y

Z

WATER & POWER
Serving Central California since 1887

BOARD AGENDA REPORT

Board Meeting Date:	8/24/2021
Subject:	Attesting to the veracity of both of TID's Power Source Disclosures and the Power Content Label annual reports for 2020.
Administration:	Power Supply Administration
Recommended Action:	Consider issuing a resolution attesting to the veracity of TID's Power Source Disclosure annual reports for 2020 ("2020 PSDs"), Retail and BGreen power supply and the 2020 Power Content Label ("2020 PCL").
Background and Discussion:	Enacted in 1997 (Senate Bill 1305, Sher), the law requires that electricity retail suppliers disclose to consumers which types of resources are used to generate their electricity. Under this law the Power Source Disclosure (PSD) program was established to provide "accurate, reliable, and simple-to-understand information on the sources of energy that are used to provide electric services" to California consumers (Public Utilities Code Section 398.1(b)). The electricity suppliers are required to provide a report to the Energy Commission called the Power Source Disclosure Annual Report. Under the Power Source Disclosure Program, retail suppliers are also required to annually disclose to their retail consumers the mix of sources used to provide electricity service during the previous calendar year. In those instances where a retail supplier offers consumers more than one electricity portfolio option, the retail supplier is to provide information specific to each electricity portfolio offered. TID offers the Standard Retail Supply to the majority of its customers but also offers the BGreen Program offering. TID's two 2020 PSD Reports and its 2020 PCL are shown below.
Alternative(s) Pros and Cons:	Alternative: Hire outside consultant to verify. Pros: None Cons: More costly and too late.
Additional Information:	None
Fiscal Impact:	Non-compliance would lead to fines.

Presenter Signature	Dept. Manager Signature	AGM Signature
Ken Nold		
Name: Ken Nold	Name:	Name: Dan Severson
Date Signed: 8/19/2021	Date Signed:	Date Signed: 8/19/21

GM/COO Signature
Michelle Reimers
Name: Michelle Reimers
Date Signed: 8/19/2021

RESOLUTION NO. 2021 - 53

RESOLUTION ATTESTING TO THE VERACITY OF TID's POWER SOURCE DISCLOSURES AND POWER CONTENT LABEL ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 2020

WHEREAS, Article 14 of Chapter 2.3 of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code establishes the Power Source Disclosure program requiring TID to provide "accurate, reliable, and simple-to-understand information on the sources of energy that are used to provide electric services" to California consumers and TID ratepayers in particular; and

WHEREAS, Title 20, Article 5, Section 1394 of the California Code of Regulations requires (a) On or before June 1 of each year, each retail supplier shall submit a separate annual report to the Energy Commission containing the information identified in subdivision (b) below for each electricity portfolio offered the previous calendar year, in accordance with the methodology described in section 1393. Retail suppliers must submit this information on the Annual Report forms provided by the Energy Commission; and

WHEREAS, Title 20, Article 5, Section 1394.2 of the California Code of Regulations requires that (a) By October 1 of each year, all retail suppliers shall provide a report prepared by an auditor who has conducted the procedures identified in subdivision (b) The report shall contain a summary of the results of the procedures and a proof of service of the annual power content label to customers, and as part (2) stipulates that (2) A retail supplier that is a public agency providing electric services is not required to comply with the provisions of subdivision (a) (1) if the board of directors of the public agency submits to the Energy Commission an attestation of the veracity of each annual report and power content label for the previous year. In light of these regulations staff opted for board approval at a public meeting for an attestation of the veracity of the two 2020 Power Source Disclosure submissions and the 2020 Power Content Label; and

.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District that to best of its knowledge attest that the TID Power Source Disclosure annual reports for 2020 and the Power Content Label for 2020 shown below and related tables is true and complete. California Code of Regulations Title 20. Public Utilities and Energy Division 2. State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission Chapter 3. Data Collection Article 5. Power Source Disclosure.

2020 POWER SOURCE DISCLOSURE ANNUAL REPORT
SCHEDULE 3: POWER CONTENT LABEL DATA
For the Year Ending December 31, 2020
Turlock Irrigation District
Retail Power Supply

	Adjusted Net Procured (MWh)	Percent of Total Retail Sales
Renewable Procurements	618,447	28.6%
Biomass & Biowaste	4	0.0%
Geothermal	47,515	2.2%
Eligible Hydroelectric	26,049	1.2%
Solar	125,807	5.8%
Wind	419,072	19.4%
Coal	-	0.0%
Large Hydroelectric	694,864	32.1%
Natural gas	775,465	35.8%
Nuclear	52,806	2.4%
Other	3,535	0.2%
Unspecified Power	18,390	0.9%
Total	**2,163,508**	**100.0%**

Total Retail Sales (MWh)	**2,163,508**

GHG Emissions Intensity (converted to lbs CO_2e/MWh)	**381**

Percentage of Retail Sales Covered by Retired Unbundled RECs	**0.0%**

2020 POWER SOURCE DISCLOSURE ANNUAL REPORT
SCHEDULE 3: POWER CONTENT LABEL DATA
For the Year Ending December 31, 2020
Turlock Irrigation District
Bgreen

	Adjusted Net Procured (MWh)	Percent of Total Retail Sales
Renewable Procurements	15	28.6%
Biomass & Biowaste	0	0.0%
Geothermal	1	2.2%
Eligible Hydroelectric	1	1.2%
Solar	3	5.8%
Wind	10	19.4%
Coal	-	0.0%
Large Hydroelectric	17	32.1%
Natural gas	19	35.8%
Nuclear	1	2.4%
Other	0	0.2%
Unspecified Power	0	0.9%
Total	**52**	**100.0%**

Total Retail Sales (MWh)	**52**

GHG Emissions Intensity (converted to lbs CO_2e/MWh)	**381**

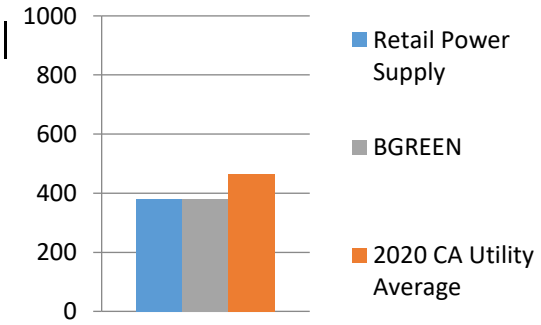
Percentage of Retail Sales Covered by Retired Unbundled RECs	**0.0%**

2020 POWER CONTENT LABEL

Turlock Irrigation District

https://www.tid.org/power/power-content-label/

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity (lbs CO_2e/MWh)		
Retail Power Supply	BGREEN	2020 CA Utility Average
381	**381**	**466**



Energy Resources	Retail Power Supply	BGREEN	2020 CA Power Mix
Eligible Renewable[1]	**28.6%**	**28.6%**	**33.1%**
Biomass & Biowaste	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Geothermal	2.2%	2.2%	4.9%
Eligible Hydroelectric	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Solar	5.8%	5.8%	13.2%
Wind	19.4%	19.4%	11.1%
Coal	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**2.7%**
Large Hydroelectric	**32.1%**	**32.1%**	**12.2%**
Natural Gas	**35.8%**	**35.8%**	**37.1%**
Nuclear	**2.4%**	**2.4%**	**9.3%**
Other	**0.2%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**
Unspecified Power[2]	**0.9%**	**0.9%**	**5.4%**
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Percentage of Retail Sales Covered by Retired Unbundled RECs[3]:	**0%**	**0%**	

[1]The eligible renewable percentage above does not reflect RPS compliance, which is determined using a different methodology.
[2]Unspecified power is electricity that has been purchased through open market transactions and is not traceable to a specific generation source.
[3]Renewable energy credits (RECs) are tracking instruments issued for renewable generation. Unbundled renewable energy credits (RECs) represent renewable generation that was not delivered to serve retail sales. Unbundled RECs are not reflected in the power mix or GHG emissions intensities above.

For specific information about this electricity portfolio, contact:	**Ken Nold 209-883-8362**
For general information about the Power Content Label, visit:	http://www.energy.ca.gov/pcl/
For additional questions, please contact the California Energy Commission at:	Toll-free in California: 844-454-2906 Outside California: 916-653-0237

On May 4, 2020, as part of the California Energy Commission's modification of regulations governing the Power Source Disclosure Program, there was an update to the process of submitting a Power Source Disclosure Report to the California Energy Commission: either (1) the Report has to be certified by an American Institute of Certified Public Accountant approved auditor who has reviewed and verified the submission through a prescribed set of procedures, or (2) a retail supplier that is a public agency providing electric services is not required to comply with the provisions of subdivision (a)(1) if the board of directors of the public agency submits to the Energy Commission an attestation of the veracity of each Annual Report and Power Content Label for the previous year. To minimize cost, staff opted for board approval at a public meeting.

Moved by Director , seconded by Director , that the foregoing resolution be adopted.

Upon roll call the following vote was had:

Ayes: Directors
Noes: Directors
Absent: Directors

The President declared the resolution _____.

I, Tami Wallenburg, Executive Secretary to the Board of Directors of the TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT, do hereby CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted at a regular meeting of said Board of Directors held the 24th day of August, 2021.

_____
Executive Secretary to the Board of
Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District