


Energy Emergency Preparedness and Critical Infrastructure



Jeffrey R. Pillon

Chair, Energy Data and Energy Security Committee

National Association of State Energy Officials

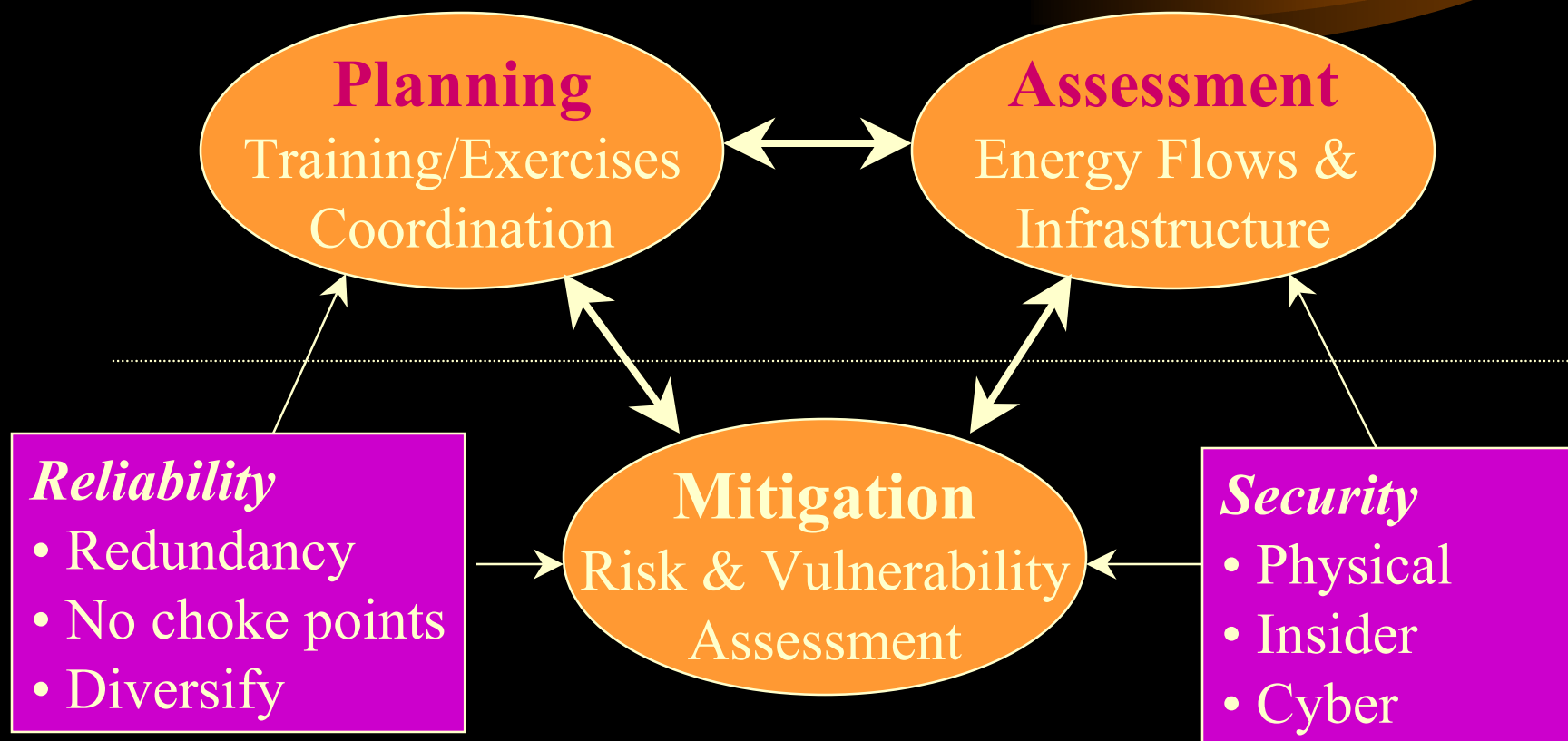
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Why Energy Emergency Preparedness – Some history

- The 1970's -- Arab Oil Embargo 1973, Natural gas curtailments 1977, Coal miner strikes 1978, Iranian Revolution 1979
- The 1980's -- Exxon Valdez tanker accident 1989, Loma Prieta Earthquake 1989
- The 1990's -- The Gulf War 1991, Hurricane Andrew 1992, New England heating oil shortages 1999, Y2K Concerns 1999
- The 2000's -- Midwest propane price run-ups winter 2000/2001, Midwest gasoline problems summer 2000 & 2001

Preparedness -- three dimensions



What should I do?

- Make sure your state is prepared to deal with energy emergencies and intrastate political pressure.
- Know your energy profile and infrastructure .
- Know key government and industry contacts
- Maintain an up to date file of legal authorities
- Be familiar with response measures
- Work with the private sector
- Update your plan(s)
- Maintain an alternative budget for emergencies
- Be prepared to deal with the media

<http://www.naseo.org/committees/energydata/guidance.pdf>

What is Critical Infrastructure Protection?



Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) are proactive activities for protecting physical and cyber systems vital to the operations of the United States that their incapacity or destruction will seriously weaken national security, economic stability, or public safety. CIP methods and resources deter or prevent attacks against critical infrastructures by people (e.g., terrorists, other criminals, hackers, etc.), by nature (e.g., hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, etc.), and by HazMat accidents involving nuclear, biological, or chemical substances.

Energy Emergency Planning Getting Ready

- Develop contingency plans and responses
- Assure material gets regularly updated
- Provide for periodic staff training/exercises
- Assure internal state government coordination and communication
- Assure external coordination and communication with energy industry, and the federal and local governments

Responding to an Energy Emergency



- Communications and Assessment – who talks to who, when about what.
 - Internal Communications
 - External Communications
- Response -- who does what, when.

Governmental Communication

- Internal state government procedure
 - Governor's Office
 - State Energy Offices
 - Public Utility Commissions
 - Emergency Management Offices
 - Legislative leadership/committees
- Local governments
- Regional communications (Other States)
- Federal government

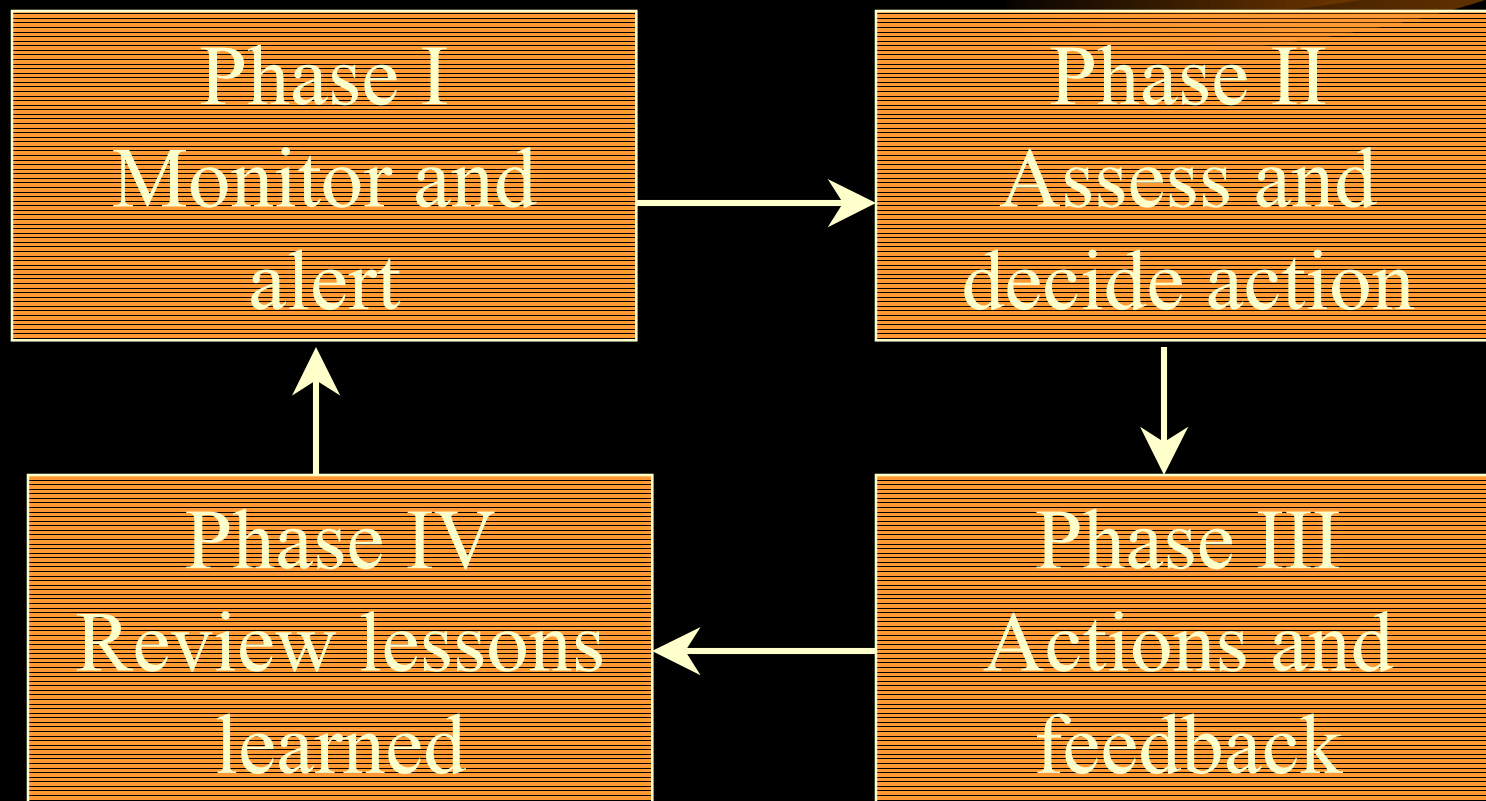
Energy Emergency Information Coordinators (EEIC)

- An agreement for energy market assessment during emergencies was agreed to by NASEO/EIA/DOE in January 1996
 - State's have identified contact individual(s) to serve as the energy emergency information coordinator
 - E-mail and regional conference calls
- A new automated e-mail distribution list has been set up for the EEIC at: eeic@naseo.org
- For more information see:
<http://www.naseo.org/tforces/energyinfo/emergency.htm>

Contingency Plans

- Description of Measure
- Intent of Measure
- Conditions Under Which The Measure May Be Used
- Legal Authority
- Implementation
 - Implementation and Operation Cost
 - Implementation Lead time
 - Procedures and Policies
 - Operations, Administration and Staffing
 - Evaluation Mechanisms
- Impact Assessment

The Four Phases of an Energy Emergency



Phase I

Monitor and Alert



- Mechanisms need to be in place to monitor and make assessments
 - What is the nature/cause of the problem ?
 - How big is the problem ?
 - How long might it last ?
 - Who is effected, where and how ?
 - Who needs to be informed ?

Phase II

Assessment and decide on action



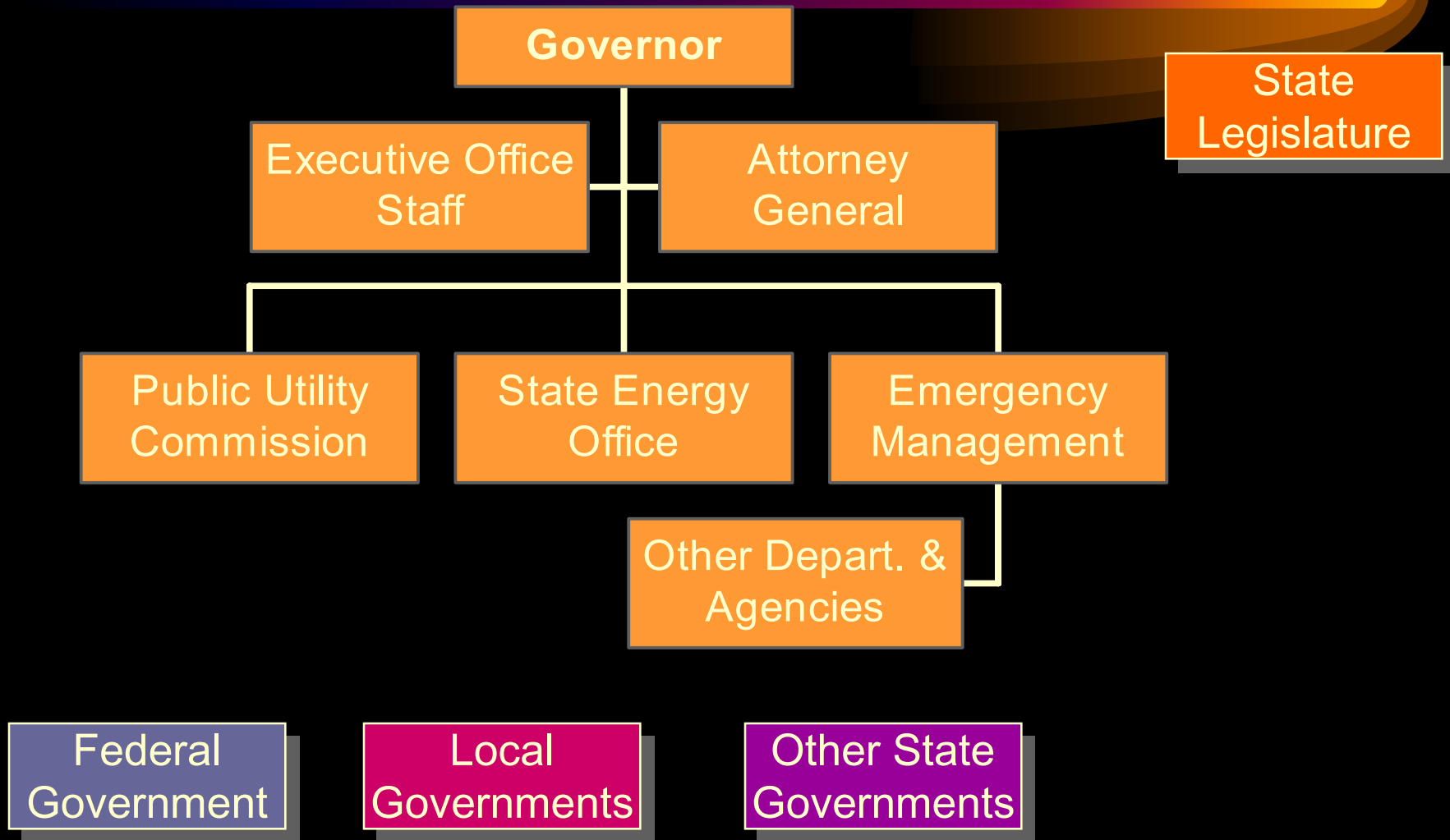
- Inform Policymakers
- Identify Options
- Determine if and when actions might be appropriate and needed
 - Actions behind the scenes, and at the industry level
 - Public Actions

Phase III

Actions and Feedback

- How quickly can actions be implemented
- What is the appropriate legal authority
 - What are the limitations
- “Voluntary conservation should be preferred to mandatory measures whenever possible. Any mandatory response should be phased in, beginning with the least stringent measures, with rationing reserved for only the most severe shortage.” (NGA)
- Remember, sometimes no action should be taken

State Energy Emergency Organizations



Public Information Needs

- Need to deliver a clear and consistent message on the nature of the problem and the response
- How critical is the message; define who it should come from
- Web sites and e-mail distribution lists are excellent means to quickly distribute information.
- The MPSC Web site has over 1,400 subscribers to our automated e-mail distribution of Press Releases

Next Steps



- Review plans
 - update as needed
- Update contact lists
 - internal and external
- Provide for Training and Exercises
 - Make sure people and agencies understand their roles
 - Know how public information needs are met and coordinated
 - In-state and regional

Questions?



And thank you for your attention!

For more information on see:

<http://www.naseo.org/committees/energydata/>

http://www.eren.doe.gov/buildings/state_energy/corner_cafe/forum/roundtable