Strengthen the security and resilience of the U.S. energy sector from cyber, physical, and climate-based risks and disruptions.

Evolving Threats to Energy Infrastructure

- Cyber Threats
- Climate Risks
- Physical Threats
- Supply Chain
Key Upcoming Deadlines

• **September 30, 2024** – states that have not fully addressed all 6 elements must resubmit SESP to DOE

• States that have fully addressed all 6 elements submit **Governor's Certification** – guidance forthcoming

• Delivery of applicable FY25 federal financial assistance to states may be delayed or withheld under Part D of Title III of the Energy Policy Conservation Act (EPCA), if a fully compliant SESP is not received and verified by DOE.

• **BIL Sunset 10/31/2025** (no more SESP reviews)
Why SESPs are important

- Intrastate and Regional Coordination is more important than ever with bigger storms requiring better preparation (plans) in state and in region.

- State Energy Security Plans position the SEO as the SME for planning /preparedness as well as response/mitigation.
Logic Behind the Elements

- The required elements build on each other, to drive towards a prioritized set of actions that can be taken to mitigate risks of greatest concern. Element 6 regional and tribal coordination in energy emergency planning and response informs all other elements.
Upcoming Technical Assistance Products

Risk Mitigation Approach Guidebook for State Energy Security Plans

Threat Mapping Toolkit

- Threat Landscape
- Threats & Vulnerabilities
- Risk Assessment
- Risk Mitigation Approach
- Risk Mitigation Implementation

Required in State Energy Security Plan

Risk Mitigation Approach

REVIEW RISK PROBLEM STATEMENTS
Review Risk Problem Statements from the Risk Assessment to focus the development of the Risk Mitigation Approach.

IDENTIFY RISK MITIGATION MEASURES
Identify potential projects, plans, or activities to address the Risk Problem Statements.

ESTABLISH RISK MITIGATION EVALUATION CRITERIA
Develop a decision framework to evaluate and prioritize potential Risk Mitigation Measures.

THREAT
Anything that can damage, destroy, or disrupt energy systems, including natural, techno-logical, human/physical, and cyber-security events.

VULNERABILITY
"Vulnerability" refers to the susceptibility of an energy infrastructure system to damage, loss, or degradation caused by a threat due to weaknesses within the system or due to the system’s dependence on critical supporting systems or materials, technical, or workforce resources affected by the threat.

CONSEQUENCE
The effect of the loss or degradation of an energy infrastructure asset on energy supply or service, and the associated indirect impacts of those losses on society.

RISK
The potential for the loss or degradation of energy supply or services, and the associated indirect impacts of those losses on society, resulting from the exposure of energy infrastructure to a threat.
DOE Energy Security & Grid Resilience Cohorts – Launched!

- Risk Assessment Approaches
- Risk Mitigation Strategies
- Grid Resilience Metrics
- Grid Resilience Grant Implementation
- Regulatory Mechanisms to Support Grid Resilience
- Resilience Valuation Frameworks

*Cohorts are led by CESER/GDO in collaboration with NASEO, NARUC and PNNL

*DOE may launch additional cohorts in 2024 consistent with state feedback and needs

- Cyber and Physical Threats and Tribal Coordination Cohorts on deck
Baltimore Bridge Collapse Minimally Impacts Fuel Markets

- **Event**: In the early morning of Mar. 26, a Singapore-flagged container ship struck and partially collapsed the Francis Scott Key Bridge in Baltimore, Maryland, suspending vessel traffic into and out of the Port of Baltimore. Although many fuel terminals in the Port of Baltimore have docks for receiving marine shipments, these facilities are primarily supplied by the Colonial Pipeline system and Maryland fuel supply is not expected to be significantly impacted.

- **Fuel Market Impact**: The Port of Baltimore is the largest port in Maryland. At the Port of Baltimore, gasoline and distillate marine deliveries from Delaware and Pennsylvania, as well as gasoline imports from foreign producers, supplement Colonial Pipeline shipments.

- **Coal Market Impact**: The Port of Baltimore is the second-largest exporting hub for coal in the United States with exports reaching 28 million short tons in 2023, or approximately 28% of total coal exports (EIA). Other nearby ports, most notably Hampton Roads, Virginia, have additional capacity to export coal, although factors including coal quality, pricing, and scheduling will affect how easily companies can switch to exporting from another port.

Source: Maryland Transportation Authority
Regional Energy System

- Map showing transportation routes and sources of energy supplies.
- Key points include:
  - Railed ethanol from the Midwest
  - Railed propane
  - Trucks from Western Pennsylvania
  - Trucks and barges from Philadelphia/Wilmington area
  - Oil refineries in the Gulf Coast
  - Marine supply

- Marked areas:
  - Petroleum Terminal
  - Ethanol Terminal
  - Propane Pipelines

- Notable locations:
  - Port of Baltimore
  - Port of Salisbury
Sample Regional Coordination Framework

**Daily Monitoring Activities**
- Designated state staff notified
- Disruption verified
- Disruption
- If yes, convene conference call with collaborative members to determined impacts
- If no, implement state petroleum shortage plan, share steps with collaborative member states

**Disruption**
- Communicate event information vertically through agency leadership, identify supply impacts with petroleum industry partners, and verify operating conditions with trade association parties
- Contact neighboring states for situational awareness assessment

**1. Does this impact multiple states?**
- If yes, convene conference call with collaborative members to determined impacts
- If no, implement state petroleum shortage plan, share steps with collaborative member states

**2. Should joint action be taken?**
- If yes, determine appropriate programs/actions
- If no, implement state petroleum shortage plan without regional coordination

**3. Do programs/actions require Governor's (or delegates) approval?**
- If yes, seek/obtain Governor approval on coordinated programs/actions
- If no, implement programs/actions

**Implement programs/actions**
- Establish conference call update schedule
- Monitor and Gather Feedback
  - Programs/actions are successful
    - Continue implementation and monitoring
  - Programs/actions are not successful
    - Consider additional programs/actions
- Terminate and recover when shortage resolves
- Establish conference call update schedule
- Implement programs/actions
- Monitor and Gather Feedback
  - Programs/actions are successful
    - Continue implementation and monitoring
  - Programs/actions are not successful
    - Consider additional programs/actions
- Terminate and recover when shortage resolves
Western, Midwestern, and Southeastern Collaboratives

States currently engaged in a petroleum collaborative that DOE has supported.
Cybersecurity Threats
Existing

Now Available!

- Risk Assessment Essentials Guidebook
- Or scan the below code to see all the SESP Resources!

Questions to Ask PUCs

Goal: Understand the cybersecurity maturity and preparation level and identify possible gaps where SEO’s convening ability may be beneficial

1. What level of cybersecurity protections or plans are in place with the utilities you regulate? Have any completed and shared a cybersecurity maturity assessment? Do all of the utilities have a cyber incident response plan? What gaps or concerns do you have?
   - Review the current status of cyber preparedness, planning and investments.

2. Are there areas you think the State Energy Office may act as a convener to host some of these cyber discussions with state and energy partners?
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