Emergency Planning & Cybersecurity

Wednesday July 10th
3:30-5:00PM
Sample Slide with Bullets

- Alex Morese, Michigan Agency for Energy
- Ben Bolton, Tennessee Office of Energy Programs
- Megan Levy, Wisconsin Office of Energy Innovation
- Shannon Young, Department of Energy (ORISE)
Alex Morese
Michigan Agency for Energy
What is an Energy Emergency?

An energy emergency is an actual or potential loss of energy supply that may significantly impact the health and welfare of citizens, economic stability, emergency services, or government operations.

1. Severe Weather
2. Natural Disasters
3. Infrastructure Failures
4. Commodity Market Volatility
5. Geopolitical Unrest
6. National Security Events
Energy Assurance Responsibilities

• MPSC is lead for Energy Emergencies
  – Monitor energy supply
  – Maintain plans
    • Energy Assurance
    • Petroleum Shortage Response
  – Serve as liaison to industry
  – Provide situation reports
  – Represent ESF 12 (energy) at SEOC

• Michigan Energy Office
  – Partner on energy assurance initiatives
  – Provided $75,000 in funding for 2019
Michigan’s Energy Emergency Organizational Structure

- Governor
  - Executive Office Staff
  - Attorney General
    - Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs
    - Department of Michigan State Police
    - Other State Departments
      - DHHS, EGLE, MDARD, MDOT
  - Michigan Public Service Commission
  - Emergency Management and Homeland Security
  - State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

Other partners:
- Federal Government
- Local Governments
- State Legislature
- Other State Governments
Recent Michigan Energy Emergencies

**Polar Vortex 19 – January 30, 2019**

**Weather Conditions**
- Temperatures 20 to 20 degrees below average
- Led to increased demand for electric and home heating fuels

**Electric Reliability**
- Seeing shift in winter usage, more peaks
- Traditional upgrade and maintenance time
- Max Generation Alert - MISO

**Ray Compressor Station**
- Fire at compressor plant #3 (1 of 3 on site)
- Gas vented at all three stations
- Due to design/wind conditions, ignites and spreads to original fire
- Contributes up to 64 percent of company's daily average of 2.5 bcf of natural gas
- Sits above Consumer's largest natural gas storage area with a capacity of 41.2 bcf
Recent Michigan Energy Emergencies

Anchor Drag in Straits of Mackinac – April 1, 2018

ATC Transmission Lines
• Two 138-kilovolt transmission circuits
• Leak of dialectic cooling fluid (~600 gal.)
• Loss of redundant line between peninsulas

Enbridge Line 5
• Dents in dual 20” petroleum pipelines
• Fear of potential leak, lines temporary shut
• Repaired with protective sleeve

[Images of the Mackinac Bridge and a ship]
Takeaways
Energy Assurance Initiatives

Michigan State Police (MSP) with MPSC

- MSP funded $750,000 by Legislature
  - 2017 EA Assessment with ICF International
    - Review of energy assurance and petroleum plans
    - Evaluation of health, water, and petroleum sectors
    - Critical infrastructure protection
  - 2019 EA Initiative with Tidal Basin
    - Local energy assurance planning
    - Generator assessments for critical infrastructure
    - Fuel station grant program
Local Energy Assurance Planning (LEAP)

What is LEAP:

A plan to respond and recover from an energy disruption based on a complete understanding of the local jurisdiction. It creates.....

- A general awareness of energy systems and critical infrastructure
- Points of contact with energy suppliers and users
- An understanding of response measures, backup power systems
LEAP – Goals and Objectives

Enhance energy resilience at the local level

– Implement 8 regional LEAP workshops
– Establish a web-based toolkit to support LEAP planning
– Develop regionally specific planning templates
– Provide direct support and subject matter expertise to complete at least one LEAP
LEAP Process

1. Build a Planning Team
2. Know the Emergency Authority Framework
3. Response Roles and Responsibilities
4. Know Local Energy Profile
5. Identify Key Assets within Jurisdiction
6. Know Primary Contacts & Partners
7. Develop Energy Assurance Crisis Communications Protocol
8. Identify Energy Utility Suppliers
9. Develop Partnerships
10. Update Plan Regularly

Michigan Public Service Commission
Goal: Determine and enhance emergency power needs and existing back-up power capabilities for critical public infrastructure.

- Evaluation of US Army Corps of Engineers tools
  - Emergency Power Facility Assessment Toolkit (EPFAT)
  - Emergency Power Response Assessment Model
- Utilize EPFAT to catalogue back-up generation capabilities/needs including size, make/model, fuel needs, connection requirements, etc.
- Determine how to securely provide access to CI information to emergency managers
Generator Request

Typical Power Process

- State
- FEMA
- USACE
- County
- Local Request

Steps:
1. Local Request
2. USACE
3. Perform Assessment
4. Contact Facility POC
5. Install Generator – Temporary Power
6. Haul Generator
7. Communicate Power Requirement to Staging Area
Generator Request

Expedited Power Process

- State
- FEMA
- USACE
- Local Request
- County
- Install Generator – Temporary Power
- Haul Generator
- Contact Facility POC
- PEO in Assessment
- Communicate Power Requirement to State/area

BUILDING STRONG®

Michigan Public Service Commission
Fuel Station Generator Program

Goal: Provide grants to retail fuel stations and municipal fuel depots to improve resilience to electric power outages

- Research conducted:
  - Existing backup capabilities at fueling stations
  - Other state programs (OR, NY, WI)

- Program options:
  1. Installation of transfer switch ($3,000)
     - Facilities agree to install transfer switch and associated wiring to operate an electric generator and will make reasonable efforts to remain open to dispense fuel to the public and emergency services in times of emergency.
  2. Site inspection and registration ($250)
     - Facilities that are already wired for or have an electric generator installed.
     - Facility agrees to an inspection of current capabilities and agrees to make reasonable efforts to remain open to serve the public and emergency services in times of emergency.
Fuel Station Generator Program cont’d

Evaluation and Selection Criteria

- Ability to extend hours of operation during an emergency (24/7).
- Existence of fuel contracts with local/state governments.
- Proximity to other fuel facilities with back-up power generation.
- Accessibility (ingress/egress) for large essential service vehicles.
- General location and proximity to major highways, emergency routes, and populations centers.
- On-site storage capacity
- Ability to sell other products during an emergency – food, bottled water, batteries, etc.

- Anticipate approximately 70 awardees
Lifeline Sector Prioritization

Goal: Ensure prioritization of critical lifeline sector facilities with Michigan utilities

• Same old Story..
  – “we maintain lists of priority restorations.”
  – However, each major outage the MPSC receives requests from lifeline sectors requesting assistance with emergency restoration.

• Solution: Facilitated information exchanges between utilities and lifeline sector owners and operators.
  – (i.e. 1st month-healthcare, 2nd month-water, etc.)
Cybersecurity
Thanks for your attention

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michigan.gov/mpsc
Ben Bolton

Tennessee Office of Energy Programs
Emergency Planning & Cybersecurity
Ben Bolton, Energy Programs Administrator
Tennessee Office of Energy Programs
Better Buildings Summit, Arlington, Virginia July 10-11\textsuperscript{th}, 2019
Energy Security

Security and Resilience

- Preparation/Planning
- Communication/Coordination
- Education/Public Outreach

Energy Assurance

- Rapid and Safe Recovery
- Effective Response to All Hazards
- Reduce Risk and Vulnerability
State Energy Office Roles

**Data Tracking & Monitoring**
- Energy profile
- Capacity and flows
- Critical infrastructure
- Threats and hazards and related risk

**Authorities & Responsibilities**
- Emergency declarations and waivers
- Connection to other state plans
- Emergency electrical procedures
- Petroleum shortage plans
- Federal frameworks (e.g., National Infrastructure Protection Plan, National Response Framework)

**Contacts & Coordination**
- Local governments
- General public
- Other state agencies
- Neighboring States
- Petroleum suppliers
- Gas and electric utilities
- Distribution companies
- Industry associations
NASEO Energy Security Committee

• Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators (EEAC) Program
  • Each state has at least one primary & secondary designee
  • In an emergency, EEAC provides up-to-date assessments to DOE

• Useful reference guides for state planning
  • Guidance for States for Petroleum Shortage Response Planning
  • Guidance for States on Relief from Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations in an Energy Emergency
  • Guidance for States on Cybersecurity – under development
Energy Security Roles

- Energy Emergency Preparedness
  - Non-Emergency
    - Contingency Planning, Training and Exercises
    - On-going Energy Supply and Market Monitoring
  - Emergencies
    - Emergency Response Actions
    - Disruption and Consequences Analysis and Assessment

[Image: Flooded area with sandbags and a yellow sign saying "ARE YOU READY?"]
Energy Security Planning

Energy Assurance Plan
- Facilitate energy emergency preparedness and planning to create a rapid response capability for recovery from disasters.
- Outlines when government involvement is warranted, the State’s responsibilities during an energy emergency, and the coordination of federal and State resources, when required.

Petroleum Contingency Plan
- Provides the Governor, the Legislature, various State departments, and the public with a plan to manage a motor fuel shortage with the least disruption to the economy.

Fuel Set-Aside Plan
- "... setting aside of petroleum products, in order to help meet emergency petroleum requirements and thereby relieve the hardship caused by such shortage... “
  (1) Agricultural production
  (2) Emergency services
  (3) Energy production
  (4) Passenger transportation services
  (5) Sanitation services
  (6) Telecommunication services
Energy Security Authority

Tennessee Code Annotated:

• 4-3-510 The Office of Energy Programs has the duty and responsibility to...
  (5) promote state and local energy emergency preparedness in coordination with other appropriate state agencies, such as the military department;
• 4-3-513 Office of Energy Programs -- Set-aside program for petroleum products
• 4-3-514 Office of Energy Programs -- Additional powers – Confidentiality
  • (b)(1) The office shall maintain the confidentiality of all proprietary information it may acquire.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)
• Backbone to the Tennessee Emergency Management Plan
• Tennessee developed. FEMA adopted.

• Do not reinvent.
• Seek out established, and where possible, accredited plans.
OEP Energy Security Scope

• Promote state and local energy emergency preparedness in coordination with other appropriate state agencies.

• Points of contact for States, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO), TVA, and the energy industry in event of an energy emergency.

• Provide assessment, notification, news and updates on actions taken regarding energy.

• Serve as primary contact for each fuel sector (petroleum products, electricity, natural gas, propane)
# Energy Security Checklist

**Energy Security Checklist**

**Date:** 06-15-2019

**By:** OEP ESC

**Office of Energy Programs**

**ESF-12 Energy**

**Energy Security Checklist**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCE TYPE</th>
<th>PURPOSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEMA State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)</td>
<td>Overall coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMA/Military Public Information Officer (PIO)</td>
<td>Overall messaging to public &amp; to media outlets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN Dept. of Environment &amp; Conservation (TDEC)</td>
<td>Lead ESC and primary ESF12 responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Energy Programs (TDEC OEP)</td>
<td>Infrastructure Branch Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Emergency Services (TDEC OES)</td>
<td>Legal advice; Drafting Executive Orders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of General Counsel (TDEC OGC)</td>
<td>RVP Waivers; EPA Multi-state Waivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution Control (TDEC APC)</td>
<td>Field reports from across the State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Affairs; Environmental Field Ofc (EFO)</td>
<td>Maps gas stations; tracking shortages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Station GIS Map (TDEC STS)</td>
<td>Logistics support for severity, duration, and impacted area; Non-ozone season RVP waivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN Dept. of Agriculture: Weights &amp; Measures</td>
<td>Price Gouging Act; consumer complaints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN Dept. of Commerce &amp; Insurance (C&amp;I)</td>
<td>Waiver of propane delivery restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Fire Marshall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT-TERM RESPONSE OBJECTIVES**

- Identify type of fuel affected by disruption
  - Liquid Petroleum Products
    - Gasoline
    - Distillates: Diesel and Jet Fuel
  - Natural Gas
  - Propane
- Make immediate contact with private sector partners (see reference below)
- Identify potentially affected areas, industries, property, and sectors.
  - Consider first responder supply
  - ID significant events (SEAR) in area
- Estimate potential duration and severity of disruption
- Determine appropriate State response (possible actions provided on page 4)
# Energy Security Checklist – Private & Public Sectors

## Private Sector Contacts

- **Transportation fuels**
  - Fuel & Convenience Store Association
  - American Petroleum Institute Affiliate
  - Grocers Association
  - Retail Association (Wal-Mart, Sam’s Club, Costco)
  - Refinery Governmental Affairs
  - Government Affairs for terminal owner/operators
  - Fuel supply lead, major convenience store chain
  - Major trucking companies with fuel tankers
  - International Airport in major metropolitan areas

- **Natural Gas**
  - Gas Association
  - Interstate Pipelines

- **Propane**
  - Propane Gas Association
  - AmeriGas
  - Poultry Association
  - Other major agricultural manufacturing associations

- **Terminals and Pipelines**
  - Colonial Pipeline Company
  - Kinder Morgan Pipeline (Plantation pipeline)
  - Magellan Midstream Partners

## Public Sector Contacts

- **Governor’s Office**
  - Energy Advisor, or advisor for fuel issues

- **Emergency Management Agency**
  - Director
  - Chief of Staff
  - Public Information Officer (PIO)
  - General Counsel
  - Operations

- **Environmental Agency**
  - Commissioner
  - State Energy Office (SEO) Director
  - ESF-12 Energy Primary ESC
  - ESF-12 Energy Alternate ESC
  - General Counsel
  - Counsel for Energy Issues
  - Counsel for Air issues
  - Public Information Officer (PIO)
  - Director, Air
  - Director, Underground Storage Tanks

- **Safety & Homeland Security**
  - Commissioner
  - Primary ESC, Highway Patrol
  - Special Agent, Cybersecurity

- **Public Utilities Commission**
  - ESC-12 Energy Primary
  - ESC-12 Energy Alternate
## Energy Security Checklist – Federal Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Sector Contacts</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TVA [or major power generator in state]</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- ESC-12 Primary, Emergency Mgmt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- ESC-12 Alternate, Electric Outages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- ESC-12 Alternate, Electric Outages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Emergency Preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- ESC for TVAs nuclear power sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NASEO</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Jeff Pillon, NASEO Director, Energy Assurance Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>jpillon@naseo.org</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Shemika Spencer, NASEO Director, Contracts &amp; Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>sspencer@naseo.org</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Campbell Delahoyte, NASEO Energy Security Program Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>sspencer@naseo.org</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Jeffery Genzer, NASEO General Counsel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>jqc@dwcp.com</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Christopher Thompson, Air Enforcement Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Thompson.christopher@epa.gov</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Kurt Gustafson, Office of Transportation &amp; Air Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Gustafson.kurt@epa.gov</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Motor Carriers Safety Administration (FMCSA), U.S. DOT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Division Administrator – (State), FMCSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Alex Kennan, FMCSA Emergency Coordinator/Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Alex.keenan@dot.gov</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>(202) 366-0177</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Kate Marks, EEAC Program Manager, DOE ISER, CESER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Kate.Marks@hq.doe.gov</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>(202) 586-9842</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Anthony Lucas, National ESF12 Program Manager, DOE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Anthony.lucas@hq.doe.gov</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>(202) 586-0893</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Ken Buell, Director, Emergency Response &amp; Recovery, DOE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Kenneth.buell@hq.doe.gov</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>(202) 230-9156</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- ESC-12 Regional Coordinator, [DOE Region Number], DOE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Coast Guard</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Port Security – Port of [major metropolitan port city]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>`- Port Security – Port of [major metropolitan port city]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Energy Security Checklist – Potential Waivers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Potential Waivers</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Party Responsible for Submitting Waiver Requests</th>
<th>Responsible Party for Approval of Waiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Driver’s Hours of Service (HOS)</strong></td>
<td>Reduce strain on fuel suppliers</td>
<td>TEMA - Requests Governor to declare emergency by Executive Order, which waives HOS FMCSA – Declares regional emergency, which waives HOS</td>
<td>Governor’s Office FMCSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP)</strong></td>
<td>Reduces strain on fuel suppliers by allowing lower gasoline blend to be used sooner</td>
<td>OEP and Agriculture (TDA) provide draft waiver request to TDEC and TDA Commissioners for signature OR Governor’s Office for signature; If approved by EPA/DOE, then TDA issues waiver for fuel quality standards.</td>
<td>EPA DOE TDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Propane Delivery Restrictions</strong></td>
<td>Allow any propane dealer to fill a tank; Reduces strain on propane supply market</td>
<td>C&amp;I – State Fire Marshall</td>
<td>C&amp;I – State Fire Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight Restrictions</strong></td>
<td>Allow tanker trucks to carry more fuel</td>
<td>DSHS / TDOT</td>
<td>DSHS / TDOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Licensure Waivers</strong></td>
<td>Waive restrictions on who transports fuels</td>
<td>THP</td>
<td>THP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Energy Security Checklist – Actions to Take

## Actions According to Duration and Severity of Fuel Shortage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short Duration Low Severity</th>
<th>Long Duration Low Severity</th>
<th>Short Duration (&lt; 3 months) High Severity</th>
<th>Long Duration (&gt; 3 months) High Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitor Situation</td>
<td>Prepare Situational Reports (SitReps)</td>
<td>Brief TDEC leadership, TEMA, &amp; DOE EEAC Lead Consider informing Governor’s Office</td>
<td>Brief TDEC leadership, TEMA, &amp; Governor’s Office Notify DOE EEAC Lead &amp; DOE ESF12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inform State Energy Office (SEO) Director and TDEC Dir of Emergency Services</td>
<td>Inform State Energy Office (SEO) Director and TDEC Dir of Emergency Services</td>
<td>Hold Conference Calls • DOE National Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinator (EEAC) Calls • TEMA Statewide Calls (after EEAC)</td>
<td>Hold Conference Calls • DOE National EEAC Calls • TEMA Statewide Calls (after EEAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact private sector</td>
<td>Communicate regularly with private sector</td>
<td>Identify and execute appropriate waivers for short term relief</td>
<td>Identify and execute appropriate waivers for short term and long term relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer media requests to private sector</td>
<td>Hold Conference Calls</td>
<td>Hold Conference Calls</td>
<td>Hold Conference Calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identify proactive, voluntary measures, if necessary</td>
<td>Identify statewide calls (after EEAC)</td>
<td>Identify and execute appropriate waivers for short term and long term relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider limiting state travel</td>
<td>Prepare supporting data for Executive Order</td>
<td>Declare State of Emergency (Y/N) Request FMCSA Regional Emergency Declaration (Y/N)</td>
<td>Coordinate media response with TEMA PIO &amp; private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refer media requests to TEMA PIO</td>
<td>Establish Inter-Agency Energy Work group (led by Governor’s office)</td>
<td>Implement State Set-Aside Program (Y/N)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ESF 12 Monitoring: U.S. DOE EAGLE-I

EAGLE-I is an interactive GIS that allows users to view and map the nation's energy infrastructure and obtain near real-time informational updates concerning the electric, petroleum and natural gas sectors within one visualization platform.
TN Gov. Lee visited the State EOC to hear the shift change briefing during 2019 flooding activation.
State Emergency Operations Center
Recent Incidents

2014 & 2015 – Ice Storms/Propane Shortage
2016 – Colonial Pipeline & TN Panic, Wildfires
2017 – Hurricanes Harvey & Irma
2018 – Bomb Cyclone, Hurricane Michael
Response & Recovery

“Facilitate the restoration of damaged energy systems and components…and maintain continuous and reliable energy supplies”

• Work with private sector to understand supply constraints and needed assistance,

• Work with public sector (TEMA, Governor’s office, AG, and other State Agencies) to develop waivers and request State of Emergency,

• Coordinate appropriate actions to resolve issues,

• Actively improve standard operating procedures and relevant documents related to Energy Assurance Planning
Questions?

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Energy Programs Administrator
Office of Energy Programs
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Ben.Bolton@tn.gov

Cumberland Mountain State Park, Crossville, TN
Tennessee Code Annotated 58-2-106: TEMP

- **Tennessee Emergency Management Plan (TEMP)**
  - Describes the assigned emergency roles and responsibilities of departments & organizations during response and recovery operations
  
  - **58-2-106(b)(1)(h):** “Assign lead and support responsibilities to state agencies and personnel for emergency support functions and other support activities.”
  
  - Focuses on outlining the State’s coordination structure of how we support (primarily) local governments during emergencies
Megan Levy
Wisconsin Office of Energy Innovation
Energy Security & Cyber Security Planning

Megan Levy, Local Energy Programs Manager & Energy Assurance Coordinator
Wisconsin Office of Energy Innovation
US DOE Better Buildings Summit July 10, 2019
A Brief History of the Office of Energy Innovation: Wisconsin’s State Energy Office

• 56 Energy Office (50 states 6 territories)
• Energy Policy & Conservation Act of 1975
• Each state is required, under 42 U.S.C. § 6323(e)(1), to submit an energy emergency plan that it will utilize in the case of an energy supply disruption.
• Moved in 2015 to PSCW, (ch. 16.955 Department of Administration, State Planning and Energy has been updated to Ch. 196.025(7) as of January 2018).
Our Mission

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) coordinates with OEI/PSCW (lead advisory agencies) to mitigate energy issues of all shapes and sizes. OEI maintains the Energy Assurance Plan (an appendix to Emergency Support Function-12 Energy).
Disaster Declarations are On the Rise

- 598 Disaster declarations between 1995-2004
- 808 Disaster declarations between 2005-2014
- $37 Billion in FEMA assistance from 1995-2004
- Disaster funding has TRIPLED over the past 19 years
- $106 Billion in FEMA assistance 2005-2014
- $400 Billion dollars annually is the estimated cost of cyberattacks on organizations across the globe
- Up to 53% of cyber breaches are caused by preventable employee error or sabotage from within (both public and private sectors)
- Only 5% of organizations have a business continuity, cyber security, and physical security plans
- American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) rate US Infrastructure a D+ in 2017
- Source- Idaho National Labs
**Utility Coordination Group**

**Membership**

- Electric Utilities
- Emergency Management
- National Guard
- State Fusion Center

**Trigger Guidelines:**

1. Intentional damage
2. Credible threat
3. Widespread power outage underway
4. A significant interruption to required supply chains

**Public Private Partnerships**

**Group Member** contacts **WEM Duty Officer**

**WEM Duty Officer** Sends **RAVE Alert**

**Group convenes via email, conference call, or HSIN Chat**

**Wisconsin Electrical Utilities / Department of Military Affairs**
Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan
ESF-12
OEI- Energy Assurance Plan and Petroleum Shortage Contingency Plan

RECENT ENERGY EMERGENCY INCIDENTS:
December 2013 through March 2014 - Propane Shortage/Crisis
Series of bitterly cold weather days starting on December 11, 2013
12/24- EO #128 declares Energy Emergency (Extreme cold weather combined with product shortages- “authorizes motor carriers to transport overweight loads of energy resources such as fuel and oil, along with milk commodities.”
1/3/2014- DHS reports three probable cold weather-related deaths occurred In Ashland, Marquette, and Milwaukee Counties.
March 2016- West Shore Pipeline break/spill – 110 mile segment of pipeline bringing refined products from Milwaukee to Green Bay taken out of service

FLOODING, FLOODING, FLOODING, FLOODING, FLOODING
Travel by pipeline—Loss of the West Shore Pipeline means GB Terminal (below) must be supplied by tanker or barge. Tankers carry approximately 8,500 gallons of product.
Pipeline can transport exponential amount of product but the cost to replace the 1963-era Westshore pipeline was too high for off-takers.
Quick Facts

CRUDE
20% of all crude oil refined in US travels through WI (2.5 million barrels per day)

Endbridge:
Line 6: 667,000 bbl/day (34 inch pipe)
Line 14: 343,000 bbl/day (24 inch pipe)
Line 61: 931,000 bbl/day (42 inch pipe)

*Keystone XL is a proposed 36 inch diameter

Line 13 can transport up to 180,000 bbl/day of diluents to Alberta, Canada- to thin crude for transportation. (20 inch pipe)

Superior Terminal:
450 acre oil storage facility- 45 tanks can store up to 13 million barrels
Refinery only processes up to 45,000 barrels per day (if that) less than 2% of system’s capacity, less than 10% of WI consumption needs
Endbridge Line 5- contested- be aware of alternate routes.

Quick Facts
CRUDE

• Wisconsin receives 90% of refined fuels from four major out-of-state refineries
  – Flint Hills in St. Paul, MN
  – Exxon/Mobile refinery in Joliet, IL
  – Citgo refinery in Lemont, IL
  – BP refinery in Hammond, IN

• 10% of refined fuel is produced in-state at the Calumet Superior refinery
  – Once refined, product is shipped through 3 major pipelines to terminals located throughout the state.

• 23 terminals in the state (12 major)Ethanol is not suitable for pipelines, so it must be blended at the terminal. 90% of gasoline sold in-state is blended with ethanol.

• 25+ Bulk plants  (large storage tank facilities)
Refined Products and Crude Petroleum in WI
Map for Discussion Purposes Only
Wisconsin Cyber Disruption Response Strategy and Plan
• Credible threat of significant power outage
• Key infrastructure shut down (pipelines, etc.)
• World events indicate a shortage is imminent

FCG call initiated
• Key industry and government personnel notified
• Discuss response options and make recommendations

Measures implemented
• Waiver process
• Conservation measures initiated
• Emergency Contracts

Additional calls as needed
### Concept of Operations

#### Waivers
- Weight Limits
- Hours of Service

#### Conservation Measures
- Voluntary
- Mandatory

#### State Contract & Set Aside
- Emergency Purchase
- Emergency Delivery

#### Federal Support
- Generators
- Fuel
Fuel Coordination Group

Initial Members

- WEM
- DATCP
- WING
- DOA
- DOT
- PSC/OEI
- Fuel Suppliers
- Fuel Distributors
- Fuel Suppliers
• Taking a page from Oregon’s book

a. Determine if designated fuel points for critical services vehicles have been identified (gas stations w/backup generators or bulk tanks w/generators)

b. Determine routes between fuel points and distribution sites (DOT can help with this analysis once we identify where fuel is coming from and where it is going)

c. Use data from section 3.b.i-iii. to assist counties with calculation of requirements

We need additional research to come up with better estimates for “critical services”

i. Fuel requirements for law enforcement, fire, & EMS:

ii. Fuel requirements for Utility vehicles (to include mutual aid vehicles arriving low on fuel from transit) (WEM)

iii. Fuel requirements for DOT road clearance (DOT)
Formalizing Procedures and Partnerships

- Putting more tap switches in Convenience Stores to make them Generator “ready”
- Detailing Process-flow for decision makers
- Potential for grants for Local Emergency Planning/ Facilitate Process
Progress on Generator Ready Fueling Points
Questions and Contact

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Thank You

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