



Emergency Support Function 12 Energy



Coordinating Agency

West Virginia Division of Homeland
Security and Emergency Management
(WVDHSEM)

Primary Support Agencies

West Virginia Department of
Commerce/West Virginia Division of
Energy
West Virginia Public Service Commission
(PSC)

Support Agencies and Organizations

West Virginia Department of Transportation
(WVDOT)
West Virginia Department of Military
Affairs and Public Safety (WVDMAPS)
American Electric Power Company (AEP)
FirstEnergy Power Company

Purpose

ESF 12 establishes policies and procedures for coordinating the recovery from damaged energy systems and components that impact, or threaten to affect, the state's infrastructure and a significant number of citizens. This annex coordinates the preventative, restorative, and recovery actions that support immediate response and recovery operations. This annex is intended to be consistent with the Federal response under the Department of Energy to maintain the national energy infrastructure systems.

Scope

ESF 12 collects, evaluates, and shares information on damaged energy systems and estimates the impact within the affected areas. Energy systems include producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components. ESF 12 facilitates the restoration of energy systems through legal authorities and waivers, provides technical expertise to the public/private-sector stakeholders, conducts field assessments, and assists government and public/private-sector stakeholders overcome challenges in restoring the energy system in a timely and safe manner. Additionally, ESF 12 provides information concerning the energy restoration process such as projected schedules, restoration timelines, geographic information on the restoration, and other information as appropriate.

Policies

A. All departments and agencies assigned responsibilities within ESF 12 will develop and maintain the necessary plans and standard operating procedures needed to accomplish their tasks.

B. Restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the responsibility of the facility owners.

Organizational Structure

The private sector stockholders (PSSs) will be entrusted to manage independently until they can no longer do so, or until the health, safety, and welfare of citizens are at risk. The PSS will take the lead in the response to rapidly restore the energy infrastructure and services after an incident and will be expected to establish their own emergency plans and procedures and implement them through their own proprietary systems.

Concept of Operations

A. General

1. The WVDHSEM requests that representatives from the PSC and WVDOE be available. WVDHSEM and WVDOE will identify which support agencies are needed and activate those agencies.
2. The assets available assist county emergency services and others with their emergency efforts to provide fuel, power, and other necessary resources. Priorities for allocation of these assets are to provide sufficient fuel supplies to state agencies, emergency response organizations, life support operations (hospitals, nursing homes, and others) and areas along evacuation routes.
3. WVDHSEM communicates with utility representatives to determine the emergency response and recovery needs.
4. In the event of a shortage of automotive transportation fuels or fuels needed for other industrial purposes, the WVDHSEM will coordinate through the WVDOE with the industry trade groups and associations to obtain essential fuel supplies.
5. The PSC is the primary agency to respond to non-petroleum energy emergencies.
6. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that electric and natural gas concerns are addressed.

B. Phases of Management

1. Preparedness
 - a. Address communications concerns with electric and natural gas utilities by supporting agencies responding to, and recovering from, energy emergencies in the State of West Virginia.

b. Establish with local, State and Federal officials and local energy suppliers the priorities to restore damaged energy systems and the availability of energy supply resource assistance.

c. Develop necessary plans to assist in the movement of public and private sector resources to aid in the restoration of critical services.

2. Response

a. ESF 6 and local emergency services offices coordinate with the WVDHSEM to identify specific emergency shelter power generation needs. WVDHSEM will coordinate with all supporting agencies to locate local resources for emergency shelter power generation and backup.

b. WVDHSEM coordinates closely with local, other State agencies, and Federal agencies. Coordination includes:

1) Assess energy system damage, supply, demand, and requirements to restore each system. WVDOE maintains monthly supply volumes from prime suppliers and will supply real time fuel volume and supplier contact information to the State Emergency Operations Center (WVSEOC).

2) Assist local and State agencies in obtaining fuel for transportation and energy operations. Fuel-saving actions are to be implemented by responding local and state agencies. WVDOE assists by working with neighboring states on coordinating regional responses to shortfall situations.

3) Coordinate with support agencies for assistance in helping energy suppliers obtain information, escort, equipment, specialized labor, fuel, and transportation to repair or restore energy systems.

4) Disseminate, with assistance of WVDOE, emergency energy information, education, and conservation guidance to public, private, and governmental organizations and offices. All energy press releases are to be coordinated through the WVDHSEM Public Information Officer (PIO) and the Governor's Office of Communications.

5) Coordinate with the PSC to process all fuel and power assistance requests received from local jurisdictions.

Agency Responsibilities Matrix

Supporting Agency	Acronym	Responsibilities
West Virginia Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management	WVDHSEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the WVSEOC, if conditions and requirements exceed local resources and state resources are needed. • Assign state and local emergency response/damage assessment teams to the disaster area(s) to determine the extent of damage, industries involved, and the resources needed for energy restoration. These teams may require subject matter experts in order to make a good assessment. • Coordinate press releases concerning energy-related issues • Coordinate and communicate specific energy needs and requirements with county emergency services offices. • Collect, evaluate, and share information on damaged energy systems and estimate the impact within the affected areas. • Coordinate restoration of electrical power, based on restoration priorities with: 911 centers, emergency medical services, law enforcement, fire services, and local EMA
West Virginia Division of Energy	WVDOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as state liaison with the U.S. Department of Energy • See Concept of Operations
West Virginia Public Service Commission	PSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize needs for electric and natural gas utility restoration. Coordinate and direct the flow of resources with local support agencies • Maintain contact with electric, gas, telephone, and water utility companies serving emergency area(s) to obtain information about damage and assistance needed in their area(s) • Monitor power utilities on an hourly basis and disseminate information twice a day, at minimum, during power outages to WVDHSEM • Coordinate and communicate electrical and fuel needs to the WVDHSEM • Coordinate resource support to repair damaged energy systems. • Coordinate resource support to repair damaged energy systems. • Coordinate through the WVDHSEM PIO and the Governor’s Office of Communications, appropriate news releases to keep local news organizations, state agencies, and the public informed of the current status of electric generating capabilities and shortfalls. Provide updates about assessments of supply, demand, and requirements to repair or restore systems. See ESF 15 External Affairs, for additional information about public outreach and information.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor repair procedures followed by individual utilities during energy-generating capacity shortages to ensure that a coordinated statewide power action plan is established. • Determine West Virginia’s generating capacity; expected peak loads; expected duration of emergency event; explanation of utilities’ actions; and recommendations of state and local agency actions in support of the utilities. • Receive and assess requests for aid from Federal, State, and local agencies, energy offices, energy suppliers, and distributors. • Keep accurate logs and other records of all emergency responses. Accomplish After Action Reports and other reports, as appropriate. • Review short-term recovery actions and develop long-term strategies for meeting state and local energy needs.
West Virginia Department of Transportation	WVDOT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate transportation requests relating to energy requirements with ESF 1. • If resources allow, assist utility companies, which are hauling supplies to affected areas.
West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety	Via WVNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide transportation for personnel, fuel, and equipment, as resources allow, in coordination with ESF 1 and SPT 02 Annex. • Provide emergency generator support, as resources allow, in accordance with SPT 02 Annex.

Authorities & References

Authorities

West Virginia Code §15-5

West Virginia Code §15-1

West Virginia Code §24

References

West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan – Basic Plan

West Virginia State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Standard Operating Procedures

4.4.3 - (12) Energy and Utilities Services.



Emergency Support Function 12
Energy
Attachment # 1 – Coal



Purpose

To coordinate the return of solid fuel supply systems to normal operations after a failure due to a manmade or natural disaster. In a safe and timely manner, collaborate with energy stakeholder providers to restore solid fuel supply and distribution systems. Establish with the federal government appropriate monitoring and mandates to reestablish a working balance between supply and demand, maintaining the economic viability of the State of West Virginia.

Organizational Structure

WVDHSEM in conjunction with the Public Service Commission (PSC) and the West Virginia Division of Energy (WVDOE) will establish procedures to receive information from coal users about potential or actual coal shortages in a timely manner. WVDHSEM will coordinate with Federal and other State agencies, manufacturer, utility, transportation and coal trade associations or companies, to identify existing or potential coal supply or distribution problems. Prior to the Governor making decisions or recommending specific courses of action regarding coal, WVDHSEM will advise the Governor and his staff of potential impacts on the state infrastructure and other energy systems. When appropriate selected representatives from the public/private sector will be invited to serve in an advisory capacity in areas where their particular expertise applies.

Concept of Operations

A. West Virginia coal-fired electric generating utilities normally maintain reserve supplies of coal for short term supply disruptions. An inability to maintain a supply of coal to the electric generating utilities will result in implementation of electric power conservation programs until the supply of coal is restored. In the event that a prolonged coal supply or transportation disruption occurs, available coal supplies may be interrupted for a long period and more stringent conservation measures will be implemented as coal reserves are depleted.

B. In the event of coal shortages due to a lengthy rail, river barge or truck coal supply disruption or a prolonged period of extreme hot/cold weather, WVDHSEM and other supporting agencies with public/private industry and utility stockholder representatives will coordinate and recommend the best solutions to resolve a coal supply or distribution emergency.



Emergency Support Function 12

Energy

Attachment # 2 – Electric Power

Purpose

To coordinate procedures, maximize advance warnings, and respond to any shortages of generating capacity or fuel supply. In a shortage situation, the distribution and use of available electricity will be consistent with state priorities of providing for the health and safety of the citizens.

Organizational Structure

WVDHSEM in coordination with the Public Service Commission (PSC) and WVDOE, federal agencies, other state agencies, and the public/private electric power industry stockholders will monitor the adequacy of generating capacity and fuel supplies. ESF 12, through WVDHSEM, will keep the Governor, appropriate state agencies, and the electric power industry and the public informed of the developing situation and of possible conservation and emergency actions that may be required.

Concept of Operations

A. The interconnection of electrical utilities inside and outside of West Virginia permits the transfer of power to meet the demands of industry and citizens along the east coast. This creates the possibility of an electrical disruption from a natural or manmade disaster, capacity deficiencies or a localized fuel shortage. The utilities have on file emergency service restoration plans for responses to capacity deficiency emergencies that result from natural disasters.

B. In the event of an electrical disruption from a natural or manmade disaster, capacity deficiencies or a localized fuel shortage WVDHSEM in conjunction with the Governor may take the following actions as described in West Virginia code.

- Should it become necessary to curtail electricity usage, the electrical utilities in West Virginia will implement their electric energy emergency conservation plans. These emergency procedures will be put into operation when the public health, safety, and welfare are threatened. West Virginia electrical utilities will keep WVDHSEM informed of all measures being taken.
- If voluntary conservation actions do not sufficiently reduce the use of electricity, then electricity supplies may be cut off to certain users in order to preserve electricity for higher priority users.
- In a severe manmade or natural disaster, upon the declaration of a state of emergency, the Governor may enact mandatory conservation measures to conserve electricity to include discontinuation of electricity to any industry,

event, organization, schools, non-essential public places, buildings not being used for sheltering, commercial wholesale and retail establishments and geographic areas not engaged in public safety and welfare or response operations.

- WVDHSEM in coordination with PSC, WVDOE, the Governor, and Public/private electrical utility stockholders will regulate the utility's management of their available resources so that the effects of a shortage will be minimized.

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Emergency Support Function 12 Energy Attachment # 3 – Natural Gas



Purpose

To provide the task organization and procedures that are required to ensure that maximum advance warning will be provided regarding a potential critical shortage of natural gas; and that in a shortage situation, the distribution and use of available natural gas will be consistent with the state's priorities of providing for the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the State of West Virginia.

Organizational Structure

The WVDHSEM in coordination with the Public Service Commission (PSC) and the West Virginia Division of Energy (WVDOE) will coordinate with Federal and other State agencies as well as natural gas stakeholders to monitor the adequacy of the supply and distribution of natural gas in West Virginia and surrounding states. ESF 12, through WVDHSEM, will keep the Governor, appropriate state agencies, and the natural gas industry stakeholders informed of the developing situation and of emergency actions required. Local gas distribution companies will also keep local authorities informed of any potential or actual shortages.

Concept of Operations

- A. West Virginia produces and supplies through interstate transmission companies' natural gas to industries and citizens along the east coast of the United States.
- B. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) makes and administers the rules for the equitable allocation of natural gas at the federal level when the supply is insufficient to meet the demand. In accordance with their authority, it is FERC policy to adjust natural gas curtailments to ensure "the protection of deliveries for the residential and small-volume consumers who cannot be curtailed on a daily basis, and to require instead a reduction in deliveries for large-volume interruptible sales". Assistance and guidance can be obtained from FERC with respect to problems involving interstate gas supplies and other matters pertaining to their authority.
- C. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) manages all interstate aspects of an energy crisis. In an energy emergency, the DOE may provide personnel to WVDHSEM and the WVSEOC for federal interagency coordination, state, and local government liaison, and integrate contingency measures. FEMA Region 3 may provide coordination efforts.
- D. WVDHSEM in coordination with the PSC and WVDOE will manage available resources to minimize the effects of a shortage within the state to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

