

OREGON ENERGY SECURITY PLAN REPORT: 2026



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by the
**OREGON
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Oregon Energy Security Plan Report – 2026

Executive Summary

The Oregon Department of Energy first delivered the Oregon Energy Security Plan in 2024. The plan was developed in collaboration with the Oregon Public Utility Commission and other government and private sector partners. The Oregon Energy Security Plan presents an overview of the state’s energy infrastructure, quantifies the threats and hazards that could cause energy insecurity, and proposes measures that the state and its partners can implement to reduce risk.

The energy sector — including electricity, liquid fuels, and natural gas — is vital to the health, well-being, safety, economy, and way of life for Oregonians. Nearly all commerce and critical activities in the state rely on power and liquid fuels to operate and function. A disruption to Oregon’s energy infrastructure can directly affect the security and resilience of other necessary systems, such as water or wastewater, health care, education, emergency response, and many others. The Energy Security Plan analyzes natural hazards and human-made risks, including cyberattacks and physical attacks on infrastructure. New risks to our energy systems also emerge as rising electricity demand is forecast for Oregon and the region.

In a world facing increasing challenges from the consequences of climate change, including extreme weather events and wildfires, as well as risks from earthquakes and human-made threats from foreign and domestic terrorism, a statewide, collaborative approach to assessing threats, reducing risk, and improving energy security is vital. In recent years, Oregon’s energy systems have sustained multiple impacts from emergency events that limited service availability to Oregonians. Physical impacts of natural hazards on Oregon energy systems also lead to extreme financial impacts on individuals, families, businesses, communities, and energy providers. Recovery from physical damage is difficult, especially for small cooperative utilities or locally owned utilities that may not have the resources to recover in a timely manner without external support or raising rates for members and customers. A statewide coordinated effort at improving our energy security can help Oregon strengthen preparedness for the next hazard, better withstand the next impact, and reduce recovery time.

Legislative Requirements

The Oregon Energy Security Plan meets the requirements for a state energy security plan in the 2021 federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and in Oregon’s Senate Bill 1567 (2022), which is codified in ORS 469.064. In addition to meeting federal requirements, ORS 469.064 directs ODOE to evaluate strategies to increase geographic diversity of fuel storage throughout the state. To meet additional U.S. Department of Energy requirements, the Energy Security Plan was certified by the Governor in 2025. This report describes implementation and revision of the Energy Security Plan, as required in even-numbered years in ORS 469.064.

Plan Highlights

The Oregon Energy Security Plan and [Oregon Energy Strategy](#) align in their focus on resilience and readiness to meet future energy needs. The plan and strategy also highlight interdependencies among energy systems and how the energy sector enables other sectors to operate, which reinforces the critical nature of building and maintaining energy security in Oregon.

A risk assessment completed for the Energy Security Plan demonstrated that, of the natural, cyber, and physical hazards evaluated, the highest vulnerability to hazards is associated with a Cascadia Subduction

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Zone earthquake, wildfire, windstorms, and winter storms. Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake vulnerabilities are highest in the western parts of Oregon, while the level of vulnerability to the other hazards is consistent across the state's other regions. Redundancy, hardening, upgrading, and weatherizing are the most recommended physical measures to mitigate vulnerabilities. Other recommended operational measures include additional studies, coordination, and planning.

One recommended mitigation measure and requirement for the Energy Security Plan is fuel storage diversification. The work on evaluating potential diversified locations for storage is evolving as ODOE continues to refine a [fuel site screening tool](#) that can be used in evaluating the viability of existing fuel storage sites for increased storage. Next steps for the screening tool include updates to its database to increase the scope and accuracy of its data. Additionally, ODOE is exploring opportunities for new or expanding fuel storage at public facilities, such as the CORE3 facility near the Redmond Municipal Airport, and is engaging private sector partners in planning efforts.

Another mitigation measure and requirement for the Energy Security Plan, increasing seismic resilience of fuel storage facilities, is led by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. All facilities required to complete seismic vulnerability assessments and seismic mitigation have timelines and milestones approved by DEQ. Three facilities have begun implementing seismic mitigation measures or chosen to eliminate oil storage capacity.

The Oregon Department of Energy also coordinates energy security efforts beyond specific measures listed in ORS 469.064. In Oregon, all levels of government and the private sector have critical roles in the energy sector, and coordinating among them is key to ensuring energy security. From planning to training and exercises, and through activations of state resources during emergencies, ODOE engages with numerous partners to share information, identify needs, and set priorities for the Energy Security Plan. With additional resources, ODOE could continue to expand support provided to counties, Tribes, and other partners in their energy security efforts.

Plans must change as new risks, needs, and priorities emerge. To meet these changes, ODOE began revising the Energy Security Plan in 2026 to align with the Oregon State Homeland Security Strategy, Oregon Revised Statute 401, and federal strategic guidance. The updated plan will be published in 2027, and plan implementation and revisions will continue to be completed on a 4-year cycle after that. Additionally, future Energy Security Plan implementation and revisions will be guided by a new Energy Security Program Plan, which is expected to be completed in 2027.

More information and the complete Energy Security Plan are available at:

<https://www.oregon.gov/energy/safety-resiliency/Pages/Energy-Security-Plan.aspx>

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Plan Requirements and Scope

Planning related to energy security has occurred for decades in Oregon. Since the 1970s, the Oregon Department of Energy has adopted fuel policies and procedures to keep up with changing threats to the region's petroleum supply and distribution system. In 2009, ODOE and Oregon Public Utility Commission developed the Oregon Energy Assurance Plan and then updated it in 2012. The plan provided an overview of the state's energy infrastructure and overall energy profile, evaluated the role of renewables and smart grid technologies in energy assurance planning, and described different types of energy emergencies that could occur in Oregon. Additionally, in 2017, ODOE released the [Oregon Fuel Action Plan](#), which details how adequate fuel supplies will be provided to the state's emergency and essential service providers in the event of a long-term fuel disruption or shortage.

Modern energy security planning led by the Oregon Department of Energy and Oregon Public Utility Commission was kickstarted by federal legislation in 2021 and state legislation in 2022. In November 2021, the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) authorized the U.S. Department of Energy to provide financial and technical assistance for state energy offices to develop state energy security plans that met requirements identified in the IIJA. In 2022, Oregon legislators passed [Senate Bill 1567](#), directing ODOE to develop an Oregon Energy Security Plan that aligns with federal IIJA requirements and to evaluate strategies to increase fuel storage capacity throughout the state to provide a safety net for local communities following major disasters.

Energy Security Plan Requirements

- ✓ Address all regulated and unregulated energy sources
- ✓ Provide state energy profile
- ✓ Address energy sector hazards and vulnerabilities
- ✓ Assess risks to energy sectors and cross-sector interdependencies
- ✓ Provide risk mitigation approach
- ✓ Address multi-state and regional coordination, planning, and response

The first Oregon Energy Security Plan was adopted by the State of Oregon in 2024. To develop the first plan, ODOE, with contractor support, conducted a risk assessment and identified mitigation strategies through partner engagement and research from October 2023 through June 2024. More than 500 interested parties and more than 200 individuals from local, Tribal, state, and federal government entities, private sector and nonprofit organizations, and academic institutions had the opportunity to provide input about three aspects of the plan: the electric, natural gas, and liquid fuels energy sub-sectors in Oregon; natural and human-caused threats to Oregon's energy systems; and risk mitigation measures. Public comments on plan also were gathered through an online portal from September 2023 through September 2024.

To meet federal requirements, ODOE updated the Energy Security Plan in 2025. Changes included updates to time-based information and alignment with related plans. Governor Kotek also certified the 2025 plan to meet U.S. Department of Energy requirements.

Scope

Energy security encompasses many aspects: availability, accessibility, reliability, and affordability. Short-term energy security focuses on the ability of the energy system to react promptly to sudden changes in

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supply and demand. Long-term energy security primarily deals with timely investments to supply energy in line with economic developments and environmental needs. Affordability of energy is a critical component of energy security at the individual and household level – even if sufficient supply of energy is available, affordability can affect the well-being of Oregonians.

Energy security is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, and public-private effort. As a guiding document, the Oregon Energy Security Plan provides information to help local and Tribal jurisdictions address energy-related threats and hazards and to help identify how state agencies can assist when local capabilities are exceeded. Additionally, the plan recognizes the criticality of public-private sector coordination in building and maintaining energy security statewide. Through efforts to quantify and mitigate risks to energy infrastructure, the plan helps ensure a reliable and resilient supply of energy at an affordable price.

Oregon Energy Strategy Alignment

The [Oregon Energy Strategy](#), released in November 2025, includes analysis and information related to Oregon’s evolving energy risks, as well as ongoing efforts and proposed recommendations to reduce those risks and improve energy resilience. The Energy Strategy and Energy Security Plan align perhaps most clearly in the focus [on resilience](#) and readiness to meet tomorrow’s energy needs. As described in both reports, Oregon needs to be ready to provide the energy generation and transmission necessary to meet rising electricity demand, increase resilience, and meet greenhouse gas reduction goals. Additionally, the Energy Strategy and Energy Security Plan highlight the risks to Oregon’s fuel infrastructure from multiple hazards and the dependence of Oregon on out-of-state petroleum refineries that are subject to policy decisions of other state governments, natural hazards, and aging infrastructure outside of Oregon’s jurisdiction.

The Energy Strategy also describes how Oregon should consider incentivizing in-state production of low-carbon liquid fuels, both to meet state greenhouse gas reduction goals and to reduce dependency on out-of-state fuel refining. The interdependencies among energy systems and the enabling function of the energy sector also mean fuel refining and other important large-scale fuel-energy projects, such as renewable natural gas or hydrogen, must have sufficient electricity and associated infrastructure to meet facility demands. Infrastructure needs, particularly in rural areas, will emerge in future updates to the Energy Security Plan and will continue to be aligned with the Energy Strategy.

Risk Assessment

During development of the 2024 Oregon Energy Security Plan, ODOE commissioned an energy infrastructure and risk assessment focused on natural hazards, cyberattacks, and intentional physical attacks. The complete assessment is available on the [ODOE website](#).

The risk assessment used a methodology premised on best practice in hazard vulnerability assessments established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. The framework comprises of four dimensions of vulnerability evaluated for each system and hazard. The dimensions then were combined to calculate an overall vulnerability rating that denotes risk for each energy system from each hazard in each region. The four dimensions are exposure, sensitivity, impact, and adaptive capacity.

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Four categories of infrastructure assets were analyzed for each of the major energy systems (liquid fuels, electricity, and natural gas): generation/production, transmission, storage, and distribution to end users. For the baseline assessment, nine of the top-anticipated hazards were assessed. These hazards — Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake, drought, flood, lightning, wildfire, windstorms, winter storms, cyber or physical attack — were selected based on stakeholder input, frequency, potential impact, alignment with national risk assessments, and data availability.

Data collection and analysis were based on the Oregon Department of Emergency Management regional structure in place when the risk assessment was conducted.

Vulnerability to hazards associated with wildfire, windstorms, and winter storms were consistently moderate to high across all sectors and all regions. Cascadia Subduction Zone vulnerabilities were highest in those regions where exposure is highest: in the Northwest, Southwest, Portland Metro, and Willamette Valley.

Fuel Sector

Oregon's liquid fuels system is most vulnerable to windstorms, winter storms, lightning, wildfire, and a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake. Interviews with owner/operators indicated sensitivity of the liquid fuel system to the loss of power — a critical interdependency with the electric system. Whether from an extreme winter storm or other hazard, the loss of power was the single-most important factor that could affect continuity of fuel distribution, including truck racks, pumping systems, and communication systems.

Electric Sector

Oregon's electricity system is most vulnerable to winter storms, windstorms, a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake, and wildfire. These vulnerabilities were relatively consistent across the state, and no region is considered highly vulnerable to all hazards.

Natural Gas Sector

Oregon's natural gas system is most vulnerable to a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake, wildfire, windstorms, and lightning. Vulnerability to each natural hazard was consistent across all regions. This is likely a result of a limited number of suppliers, each providing service to multiple regions.

Dimensions of Vulnerability

Exposure examines the overlap of the geographic footprint of the energy system elements and hazard zones and the frequency of those hazard events.

Sensitivity considers the conditions of the energy systems infrastructure, their physical characteristics, and interdependencies with other systems.

Impact indicates the potential adverse consequences of the hazard, based upon system exposure to the hazard and sensitivity of system elements to the hazard.

Adaptive capacity considers the level of preparedness and ability to manage adverse events from the threats and hazards, such as physical mitigation measures, operational measures (including planning, training, and exercise), and policies.

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Fuel Storage Diversification

Ongoing planning with federal agencies shows that the greatest challenge following a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and tsunami event will be the widespread damage to the state's transportation systems. This will limit the ability to deliver fuel to affected communities in western Oregon. Lack of access could result in weeks or even months for fuel deliveries to reach some communities and likely will take longer in more remote areas of the state. The underlying concept for fuel storage diversification planning is storing relatively small quantities of fuel in less seismically active areas of the state, in storage tanks that are seismically-sound, and then fuel will be more available for emergency response purposes.

During development of the 2024 Energy Security Plan, ODOE collaborated with a contractor to develop a [fuel site screening tool](#) to assess the viability of existing fuel storage sites as candidates for increased storage. Regulated fuel storage tanks in Oregon were mapped in a GIS database using permit data from DEQ and the Oregon State Fire Marshal. In 2025, updates to the GIS database began to include more comprehensive data available through the Oregon State Fire Marshal's Community Right to Know program and DEQ.

In 2025 and 2026, ODOE also began exploring public facilities that may have capacity for new or expansion of existing fuel storage, such as the [CORE3 facility](#) near the Redmond Municipal Airport and Oregon Department of Transportation sites. Additionally, ODOE began engaging private sector partners in statewide fuel distribution and storage planning. Future planning efforts also will include incorporation of islanding expected to occur after a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake, fuel points of distribution coordination, and analysis of the impacts of fuel storage on communities.

Seismic Resilience of Fuel Storage Facilities

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Land Quality Division includes a [Fuel Tank Seismic Stability Program](#), which was created by the Oregon Legislature in 2022 through Senate Bill 1567. The program aims to evaluate and improve the earthquake resilience of large-capacity oil and fuel storage facilities to safeguard public health, life safety, and the environment from potential fires or fuel releases linked to earthquakes. Through the program rules OAR 340-300, DEQ developed a process and criteria for seismic vulnerability assessments and risk minimization implementation at the largest fuel storage and distribution facilities in Columbia, Multnomah, and Lane counties.

By June 1, 2024, the statutory deadline from SB 1567, 16 facilities submitted their initial seismic vulnerability assessments to DEQ. The assessments include the geotechnical, structural, and safety assessments prescribed by administrative rule. Program staff reviewed all submitted assessments, and, in most cases, requested additional information to make the determination that assessments were completed under program requirements. Thirteen facilities currently have timelines and milestones approved by DEQ for submitting complete assessments.

One facility, PDX Fuel Company, LLC, began implementing mitigation measures in early 2025 and is on track to meet its 1-, 3-, and 5-year mitigation milestones. Two facilities, Portland General Electric's Beaver Plant and Vigor Industrial, chose to eliminate oil storage capacity. One additional facility, Pac Terminals, has an approved seismic vulnerability assessment and is on track to submit its risk mitigation implementation plan in 6 months.

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Staff from ODOE and DEQ meet monthly to share information and coordinate activities for implementing Senate Bill 1567 (2022). Additionally, ODOE participates in the Critical Energy Infrastructure Hub Interagency Coordination group facilitated by DEQ and Portland State University.

Planning and Coordination

In Oregon, the primary owners and operators of energy systems are electric utilities, natural gas utilities, and private sector fuel companies. Energy infrastructure serving the nine federally recognized Tribal Nations also is intertwined with energy systems from Oregon and the broader region. Few local and state government agencies own or operate energy systems, although many local, Tribal, state, and federal agencies have critical roles in the energy sector, and, specifically, energy security planning and coordination. These roles include:

- Setting standards and regulations related to energy sector safety and security.
- Providing baseline energy information and situational awareness during emergencies.
- Assisting energy system operators in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
- Coordinating activities with federal, state, local, and Tribal officials.

Coordination on All Levels

The Oregon Department of Energy and OPUC engage local jurisdictions and the nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon to promote collaboration and information sharing of state and local energy security priorities, concerns, planning strategies, resources, and capabilities. The state agencies provide technical assistance to Tribes, counties, and cities to develop procedures for responding to energy issues in local emergency operations plans, and to coordinate with local and Tribal governments to conduct training and exercises to ensure state, local, and Tribal officials can address energy disruptions effectively. When responding to energy disruptions, ODOE and OPUC work with Tribal, county, and city partners to assess energy impacts in local and Tribal communities, provide situational awareness and recommend protective actions, and address mission requests as appropriate. The Oregon Department of Energy also supported local energy resilience planning efforts through the state-funded County Energy Resilience Grant Program. The grant program provided \$50,000 each to 18 counties to develop energy resilience plans that were completed in 2025 and 2026.

In addition, energy security information and recommendations are shared with state executive branch agencies through membership on councils and committees and participation in workgroups: the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Council, Oregon Emergency Preparedness Advisory Council, OERS Council Homeland Security Advisory Workgroup, and the Oregon Titan Fusion Center infrastructure coordination group, cybersecurity workgroup, and Oregon Now state partners intelligence sharing meeting.

Because energy systems cross jurisdictional boundaries, events such as power outages, fuel shortages, and natural gas disruptions in one state can affect communities in neighboring states. With the increase in extreme weather events and recognition of emerging cyber and physical risks within the energy sector, coordination and collaboration with federal partners and neighboring states before an emergency is critical to ensuring rapid response and recovery from disruptions threatening the region. The Oregon Department of Energy, OPUC, and other state agencies participate in multiple programs and

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organizations that provide opportunities for such coordination and collaboration, including the U.S. Department of Energy Cybersecurity for Energy Resilience Summit and Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators Program, National Association of State Energy Officials Energy Security Committee, Western States Petroleum Collaborative, and National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners committees for critical infrastructure, electric reliability and resilience, and pipeline safety.

Coordination among government, energy providers, and other private energy-related partners is also necessary and vital for identifying and reducing current risks and hazards to energy systems, and for identifying and mitigating future risks beyond natural hazards or cybersecurity threats. The Oregon Public Utility Commission supports utilities in developing electric wildfire mitigation plans and supports implementation of mutual aid through coordination of waivers and other needs when the utility Western Region Mutual Assistance Group is activated. The Oregon Department of Energy also collaborates with the Oregon Fuels Association, Western States Petroleum Association, and individual fuel companies to maintain awareness of fuel supply chain conditions and provide support to mitigate disruptions, such as coordinating waivers during pipeline shutdowns.

Training and Exercises

Training and exercises are a vital part of building energy security in Oregon. The Oregon Department of Energy and OPUC lead and coordinate opportunities with emergency response partners to identify strengths and areas for improvement in energy security.

In 2025, the Oregon Department of Energy began offering workshops about identifying and integrating energy needs into continuity and emergency planning, in collaboration with the Oregon Department of Human Services and OPUC. Workshops were held at the 2025 Oregon Emergency Management Association Annual Conference and the 2026 Oregon Prepared Conference, along with a virtual workshop in March 2026. Staff from ODOE also served as facilitators during the resilience workshop at the 2025 Oregon Infrastructure Summit.

In 2026, the Oregon Department of Energy launched the Operation Vital Flow fuel allocation exercise series, which is focused on planning, operational coordination, situational assessment, and logistics and supply chain management capabilities. As part of the Western States Petroleum Collaborative, ODOE also is leading a functional exercise to test the Western Petroleum Shortage Response Collaborative Regional Framework in March 2027. Exercise planning support is being provided by FEMA through the National Exercise Program.

Additionally, OPUC staff are players in exercises with investor-owned electric and natural gas utilities that use a range of scenarios, including all-hazards, winter weather, wildfire, and cyberattacks. Regulator and responder inclusion in these industry-specific exercises reinforces the lines of communication and coordination needed to respond efficiently and effectively to real-world events.

The Oregon Public Utility Commission also supports the bi-annual GridEx, held by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation and the Electricity Sector Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ES-ISAC). The exercise gives member and partner organizations a forum in which to practice how they would respond to and recover from security events. It is the largest grid security exercise in North America, serving a vital role in reinforcing regional response strategies and lines of communication among regional and national partners.

The Oregon Department of Energy and OPUC also participate in training and exercises coordinated by other state agencies, such as the Oregon Department of Emergency Management and the Oregon

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Department of Environmental Quality. Each of these opportunities helps further inform the development of energy security in Oregon as well as alignment among related plans, training, and exercises. In 2024, ODOE and OPUC participated in IronOR, a statewide functional exercise led by OEM to test interagency and statewide coordination following a 9.0 magnitude Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and tsunami. In 2024, 2025, and 2026, ODOE observed and played in multiple spill response exercises coordinated through DEQ, with each exercise providing valuable insights into how spill responses and fuel supply disruption responses should be coordinated.

ESF-12 Activations

Each year, multiple events cause energy disruptions in Oregon. Most of these disruptions are resolved quickly by energy providers without government support and coordination. More severe outages may affect large segments of communities or last longer. The magnitude and duration of disruption determines whether government resources are activated to assist with restoring energy supply chains and systems that serve Oregonians.

Response resources and capabilities are organized using numbered emergency support functions (ESFs) in the state emergency operations plan, in alignment with the National Response Framework. The state's role in managing any energy emergency is to be a coordinator, working with energy providers, state agencies, counties, Tribes, and federal partners to find the least intrusive solution possible to address and resolve energy disruptions. In Oregon, ESF-12 (Energy) roles are divided between ODOE and OPUC: ODOE is responsible for emergencies affecting liquid fuels and propane, while OPUC is responsible for emergencies involving the electricity and natural gas sectors. Both agencies work closely with U.S. DOE to ensure federal ESF- 12 plans align with state strategies.

Examples of ESF-12 activations include ODOE implementing the Oregon Fuel Action Plan in response to weather events like major wildfires and ice storms to ensure timely fuel deliveries to airports supporting wildfire response efforts, and to hospitals, utility crews, and first responders supporting storm response. The fuel action plan also has guided coordination during Olympic Pipeline shutdowns. The Oregon Public Utility Commission has worked with electric and natural gas utilities during weather events, cyberattacks and physical security attacks, and other events affecting large amounts of customers. In addition, OPUC has worked with electric companies to facilitate power restoration to affected communities and supports the preparation for public safety power shutoffs during wildfire seasons.

Highlight: Wildfire Jet Fuel Coordination Group

Each year before wildfire season and as needed during the season, a wildfire fuel coordination group established by ODOE and the Oregon Department of Forestry meets to coordinate communication and operations related to jet fuel supply needed to support wildfire response in the state. In addition to ODOE and ODF, the group includes OEM, Oregon Department of Aviation, and Region 6 Fire and Aviation. Fuel supply and distribution coordination emerged as a need during the 2021 wildfire season, when smaller airports in southern and northeastern Oregon experienced shortages in jet fuel needed to support wildland firefighting missions. No shortage of jet fuel supply existed in Oregon, but logistical challenges limited the connection of available supplies with fuel delivery trucks and drivers. In 2022, to mitigate similar issues during future wildfire seasons, ODOE and ODF established the fuel coordination group and procedures for meeting jet fuel needs at airports supporting wildfire response efforts in the state.

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Highlight: 2024 Winter Storm

In January 2024, the Governor declared a state of emergency after freezing rain blanketed 12 counties, causing treacherous conditions, downed trees blocking roadways, and widespread power outages. The Oregon Public Utility Commission facilitated coordination among utility operators as they recovered and restored power to more than 650,000 customers. In addition, OPUC helped operators get access to communication assets, transportation corridors, local and external crews, and necessary materials as they restored power and rebuilt systems. The OPUC and other ESF partners helped prioritize



resources when critical locations, such as warming shelters and communication assets, were affected by the storm. The Oregon Department of Energy worked with industry partners to deliver propane to warming centers, at-risk families, and essential service providers, as well as to deliver diesel fuel to first responders, warming centers, and correctional institutions. Additionally, ODOE monitored road conditions that could affect delivery truck travel and the fuel supply of high-volume commercial stations along the freeway.

Highlight: 2025 Olympic Pipeline Shutdown

In November 2025, the Olympic Pipeline unexpectedly shut down for 17 days for repairs. The pipeline is the backbone of Pacific Northwest liquid fuel delivery infrastructure, delivering most of Oregon’s refined fuel from Washington refineries. During the shutdown, ODOE implemented the fuel action plan and [led coordination](#) of situational awareness and impact analysis among state, federal, local, and private partners, including the Oregon Fuels Association, Western States Petroleum Association, Olympic Pipeline Company, Shell USA, Port of Portland, Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Emergency Management, Office of the Governor, U.S. DOE, and FEMA. To address potential impacts, ODOE coordinated a request for an hours-of-service waiver to support additional trucking of fuels and supported coordinated communications about the waiver as well as variances approved by the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission. Executive Order 25-30 declared an emergency and guided the coordinated actions of all state agencies that supported the response.

Consultation for Implementation and Planning

In its role as energy security lead for the state, ODOE consults with multiple entities, including those required by ORS 469.064. Each partner has been critical in activities that serve as the foundation for energy security in Oregon. Highlighted activities are listed below.

Organization	Activities
Oregon Public Utility Commission	• ODOE and OPUC meet at least twice a month to share information and coordinate activities. • ODOE and OPUC collaborate as ESF-12 co-leads and participating agencies in recovery support functions under the Oregon Emergency Response System.

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Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	• ODOE and staff from the DEQ fuel tank seismic resilience program meet monthly to share information and coordinate activities related to Senate Bill 1567 (2022). • ODOE regularly exchanges information with DEQ emergency response staff and is exploring opportunities to expand collaboration, such as cross-training incident response staff and joint exercises. • ODOE and DEQ Clean Fuels Program staff exchange information about fuel transportation, needs, and regulations.
Oregon Department of Transportation	• ODOE and ODOT coordinate to implement waivers that facilitate fuel transportation to mitigate potential fuel supply disruptions.
Oregon Department of Aviation	• ODAv is a member of the Wildfire Jet Fuel Coordination Group. • ODOE participated in the 2025 Oregon Aviation Response Summit and is assigned to two planning workgroups created from summit participants.
Oregon Department of Emergency Management	• ODOE and OEM share information through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Council, OERS Council Homeland Security Advisory Workgroup, Oregon Emergency Preparedness Advisory Council, and planning, training, and exercise activities. • OEM staff were members of the Operation Vital Flow exercise planning team. • The second Operation Vital Flow exercise will be held as part of the OEM 2026 state-level exercise.
Department of Geology and Mineral Industries	• Collaborated with agencies including DOGAMI to support the risk assessment and development of the state Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.
Environmental Justice Council	• ODOE offers an annual opportunity to the Environmental Justice Council to provide recommendations to inform updates to the state energy security plan.
Local governments	• Through the Statewide Energy Resilience Community of Practice, counties in the County Energy Resilience Grant Program provided feedback about energy security and resilience needs. • City, county, and special district staff participated in energy security workshops offered by ODOE in 2025 and 2026. • ODOE provided technical assistance for energy security and fuel planning to 16 local jurisdictions, whose questions in turn informed energy security planning and future opportunities.

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Tribal governments	• ODOE attended meetings of the Tribal Preparedness Coalition in 2025 and 2026 to exchange information and learn about Tribes’ needs and priorities. • Tribal government representatives participated in energy security workshops offered by ODOE in 2025 and 2026.
Consumer-owned and investor-owned utilities	• ODOE served on a panel for the monthly Energy Sector Working Group meeting held by OPUC. • ODOE and OPUC toured the Portland General Electric operations building and heard from staff about PGE’s priorities for emergency operations, wildfire mitigation, and cybersecurity. • Emergency management directors from PGE and the Eugene Water and Electric Board served as panel members and discussion leaders during an energy security workshop facilitated by ODOE at the 2026 Oregon Prepared Conference. • ODOE and PUC are supporting the EWEB emergency manager in development of the Oregon Emergency Management Association Critical Infrastructure and Utility Subcommittee. • ODOE is collaborating with the EWEB emergency manager to develop a cybersecurity training series, with a primary audience of consumer-owned utility emergency coordinators.
Natural gas utilities	• The Northwest Gas Association and Pacific Northwest Utilities Conference Committee provided ODOE with an overview of their joint review of regional energy reports.
Fuel suppliers	• ODOE meets at least quarterly with representatives of the Oregon Fuels Association to exchange information and as needed to gather information about potential fuel supply chain disruptions. • ODOE gave a presentation at the 2025 Oregon Fuels Association Convention. • ODOE meets at least quarterly with the Western States Petroleum Association to exchange information and seeks subject matter expertise from the association as needed about the oil industry and market. • ODOE communicates regularly with the Olympic Pipeline Company, Shell USA, Phillips 66, and Kinder Morgan to share information and gather feedback about fuel planning.
Technical experts in disaster resilience	• ODOE meets quarterly with emergency management and security staff from the US Army Corps of Engineers and US Coast Guard to exchange information and identify opportunities for collaboration.

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	• ODOE is collaborating with the Bonneville Power Administration to identify potential resilience projects and opportunities to support development of consumer-owned utility resilience capabilities. • ODOE collaborated with the National Weather Service – Portland forecast office to develop a Columbia River Bar forecast that informs planning related to anticipated deliveries of fuel to Oregon via barge.
Others	• ODOE participates in monthly meetings held by the Oregon Titan Fusion Center for the Oregon infrastructure coordination group, cybersecurity workgroup, and Oregon Now state partners intelligence sharing group. • ODOE participates in the legislative interim emergency management committee facilitated by Rep. Thuy Tran. • ODOE exchanges information with Clean Rivers Cooperative, Columbia River Steamship Operators Association, and Working Waterfront Coalition about energy security and fuel planning needs and priorities. • ODOE provided technical assistance to CareOregon related to fuel planning for non-emergency medical transport.

Plan Revisions

In 2026, ODOE began revising the Energy Security Plan to align with the [Oregon State Homeland Security Strategy](#) and [Oregon Revised Statute 401](#), as well as federal strategic guidance, including U.S. Department of Energy [planning](#) and [response](#) resources; the [National Preparedness Goal](#), [National Planning Frameworks](#), [National Resilience Strategy](#), and [National Cybersecurity Strategy](#). The plan will continue to be a high-level strategy that supports energy security activities conducted at all levels across the five mission areas described in the Oregon State Homeland Security Strategy: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

The updated Energy Security Plan will be reviewed by local, state, Tribal, private sector, and other partners listed in ORS 469.064 during the final stages of revision in late 2026. Following publication of the updated plan, ODOE will implement a 4-year cycle for energy security planning, training, and exercises to facilitate plan implementation and revisions.

Energy Security Program Plan

In May 2026, ODOE began developing an Energy Security Program Plan that will be completed in 2027. The program plan builds on the Oregon Energy Security Plan by defining principles, areas of work, and engagement strategies that will be incorporated into future energy security planning, training, and exercise cycles. Development of the program plan is supported by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory State Technical Assistance Program, which provided funding for a contractor, Rockcress Consulting, to assist with developing the plan.

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For More Information

The Oregon Department of Energy
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