



ESF 12 – Energy

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ESF 12 Tasked Agencies	
Primary Agencies	Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) Public Utility Commission (OPUC)
Supporting Agencies	Department of Administrative Services (DAS) Oregon Health Authority (OHA) Oregon Military Department (OMD) Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Oregon Fish and Wildlife (OFW)
Adjunct Agencies	

1.0 Introduction

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 describes how the State of Oregon will provide Energy System support during times of emergency.

1.1 Purpose

- ODOE and OPUC will facilitate restoration of damaged energy systems and components during a potential or actual emergency or major disaster.
- ODOE will manage State response to emergencies involving radioactive materials releases from fixed nuclear facilities (Hanford), commercial nuclear power plants (Columbia Generating Station and the Trojan Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation), and research reactors (Oregon State University and Reed College).
- ODOE will manage State response to transportation accidents involving radioactive material shipments on Oregon highways.
- ODOE will manage State response to emergencies involving the severe or long-term shortage or disruption of petroleum products. This includes implementing the state wide fuel allocation program when appropriate.
- ODOE will manage State response to emergencies involving the transportation, transmission and distribution of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).

1.2 Radiological Response Information

Guidelines for notification, coordination, and leadership of State of Oregon nuclear/radiological response activities are located in the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (IA-10). Oregon Health Authority (OHA) is the lead state agency for all radiological incidents except transportation incidents and occurrences at in-state and Hanford nuclear reactors and nuclear fuel storage facilities, which are managed by the ODOE.

1.3 Scope

The ESF-Principal Primaries (ESF-PP) will gather, assess, and share relevant information on energy system damage and estimations of the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. The ESF-PP will determine issues and implements appropriate protective actions to ensure the protection of public health and safety during energy emergencies. The ESF-PP works closely with, and aids in, meeting requests for assistance from local officials, energy industry suppliers and distributors. Within ESF 12, energy includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing and maintaining energy systems and system components.

2.0 Situations and Assumptions

2.1 Situations

Oregon is faced with a number of hazards that may require energy system's support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 12 activities include:

- Accurate and timely information distribution is critical to guide decision making and response actions within all coordinated agencies and groups.
- A significant disaster or emergency condition may result in a high volume of requests for energy services and commodities necessary to sustain community viability in the face of crisis.
- A significant disaster or emergency condition is likely to degrade the energy infrastructure needed to facilitate efficient operation of inter-dependent service organizations and therefore overwhelm a community's capacity to perform life-safety activities.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 12 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Operational management of energy resources and personnel will require accurate and timely information on which to base decisions focusing response and recovery actions.
- Surviving local energy resources will be utilized though likely diminished in capacity.
- A significant disaster incident may require evacuation of significant numbers of affected populations from severely impacted communities.
- Energy resources may be impaired by out of region incidents or events that curtail supply availability, resulting in the exhaust local energy supply inventories.

3.0 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 Primary Agencies

3.1.1 Oregon Department of Energy

- The Oregon Department of Energy is responsible for planning, preparedness, response, and recovery from petroleum disruptions (ORS 176), liquefied natural gas mishaps (469), and radiological emergencies (469).
- ODOE operates an agency Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Salem. The agency EOC serves as the state-wide coordination point for ODOE emergency response activities. ODOE provides a liaison to the state Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) when activated. ODOE maintains six 24/7 duty officers. ODOE is responsible for ensuring state and local emergency response organizations are trained and prepared to respond to petroleum, LNG, and radiological emergencies.
- Petroleum Emergency Preparedness and Response - ODOE maintains Oregon's Petroleum Contingency Plan. The purpose of the plan is to ensure an effective, well-coordinated response with industry, federal, state, and local emergency response organizations to protect public health and safety, the environment, and the region's economy. The plan applies a free market approach with government intervention only when it becomes necessary to protect public health and safety.
- Lead agency for ensuring a coordinated response to severe or long-term petroleum emergencies that impact the state. ODOE developed and maintains the Oregon Petroleum Contingency Plan that includes a state-wide fuel allocation program. ODOE is also the lead agency for ensuring a coordinated response to transportation, transmission and distribution emergencies involving Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) vessels, pipelines, and facilities.
- Developed and maintains the state of Oregon's LNG Emergency Response Plan. The plan defines the state's role and responsibilities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from LNG emergencies that threaten the health and safety of Oregon citizens, the environment, and the region's economy.

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- LNG¹ Emergency Preparedness and Response - Three LNG import facilities are proposed for Oregon to serve the growing need for natural gas supplies in the region. The projects, if built, would receive LNG from ocean going vessels, temporarily store it, and then regasify it before sending it out by pipeline to homes, businesses, electrical generating plants and industries in the Pacific Northwest as well as other parts of the Western United States. Two of the state's LNG Import terminals are proposed the Columbia River and one is proposed in Coos Bay, Oregon.
- Nuclear Emergency Preparedness and Response - ODOE is the lead state agency on nuclear emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. This includes incidents involving fixed nuclear facilities, Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations (ISFSI), Research Reactors, and radioactive materials transport on Oregon highways (ORS 469). ODOE developed and maintains the Oregon CGS/Hanford Emergency Response Plan, Trojan ISFSI Plan, and the Radioactive Materials Transportation Plan. These plans define the state's role and responsibilities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from radiological emergencies that threaten the health and safety of Oregon citizens, the environment, and the region's economy. ODOE also reviews Oregon State University and Reed College Research Reactor Emergency Response Plans.
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency evaluates ODOE's ability to respond to radiological emergencies biannually to ensure program readiness.
- Assess energy system damage and monitors repair work.
- Collect, assess and provide information to energy supply, demand, and market impacts.
- Identify supporting resources necessary to restore energy systems.
- May deploy DOE response teams as needed to affected areas to assist in response and restoration efforts.

¹ Two LNG storage facilities are located in Portland and Newport, OR. These facilities are owned and operated by Northwest Natural Gas.

3.1.1.1 Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation

As stated before, ODOE operates an agency Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Salem. The agency EOC serves as the state-wide coordination point for ODOE emergency response activities. ODOE provides a liaison to the state Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) when activated. ODOE maintains six 24/7 duty officers. ODOE is responsible for ensuring state and local emergency response organizations are trained and prepared to respond to petroleum, LNG, and radiological emergencies.

In the event of a petroleum emergency, ODOE would direct and coordinate the State's overall response effort. ODOE will assess the severity and duration of a supply shortage or disruption, identify potentially affected areas, determine the risks and potential impacts to Oregonians, and advise the Governor on how best to protect the health and safety of Oregonians and the state's economy. This includes recommending and implementing voluntary or emergency conservation measures to reduce the use of petroleum products in the state and implementing Fuel Allocation Procedures if necessary. ODOE is also responsible for coordinating all emergency information and instructions released to the public and news media regarding the State's response effort and emergency actions.

3.1.1.2 Liquefied Natural Gas Emergency Scenario

In the event of an emergency at an LNG import terminal or along the transport route, ODOE will direct and control the state's overall response effort. This includes:

- Receiving initial notifications from LNG developers about an event,
- Notifying and/or establishing contact with all affected federal, state, and county emergency response organizations to ensure a coordinated response,
- Working with the U.S. Coast Guard, state agencies, and local emergency response organizations to assess the severity of the event, determine impacts to Oregon, and advise the Governor on protective actions for the public, and
- Developing and disseminating emergency information to the public and the news media.

3.1.1.3 Radiological Emergency Scenario

In the event of a radiological emergency, ODOE will direct and control the state's overall response. This includes:

- Alert and mobilize emergency responders,
- Provide timely and accurate information to the public and news media,
- Assess the severity of the radiological accident,
- Issue and implement appropriate protective action recommendations to protect public health and safety,
- Identify and track the radioactive release, and
- Sample, process, and analyze potentially contaminated soil, vegetation, air, and water.

3.1.1.4 Petroleum Fuels Contingency Plan Activation

The Oregon Petroleum Contingency Plan includes a state-wide fuel allocation program. If fuel allocation becomes necessary, ODOE would administer the state's Fuel Allocation Program and designate the set-aside volume. ODOE is responsible for working with the state's petroleum suppliers and wholesalers to implement the set-aside volume for use by the state. The set-aside program is designed to interfere minimally with the market, using set-aside volumes that are sufficient only to satisfy hardship and emergency cases. The set-aside program makes no attempt to reduce or inhibit the market price of fuels. All fuel delivered through the program will be purchased at the market price, and whenever possible, through the usual supplier.

ODOE's Fuel Allocation Program is designed to ensure emergency fuel to priority users performing life-saving functions, restoring Oregon's critical infrastructure, and preventing community hardships. A community must show it has an emergency or hardship caused by a shortage of fuel or is receiving relatively less than other areas of the state. Providing emergency fuel to communities is the only element where retail service stations may receive a set-aside allocation. However, the State will not direct set-aside volumes to specific stations. It will direct prime suppliers to release a certain volume to an area through normal supply channels.

During a fuel supply shortage situation, the need for a method to alleviate potentially long lines at retail service stations may arise. ODOE would implement the Odd/Even Fuel Allocation Measure for the public as appropriate.

All fuel rationing activities requires an Energy Emergency Declaration from the Governor.

3.1 Primary Agencies (cont'd)

3.1.2 Public Utility Commission

- Act as a liaison and coordinate efforts to ensure investor²- and consumer³-owned energy utilities can effectively restore power, natural gas, and other energy sources following a disaster or other emergency incident.
- Facilitate the coordinated recovery of systems and applications from cyber attacks.
- Assist in the coordination of transfer of personnel and resources from outside a disaster-affected area in accordance with existing Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs), as needed.
- Coordinate with energy utilities to evaluate needs and coordinate assets and capabilities to address supply impairments and/or service delivery outages.
- Communicate and coordinate with ODOT and energy utilities, to address ingress and egress of mutual-aid utility responders mobilized to assist with intra-state utility response and recovery activities.
- Communicate with federal partners to maintain situational awareness when incident impairs interstate services.
- Ensure that energy system operators have adequate emergency preparedness and/or continuity of operations plans in place.

² Investor-Owned Utilities: IOU, include Electric and Natural Gas Energy Utilities

³ Consumer-Owned Utilities, include Cooperatives (Co-Op's), Peoples Utility Districts (PUDs) and Municipal Owned (MUNIs) Electric Utilities

3.2 Support Agencies

3.2.1 Department of Administrative Services

- Provide restorative services including structural, HVAC and electrical systems within state-owned facilities during or after an incident in the state of Oregon which requires a coordinated response.

3.2.2 Oregon Health Authority

- Provide assistance as appropriate when a disaster occurs that impacts energy resources causing any public health concern or crisis.

3.2.2 Oregon Military Department

- Provides support assistance as needed.

3.2.3 Oregon Department of Transportation

- Provide traffic control for response to transportation accidents involving radioactive material shipments on state highways.
- Provide staging areas for checkpoints of shipments of agriculture products coming from southeast Washington in the event of a radioactive materials release from Hanford or the Columbia Generating Station.
- Provide technical assistance to transit providers to help with additional riders a fuel crisis would bring to transit systems.
- Provide technical assistance to local governments that start or expand rideshare programs in response to a fuel shortage.
- Assist with distribution of fuel crisis information through local ODOT District and DMV offices.
- Impose highway restrictions as needed in the event of an energy resource emergency, to include actions such as reduced speed limits and new multi-occupant vehicle lane designations.
- Provide energy system operators access into ODOT public rights of way to repair, replace, or relocate energy system facilities damaged in an incident or disaster.
- Provide regulatory waivers to expedite inter-state ingress and egress transport of equipment, material resources and workforce[s] mobilized to achieve energy system operator's disaster response and recovery goals and objectives.

3.2.4 Oregon Fish and Wildlife

- In situations where food supply contamination may be of concern, Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Department (ODFW) would complement OHA efforts to ensure that fish, game, meat, dairy products, and crops intended for human consumption are not contaminated above acceptable limits.
- In instances where those limits are exceeded, these agencies will help ensure the public is informed and contaminated products are properly disposed of.

3.3 Adjunct Agencies

[TO BE DEVELOPED]

4.0 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

The State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, including ESF-12, is developed under the authority of Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 401 which assigns responsibility for the emergency services system within the State of Oregon to the Governor (ORS 401.035). The Governor has delegated the responsibility for coordination of the state's emergency program, including coordination of recovery planning activities to the Oregon Military Department, Office of Emergency Management (OEM; ORS 401.052). OEM, in turn, has assigned responsibility for coordination of the implementation of ESF 12 to the primary and supporting agencies identified above.

Additionally, Executive Order (EO)-14-XX establishes a Disaster Management Framework to facilitate Oregon's response and recovery actions and provides a flexible instrument for execution of prudent policy and decision-making. The EO establishes the Governor's Disaster Cabinet and Economic Recovery Councils that will serve as the policy making body during a large scale or catastrophic disaster in Oregon.

OEM will coordinate all requests for assistance and communicate with the state agencies to identify the appropriate action and state resources to be used. Once Energy assets have been identified to meet the request, OEM will create an action using Ops Center to the specific State agencies to accomplish the task.

4.2 Activation

When a disaster occurs that results in a Governor's declaration, the OEM Executive Duty Officer will activate the State ECC and establish communications with leadership and ascertain initial size up to determine an ECC staffing plan and set up operational periods. If the incident requires significant coordination of communications activities, a notification will be made to OEM, ODOE & OPUC requesting activation of ESF -12. OEM, ODOE & OPUC will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the ECC and will activate Agency Operations Centers as

appropriate. OEM, ODOE & OPUC and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the ECC and facilitate ESF-12 activities.

4.2.1 ECC Operations

When ESF-12 is staffed in the ECC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to state energy systems.
- Share situation status updates related to energy systems with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for, ECC briefings including Disaster Cabinet and Economic Recovery briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF-12 actions to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF-12 activities.
- Share ESF-12 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF-12 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.2.2 Transition to Recovery

Intermediate- and long-term recovery activities are guided by the State of Oregon Recovery Plan. In the event of a large-scale or catastrophic incident, the Governor may appoint a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) to facilitate state recovery activities and the longer-term aspects of restoration of energy systems. Coordination may be tasked to State Recovery Function (SRF) 6, Infrastructure Systems. The coordinating agency for SRF 6 is the Oregon Department of Transportation. The SDRC and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) are responsible for agreeing on the timing of transition from response (ESF 12) to recovery (SRF 6).

See the Oregon State Recovery Plan for additional information.

5.0 Federal Partners

The state relies on a variety of federal partners to monitor and provide warning information for specific hazards. The following table identifies those partners.

Hazard	Federal Partner	Federal Partners and Stakeholders
Attack	North American Defense Command	North American Defense Command
Dam Failure	U.S. Army-Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation	U.S. Army-Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation
Earthquake	United States Geological Survey	United States Geological Survey
Electric Energy Emergency	Bonneville Power Administration	Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) North America Electric Reliability Corporation(NERC) Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) Peak Reliability: (Electric Grid Recovery Coordinator)
Radiological	U.S. Department of Energy	U.S. Department of Energy
Severe Weather	National Weather Service	National Weather Service
Tsunami	National Weather Service Alaska and Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	National Weather Service Alaska and Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
Volcano	United States Geological Survey	United States Geological Survey

6.0 Supporting Documents

- National Response Framework, ESF 12 – Energy
- County and State Agency ESF 12 Annexes
- State of Oregon Cascadia Subduction Zone Catastrophic Earthquake and Tsunami Operations Plan
- ODOE-Fuel Allocation Guidelines
- OPUC-Utility Emergency Response Plan
- ODOE-OPUC Procedural Flowchart & existing MOU
- OHA-Public Health Radiological Response Plan
- Cascadia Playbook

7.0 Appendices

None at this time.

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