What is Energy Assurance?

- All Hazards Approach
- Sabotage/Terrorism
- Civil Disturbances
- Hurricanes
- Natural Disasters
- Infrastructure Failures
- Declared Shortage Events
- Systemic Threats
- Cyber Attacks
- High Impact Low Frequency Events
Energy Assurance is the Capability to:

- **Respond** to events that disrupt energy supply and assure a rapid return to normal conditions. This is a coordinated effort involving the private energy sector’s response, augmented by the Local, State and Federal government, as needed; and

- **Prevent and Protect** to mitigate risks by making public and private sector investments that provide for a more secure, reliable, and resilient energy infrastructure.
Relationship between Energy Emergency Preparedness and Response while Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure and Enhancing Resiliency
Resilience results from a sustained commitment to four factors:

- **Robustness** -- The ability to operate or stay standing in the face of disaster.
- **Resourcefulness** -- Skillfully managing a disaster once it unfolds.
- **Rapid Recovery** -- The capacity to get things back to normal as quickly as possible after a disaster.
- **Learning Lessons** -- Having the means to absorb the new lessons that can be drawn from a catastrophe.
Interdependencies Across the Economy

- Oil/Gas
  - Fuel Supply
  - Compressor Station
- Communications End Office
- Water
  - Reservoir Substation
  - Hospital Ambulance
- Banking and Finance
  - Check Processing Center
  - ATM
  - Federal Reserve
  - Pensions/Service Payments Treasury Department
- Electric Power
  - Power Plant
  - Power Supply
  - Substation
- Transportation
  - Transport
- Emergency Services
  - Emergency Call Center
- Government Services
  - Legislative Offices
  - Military Installations
Intersecting Stakeholder Interest

Public/Private Sector Partnerships

**Federal**
- Infrastructure Protection
- Governance
- Planning
- Information Sharing Technologies

**Private Sector**
- Business Continuity & Resilience
- Innovation & Quality
- Shareholder Value

**State & Local**
- Government Continuity & Resilience
- Safety, Protection & Response

**Resiliency**
Highlights: Frameworks, Authorities & Guidance

What are the key documents?

• Private sector emergency response, business continuity, and energy-specific preparedness plans (regulated and unregulated).

• Federal emergency and energy-related laws and plans

• State emergency and energy-related statutes, rules, and plans

• County emergency and energy-related ordinances and plans
Key National Strategies

- National Response Framework (NRF)
- National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP)
Energy Sector Specific Plan

- Approved May 2007
  updated 2010
- Collaborative effort between the SCC and GCC and U.S. DOE (Federal, State, Local government and energy sector participants)
- Available on the U.S. Department of Energy’s website
- Sector Annual Reports
Energy Assurance Planning:
Available Resources

naseo.org/energyassurance

energyassurance.us
State Energy Assurance Mission

- **Goal:** “To be as prepared as possible to effectively contend with energy emergencies and threats to our energy security.”
  - Establish situational awareness through timely, reliable, and secure information exchange among trusted public and private sector partners.
  - Use sound risk management principles to implement physical and cyber measures that enhance preparedness, security, and resilience of Hawaii’s energy systems, resources, and markets.
  - Conduct comprehensive emergency, disaster, and continuity of government planning, including training and exercises, to enhance reliability and emergency response.
  - Help align critical energy infrastructure protection roles and responsibilities among all Federal, State, County, and private sector partners.
  - Understand key energy sector interdependencies and collaborate with other partners to address them, and incorporate that knowledge in planning and operations.
  - Strengthen partner and public confidence in energy sector’s ability to manage risk and implement effective security, reliability, and recovery efforts.
  - Provide organizational support, staff, and resources for State level emergency management.
  - Facilitate energy security and resiliency efforts in support of Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative goals.
State Energy Assurance Mission

Minimize/Remove Barriers for Energy Restoration

Energy Sectors

- Electric power
- Oil
- Gas
- Coal
- Renewables

All aspects of these sectors

- Supply, transmission, and distribution
- Interdependencies
- Market impacts

Hawaii Powered
Hawaii's Clean Energy Initiative
State Energy Assurance
Roles & Responsibilities – Overview

❖ Provide organization and general planning guidance for emergency management.

❖ Coordinate rapid restoration of Hawaii’s energy systems (electricity & gas utilities, fuel, renewables, coal):
  - Collect information on energy system damage, energy supply, demand, and requirements to restore systems.
  - Assist State agencies, local governments, and other ESFs to obtain emergency fuel for critical facilities, transportation, communications, and emergency operations.
  - Provide assistance, if needed, to energy suppliers to obtain emergency resources to repair and restore energy systems.
  - Administer, if necessary, statutory authorities for energy priorities and fuel allocation.
  - Administer public information, education, and conservation guidance to the general public via State Civil Defense.
Highlights: Who Uses Energy Assurance Program Information?

Other agencies/companies use collected info to determine what resources are needed and where to locate them...

- Water
- Ice
- Food
- Shelter
- Fuel
- Generators

Other agencies use outage/restoration info to inform:

- Public
- Other government entities, and
- Responders of recovery status