

12

Cascadia Subduction Zone Catastrophic Annex

ESF 12 – Energy

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ESF 12 Tasked Agencies	
Primary Agencies	Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) Public Utility Commission (PUC)
Supporting Agencies	Department of Administrative Services (DAS) Department of Human Services (DHS) Oregon Military Department (OMD) Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Oregon State Police (OSP)
Adjunct Agencies	

1 Purpose

- Facilitate restoration of damaged energy systems and components during a potential or actual emergency or major disaster.
- 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).
- Manage State response to transportation accidents involving radioactive material shipments on Oregon highways.
- Manage State response to emergencies involving the severe or long-term shortage or disruption of petroleum products. This includes implementing the Statewide fuel allocation program when appropriate.
- Manage State response to emergencies involving the transportation, transmission and distribution of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).

2 Scope

Gathers, assesses, and shares information on energy system damage and estimations of the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. Determine issues and implements appropriate protective actions to ensure the protection of public health and safety during energy emergencies. 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.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 Primary Agencies

3.1.1 Department of Administrative Services

See ESF-7 for additional CSZ information

DAS provides 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.

3.1.2 Department of Energy

The Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) is responsible for planning, preparedness, response, and recovery from petroleum disruptions (ORS 176), liquefied natural gas (LNG) mishaps (496), and radiological emergencies (496).

Priorities

- First priority is ensuring life and safety of personnel and ensuring offices are safe for work;
- Activate Agency Emergency Operations Center;
- Provide liaison to State ECC when activated;
- Rapid assessment of fuel, LNG, and radiological impacts in the State following the event.

Petroleum Program:

- Immediate assessment of fuel storage facilities and delivery systems – Statewide.
- If needed, activate the Oregon Petroleum Contingency Plan to direct the State’s overall response to fuel emergencies with potential impacts to Oregon. This includes providing emergency notifications, assessing impacts and issuing fuel conservation measures to the public, and addressing public concerns and disseminating news releases and other event information as appropriate.
- If needed, activate a Statewide fuel allocation program prioritizing fuel requests to provide resources to:

Tier 1 – Emergency Services Sector – county emergency management agencies and organizations performing lifesaving functions;

- Law Enforcement
- Fire Service / Search & Rescue
- Medical Services (Ambulance, Air Transport, Hospitals)

ODOE will work with and rely on the expertise and assessments of each county emergency management agency to determine fuel needs for their respective jurisdictions.

Tier 2 – Essential Services Sector – State agencies and organizations supporting local response efforts and performing critical functions to restore Oregon’s fuel supply and distribution system and other critical infrastructure. Tier 2 involves the State’s Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) 1-13;

- ODOE will work with and rely on the expertise and assessments of each ESF lead State agency to determine fuel needs for their respective sector(s).

Tier 3 –Community Hardship - Cities and Counties experiencing hardships caused by fuel shortages;

- Emergency fuel requests from communities will be reviewed by ODOE on a case-by-case basis. Approval will depend on fuel availability and event conditions.

LNG Program:

- Immediate assessment of LNG terminal and LNG waterway transit corridor – Coos County
- Immediate assessment of pipeline systems transferring product to market – Douglas County, Jackson County, and Klamath County
- If needed, activate the Oregon State LNG Emergency Response Plan to direct the State's overall response to LNG emergencies impacting Oregon. This includes providing emergency notifications, assessing impacts and issuing protective actions to the public, and addressing public concerns and disseminating news releases and other event information as appropriate.

Radiological Program:

- Immediate assessment of fixed nuclear facilities and eastern Oregon communities within 50 miles of the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in southeastern Washington – Morrow and Umatilla counties.
- Immediate assessment of radioactive material shipments on Oregon highways.
- If needed, activate Oregon's Nuclear Emergency Response Plan to direct the State's overall response to radiological emergencies impacting Oregon. This includes providing emergency notifications, assessing impacts and issuing protective actions to the public, and addressing public concerns and disseminating news releases and other event information as appropriate.

Assets

- ODOE operates an agency Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Salem. The agency EOC serves as the statewide 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;
- Maintains WebEOC to communicate, share real-time information with federal, State, local, and industry response partners, coordinate response actions, and manage overall emergency operations;
- Maintains an established database containing fuel consumption figures, key contacts, and pre-designated emergency fueling locations for the State's emergency services and essential services sectors;
- Maintains database of fixed nuclear facilities, processing plants, and other radiological facilities on the Hanford Nuclear Reservation;
- Maintains emergency response plans to direct the State's overall response to petroleum, LNG, and nuclear emergencies to ensure the protection of public health and safety of Oregonians. Plans include:
Oregon Petroleum Contingency Plan – works to overcome possible threats to the availability of fuel resources necessary to maintain essential services and transportation throughout the State.

Oregon State LNG Emergency Response Plan – works to overcome possible threats to the safe transport, storage, and liquefying/regassifying of LNG in Coos County.

Oregon Nuclear Emergency Response Plan – works to overcome possible threats to eastern Oregon residents and the agricultural products in the Pacific Northwest as a result of a radioactive materials release from fixed nuclear facility incidents in southeast Washington.

- Maintains the Fuel Allocation Program designed to ensure emergency fuel to priority users performing lifesaving functions, restoring Oregon’s critical infrastructure and preventing community hardships.
- Depending on the event and as resources allow, ODOE can provide responders to local Emergency Operations Centers for the duration of the emergency.

Capabilities

- ODOE is responsible for ensuring State and local emergency response organizations are trained and prepared to respond to petroleum, LNG, and radiological emergencies;
- Assess petroleum, LNG, and radiological facility and system damage, determine and issue protective actions to Oregonians, and monitor industry recovery efforts;
- May deploy ODOE responders as needed to local emergency operations centers to provide technical assistance and/or public information support;
- During a petroleum shortage, LNG incident, or nuclear incident, ODOE will respond to the Oregon State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) when activated to serve as the principal liaison between the State and industry experts;
- Request federal and military assistance as appropriate when severe or long-term petroleum, LNG, and/or nuclear events exhaust State resources and Oregon’s ability to recover rapidly from an emergency situation. As lead State agency for ESF 12, ODOE works with the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE – lead federal ESF-12) to request and coordinate the delivery of supplies, equipment and systems, and personnel to support Oregon’s recovery efforts.

Petroleum Program – assistance includes obtaining refined petroleum products, assistance in fuel delivery, establishing portable fueling locations, obtaining generators to allow petroleum terminals and pipeline companies to assess damages and restart facilities and systems with minimal delay, and other assistance as appropriate.

LNG Program – assistance includes providing response teams to track, detect, and clean-up LNG spills and leaks, support evacuations, and other assistance as appropriate.

Nuclear Program - assistance includes providing radiological monitoring teams to collect air, water, soil, vegetation, and milk samples to determine the extent of radiation contamination in affected areas, support in laboratory analysis, and other assistance as appropriate.

- ODOE can advise the Governor to request the federal government to waive a fuel or fuel additive requirement if doing so will alleviate the fuel supply crisis;
 - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the concurrence of USDOE may temporarily waive a fuel or fuel additive requirement under the Clean Air Act Section 211(C)(4)(C). A fuels waiver can be issued only when the criteria

specified in the Clean Air Act have been met and apply to gasoline and diesel fuel only.

- ODOE can provide a copy of an Oregon emergency declaration to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) which automatically lifts driver hour requirements to ensure fuel deliveries proceed without delay to ensure public health and safety;
- Coordinate the delivery of fuel to emergency and essential service providers as per the Oregon Petroleum Contingency Plan;
- Coordinate with the Oregon Department of Transportation to promote mobility conservation measures for the public during fuel emergencies to reduce fuel consumption by motorists;
- Coordinate with the Oregon Department of Justice to encourage Oregonians report possible cases of price gouging or price fixing at the pumps.

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Petroleum Supply and Distribution System Constraints –Oregon has no internal crude resources or refining capabilities in the State. Oregon imports 100 percent of the refined petroleum products from sources outside of the State. More than 90 percent of refined petroleum products used in Oregon come from four refineries in the Puget Sound area of Washington State. Seventy-five percent of these products are transported by pipeline traveling 230 miles from the refineries to Oregon's petroleum distribution terminals located at the Port of Portland. Tanker vessels deliver the remaining fuel to the Port of Portland. Oregon also receives limited product in eastern Oregon from a Pasco, Washington terminal as well as limited product from Chico, California to southern Oregon communities.

Oregon is extremely vulnerable to severe or long term petroleum supply and distribution system disruption and damage. Located at the end of a pipeline with no alternative oil source in State or easily accessible source from neighboring states, Oregon will experience the supply pinch before states with internal crude supply and refining capabilities will likely need to implement fuel allocation.

- Interdependencies - Electrical power, communications capabilities, and viable transportation corridors are required to support fuel deliveries throughout the State.

Support Needed Immediately Following Catastrophic Event

- Access to adequate fuel inventory from outside the region;
- Assess and inventory of usable stored fuel supplies at petroleum terminals in Portland and Eugene. This includes available supplies at State motor pools, prisons, and other fleet services;

- Aerial (fixed wing and rotor) support for damage assessment of facilities and associated pipeline systems, as well as the resupply and insertion of response teams.

3.1.3 Public Utility Commission (OPUC)

Priorities

- Primary responsibility is to facilitate the restoration of energy utilities;
- Act as liaison between the State and the utility companies to coordinate restoration of energy and telecommunications utility delivery systems, in the most efficient manner;
- Facilitate communication with affected utility companies.

Assets

OPUC- Safety, Reliability and Security Division (SRSD)

- Coordination and contact information of:
 - Five investor owned utilities in electric and natural gas industries.
 - 33 publicly owned utilities with regard to municipal operations, public utility districts and electric rural cooperatives.
- Three Professional Engineers within structural, mechanical and electrical engineering disciplines;
- Three Operations Managers, with expertise in: technical, construction and maintenance environments;
- Four Certified Pipeline Inspectors;
- All OPUC SRSD field staff have assigned DAS 4WD vehicles that are home garaged. Field staff can respond from home if needed;
- OPUC currently has seven field inspectors;
- PPE supplies for field staff. Supplies carried by each inspector.

Capabilities

- Regulates the State's investor owned electric, natural gas and telephone utilities, and certain water companies;
- Ensure that utilities and companies have adequate emergency preparedness plans in place;
- During emergencies, disasters, and when the State ECC is activated, the PUC serves as the State's liaison to the utilities to exchange information, determine status of impacted systems;
- Provide assistance to ensure public utilities and PUC regulated entities can effectively restore electric and natural gas resources following a disaster which impact interdependent sectors;
- Ensure public utilities and PUC regulated entities mobilize and employ the necessary resources available in accordance with emergency plans, as applicable;
- Work with the Federal Department of Transportation – office of Pipeline Safety under the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA);

- PHMSA has jurisdiction over the interstate pipeline administration; OPUC has jurisdiction over the intra State pipeline system;
- Interface with ODOT in securing access into the State with external mutual aid response equipment and personnel to those utilities to ensure compliance with port of entry regulations and weight mile taxing authorities and permits for heavy loads coming into the State;
- Work with the utility companies as safety inspectors for pipeline, overhead and underground facility safety;
- Can act as a PHMSA representative for safety inspections, as requested;
- OPUC has the authority to cite unsafe acts;
- Can provide accurate damage assessments to energy and telecommunications infrastructure;
- Teams are capable of maintaining a 12 hours on – 12 hours off rotation schedule for at least two to three weeks in duration;
- Have MOU with Oregon Department of Energy defining responsibilities, with regard to electrical and natural gas energy utilities and petroleum fuel resources.

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Agency has stand-alone information technology systems (not a part of the State IT infrastructure) and has no redundant capabilities or interoperability with the State;
- No stand-by generators for agency office. Communications and information technology systems will be unavailable when the power goes down;
- In the Oregon Petroleum Contingency Plan, public utility companies are scheduled as Tier 2 for priority rating.

Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event

- Satellite Phones and increased communication capabilities post-quake;
 - Communications is critical between members of the electrical, gas or Telecomm divisions. Additionally, OPUC safety personnel and integrity management are dependent upon telecommunications capabilities to perform their duties.
- Additional trained personnel;
- Generator capabilities;
- Back-up and usable computer systems;
- Fuel for vehicles and generators;
- Road accessibility and/or aerial insertion of utility crews to impacted areas.

3.2 Support Agencies

3.2.1 Department of Human Services

See ESF-6 for more DHS CSZ information

- DHS can provide assistance as appropriate when a disaster occurs that impacts energy resources causing any public health concern or crisis;
- Coordinate with ESF-12 on provision of energy utilities to shelters and ESF-6 facilities serving survivors.

3.2.2 Oregon Military Department

See ESF-7 for more OMD CSZ information

Capabilities

- Provides general support assistance as tasked;
- Provide security support;
- Petroleum movement;
- Provide additional generators (limited) for response operations.

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- Has diesel fuel storage and transportation, could be converted for gasoline, but would need to be purged after use;
- CERFP vehicles are commercially available gasoline vehicles and are dependent on civilian petroleum infrastructure.

Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event:

- Additional personnel and equipment to fulfill ESF-12 mission tasks.

3.2.3 Oregon Department of Transportation

See ESF-1 for more ODOT CSZ information

Priorities

- Assess damage to roadways, bridges and tunnels and begin work on all that have been impacted. Response becomes recovery as roadways are made accessible and serviceable to get to impacted communities;
- Provide assistance to counties and local municipalities as support. (Oregon Public Works Emergency Response Cooperative Assistance Agreement);
- Identify heavily impacted areas and prioritize their repair;
- Identify and acquire assets to reach heavily impacted areas;
- Roadway repair priorities: provide an immediate and complete evaluation of 'lifeline' roads. Provide temporary accessibility and repair to make them usable for response and evacuation.

Assets

- Can augment ESF-12 response with:
 - Personnel & equipment for road assessment and establishing access for ESF-12 repairs;
 - Interoperable communications capabilities.

Capabilities

- Will work closely with energy resources due to proximity of power and gas lines running parallel to highways;
- Provide assessment of roads and determine accessibility / usability;
- Provide traffic control for ESF-12 repair activities;
- 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 as a result of the incident;
- Provide technical assistance to transit providers to help with additional riders a fuel crisis would bring to transit systems;
- 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;
- Assist with distribution of fuel crisis information through local ODOT District and DMV offices;
- Road infrastructure assessment and repair.

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- Many energy conduits run parallel to or directly in contact with roads and bridges in the State; this interconnectivity may increase repair times;
- No capability within ODOT of transporting fuel;
- Road and Energy infrastructure information are not in sync. In a catastrophic event, energy utilities and ODOT will have to collaborate on data collection as far as roadway accessibility and energy lifelines are concerned. Energy infrastructure is not shared due to Homeland Security and safety concerns.

Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event

- Immediate request for personnel and equipment through EMAC will be first needed. Response to this kind of incident cannot be done with the current amount of equipment and personnel;
- Likely be asking for assistance from USN, Coast Guard and other military support to assist with getting equipment and personnel via air or sea into the coastal areas due to expected road damage and coastal inaccessibility from inland;
- Fuel;
- PPE for responding personnel.

3.2.4 Oregon State Police

See ESF-13 for more OSP CSZ information

Priorities

- Ensure safety of personnel and facilities;
- Ensure safety of public;
- Coordinate with primary agency for ESF-12 needs of OSP assets and abilities following incident;
- If all communications capabilities are lost – Troopers are to report to alternate office sites to check in. If that is not a possibility they are to respond to nearest County EOC to assist.

Assets

- Some key personnel with assigned and home-based patrol vehicles;
- Employees are encouraged to have emergency plans for their homes and families as well as food for at least 7 days;
- Some Troopers have APR's (air purifying respirators);
- Some Troopers have HAZMAT suits. However this PPE is not standard issue;
- Each OSP response area EOP has a section of identified critical facilities for that area;
- Have cooperative policing agreements / MOU's, in State with almost all 36 counties. These are written agreements that haven't been renewed or OSP now performs these functions on a verbal agreement;
- Have mutual aid agreements with Washington, Idaho, California, and Nevada where we can ask for emergency mutual aid within 50 air miles. This is a verbal emergency request.

Capabilities

- Develop and maintain a liaison between local, State and federal law enforcement agencies in Oregon;
- Because OSP is often first on-scene during an emergency, it may act as an initial incident command agency until the local incident command agency is on-scene, or if no local agency is available;
- OSP personnel at a disaster scene may provide limited damage assessment as their duties permit;
- Provide for security of dams and hydroelectric facilities;
- Provide for security of transformer sites;
- In addition to enforcement and specific services, OSP provides for the protection of life and property, traffic control, crowd control, communications, emergency first aid, site security, and security for vital State facilities and critical infrastructure;
- Could provide security for energy systems if they fell under a threat and only as directed if necessary.

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Accessibility to fuel resources; current fuel resources may last for approximately four days;
- Coastal offices are unlikely to be functional; several coastal offices are located on docks which will be severely impacted by this event;
- Roadway damage will limit movement and impact a unified response;
- Radio and repeater sites are supplied with generator back-up power and will run out of fuel within three – four days without being recharged with fuel;
- Employees with cars and capabilities throughout State may be isolated and unable to respond due to road / bridge damages.
- OSP vehicles are commercial fuel dependent – and dependent on electricity to access those fuel resources;
- OSP has limited resources and personnel in the State; may be challenging to meet demand for response services.

Support Needed Immediately Following a Catastrophic Event

- Fuel for continued OSP operations and maintaining facilities functioning under generator power;
- Support for fueling vehicles without electricity;
- Communications issues will need to be resolved;
- OSP doesn't have supply of food or water for personnel once personal supplies are expended.

4 ESF-12 Operations

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 to the specific State agencies to accomplish the task.

ODOE operates an agency Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Salem. The agency EOC serves as the Statewide 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.

The Oregon Petroleum Contingency Plan includes a Statewide 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. ODOE uses a three-tiered approach for allocating fuel to priority users. Tier 1 covers the State's emergency services providers. Tier 2 covers the State's essential services providers. Tier 3 allows for a community to request fuel supplies from the State set-aside. 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.

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.

4.1 Objective

ESF-12 will closely coordinate with the electric and natural gas utilities operating in the State to ensure the integrity of power supply systems are maintained during a catastrophic earthquake and resultant tsunami and any damages incurred are repaired and services restored in an efficient and expedient manner afterward.

ESF-12 will have primary responsibility to monitor and coordinate the availability of the following: electric utility generating capacity and reserves, the availability and supply of natural gas, supply and transportation of generation and transportation fuels, and emergency power. ESF-12 will also monitor and coordinate the restoration of electric and natural gas services for normal community functioning.

Additionally, this ESF will coordinate providing sufficient fuel supplies to emergency response organizations and areas providing life sustainment to survivors.

4.2 Challenges

- Infrastructure interdependencies create a demand for a synchronized approach to restoring capacity;
- Limited availability of repair parts for major system components are in short supply and have long lead times to replace;
- Lack of working phone lines will limit the ability to assess damage to the power grid.

4.3 Assumptions

- The initial earthquake will cause an immediate region wide power outage;
- Access to systems and facilities will be limited due to significant damage to road network;
- Loss of power will last for months throughout the impacted area;
- Damage to natural gas and petroleum pipelines will contribute to fuel shortages in entire region;
- Dams and levees will sustain damage during the initial earthquake and will require immediate assessment.

4.4 ESF 4 Shortfalls and Requirements

SHORTFALLS	REQUIREMENTS
Damage assessment capability for the energy sector. (Power, Gas, Water, Petroleum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aerial Platforms to conduct visual inspections to key infrastructure sites. ▪ Tactical Communications support to coordinate infrastructure assessments/repair. ▪ Geospatial prioritization for assessments.
Limited access to the impacted area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rotary wing support to transport repair teams. ▪ Security for repair and assessment teams. ▪ Debris clearance to provide access to impacted area. ▪ Waivers for driver restrictions and oversize vehicles on public roads.
Availability of the State to provide adequate repair and restoration crews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate priorities and requirements between public and private sector partners. ▪ Rapid deployment for out of State repair crews and the ability to sustain them. ▪ Functional equipment and spare parts to maintain response.

4.5 Concept of Operations

ESF-12 functions include but are not limited to:

- Maintain communication with utility representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs;
- Advise authorities on priorities for energy restoration, assistance, and supply;
- Coordinate with ESF-6 to identify emergency shelter power generation status/needs; and coordinate with other ESFs with assistance in providing resources for emergency power generation;
- ESF 12 will serve as the resident expert in post-incident assessments of energy and utilities to help determine critical needs and potential workloads;
- Requests technical support to help facilitate efforts to obtain necessary regulatory clearances for infrastructure restoration activities;
- Provide status of energy resources to the SEOC Operations Group as required and, when possible, provide data by county;
- In coordination with public and private utilities, prioritize rebuilding processes, if necessary, to restore power to affected areas;
- Coordinate sourcing of fuel to support emergency fuel operations;
- Apply necessary State resources, to include debris removal, in accordance with established priorities;
- Provide post-event energy emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with ESF-15;
- Coordinate with ESF-1 for information regarding transport of critical energy supplies;
- Plan for and coordinate security for vital energy supplies with ESF-13;
- Maintain continual status of energy systems and the progress of utility repair and restoration activities to include collecting and providing energy damage assessment data to State ECC.

5 Supporting Documents

- National Response Framework, ESF 12 – Energy
- County ESF 12 Annexes
- PUC-Utility Emergency Response Binder
- ODOE-OPUC Procedural Flowchart & existing MOU
- OHA-Public Health Radiological Response Plan

6 Appendices

None at this time.