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September 21, 2022

Dear Governor Sisolak,

The Governor's Office of Energy (GOE) is pleased to present for your approval the enclosed update of the Nevada State Energy Security Plan (formerly known as the Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan).

Though this is the second update of this plan since June 2016, the 2022 update is focused on updating contact lists and incorporating the elements as required by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to receive additional State Energy Program (SEP) formula funds from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

Following your approval of the enclosed update, GOE staff is preparing for a more ambitious and strategic update with help of a consultant, using DOE funding awarded specifically for that purpose. Through this process, we will continue to collaborate with partners in the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM), the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, the Nevada Department of Agriculture's Division of Measurement Standards, and other stakeholders to further ensure preparedness to the potential energy security challenges facing Nevada.

Notable updates to ensure the plan corresponds with DOE guidance include:

- Revised name to *State Energy Security Plan*
- Revised Section IV – Cybersecurity
- Added coordination with NDEM
- Updated state energy risk profiles
- Expanded coordination and critical infrastructure content within Section I – Plan Description
- Expanded mitigation measures in Section II – Operations
- Updated all contact lists

We take our commitment to Nevada's energy resilience seriously as we prepare to meet the challenges of the future. Considering DOE's Sept. 30 deadline, we appreciate your review, approval, and signature of this plan by Sept. 28. I am happy to answer any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Bobzien".

David Bobzien  
Director

# State Energy Security Plan



September 2022

Acknowledgment: “This material was originally based upon work supported by the Department of Energy under Award Number DE-OE0000068.”

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# State Energy Security Plan

Prepared by:  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ENERGY

September 2022

## APPROVALS:



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Steve Sisolak, Governor



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David Bobzien, Director

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## State Energy Security Plan Revision/Review Record:

DATE OF REVISION	ITEMS REVISED
June 2008	Plan Revision & Update
June 2010	Plan Revision & Update Included EA & Smart Grid Resiliency
June 2013	Plan Revision and Update
June 2014	Plan Reviewed, no revisions Contact lists updated in Appendices A, D & E
June 2016	Plan Reviewed, no revisions Contact lists updated in Appendices A, D & E
March 2020	Plan Revision & Update Contact lists updated in Appendices A, D, & E
August 2020	Added Draft Executive Order and Sample Press Release
September 2020	Plan Revision and Update Included Petroleum Set Aside Section
February 2022	Cyber, Contractual, Appendix A, and E updates
April 2022	Plan Revision & Update; Added communications templates in Appendix F & G
September 2022	Update to include requirements of the Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act (IIJA)

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**IF THIS IS AN EMERGENCY,  
TURN DIRECTLY TO SECTION II:  
PLAN OPERATION AND FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS  
LOCATED IN YOUR APPROPRIATE OPERATING GUIDELINES.**

**A State and Local Emergency Management  
Directors/Coordinators contact list is contained in Appendix E.**

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# Introduction

## PURPOSE AND PHILOSOPHY

The 2022 Nevada Energy Security Plan (Plan) outlines the state's response to a shortage of energy. For planning purposes, the Governor's Office of Energy considers a shortage to mean an actual or potential loss of supply, which significantly affects the state's energy systems, including rapid increases in energy prices. A shortage may be caused by natural disasters such as earthquake, fire or flood, or geopolitical events such as war, terrorism, civil disturbance, oil embargo or cyber threat (Section IV Cybersecurity).

This plan is a response to NRS 416.030(2) and federal requirements of the Department of Energy's State Energy Program (SEP) Formula Grant. *See, Energy Policy and Conservation Act, Section 363, 42 U.S.C. 6322(e).*

Since each energy event is unique, it is impossible to envision every event or combination of events, which might qualify as, or lead to, an energy emergency. Instead of developing a separate response plan for each type of event, one flexible plan has been developed to work in any energy emergency, based on a review of the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) Energy Assurance Guidelines and plans of neighboring states. The Plan provides a management structure that identifies the working relationships among people and a process to make those relationships work in a crisis. The Plan represents a dynamic process with the flexibility to evaluate and define a potential emergency and to respond adequately to any situation.

The Plan relies upon a mixed strategy response to an energy shortage, using a free market approach with government intervention only to the extent necessary to protect the interests of public health, safety, and welfare. Activation of the management and information system and the implementation of specific programs described in the Plan occur only when an energy shortage substantially disrupts Nevada's economy and normal operation. In addition, in the event of an energy shortage, energy suppliers may request state assistance that will help facilitate their ability to respond to the event, through waivers of certain governmental restrictions and other actions or assistance needed as appropriate.

During the early stages of a shortage, the primary role of state government is monitoring and information exchange, rather than direct intervention in industry efforts to restore services and satisfy customer requirements. The Governor's Office of Energy serves as a central source of credible and timely information on how a shortage affects the state. The Plan is intended to lessen the potential adverse impacts of a shortage by providing the Governor, Legislature, and policy makers, including the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) within the Office of the Military, with accurate and timely information for decision making.

If the impacts transcend the boundaries of a single service territory or region, or if a supply disruption or shortage is likely to cause public controversy or attract widespread media attention, the Governor's Office of Energy intensifies its monitoring and public information activities. If a shortage continues or worsens, the Governor's Office of Energy may implement voluntary or mandatory conservation and other mitigation programs as appropriate.

The Plan has been designed around concepts compatible with the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) practices, which are utilized by NDEM in carrying out the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP), and by the Nevada Department of Homeland Security (NDHS), the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Plan approval is the responsibility of the Director of the Governor's Office of Energy and the Governor. Distribution of the Plan includes NDEM, the State Library, the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB), Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (PUCN), the United States Department of Energy (U.S. DOE) and NASEO. The Plan will be on the Governor's Office of Energy website, ([www.energy.nv.gov](http://www.energy.nv.gov)), except for Appendix A which per Executive Order 2020-01, is the confidential contact list. The Plan and appendices will be reviewed and updated, as necessary. The Appendix A contact list will be reviewed and updated every year.

Support for the Energy Security Plan is provided through the State Energy Program formula grant funding.

## **OVERVIEW**

Section I describes the components of the Plan, which includes management and coordination, energy emergency phases, and response actions. The management and coordination portion outlines all relevant agencies to coordinate with during an energy event, relationships between agencies, specific roles within agencies, and the responsibilities required to be carried out. The section includes the list of legal authorities for the Governor's Office of Energy to develop and implement the Plan. The energy emergency response phase portion explains how activities will be implemented to correspond with the level of severity. The emergency response action portion identifies those tools that will be implemented during each phase of an energy event including coordination, planning and analysis; reporting communication programs; mitigation and conservation programs; and economic assistance programs.

Section II outlines the Plan operating guidelines, which include checklists for each role identified with responsibilities within the Governor's Office of Energy and the Governor's Office.

Section III details the Plan operations that are the responsibility of the Governor's Office of Energy during an energy incident. The operations section contains tools regarding coordination, planning and analysis, public information, mitigation and conservation measures, and economic assistance.

Section IV details cybersecurity concerns for the smart grid and steps for developing cybersecurity measures for other situations.

Appendices include supplemental detailed technical resource data supporting issues covered in the Plan. Appendix A contains the key list of designated agency and industry contacts to coordinate with preceding and during an emergency. This list is to be regularly maintained by the Governor's Office of Energy staff in their efforts to monitor and coordinate energy events. Appendix A is confidential and is not for public disclosure.

# **Section I - Plan Description**

## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION**

### **MANAGEMENT**

This Plan is authorized by Nevada state law and is designed to be complementary to the framework of the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) described in the next few pages. In accordance with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, the NDEM has the lead coordination role in any state emergency. The Governor's Office of Energy has a lead operations role in any energy emergency and, in accordance with the State Emergency Plan, shall provide assistance and coordinate efforts with the NDEM.

GOE staff, with any supplementary staff assigned by the Governor, shall serve as the primary agency responsible for any energy emergency or for the energy management of any other emergency. Whatever the emergency situation and degree of government involvement, the Governor's Office of Energy serves as the central clearinghouse for energy information and is responsible for assessing energy impacts in Nevada during an event that impacts energy price and supply; developing recommendations to address the situation; coordinating with the NDEM and reporting to the U.S. DOE Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER); delivering status messages and direction to the public; performing any resource supply responsibilities such as energy-related aid and support; and carrying out any other functions identified by the NDEM.

### **LEGAL AUTHORITY**

10 CFR 420.13 (9), and as amended by HR 3684, [Public Law 117-58] Sec.40108, specifies that A State is not eligible to receive Federal financial assistance under this part for any purpose for a fiscal year unless the Governor of the State submits to the Secretary, with respect to that fiscal year—

- (1) a State energy security plan that meets the requirements of subsection (c); or
- (2) after an annual review, carried out by the Governor, of a State energy security plan —
  - (A) any necessary revisions to the State energy security plan; or
  - (B) a certification that no revisions to the State energy security plan are necessary.

The following Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) under Chapter 701 grant authority to the Governor's Office of Energy in the preparation of the Plan. NRS Chapter 416 delineates the handling of emergencies concerning energy.

- NRS 701.210 orders the preparation of petroleum allocation and rationing plans.
- NRS 416.030 and 416.040 delineates the power of the Governor in dealing with energy emergencies.
- NRS 416.050 identifies the procedure for the proclamation of an energy emergency by the Governor. To declare an energy emergency, or an impending energy emergency, pursuant to NRS 416.050, the Governor must file a proclamation with the Secretary of State following a proper notice for a public hearing on such proclamation. The proclamation will take effect immediately upon being filed.

- NRS 416.060 details the powers of the Governor upon proclamation of emergency.
- NRS 416.070, 416.080, 416.090 and 416.100 outline operational details of the emergency proclamation, including penalties for violations.

Federal authority for energy resilience is provided as follows:

- Federal Authority for the Governor’s Office of Energy – ESF-12 Energy Annex
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) – 5
- Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) – 21
- 6 U.S.C. 101
- 42 U.S.C. 5195c(e)
- PL-117-58, Section 40108

## **NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)**

NIMS is the national approach to incident management and has been incorporated into the State of Nevada Emergency Management operations. The components of the system follow:

### **COMMAND AND MANAGEMENT**

The incident management structures employed by NIMS can be used to manage emergency incidents or non-emergency events such as celebrations. The system works equally well for small incidents and large-scale emergency situations. The system has built-in flexibility to grow or shrink depending on current needs. It is a standardized system, so personnel from a variety of agencies and geographic locations can be rapidly incorporated into a common management structure.

**Incident Command System (ICS):** The ICS has several features that work together to make it a real management system. Among the primary attributes of ICS are:

- Common Terminology – ICS requires the use of common terminology, such as the use of standard titles for facilities and positions within an organization, to ensure efficient and clear communications.
- Organizational Resources – All resources including personnel, facilities, major equipment, and supply items used to support incident management activities must be “typed” with respect to capability. This typing will minimize confusion and enhance interoperability.
- Manageable Span of Control – Span of control should ideally vary from three to seven. Anything less or more requires expansion or consolidation of the organization.
- Organizational Facilities – Common terminology is used to define incident facilities, the activities conducted at these facilities, and the organizational positions that can be found working there.
- Use of Position Titles – All ICS positions have distinct titles.
- Reliance on an Incident Action Plan – The incident action plan, which may be verbal or written, is intended to provide supervisory personnel a common operating picture of the situation and direction for future action. The plan includes a statement of objectives, organizational description, assignments, and support material such as maps. Written plans are desirable when two or more jurisdictions are involved, when state and/or federal agencies are assisting local response personnel, or there has been significant turnover in the incident staff.

- Integrated Communications – Integrated communications includes interfacing disparate communications as effectively as possible, planning for the use of all available systems and frequencies, and requiring the use of clear text in communications.
- Accountability – ICS is based on an orderly chain of command, check-in for all responders, and only one supervisor for each responder.

### **Unified Command**

- Unified Command is a variant of ICS used when there is more than one agency or jurisdiction with responsibility for the incident or when personnel and equipment from several different agencies or jurisdictions are responding to it. This might occur when the incident site crosses jurisdictional boundaries or when an emergency involves matters for which state and/or federal agencies have regulatory responsibility or legal requirements.
- ICS unified command is intended to integrate the efforts of multiple agencies and jurisdictions. The major change from a normal ICS structure is at the top. In a Unified command, senior representatives of each agency or jurisdiction responding to the incident collectively agree on objectives, priorities, and an overall strategy or strategies to accomplish objectives; approve a coordinated Incident Action Plan; and designate an Operations Section Chief. The Operations Section Chief is responsible for managing available resources to achieve objectives. Agency and jurisdictional resources remain under the administrative control of their agencies or jurisdictions but respond to mission assignments and direction provided by the Operations Section Chief based on the requirements of the Incident Action Plan.

### **Area Command**

- An Area Command is intended for situations where there are multiple incidents that are each being managed by an ICS organization or to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional.
- The organization of an Area Command is different from a Unified Command in that there is no operations section, since all operations are conducted on scene, at the separate ICPs.

**Multi-Agency Coordination Systems:** Multi-agency coordination systems may be required for incidents that require higher level resource management or information management. The components of multi-agency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, EOCs, specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications; all of which are integrated into a common framework for coordinating and supporting incident management.

**Public Information:** The NIMS system fully integrates the ICS Joint Information System (JIS) and the Joint Information Center (JIC). The JIC is a physical location where public information staff involved in incident management activities can co-locate to provide critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions.



## **PREPAREDNESS**

Preparedness activities include planning, training, and exercises as well as certification of response personnel, and equipment acquisition and certification. Activities would also include the creation of mutual aid agreements and Emergency Management Assistance Compacts. Any public information activities such as publication management would also be preparedness activities.

## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

All resources, such as equipment and personnel, must be identified and typed. Systems for describing, inventorying, requesting, and tracking resources must also be established.

## **COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

Adherence to NIMS specified standards by all agencies ensures interoperability and compatibility in communications and information management.

## **SUPPORTING TECHNOLOGIES**

This includes any technologies that enhance the capabilities essential to implementing the NIMS. For instance, voice and data communication systems, resource tracking systems, or data display systems.

## **ONGOING MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

The NIMS Integration Center (NIC) provides strategic direction and oversight in support of routine review and continual refinement of both the system and its components over the long term.

Due to limited resources at the Governor's Office of Energy, the NIMS approach will be followed in a modified form through the Readiness, Verification and Pre-emergency phases and then reverts to NIMS in full as an Emergency Support Function 12 responder to NDEM when an emergency is declared. Training of personnel will be the responsibility of the Director following the NDEM NIMS training guidelines.

Prior to an energy emergency, agencies such as NDEM, local governments, the PUCN, other state agencies, other states, industry, and the federal government will be kept informed specifically as an energy situation is unfolding. The Governor's Office of Energy will evaluate the energy event as to the scope of the problem, the potential duration, the effect on storage, and the impact on the public with the information being directed through the Director to the Governor and NDEM. The Governor's Press Secretary or Public Information Officer may be used to issue press releases concerning the event, sensitive to potential runs on commodity supplies.

## **COORDINATING AGENCIES**

This Plan recognizes the need for multi-agency coordination. Effective communication with other state agencies, federal agencies and local jurisdictions is essential to a coordinated state response to an energy event. (The following entities will coordinate with each other through the management of the Governor's Office of Energy in accordance with NDEM emergency coordination protocols.) Each entity's responsibilities are detailed in the following paragraphs. Contact information for each entity referenced in this section is reflected in the Industry and Government Contacts List in Appendix A. Contact information for area, county and city emergency officials is found in Appendix E.

**Coordination with the Division of Emergency Management:** The NDEM is the operational entity within Nevada that coordinates all emergency responses within Nevada state government, administering the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP), which is modeled after and compatible with NIMS. During a disaster, NDEM is the lead agency and other state agencies (including the Governor’s Office of Energy) provide support through Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), as defined, and prescribed in the SCEMP. The Governor’s Office of Energy is the primary agency for Emergency Support Function 12 – Energy (ESF-12).

The NDEM will notify the Governor’s Office of Energy if its ESF-12 role has been activated. Regardless of the type, scale, or cause of the emergency, the Governor’s Office of Energy and the NDEM will work in cooperation on matters involving energy. The Governor’s Office of Energy will use its expertise and contacts to provide accurate information and to coordinate resource requests with the NDEM to ensure a coordinated statewide response effort.

NDEM maintains the ESF-12 annex as contained in Annex A of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

**Coordination with State and Local Governments:** The line of communication for local jurisdictions, particularly to request resources during an energy event is from city to county to the NDEM. The NDEM will contact the Governor’s Office of Energy to coordinate information. The NDEM will notify the Governor’s Office of Energy if its ESF 12 role has been activated, and the Governor’s Office of Energy may coordinate its efforts with the NDEM and any local government agency who is overseeing the response to the disaster on energy related responses.

The Governor’s Office of Energy will also coordinate with the Legislature, through the Governor’s Press Secretary, to provide status updates and requests for support in promoting energy conservation and mitigation measures to constituents around the state. The Governor’s Office of Energy may also engage as directed to coordinate with local governments, including Regional Transportation Commissions and public and private transit entities before and during an event to develop and implement transportation conservation strategies

**Coordination with the Public Utilities Commission:** The PUCN is the regulatory agency that monitors certain energy suppliers and distributors on a statewide basis. The Governor’s Office of Energy will maintain regular communication with PUCN staff to provide and receive current status reports on electricity and natural gas reliability, including any threats to physical or cyberinfrastructure, within the state. During an actual or impending energy emergency, the Governor’s Office of Energy will coordinate with, and draw resources from, the PUCN staff to meet the needs of the state and/or local jurisdictions in providing information and resources and support of the ESF-12 function as required.

**Coordination with Other State Agencies:** The Division of Welfare and Supportive Services (DWSS) administers a broad range of programs to reduce the incidence of poverty, assisting low-income Nevada residents to become self-sufficient. The Governor's Office of Energy, in conjunction with the DWSS, has identified programs that could be augmented in an emergency. The DWSS existing network of resources and service organizations can provide for the implementation of programs during an energy emergency. Upon the activation of the Emergency Phase, the Director will appoint an Economic Assistance Coordinator to act as a liaison with ESF-6, Mass Care, which would take on those responsibilities.

During times of petroleum supply disruptions or shortages, the Governor's Office of Energy will work with the Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDA) to obtain and distribute information from the petroleum industry (to include, as necessary, producers, suppliers, wholesalers, and retailers) regarding availability of motor vehicle and/or aviation fuel supplies. NDA's Public Information Officers may assist in preparing press releases or other public communication concerning disruptions or shortages in the supply of motor vehicle and/or aviation fuel supplies, with particular attention to avoiding potential runs on existing supplies during times of supply disruption.

During times of petroleum shortages, the Governor's Office of Energy will work with the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) to develop and implement conservation measures as described in the relative mitigation and conservation sections and appendices of this document. In a fuel emergency, NDOT sites will be used to fuel emergency and first responder vehicles. Their sites are fenced and, if necessary, the National Guard will be activated to provide security.

Coordination may also occur with any of the following agencies including the Nevada Division of Emergency Management, Nevada Board for Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LP-Gas Board), Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP), Clark County Division of Air Management and Quality, Washoe County Air Quality Management District, Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, Department of Public Safety, and the Office of the Military.

**Multistate Regional Coordination:** The Governor's Office of Energy participates in the Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators (EEAC) program, a collaboration between the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO), the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), the National Governors Association (NGA), the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), and the DOE's Office of Cybersecurity Energy Security and Energy Restoration (CESER), Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration (ISER) Division. The EEAC program allows key government contacts in each state to share and exchange information, in a secure cooperative communications environment, to support planning for and responding to energy emergencies.

The United States is divided into Petroleum Administration Defense Districts or PADDs. The states within PADD V (Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington) are closely linked by their oil supply network. PADD V is essentially a self-contained oil supply system, and, because of this isolation, recognizes the need for cooperation and coordinated actions. The Governor's Office of Energy staff will notify any PADD V states of events that have the potential to affect energy supplies to that state. In addition, coordination with operators in the State of Utah will be required as they provide fuel to Northeastern Nevada and Las Vegas.

Cooperation and coordination with other states, particularly California, is of utmost importance as most petroleum fuels are imported into Nevada from California via pipeline and truck. The Governor’s Office of Energy is a member of the Western Petroleum Shortage Petroleum Shortage Response Collaborative (WPSRC), a collaboration by NASEO and NEMA, with support from the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER). This multistate collaborative benefits from deliberate examination, dissection, and cross-referencing of existing western state and regional response plans, concepts, and annexes, and leverage peer expertise to improve respective state plans while working toward a regional framework. The WPSRC includes all key players in the western U.S., including State Energy Offices, State Emergency Management agencies, liquid fuels industry, and federal partners) in the energy-emergency management nexus with the unique task of regional catastrophic fuel planning. It provides for multi-state implementation of specific measures and programs identified by Western States when two or more states may be impacted that will facilitate the response effort. For more information see: [Western Petroleum Shortage Response Collaborative | NASEO](#)

Additionally, the California Energy Commission (CEC), with its substantially greater resources, can track events and developing information in advance of the Governor’s Office of Energy. Since Nevada is so dependent upon petroleum from California, many events, including disasters or facility emergencies in California, could impact the supplies in Nevada; therefore, coordination is essential. Nevada’s work with the CEC has included coordination and strategy for fuel supply for evacuees and energy infrastructure during the Caldor Fire in 2021. Nevada also coordinated with the CEC in regard to reported jet fuel shortages at the Reno Tahoe airport in the summer of 2021. The CEC coordinates recurring calls on fuel, electricity, natural gas, storage, and pricing issues with Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

#### **Coordination with other Affected ESF Functions:**

The ESF functions that comprise the NDEM support are as follows:

ESF 1	Transportation	ESF 9	Search & Rescue
ESF 2	Telecommunications	ESF 10	Hazardous Materials (HazMat)
ESF 3	Public Works	ESF 11	Agriculture & Animal Protection
ESF 4	Fire Fighting	ESF 12	Energy
ESF 5	Emergency Management	ESF 13	Public Safety & Security
ESF 6	Mass Care	ESF 14	Recovery/Mitigation
ESF 7	Purchasing	ESF 15	Public Information
ESF 8	Public Health & Medical	ESF 16	Military
ESF 8.1	Mental Health	ESF 17	Cybersecurity

The Governor’s Office of Energy acting as ESF-12 (whether activated as such or not) will utilize the NDEM Emergency Operations Center list for phone and e-mail contacts involving ESF functions.

The Governor’s Office of Energy is the lead agency for ESF-12 with the following agencies for coordination:

- Board for Regulation of LPG – LPG information
- Department of Administration – finances

- Department of Agriculture – fuel supply availability, specifications, and variances
- Department of Conservation & Natural Resources – air quality issues
- Department of Public Safety – Highway Patrol
- Enterprise Information Technology Services– cybersecurity
- Department of Transportation – fueling sites
- Division of Emergency Management – lead agency
- Welfare Division – funding for energy costs for those unable to pay
- Office of the Military – protection of energy infrastructure

**Coordination with the Federal Government:** This Plan is designed to be compatible with federal emergency planning activities. The U.S. Department of Energy (U.S. DOE), through its Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER), Infrastructure Security and Restoration Division (ISER) is charged with protecting national interests in the event of any energy supply disruptions and is designated as the federal ESF-12 within the federal emergency management systems carried out by FEMA. The Governor’s Office of Energy staff will respond to U.S. DOE CESER requests for information. In coordinating with the NDEM and the U.S. DOE CESER in its role as the federal ESF-12, the Governor’s Office of Energy staff will remain knowledgeable about the role of FEMA and the resources they provide in a natural disaster. The NDEM is involved in ongoing planning meetings conducted by FEMA and coordinates, as appropriate, with the Governor’s Office of Energy.

The U.S. DOE CESER assists states, through coordination with industry associations, to develop energy assurance plans and utilize a network of contacts and an informational internet bulletin board to stay apprized on industry events. Users of the systems are designated Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators (EEAC). EEACs are designated within each state and can access information through a password protected website.

Numerous other federal agencies play roles during energy emergencies and can be contacted or monitored to extract valuable information and data. A comprehensive list of such agencies is included in the Industry and Government Contacts List (Appendix A).

**Coordination with Industry Contacts:** Before and during an energy event, it is critical to draw on information and resources of those entities that own or operate energy resources that make up the supply side of Nevada’s energy profile. Nevada’s major electric and natural gas utilities include NV Energy, Southwest Gas, rural electric cooperatives, municipal electric companies, and general improvement districts. Nevada’s major petroleum pipeline operators include Kinder Morgan and Holly Energy Partners. Designated representatives and contact information for each are contained in the Industry and Government Contacts List (Appendix A).

Furthermore, regional industry associations can also provide valuable information before and during an energy event. Specific entities include the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC), Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA) and the Nevada Petroleum Marketers & Convenience Store Association (NPM&CSA). Each entity identified is included in Appendix A.

## **SOURCES FOR MONITORING ENERGY SUPPLIES IN NEVADA**

**Monitoring Energy Supply:** The Governor's Office of Energy and PUCN monitor energy developments pertaining to Nevada, its region, and the nation through industry contacts, trade publications, and statistical reports. The EIA website ([www.eia.gov](http://www.eia.gov)) provides reports and statistics on key energy resources. The monitoring information gleaned from these data is basically historical. For current data during an emergency, the contacts listed in Appendix A would be utilized.

### **Electricity**

#### **A. General Information**

Day-to-day electricity supply and demand are monitored on a routine basis by operating companies. Utilities generally prepare annual forecasts estimating demand for electricity and the means to satisfy it for the following five years. Other forecasted information includes:

- expected price for fuel and other necessary purchases,
- expected fuel and purchased power availability, and
- plant status and similar data.

#### **B. Reporting to the U.S.DOE-CESER**

Utilities are also required to report to the U.S. DOE-CESER on a report called the [OE-417 Electric Emergency Incident and Disturbance Report](#)<sup>1</sup> any of the following events:

- Physical attack or a cyber event that causes major interruptions or impacts to critical infrastructure facilities or to operations
- loss of firm system loads
- voltage reductions
- requests to the public to reduce usage
- vulnerabilities that could impact system adequacy or reliability, and
- fuel supply emergencies (see Power System Emergency Reporting Procedures, May 1989, U.S. DOE).

#### **C. Data Sources**

##### **1. Electricity Sales**

Monthly sales of electricity are published by state, month, and sector by the EIA in the Electric Power Monthly found at: ([www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/](http://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/)).

2. EAGLE-I is an interactive geographic information system (GIS) that provides a visualization platform to authorized users to review updates to state and national electric power outages, petroleum, and natural gas sectors infrastructure.

#### **D. Electricity Production by Fuel Source**

This information is also published in the EIA Electric Power Monthly and includes, in English units (tons and barrels):

- the quantity of fuel used
- kilowatt-hour produced
- fuel costs by state

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/oe417.aspx>

The source of this information is the Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)-423 ([www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia423/](http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia423/))

#### **E. Levels of Fuel Inventories Available for Generation**

Coal inventories and prices are published in the EIA Quarterly Coal Report ([www.eia.gov/coal/production/quarterly/](http://www.eia.gov/coal/production/quarterly/)), which lists the amount of coal consumed in each state and the price paid by each sector. Levels of fuel inventories will be estimated by each utility and reported by the number of days of supply on hand at each location for coal and oil-fired plants.

#### **F. Generation Capacity and Plant Availability**

This information can be obtained from the Inventory of Power Plants in the United States ([www.eia.gov/electricity/](http://www.eia.gov/electricity/)) published by the EIA.

#### **G. Regional System Reliability Forecast**

NERC ([www.nerc.com/](http://www.nerc.com/)) publishes annual reports of regional system reliability. These reports assess regional reserve margins by comparing net system availability with peak load projections and system-pool reserve availability.

#### **H. Coal Distribution**

This data, published in the EIA Quarterly Coal Distribution Report ([www.eia.gov/coal/production/quarterly/](http://www.eia.gov/coal/production/quarterly/)), is a source of information regarding the origin and method of shipping coal.

#### **I. Cooling and Heating Degree Days**

Cooling and heating degree day data are available from the National Weather Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). ([www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis\\_monitoring/cdus/degree\\_days/](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/degree_days/)) This data may be used to describe extreme weather conditions that create peak loads on the electrical generation system.

### **Natural Gas**

#### **A. Complexities in Monitoring Natural Gas**

Monitoring of natural gas generally covers:

- the quantity of interstate deliveries to local distribution companies (LDC) and electric generation plants
- storage levels
- gas injection rates into storage
- projected system send-outs
- spot market and contract prices
- curtailment notices; and
- heating degree days

## **B. Data Sources**

### **1. Interstate Deliveries to LDC**

Natural gas deliveries by sector are shown in the EIA Natural Gas Monthly ([www.eia.gov/naturalgas/monthly/](http://www.eia.gov/naturalgas/monthly/)), that shows the amount of natural gas delivered into the state for sale.

### **2. Storage Levels and Injection Rates**

State natural gas inventories are reported in the EIA Natural Gas Monthly, ([www.eia.gov/naturalgas/monthly/](http://www.eia.gov/naturalgas/monthly/)). From this information, the percentage of storage capacity being used at any time can be calculated.

### **3. Supply Plans**

The LDC provides natural gas demand and supply projections as part of their supply plans. These projections include storage field inventory balances. Potential shortages can be identified when long-term supply is inadequate to meet projected demand.

### **4. Spot and Contract Prices**

Average city gate prices (price to the LDC as gas is received) and prices by sector, for each state are published in the EIA Natural Gas Monthly ([www.eia.gov/naturalgas/monthly/](http://www.eia.gov/naturalgas/monthly/)). Price is an indicator of aggregate supply. When short-term prices are lower than long-term contract prices, supplies are generally judged to be in excess of demand. Conversely, when long-term contract prices are lower, spot markets are assumed to be tight, indicating that demand may be exceeding supply.

### **5. Curtailment Notices**

Interstate pipelines provide notices of curtailments to FERC. Notices of curtailment are early indicators of reduced supply. The supplementary supply required to offset the reduction in deliveries may need to be calculated and perhaps satisfied from other in-state supplies, depending upon the current levels of storage volumes, actual system send outs, and inter-tie exchanges.

### **6. Heating Degree Days**

Heating degree-day information is provided by the National Weather Service on a daily and monthly basis:

([www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis\\_monitoring/cdus/degree\\_days/](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/degree_days/)).

Statistics can often be obtained through local or regional weather stations. These values indicate periods of extreme cold weather that bring on increases in demand for natural gas for space heating.

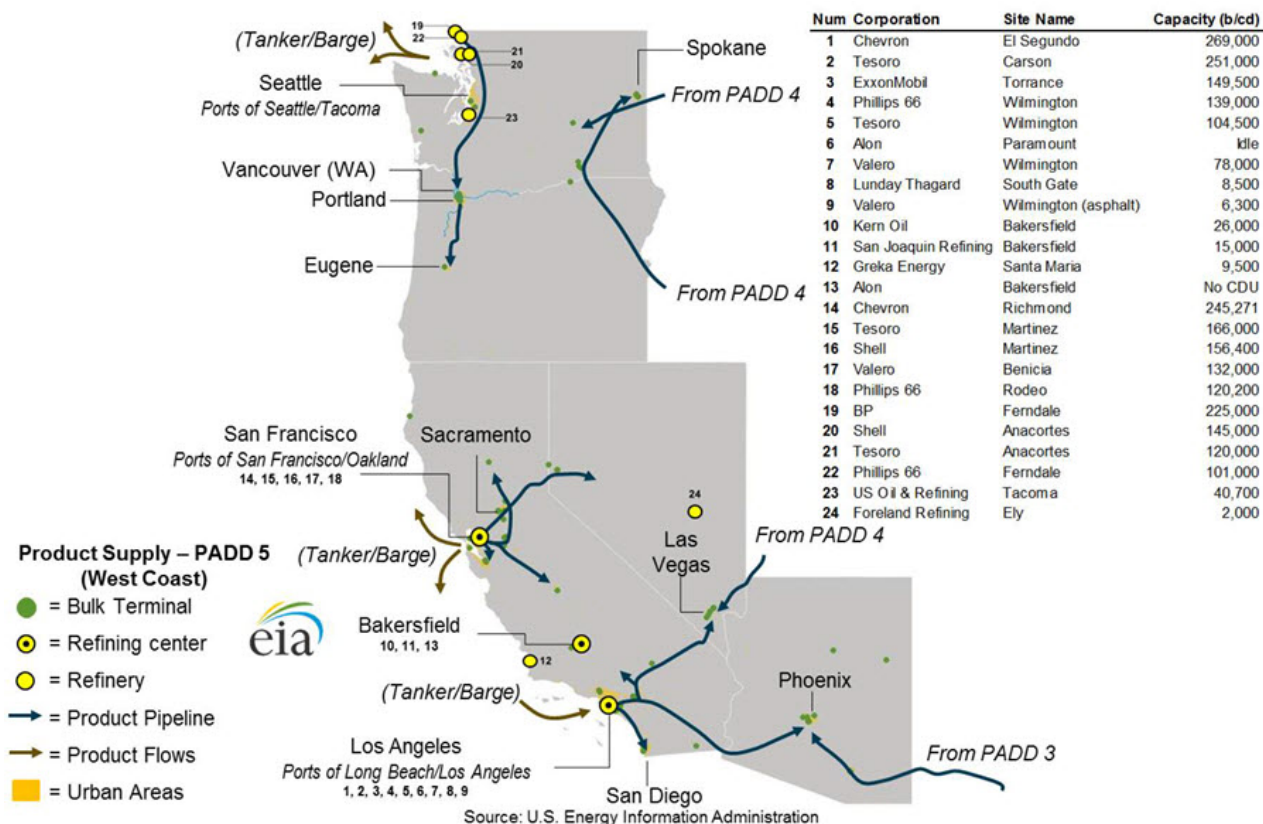


## Petroleum

### Monitoring Petroleum Markets

Petroleum markets are monitored continuously by marketers and commercial buyers. Statistical organizations such as the EIA maintain databases containing information used to determine recent market behavior and anticipate supply disruptions. The American Petroleum Institute (API) ([www.api.org/products-and-services/statistics/apis-economic-industry-outlook](http://www.api.org/products-and-services/statistics/apis-economic-industry-outlook)) is another source of information. The nature of the unregulated petroleum market makes learning about individual companies relatively difficult unless there is a confidentiality agreement. More information on the west coast transportation fuels market can be found ([www.eia.gov/analysis/transportationfuels/padd5/](http://www.eia.gov/analysis/transportationfuels/padd5/)).

### PADD 5 Mainland Refineries and Product Flows



### 1. Motor Gasoline Consumption

The total number of gallons of gasoline used is provided on a monthly and annual basis of motor gasoline sales revenue by the Federal Highway Administration. The data can be found at:

- [www.fhwa.dot.gov/](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/)
- [www.eia.gov/energyexplained/gasoline/use-of-gasoline.php](http://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/gasoline/use-of-gasoline.php)
- [www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/index.php#petroleum](http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/index.php#petroleum)

## **2. Petroleum Product Demand**

Monthly deliveries of petroleum products to states by primary suppliers are reported in the EIA Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption ([www.eia.doe.gov/oil\\_gas/petroleum/info\\_glance/consumption.html/](http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/info_glance/consumption.html/))

Prime Supplier Sales Volumes (Thousand Gallons per Day) for Nevada ([www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet\\_cons\\_prim\\_dcu\\_SNV\\_m.htm](http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_cons_prim_dcu_SNV_m.htm)).

## **3. Form EIA-782C**

This report contains actual delivered volumes for the month for each petroleum product supplied and delivered into the State of Nevada for final consumption. This information may be used to determine the severity of a petroleum shortage and to calculate the amount of petroleum product to be set aside for emergency hardships. More information: ([www.eia.gov/survey/#eia-782c](http://www.eia.gov/survey/#eia-782c)).

## **4. Wholesale and Retail Prices**

Wholesale and retail prices are available on the EIA web site at: ([www.eia.gov/petroleum/](http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/)). The data include weekly and monthly prices such as the EIA Petroleum Marketing Monthly, that provides monthly information regarding wholesale and retail prices at the state level and the Weekly Petroleum Status Report that provides information on national and international prices and inventory information. In an emergency, more timely information is needed and may be obtained through industry publications such as Oil Price Information Service's OPIS-Alerts or the Oil Daily. Special state-conducted telephone surveys of petroleum distributors and retailers may also be conducted. State and city level retail gasoline prices can also be found at the AAA Fuel Gauge Report by State and Major Cities see: ([www.gasprices.aaa.com/](http://www.gasprices.aaa.com/)) and also at Gas Buddy which has updated data in real time by city, state and zip code at: ([www.gasbuddy.com/](http://www.gasbuddy.com/)).

## **5. Inventories and Production**

Inventory (stocks) and production data can be found on the EIA web site at: ([www.eia.gov/petroleum/](http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/)). Data are presented weekly and monthly by region. Data are reported by regional areas known as Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD). Nevada is in PADD V. State level monthly inventories are also published in this report and can be found at ([Nevada Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products \(eia.gov\)](http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/stocks)). Weekly data are also available through the API Weekly Statistical Bulletin at:

([www.api.org/products-and-services/statistics/apis-economic-industry-outlook](http://www.api.org/products-and-services/statistics/apis-economic-industry-outlook)). State level inventories can be found at: ([www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet\\_sum\\_mkt\\_dcu\\_nus\\_m.htm](http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_sum_mkt_dcu_nus_m.htm)).

## **6. Infrastructure Information**

Relevant information includes a listing of refineries serving the state, their production and storage capacities, the location and capacities of pipelines and terminals, and marine terminals. Refinery capacity data can be found in the EIA Petroleum and Other Liquids, Refinery Capacity Report ( [www.eia.gov/petroleum/refinerycapacity/](http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/refinerycapacity/) ).

## 7. Source of Crude Oil

The source and volumes of crude oil supply used by regional refineries may be found in the EIA Petroleum Supply Monthly at: ([www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/](http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/)). This information is needed to estimate the extent to which refiners may need to shift supplies if any given source of crude oil is disrupted.

## 8. Heating Degree Days

Heating degree-day information is provided by the National Weather Service on a daily and monthly basis.

([www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis\\_monitoring/cdus/degree\\_days/](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/degree_days/))

Statistics can often be obtained through local or regional weather stations. These values indicate periods of extreme cold weather, which bring on increases in demand for heating fuels for space heating.

## PROTECTING CRITICAL ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

The state plan for Critical Infrastructure Protection is under the jurisdiction of Homeland Security and our three fusion centers (Carson City, Las Vegas, and Reno). The energy sector is covered in the plan in the same manner as other infrastructure issues and the public and private sector plans are coordinated by Homeland Security and the fusion centers. The most recent plan can be found at ([www.dhs.gov/national-infrastructure-protection-plan](http://www.dhs.gov/national-infrastructure-protection-plan)). Additional information can be found:

- State and Regional Energy Risk Assessment Initiative  
([www.energy.gov/oe/activities/energy-assurance/state-and-regional-energy-risk-assessment-initiative](http://www.energy.gov/oe/activities/energy-assurance/state-and-regional-energy-risk-assessment-initiative))  
National Infrastructure Protection Plan  
([https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/NIPP\\_Plan\\_noApps.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/NIPP_Plan_noApps.pdf))
- Supplemental Tool: Executing A Critical Infrastructure Risk  
<https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/NIPP-2013-Supplement-Executing-a-CI-Risk-Mgmt-Approach-508.pdf>Management Approach
- Nevada Energy Sector Risk Profile (<https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2021-09/Nevada%20Energy%20Sector%20Risk%20Profile.pdf>)
- FEMA Region 9 Energy Sector Risk Profile  
(<https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2021-09/FEMA%20Region%209%20Energy%20Sector%20Risk%20Profile.pdf>)
- State Energy Resilience Framework (Technical Report) | OSTI.GOV  
<https://www.osti.gov/biblio/1344905>

The roles and responsibilities of the state agencies involved with Critical Infrastructure Protection are:

- The protection segment is centered with Homeland Security and the fusion centers. The Division of Emergency Management brings state agencies together to respond to emergency situations. Prior to the state of emergency, the Governor's Office of Energy monitors energy issues, but is not responsible for protection.
- Silver Shield, Nevada's Critical Infrastructure Protection Program implements the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) and incorporates its risk management framework into the program's overall objectives. Having initially formed with the mandate to conduct physical security assessments of critical infrastructure/key asset sites, the program has

evolved to identify, prioritize, and assess risks regarding infrastructure, assets, systems, networks, and functions critical to the state's economic security, public health, and safety. Silver Shield is to provide the greatest degree of mitigation to the greatest number of owner/users; establish private sector coordination; and distribute and or otherwise make available infrastructure data. ([https://dem.nv.gov/homeland\\_security/Silver\\_Shield/](https://dem.nv.gov/homeland_security/Silver_Shield/))

- Public Utilities Commission of Nevada - Natural Disaster Preparedness and Electric Utilities. The 2019 Nevada Legislature passed Senate Bill 329 (SB 329) requiring electric utilities in Nevada to submit a natural disaster protection plan (NDPP) to the PUCN every third year beginning on or before March 1, 2020. The NDPP must outline procedures and protocols relating to the efforts of the electric utility to prevent or respond to a fire or other natural disaster. On June 6, 2019, the PUCN opened an investigation and rulemaking to implement SB 329.

Description and prioritization of critical state energy infrastructure and key assets:

- These items are identified in classified documents under the jurisdiction of Homeland Security and the fusion centers.

Assessing risk, vulnerabilities, criticality, and the nature of the threat:

- These items are identified in classified documents under the jurisdiction of Homeland Security and the fusion centers that identify protective measures.
- This again is the responsibility of Homeland Security and the fusion centers. The Governor's Office of Energy only monitors disruptions regardless of how the disruptions take place.

Policies and procedures for protecting sensitive information:

- The only sensitive information that the Governor's Office of Energy controls is primarily located on the agency shared drive and is marked confidential. This information consists of contact lists. The Governor's Office of Energy has access to other types of information on a need-to-know basis at the utility, fusion center, emergency management or homeland security office.
- Nevada is a state with statutory exemptions from open government laws for critical infrastructure information. (<https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/open-government-laws-and-critical-energy-infrastructure.aspx> )

Further information on the overall state response to an emergency may be found in the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, which this plan supports. For access to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, please contact the Department of Emergency Management at (775) 687-0300 or (<https://dem.nv.gov/Resources/SCEMP/>)

## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHASES**

The Plan is structured in five levels, or phases, of increasing activity. The five phases are:

- Readiness
- Verification
- Pre-emergency
- Emergency
- After Action Assessment

During an energy shortage, the activities prescribed in each phase intensify depending on the severity of the shortage. The point of transition from one phase to the next is not an absolute. To a large degree, it is qualitative; the implementation of each phase is a Governor's Office of Energy decision, recognizing public perception of the seriousness of the energy emergency. Specific operational details related to carrying out any of the below activities are described under Section III, Office Operations.

**The Energy Program Manager (EPM) and Management Analyst III (MA III) may be the same individuals throughout this section. Staff designations will be maintained internally and updated as needed should GOE staff change.**

## **READINESS PHASE**

Encompasses the ongoing activity of the Governor's Office of Energy staff under normal operating conditions. The staff routinely monitors Nevada, regional, and world events that have the potential to cause an energy supply disruption. The Director will designate an Energy Program Manager to oversee readiness and verification activities, as described below. Specific additional staff will have the designated responsibility to carry out regular contingency planning operations, which will include:

- Task: Update and maintain a network of public and private-sector contacts, attached as Appendix A "Industry and Government Contacts List."
  - Designated GOE Staff: Management Analyst III
  - Director will designate an Energy Program Manager to oversee verification activities.
- Task: Monitor international and domestic events.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Deputy Director and Management Analyst III
- Task: Notify the Director of any data or circumstances which could significantly impact energy supply and prices.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Energy Program Manager
- Task: Conduct periodic testing, exercising, and training of the Plan (usually in conjunction with NDEM.)
  - Designated GOE Staff: Director, Deputy Director, and Management Analyst III as ESF-12.
- Task: Determination of and communications appropriate for normal operating conditions.
  - Designated staff from the Governor's office, NDEM, the Nevada Department of Agriculture, and the PUCN.

## **VERIFICATION PHASE**

Marks the activation of a more formal communication network as established in this Plan to contact designated credible sources of information to verify the energy situation. The Coordination is initiated with the NDEM, the U.S. DOE-CESER, other states, Nevada state agencies, local governments, and private industry, as appropriate. Designated Energy Program Manager and/or Management Analyst III depending on extent of the incident.

The GOE, in coordination with NDEM, utilities, and other available expertise, will determine the nature, extent, and duration of a potential or impending energy shortage. Staff will assess the

potential impacts of anticipated petroleum, natural gas, propane (LPG), ethanol, or electricity shortages on energy prices and availability, and recommend further action to the Director. This assessment serves as the basis of a formal Verification Report for submission to the Governor by the Director. Designated Energy Program Manager.

If the Director determines the existence of a protracted energy problem, he or she may recommend transition to the Pre-Emergency or Emergency phase of the Plan. Ongoing activities will include contacting suppliers identified in Appendix A.

#### **PRE-EMERGENCY PHASE**

Involves an increased level of government activity as the energy shortage or supply disruption worsens. The Governor's Office of Energy, in coordination with NDEM, will begin to establish additional resources and convene to the Energy Emergency Center (as necessary). Designated Energy Program Manager and Management Analyst III

Media contacts will be managed through the Director and Governors' Press Secretary.

The Governor, upon recommendation by the Director, may appeal to the public to begin voluntary conservation measures to mitigate the impacts of an energy supply disruption. The Governor's Office of Energy staff will contribute to and/or facilitate discussion of the effectiveness of these voluntary demand reduction measures and make recommendations where appropriate.

If the Director determines that voluntary action has mitigated the expected impacts of the event, no need will exist for additional state action, unless the federal government directs such action. If, however, the crisis becomes more severe and warrants implementation of mandatory emergency measures, the Director may recommend that the Governor proclaim a state of emergency, thereby activating this Plan's Emergency Phase.

#### **EMERGENCY PHASE**

Involves all activities initiated during the Pre-Emergency phase, plus any additional voluntary or mandatory programs that may be needed to respond to a worsening energy shortage. The initiation of an Emergency Phase signifies the development of a widespread or prolonged problem that may not improve through normal market functions, and therefore actions designed to interfere minimally with the market may be implemented to alleviate the situations. Such actions may include mandatory conservation programs, fuel set-aside programs, and economic assistance programs. The designated Energy Program Manager will notify the Director, who will notify the Governor and NDEM.

To impose mandatory programs, the Governor must first proclaim an energy emergency or impending energy emergency pursuant to NRS 416.050 ([www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-416.html#NRS416Sec050](http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-416.html#NRS416Sec050)), and then sign Executive Orders necessary to implement mandatory conservation programs. All mandatory measures automatically cease when the Governor rescinds the proclamation of energy emergency or impending energy emergency. With the activation of the Emergency Order, the Governor's Office of Energy will be activated as ESF-12 under NIMS as the NDEM takes over the lead.



## **AFTER ACTION ASSESSMENT**

After an energy event has diminished or been resolved at any emergency phase level, an “After Action Assessment” will be conducted to review and evaluate the performance of the Plan and implementation activities. An After-Action Assessment memo will be developed and delivered to the appropriate representatives (For example, NDEM, Governor’s Office.) Any observed and necessary modification to the Plan and implementation activities can be addressed at that time. This activity will be as an ESF-12 function under NDEM.

## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS**

Emergency response actions will be performed under the direction of NDEM with the Governor’s Office of Energy activated as an ESF-12 responder. Actions necessary to respond to any potential event can be described generally in four broad categories:

- Coordination, planning and analysis
- Public communication programs
- Mitigation and conservation programs
- Economic assistance programs

## **COORDINATION, PLANNING, AND ANALYSIS**

Before and during an energy event, it is the responsibility of the Governor’s Office of Energy to monitor, report, and assess energy supply issues affecting the state. Monitoring activities require coordinating and maintaining relationships with industry contacts, and to be adequately informed of all energy-related issues. In maintaining relationships with industry contacts, planning activities may take place to better understand the resources essential to Nevada. Such planning activities include the development of this Plan and the testing and training of its use by coordinating Nevada energy industry groups.

Additionally, information regularly collected through coordination and planning activities is analyzed to evaluate any potential impacts to energy supply in Nevada. The Governor’s Office of Energy will regularly review Nevada’s energy profile and assess vulnerabilities and potential impact to its supply. These same evaluation and assessment processes, which are implemented by the Governor’s Office of Energy on a regular, day-to-day basis to evaluate the energy supply in Nevada will be utilized and carried out as an emergency verification assessment during an event or impending event.

Planning and analysis activities are detailed in Section III and in the appendices of this Plan. Existing energy profile data is compiled and accessible in the Status of Energy Report at: ([www.energy.nv.gov](http://www.energy.nv.gov)).

## **PUBLIC COMMUNICATION PROGRAM**

A public communication program is an essential part of an emergency response plan to consistently and accurately inform the public about the status of an event, as well as to educate and coordinate participation in mitigation programs which help to alleviate the situation. It is critical to develop clear lines of communication and reporting mechanisms to assure consistency in information distributed. To that end, throughout this Plan, protocols are provided for communication between all parties identified in this Plan and tools to report information are

described. Additional detail is discussed in Section III of this Plan. In a non-emergency activity, the communications will initiate from Governor's Office of Energy staff to the Director to the Governors' Press Secretary. During an emergency, NDEM will assist in issuing public information.

The Governor's Office of Energy staff will monitor appropriate social media platforms, news media, and other channels.

## **CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION PROGRAMS**

In the event of an energy supply shortage or disruption, a strategy for reducing energy demand is critical. Two broad types of demand reduction measures are:

- Public appeals for voluntary energy conservation
- Mandatory mitigation measures for use in the Emergency Phase

The NDEM, with input from the Governor's Office of Energy, will identify those measures appropriate to the situation and the perceived duration of the disruption. Mandatory measures should be applied in a coordinated manner statewide. Specific measures, both voluntary and mandatory, are contained in Section III of this Plan.

Suggested voluntary measures are a compilation of conservation options, sorted by energy type including electricity, natural gas, propane (LPG), heating oil, transportation fuels (including aviation fuel), ethanol and other petroleum products. These measures address energy events resulting from both local and remote disasters and market disruptions. Measures are applicable to long- and short-term shortages in urban, suburban, and rural localities. Many of the measures are also applicable in non-shortage times and can decrease the overall vulnerability to energy shortages.

After implementation of voluntary conservation measures, the Governor's Office of Energy in coordination with NDEM, and input from affected Utilities and other agency/stakeholders and PUCN where appropriate, will evaluate the results. This information will be used to develop recommendations to the Governor either to continue current programs or to begin emergency programs. Emergency programs may include mandatory implementation of previous voluntary measures and other measures such as the Emergency Fuel Allocation Program or Economic Assistance.

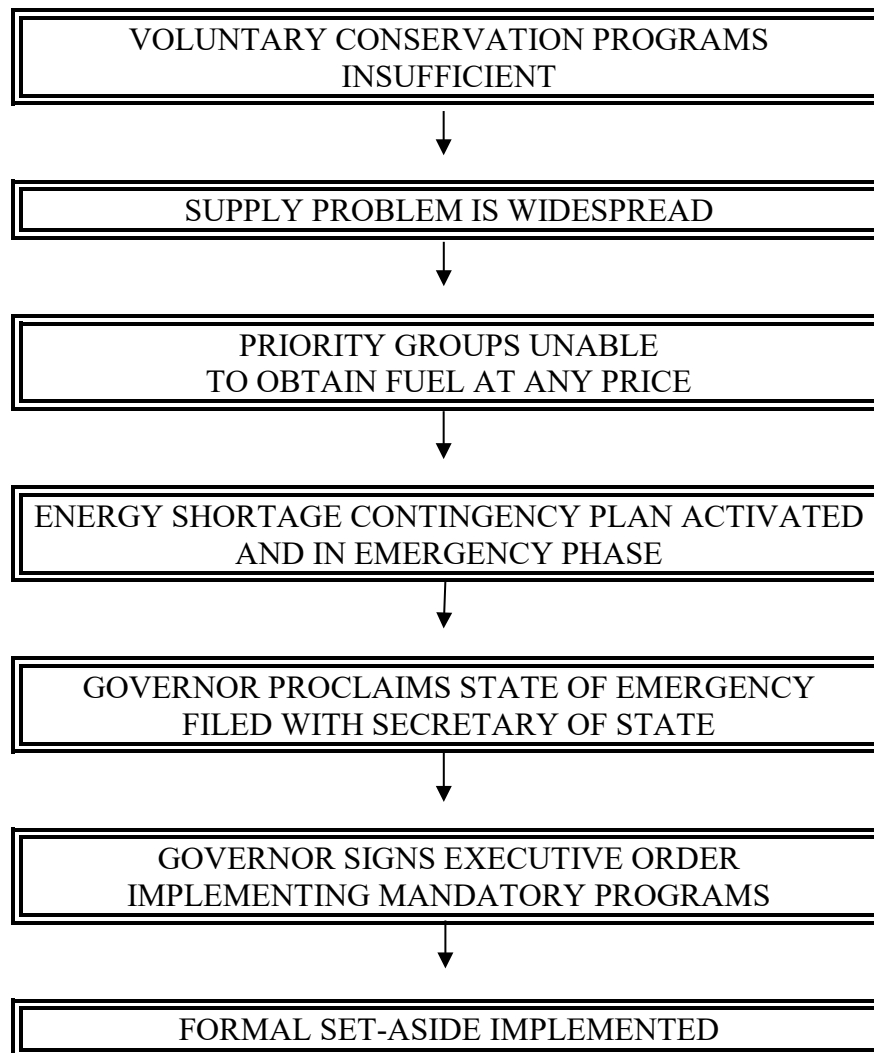
The Emergency Fuel Allocation Program has two components: first, the disaster support function for use during a specific, isolated event; and second, the Petroleum Fuels Set-Aside program for use during a more widespread or prolonged shortage. Specific measures are contained in Section III of this plan. The criterion for implementation of any set-aside program is outlined in Figure 1.

The program implementation and application processes are contained in the Fuels Allocation Office Operations Manual discussed in Section III and attached as Appendix B. This manual is designed to assist the Fuels Allocation Officer, appointed by the Director, in establishing the Fuels Allocation Office. It is conceivable that both the disaster support function and the set-aside function are operating at the same time. For example, an earthquake in the Las Vegas area could damage the transportation fuel pipeline and roadways leading to the Las Vegas area and cause a



temporary fuel shortage throughout Southern Nevada. In this case, the Governor's Office of Energy would continue to support efforts to ensure adequate fuel supplies are available to those responders directly involved in the disaster. However, the amount to be allocated outside of the disaster would be limited by a maximum 5 percent volume further discussed in Section III.

**Figure 1**  
**CRITERIA FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SET-ASIDE**



## **ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

Although market mechanisms usually effect an efficient balance of supply and demand, disproportionate economic impacts on low-income households may occur during energy events. In recognition of this, the Governor's Office of Energy and the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services (DWSS) have identified programs that could be augmented in an emergency.

The three main energy-related economic assistance programs are:

1. The Community Services Block Grant.
2. The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, which contains two components: Energy Crisis Intervention Program and Home Energy Assistance Program.
3. The U.S. DOE Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP).
4. In addition, some utilities maintain programs to assist with or defer payment of utility bills for eligible parties. Detailed measures are contained in Section III of this Plan.

The DWSS works with a network of community-based organizations, providing the resources needed to break the poverty cycle. These agencies include local governments and other community-based organizations servicing low-income people. Because of the existing network, there is flexibility in place to implement energy emergency assistance.

## Section II - Plan Operating Guidelines

### MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The management structure listed herein applies to pre-emergency activities. If an emergency is declared, the organizational structure would follow NIMS and NDEM would be the lead agency. The importance of the management system is knowing who is in charge, the lines of authority, and the process for providing essential information to those who need it to direct appropriate responses. Successful implementation of the Plan in an emergency depends upon the management structure and understanding by staff of their operational responsibilities.

The Governor's Office of Energy, Energy Response Organizational Chart and the Operating Guidelines provide the structure and specific responsibilities. Figure 2 displays the relationships, lines of authority, communication, and points of cooperation between the Director and staff involved in implementing the Plan. Specific reporting and review procedures are included in the individual operating guidelines.

### ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon notification of an impending energy emergency, persons in the positions listed below are to review the operating guidelines contained in this section and begin activities as directed and as appropriate to the situation. A summary follows that describes the general responsibilities of each position.

**Governor:** (NRS Chapter 416) Directs the public, as well as all state government agencies, in voluntary energy conservation measures. When appropriate, declares a State of Emergency and signs proclamations necessary to implement mandatory conservation programs deemed necessary upon recommendation of the Director.

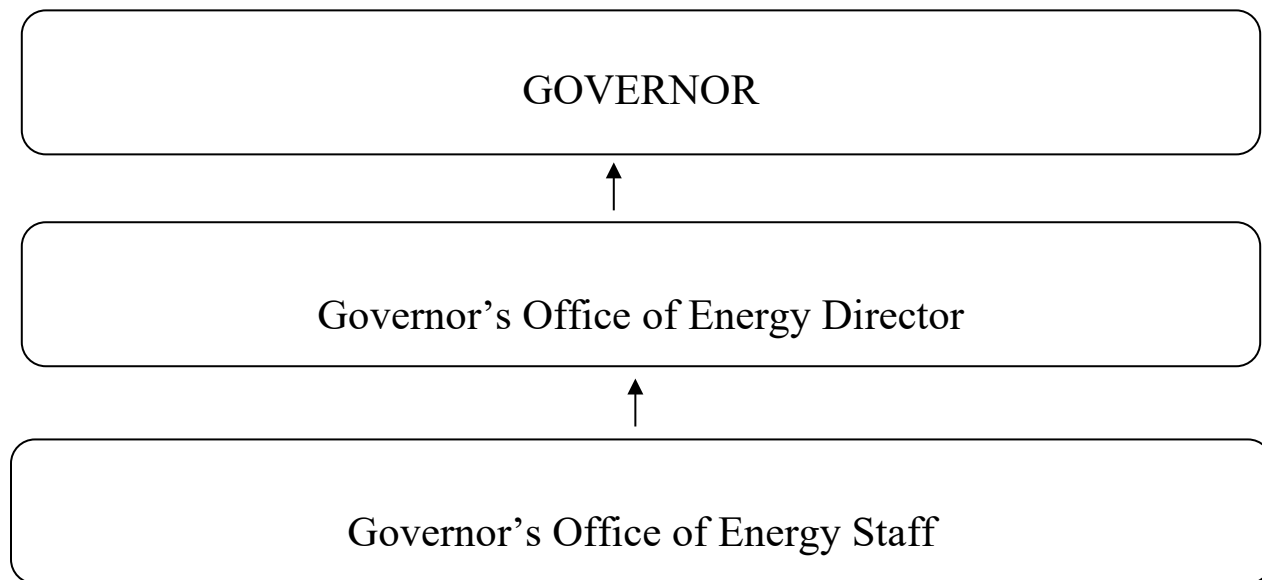
**Director-Governor's Office of Energy:** Directs staff to proceed with specific elements of the Plan. Using the data and analysis provided by staff, the Director will present recommendations to the Governor on how best to respond to the energy event. The Director performs the role of the EEAC as designated by the U.S. DOE CESER. If, for any reason, the Director is unavailable, the Governor's Office of Energy's Deputy Director will be responsible for implementing the Plan. The Director will be responsible to make sure the appropriate staff will be trained in compliance with NIMS training requirements such as ICS-100, -200, -300, etc.

**Energy Program Manager, Energy Assurance & Emergency Operations:** The Energy Program Manager, when designated by the Director, is responsible for specific staff assignments. The Energy Program Manager initiates multi-level communications with government and private industry. The Manager provides frequent briefings to the Director and other staff on the results of staff's information gathering and analysis.

**Public Information Officer:** The Public Information (PIO) works with the Director to schedule and prepares briefings for the Governor's Office, Legislature, and the media, as well as responds to inquiries from media, the public, and state and local officials. The PIO is responsible for disseminating accurate information approved by the Director and the Governor to the public,

advising them on the status of the situation and providing guidelines for energy demand reduction. The PIO is also responsible for monitoring and posting on the appropriate social media platforms, including developing content for the Governor’s social media platforms.

**Figure 2**  
**ENERGY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION CHART**



**Governor’s Office of Energy Staff:** Under the direction of the Director and the designated Energy Program Manager, monitors situations, analyzes impacts, plans responses, prepares reports, and implements programs. The staff will maintain a network of contacts with other government levels and private industry.

Under the direction of the Director, Staff will work with the DWSS to prepare options for revenue assistance and program implementation. Much of this activity is done by ESF-6 during an emergency, but there are needs for support for excessive energy costs and LIHEAP and HEAP coordination to mitigate energy cost hardship in non-emergency events.

## **OPERATING GUIDELINES**

Operating guidelines provide the general responsibilities and specific duties, by phase, of the people involved in implementation of the plan. Guidelines were developed for the following positions and are intended to be reviewed and followed, as appropriate, during an energy event.

### **GOVERNOR**

Directs the public, as well as all state government agencies, in voluntary energy conservation measures. When appropriate, the Governor proclaims an energy emergency and signs Executive Orders necessary to implement mandatory conservation programs.

### **Verification Phase**

- Receives periodic reports from the Governor's Office of Energy on the status of Nevada's energy price, supply, and distribution systems.
- Obtains briefings from the Director.
- Alerts Governor's Office Press Secretary to coordinate with the Director, or GOE staff, for any news releases or response to media inquiries.

### **Pre-Emergency Phase**

- Issues public appeal for voluntary energy demand reduction.
- Meets and confers with the NDEM Emergency Operations
- Directs all state government agencies to reduce energy consumption.
- If the energy event severity increases, prepares to proclaim a state of emergency.

### **Emergency Phase**

- Reviews emergency response recommendations submitted by the Governor's Office of Energy.
- Issues public appeals for increased energy conservation efforts.
- Files proclamation and signs Executive Orders as necessary to implement mandatory energy conservation programs.
- Directs all state government agencies to increase energy demand reduction efforts.
- If energy shortage level increases and becomes widespread, requests a Presidential declaration of emergency.
- Requests federal assistance and aid, where needed, to ensure order and protect the health, safety, and essential services of the citizens of Nevada.

### **DIRECTOR, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ENERGY**

Directs staff to proceed with specific elements of the Plan. Using the data and analysis provided by staff, presents recommendations to the Governor on how best to respond to the impacts of the energy problem.

### **Readiness Phase**

- Oversees staff operations to regularly monitor energy events, conduct periodic emergency testing and training, and maintain the list in Appendix A.
- Reviews and considers any reports from staff notifying of events which are likely to impact energy affordability and availability.
- Regularly monitors and distributes information obtained from the EEAC carrying out the role of the Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinator. For a description of this role, see ([www.naseo.org/eeac](http://www.naseo.org/eeac)).
- Communicates regularly with other relevant agencies (NDEM, PUCN, etc.) as necessary.

### **Verification Phase**

- After notification of a potential event, designates an Energy Program Manager and instructs staff to confirm reports and monitor the situation.
- Establishes a briefing schedule with the Energy Program Manager to evaluate the situation.

- Meets with Energy Program Manager and Governor's Press Secretary to review news releases.
- Directs preparation of a Verification Report and Situation Report for submittal to the Governor's Office.
- If the probability of an energy event is likely or the situation worsens, go to the Pre-Emergency Phase.
- If the situation is resolved, directs staff to prepare After-Action Memo and returns to Readiness Phase.

### **Pre-Emergency Phase**

- Increases briefing regularity to discuss current situation and strategy.
- Confers with Energy Program Manager and the Governor's Press Secretary to coordinate press releases with the NDEM Public Information Officer.
- Reviews press release and media briefing packages.
- Directs Energy Program Manager to prepare regular reports containing major energy developments and recommendations for further action.
- If energy event severity increases to serious, prepares a recommendation for the Governor to proclaim an energy emergency, coordinating with the NDEM Chief.
- If the situation is resolved, directs staff to prepare After-Action Memo and return to Readiness phase.

### **Emergency Phase**

- Confers with staff regarding status of the situation and supports activation of ESF-12.
- Ensures that the Governor receives regular Situation Reports.
- Discusses possible mitigation strategy with the Energy Program Manager.
- Directs the Energy Program Manager to draft emergency response recommendations.
- Meets with the Energy Program Manager and staff to review potential emergency response actions and other options.
- Presents emergency response recommendations to the Governor.
- If the Petroleum Fuels Set-Aside Program is implemented, appoints the Fuels Allocation Officer.
- If low-income assistance is required, directs the designation of an Economic Assistance Coordinator to serve as liaison to ESF-6.
- If energy event severity increases to severe, recommends that the Governor request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency.
- If the situation is resolved, directs staff to prepare After-Action Memo and return to the Readiness phase.

### **ENERGY PROGRAM MANAGER, Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations**

The Energy Program Manager initiates multi-level communications with government and private industry. The Energy Program Manager regularly briefs the Director on the results of the staff's information gathering and analysis.

### **Verification Phase**

- Prepares and coordinates regular briefings of the Director.
- Directs Contingency Planning Staff to monitor, collect and analyze data, maintaining an activity log.
- Reviews staffing, resources and equipment needs; directs requests to the Director.
- Contacts NDEM and U.S. DOE CESER for information and coordination.
- At the instruction of the Director, directs staff to prepare Status Report for the Governor's Office.
- If the probability of an energy shortage is likely, prepares to implement the Pre-Emergency Phase.
- If the probability of an energy shortage diminishes, confers with the Director to discontinue Verification Phase

### **Pre-Emergency Phase**

- Meets with the Director for regularly scheduled status and situation briefings.
- Ensures that an adequate level of staffing is maintained.
- Ensures that adequate communication systems and appropriate materials are available to the Director.
- Confers with the Director to coordinate press releases and plan briefings with Governor's Press Secretary for the Legislature and the public.
- If energy event severity increases to serious, assists the Director with transition to the Emergency Phase.
- If energy event severity diminishes, reduces activity to Verification or Readiness Phase; directs staff to prepare After-Action Memo.

### **Emergency Phase**

- At the instruction of the Director, manages staff in the implementation of Emergency Phase activities as ESF-12.
- Reassesses staff, equipment and communication needs in the Energy Emergency Center.
- Directs staff to prepare regular updates and attend briefings with the Director.
- Directs staff to monitor impact of event on local jurisdictions.
- Ensures that staff works closely with NDEM.
- At the instruction of the Director, drafts emergency response recommendations and implements mandatory demand reduction programs.
- If the Petroleum Fuels Set-Aside Program is implemented, assigns Governor's Office of Energy support staff for the Fuels Allocation Officer and program as instructed by the Director or from coordinating agencies as authorized by and in coordination with those agencies' Directors.
- If low-income assistance is required and at the instruction of the Director, designates an Economic Assistance Coordinator to serve as liaison to ESF-6.
- If energy event severity increases to severe, directs staff to intensify all programs and activities as directed.
- If energy event severity decreases to less than serious, directs staff to reduce monitoring and mandatory programs. Upon instruction by the Director, directs staff to prepare an After-Action Memo and return to Readiness Phase.

## **GOVERNOR'S PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER**

At the recommendation of the Director or Governor, schedules briefings for the press. The Governor's Public Information Officer delivers copies of Situation Reports to Legislators, prepares briefing packages for the Director to present to the Legislature, and responds to inquiries from state and local elected officials. The Press Secretary is also responsible for disseminating accurate information obtained from the Director, and approved by the Governor, to the public and state and local representatives, advising them on the status of the situation and providing guidelines for energy demand reduction and mandatory programs.

### **Verification Phase**

- Determines staffing and equipment needs for response to media and public inquiries.
- Establishes and maintains an activity log and legislative, media, and public contact log.
- Attends briefings, as needed, with the Governor, Director, and Energy Program Manager.
- Establishes lines of communication with the NDEM PIO, Governor's Office Communications Director, U. S. DOE-CESER PIO, and communications staff at any other relevant organizations, like utilities, state agencies, local governments, etc.
- Prepares messaging for use in all stages of the pending emergency, upon approval from the Director and Governor.
- Develops press releases and media briefings for review by the Director and Energy Program Manager and approval of the Governor.
- Provides as-needed updates on media coverage to the Director and Energy Program Manager.
- Delivers Situation Reports to the Legislature.
- Monitors relevant news and social media outlets for the development of new information, identification of issues, and rumors.
- Responds to inquiries from elected officials, informing the Director of such responses.

### **Pre-Emergency Phase**

#### **Includes all the above, plus:**

- Sets up and staffs Media Center to monitor and record media coverage.
- Attends briefings with the Governor, the Director, and Energy Program Manager to report media coverage.
- Attends operations briefings and reports out as appropriate.
- Assists the Director and Energy Program Manager with preparation of the Governor's voluntary conservation message.
- Coordinates Legislative inquiries with the Director, Energy Program Manager, and the Governor.

### **Emergency Phase**

#### **Includes all the above, plus:**

- Sets up and staffs Joint Information Center (JIC) with the NDEM PIO for centralized communications monitoring, planning, and implementation.
- Evaluates the need for additional staff and equipment; directs requests to Director.
- Intensifies the level of coordination with state and local government representatives.



- With instruction from the Governor, assists the Director and the NDEM PIO with public messages on emergency conservation measures, requesting public cooperation.
- Distributes press releases to media and stakeholders.
- Continues to provide updates on media and public inquiries to Director and Energy Program Manager.
- Prepares briefings for the Legislature, coordinating with the Director, and the Energy Program Manager.
- Continues to respond to inquiries.
- When the shortage is resolved and Emergency Phase is discontinued by the Director/Governor, forward activity log to assist in preparation of After-Action memo.

### **GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ENERGY CONTINGENCY PLANNING STAFF**

Under management of the Director, or at times of Verification Phase or higher, the designated Energy Program Manager is responsible for situation monitoring, analysis of impacts, response planning, report preparation, and program implementation. The staff will maintain a network of contacts with other government levels and private industry. **The Energy Program Manager (EPM) and Management Analyst III (MA III) may be the same individuals throughout this section.**

#### **Readiness Phase**

- Task: Monitor international and domestic events that have possible impacts on energy availability and affordability.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Energy Program Manager and/or Management Analyst III
- Task: Conduct periodic testing and training.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Director, Deputy Director, Energy Program Manager
- Task: Update and maintain a network of public and private sector contacts, attached as Appendix A – Industry and Government Contacts List. (Confidential.)
  - Designated GOE Staff: Management Analyst III
- Task: Immediately notifies the Director of developments that are likely to have impacts on energy availability and affordability.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Energy Program Manager

#### **Verification Phase**

- Task: Using the Industry and Government Contacts List of designated industry contacts, collect and analyze data, prepare preliminary fact sheets, and brief the Deputy Director.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Energy Program Manager and Management Analyst III
- Task: Continue information collection and analysis, providing periodic updates, coordinating with the NDEM. Participate in briefings and conference calls.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Public Information Officer.
- Task: Prepare the Verification Report, and Situation Reports, following approval process.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Energy Program Manager or Management Analyst III
- Task: Maintain status information, ensuring confidentiality of sensitive data.
  - Designated GOE Staff: All GOE staff
- Task: Provide information to the Director for Situation Reports, press releases and inquiries.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Public Information Officer

### **Pre-Emergency Phase**

- Task: Intensify data collection process; respond to requests for additional staff from the Director or Deputy Director.
  - Designated PE Staff: Energy Program Manager
- Task: Activate a pre-emergency work location at the Governor's Office of Energy.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Energy Program Manager
- Task: Prepare recommendations for voluntary demand reduction measures.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Energy Program Manager, Management Analyst III
- Task: Evaluate results of voluntary measures; prepare recommendation for continuation or need for additional resources.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Deputy Director

### **Emergency Phase**

- Task: Request support staff and equipment from the Energy Program Manager, as needed, to activate ESF-12 at the Emergency Operations Center. Director or Deputy Director
- Continue to provide frequent information updates and Situation Reports.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Public Information Officer
- Task: If ordered by the Governor, and at the instruction of the Director, implement energy conservation programs.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Deputy Director
- Task: Work closely with the Director to ensure that press releases and media briefing packages contain a description of each emergency program being implemented, along with the rules for compliance.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Public Information Officer
- Task: If the Petroleum Fuels Set-Aside Program is implemented, provide necessary information to the Energy Program Manager.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Management Analyst III
- Task: If an Economic Assistance Coordinator is assigned as liaison with ESF-6, provide information and coordinate activities.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Program Manager
- Task: If the energy event severity diminishes, reduce level of activity; discontinue mandatory programs as soon as practical.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Deputy Director
- Task: At the conclusion of energy event, assist Energy Program Manager with response evaluation and preparation of After-Action Memo.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Management Analyst III

### **ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE COORDINATOR**

If an Economic Assistance Coordinator is assigned as liaison to Mass Care (ESF-6), provide information to coordinate activities. With direction from the Director, the Economic Assistance Coordinator will work with ESF-6 to prepare standby options for program implementation.

### **Emergency Phase**

- Reviews Situation Reports and attend briefings by the Designated Energy Program Manager. Public Information Officer
- Notifies ESF-6 of the status of the energy shortage and transition to the Emergency Phase. Determine additional support required from ESF-6. Designated Energy Program Manager
- Provides information to ESF-6 on the potential extent and duration of economic impacts caused by the energy supply disruption. Designated Energy Program Manager
- Works with ESF-6 in preparing stand-by options for implementation; assist with finalizing stand-by legislation for funding. Designated Energy Program Manager
- Briefs the Director regarding proposed policies and programs, and action necessary for implementation of low-income assistance programs. Designated Energy Program Manager and Management Analyst III
- Assists ESF-6 in preparing public announcements of program availability and the application process, coordinates with the Director. Public Information Officer
- Assists ESF-6 in preparing energy saving tips for distribution to recipients and applicants of economic assistance programs. Public Information Officer
- In conjunction with ESF-6, prepares an evaluation of the program results. Designated Emergency Program Manager or Management Analyst III
- As the energy shortage diminishes, prepares a program evaluation, and assists in the preparation of the After-Action Memo. Designated Energy Program Manager and/or Designated Management Analyst III

### **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS/COORDINATORS**

Other contacts and resources during an emergency may be found in the contact listing in Appendix E. These contacts are local, county and state contacts that may be affected during an emergency.

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## **Section III - Governor's Office of Energy Operations**

As introduced in the Section I Plan Description – Emergency Response Actions, action with the Governor's Office of Energy necessary to respond to any potential event can be described generally in four broad categories:

- Coordination, planning and analysis
- Communication program
- Mitigation and conservation programs
- Economic assistance programs

Office operational details are provided in this section.

### **COORDINATION, REPORTING, PLANNING AND ANALYSIS**

Coordination, planning, and analysis consists of activities conducted in a formal manner upon an impending energy emergency. Guidelines to conduct regular coordination and planning activities are detailed in Appendices B, C and D.

Section III describes the process by which data from energy supply disruption events will be recorded and tracked by the Governor's Office of Energy. A template of the Energy Disruption Event report is provided in Figure 3. Appendix A contains the list of entities that will be requested to provide energy supply disruption data. This list is to be utilized and maintained by the Governor's Office of Energy staff in their efforts to monitor and coordinate energy events. The sources of data for monitoring the Nevada energy supply are provided in Section I.

**Figure 3**  
**ENERGY DISRUPTION EVENT REPORT**

*NOTE: If the EOC is activated and an incident established in WebEOC, the Governor's Office of Energy will coordinate with NDEM to ensure this information is recorded in this incident.*

Case #	Date and Time Reported to the Governor's Office of Energy: (Within 2 hrs. of incident)
Reporting Entity:	
Person filing the report: Name, Address, Phone, Fax, Cell (if applicable) and Email:	
Date and Time of Disruption:	Location, Site and Region of Disruption:
Description of Disruption:	
Affected Entities:	
Any other agencies notified?  If yes, who contacted and when:	
Will any agency be providing assistance?  If so, which ones:	
Actions taken:	
Recovery time:	
Report Revised by Governor's Office of Energy by: (Date and Time)	Entered in database on:

## **ACTIVITIES UPON RECOGNITION OF IMPENDING ENERGY EMERGENCY**

Upon recognition of an impending energy emergency, it will be necessary to evaluate the need to activate the Continuity of Operations Plan described in Appendix D. Emergency operation activities are outlined below.

**Incoming Notification:** Governor's Office of Energy staff may receive notification of an event with impending or probable energy impacts from several sources including:

- Governor's Office
- NDEM
- DHS
- PUCN
- U.S. DOE CESER
- Energy Industry Contacts, or
- Media
- Nevada Department of Agriculture

**Action Planning and Preliminary Assessment:** Immediately following notification, the Director will decide on a course of action to make a preliminary assessment. The action plan should include:

- What information is required, using the technical appendices?
- What sources are to be used from Appendix A, Industry and Government Contacts List?
- What questions are to be asked, using the technical appendices?
- Specific staff assignments
  
- Task: Maintain a contact log of who was called, the phone number, the date and time, and a summary of the conversation. In addition, status sheets or a status board will be maintained so that current information is readily available to all Governor's Office of Energy staff. The process of planning and briefing will be repeated as necessary to ensure coordination and accuracy.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Management Analyst III
  
- Gather information initially to determine if the notification is valid, and if there is a possible or probable impact on energy. Determine the nature, extent and duration of the event which is likely to impact energy supply, price, and distribution. Assessment guidelines can be found in Section I.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Energy Program Manager
  
- Task: Ensure credible data, use the established primary liaison for industry and government sources, as listed in Appendix A. Sources of information must be reliable, established, and verifiable. In any event, and particularly during a natural disaster, make immediate contact with NDEM to determine if Governor's Office of Energy staff is needed at the State Emergency Operations Center, and what energy impact analysis is needed.
  - Designated GOE Staff: Energy Program Manager or Management Analyst III

**Outgoing Notification:** After making a preliminary assessment, the designated Energy Program Manager staff will immediately notify the Director or Deputy Director. The Deputy Director Energy Program Manager will then notify the following (as appropriate to the situation):

- Director
- Governor
- Governor’s Press Secretary
- NDEM
- PUCN
- U.S. DOE CESER

## **PUBLIC COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING PROGRAM**

Depending on the nature and urgency of the situation, staff will prepare written reports reflecting the analysis of energy impacts. Four basic types of reports may be used at the instruction of the Director:

1. **Verification Report:** A verification report will be developed upon the direction of the Director by the Governor’s Office of Energy staff to assess and confirm any energy information received that may be considered to cause impact to the energy supply in Nevada.
2. **Situation Report:** To distribute a situation report, follow the Situation Report Procedures Checklist Verification in Figure 4. The distribution list usually will include the NDEM, U.S. DOE CESER, the Governor, and the Legislature, PADD V states and industry contacts, as appropriate. Confidential situation reports for the Governor will be delivered only to the Governor. In an event that impacts multiple states this information should be shared with those impacted states, and this should not include any confidential information unless there was an important need to do so, and they it would need to be kept separate from the other analysis and labeled appropriately as confidential or other designations as used by the State for this purpose.
3. **Press Release:** Used upon inquiry and proactively when necessary to calm public fears.
4. **After-Action Memo:** Drafted when an energy event has diminished to document and evaluate the performance of the Plan and implementation activities. An After-Action Memo will be developed and delivered to the appropriate representatives.

Public information needs to be as accurate as possible and presented in terms that will not panic the populace into actions that would be counter-productive to mitigating the emergency.

**If this is an emergency, turn directly to Appendix F, “Communications” for templates of public information communication.**



## **CONSERVATION AND MITIGATION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

The Governor's Office of Energy, in conjunction with the PUCN and other ESF-12 partners, will determine the most appropriate mitigation and conservation strategies to be implemented. All program implementations must be coordinated with other appropriate state and local agencies. The staff will also evaluate and assess the results of the programs implemented to make recommendations to the Governor for continuation of voluntary programs, a need for additional voluntary programs, or the need for mandatory programs. To impose mandatory programs, the Governor must first proclaim an energy emergency and sign Executive Orders to implement programs. The Executive Order will take effect immediately upon being filed. All mandatory programs automatically terminate when the Governor rescinds the emergency proclamation, or the order expires. Draft proclamations for energy emergencies are maintained by the Governor's Office of Energy as part of the Fuels Allocation Office Operations Manual attached as Appendix B.

**Figure 4**  
**SITUATION REPORT PROCEDURES CHECKLIST**

Title/ Date of Report:	Task
	Give draft copy to Energy Program Manager for review.
	Give draft Situation Report and cover memo to the Director for review.
	Once all changes have been made, print final version (first page of Situation Report is printed on letterhead).
	Cover memo signed by Director.
	Make appropriate number of copies of the complete package.
	Deliver original and 3 copies to Governor's Office.
	<p>ONLY AFTER GOVERNOR'S OFFICE HAS RECEIVED IT, distribute to:</p> <p>GOE EEAC  Governor's Public Information Officer  NDEM (Nevada Division of Emergency Management)  NDHS (Nevada Department of Homeland Security)  PUCN (Public Utilities Commission of Nevada)  Governor's Office of Energy Staff  EEAC in other impacted States in the region and U.S. DOE CESER</p>
	Make additional copies of the Situation Report only for internal distribution to interested agency staff.
	Place a copy in file.

## **SUGGESTED VOLUNTARY MEASURES (Electricity)**

The Governor's Office of Energy will work with the utilities to identify the measures most appropriate for the situation and to explore cooperative mechanisms for encouraging conservation.

### **Residential customers can:**

- Adjust thermostat settings.
- Implement load management measures.
- Use appliances at off-peak times (early morning or late evening).
- Clean or replace heating and air conditioning air filters.
- Close off unused rooms, and close heating and cooling ducts in these rooms.
- Close off openings which could be a source of unconditioned air.
- Use energy intensive appliances (dryers, washers, dishwashers) in early morning or late evening.
- Turn off lights and appliances such as radio and TV when not in use.
- Minimize use of nonessential electric labor-saving devices.
- Reduce outdoor lighting to essential use only.
- Reduce wattage and number of bulbs whenever possible.
- Replace less efficient incandescent lights with high efficiency bulbs, such as LEDs.
- Lower the thermostat setting on the water heater.
- Minimize the use of hot water; use cold water where possible.
- Install flow restrictors in shower heads to reduce water flow.
- Take short showers rather than baths.
- Repair leaky faucets.
- Air-dry dishes by turning off the dry cycle on the dishwasher.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.
- Clean the condenser coils on the refrigerator.
- Avoid frequently opening the refrigerator and freezer doors.
- Remove clothes from dryer as soon as dry (don't over dry) or line dry.
- Keep the lint screen clean on washers and dryers.
- Use oven for several items at a time.
- Select the right size burner for the size of the pan.
- Avoid using self-cleaning cycle on oven.
- When cooking on burner, use glass or ceramic pans with tight fitting lids.
- Avoid frequently opening oven door or lifting cooking utensil lids to check cooking progress.

### **Commercial and industrial customers can:**

- Make sure equipment is turned off overnight and weekends. Use the energy saving feature on printers, monitors, copiers, and keep the thermostat at 78-80 degrees, in the cooling season, when people are in the building, 85 degrees at night and on weekends during the cooling season. In the heating season, keep the temperature at 68 degrees when people occupy the building, 55-60 degrees at night and on weekends.
- Turn down the water heater to 120 degrees.

- Make sure outdoor lighting is turned off during the day.
- Do not use screen savers - they prevent CPUs and monitors from going into power-saver mode.
- Make sure equipment is turned off overnight and weekends. Use the energy saving feature on printers, monitors, copiers, and computers if the option is available.
- Make double-sided copies whenever possible.
- Allow your workers to wear comfortable clothing during hot weather. It makes little sense to keep a room cold enough that workers must wear coats.
- To save energy, keep exterior and freight doors closed as much as possible.
- Make sure that bulbs, fixtures, lenses, lamps and reflective surfaces are cleaned regularly. By removing grease, dust and other dirt, you can increase the output of your lights.
- Remove under desk space heaters.

## **SUGGESTED VOLUNTARY MEASURES (Natural Gas)**

Residential customers can:

- Clean or replace heating and air conditioning air filters.
- Close off unused rooms, and close heating and cooling ducts in these rooms
- Lower the thermostat setting on the water heater.
- Minimize the use of hot water; use cold water where possible.
- Use oven for several items at a time.
- Select the right size burner for the size of the pan
- When cooking on burner, use glass or ceramic pans with tight fitting lids.

Commercial and industrial customers can:

- In the heating season, keep the temperature at 68 degrees when people occupy the building, 55-60 degrees at night and on weekends.
- Turn down the water heater to 120 degrees.

## **SUGGESTED VOLUNTARY MEASURES (Petroleum)**

An overview of various petroleum mitigation and conservation measures is provided below. Details regarding measures and set-aside programs, including a summary “Guidance for Petroleum Shortage Response Programs and Measures are included in Appendix B – Fuel Allocation Office Operations Manual.

- **Increased use of rideshare programs.** Work with Nevada Department of Transportation and local Regional Transportation Commissions to implement or intensify their rideshare programs.
- **Increase use of public transit vehicles.** Maintain contact with local public and private transit services, exchanging information on ridership and fuel supplies. Work with county officials to encourage greater use of mass transit facilities.
- **Increased use of bicycles.** Encourage commuters who live within bicycling distance of their places of employment to use their bicycles. Work with local governments and employers to provide more lanes, racks, or secured parking areas for bicycles.
- **Flexible work schedules.** This program allows employees to stagger their commute hours, while still working during core hours, usually 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

- **Telecommuting.** This program offers a means of reducing transportation fuel use by allowing employees to work independent of their employer's location, using their homes or neighborhood offices close to their homes.
- **Teleconferencing.** This program can be used as a substitute for business trips to meetings and conferences, especially by State agencies.
- **Miscellaneous.** The following list of energy savings tips is suitable for public appeals for voluntary conservation:
  - Observe speed limits
  - Combine trips whenever possible
  - Do not idle engines unnecessarily and do not race engines
  - Properly inflate tires
  - Avoid excessive braking
  - Reduce use of car air conditioner
  - Check air filters and PCV valves

## **SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURES**

These mitigation measures are worthy of consideration during readiness phase, as the implementation of the State Petroleum Set-Aside Program can take up to a month to get functioning and, in an emergency, these alternatives will allow a faster method of addressing fuel issues. These mitigation measures should be implemented prior to an actual event.

- Adopt a state priority end-user program.
- Develop separate MOUs or develop contractual provision and language in fuel purchasing contracts for fuel supplies in an emergency.
- Expand fuel storage capacity on existing storage locations or incorporating larger storage in new facilities that may be constructed in the future.
- Maximize the use of alternative fuels through increased use of vehicles with flexible or alternative fueling capabilities. This includes the use of hybrid electric and electric vehicles.

## **STATE PRIORITY END USER PROGRAM**

A priority End User Program requires petroleum suppliers to provide sufficient fuel to critical end users as listed below alphabetically:

- Agriculture
- Aviation
- Emergency Services
- Energy Production
- Government
- Health Care Services
- Passenger Services
- Trucking
- Utility Services

This program brings together energy assurance officials and fuel marketers to examine options and legislation necessary for expediting the sale of critical fuels in times of drastic shortages. An accepted measure for supply would be based on an average of previous supply volume during

normal conditions. The supply may need to be supplemented by the nature and scope of the event such as a power shortage coupled with the fuel shortage. If the event will be for an extended period, this would be the starting point for enacting the fuel set-aside program.

### **CONTRACTUAL OPTIONS**

Many groups and agencies purchase fuel at spot-market pricing and do not have fuel contracts. Fuel contracts may have higher prices than spot-market pricing, but generally fuel contracts provide a higher priority for delivery of fuel. Sources of spot-market fuel generally disappear during a fuel shortage. Risk management activity can determine advantages of fuel contracts vs. spot-market purchasing for fuel.

Currently, the majority of NDOT fuel sites have “keep full” agreements with vendors. NDOT would receive priority deliveries in the event of a fuel shortage.

### **STORAGE OPTIONS**

NDOT fuel sites are limited in the amount of storage that is available. The storage amounts are based upon normal fuel consumption for the area. With anticipated use of NDOT fuel sites for emergency operations, supplementing the amount of storage with additional tankage as a hedge against a fuel shortage must be evaluated. The evaluation would be based on the following:

- Location
- Site additional fuel source (distance from supply)
- Space available for additional tankage
- Cost of increased storage
- Risk

### **FLEET MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

Certain State and Federal fleets have been purchasing alternative fueled vehicles to be in compliance with the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Clark and Nye Counties only). NV Energy has been purchasing hybrid and electric vehicles in small numbers to supplement their operations during fuel shortages.

The Initiative for Resiliency in Energy through Vehicles (iREV) supports state and local emergency management decision makers by providing customized tools, information, and strategies about alternative fuel vehicle technologies, infrastructure, and potential uses in emergency scenarios. iREV’s resources and technical assistance aid emergency management entities in examining the potential costs, benefits, and interdependencies associated with diversifying their fleets, reducing dependence on petroleum, and investing in electric, natural gas, propane, and biodiesel vehicles and infrastructure in support of energy security. Additional information about using AFVs for emergency response can be found at: ([www.naseo.org/irev](http://www.naseo.org/irev))

### **EMERGENCY FUEL ALLOCATION PROGRAM**

The Emergency Fuel Allocation Program has two components: first, the disaster support function for use during a specific, isolated event; and second, the Petroleum Fuels Set-Aside program for use during a more widespread or prolonged event.

The program details, implementation and application process are contained in the Fuels Allocation Office Operations Manual, attached as Appendix B. This manual is designed to assist the Fuels Allocation Officer in establishing the Fuels Allocation Office. It contains:

- Fuels Allocation Officer (FAO) Checklist
- Staffing the Fuels Allocation Office
- Space and Equipment
- Monitoring and Reporting
- Appeal Process

## **DISASTER SUPPORT**

During a disaster, the NDEM is the lead agency. The Governor's Office of Energy provides support by coordinating the fuel supply as directed by the NDEM. The Nevada Department of Agriculture will take the lead on communications with wholesale and retail petroleum providers. The disaster support function consists of both an informal and a formal process. The informal process is based on the voluntary cooperation of oil companies. It is generally used during a disaster when fuel needs to be redirected immediately to one or two areas for a particular use, normally related to an ESF. This informal process can be very effective because action can be taken quickly to help mitigate the appearance of a widespread problem and, thereby, prevent a panic. The formal part of the program will be implemented at the direction of the Governor only after proclamation of an energy emergency pursuant to NRS 416.050. Such proclamation will enable the Governor, pursuant to NRS 416.060, to issue regulations or orders to manage the emergency as necessary, including fuels allocation and conservation measures. In coordination with the NDEM, the Governor's Office of Energy will coordinate and direct oil companies to provide the amount of fuel needed by emergency service providers who are responding to the disaster.

## **PETROLEUM FUELS SET-ASIDE PROGRAM**

During a more prolonged and widespread shortage, such as an oil embargo, the Governor's Office of Energy may be designated as the lead state agency, in coordination with NDEM. If market forces and voluntary conservation measures are unable to provide for adequate fuel distribution, the Governor may proclaim an energy emergency pursuant to NRS 701.210 and implement the Petroleum Fuels Set-Aside Program (Set-Aside Program).

When certain critical services and industries cannot obtain adequate supplies of fuel at any price, these priority users can apply to the Fuels Allocation Officer at the Governor's Office of Energy for additional fuel through a priority distribution system. Each application will be reviewed and evaluated by the Fuels Allocation Officer using the basic priority criteria of: (1) protection of life; (2) protection of property; (3) provision of essential services; (4) restoration of infrastructure; and (5) continuity of economic viability.

Specific customer requests within these criteria may vary from event to event, but should include the following priority customers (listed alphabetically):

- Agricultural production, including agricultural trucking and agricultural aviation
- Aviation ground support vehicles and equipment
- Cargo, freight, and mail hauling by truck, including diesel truck stations
- Emergency services
- Energy production
- Health care facilities
- Public passenger transportation services

- Sanitation services
- Snow removal and other non-normative road service
- Telecommunication services
- Utility services (including water supplies)
- Visitor services (tourism)

The set-aside volume is designed to achieve maximum flexibility in the distribution of set-aside fuels and to minimize government interference with the market mechanisms. The Fuels Allocation Officer, in consultation with the Director, will designate the set-aside volume up to a maximum of 5 percent of the total monthly supply of each fuel type available within the state. The percent volume will be determined according to the severity of the supply shortage. In no event shall one supplier be required to set aside more than the volume percent designated by the Fuels Allocation Officer for any single fuel assigned for allocation.



## Section IV - Cybersecurity

### **GOE: AGENCY LEVEL CYBERSECURITY**

Cyber incidents require the involvement of many entities, and GOE is among those consulted for energy-specific subject matter expertise. Cyber incidents require the involvement of many entities, and GOE is among those consulted for energy-specific subject matter expertise. While the GOE will likely not be the lead agency during cyber incident response, as Emergency Support Function 12 (ESF-12 – Energy) in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), GOE provides energy sector context to the broader response, is aware of major energy sector stakeholder cybersecurity plans and assets and knows which external partners are most appropriate to engage. GOE ensures that any future developments have energy sector buy-in, including private sector engagement and discussions with appropriate federal entities.

GOE is integrating the following measures into its cybersecurity plan:

1. GOE is concerned with internal cybersecurity, as it is fundamental to ensure that the technology upon which we rely is secure. Following an energy sector cyber incident, GOE is likely to have some responsibility for consequence management and information-sharing. Communication with critical energy infrastructure entities is, in steady-state, accomplished via email secured through the State of Nevada. GOE is in communication with the Enterprise IT Services (EITS) that provides information technology services and support to GOE and other agencies to review their cybersecurity approach. GOE staff are also kept familiar with how and where its organization files, stores, and backs-up all records.
2. For engagement with other state agencies, GOE's view of cybersecurity is broad, and it has taken a broad approach to engagement with other state agencies that overlap with ESF-12 functions or lead in emergency support incident management. This includes work with the Division of Emergency Management that leads the State EOC, the Public Utilities Commission, the Division of Environmental Protection (ESF-10), the Department of Agriculture (ESF-11 and the regulatory authority for petroleum).
3. For engagement outside of state entities, GOE's view of cybersecurity is broad, and has adopted an inclusive portfolio to include regulated, non-regulated, and consumer-owned utilities (both electric and natural gas), liquid fuel distributors and producers, and renewable energy generators. Considerations for energy-interdependent and system- integrated critical infrastructure, such as water treatment facilities, microgrids at key government buildings, and significant petroleum facilities are also included.
4. GOE continues to modify the annex for our continuity of operations plan (COOP) plan that accounts for a cyber disruption event, in anticipation of challenges that would arise from a cyber incident disrupting our operations. GOE is utilizing VPN technology while operating remotely to maintain a secure connection to the server.

## STATE LEVEL

**The Nevada Office of Cyber Defense Coordination (OCDC)** serves as the state's lead for cybersecurity strategy, policy, planning, and coordination for the State of Nevada. GOE, the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM), the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (PUCN), as well as other agencies and public utilities, maintain awareness of vulnerabilities related to cybersecurity. Emerging security measures and standards along with remedies required for the protection of current systems are under consideration and being implemented.

Smart grid installations bring more cybersecurity challenges, but the capabilities are important to the grid. These include inherently different capabilities, security requirements and methodologies between traditional industrial controls and information technology systems. Security measures emphasize an “enterprise-wide” approach to cybersecurity as recommended by NIST in its Special Publication 800-39 on Integrated Enterprise-Wide Risk Management, which places responsibility for information security throughout the entire organization from the highest levels.

The OCDC directs the state's response to prepare for, protect against, respond to and recovery from attacks on state government's cyber infrastructure. The OCDC also coordinates resources and expertise to support local government and private sector cyber-attacks in Nevada. The State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP) outlines roles and responsibilities of Emergency Support Function (ESF) – 17 Cybersecurity and identifies OCDC as the primary support agency. The purpose of ESF-17 is to provide coordination of State actions to ensure a coherent response to cyber incidents in the State of Nevada. Additional state agencies providing a supporting role in an emergency, include the Department of Public Safety, Department of Administration Enterprise IT Services (EITS), as well as other agencies, private partners, and commercial incident response personnel. (<https://dps.nv.gov/divisions/OCDC/home/>)

**Enterprise Information Technology Services (EITS)** has the statutory responsibility for establishing regulations and providing guidance to state agencies within the Executive Branch of Nevada State Government, for the protection of state information technology (IT) systems, and the data that those systems process, store, and transmit electronically. To support those responsibilities, EITS established the Office of Information Security (OIS) to develop appropriate security regulations and guidance, along with staff as subject matter experts to guide and assist state agencies in establishing agency security policies, standards, processes, and plans. ([https://it.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/itnewnv.gov/content/Governance/Security/FINAL\\_100\\_State\\_Security\\_Program\\_Policy.pdf](https://it.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/itnewnv.gov/content/Governance/Security/FINAL_100_State_Security_Program_Policy.pdf))

**The Office of Information Security (OIS)** was assembled in 2001 and was formally established in NRS 242 in 2005. OIS is independent from network and information technology operations and is managed by the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), who reports directly to the CIO. OIS establishes and maintains the enterprise vision, strategy, and program to ensure information assets and technology are adequately protected. As part of the ongoing service delivery, OIS provides oversight of a comprehensive state information security program which includes continuous monitoring, vulnerability scanning, security incident response coordination, physical

security access services, and other operational security services for the Executive Branch. The OIS staff identifies, develops, implements, and maintains enterprise security processes to reduce information technology risk. The CISO directs response to incidents, establishes appropriate standards and controls, manages security technologies, and directs the establishment and implementation of policies and procedures. The CISO chairs the State Information Security Committee and is on the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security's Resilience Advisory Committee. (<https://it.nv.gov/Organization/OIS/>)

## **FEDERAL LEVEL**

In 2018, the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) was established to address the emerging threats of tomorrow while protecting the reliable flow of energy to Americans today by improving energy infrastructure security and supporting the U.S. Department of Energy's (U.S.DOE) national security mission. CESER's focus is preparedness and response activities to natural and man-made threats, ensuring a stronger, more prosperous, and secure future for the Nation. The creation of the CESER office has elevated the Department's focus on energy infrastructure protection and will enable more coordinated preparedness and response to natural and man-made threats.

([www.energy.gov/ceser/office-cybersecurity-energy-security-and-emergency-response](http://www.energy.gov/ceser/office-cybersecurity-energy-security-and-emergency-response))

U.S. Department of Energy— The Cybersecurity Office within the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of the Chief Information Officer is responsible for implementing and maintaining a comprehensive cybersecurity program that is effective across its diverse missions and large array of interdependent networks and information systems. The Office published a revitalization plan in 2006 designed to strengthen the Department's networks and establish a vital, institutionalized cybersecurity program. (<http://cio.energy.gov/cybersecurity.htm>)

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)— Standards CIP-002 through CIP-009 (the Critical Cyber Asset Identification portion of the Critical Infrastructure Protection standards) provide a cybersecurity framework for the identification and protection of Critical Cyber Assets to support reliable operation of the Bulk Electric System. These are mandatory and enforceable standards that entail a comprehensive compliance program that includes periodic reporting, self-certification spot check, and compliance audits.

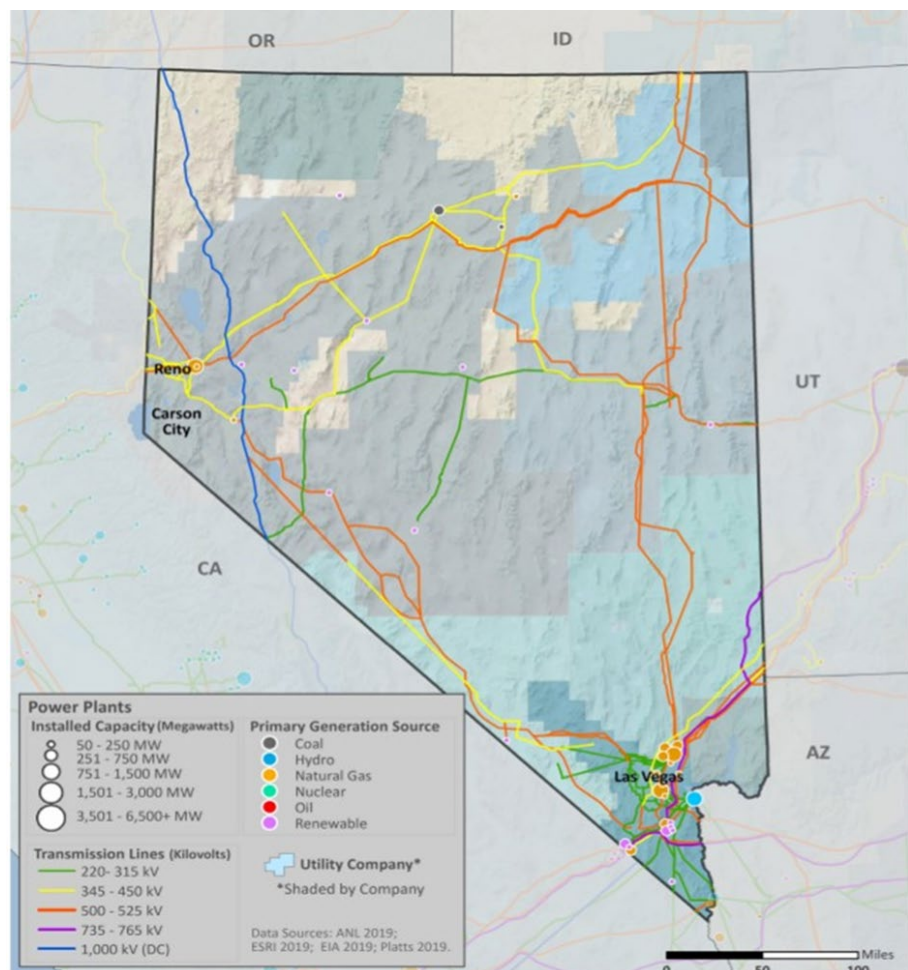
(<https://www.nerc.com/pa/stand/Pages/default.aspx>)

## Section V - Nevada Energy Risk Profiles

CESER has developed a series of State and Regional Energy Risk Profiles that examine the relative magnitude of risks at a regional and State level highlighting energy infrastructure trends and impacts. The profiles present both natural and man-made hazards with the potential to cause disruption of the electric, petroleum, and natural gas infrastructures. The State of Nevada Energy Sector Risk Profile contains the following maps for Nevada's Energy Sector Risk Profile available at the time of this writing:

([https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2016/09/f33/NV\\_Energy%20Sector%20Risk%20Profile\\_0.pdf](https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2016/09/f33/NV_Energy%20Sector%20Risk%20Profile_0.pdf))

### ELECTRICITY RISK PROFILE



March 2021

Produced by Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER)

## ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE

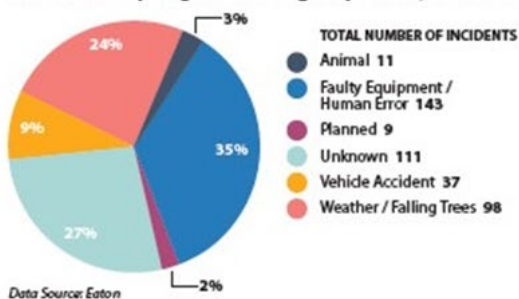
- Nevada has 15 electric utilities:
  - 2 Investor owned
  - 3 Cooperative
  - 6 Municipal / Public Utility Districts
  - 4 Other utilities
- Plant retirements scheduled by 2025: 19 electric generating units totaling 999 MW of installed capacity.

Electric Customers and Consumption by Sector, 2018



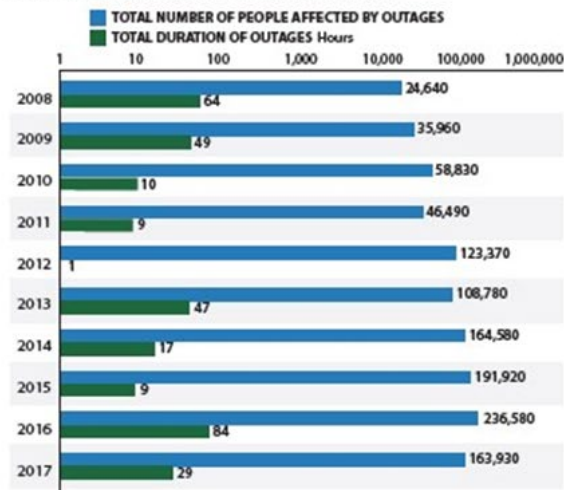
Data Source: EIA

Electric Utility-Reported Outages by Cause, 2008–2017

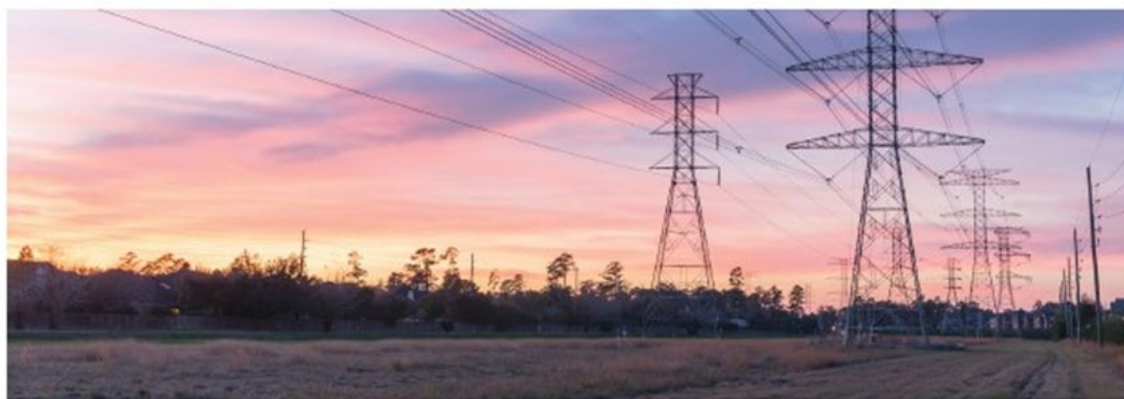


- In 2018, the average Nevada electric customer experienced 1 service interruption that lasted an average of 2.1 hours.
- In Nevada, between 2008 and 2017:
  - The greatest number of electric outages occurred in **November** (10th for outages nationwide)
  - The leading cause of electric outages was **Faulty Equipment or Human Error** (2nd leading cause nationwide)
  - Electric outages affected 115,508 customers on average

Electric Utility Outage Data, 2008–2017



Note: This chart uses a logarithmic scale to display a very wide range of values.  
Data Source: Eaton

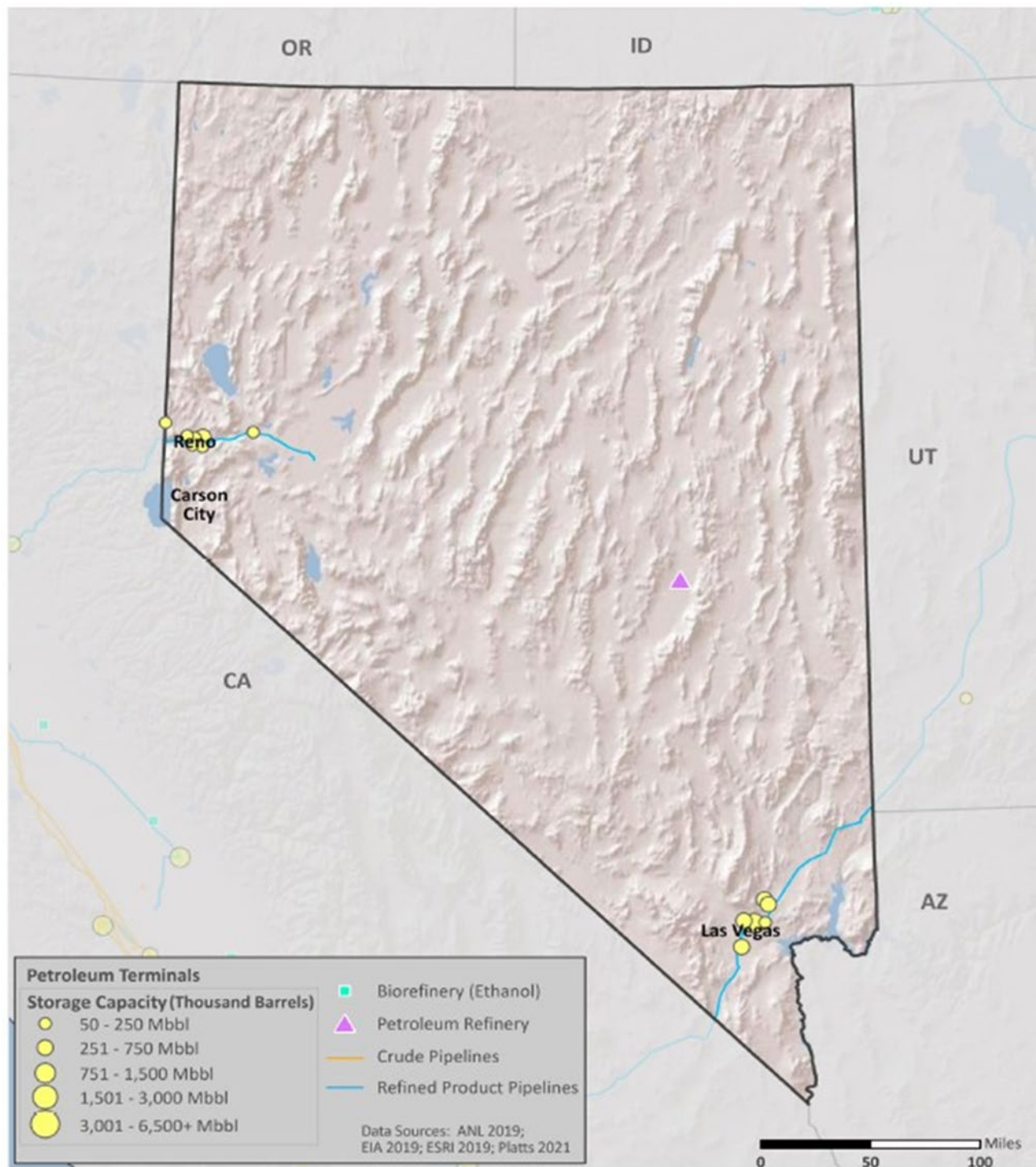


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## PETROLEUM RISK PROFILE

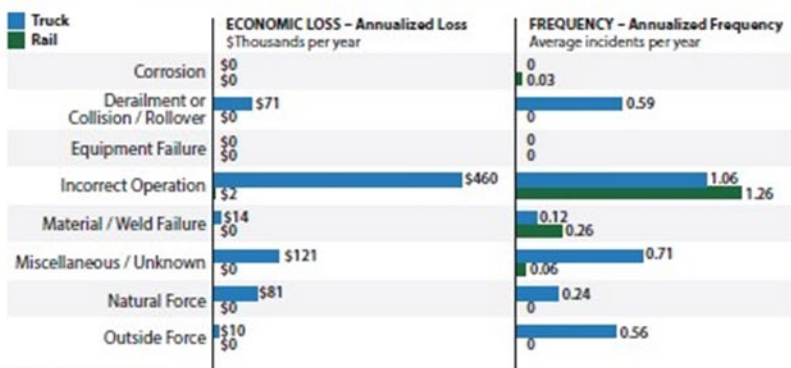


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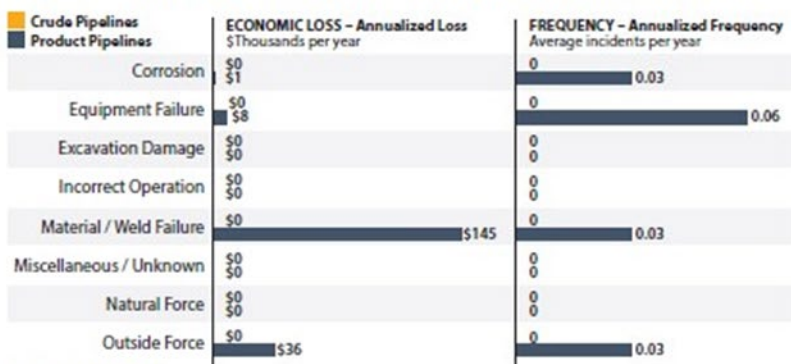
# PETROLEUM TRANSPORT

Top Events Affecting Petroleum Transport by Truck and Rail, 1986 – 2019



Data Source: DOT PHMSA

Top Events Affecting Crude Oil and Refined Product Pipelines, 1986 – 2019



Data Source: DOT PHMSA

- As of 2018, Nevada had:
  - 0 miles of crude oil pipelines
  - 276 miles of refined product pipelines
  - 0 miles of biofuels pipelines
- 42% of Nevada's petroleum pipeline systems were constructed prior to 1970 or in an unknown year.
- Between 1986 and 2019, Nevada's petroleum supply was most impacted by:
  - **Incorrect Operations** when transported by truck (5th leading cause nationwide at \$11.01M per year)
  - **Incorrect Operations** when transported by rail (4th leading cause nationwide at \$2.02M per year)
  - **Material Failures** when transported by product pipelines (4th leading cause nationwide at \$9.47M per year)
- Disruptions in other states may impact supply.

## Petroleum Refineries

- Nevada has 1 petroleum refinery with a total operable capacity of 2 Mb/d.
- Between 2009 and 2019, no petroleum refinery disruptions were recorded in Nevada.

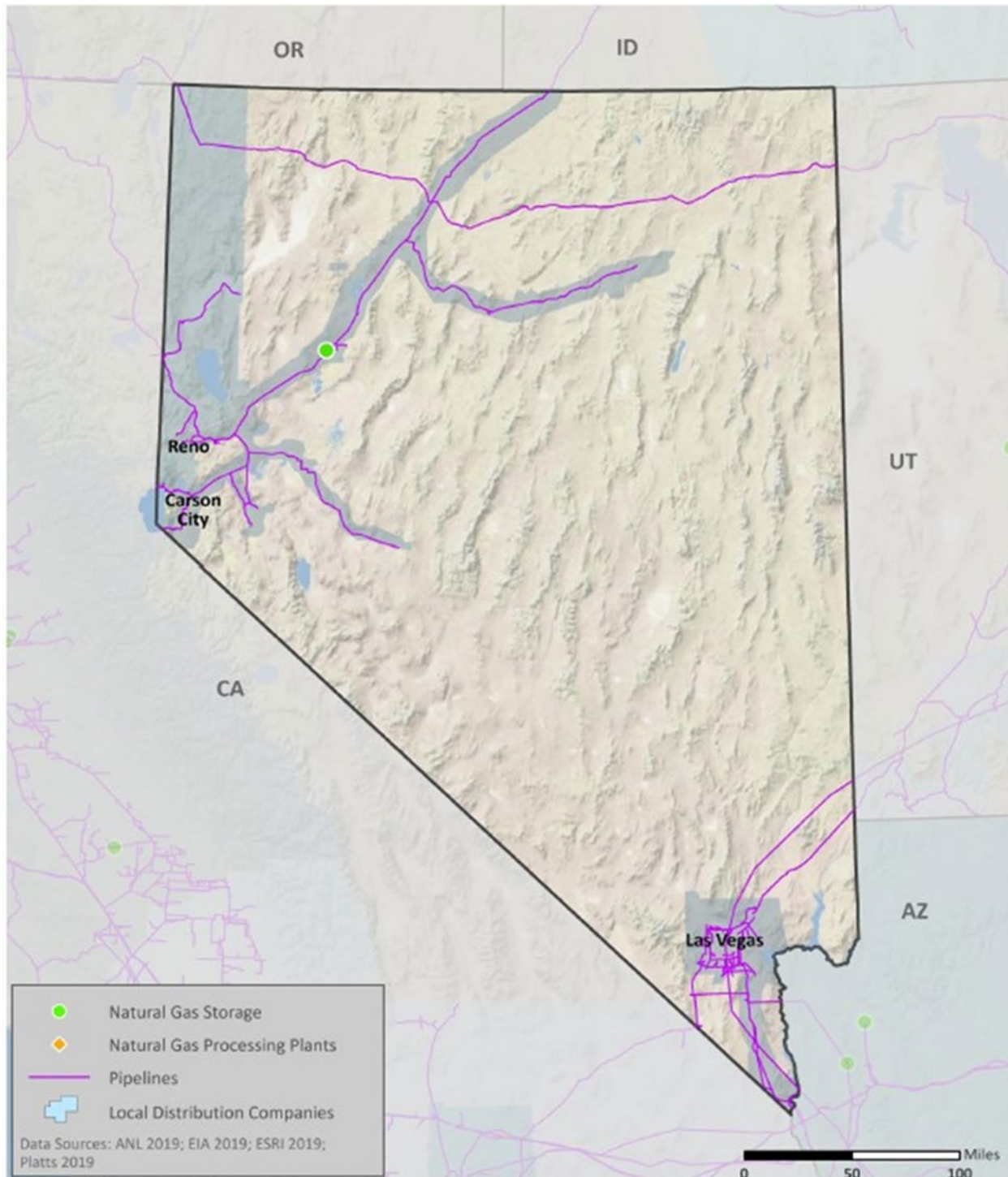


March 2021

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## NATURAL GAS RISK PROFILE



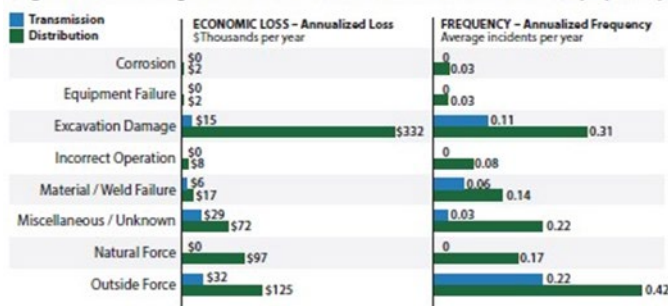
March 2021

Produced by Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER)



# NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION

Top Events Affecting Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution, 1984 – 2019



Data Source: DOT PHMSA

- As of 2018, Nevada had:
  - 2,035 miles of natural gas transmission pipelines
  - 10,329 miles of natural gas distribution pipelines
- 37% of Nevada's natural gas transmission system and 3% of the distribution system were constructed prior to 1970 or in an unknown year.
- Between 1984 and 2019, Nevada's natural gas supply was most impacted by:
  - Outside Forces** when transported by transmission pipelines (3rd leading cause nationwide at \$20.65M per year)
  - Excavation Damage** when transported by distribution pipelines (5th leading cause nationwide at \$16.56M per year)

## Natural Gas Processing and Liquefied Natural Gas

Natural Gas Customers and Consumption by Sector, 2018

	CUSTOMERS	CONSUMPTION
Residential	95%	14%
Commercial	5%	11%
Industrial	<1%	7%
Transportation	<1%	<1%
Electric Power	<1%	68%
Other	<1%	<1%

Data Source: EIA

- Nevada has 0 natural gas processing facilities.
- Nevada has 1 liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility with a total storage capacity of 290,000 barrels.



March 2021

Produced by Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER)

# Glossary of Acronyms

Advanced Metering Infrastructure	(AMI)
Advanced Security Acceleration Project for the Smart Grid	(ASAP-SG)
Air Quality Management District-Washoe County	(AQMD)
Bonneville Power Administration	(BPA)
California Energy Commission	(CEC)
California Independent System Operator	(CAISO)
Central Processing Unit	(CPU)
Certification for Information System Security Professionals	(CISSP)
Community Services Block Grant	(CSBG)
Continuity of Operations Plan	(COOP)
Cybersecurity Working Group	(CSWG)
Department of Homeland Security	(DHS)
Division of Air Management and Quality-Clark County	(DAMQ)
Division of Welfare and Supportive Services	(DWSS)
Electric Membership Cooperatives	(EMC)
Electric Power Research Institute	(EPRI)
Emergency Support Function	(ESF)
Energy Assurance	(EA)
Energy Crisis Intervention Program	(ECIP)
Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators	(EEAC)
Energy Independence and Security Act 2007	(EISA 2007)
Federal Emergency Management Administration	(FEMA)
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	(FERC)
Home Energy Assistance Program	(HEAP)
Homeland Security Presidential Directive	(HSPD)
Initiative for Resiliency in Energy through Vehicles	(iREV)
Information Technology	(IT)
Investor-Owned Utility	(IOU)
Legislative Counsel Bureau	(LCB)
Liquid Petroleum Gas	(LPG)
Local Distribution Companies	(LDC)
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	(LIHEAP)
National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners	(NARUC)
National Association of State Energy Officials	(NASEO)
National Electric Sector Cybersecurity Organization	(NESCO)
National Electric Sector Cybersecurity Organization Resources	(NESCOR)
National Incident Management System	(NIMS)
National Institute of Standards and Technology	(NIST)
Nevada Administrative Code	(NAC)
Nevada Department of Agriculture	(NDA)
Nevada Division of Emergency Management (within the Department of Public Safety)	(NDEM)
Nevada Division of Environmental Protection	(NDEP)
Nevada Division of Welfare and Supportive Services	(DWSS)
Nevada Energy Assurance and Emergency Operations Plan	(The Plan)

Nevada Petroleum Marketers & Convenience Store Association	(NPM&CSA)
Nevada Revised Statutes	(NRS)
North American Electric Reliability Corporation	(NERC)
Petroleum Administration Defense Districts	(PADD)
Presidential Policy Directive	(PPD)
Public Information Officer	(PIO)
Public Utilities Commission of Nevada	(PUCN)
Smart Grid Investment Grant	(SGIG)
State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	(SCEMP)
State Energy Program	(SEP)
Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition	(SCADA)
U.S. Computer Readiness Team	(USCERT)
UCA International Users Group	(UCAIUG)
United States Code	(USC)
United States Department of Energy	(U.S. DOE)
U.S. DOE Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response	(CESER)
U.S. DOE Office of Energy Weatherization Assistance Program	(DOE-WAP)
Western Area Power Administration	(WAPA)
Western Electricity Coordinating Council	(WECC)
Western States Petroleum Association	(WSPA)

# Appendices

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## **APPENDIX A: Industry and Government Contacts List**

Confidential – Limited Access

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## APPENDIX B: Guidance for Petroleum Shortage Response

The Guidance for Petroleum Shortage Response Programs and Measures provides a summary outline of state and federal measures designed to respond to specific circumstances and consequences that can occur in fuel shortages. The following factors should be considered and noted when determining whether a measure should be implemented:

- Legal basis
- Impact on individuals, families, and businesses
- Impact on energy market adjustment
- Impact on energy suppliers
- Impact on neighboring states
- Impact if the measure or action is not taken
- Impact on public health and safety
- Media and public perception
- Enforceability and impact on law enforcement
- Resources required to implement measure (personnel, equipment, supplies, MOUs)
- Estimated cost of implementing measure/action

<b>Waiver – for Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Safety Regs.</b>	Waives the FMCSA safety rules which limits the number of hours a driver can operate and allows drivers to make more fuel deliveries and be transported over longer distances. Emergency action under the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations is automatically triggered under a declared state emergency.
<b>Waiver – for Environmental Fuel Specifications</b>	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and most states have requirements on gasoline and diesel fuel specifications that are designed to limit emissions. Waving certain fuel specifications can increase overall supply. NAC 590.066 provides a process by which a variance from compliance with certain state motor vehicle fuel standards may be submitted to and approved by the Director of the Nevada Department of Agriculture.
<b>Waiver - for Petroleum Tanker Trucks Weight Limit</b>	Governors under emergency declaration may have authority to waive weight limits for petroleum tanker trucks. Such measures would apply on a state-by-state basis and would be subject to weight limits in each of the affected states.
<b>Retail Gas Station Priorities for Essential Services</b>	Prioritizing gas station supplies for essential services may help ensure that essential public service needs supplied by retail gas stations can be met during a serious fuel shortage.



<b>Minimum Purchase and Odd-Even Purchase Programs</b>	A minimum purchase plan is designed to help reduce long lines at retail gas stations, as a voluntary or mandatory measure. Can also be done as an alternative or in addition to an odd-even plan allowing purchases every other day based on license plate numbers.
<b>Use of Alternative Fuel Vehicles Programs</b>	States and local governments that have a significant number of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) in their fleets could consider prioritizing AFV usage and alternative fuel procurement during petroleum shortages.
<b>Emergency Generators and Transfer Switches for Retail Gas Stations</b>	Programs to ensure adequate gasoline supply along evacuation routes and for response and recovery from power outages. Options include prewiring gas stations to be able to accept generators if there is a power outage, or programs that would install on-site generators for select retail locations.
<b>Contractual Provisions for Emergency Fuel Supplies</b>	Encourage critical user organizations to implement contracts with provisions for emergency fuel supplies. Spot fuel purchases are often less reliable during shortages.
<b>Petroleum Priorities for Essential Services Programs</b>	This would require petroleum suppliers to provide sufficient liquid fuels to meet the needs of critical end-users such as first responders: law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services. (Used for longer-term shortages.)
<b>State Petroleum Set-Aside Programs for Bulk Purchases</b>	Requires major oil companies supplying the state to reserve (set-aside) a fixed percentage of petroleum products that are projected to be delivered to the state for final consumption each month. This set-aside would then be allocated for emergency needs to suppliers in amounts designated by the state agency administering the program. (Used for longer-term shortages.)
<b>Expanded State Fuel Storage</b>	States may wish to consider creating or expanding bulk storage locations for petroleum-based fuels to have additional fuel available in case of a shortage. (Long-term solution).

**Voluntarily Programs** such as ridesharing, carpooling, telecommuting, and increased use of mass transit can be encouraged. Home energy saving recommendations can mitigate heating fuel shortages. Emergency planners should choose and adapt the policies and programs within the context of a state's petroleum infrastructure, threats, and constraints.

**Additional Federal measures that may be considered:**

- **Internal Revenue Service Dyed Diesel Fuel Waivers.** Dyed diesel fuel is only for use in off-road or non-highway use vehicles, such as farm tractors. The IRS imposes a highway excise tax on diesel fuel sold for on-road use. To free up this additional supply of diesel fuel the IRS may temporarily waived the tax penalty for highway dyed diesel fuel.

- ***Jones Act Waivers.*** The Merchant Marine Act (Jones Act) prohibits foreign vessels from transporting goods between U.S. ports. When waived, foreign vessels, and U.S.-flag vessels not coastwise qualified, are authorized to transport goods between U.S. ports.
- ***Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Orders Directing Priority Propane Pipeline Shipments.*** The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) can prioritize shipments of propane and other liquid fuels through pipelines for emergencies and supply shortages.
- ***Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Special Permits to Modify Regulatory Compliance.*** The PHMA can issue an emergency special permit without notice and comment or hearing if the Associate Administrator of Pipeline Safety determines that such action is in the public interest, is consistent with pipeline safety, and is necessary to address an actual or impending emergency.
- ***Federal Petroleum Product Reserves.*** The U.S. Department of Energy (U.S.DOE) administers the *Northeast* Gasoline Supply Reserve and *Northeast* Homes Heating Oil Reserve, which may be tapped in the event of an emergency or shortage of fuel in that area. The fuel is then bid out to interested buyers and used to supplement existing fuel supplies.
- ***Emergency Fuel from the Defense Logistics Agency.*** The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) uses existing bulk fuel contracts to deliver and store energy products—primarily jet fuel, but also gasoline and diesel—at National Guard locations and can reposition fuel stored at other U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) installations in support of any U.S. Northern Command disaster response.

- (1) Source: GUIDANCE FOR STATES ON PETROLEUM SHORTAGE RESPONSE PLANNING - February 2018 ([www.naseo.org/Data/Sites/1/petroleum-guidance/final-naseo-petroleum-guidance-feb-2018.pdf](http://www.naseo.org/Data/Sites/1/petroleum-guidance/final-naseo-petroleum-guidance-feb-2018.pdf))

Additional Resources:

- (2) Draft Waivers and Executive Orders: ([www.naseo.org/petroleum-shortage-response-planning](http://www.naseo.org/petroleum-shortage-response-planning))
- (3) Transportation Fuels Markets: ([www.eia.gov/analysis/transportationfuels/padd5/pdf/transportation\\_fuels.pdf](http://www.eia.gov/analysis/transportationfuels/padd5/pdf/transportation_fuels.pdf))
- (4) State Relief from Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations in an Energy Emergency: ([www.naseo.org/Data/Sites/1/fmcsa-regulations-relief-guidance-11-03-2014.pdf](http://www.naseo.org/Data/Sites/1/fmcsa-regulations-relief-guidance-11-03-2014.pdf))

## **Fuel Allocation Office Operations Manual**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This manual is the guidebook for the Fuel Allocations Office during a fuel emergency. While there is currently no specified Fuel Allocations Office in Nevada, the Governor's Office of Energy and designated staff serves in this role in a fuel emergency. It is authorized by NRS 701.210, and responsibility is within the Governor's Office of Energy. Various petroleum mitigation and conservation measures are discussed. This manual provides options to be considered during a fuel crisis. Some would be considered in every situation, but others would only be used as a last-resort option. Fuel shortages may be caused by normal events such as refinery shutdowns, electricity shortages that affect pumping capabilities, pipeline problems, or events such as natural disasters, oil embargos or terrorist activity.

The Fuel Allocations Officer must be familiar with the fuel delivery systems within the State and the storage capacities at Las Vegas and Sparks as well as other smaller facilities in rural areas. Notification of a fuel emergency may come from the fuel suppliers, the pipeline company, the federal government, other states, news sources or others. This activity will only be activated during a proclaimed emergency.

It is of utmost importance that the fuel contact list be kept up to date, so the appropriate persons/groups are notified. These persons include the Energy Director who will notify the Governor and the Nevada Department of Emergency Management (NDEM), other states, local entities, the U.S. DOE, and others listed in the Plan.

This manual is divided into two functions, the disaster support function, and the petroleum fuel set-aside function. These functions may be operated individually or together.

## **DISASTER SUPPORT FUNCTION**

Fuels Allocation Officer Checklist: The Fuels Allocation Officer will be assigned by the Director and may be the same Energy Program Manager identified throughout this plan. At the instruction of the Energy Director, the Fuels Allocation function is activated.

- Access staff, equipment, and communication needs.
- Survey situation and quantify resources.
- Prepare regular updates and attend briefings with the Energy Director.
- Monitor impact of shortage in local jurisdictions.
- Work closely with the Energy Director.
- Draft emergency response recommendations and implement mandatory demand reductions.
- Make fuel security/protection recommendations to the Energy Director.
- Process Emergency Fuel Applications.
- Provide Fuels Allocation Review Officer support data as required.
- Prepare After-Action Memo after shortage is resolved.
- Close function and return borrowed resources when event is resolved.

**Voluntary Energy Conservation:**

For normal shortage support, the Fuel Allocations Office will be acting under the Governor's Office of Energy in maintaining contact and monitoring fuel delivery and status of bulk storage of fuel. Appeals for voluntary energy conservation may include the following:

- Increase use of rideshare programs.
- Increase use of public transportation.
- Increase use of bicycles.
- Observe speed limits.
- Combine trips whenever possible.
- Reduce idling time.
- Do not race engines.
- Properly inflate tires.
- Avoid excessive braking.
- Reduce use of automotive air conditioning.
- Avoid jack rabbit starts.
- Keep vehicles tuned up (air filters & PCV valves).
- Close drive-thru options at businesses.
- Fill up gas tank after sunset.
- Try not to spill gasoline when filling up, and don't top off your gas tank.
- Drive an electric hybrid vehicle, or low-emission scooter or motorcycle.
- Consider low-maintenance landscaping that uses less water and doesn't require the use of gas-powered lawn tools to maintain.
- Turn off lights and electronics when not in use.

If the above actions do not mitigate the fuel shortage, the following items could be considered. At this point, it is likely that the Governor might issue a declaration of emergency as the fuel situation has existed for an extended period and is not being resolved in a satisfactory manner.

- Adopt a state priority end-user program.
- Develop contractual provisions and language in fuel purchasing contracts for fuel supplies in an emergency.
- Expand fuel storage capacity on existing storage locations or incorporate larger storage in new facilities that may be constructed in the future.
- Maximize the use of alternative fuels through increased use of vehicles with flexible or alternative fueling capabilities. This includes the use of hybrid electric and electric vehicles.

These options are worthy of consideration as the implementation of the State Petroleum Set-Aside Program can take up to a month to get functioning and, in an emergency, these alternatives will allow a faster method of addressing fuel issues.

**State Priority End-User Program:** A Priority End-User Program requires petroleum suppliers to provide sufficient fuel to critical end users as listed below:

- Agriculture
- Aviation
- Emergency Services
- Energy Production

- Government
- Health Care Services
- Passenger Services
- Trucking
- Utility Services

This program brings together energy assurance officials and fuel marketers to examine options and legislation necessary for expediting the sale of critical fuels in times of drastic shortages. An accepted measure for supply would be based on an average of previous supply volume during normal conditions. The supply may need to be supplemented by the nature and scope of the event such as a power shortage coupled with a fuel shortage. If the event will be for an extended period, this would be the starting point for enacting the fuel set-aside program.

**Contractual Options:** Many groups and agencies purchase fuel at spot-market pricing and do not have fuel contracts. Fuel contracts may have higher prices than spot-market pricing, but generally fuel contracts provide a higher priority for delivery of fuel. Sources of spot-market fuel generally disappear during a fuel shortage. Risk management activity can determine advantages of fuel contracts versus spot-market purchasing for fuel.

**Storage Options:** NDOT fuel sites are limited in the amount of storage that is available. The storage capacities are typically based upon normal fuel consumption for the area. With anticipated use of NDOT fuel sites for emergency operations, supplementing the amount of storage with additional tankage as a hedge against a fuel shortage must be evaluated. The evaluation would be based on the following.

- Site location,
- Additional fuel source (distance from supply),
- Space available for additional tankage,
- Cost of increased storage, and
- Risk.

**Fleet Management Options:** The State Motor Pool has been purchasing alternative fueled vehicles including hybrid, electric and flex fueled (E-85) vehicles. NV Energy has been purchasing hybrid and electric vehicles in small numbers to supplement their operations during fuel shortages.

### **Mandatory Conservation**

- **Car Pooling/Rideshare:** State agencies and business should establish carpools and ride share programs. These programs would likely be easier to implement and be more effective in the larger metropolitan areas. The regional transportation agencies have greater capability to coordinate and implement these activities. However, some rural businesses such as mining operations, power plants, and manufacturing facilities that are labor intensive may consider these efforts to get their employees to work. Personnel departments that have access to employee addresses may assist coordination of pickup points and drivers. Decisions would be necessary to determine whether personal or company vehicles could be used for this activity. Insurance, cost of fuel and work schedules would have to be considered. Incentives and support programs may be necessary to stimulate increased

use of ride sharing. Carpools may be organized by the commuters, by employers, or private companies. This type of activity could also include vanpools.

- **Use of Public Transportation:** Expanding the use of public transportation may require incentives by government or the employer to be effective with a short notification time. Public transportation routes and schedules should be made available to employees, and utilization encouraged.
- **Reduction of commuter trips and business trips:** Fuel can also be conserved by reducing commuter and business trips by using Web-cast methods for meetings or establishing temporary alternative work sites. If alternative work sites are not available, telecommuting would be an option if equipment was available to the employees to do this. Staggered work hours and four-day work weeks would also save fuel.

If the above-mentioned methods still do not mitigate the fuel situation, the following may be considered:

- **Reinstate a 55-mph speed limit:** This measure to conserve fuel usage would require cooperation of local and state law enforcement agencies and revised roadway signage.
- **Restricted vehicle use:** In addition to the revised speed limits, non-essential use of vehicles could be restricted, as well as fuel availability. This would reduce traffic and highway congestion and fuel consumption.
- **Restrict vehicle use on designated days to only commercial, mass transit and essential vehicles:** On odd or even days of the week, privately owned cars, only trucks and vans with even (or odd) numbered license numbers would be allowed on the roads.
- **Measured structuring of fuel sales:** Require a minimum amount of fuel to be purchased at a fueling stop to prevent “topping off” and to minimize panic buying of fuel.
- **Limit fuel sales on designated days:** For all days of the week, privately owned cars, trucks and vans with even (or odd) numbered license numbers would be restricted from refueling. This activity would foster more efficient and conservative transportation practices. The first number on the license plate would be the number used to determine odd or even. If only letters are on the plate, the first letter would be used converting the letter to where it fits in the alphabet numbering one to twenty-six.
- **Surcharge on fuel:** If fuel prices were not high enough to curtail fuel consumption, a surcharge (tax) on fuel could be used to conserve fuel usage.

## **PETROLEUM FUEL SET-ASIDE FUNCTION**

**Request for Federal Assistance:** Severe petroleum product emergencies usually result from national or international events that are beyond the ability of state agencies to influence. At this point, the state can request assistance from the federal government.

Two actions, which can be taken by the federal government or initiated by the state request include: Fuel Waivers and Driver Hours of Service Waivers.

**Fuel Waivers:** A fuel waiver can be granted in the event of a gasoline or diesel fuel supply emergency by the Environmental Protection Agency with the agreement of the Department of Energy. Fuel or fuel additive requirements may be temporarily waived if doing so will alleviate the fuel supply emergency. In addition, actions may be taken to suspend state rules and regulations



that mirror federal requirements. In such cases, the Governor may also need to act under state authority. NAC 590.066 provides a process by which a variance from compliance with certain state motor vehicle fuel standards may be submitted to and approved by the Director of the Nevada Department of Agriculture.

When fuel waivers are under consideration at a state level, it is important to ensure coordination between the various state agencies. A fuel waiver can be issued only when the criteria specified in the Clean Air Act Section 211(c)(4)(C) have been met. In general, these criteria allow a fuel waiver only to address a temporary emergency fuel supply shortage that exists throughout a state or region that was caused by an unusual situation such as an act of God, that could not have been avoided by prudent planning. A fuel supply disruption that meets the criteria for a waiver must be one that results in a generalized supply emergency. Localized events generally are not fuel supply disruptions for which a waiver may be issued.

EPA has promulgated various requirements for motor vehicle fuel under the Clean Air Act, which applies to both gasoline and diesel fuel. If the fuel waiver criteria have been met, EPA may waive time and type fuel restrictions for a designated area and period. This provides petroleum suppliers with added supply flexibility during a shortage.

A fuel waiver may allow use of higher volatility gasoline from rural areas to address a fuel supply shortage in an urban area. Similarly, a waiver of the summer volatility requirements could allow winter grade gasoline to be used during the summer high ozone season. Fuel waivers that allow use of gasoline with high volatility may result in increased VOC emissions. For this reason, the Clean Air Act provides strict criteria for when fuel waivers may be granted and requires that waivers be limited as much as possible in terms of their geographic scope and duration.

It should be noted that in certain circumstances or at various times throughout the year, regulations adopted by the State Board of Agriculture regarding motor vehicle fuel standards may exceed those of EPA requirements. A fuel waiver issued by the EPA does not necessarily grant waiver or variances from state motor vehicle fuel standards.

**Process for Requesting a Federal Fuel Waiver:** EPA works closely with state officials especially during emergencies. Except in unusual or emergency circumstances, a formal request for a fuel waiver is made by, or on behalf of, the Governor after consultation with EPA. During normal business hours (Monday through Friday, 8 am to 5 pm Eastern Time) the first point of contact for obtaining information about a fuel waiver request is the EPA Air Enforcement Division, at 202-564-2260, or the Transportation and Regional Programs Division, at 734-214-4956. Outside of normal business hours, the point of contact is the EPA Emergency Operations Center, at 202-564-3850, which can communicate with EPA officials who provide assistance on fuel waiver requests.

**Process for Requesting a State Fuel Variance:** NAC 590.066 provides a process by which a variance from compliance with certain state motor vehicle fuel standards may be submitted to and approved by the Director of the Nevada Department of Agriculture. The first point of contact for obtaining information about a fuel waiver request is the NDA Division of Consumer Equitability. Contact information for the NDA Division of Consumer Equitability is included in Appendix A, Industry and Government Contacts List.

**Waivers for Driver Hours of Service Restrictions:** Limits on the number of hours a truck driver can operate a vehicle fall under requirements of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA). These limits can be waived under two conditions. First, if an emergency has been declared by the President of the United States, the governor of the state, or by their authorized representatives having authority to declare emergencies; and second, if the FMCSA Field Administrator has declared that a regional emergency exists which justifies and exemption. This exemption cannot exceed the duration of the motor carrier's or driver's direct assistance in providing emergency relief to the affected area, or 30 days from the date of the initial declaration of the emergency or the exemption from the regulations by the FMCSA Field Administrator, whichever is less.

This means if the Governor has declared an emergency in all or any part of the State, driver hours-of-service are automatically waived for drivers making deliveries to provide emergency relief to the affected area. Drivers passing through multiple states do not require that waivers be in effect in those states if they are providing supplies to an area where an emergency has been declared.

390.23 Relief from regulations which includes Parts 390 to 399 can be found at:  
([www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations/title49/section/390.23](http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations/title49/section/390.23))

Limits on Hours of Service of Drive can be found at:  
([www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations/hours-service/summary-hours-service-regulations](http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations/hours-service/summary-hours-service-regulations))

If the above measures do not produce satisfactory results, the Nevada Petroleum Fuel Set-Aside program (NRS 701.210) may be considered as a subsequent or concurrent measure. This would require an emergency declaration by the Governor. The application process for the Fuel Set-Aside program follows.

#### **APPLICATION PROCESS FOR EMERGENCY FUELS ALLOCATION**

GOE is the agency responsible for administering the Petroleum Fuels Set-Aside Program (Fuels Set-Aside Program). During a proclaimed state of emergency, intrastate petroleum and petroleum product stocks that are for the essential activities pertaining to the citizens of Nevada may be allocated through the Fuels Set-Aside Program. The total amount of all fuel types available for the Fuels Set-Aside Program is based on in-state availability and storage at the time of the state of emergency. An agency or organization may be eligible for the program if it is an emergency service provider or it uses petroleum fuel for operating equipment, producing crops, moving goods and people, or maintaining other types of essential services and can prove justifiable hardship.

This is the second function of the Fuels Allocation Office after the disaster support function. This is the final activity to make sure that essential activities pertaining to the citizens of Nevada may be performed. These are:

- Protection of life
- Protection of property
- Provision of essential services
- Restoration of infrastructure
- Continuity of economic viability

The following information on the Petroleum Fuel Set-Aside is from the Petroleum Fuel Set-Aside Applicant Handbook published by the California Energy Commission, October 2007. This has been modified to fit Nevada requirements and is prepared in compliance with NRS 701.210.

**Purpose of the Program:** The Nevada Fuels Set-Aside Program is intended to help ease regional shortages and hardships for end-users who are unable to acquire essential volumes of fuel at any price. The Fuels Set-Aside Program is implemented only after the Governor proclaims a state of emergency and when market forces, voluntary conservation, or other mandatory programs are unable to maintain an adequate and equitable distribution of fuel.

The program is designed to cause only minimal interference with the market, using a percentage of in-state availability of fuel that are sufficient only to satisfy hardship and emergency cases. The 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. The petroleum set-asides are as follows:

- Motor gasoline: 3%
- Diesel and heating oil: 4%
- Boiler fuel, #4 heavy industrial fuel oil: 3%
- Propane: 3%
- Aviation Gasoline: 5%
- Kerosene: 2%

Source: (<https://www.eia.gov/beta/states/states/nv/data/dashboard/crude-oil-petroleum>)

**Purpose of this Document:** This document provides a description of the application process for requesting fuel supplies in the event of a fuel shortage. It explains the purpose of the Fuels Set-Aside Program, the eligibility requirements for each program category, and how the application process works. A copy of the application form and detailed instructions on how to complete the form are included. In addition, audit procedures used to discourage or detect fraud are included as well as procedures for appeal if an application is denied.

**Structure of the Program:** The specific management of the Fuels Set-Aside Program is in the Governor's Office of Energy and is the responsibility of the Fuels Allocation Officer. The Fuels Set-Aside Program is divided into three categories:

- Emergency Services
- Community Hardship
- Basic Set-Aside

To achieve maximum flexibility in the Fuels Set-Aside Program, the individual categories within the program are implemented only as directed by the Director of the Governor's Office of Energy. Thus, all categories will not automatically become effective when the Fuels Set-Aside Program is implemented. The Fuels Set-Aside Program ends when the Governor rescinds the emergency proclamation or chooses to terminate the program.

**Audit Process:** Provisions exist for auditing or investigating applications to discourage and prosecute those who would abuse the Fuels Set-Aside Program. The audit is intended to prevent the deliberate misrepresentation of facts, use of the fuel for a purpose other than as stated, or resale of the fuel.

Three criteria are used to select the applications to audit:

- **Suspicion of Abuse:** The tracking systems used to process applications will screen for discrepancies and possible abuse.
- **Public Complaint:** If the Bureau of Consumer Protection of the Attorney General's Office receives a public complaint, particularly if accompanied by a written report, the application will be reviewed for possible investigation.
- **Random Selection:** At the discretion of the Fuels Allocation Officer, applications may be randomly selected for audit. Any person who knowingly violates the rules and regulations of the Fuels Set-Aside Program is guilty of a misdemeanor and will be punished to the full extent of the law. The Attorney General or prosecuting attorney of a county will prosecute alleged violators.

**Application Procedures:** Read this section carefully if you think you may be eligible for fuel supplies from the Fuels Set-Aside Program. It contains step-by-step instructions you will need to follow to complete the application form, located at the end of this section. If you need technical assistance in filing the application, you should call the Governor's Office of Energy at (775) 687-7180.

## **IMPORTANT**

**Fuel will be allocated monthly. Therefore, you must file an application at the beginning of each month that you require an emergency allocation. You must also complete a separate application for each type of fuel you require (gasoline, diesel, etc.)**

There are four steps to the application process:

- **Determine Your Eligibility:** The first step in the application process is to determine your eligibility for the program. The Fuels Set-Aside Program is divided into three categories:
  - **Emergency Services:** This category allows end users who provide emergency, health, safety, or essential services to receive fuel during a crisis. You are eligible to apply within this category if you are a provider of emergency services (police, fire, emergency medical, etc.) and are unable to obtain fuel supplies at any price.
  - **Community Hardship:** This category allows for distribution of fuels to qualified areas. You may be eligible to apply within this category if you are an individual, association, retailer, or governmental agency providing fuel services to a community experiencing an emergency or hardship. A community is defined as one of the following:
    - City
    - County
    - Geographical area consisting of at least 50 square miles
    - Geographical area of 5 square miles but containing no more than 10 service stations

- Military base exchange
  - Community Hardship is the only category of the program where retail service stations may be eligible for a fuels set-aside allocation. When filling out an application for an emergency fuel allocation, you must include a description of the community boundaries and how the inability to obtain fuel is affecting the community.
    - **Basic Set-Aside:** This category allows distribution to end users who are providing essential services and can demonstrate they are having difficulty obtaining fuel supplies at any price. If you are experiencing a fuel hardship or emergency, but do not qualify for either of the other two categories, you may be eligible to file within this category.
  - Complete the Form: Listed below are instructions for filling out the Emergency Fuel Application form located on the last page of this document. When the Fuels Set-Aside Program has been activated, this form can also be found online at ([www.energy.nv.gov](http://www.energy.nv.gov)). The online form can be accessed only during an emergency.
1. **Applicant Name:** Enter the name of the individual, company, or organization requesting a fuel allocation.
  2. **Tax ID or SSN:** Enter the tax identification number used for filings with the Internal Revenue Service for the requesting organization. If requesting fuel as an individual, enter your social security number.
  3. **Contact Person:** If the applicant is a company or organization, enter the name of a contact person.
  4. **Mailing Address:** Enter the contact person's mailing address.
  5. **Phone:** Enter the contact person's area code and telephone number.
  6. **Cell Phone:** Enter the contact person's area code and cell phone number.
  7. **Fax:** Enter the contact person's fax number.
  8. **City/State/Zip:** Enter the second line of address information for the contact person.
  9. **Email:** Enter the contact person's email address.
  10. **Delivery Address:** Enter the address where the requested fuel will be delivered (if different from mailing address).
  11. **Delivery City/State/Zip:** Enter the second line of delivery address information.
  12. **Delivery County:** Enter the county where the fuel will be delivered (delivery must be in Nevada).
  13. **Amount of Fuel Requested (Gallons):** Enter the amount of fuel being requested for emergency allocation from the fuels set-aside program (in gallons).
  14. **Average Historical Monthly Usage (Gallons):** Enter the average amount of fuel applicant uses monthly under normal circumstances.
  15. **Date Fuel Needed:** Enter the date for which applicant is requesting emergency fuel allocation. Note that an application must be filed at the beginning of each month that applicant requires an emergency allocation.
  16. **Fuel Type Requested:** Select the type of fuel being requested. A separate application must be filled for each type of fuel. If the "other" category is chosen, please specify the type of fuel.

17. **Program Category:** Select one of the listed categories. If applicant doesn't qualify under Emergency Services or Community Hardship, choose Basic Set-Aside. Select the closest application for which applicant intends to use the fuel.
18. **Fuel Use Category:** Select one category that best describes the activity for which the fuel is to be used. Table 1 contains examples of possible activities and their related categories. However, the categories are not limited to just those activities. If an applicable fuel use is not listed, choose "other" and describe it in one or two words.

**Table 1**  
**FUEL USE CATEGORIES**

<b>Agriculture</b>	Agricultural Production (Including Agricultural Trucking & Agricultural Aviation)
<b>Aviation</b>	Commercial Aviation for Passengers and Cargo, Aviation ground Support Vehicles and Equipment
<b>Emergency Services</b>	Police, Fire, Ambulance, Dispatch Services, Emergency Shelters
<b>Energy Production</b>	Diesel Fuel for Electric Generating Systems and Emergency Back-up Generators
<b>Government</b>	Critical Maintenance Activities such as Snow Removal, Landslide Clean-up, Dam Repair
<b>Health Care Services</b>	Hospitals, Clinics, Nursing Homes
<b>Marine Transportation</b>	Non-Military Cargo, Passenger, and Fishing Vessels
<b>Passenger Services</b>	School Buses, Regional Transit Systems, Taxis, Commercial Bus Lines
<b>Trucking</b>	Cargo, Freight, and Mail Hauling by Truck (including Diesel Truck Stations)
<b>Utility Services</b>	Electricity, Natural Gas, Water, Telephone, Telegraph, Sanitation

19. **Distributor:** Enter the name of the local (Nevada only) distributor, jobber, or consignee's firm that normally supplies applicant with fuel. If applicant does not normally receive fuel in this manner but instead receives fuel directly from an oil company, enter the oil company's name and other related information.
20. **Distributor's Contact Person:** Enter the name of the contact person at the company that normally provides applicant with fuel.
21. **Distributor's Address:** Enter the address for applicant's normal distributor.
22. **Phone:** Enter the phone number for applicant's normal distributor.
23. **Cell Phone:** Enter the cell phone number for applicant's normal distributor.
24. **Fax:** Enter the fax number for applicant's normal distributor.
25. **City/State/Zip:** Enter the second line of address information for applicant's normal distributor.
26. **Email:** Enter the email for applicant's normal distributor.

27. **Distributor's normal fuel source (Company Name):** Enter the name of the distributor's source of fuel supply; that is, the oil company that supplies the applicant's distributor with fuel under normal circumstances.
28. **Description and Comments:** Describe in detail the circumstances and situation relating to the hardship or emergency. Fully explain how the inability to obtain the needed fuel is impacting or will impact essential or emergency services in Nevada (or the community if you are applying under community hardship). Also, describe any efforts to reduce the hardship or emergency and all attempts (successful or unsuccessful) that have been made by the applicant to obtain fuel from other sources.
- **File the Application:** Make sure all sections of the application are completed or marked "not applicable". Use one of the following methods to submit the application.
    1. Hard (paper) copies of the application can be faxed to the Governor's Office of Energy at: (775) 687-1869 or mailed to the following address:  
Governor's Office of Energy  
600 E. William Street, Suite 200  
Carson City, Nevada 89701
    2. Electronic (scanned) copies of the application can be emailed to the Governor's Office of Energy at ([info@energy.nv.gov](mailto:info@energy.nv.gov)). Alternatively, you can complete the online form located on the Governor's Office of Energy website at ([www.energy.nv.gov](http://www.energy.nv.gov)). This online form can only be accessed during an emergency.
  - **Purchase the fuel:** GOE will notify you whether your application has been approved for the full amount requested, approved for a smaller amount than requested, or denied. You must make your own arrangements with the supplier for delivery and payment. The State of Nevada makes no guarantee for payment nor acts as surety for payment.

**Appeal Process:** If your application was denied, or only partially approved, you may appeal the decision. The appeal must be filed within 15 days after the date of notification of the decision. In an appeal, you must fully explain your objection to the decision and why your situation constitutes a hardship or emergency. File the written appeal with:

Fuels Allocation Review Officer  
Governor's Office of Energy  
600 E. William Street, Suite 200  
Carson City, Nevada 89701

The Fuels Allocation Review Officer, who is independent of the Fuels Allocation Officer, will review your appeal. The Fuels Allocation Review Office has 15 days after the appeal has been received by the Governor's Office of Energy to stipulate one of three possible actions:

- Reverse the prior decision and grant the requested fuel
- Modify the prior decision and grant an increase in the amount of fuel originally allocated
- Affirm the prior decision and deny the appeal

The Fuels Allocation Review Officer will notify the applicant by mail of the decision within 15 days after the appeal is filed. The Governor's Office of Energy Deputy Director is available to provide procedural advice. For further information call (775) 687- 7180 or visit our website at: ([www.energy.nv.gov](http://www.energy.nv.gov)).

**Governor's Office of Energy  
Petroleum Fuels Set-Aside Program**

**Emergency Fuel Application**

Scan and email application to:  
info@energy.nv.gov

<b>Office Use Only</b>
Case Number
Date Received
Entered By

**Applicant Information**

1. Applicant Name	2. Tax ID or SSN	3. Contact Person	
4. Mailing Address	5. Phone	6. Cell Phone	7. Fax
8. City/State/Zip		9. Email	
10. Delivery Address	11. Delivery City/State/Zip	12. Delivery County	

**Fuel Use Information**

13. Amount of Fuel Requested (Gallons)	14. Avg. Historical Usage (Gal)	15. Date Fuel Needed
16. Fuel Type Requested ( <i>Check one</i> ) Gasoline <input type="checkbox"/> Jet Fuel <input type="checkbox"/> CARB Diesel (on road) <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/> High Sulfur Diesel (off road) <input type="checkbox"/> Propane <input type="checkbox"/> Heating Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		17. Program Category ( <i>check one</i> )  Emergency Services <input type="checkbox"/> Community Hardship <input type="checkbox"/> Basic Set-Aside <input type="checkbox"/>
18. Fuel Use Category ( <i>check one</i> )  Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Production <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Services <input type="checkbox"/> Aviation <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger Services <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services <input type="checkbox"/> Health Care Services <input type="checkbox"/> Trucking <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>		



<b>Fuel Source and Distributor Information</b>			
19. Distributor		20. Distributor 's Contact Person	
21. Distributor's Address	22. Phone	23. Cell Phone	24. Fax
25. City/State/Zip		26. Email	
27. Distributor's Normal Fuel Source (Company Name)			

**Description and Comments**

28. Describe the hardship or emergency and your efforts to obtain the necessary fuel from other sources. (Attach additional sheets if necessary)
--

**Important Note:** By submitting this application, you certify that all information is true and correct to the best of your knowledge. You also certify that you have made a good faith attempt and have been unable to obtain essential fuel at any price. If any or all the fuel requested is granted, you agree that it will be delivered in Nevada and used to alleviate the hardship and will not be diverted to other purposes or resold.

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## APPENDIX C: Federal Energy Emergency Policy and Actions

This appendix identifies Federal Agencies and their response during an emergency as well as policies relating to energy commodities.

### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

U.S. DOE's energy emergency support responsibilities and capabilities are distributed among several offices within the Department. U.S. DOE sets forth the missions of the key offices as follows:

**Office of Policy:** This Office is the principal advisor to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary on energy and technology policy issues, including the environmental consequences of energy use. This Office has primary responsibility for the formulation and development of national energy policy and for the conduct of policy analyses. It analyzes, develops, and coordinates departmental science and technology policy, environmental policy including global change policy, and economic policy. It is also responsible for advising the Department's senior management on issues related to the Department's environmental security and energy emergency policies.

**Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response:** This Office operates the U.S. DOE's Emergency Management System, Headquarters Emergency Operations Center (Forrestal Building), the Technical Support Center (Germantown, Maryland) and ensures integration and compatibility of all Departmental emergency operations facilities. Governor's Office of Energy ensures integration and compatibility of all Departmental emergency operations facilities. To meet its national security requirements and responsibilities contained in the Federal Response Plan, the U.S. DOE has established mandatory reporting requirements for electric power system incidents or possible incidents. Such incidents are to be reported to the Department through its EOC on a timely basis.

The Governor's Office of Energy is also responsible for Critical Infrastructure Protection. It manages Departmental activities that support U.S. DOE's role as lead agency for Government interaction with the nation's energy sectors regarding critical infrastructure protection. In this role, Governor's Office of Energy develops and manages the critical infrastructure protection R&D program and leads and coordinates Departmental efforts to work with industry, state and local governments and national and international entities in accordance with Presidential Decision Directive 63 (Policy on Critical Infrastructure Protection). This Directive calls for a series of actions that are designed to defend our critical infrastructures from various threats. The Directive also identifies lead federal agencies for each critical infrastructure in the U.S.

**Energy Information Administration (EIA):** EIA was created by Congress in 1977. It is a statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Energy that provides policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. EIA distributes four types of information products: energy data, analyses, forecasts, and descriptive information about its products. Many of the products, such as the Petroleum Supply Monthly, deal with specific industries. Of value to a broad range of customers are products that contain data on all fuel types presented in an integrated manner.

Some key releases of integrated information are the Monthly Energy Review, the Annual Energy Review, the Short-Term Energy Outlook, and the Annual Energy Outlook.

Most of the energy data are collected by EIA staff who design and send our statistical surveys to energy producers, users, transporters, and certain other businesses. Companies and households report directly to us. EIA also obtains energy data from other sources, such as trade associations and other government agencies.

EIA's analysis products are technical reports and articles that analyze issues about energy including economics, technology, energy production, prices, distribution, storage, consumption, and environmental effects. The Administration's forecasts cover all energy types, and include forecasts of supply, consumption, prices, and other important factors. There is a short-term forecast that goes out 6 to 8 quarters in the future, and a midterm forecast that goes out 20 years. Some of EIA's forecasting models are available on their Web site at ([www.eia.doe.gov](http://www.eia.doe.gov)).

Other EIA products are descriptions of information products that include directories of survey forms, lists of publications, electronic products and models, a guide to energy education resources, and complete lists of energy data contacts to call who have answers to energy questions.

**Additional Activities:** The following actions are taken in an emergency that requires activation of the Federal Response Plan and ESF-12.

- U.S. DOE Headquarters will establish the Headquarters Emergency Management Team (EMT) and assign personnel to temporary duty at the Federal Emergency Management (FEMA) Headquarters, Regional Operations Center, and Disaster Field Office as needed.
- The ESF-12 priority will be to save lives, protect property, and assist other ESFs by aiding in the restoration of damaged energy systems; and
- Within 24 hours of implementation of the Federal Response Plan or upon instruction from FEMA, U.S. DOE Headquarters will start submitting situation reports to FEMA Headquarters.

## **FEMA AND THE FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN**

**FEMA Role and Responsibility:** Under the Stafford Act and Executive Orders 12148, Federal Emergency Management, and 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has been delegated primary responsibility for coordinating Federal emergency preparedness, planning, management, and disaster assistance functions. FEMA also has been delegated responsibility for establishing federal disaster assistance policy.

**Federal Response Plan:** FEMA has the lead in developing and maintaining the Federal Response Plan which describes the structure for organizing, coordinating, and mobilizing federal resources to augment state and local efforts under the Stafford Act and its implementing regulations that appear in 44 CFR 206. The National Response Plan (NRP) also may be used in conjunction with federal agency emergency operations plans developed under other statutory authorities as well as memorandums of understanding (MOU) among various federal agencies. The NRP is implemented through regional supplements developed by FEMA, and the regional offices of other federal agencies, that describe specific actions, operating locations, and relationships to address

the unique needs of the region and states. From time to time, operations supplements to the NRP may be issued to address special events that merit advanced planning, such as the Olympics or Presidential inaugurations.

**Organization of the NRP:** The NRP consists of six sections, two of which are the Basic Plan and Emergency Support Function Annexes. The Basic Plan presents the policies and concept of operations that guide how the federal government will assist disaster-stricken state and local governments. It also summarizes federal planning assumptions, response and recovery actions, and responsibilities. Separate Emergency Support Function Annexes describe the mission, policies, concept of operations, and responsibilities of the primary and support agencies involved in the implementation of key response functions that supplement state and local activities. Energy is ESF-12.

**State Assistance:** Under the Stafford Act, a Governor may request the President to declare a major disaster or an emergency if an event is beyond the combined response capabilities of a state and affected local governments. Based upon the findings of a joint Federal-State-local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) indicating the damages are sufficient to warrant assistance under the Act, the President may grant a major disaster or emergency declaration. No direct Federal assistance is authorized prior to a Presidential declaration. However, FEMA can use limited pre-declaration authorities to move Initial Response Resources (critical goods typically needed in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, e.g., food, water, emergency generators) and emergency teams closer to potentially affected areas. FEMA also can activate essential command and control structures to lessen or avert the effects of a disaster and to improve the timeliness of disaster operations.

**Additional Assistance:** Additionally, when an incident poses a threat to life and property that cannot be effectively dealt with by state or local governments, FEMA may request the Department of Defense (DOD) to utilize its resources prior to a declaration to perform any emergency work “essential for the preservation of life and property” under the Stafford Act. Following a declaration, the President may direct any federal agency to use its authorities and resources in support of state and local assistance efforts to the extent that provision of the support does not conflict with other agency emergency missions. A state must commit to pay a share of the cost to receive certain types of federal assistance under the Stafford Act. In extraordinary cases, the President may choose to adjust the cost share or waive it for a specified time period. The Presidential declaration notes any cost-share waiver, and a FEMA-State Agreement is signed further stipulating the division of costs among federal, state, and local governments and other conditions for receiving assistance.

**Energy Consequences:** A natural disaster, such as an earthquake, may produce energy consequences such as pipeline ruptures disrupting petroleum transmission and natural gas or transmission tower collapses interrupting gas flow and electric transmission. Conversely, failure of a primary transmission line may result in an energy emergency in its own right.

## **ELECTRICITY**

**Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. §791a et seq.):** Section 202(c) permits the U.S.DOE to order temporary interconnections of facilities and the generation and transmission of electric energy in an emergency. (16 U.S.C. §824a(c)). Sections 210 and 211 authorize the Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission to order interconnections and wheeling transmission services, if such actions are in the public interest and would promote efficient use of the facilities and would promote efficient use of the facilities in question, conserve energy, or improve system reliability. (16 U.S.C. §§824i and 824j)

The Federal Government has the following resources available in the event of an electrical emergency:

**Emergency Electric Power Interconnections:** The Secretary of Energy has authority in an emergency to order temporary interconnections of facilities and the generation and delivery of electric power through the Federal Power Act, Section 202(c). This authority may be utilized upon a petition from a party requesting the emergency action or may be initiated by the Government on its own initiative. Adverse economic conditions are not considered to be an emergency justifying the use of the statute.

**Historical Use:** The Federal Power Commission used Section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act extensively during the Korean War to direct the delivery of electric power to various aluminum smelters in the Pacific Northwest to ensure that adequate aluminum was available for the war effort. In the early 1970s the FPC also used this authority to order the connection of the municipal electric system in Cleveland to the investor-owned Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company system. The U.S. DOE has received several petitions from parties seeking issuance of Section 202(c) orders but has denied them following determinations that an emergency did not exist.

**Economic Charges:** Implementing regulations (10 CFR 205.370 et seq.) specify that the involved parties must attempt to resolve the economic charges associated with the interconnection and/or delivery of electric power. If no resolution can be reached, the matter would be referred by the U.S. DOE to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for hearings and resolution. This authority probably has limited usefulness considering the ongoing restructuring of the electric power supply industry. An increasing number of independent generating supply entities, and energy supply brokers, are available to meet increased demand for electric power that cannot be met by utilities. Similarly, when a utility petitions the U.S. DOE to order a transmission entity to deliver electric power over the bulk electric transmission system, the lead-time for permits and construction of new transmission lines limits the applicability of this authority to existing connections, which would already be operating at close to design capacity in an emergency. It is likely that physical limits to transmission, rather than refusal to cooperate, will limit power movements in emergency situations. This authority needs to be re-examined when the electric power industry restructuring is completed.

**Electric Power Reliability:** The Secretary of Energy has limited authority regarding the reliability of the interstate electric power transmission system. Under the Federal Power Act, Section 202(a) and the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act, Section 209(b), the U.S. DOE can define reliability regions and encourage interconnection and coordination within and between regions to gather information regarding reliability issues and to make recommendations regarding industry standards for reliability. These authorities are utilized whenever the Secretary requests a special study on electric power reliability issues.

**Power System Emergency Reporting Procedures:** The Department of Energy has authority to obtain current information regarding emergency situations on the electric supply systems in the United States. The Department of Energy Organization Act, Federal Power Act, 10 CFR Sections 205.350 - 205.353 give the U.S. DOE the authority to establish mandatory reporting requirements for electric power system incidents or possible incidents. This reporting is required to meet national security requirements and other responsibilities contained in the NRP for emergencies. The U.S. DOE-417R Form was developed to standardize reporting procedures. Such incidents are to be reported via telephone, fax, or e-mail to the U.S. DOE Emergency Operations Center (staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year) on a timely basis.

There are four types of incidents that should be reported to the U.S. DOE:

- **Loss of Firm Load:** Based on their size, utilities must report activities that include load shedding actions resulting in the reduction of 100 megawatts or more of firm load or equipment failures/system operational actions that result in a continuous interruption for 3 hours or longer to over 50,000 customers.
- **System Voltage Reductions or Public Appeals:** Utilities must report anticipated or actual system voltage reductions of 3 percent or greater for purposes of maintaining the continuity of the bulk electric power supply or any general public appeal to reduce the use of electricity for purposes of maintaining the continuity of the bulk electric power system.
- **Bulk Power System Operational Actions:** Utilities report any incidents that degrade the reliability of the bulk power service such as actual or suspected intentional acts of physical sabotage (not vandalism) or terrorism to provider systems. They must also report an abnormal bulk electric power system operating condition that forces curtailment of scheduled electric power flows or limits emergency response capabilities.
- **Fuel Supply Emergencies:** Utilities report existing or anticipated fuel supply (or water supply for hydro units) emergency situations at electric power generating stations that could threaten continuity of the bulk electric power supply system.

**Allocating Coal Shipments:** Coal is used primarily to generate electric power. The President has authority to allocate coal (and require the transportation of coal) for the use of any power plant or major fuel-burning installation during an energy emergency under the Power plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act, Section 404(a). This allocation would take place upon declaration of a “severe energy supply interruption” as defined in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, or a published finding that a national or regional fuel supply shortage exists. Section 404(e) precludes the President from delegating the authority to issue these coal allocation information orders, but the U.S. DOE may be requested to provide about the energy emergency or to take other necessary action in the implementation of such a Presidential Order. To date, these authorities have never been used.

## NATURAL GAS

**Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. §717 et seq.):** Section 3 grants the U.S. DOE the authority, upon application, to authorize imports and exports of natural gas. (15 U.S.C. §717b) Section 3 requires the U.S. DOE to approve, without modification or delay, applications to import liquefied natural gas and applications to import natural gas from countries with which there is in effect a free trade agreement requiring national treatment for trade in natural gas. Section 7(c)(1)(B) authorizes the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, in times of emergency, and without notice or hearing, to

issue a temporary certificate of public convenience and necessity for the transportation or sale of natural gas to assure maintenance of adequate service or to serve customers. (15 U.S.C. §717f(c)(1)(B)).

**Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. §3301 et seq.):** The U.S. DOE has delegated authority (E.O. 12235) under sections 302 and 303, respectively, to “authorize purchases of natural gas” and to “allocate supplies of natural gas” in interstate commerce upon a finding by the President under section 301 of an existing or imminent “severe natural gas shortage, endangering the supply of natural gas for high-priority uses.” (15U.S.C. §§3361-3363)

The potential federal responses to natural gas emergencies are as follows:

**Natural Gas Imports and Exports:** Under the Natural Gas Act, Section 3, the U.S. DOE can authorize imports and exports of natural gas to and from United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) partners.

**Natural Gas Emergency Allocation Authority:** The U.S. DOE can order any interstate pipeline or local distribution company served by an interstate pipeline to allocate natural gas in order to assist in meeting the needs of high priority consumers during a natural gas emergency under the Natural Gas Policy Act, Title III, Sections 301 to 303 (E.O. 12235).

- **Emergency Purchase and Allocation:** The U.S. DOE has been delegated the emergency purchase and allocation authority of the President (E.O. 12235) under Title III, Sections 301 to 303 of the Natural Gas Policy Act. To use this authority, the President must first declare a natural gas supply emergency for high-priority users under Section 301. Under the provisions of Section 302, the Secretary may authorize emergency purchases of natural gas by any interstate pipeline or local distribution company served by an interstate pipeline. The Secretary may also order pipelines to transport gas or construct emergency facilities. Section 303 allows the Secretary to allocate supplies of natural gas.
- **Implications of Industry Restructuring:** The restructuring of the natural gas industry following Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 636 in 1992 has fundamentally changed the transmission and distribution networks. Interstate natural gas pipelines are common carriers and must provide customers equal access to pipeline space. Consequently, some of these emergency provisions may no longer be necessary. The emergency authorities may need to be rewritten to reflect current realities in a natural gas industry that has been significantly restructured since the Natural Gas Policy Act was written in 1978.

**Prohibit Burning of Oil and Natural Gas:** The President has authority to prohibit any power plant or major fuel-burning installation from using natural gas or petroleum as a primary fuel during an emergency. The Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, Section 607 and Power plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act, Section 404(b) provides this authority. To date, these authorities have never been used.

**Pipeline Operations:** Under the authority of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act and Hazardous Liquids Pipeline Safety Act, the Office of Pipeline Safety governs the operation of liquefied natural gas plants and gas and hazardous liquids pipelines in interstate and intrastate operations to establish general parameters for the safety. OPS may issue waivers of its regulations for good cause (to



permit pipelines to increase operating pressure or to address a safety issue, for instance). OPS looks to U.S. DOE staff to provide relevant energy supply, distribution, and infrastructure interdependency impact assessments for use by OPS in determining whether to issue such waivers.

**History:** In the period following a break in the Colonial Pipeline Company’s pipeline system, U.S. DOE (Office of Emergency Management and EIA Office of Oil and Gas) staff worked closely with the OPS to provide petroleum product supply and distribution assessments to determine the appropriate operational requirements for restoration of safe service.

## **PETROLEUM**

### **Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) (42 U.S.C. §6201 et seq.)**

- Section 103 provides broad authority, which has been delegated to the Department of Commerce (E.O. 11912), to limit exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products (as well as coal, natural gas, petrochemical feed stocks and energy-related materials and equipment). The Commerce Department has implemented this authority with respect to certain domestic crude oils and petroleum products refined from Naval Petroleum Reserve crude oil in its Export Administration Regulations at 15 CFR Part 75. (42 U.S.C. §6212)
- Sections 151-181 authorize U.S. DOE to establish and operate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Section 161(d)(1) authorizes the President to order draw down of the SPR upon a finding that draw down is required either by a “severe energy supply interruption” or obligations of the U.S. under the Agreement on an International Energy Program (IEP). Section 3(8) of the EPCA defines “severe energy supply interruption” as a national energy supply shortage which the President determines - is, or is likely to be, of significant scope and duration, and of an emergency nature; (B) may cause major adverse impact on national safety or the national economy; and results, or is likely to result, from (i) an interruption in the supply of imported petroleum products, (ii) an interruption in the supply of domestic petroleum products, or (iii) sabotage or an act of God. The Act also provides that in addition to the circumstances set forth in section 3(8), a “severe energy supply interruption shall be deemed to exist if the President determines that an emergency situation exists and there is a significant reduction in supply which is of significant scope and duration; a severe increase in the price of petroleum products has resulted from such emergency situation; and such price increase is likely to cause a major adverse impact on the national economy.”
- (42 U.S.C. 6241 (d)(1)) Section 161(h) empowers the President to draw down the SPR despite the absence of a “severe energy supply disruption” or a need to meet U.S. obligations under the IEP, if the President finds that other circumstances exist that constitute, or are likely to become, “a domestic or international energy supply shortage of significant scope or duration” and the President determines that draw down would assist directly or significantly in preventing or reducing the adverse impact of such a shortage. However, there are several limitations on the use of this authority: the Reserve may not be drawn down for more than 30 million barrels or for longer than sixty days with respect to a single event, or if the Reserve would be reduced below the level of 500 million barrels. The Act gives the President authority to authorize the export of crude oil withdrawn from the SPR during a drawdown for refining or exchange outside the U.S., in connection with an arrangement for the delivery of refined petroleum products to the U.S. (42 U.S.C. §6241(i)) The Commerce Department has implemented this authority in its Export Administration Regulations at 15 CFR 754.

- Section 251 empowers the President to require U.S. oil companies to divert oil supplies to other International Energy Agency (IEA) member countries in satisfaction of United States' allocation obligations when the IEA's emergency oil sharing system has been triggered. (42 U.S.C. §6271)

Petroleum supply disruptions can result in the following federal actions:

**U.S. Lead for International Oil Emergency Response Activities:** U.S. DOE is responsible for coordinating U.S. involvement in an International Energy Agency (IEA) response to an international oil supply emergency. The IEA, consisting of 23 member countries, was created following the 1973 oil crisis with the goal of developing and maintaining cooperative oil emergency response policies and programs. This authority comes from:

- Executive Order 11912
- Department of Energy Organization Act,
- Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Sections 251 to 254), and
- Agreement on an International Energy Program

**International Energy Program:** As a signatory to the 1974 Agreement on an International Energy Program (IEP), the U.S. is obligated to cooperate with its allies in the International Energy Agency (IEA) to respond to international oil supply emergencies. The IEA has two primary oil emergency response mechanisms that it can employ. The IEP contains an emergency oil allocation program known as the Emergency Sharing System, under which each member country is responsible for helping share the burden of an oil supply shortfall. A second measure developed by the IEA in 1984 is known as the Coordinated Emergency Response Measure (CERM), which utilizes a more market-oriented approach involving stock draw and complementary measures, such as demand restraint. U.S. DOE leads U.S. participation in an IEA oil emergency response action. The Department develops plans for U.S. emergency response actions, develops the U.S. position on an appropriate international response, and makes recommendations for action to the President. Close coordination is maintained with the Department of State and other interested Federal agencies.

**Strategic Petroleum Reserve:** The U.S. DOE is authorized to create and maintain a Strategic Petroleum Reserve and the President is authorized to order a drawdown of the Reserve in emergency circumstances as defined in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, Sections 151 to 181.

- **Drawdown:** U.S. DOE is authorized to create and maintain the SPR and implementing the draw down and distribution of the reserve upon a Presidential finding of a “severe energy supply interruption” or the need to fulfill International Energy Agency obligations. The President can also order a drawdown if he finds that other circumstances exist that constitute a “domestic or international energy supply shortage of significant scope or duration.” Under this authority, the SPR can be drawn down by up to 30 million barrels a day for up to 60 days, but not fall below 500 million barrels. Purchasers would be delivered oils within approximately 16 days from the day of the decision. However, it could take several weeks for purchasers to transport oil from the SPR, have it refined and then distributed to consumers. In November 2001, the President ordered that the SPR be filled to its 700-million-barrel capacity.

- **History:** The emergency drawdown authority was used in January 1991 during the Gulf War when 17 million barrels of SPR oil were sold pursuant to the IEA's Gulf War Contingency Plan of January 11, 1991. In addition, U.S. DOE has had three Congressionally mandated sales of SPR oil for deficit reduction purposes and operational expenses and has conducted two test sales with industry to ensure SPR readiness. In September of 2000, the President directed those 30 million barrels of SPR be swapped to bolster oil supplies and enhance low inventories of winter heating oil. Companies that obtained the oil were required to return the oil plus an additional bonus amount to the SPR by the fall of 2001. There was also an emergency drawdown in 2005 after Hurricane Katrina, and a coordinated release in 2011 due to supply disruptions in Libya
- **Jones Act and the SPR:** In the event of a drawdown of the SPR, the volume of crude oil to be moved would be significantly greater than the capacity of the available U.S. flag crude oil tanker fleet that the Jones Act requires for transport. While procedures exist to expedite the waiver process on a case-by-case basis, a general waiver of the Jones Act, such as directed by the President in his finding for the 1991 SPR drawdown, is essential to assure the rapid and orderly sale and distribution of SPR oil.

## LIMITING EXPORTS OF ENERGY PRODUCTS

The Department of Commerce has broad authority to limit exports of energy supplies, including coal, crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas, or petrochemical feed stocks under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, Section 103. However, such actions could have implications for U.S. international trade obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and are seldom used. DOC may seek advice on energy supply situations from U.S. DOE when considering this option.

- **Export Administration Regulations:** DOC has implemented this authority in its Export Administration Regulations in the past. Exports of refined products do not require a license (except for product refined from Naval Petroleum Reserves crude oil). Exports of certain domestic crude oils (Naval Petroleum Reserves crude oil, crude oil subject to a Mineral Leasing Act right of way, and Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act oil) remain subject to restrictions in different statutes, including Energy Policy and Conservation Act, Section 103, and require an export license. Section 103 has never been used to re-impose export controls on crude oil or refined petroleum products.
- **Priority for Domestic Energy Supplies:** The U.S. DOE has delegated authority from the Department of Commerce (DOC) under the Defense Production Act of 1950, Section 101(c) to assign priority ratings to contracts for materials, equipment, or services for projects deemed necessary to "maximize domestic energy supplies" or enter the marketplace to allocate the same. Most often these contracts are essential to exploration, production, refining, transportation, or conservation of energy supplies, or construction and maintenance of energy facilities. Impositions of priority ratings on contracts legally require the contractor to perform the contract on a priority basis. Such contractors receive DPA "breach of contract protection" from their existing customers.
- **Production Act (DPA) Contract Eligibility:** U.S. DOE must determine whether a contract(s) is eligible, and supplies of materials or equipment are critical and essential to the project. DOC must determine whether the supplies for which priority assistance has been requested are scarce and whether the project reasonably can be accomplished without

them. Section 101(c) is also one of the permanent provisions of the DPA that never expires should the Congress allow the DPA to lapse.

a. **History:** This authority was used in the 1970s, and again in the 1980's. In the early 1990s, it was also used to facilitate the development of the Alaskan North Slope oil fields and was considered for use during the Persian Gulf War to enhance foreign oil production. In limited circumstances, Section 101(c) could be used to obtain equipment needed to repair damaged production facilities or to expedite supply of fuel oil to electric utilities.

b. **Supply from Foreign Projects:** Increasing energy supplies from foreign projects can increase domestic energy supplies. During emergencies, U.S. DOE may want to increase foreign oil production. It can do so through a draft interim final rule. This draft rule would become effective immediately upon issuance through a waiver in the U.S. DOE Organization Act.

**Directed Energy Supplies Under the Defense Production Act:** The Secretary of Energy, under the Defense Production Act of 1950, Section 101(a), can require suppliers to accept contracts or orders at their normal market prices, on a priority basis, for energy supplies that are deemed "necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense." The Secretary can also impose priority ratings on existing contracts, requiring suppliers to meet priority defense requirements relative to other customers or simply issue allocation orders to suppliers.

- **Application to DOD Contractors:** The Secretary's broad energy emergency authority applies to the Defense Department, Defense Department contractors (such as commercial airlines), and other federal agencies with national security or defense-related responsibilities. The Defense Production Act provides complying suppliers with breach of contract protection. This authority could be used to require acceptance of and priority performance under contracts relating to the production, delivery, or refining of petroleum products to meet national defense energy needs.
- **Transportation of Supply:** DPA authority could also be used to facilitate transportation of energy supplies during an emergency by requiring pipelines, marine terminals, and other facilities to perform transportation contracts to promote national defense. However, the authority to control the general distribution of petroleum supplies in the "civilian market" cannot be used until the findings are made that supplies are "scarce and critical," and defense needs cannot be met without causing dislocations that will create appreciable hardship (Section 101(b)).

## OTHER FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

**Government Emergency Telecommunications:** U.S. DOE sponsors energy industry requests for priority access through the interstate and intrastate telecommunication switching networks. Refer to the Federal Communications Act of 1934, Presidential Executive Order 12472, and 47 CFR Part 201.

- **National Communications System:** The National Communications System (NCS) has established a National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) program called the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) to facilitate emergency communications. GETS provides priority access through the computer systems controlling the Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) and the public switching networks that route intrastate and interstate calls. GETS provides the legal ability for telecommunications providers to give preference in the routing of telecommunications to NSEP users.

- **Delegated Authority:** NCS has delegated to U.S. DOE the authority to issue GETS personal identification numbers (PINs) to the energy industry so that their NSEP telecommunications can obtain priority access to telecommunications routing.

**State Energy Emergency Assurance Coordination:** U.S. DOE and NASEO have agreed that U.S. DOE will develop, maintain, and distribute a contact list of state and federal individuals responsible for energy market assessment and energy emergency responses. The states will participate in the effort by providing timely assessments of energy markets to U.S. DOE and other states in the event of an energy supply disruption. Refer to the Department of Energy Organization Act, Section 205 and Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, Sections 51 to 59.

- **Electronic Communications Network:** This critical electronic communications network of U.S. DOE officials, state emergency officials, state energy offices, and local emergency management officials provides a mechanism for the rapid dissemination and sharing of information on energy supplies, distributor, and market assessments. U.S. DOE provides states an aggregated regional assessment of the effects of a market disruption when two or more states are affected. The assessment will draw upon information gathered by states, as well as other information, data, or analysis available to U.S. DOE. In support of this effort, each state identified one or more Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators from different agencies throughout the state.

**Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP):** The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) can make the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) emergency contingency funds available to assist eligible low-income households meet their home heating and/or cooling needs arising from a natural disaster or other emergency such as extremely high energy prices. U.S. DOE may advise HHS on the fuel supply situation for such emergency funding. This authority is granted by the Community Opportunities, Accountability and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998, Title III, Sec 301-309, and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981.

- **Distribution of Funds:** High heating oil and propane prices have justified distributing emergency discretionary funds in the past to states based on their use of these fuels or other variables that reflect state needs.
- **Block Grants:** In addition to the availability of discretionary emergency funds, HHS also annually awards energy assistance block grants to the 50 states, District of Columbia, eligible Indian tribes/tribal organizations, and insular territory areas, who then make payments directly to eligible households, or on behalf of such households, to help meet the cost of home energy. Although funded by the Federal Government, the HHS LIHEAP program is operated by each grantee.

**Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP):** In a severe emergency, the President may order increased conservation in federal facilities and operations, including the federal vehicle fleet. FEMP helps federal agencies reach their energy savings goals by aggressively raising awareness of energy efficiency activities and making it easier for agencies and utilities to save energy and money. The General Services Administration (GSA) coordinates the notification and distribution of the President's request. Refer to the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPA Act) and the Energy Emergency Conservation Act of 1979, Section 211(c).

- **Conservation by Federal Agencies:** Federal agencies spend approximately \$4.3 billion annually on utilities and were required by Executive Order 13123 to reduce their energy consumption by 20 percent from 1985 levels by 2010. FEMP energy savings performance contracts, utility incentives programs, and other creative financing mechanisms helped federal agencies and utilities reach their energy and budget goals. FEMP has a Federal Utility Partnership Working Group to develop communications between federal agencies and utilities. Utilities are moving from rebates to customized financing programs and value-added services such as energy audits, design assistance, load management, maintenance, and power quality to federal agencies.
- **Caveat Concerning Federal Closures:** At times it may be counterproductive to order the closure of federal office buildings to save energy. Federal staff could increase total energy demand in peak periods by increased residential consumption. Timing and magnitude of all emergency building closures needs to be weighed carefully.

### **Fuel Switching Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (Codified in 16 U.S.C. §2601 et seq. and 15 U.S.C. §717z)**

- U.S. DOE has delegated authority (E.O. 12235) under Section 607, following the President's finding of a "severe natural gas shortage endangering the supply of natural gas for high-priority uses," to prohibit the burning of natural gas by any electric power plant or major fuel-burning installation. Required emergency finding identical to that in the Natural Gas Policy Act. (15 U.S.C.717z) Power plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act (42 U.S.C. §8301 et seq.)
- Section 404(a) grants the President authority to allocate coal (and to require the transportation thereof) for the use of any power plant or major fuel- burning) installation. (42 U.S.C. §8374(a)) Exercise of this authority requires a Presidential finding of a severe energy supply interruption, as defined in Section 3(8) of Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA), set out above. Section 404(e) stipulates that the President may not delegate his authority to issue allocation orders under this authority.
- Section 404(b) grants the President authority to prohibit any power plant or major fuel-burning installation from using natural gas or petroleum, or both as a primary energy source. (42 U.S.C. §8374 (b)) Exercise of this authority requires a Presidential finding of a severe energy supply interruption, as defined in Section 3(8) of EPCA, set out above. Section 404(e) stipulates that the President may not delegate his authority under this provision.

### **Facilitating the Transportation of Energy Products**

#### **ICC Termination Act of 1995 (Pub. L. No. 104-88, 109 Stat. 803)**

- Authorizes the Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, to issue priority orders during an emergency for rail movement of commodities including petroleum. (49 U.S.C. §11123)
- Implementing regulations (10 CFR 205.370 et seq.) specify that the involved parties must attempt to resolve the economic charges associated with the interconnection and/or delivery of electric power. If no resolution can be reached, the matter would be referred by U.S. DOE to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for hearings and resolution. Regulations of the Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, provide in 49 C.F.R. 390.23 for waiver of Federal motor carrier safety regulations in Parts

390 to 399 for motor carriers or drivers operating commercial motor vehicles to provide emergency relief during a regional or local emergency declared by the President, Governor of a State, or the Regional Director of Motor Carriers. An emergency is defined to include natural disasters, explosions, blackouts, or other occurrences, natural or man-made, which interrupt the delivery of essential services such as, electricity, medical care, sewer, water, telecommunications and telecommunications transmission or essential supplies such as food and fuel, or otherwise immediately threaten human life or public welfare. For example, the waivers may exempt motor carriers and drivers from limits on on-duty hours when providing direct assistance in such emergencies and provides exemptions from inspections, record keeping, hazardous materials, and other requirements. Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. §191 et seq.

- Authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations governing the movement of any vessel within the U.S. territorial waters, upon a Presidential declaration of a national emergency by reasons of actual or threatened war, insurrection or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States. (50 U.S.C. §191) Ports and Waterways Safety Act (33 U.S.C. §1221 et seq.) Authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to establish vessel traffic systems for ports, harbors, and other navigable waters and to control vessel traffic in areas determined to be hazardous (e.g., due to conditions of reduced visibility, adverse weather, vessel congestion, etc.). (33 U.S.C. §1223).
- Public Law No. 81-891, 64 Stat. 1120 (“Jones Act” waiver) Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to waive the provisions of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (“Jones Act”), which require the use of vessels documented under 46 U.S.C. §12106 (i.e. U.S.-flag, U.S.-built, and U.S.-crewed vessels) in coastwise trade, “upon the request of the Secretary of Defense to the extent deemed necessary in the interest of the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.” In addition, Public Law No. 81-891 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to waive compliance with the Jones Act either upon his own initiative or upon the written recommendation of the head of another agency whenever the Secretary “deems that such action is necessary in the interest of the national defense.”

## **ENVIRONMENTAL WAIVERS**

Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §7401 et seq: Section 110(f) of the Clean Air permits a State Governor to issue an emergency temporary suspension of any part of a State Implementation Plan (“SIP”) (as well as a temporary waiver of penalties for “excess” SO<sub>x</sub> or NO<sub>x</sub> emissions) in accordance with the following: (1) the owner/operator of a fuel burning source petitions the State for relief; (2) the Governor gives notice and opportunity for public hearing on the petition; (3) the Governor finds that an emergency exists in the vicinity of the source involving high levels of unemployment or loss of necessary energy supplies for residential dwellings and that the unemployment or loss can be totally or partially alleviated by an emergency suspension of SIP requirements applicable to the petitioning source; (4) the President, in response to the Governor’s request, declares a national or regional emergency exists of such severity that a temporary SIP suspension may be necessary and other means of responding to the energy emergency may be inadequate; and (5) the Governor issues an emergency suspension to the source.

Environmental Protection Agency regulations (40 C.F.R. 80.73) permit EPA to grant an exemption from the Clean Air Act Section 211 (k)(1) requirement mandating the sale of reformulated motor

gasoline in nine large U.S. cities (to reduce emissions of ozone-forming substances and toxic substances) in “appropriate extreme and unusual circumstances (e.g., natural disaster or act of God)” if a refiner, importer, or blender satisfies the following five criteria:

- a. Nonconforming gasoline is necessary to meet projected supply shortfalls.
- b. Refiner/importer/blender could not have avoided noncompliance and is minimizing extent of noncompliance.
- c. Refiner/importer/blender can demonstrate how compliance will be expeditiously achieved.
- d. Refiner/importer/blender agrees to make up air quality detriment where practicable.
- e. Refiner/importer/blender pays to U.S. Treasury an amount equal to the economic benefit of nonconformity less the amount expended in making up the air quality detriment.

## **NATIONAL DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. §2061 et seq.): The Secretary has delegated authority (E.O. 11790 and E.O. 12919) under section 101(a) to require performance on a priority basis of contracts for energy supplies that the Secretary deems “necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense,” and to allocate energy supplies “in such manner, upon such conditions and to such extent as [the Secretary] shall deem necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense.” This authority could be used, for example, to require acceptance of and priority performance under contracts relating to the production, delivery, or refining of petroleum products, to meet national defense energy needs of the Department of Defense and its contractors. It also could be used to facilitate petroleum transportation during an emergency, for example, by requiring pipelines, marine terminals, and other facilities to perform oil transport contracts necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense. (50 U.S.C. App. §2071(a)) Section 101(a) authority is not available to control the general distribution of material in the civilian market unless further findings required by Section 101(b) of the DPA are made, i.e., that the material is a “scarce and critical material essential to the national defense” and that defense needs cannot be met without causing dislocations in that market that will create “appreciable hardship.” (50 U.S.C. App. §2071(b))

Section 101(c) authorizes contract “priority ratings” and the allocation of equipment, material, and services to maximize domestic energy supplies, if the Secretaries of Energy and Commerce, under E.O. 12919, make certain findings with respect to the need for the material, equipment or services for the exploration, production, refining, transportation, or conservation of energy supplies, or for the construction and maintenance of energy facilities. This authority could be used, for example, to assist oil companies or electric utility companies in obtaining equipment needed to repair damaged facilities, or to provide fuel oil to electric utilities. (50 U.S.C. app. §2071(c))

Section 708 provides a limited antitrust defense for industry participating in voluntary agreements “to help provide for the defense of the United States through the development of preparedness programs and the expansion of productive capacity and supply beyond levels needed to meet essential civilian demand in the United States.” In the event of widespread damage to energy production or delivery systems, this authority could be used to establish a voluntary agreement of service companies to coordinate the planning of the restoration of the facilities. (50 U.S.C. app. §2158)



The Secretary has delegated authority (E.O. 11790 and E.O. 12919) under Section 710 to train and employ persons from the private sector to facilitate planning for and responding to emergencies. (50 U.S.C. app. §2160)

### **NUCLEAR ENERGY**

Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. §2011 et seq.): Authorizes the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, upon the declaration by Congress of a state of war or national emergency, to suspend any licenses granted under the Act if such action is necessary for the common defense and security. (42 U.S.C. §2138).

### **INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY**

International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. §1701 et seq.): Authorizes the President to declare a national emergency to deal with a threat, which has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States. Upon declaration of a national emergency, the Act provides the President with plenary control over property that is subject to U.S. jurisdiction and in which any foreign country or national thereof has an interest. If a petroleum shortage is sufficiently severe to invoke a presidentially declared national emergency, the IEEPA could be used to control supplies of petroleum products in which foreign countries or foreign nationals have an “interest” (e.g., regulate exports of petroleum products owned or controlled by a U.S. company and in which a foreign national has contract right to acquire). (50 U.S.C. §§1701-1702).

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## **APPENDIX D: Continuity of Operations Plan**

### **STATE OF NEVADA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ENERGY CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN**

This Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) was prepared by Governor's Office of Energy to develop, implement, and maintain a viable COOP capability. This COOP complies with applicable internal agency policies, state and local regulations and supports recommendations provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Governor's Office of Energy prepared this Continuity of Operations (COOP) to establish policy and guidance to ensure the execution of the essential functions for the Governor's Office of Energy if an emergency at the agency or in the State threatens or incapacitates operations, and/or requires the relocation of staff and functions.

1. **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Governor's Office of Energy has essential functions that must be performed, or rapidly and efficiently resumed, in an emergency. While the impact of an emergency cannot be predicted, planning for operations under such conditions can mitigate the impact of the emergency on our people, our facilities and our mission – in addition to maintaining services for State citizens.

2. **INTRODUCTION**

**A. Purpose**

The capability to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies affecting the office's operations is dependent upon the proficiency and well-being of its employees and leadership. The Governor's Office of Energy has adopted this plan, which allows the Governor's Office of Energy to:

- Have the capability to implement the COOP both with and without advance notice.
- Perform essential functions no later than 12 hours after activation of the COOP.
- Maintain essential functions for up to 30 days (90 days in a pandemic scenario).
- Develop standard operating procedures which enable the performance of essential functions.

**B. Applicability and Scope**

This plan describes the actions that shall be taken to activate a viable COOP capability within 12 hours of an emergency event and to sustain that capability for up to 30 days. The COOP can be activated during business and non-business hours, both with and without warning.

**C. Policy**

It is the policy of the State of Nevada to respond quickly in the event of an emergency or threat in order to continue essential functions and operations. COOP capabilities must be maintained at a high level of readiness, capable of being activated both with and without warning, ready to achieve operational status no later than 12 hours after activation, and able to maintain sustained operations for up to 30 days (90 days in a pandemic scenario).

**D. Objectives** The objectives of this plan are to:

- Ensure the continuation of essential functions.
- Protect facilities, equipment, records, and other assets.
- Facilitate decision-making during an emergency.
- Achieve an orderly recovery from emergency operations; and
- Fulfill the Office's responsibilities in local, regional and state emergency operations plans and agreements.

**E. Assumptions**

The following assumptions are made in considering continuity of operations planning by the Governor's Office of Energy:

- Upon declaration of COOP activation, employees will be instructed about their responsibilities under the activation of the COOP.

- Emergencies or threatened emergencies can adversely impact the agency's ability to continue to support essential functions and to provide support to the operations of clients and external agencies.
- Agency and non-agency personnel and resources located outside the area affected by the emergency or threat shall be available as necessary to continue essential functions.
- A disaster may require staff to function with limited support and some degradation of service until full recovery is made.
- In compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) - 5, all COOP program activities shall incorporate the principles of NIMS and the Incident Command System (ICS).

### 3. **AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES**

#### **A. Authorities**

The COOP has been developed with the full endorsement of the Governor's Office of Energy's Director and senior management.

#### **B. References**

The reference used to develop this plan includes The State of Idaho Continuity of Operations (COOP) Template, August 2008. Other references that have supported the development of this COOP include the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 20, National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 51: National Continuity Policy. Though not required, the COOP addresses elements identified in the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Continuity Directive 1.

### 4. **CRITICAL BUSINESS FUNCTIONS**

When confronting events which disrupt normal operations, the Governor's Office of Energy is committed to ensuring that essential business functions will be continued even under the most challenging emergency circumstances. During activation of this COOP, all other activities may be suspended to enable the agency to concentrate on providing the essential functions and building the internal capabilities necessary to increase and eventually restore operations.

Essential Functions of the Governor's Office of Energy include:

1. Serve in the capacity of the ESF-12 position when an emergency is declared in the State.
2. Provide appropriate communication to the Governor and other essential stakeholders.

The Governor's Office of Energy currently operates out of two facilities in the State. Most documents, equipment and staff are located in Carson City, Nevada, with an additional position located in Las Vegas.

## 5. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (CONOPS)**

To implement the COOP, the agency has developed a Concept of Operations (CONOPS), which focuses on establishing emergency decision-making authority and defining a decision process for determining appropriate actions in implementing COOPs and procedures.

### **A. Planning Scenarios**

Activation of the COOP may involve:

- The pre-planned movement of selected key personnel and technical personnel to an alternate operating facility.
- The implementation of temporary work procedures.
- The delegation of emergency authorities to successors of senior management and technical personnel due to their being unavailable during the emergency; and/or
- The assignment of COOP teams to perform specific activities necessary to ensure essential functions.

When activating the COOP, certain items of cybersecurity need to be considered. Cybersecurity and policy are to protect an individual's information. The following should be considered:

- Consider the source of USB devices.
- If necessary, have USB devices cleared by IT personnel.
- Consider the vulnerability of PDF readers on Smartphones. Storing email on Smartphones could allow hackers to read emails stored on phones.
- Personal Smartphones are not to be used for state purposes or to download state information.
- Verify that appropriate and approved software is installed on home computers or Smartphones that are allowed access to State systems.
- Employees can often unknowingly be the biggest threat to system security. Alert supervisors to any unusual emails or computer activity.

Three threat scenarios have been identified as the most likely to trigger COOP activation:

- **Class 1 Scenario: Single Building/Agency:** In this scenario, a portion or all the agency's operations are disrupted at one location, with limited displacement of operations to alternate facilities. The most likely causes of such a disruption are fire; system/mechanical failure; loss of utilities such as electricity, telephone, water, or steam; or explosion (regardless of cause) that produces no significant damage to any other facilities or systems used by the agency.
- **Class 2 Scenario: Catastrophic Event:** This scenario assumes that an incident affects a geographic region with a cluster of state operations (e.g., the Capitol). This scenario also assumes the disruption of operations to several agencies, leading to widespread displacement of the workforce and a disruption to multiple interdependencies between and among agencies. Disruption of normal business operations is assumed to be for an extended period.
- **Class 3 Scenario: Pandemic:** This scenario assumes that there is a pandemic-related disruption of the workforce, and that infrastructure is affected only to the

extent that systems require maintenance and/or operation by a severely depleted workforce. Operations from an alternate (continuity) location will probably not be required. A pandemic event will most likely last for 12-18 months with as many as three waves of new infections lasting 4-6 weeks each. Continuous essential function evaluation may be required. See the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's pandemic resources online, which contains more information: ([www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov))

## **B. COOP Execution**

The Director, or his or her designee, may implement the COOP. The COOP is implemented based on known or anticipated threats and emergencies occurring with or without warning.

- **Known Threats and Emergencies (with warning):** There are some threats to operations that may afford advance warning that shall permit the orderly alert, notification, evacuation, and, if necessary, the relocation of employees. Such situations may include seasonal flooding, a transportation accident resulting in a threat of a release of hazardous material (HAZMAT) or a threat of a terrorist incident.
- **Unanticipated Threats and Emergencies (no warning) During Non-Business Hours:** Incidents may not be preceded by warning (e.g., earthquakes, arson, HAZMAT, or terrorist incidents) and may occur while on-site staff is not at work. In these circumstances, while operations from the primary facilities may be impossible, employees may still be able to respond to instructions, including the requirement to relocate following notification.
- **Unanticipated Threats and Emergencies (no warning) During Business Hours:** Incidents may also occur with no warning during normal office hours. Execution of the COOP would begin with implementation of building evacuation and safe assembly procedures, continuing through to notification of the COOP team.

## **C. COOP Team**

The Governor's Office of Energy has identified key positions to provide management necessary to establish essential functions within 12 hours after the emergency event. These are identified in Personnel Contact List (Rapid Recall List) located in this Appendix.

## **D. Time-phased COOP Implementation**

When confronting events that disrupt the normal operations of the agency, the office shall implement its COOP using a time-phased approach detailed below.

- **Phase 1: Activation and Relocation, 0-12 hours**
  - **Alert and Notification:** The agency has established specific procedures to alert and notify the director and staff that COOP activation is imminent. The Personnel Contact List (Rapid Recall List) is in the Appendix. Any staff member may recommend to the Director or his/her designee, COOP activation. Upon declaration by the Director, the continuity of operations plan staff will proceed with Initial Actions.

- **Initial Actions:** The Office has identified specific actions to be taken to terminate primary operations and activate the COOP team, communication links, and alternate work locations. Initial actions emphasize staff safety. Staff should be notified by the Director (or designee) of COOP activation in an orderly manner, via the Rapid Recall List in the Appendix. If office evacuation is necessary, staff should secure vital records and equipment if it is reasonable to do so and relocate to alternate work sites, to include home offices, the Division of Emergency Management facility (2478 Fairview Drive, Carson City) and/or Washoe County's Emergency Operations Center (5159 Spectrum Boulevard, Reno). Home office sites are available to staff who can connect to state computers via a Virtual Private Network (VPN). Upon COOP activation, staff should:
  1. Secure vital records and equipment (if it is safe to do so)
  2. Relocate to alternate work locations, to include
    - a. Home office if VPN exists
    - b. DEM
    - c. Washoe County EOC
- **Phase 2: Alternate Operations, 12 hours to end of emergency**
  - **Operational Hours:** During COOP activation, the office's operating hours will be 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, or as otherwise necessary to provide essential functions.
  - **Execution of Essential Functions:** The agency will perform any functions determined to be essential to operations from the alternate facilities using temporary procedures. The agency will re-establish normal lines of communication within the agency, to other agencies, and to the public via email, online communications and via the news media if necessary.
  - **Development of Plans and Schedules for Reconstitution and Termination:** As soon as it is feasible, and safe to do so, preparation for transferring operations of communication, vital records, databases, and other activities back to the primary office will begin. Circumstances may dictate that a new primary facility is designated and subsequently occupied.
- **Phase 3: Reconstitution, end of emergency**
  - **Reconstitution Process:** Upon the conclusion of the emergency event, staff should begin reconstitution procedures.
  - **Reconstitution Procedures:** Vital records and equipment should be relocated back to the office, and staff should return to the office as under normal work conditions.
  - **After-Action Review and Remedial Action Plans:** An after-action review should be conducted with staff input to determine what, during the COOP, worked well, what did not and what specific solutions can be made to correct any areas of concern. The after-action review should occur within five business days of the COOP, and, depending upon the event's severity, may be a staff debriefing or a written report.



## **E. Notification and Alert**

The Governor's Office of Energy recognizes that the COOP may be activated under different conditions:

- **With Warning:** It is expected that, in many cases, the Governor's Office of Energy will receive a warning of at least a few hours prior to an event via office emergency declaration from the state Division of Emergency Management, the Governor's Office, or local emergency officials. Staff notification of the COOP will occur through email, text message and/or telephonic methods listed in the Rapid Recall List in the Appendix.
- **Without Warning:** The ability to execute the COOP following an event that occurs without warning depends on the severity of the emergency and the number of personnel who survive.
  - a. **Non-Business Hours.** Staff will be alerted and activated to support operations for the duration of the emergency. Notification will occur through email, text message and telephonic means as listed in the Rapid Recall List in this Appendix.
  - b. **Business Hours.** If possible, the COOP will be activated, and available staff will be deployed as directed to support operations for the duration of the emergency. Depending on the status of communications, notification will be made by telephone, in-person at the office, and using designated call down procedures as listed in the Rapid Recall List in the Appendix.

## **F. Delegations of Authority and Orders of Succession**

If executive leadership, senior management, or senior technical personnel are unavailable during an emergency, the Governor's Office of Energy has developed a set of procedures to govern delegations of authority.

- Authorities have been identified for delegation in support of policy determinations and executive decisions. Delegations specify what the authority covers, what limits may be placed upon it, who (by title) will have the authority, and under what circumstances. See COOP Response Team / Delegation of Authority in this section.

## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. Responsibilities**

The following lists identify major responsibilities of key personnel required to implement Governor's Office of Energy's COOP.

The Director is responsible for:

- Activating the COOP
- Working with emergency management agencies and the Governor's Office to ensure the office's resource needs are met
- Deactivating the COOP

The COOP coordinator is responsible for:

- Initiating communications via the Rapid Recall List in the Appendix.
- Overseeing staff evacuations when applicable
- Overseeing that records and equipment are maintained safely

- Overseeing the reconstitution of the office's operations

## 6. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS**

### **A. Alternate Facility**

The Governor's Office of Energy recognizes that normal operations may be disrupted and that there may be a need to perform essential business functions at alternate facilities. The Office, through cooperative agreements and mutual aid agreements, also has access to additional facilities that could support essential business functions. The current options for alternate work sites are:

1. Home offices with VPN connections
2. The Division of Emergency Management (Carson City)
3. Washoe County EOC (Reno)

### **B. Vital Records, Equipment and Systems**

The Governor's Office of Energy may have records, equipment and systems that should be prioritized for restoration and recovery in an emergency event. Energy Program Managers, in coordination with the Deputy Director and Administrative Assistant, should identify key records and equipment for preservation during emergencies and ensure these items are maintained during a COOP activation.

### **C. Interoperable Communications**

Communications is a critical component of a successful COOP activation. Communications must support connectivity to internal organizations, other agencies, critical customers, and the public. Primary and alternate modes of communication are listed in the Rapid Recall List in Appendix D.

### **D. Employee Support**

If circumstances require, the Office recognizes that the well-being of employees' dependents and domestic companion animals are of mutual concern to ensure that employees remain available to support alternate facility operations. Employees must determine a prudent course of action, and management must take this into consideration.

## 7. **COOP MAINTENANCE**

The Office has provided staff with a training program to ensure that the agency's COOP capability remains viable. The training is intended to familiarize agency staff members with their roles and responsibilities during an emergency, ensure that systems and equipment are maintained in a constant state of readiness, and validate aspects of the COOP.

## **COOP RESPONSE TEAM & DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY**

### **Response Team**

**PRIMARY:** Director

**FIRST ALTERNATE:** Deputy Director

**SECOND ALTERNATE:** Designated Energy Program Manager

### **Delegation of Authority**

The Deputy Director or designated Energy Program Manager may temporarily delegate specific authorities in accordance with the Line of Succession (above) if the Director is absent due to vacation, illness, or other circumstances. If the Continuity of Operations Plan is activated, the Director hereby delegates all authorities and responsibilities identified within the scope of the Director position, including those listed below, to staff members listed in the above Line of Succession who may act in the Director's absence, beginning with the First Alternate and progressing through each alternate as necessary:

1. Activation and execution of the Governor's Office of Energy's COOP as necessary.
2. Signatory authority for contracts, agreements, or other actions which, under normal circumstances, require the written approval of the Director.
3. Specific authority to commit Governor's Office of Energy resources and establish any new operational policies, consistent with office protocols that may be required in the event of an emergency or disaster.
4. Re-direction, as necessary, of office staff and programs to assure performance of the office's essential functions.
5. Providing information to the Director or their designee on the operational status and capabilities of the Governor's Office of Energy and, as needed, recommendations for the modification, reduction, or cessation of essential services within the office
6. Collaboration with external partners in forums and circumstances appropriate to the role of the Director.
7. Manage or delegate as appropriate all personnel activities within the Governor's Office of Energy such as hiring authority, employee leave of absence requests, potential disciplinary actions, lay off or termination actions in conjunction with the Governor's Office.

Individuals acting for the Director shall retain such authorities until authority is assumed by the Director of the Governor's Office of Energy, or their designee. The Governor's Office of Energy Line of Succession is designated by name of individual, not by job title. Only the individuals named above are included in the Line of Succession.

## **PERSONNEL CONTACT LIST / RAPID RECALL LIST**

GOE utilizes the What's App smartphone app for agency-wide emergency contact. This app allows timely notification of energy sector emergencies and provides interoperability with the Nevada Division of Emergency Management's What's App notification method. It is critical that GOE as ESF-12, have communication with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) during periods of activation.

The following list provides cell phone numbers for office personnel for intra-agency communications and to facilitate phone calls and text messages beyond the initial alert notification.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>ORDER OF CALL</b>
David Bobzien	775-434-3094	1
Denise Frohlich	775-431-6049	2
Lorayn Walser	775-434-4534	3
Chris Naylor	775-434-6046	4
Robin Yochum	775-434-3087	5
Laura Wickham	775-434-4046	6
Jeanne Stoneman	775-431-4076	7
Lezlie Helget	775-434-4720	8
Rebecca Allured	775-434-5163	9
Karen Long	775-434-3018	10
Administrative Assistant	775-434-5192	11

Updated: 09/2/2022

The last person on the call-down list calls the first person after receiving his/her call-in order to confirm that the call down has been successfully completed. If the next person to be contacted is unreachable, the following person will be called.

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## **APPENDIX E: Emergency Management Directors/Coordinators**

This appendix lists contact information for individuals responsible for emergency action within their city or county. Additional contacts for energy commodities are found in a confidential list in Appendix A.

## 2022 Emergency Manager List

### State and Counties

<p align="center"><b><u>STATE OF NEVADA</u></b></p> <p><b>Dave Fogerson, Emergency Manager</b> 775-687-0300 Division of Emergency Management 2478 Fairview Dr. Carson City, NV 89701 <a href="mailto:dfogerson@dps.state.nv.us">dfogerson@dps.state.nv.us</a></p> <p><b>NDEM Duty Officer</b> 775-687-0498 <b>NHP Dispatch</b> 775-687-0400</p>	<p align="center"><b><u>CARSON CITY</u></b></p> <p><b>Sean Slamon, Fire Chief</b> 775-283-7722 Office of Emergency Management 777 South Stewart St. Carson City, NV 89701 <a href="mailto:sslamon@carson.org">sslamon@carson.org</a></p> <p><b>Jason Danen, Deputy EM</b> 775-283-7668 <a href="mailto:jdanen@carson.org">jdanen@carson.org</a></p> <p><b>Kenneth Furlong, Sheriff</b> 775-887-2500 <a href="mailto:KFurlong@carson.org">KFurlong@carson.org</a></p> <p><b>LE/SAR Dispatch</b> 775-887-2014 <b>Fire Dispatch</b> 775-887-2215</p>
<p align="center"><b><u>CHURCHILL COUNTY</u></b></p> <p><b>Mike Heidemann, Emergency Manager</b> 775-423-4188 Office of Emergency Management 775-223-3182 (C) 155 North Taylor St., Suite 177 Fallon, NV 89406 <a href="mailto:mheidemann@churchillcounty.org">mheidemann@churchillcounty.org</a></p> <p><b>Richard Hickox, Sheriff</b> 775-423-3116 <b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch:</b> 775-423-3116</p>	<p align="center"><b><u>CLARK COUNTY</u></b></p> <p><b>Billy Samuels, Deputy Fire Chief</b> 702-455-7154 Clark County Fire Department 702-218-0849 (C) 575 E. Flamingo Rd. Las Vegas, NV 89119 <a href="mailto:bsamuels@ClarkCountyNV.GOV">bsamuels@ClarkCountyNV.GOV</a></p> <p><b>Misty Richardson</b> 702-455-5710 <a href="mailto:richardsonm@ClarkCountyNV.gov">richardsonm@ClarkCountyNV.gov</a> 702-455-5713</p> <p><b>Joe Lombardo, Sheriff</b> 702-828-3111 <b>LE/SAR Dispatch</b> 702-828-3111 <b>Fire Dispatch</b> 702-229-0291</p>
<p align="center"><b><u>DOUGLAS COUNTY</u></b></p> <p><b>Tod Carlini, Fire Chief/ Emergency Manager</b> 775-782-9048 East Fork Fire and Paramedic Districts Office 775-720-0750 (C) P.O. Box 218 Minden, NV 89423 <a href="mailto:tcarlini@douglasnv.us">tcarlini@douglasnv.us</a> <a href="mailto:tcarlini@eastforkfire.org">tcarlini@eastforkfire.org</a></p> <p><b>Amy Ray, Deputy Fire Chief/Deputy EM</b> 775-782-9041 <a href="mailto:aray@eastforkfire.org">aray@eastforkfire.org</a> 775-546-3738 (c)</p> <p><b>Dan Coverly, County Sheriff</b> 775-782-9900 <a href="mailto:dcoverley@douglas.nv.us">dcoverley@douglas.nv.us</a> <b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775-782-5126</p>	<p align="center"><b><u>ELKO COUNTY</u></b></p> <p><b>Lee Cabaniss, Emergency Manager</b> 775-748-0366 775 West Silver St. Elko, NV 89801 <a href="mailto:lcabaniss@elkocountynv.net">lcabaniss@elkocountynv.net</a></p> <p><b>Aitor Narvaiza, Sheriff</b> 775-738-3421 <a href="mailto:anarvaiza@elkocountynv.net">anarvaiza@elkocountynv.net</a></p> <p><b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775-777-7300</p> <p><b>Jack Snyder, Deputy Fire Chief/EM</b> 775-777-7345 911 West Idaho St. Office Elko, NV 89801 775-344-8712 <a href="mailto:jssnyder@elkocitynv.gov">jssnyder@elkocitynv.gov</a></p>
<p align="center"><b><u>ESMERALDA COUNTY</u></b></p> <p><b>Sheriff Ken Elgan</b> 775-485-6373 <b>Emergency Management Coordinator</b> 775-741-9350 P.O. Box 520 Goldfield, NV89013 <a href="mailto:kelgan@esmeraldacountynv.org">kelgan@esmeraldacountynv.org</a></p> <p><b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775-485-3524</p>	<p align="center"><b><u>EUREKA COUNTY</u></b></p> <p><b>Jeb Rowley, Emergency Manager</b> 775-237-5372 Director of Public Works 775-340-3662 P.O. Box 714 Eureka, NV 89316 <a href="mailto:jrowley@EurekaCountyNV.gov">jrowley@EurekaCountyNV.gov</a></p> <p><b>Jesse Watts, Sheriff</b> 775-237-5330 <b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775-237-5330</p>

<p><b><u>HUMBOLDT COUNTY</u></b>  <b>Captain Sean Wilkin, Emergency Manager</b>  Office of Emergency Management 775-623-6419  702-275-6905 (C)  County Courthouse, Room 205 775-623-2192 (F)  50 W. Fifth Street  Winnemucca, NV 89445  <a href="mailto:swilkin@HCSO NV.com">swilkin@HCSO NV.com</a></p> <p><b>Mike Allen, County Sheriff</b> 775-623-6419  Email: <a href="mailto:mallen@hcsosnv.com">mallen@hcsosnv.com</a></p> <p><b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775- 623-6429</p>	<p><b><u>LANDER COUNTY</u></b>  <b>Ron Unger, Emergency Manager</b> 775-635-1100  <b>Lander County Sheriff</b> 775-635-5161 Disp.  Mailing: PO Box 1625  Physical: 2 State Route 305  Battle Mountain, NV 89820 775-374-0808 (C)  <a href="mailto:sheriff@landerso.org">sheriff@landerso.org</a></p> <p><b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775-635-5161</p> <p><b>Robert Quick, Undersheriff</b>  <a href="mailto:rquick@landerso.org">rquick@landerso.org</a></p>
<p><b><u>LINCOLN COUNTY</u></b>  <b>Eric Holt, Emergency Manager</b> 775-962-2376  Office of Emergency Management  P.O. Box 90  Pioche, NV 89043  <a href="mailto:Eholt.em@Gmail.com">Eholt.em@Gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Kerry Lee, County Sheriff</b> 775-962-5151  <a href="mailto:klee@lcsosnv.org">klee@lcsosnv.org</a> 775-962-1055</p> <p><b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775-962-8080</p>	<p><b><u>LYON COUNTY</u></b>  <b>Jeff Page, County Manager</b>  Emergency Manager 775-463-6531  <a href="mailto:jpage@lyon-county.org">jpage@lyon-county.org</a> 775-302-7088 (C)</p> <p><b>Frank Hunewill, County Sheriff</b> 775-463-6600  <a href="mailto:fhunewill@lyon-county.org">fhunewill@lyon-county.org</a></p> <p><b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775-463-6620</p>
<p><b><u>MINERAL COUNTY</u></b>  <b>Patrick Hughes, Emergency Manager</b> 775-302-0097  525 West 9<sup>th</sup> St. 775-316-0840 (C)  P.O. Box 1301  Hawthorne, NV 89415  <a href="mailto:phughes@mineralcountynv.org">phughes@mineralcountynv.org</a></p> <p><b>Randall Adams, County Sheriff</b> 775-945-2434  <a href="mailto:mcsosheriff@mineralcountynv.org">mcsosheriff@mineralcountynv.org</a>  <b>Emergency Management</b> 775-945-2434  <b>Fire Dispatch</b> 775-945-2497</p>	<p><b><u>NYE COUNTY</u></b>  <b>Scott Lewis, Emergency Manager</b> 775-751-4279  1510 E. Siri Lane Suite 100 775-209-5883 (C)  Pahrump, NV 89060  <a href="mailto:slewis@pahrumppnv.org">slewis@pahrumppnv.org</a></p> <p><b>Sharon Wehrly, County Sheriff</b> 775-751-7012  <a href="mailto:swehrly@co.nye.nv.us">swehrly@co.nye.nv.us</a> 775-751-7000  Pahrump</p> <p><b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775-727-7839</p>
<p><b><u>PERSHING COUNTY</u></b>  <b>Sean Burke, Int. Director</b> 703-999-3901 (C)  Office of Emergency Management  Box Drawer E, County Courthouse  Lovelock, NV 89419  <a href="mailto:emergencymanagement@pershingcounty.net">emergencymanagement@pershingcounty.net</a></p> <p><b>Jerry Allen, County Sheriff</b> 775-273-2641  County Website: <a href="http://www.pershingcounty.net">www.pershingcounty.net</a></p> <p><b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775-273-2641</p>	<p><b><u>STOREY COUNTY</u></b>  <b>Joe Curtis, EM Director</b> 775-847-0986  Office of Emergency Management 775-847-0954  P.O. Box 7 775-742-0138 (C)  10 South B Street  Virginia City, NV 89440  <a href="mailto:jcurtis@storeycounty.org">jcurtis@storeycounty.org</a></p> <p><b>Lara Mather, EM Asst.</b> 775-781-1965 (C)  <a href="mailto:lmather@storeycounty.org">lmather@storeycounty.org</a></p> <p><b>Gerald Antinoro, County Sheriff</b> 775-847-0959  <a href="mailto:gantinoro@storeycounty.org">gantinatoro@storeycounty.org</a> 775-881-8196</p> <p><b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b> 775-847-0950</p>



<b>WASHOE COUNTY</b>		<b>WHITE PINE COUNTY</b>	
<b>Kelly Echeverria, Emergency Manager</b>	775-337-5898	<b>Brett North Emergency Manager</b>	775-296-0418
Office of Emergency Management	775-379-5995	Office	
337-5898 Office		<a href="mailto:bnorth@whitepinecountynv.gov">bnorth@whitepinecountynv.gov</a>	775-296-0418
5195 Spectrum Blvd.	775-379-5995	(C)cell	
Reno, NV 89512-0027		HC 33 Box 33447	
<a href="mailto:kecheverria@WashoeCounty.us">kecheverria@WashoeCounty.us</a>		1150 US Highway 93 North	
		Ely, NV. 89301	
<b>Darin Balaam, County Sheriff</b>	775-328-3001	<b>Scott Henriod, County Sheriff</b>	775-289-8808
<a href="mailto:sheriffweb@washoecounty.us">sheriffweb@washoecounty.us</a>		Office	
		<a href="mailto:shenriod@whitepinecountynv.gov">shenriod@whitepinecountynv.gov</a>	
<b>LE/SAR Dispatch</b>	775-785-9276		
<b>NLTX</b>	775-785-4253		
<b>RNOX</b>	775-334-2121		
<b>SPKX</b>	775-353-2231		
<b>TMFX</b>	775-785-4253	<b>Joint Fire/LE Dispatch</b>	775-289-8808

## Nevada Tribal Contacts and Emergency Managers

<b><u>Battle Mountain Band</u></b>		<b><u>Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation</u></b>	
<b>Dave Carrera, Tribal Chair</b>	775-374-0934	<b>Rupert Steele, EM</b>	435-234-1143
<a href="mailto:tribalchairman.carrera@yahoo.com">tribalchairman.carrera@yahoo.com</a>		<a href="mailto:Rupert.steele@ctgr.us">Rupert.steele@ctgr.us</a>	
<a href="mailto:wbcenviro@gmail.com">wbcenviro@gmail.com</a>	775-635-2004 ex. 121		
<b><u>Duck Valley Sho-Pai Tribe</u></b>		<b><u>Duckwater Shoshone Tribe</u></b>	
<b>Justin Blossom, EM</b>	775-757-2192	<b>Marian Perez, E</b>	775-863-0227
<a href="mailto:Blossom.justin@shopai.org">Blossom.justin@shopai.org</a>		<a href="mailto:dst.empg@duckwatertribe.org">dst.empg@duckwatertribe.org</a>	
<b><u>Elko Band</u></b>		<b><u>Ely Shoshone Tribe</u></b>	
<b>Alfreida Jake, EM</b>	775- 753-9248	<b>Ross Rivera, EM</b>	
<a href="mailto:epacoordinator@elkoband.org">epacoordinator@elkoband.org</a>		<a href="mailto:riverar@elyshoshonetribes.com">riverar@elyshoshonetribes.com</a>	
<b><u>Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribes</u></b>		<b><u>Fort McDermitt Paiute-Shoshone Tribe</u></b>	
<b>Jackie Conway, EM</b>	775-423-884	<b>Duane Masters Sr., EM</b>	775-532-8259
<a href="mailto:emd@fpst.org">emd@fpst.org</a>	775-427-0996 (C)	<a href="mailto:dmasterssr@gmail.com">dmasterssr@gmail.com</a>	775-304-8413 (C)
<b><u>Fort Mojave Indian Tribe</u></b>		<b><u>Las Vegas Paiute Tribe</u></b>	
<b>Christine Medley</b>	760-326-9650	<b>Darrell Dawkins</b>	702-471-0844
<a href="mailto:christinemedley@fortmojave.com">christinemedley@fortmojave.com</a>	90-.573-4899 (C)	<a href="mailto:ddawkins@lvpaiute.com">ddawkins@lvpaiute.com</a>	702-449-1436 (C)
		<b>Harriett Parker, EM</b>	702-382-0784
		<a href="mailto:hparker@lvpaiute.com">hparker@lvpaiute.com</a>	702-927-0111 (C)
<b><u>Lovelock Paiute Tribe</u></b>		<b><u>Moapa Band of Paiutes</u></b>	
<b>Ruben Ortiz</b>	775- 827-9670	<b>Chief Rich Fletcher, EM</b>	702-865-2828 (C)
<a href="mailto:lptchief@lovelocktribe.com">lptchief@lovelocktribe.com</a>		<a href="mailto:rfletcher@moapatribalpd.com">rfletcher@moapatribalpd.com</a>	
<b>Amanda Fitzpatrick</b>			
<a href="mailto:admin@lovelocktribe.com">admin@lovelocktribe.com</a>			
<b><u>Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe</u></b>		<b><u>Reno-Sparks Indian Colony</u></b>	
<b>Don Pelt, EM</b>	775-574-1000	<b>Dave Hunkup, EM</b>	775-785-1373
<a href="mailto:dpelt@plpt.nsn.us">dpelt@plpt.nsn.us</a>	775-560-4417 (C)	<a href="mailto:dhunkup@rsic.org">dhunkup@rsic.org</a>	775-997-3524 (C)
		<b>Daniel Thayer, Clinic Dir.</b>	775-334-0902
		<a href="mailto:dthayer@rsicclinic.org">dthayer@rsicclinic.org</a>	775-225-3786 (C)

<b><u>South Fork Band</u></b> <b>Dallas Smales</b> 775-744-2387 <a href="mailto:southforkcwa@gmail.com">southforkcwa@gmail.com</a> 775-934-8968 (C)	<b><u>Summit Lake Tribe</u></b> <b>Rachael Youmans</b> 775-827-9670 <a href="mailto:Rachael.youmans@summitlaketribe.org">Rachael.youmans@summitlaketribe.org</a>
<b><u>Te-Moak Tribe</u></b> <b>Tanya Reynolds</b> 775-738-9251 <a href="mailto:temoakenvironmental@gmail.com">temoakenvironmental@gmail.com</a> 775- 934-8968 (C)	<b><u>Timbisha Shoshone</u></b> <b>Sookaaki Charley</b> 760-872-3614 <a href="mailto:administrator@timbisha.com">administrator@timbisha.com</a>
<b><u>Walker River Paiute Tribe</u></b> <b>Tashina Jim</b> 775- 773-2306 ex:313 <a href="mailto:wrptgapmanager@gmail.com">wrptgapmanager@gmail.com</a> 775-426-9089 (C)	<b><u>Washoe Tribe of Nevada &amp; California</u></b> <b>Lisa Christensen</b> 775-781-3916 (C) <a href="mailto:Lisa.Christensen@washoetribe.us">Lisa.Christensen@washoetribe.us</a>
<b><u>Wells Band</u></b> <b>Donna Begay</b> 775-407-0157 <a href="mailto:donnajbegay@gmail.com">donnajbegay@gmail.com</a>	<b><u>Winnemucca Indian Colony</u></b> <b>Judy Rojo</b> 775-329-5800 <a href="mailto:gagoo2009@gmail.com">gagoo2009@gmail.com</a>
<b><u>Yerington Paiute Tribe</u></b> <b>Bryan Almaraz</b> 775-463-6620 <a href="mailto:balmaraz@ypt-nsn.gov">balmaraz@ypt-nsn.gov</a> 775-443-5645 (C)	<b><u>Yomba Shoshone Tribe</u></b> <b>Clyde Gentry</b> 775-993-3237 <a href="mailto:yombaer@gmail.com">yombaer@gmail.com</a> 775- 298-5680 (C)

## City Jurisdictions

<b><u>BOULDER CITY</u></b> <b>Taylor Tedder, City Manager</b> Boulder City Emergency Management 702-293-9202 1101 Elm Street Boulder City, NV 89005 <a href="mailto:ttedder@bcnv.org">ttedder@bcnv.org</a>	<b><u>ELKO</u></b> <b>Matt Greigo, Fire Chief</b> 911 West Idaho St. 775-777-7347 Elko, NV 89801 775-934-0453 <a href="mailto:mattgreigo@elkocitynv.gov">mattgreigo@elkocitynv.gov</a>
<b><u>FALLON</u></b> <b>Steven Endacott, Director</b> Fallon Emergency Management 775-427-5356 55 West Williams Ave. Fallon, NV 89406 <a href="mailto:sendacott@fallonnevada.gov">sendacott@fallonnevada.gov</a>	<b><u>HENDERSON</u></b> <b>Ryan Turner</b> <b>Division Chief, Emergency Manager &amp; Safety</b> City of Henderson 240 Water St 702-267-2212 P.O. Box 95050 MSC 133 702-210-4023 (C) Henderson, NV 89009-5050 <a href="mailto:ryan.turner@cityofhenderson.com">ryan.turner@cityofhenderson.com</a>  <b>Jeremy Hynds, Emergency Management Officer</b> <a href="mailto:jeremy.hynds@cityofhenderson.com">jeremy.hynds@cityofhenderson.com</a> 702-267-2272
<b><u>LAS VEGAS</u></b> <b>Carolyn Levering, Emergency Manager</b> 702-229-6501 Las Vegas Emergency Management 702-229-0313 7551 Sauer Dr. 702-491-2820 (C) Las Vegas, NV 89128 <a href="mailto:clevering@LasVegasNevada.gov">clevering@LasVegasNevada.gov</a>	<b><u>MESQUITE</u></b> <b>Jayson Andrus, Emergency Manager</b> 702-346-2690 x5013 Mesquite Fire & Rescue 702-378-1024 (C) 3 John Deere Rd Mesquite, NV 89027 <a href="mailto:jandrus@mesquitenv.gov">jandrus@mesquitenv.gov</a>

<p><b><u>NORTH LAS VEGAS</u></b>  <b>Travis Anderson, EM/Deputy Fire Chief</b>  702-633-1102  702-476-3236 (C)  North Las Vegas Office of Emergency Mgmt.  4040 Losse Rd.  North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030</p> <p><b>Solomé Barton, Asst. Emergency Manager &amp; Homeland Security Liaison</b>  702-278-5943 (C)  <a href="mailto:bartons@cityofnorthlasvegas.com">bartons@cityofnorthlasvegas.com</a>  702-633-1125</p>	<p><b><u>RENO</u></b>  <b>Andy Ancho, Emergency Manager</b>  Office of Emergency Management  1 East First Street  Reno, NV 89505  <a href="mailto:anchoa@reno.gov">anchoa@reno.gov</a>  775-333-7774  775-432-3805 (C)</p> <p><b><u>Reno Police Department</u></b>  Dispatch  775- 334-2121</p>
<p><b><u>SPARKS</u></b>  <b>Neil Krutz, City Manager</b>  431 Prater Way  Sparks, NV 89432-0857  <a href="mailto:nkrutz@cityofsparks.us">nkrutz@cityofsparks.us</a>  775-353-2310  775-250-0147 (C)</p> <p><b>Shawn McEvers, EM</b>  <a href="mailto:smcevers@cityofsparks.us">smcevers@cityofsparks.us</a>  775-353-1618  775-224-6904 (C)</p>	<p><b><u>WEST WENDOVER</u></b>  <b>Jeff Knudtson, Fire Chief</b>  West Wendover Emergency Management  P.O. Box 3226  West Wendover, NV 89883  <a href="mailto:jknudtson@westwendovercity.com">jknudtson@westwendovercity.com</a>  775-664-2274  801-598-2734</p>

## Regional, State, Federal & FEMA RIX Partners

<b><u>CALOES</u></b> California State Warning Center	(916) 845-8911 3650 Schriever Ave, Mather, California 95655-4203
<b><u>ADEMA</u></b> Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs	(602) 469-3401 Deputy Duty: 602-469-3402 5636 E. McDowell Rd, Phoenix, AZ 85008
<b><u>UDEM</u></b> Utah Division of Emergency Management	(801) 538-3400 1110 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, UT
<b><u>IOEM</u></b> Idaho Office of Emergency Management	(208) 258-6500 4040 Guard St., Bldg. 600, Boise, ID 83705-5004
<b><u>OEM</u></b> Oregon Office of Emergency Management	(800) 452-0311 3225 State St., Room 115, Salem, Oregon 97301
<b><u>FEMA Region IX Watch</u></b>	(888) 709-3362 or (510) 627-7802 <a href="mailto:Fema-R9watchofficer@dhs.gov">Fema-R9watchofficer@dhs.gov</a>
<b><u>DHS Protective Security Advisor Region IX- Nevada Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security</u></b>	Mike Matthews- (202) 897-6400 <a href="mailto:Michael.Matthews@cisa.dhs.gov">Michael.Matthews@cisa.dhs.gov</a> Gonzalo Cordova – (702-271-5509) <a href="mailto:Gonzalo.H.Cordova@HQ.DHS.GOV">Gonzalo.H.Cordova@HQ.DHS.GOV</a>
<b><u>FBI</u></b>	North - South – Josh Mahan 702-236-7399

## Airport, University, Fusion & Military Jurisdictions

<p><b><u>AFRCC</u></b>  24 hour  <a href="mailto:AFRCC.console@us.af.mil">AFRCC.console@us.af.mil</a>  800-283-3051</p>	<p><b><u>Joint Operations Center (JOC)</u></b>  <b>Duty Officer -</b> 775-887-7200 or 775-887-7372  <b>LTC Brett Compston</b> 775-887-1201  <a href="mailto:Brett.d.compston@mail.mil">Brett.d.compston@mail.mil</a> 775-560-5974 (C)  <b>LTC Cathy Grush (J3 Deputy)</b> 775-887-7357  <a href="mailto:Catherine.m.grush@mail.mil">Catherine.m.grush@mail.mil</a> 775-815-6815 (C)</p>
<p><b><u>McCarren International Airport</u></b>  <b>A.J. Cieplenski, ACE</b> (702) 261-4437  Airport Emergency Administrator  McCarran International Airport  <a href="mailto:adolphc@mccarran.com">adolphc@mccarran.com</a> (702) 589-6222 (C)</p>	<p><b><u>Reno Tahoe Airport Authority</u></b>  PD Dispatch 775-328-6600  <b>Jamie Edrosa, Ops Manager</b> 775-328-6407    Police Department Chief 775-328-3471  Fire Department Chief 775-328-6501</p>

<b><u>NAS FALLON</u></b> <b>Barry Wood, Emergency Manager</b> 775-426-3190 4755 Pasture Rd. Fallon, NV 89406 <a href="mailto:barry.wood@navy.mil">barry.wood@navy.mil</a>  NAS Fallon Emergency Operations Center 775- 426-3240	<b><u>Nevada Civil Air Patrol</u></b> <b>Major Darrin Scheidle</b> 702-420-6334 Nevada Wing Director of Emergency Services <a href="mailto:Darrin.scheidle@nvwg.cap.gov">Darrin.scheidle@nvwg.cap.gov</a>
<b><u>UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA – Reno (UNR)</u></b> <b>Amanda Windes, Emergency Manager</b> 775-784-6478 1664 N. Virginia Reno, NV 89557 <a href="mailto:awindes@unr.edu">awindes@unr.edu</a>  Adam Garcia, Chief of Police 775-784-4013 <a href="mailto:agarcia@police.unr.edu">agarcia@police.unr.edu</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.unr.edu">www.unr.edu</a>	<b><u>UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA – Las Vegas (UNLV)</u></b> <b>Gregg Maye, Emergency Manager</b> 702-895-4849 4505 S. Maryland Pkwy. Box 452007 702-945-5406 (C) Las Vegas, NV 89154 <a href="mailto:Gregg.maye@unlv.edu">Gregg.maye@unlv.edu</a>
<b><u>NTAC</u></b> 775-687-0450 <b>Bob Heigney, Director</b> 775-690-6633 (C) 2478 Fairview Drive Carson City, NV 89701 <a href="mailto:arasor@dps.state.nv.us">arasor@dps.state.nv.us</a>  <b>Selby Marks, Deputy Director</b> 775-434-9372 (C) <a href="mailto:smarks@dps.state.nv.us">smarks@dps.state.nv.us</a> 775-247-1336 (C) <b>Albert Renshaw, Senior Intel. Analyst</b> 775-315-7504 (C)	<b><u>SNCTC</u></b> <b>24 hour Watch</b> 702-828-2261 <a href="mailto:ANSEC@lvmpd.com">ANSEC@lvmpd.com</a>
<b><u>Warning Coordination Meteorologist</u></b> 702-263-9753 National Weather Service Las Vegas, NV <a href="mailto:daniel.berc@noaa.gov">daniel.berc@noaa.gov</a>  Back Line: (702) 263-9750	<b><u>NWS Reno:</u></b> 775-673-8106 National Weather Service Reno, NV <a href="mailto:Chris.smallcomb@noaa.gov">Chris.smallcomb@noaa.gov</a>  Back Line: 775-673-8106
<b><u>NNSS</u></b> Joe Lombard 702-295-1811 Emergency Planning and Preparedness Manager <a href="mailto:lombardia@nv.doe.gov">lombardia@nv.doe.gov</a>  Raymond Baez 702-295-5320 Emergency Management Hazard Analyst <a href="mailto:baez@nv.doe.gov">baez@nv.doe.gov</a>  Yuri Graves, NNSS EM 702-295-2907 <a href="mailto:Yuri.graves@nnsa.doe.gov">Yuri.graves@nnsa.doe.gov</a> 702-285-5220 (C)	<b><u>Bureau of Reclamation</u></b> Kendall L. Herzer, MPA (702) 293-8087 Emergency Management Specialist (702) 449-9752 (C) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation – Lower Colorado Basin P.O. Box 61470 Boulder City, NV 89006-1470 <a href="mailto:kherzer@usbr.gov">kherzer@usbr.gov</a>  Hoover Dam Control Center/LC Basin Region 1-888-748-7220 24/7 Reclamation Duty Officer 303-445-3601

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## **APPENDIX F: Communications Templates**

This appendix provides sample templates for public information officers and other communication teams members in the event of Fuel Supply Disruptions.



## Nevada Governor's Office of Energy

### FUEL SUPPLY DISRUPTION Public messaging and templates

**NOTE:** This messaging is to be used in accordance with established operations and emergency management plans and corresponding emergency phases as determined by the Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDA). Messaging shall be in accordance with the currently designated phase and shall not be upgraded to subsequent phase messaging until such phase designation has been made by the NDA.

**Verification phase** – one or more fuel supply sources are down or scheduled to be down, but on-hand supply levels are sufficient to meet routine demand.

Messaging during **verification** could be used as needed on social media or other inquiries:

- **Currently down, no impacts:**  
The [name of pipeline] pipeline that supplies fuel to [northern/southern] Nevada is currently shut off due to a [public safety power shut-off/public safety outage management] event in [northern/southern] California. The pipeline is expected to come back online by [date] and we do not expect any impacts to consumers.
- **Scheduled to be down, no impacts:**  
The [name of pipeline] pipeline that supplies fuel to [northern/southern] Nevada is scheduled to be shut off from [date] to [date] due to a [public safety power shut-off/public safety outage management] event in [northern/southern] California. We do not expect any impacts to consumers.
- **Possible impacts:**  
While [northern/southern] Nevada currently has adequate fuel supply available to meet routine demand, due to [the upcoming holiday weekend/sudden disruption/duration/cooccurring incident/etc.], we are asking residents to only buy what you need. We do not expect a fuel supply shortage to occur before the pipeline is back online, but overbuying could place unnecessary strain on the supply.
- Staff at @NevGOE and @NVAgriculture regularly monitor the fuel supply throughout Nevada, and coordinate with partners in the industry to prepare for events like this.

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**Pre-emergency phase** – one or more fuel supply sources are down, and on-hand supplies are at imminent risk of becoming insufficient to meet routine demand.

Messaging during a **pre-emergency** could be used as needed on social media or other inquiries:

- The [name of pipeline] pipeline that supplies fuel to [northern/southern] Nevada is currently shut off due to a [public safety power shut-off/public safety outage management] event in [northern/southern] California. Staff at @NevGOE and @NVAgriculture are working to mitigate any potential shortages in the fuel supply that may occur due to [the upcoming holiday weekend/sudden disruption/duration/cooccurring incident/etc.]. Please refrain from overbuying as it could put unnecessary strain on the supply.
- Staff at @NevGOE and @NVAgriculture are coordinating with [name of company/orgs] to implement alternative methods of fuel delivery to [northern/southern] Nevada. While we do not anticipate a severe or long-term shortage, we are asking residents to only buy the fuel you need, as overbuying could place unnecessary additional strain on the supply.
- In addition, @NevGOE recommends voluntary conservation measures that residents can implement to reduce strain on the supply, including increasing use of rideshare programs, public transportation, bicycles, telecommuting/teleconferencing, and flexible work schedules.
- Other voluntary fuel conservation measures include observing speed limits, combining trips when possible, properly inflating tires, avoiding excessive braking or idling, reducing vehicle air conditioning, and checking air filters and PCV valves.

In addition, a news release from the Governor’s Office, upon recommendations by the directors of GOE and NDA, may be appropriate:

[PRESS RELEASE TEMPLATE]

**Governor Sisolak recommends voluntary fuel conservation in [northern/southern] Nevada during pipeline shutdown**

([CARSON CITY/LAS VEGAS], Nev.) – The [name of pipeline] pipeline that supplies fuel to [northern/southern] Nevada is currently shut off due to a [public safety power shut-off/public safety outage management] event in [northern/southern] California. The pipeline is expected to come back online by [date]. While [northern/southern] Nevada currently has enough fuel supply to meet routine demand, due to [the upcoming holiday weekend/sudden disruption/duration/cooccurring incident/etc.], officials are asking residents to only buy what is needed.

Staff at the Nevada Department of Agriculture and Governor’s Office of Energy are coordinating with [name of company/orgs] to implement alternative methods of fuel delivery to [northern/southern] Nevada, as needed.

“We do not expect a fuel supply shortage to occur before the pipeline is back online, but overbuying could place unnecessary strain on the supply,” Gov. Steve Sisolak said. “We are not implementing any mandatory conservation measures, but we are asking that everyone only buy the gas you need.”

Some voluntary petroleum conservation measures are provided from the Governor’s Office of Energy (GOE):



- **Increase use of rideshare programs.** GOE is working with the Nevada Department of Transportation and local Regional Transportation Commissions to promote rideshare programs.
- **Carpool wherever possible.**
- **Increase use of public transportation.**
- **Increased use of bicycles.** Weather permitting, we encourage commuters who live within bicycling or walking distance of their places of employment to bike or walk to work.
- **Flexible work schedules.** Allow employees to stagger their commute hours, while still working during core hours, usually 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
- **Telecommute.** Reduce use of transportation fuel by allowing employees to work independent of their employer's location, using their homes or alternate work locations close to their homes.
- **Teleconference.** Wherever possible, opt for telephone or video meetings instead of business trips to meetings and conferences.
- **Other conservation tips:**
  - Observe speed limits
  - Combine trips whenever possible
  - Do not idle engines unnecessarily and do not rev engines
  - Properly inflate tires
  - Avoid excessive braking
  - Reduce use of car air conditioner
  - Check air filters and PCV valves

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**Emergency phase** – a shortage is occurring, declaration of emergency is issued by the Governor, and operations have been transitioned to GOE/DEM. In this phase, the priority communication would likely be a press release, and messaging would be pulled for social media from the release.

[PRESS RELEASE TEMPLATE]

**Governor Sisolak declares state of emergency in response to fuel supply shortage in  
[northern/southern] Nevada**

([CARSON CITY/LAS VEGAS], Nev.) – Today, Nevada Governor Steve Sisolak declared a state of emergency in response to the ongoing fuel supply shortage in [northern/southern] Nevada caused by the [public safety power shut-off/public safety outage management] event in [northern/southern] California. The [name of pipeline] pipeline that supplies fuel to [northern/southern] Nevada is currently shut off, and not expected to come back online until [date].

In addition to voluntary conservation measures, this declaration gives the Governor the authority to implement the State Emergency Set-Aside Program for [specific petroleum product(s)] to be set aside for the following priority end users: [delete any not needed]

- Agriculture
- Aviation
- Emergency services
- Energy production
- Government

- Healthcare services
- Passenger services
- Trucking
- Utility services

“I am thankful to the petroleum industry and staff at the Nevada Department of Agriculture and Governor’s Office of Energy for their quick action to implement alternative methods of fuel delivery to [northern/southern] Nevada,” Governor Sisolak said. “While we do not anticipate a severe or long-term shortage, we are asking residents to only buy the fuel you need, as overbuying could place unnecessary additional strain on the supply.”

Some voluntary petroleum conservation measures are provided from the Governor’s Office of Energy (GOE) below:

- **Increase use of rideshare programs.** GOE is working with the Nevada Department of Transportation and local Regional Transportation Commissions to promote rideshare programs.
- **Carpool wherever possible.**
- **Increase use of public transportation.**
- **Increase use of bicycles.** Weather permitting, we encourage commuters who live within bicycling or walking distance of their places of employment to bike or walk to work.
- **Flexible work schedules.** Allow employees to stagger their commute hours, while still working during core hours (usually 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.), so fuel isn’t wasted in traffic.
- **Telecommute.** Reduce use of transportation fuel use by allowing employees to work independent of their employer’s location, using their homes or alternate work locations close to their homes.
- **Teleconference.** Wherever possible, opt for telephone or video meetings instead of business trips to meetings and conferences.
- **Other conservation tips:**
  - Observe speed limits
  - Combine trips whenever possible
  - Do not idle engines unnecessarily and do not race engines
  - Properly inflate tires
  - Avoid excessive braking
  - Reduce use of car air conditioner
  - Check air filters and PCV valves



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ENERGY

*News Release*

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Thursday, March 19, 2020

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**Governor's Office of Energy, Department of Agriculture issue guidance to fuel providers during COVID-19**

CARSON CITY – The Governor's Office of Energy and the Nevada Department of Agriculture issued additional guidance today that all elements of the fuel supply chain are considered essential services in accordance with the Nevada Health Response COVID-19 Risk Mitigation Initiative (Initiative). Fuel providers are recommended to remain open for business, including:

- Pipeline operators
- Distribution terminals
- Tanker trucks
- Fuel wholesalers
- Electric vehicle chargers
- Registered Service Agents repairing or calibrating fuel dispensing equipment

This guidance follows what was outlined in the Initiative issued yesterday from Nevada Health Response Center regarding essential and non-essential services and sectors. It listed essential services recommended to remain open, notably "gas stations & truck stops," but did not specifically list all elements of the fuel supply chain. Although these businesses may remain open, the Nevada Health Response Center maintains that all employees and patrons employ strict social distancing practices. For more information about the Initiative, please visit: [nvhealthresponse.nv.gov/](http://nvhealthresponse.nv.gov/).

According to state analysts, fuel supply availability is ample and there are currently no disruptions to the fuel supply.

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## **APPENDIX G: Draft Executive Order**

### **DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR EMERGENCY PETROLEUM SET-ASIDE**

Establishment of State Emergency Set-Aside for  
[insert name of petroleum products to be set aside]  
Executive Order [insert number and year] Authority and Scope

WHEREAS, NRS 701.210 authorizes the Governor to prepare a petroleum allocation and rationing plan for possible energy contingencies and to carry out and administer any federal programs which authorize state participation in fuel allocation programs.

WHEREAS, [insert a brief description of the event(s) that have required this action]; and

WHEREAS, [insert a brief description of the consequences and impacts of the event(s)]; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of the State of [insert name] to establish the ability to provide emergency fuel supplies to emergency responders needed to protect the health, safety, and economic well-being of the State's residents and visitors; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, [insert governor's name], Governor of the State of Nevada, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Governor by [cite statute] upon declaration of a state of emergency in the Executive Proclamation [insert number] under this act,

I, [insert governor's name], Governor, hereby implement a State Emergency Set-Aside Program for [insert names of the petroleum products to be set aside], [statewide or in the state of], as set forth below on [insert time, month, day, year].

I hereby designate [insert the name of the designated state agency] as the state office responsible for the administration of the State Set-Aside Program as set forth below. In this capacity, the [insert the name of the designated state agency] or as referred to hereafter as the "state office" shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Promulgate administrative rules that will specify the procedures and criteria for obtaining relief from the set-aside.
2. Provide a mechanism that will allow for appeals of any decisions made by the state office.
3. Provide a means to assure that fuel released from the state set-aside is used for hardship purposes only.
4. Utilize the set-aside to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of [insert state name].

#### **State Set-Aside Program**

1. Volumes to be set-aside for emergency fuel allocation.
  - a. A prime supplier shall inform the state office, not later than one week before the first day of each month, of the estimated volume projected monthly sales of petroleum products subject to State Set-Aside Program to be delivered into the state of [insert state name] for

consumption within the state for the upcoming month. This will be consistent with the Prime Suppliers Monthly Report EIA-782c required to be reported to the U.S. Energy Information Administration that contains the prior month's deliveries using this same format. The prime supplier shall provide the volumes that are estimated to be delivered for sales in the upcoming month into the state of Nevada for final consumption. These are the volumes upon which the set-asides amount will be based.

- b. The set-aside volume available to the state office for a particular month shall be the amount calculated by multiplying .03 by each prime supplier's total projected deliveries to be available in the subsequent month for consumption within the state of [insert state name].
  - c. The state set-aside for a particular month may not be accumulated or deferred but shall be made available from stocks and deliveries of prime suppliers whether directly or through their wholesale purchaser-resellers.
  - d. Volumes remaining in a prime supplier's set-aside at the end of the month that have not been used shall revert to the supplier to become part of the subsequent month's supply and shall be retained and made available to accounts and customers in the state of [insert state name] in an equitable manner.
2. Company Representative – Each prime supplier shall designate a company representative to act for and on behalf of the prime supplier with respect to the State Set-Aside Program. Each prime supplier shall notify the state office, in writing and within 10 workdays of the date of this order, of such designation including name, title, physical address, phone number, and email address.
3. Authorizing Document – The state office shall issue a document authorizing the assignment of the amount of petroleum products to be released from the set-aside upon full or partial approval of an applicant's request. A copy of this document shall also be provided by the state office to the designated company representative of the prime supplier from which the assignment is to be made. An authorizing document issued by the state office is effective upon issuance and represents a call on the prime supplier's set-aside volumes for the month of issuance, even in cases where delivery of the product subject to the authorizing document cannot be made until the following month.
4. Area Release of State Set-Aside
  - a. At any time during the month, the state office may order the release of part or all of a prime supplier's set-aside volume to its customers through the prime supplier's normal distribution system in the state.
  - b. The state office may designate certain geographical areas within the state as suffering from an intrastate supply imbalance. At any time during the month, the state office may order some or all the prime suppliers with purchasers within such geographical areas to release part or all of their set-aside volume through their normal distribution systems. This will increase the allocation to all the supplier's purchasers located within such areas.
5. Orders issued pursuant to this declaration shall be in writing and effective immediately upon presentation to the prime supplier's designated company representative.
6. Prevailing Price – Any assignments made from the set-aside under this order shall be made available to the wholesale purchaser-consumer or end-user at prices prevailing for the same class of purchasers and products in the locality of the wholesale purchaser-consumers, end-user, or wholesale purchaser-reseller at the time of the sale.

#### Violation of Order

Any person who knowingly violates this directive is guilty of a [insert any penalties that may be provided by state law. For example, this might be something like a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than [insert number of dollars].] Each day a violation continues is a separate offense. The Attorney General or a Prosecuting Attorney of a county may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to prevent a violation of this order or to compel a person to perform a duty imposed on the person under this Executive Order.

#### Duration of Order

This order shall remain in effect for [insert number of] days from its effective date unless amended, superseded, or rescinded by further Executive Order. It shall expire [insert number of days] after the proclamation of a state of energy emergency unless extended as provided for in [insert reference to the statute under which this action is based. Alternatively, it could also say until such time as supply conditions improve, and the plan is no longer needed and the governor issues an order rescinding the plan.]

Governor: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_ [insert location]

File with [insert the name of the department or legislative body with which the order may need to be filed]