



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
1900 KANAWHA BOULEVARD, EAST
CHARLESTON, WV 25305
(304) 558-2000

EARL RAY TOMBLIN
GOVERNOR

I, Earl Ray Tomblin, Governor of the State of West Virginia, am responsible for the preservation of the lives and property of the people of this State. In compliance with West Virginia Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 5, I have directed the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to revise Annex V of the State's Emergency Operations Plan relating to Energy Resources to include policies and procedures for preventing and responding to short term energy supply disruptions in West Virginia.

The attached Annex V response plan reflects how our state government will effectively use existing capabilities and resources in conjunction with the capabilities of various federal agencies and non-governmental organizations to safeguard the citizens of West Virginia from the impacts of short-term energy supply disruptions.

Pursuant to this plan, responsibilities for emergency functions are assigned to appropriate state agencies. I hereby direct these agencies to become familiar with this plan, and prepare to discharge their responsibilities in the event of an emergency or disaster under the coordination of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Furthermore, I hereby approve and promulgate the remainder of the West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan.

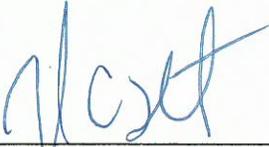
This plan is approved for distribution and implementation.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Earl Ray Tomblin".

Earl Ray Tomblin
Governor

Dated: 9/23/14

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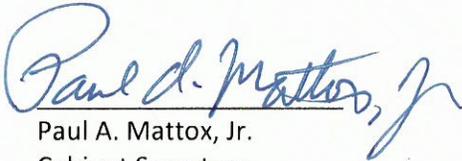
Joseph Thornton
Cabinet Secretary
Department of Military Affairs
And Public Safety

Date: 10/10/14



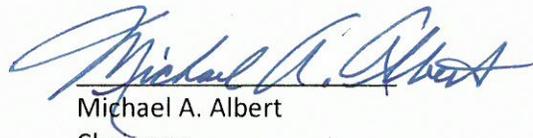
Keith Burdette
Cabinet Secretary
Department of Commerce

Date: 9/23/14



Paul A. Mattox, Jr.
Cabinet Secretary
Department of Transportation

Date: 9/23/14



Michael A. Albert
Chairman
Public Service Commission

Date: 9/23/14

ANNEX V

ENERGY RESOURCES EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

**West Virginia Department of Military Affairs
and Public Safety**
Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management

Earl Ray Tomblin
Governor

Joseph Thornton
Cabinet Secretary

Jimmy Gianato
Director & Homeland Security Advisor

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Annex:	V
Title:	Energy Resources
Related Federal ESFs:	12
Purpose:	<p>This annex establishes policies and procedures to respond to and reduce the impacts of short-term energy supply disruptions that would significantly impact the public health and safety, economy, or security of the citizens of West Virginia. These disruptions could include, but are not limited to, petroleum product and fuel shortages, electrical grid failures and disruptions, critical infrastructure disruptions impacting the fuel distribution system such as cyber security and Smart Grid failures, fuel distribution failures due to inclement weather, international political situations, and terrorism. This annex also establishes policies and procedures to identify potential infrastructure and public health and safety issues related to an energy supply disruption and for developing the actions necessary to reduce or eliminate the threat. This annex provides a mechanism to coordinate provisions for the emergency supply and the transportation of fuel. Additionally, it coordinates the provisions of emergency power to support immediate response and recovery operations, as well as restoring the normal supply of electric power.</p>
West Virginia Code:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ West Virginia Code, Chapter 5B, Article 2F 2(i), as amended Describes WVDOE/WVDHSEM role as an information and data provider. ▪ West Virginia Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended provides for the establishment of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to insure that the state is adequately prepared to handle manmade and natural disasters and out lines its responsibilities ▪ West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, Basic Plan presents an overview of the state's response organization and policies. It provides for state-level emergency operations in response to any type of disaster or large-scale affecting West Virginia. ▪ West Virginia Code, Chapter 24, Article 2, as amended outlines the powers and duties of the Public Service Commission.

Primary Agency:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
State Support Agencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ West Virginia Division of Energy ▪ West Virginia Public Service Commission ▪ West Virginia Department of Transportation ▪ West Virginia National Guard ▪ West Virginia State Police
Federal Support Agencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Electric Delivery and Energy Reliability ▪ Department of Homeland Security ▪ Federal Emergency Management Agency
Private Sector:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ American Red Cross ▪ Electricity Transmission, Distribution and Service Companies* ▪ Petroleum Suppliers and Regional Distribution Companies* ▪ Natural Gas Transmission, Distribution and Service Companies* ▪ WV Oil Marketers and Grocers Association ▪ WV Petroleum Association ▪ West Virginia Gasoline Dealers and Auto Repair Association <p><i>* Identified in State Energy Emergency Database</i></p>
References:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Response Framework as amended. ▪ Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, as amended ▪ State of Delaware Emergency Operations Plan, as amended ▪ State of West Virginia Petroleum Emergency Contingency Plan, as amended ▪ State Energy Assurance Guidelines, NASEO, NARUC and USDOE, December, 2009 and subsequent revisions

**ANNEX V
ENERGY RESOURCES
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

I. PURPOSE.....1

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS2

 A. Situation.....2

 B. Assumptions2

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.....3

 A. General.....3

 B. Phases of Management4

 1. Prevention and Identification of Potential Problems4

 2. Preparedness4

 3. Response5

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITES6

 A. State6

 1. Public Service Commission (PSC).....6

 2. West Virginia Department of Transportation and Agency Transportation Assets..8

 3. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.....8

 4. West Virginia National Guard8

 5. West Virginia Division of Energy8

 6. West Virginia State Police.....9

 B. Federal9

 1. U.S. Dept of Energy, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability9

 2. Federal Emergency Management Agency9

 3. Department of Homeland Security9

 C. Private Sector.....10

 1. Responding Organizations.....10

 2. Remotely Incorporated Organizations.....10

 3. Industry Associations11

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL11

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT12

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT12

 A. Records Maintenance12

 B. Preservation of Records.....12

VIII. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT.....12

ANNEX V

ENERGY RESOURCES

I. PURPOSE

A. This annex establishes policies and procedures to:

1. Respond to and reduce the impacts of short-term energy supply disruptions that would significantly impact the public health and safety, economy, or security of the citizens of West Virginia. These disruptions could include, but are not limited to, petroleum product and fuel shortages, electrical grid failures and disruptions, critical infrastructure disruptions impacting the fuel distribution system, such as cyber security and Smart Grid failures, fuel distribution failures due to inclement weather, international political situations, or terrorist activities.
2. Identify potential infrastructure and public health and safety issues related to an energy supply disruption and reduce or eliminate the threat.
3. Coordinate impacted critical energy infrastructure supplies and components, including petroleum products, natural gas, and electricity as well as future critical infrastructures such as Smart Grid. The annex also addresses renewable, supplemental energy sources such as district heating or distributed power and alternative fuels used in any West Virginia sector. Actions by DHSEM will include coordination of emergency energy supplies to support immediate response and recovery operations, as well as to restore normal supply chains within the state.

B. This annex is intended to be consistent with the:

1. State of West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan (WVEOP)
2. National Response Framework (NRF), and
3. National Incident Management System (NIMS).

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Energy shortages may be caused by disruption of normal supply distribution due to :
 - a. Severe weather conditions impacting supply, transportation, and delivery of petroleum and/or natural gas supplies.
 - b. Man-made disruptions, including international embargoes, strikes, terrorist activities, and other resource supply disruptions that cause refinery outages or delays.
 - c. Disruption of electricity volumes due to unanticipated transmission or generation issues caused by weather, power-plant outages or man-made disruptions or fuel shortages discussed in A.1.a.

B. Assumptions

1. Energy shortages may:
 - a. Degrade or disrupt communications, and disrupt traffic signals causing traffic gridlock and impacting public health and safety services.
 - b. Reduce or eliminate fuel availability for public safety services such as police, fire and ambulance service.
 - c. Change public behavior so that activities such as fuel hoarding and prolonged lines at fuel outlets result, which may endanger public safety.
 - d. Reduce generation capacity or available supplies of other energy sources during periods of abnormal weather, which may jeopardize public health and safety, and adversely affect business activity.
 - e. Cause shortages of critical public health and safety resources such as water, food, and infrastructure equipment that may also factor into energy emergencies, especially for local jurisdiction emergency managers and responders that may not be able to obtain these critical resources.
 - f. Impact the operation of water systems. Drinking and waste water systems may not be operating at full capacity or water pressure may be low, affecting public health and safety, if backup power generation is not in place. WV State Code requires fire suppression water sources on multiple family dwellings and public buildings in several categories. Without sufficient water pressure, many of those systems become ineffective. Additionally, water treatment plants require power sources to operate filtration and purification cycles.

Firefighting capabilities may be severely curtailed or reduced and waste water treatment systems may be compromised or become inoperative. This would be a secondary hazard under an energy emergency situation.

2. Energy disruptions may limit access to impacted areas due to air travel restrictions and damage to land and water transportation infrastructure
3. A disruption to energy resources is likely to be compounded by other disaster events, such as severe weather, terrorist activities, or man-made disasters, and therefore must be coordinated alongside other disaster response and recovery activities.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM) requests that representatives from the Public Service Commission (PSC) and the West Virginia Division of Energy be available to assist with energy related emergencies. The WVDHSEM identifies which support agencies are needed and activates those agencies.
2. These agencies and their available assets assist county emergency and local governments and others with their efforts to provide fuel, power and other necessary resources to address the emergency. The afore-mentioned agencies will assist in identifying emergency fuel supplies for emergency response organizations, life support operations (hospitals, nursing homes, and others) and areas along evacuation routes.
3. The WVDHSEM communicates with and through the appropriate organizations, agencies and associations to determine the emergency response and recovery needs. These include communication with power distribution and home heating fuel distributors, especially when the latter require Waivers to Hours of Service restrictions under US DOT regulations.
4. In the event of a shortage of automotive transportation fuels or fuels needed for other industrial purposes, the WVDHSEM coordinates energy data collection and analysis with industry trade groups such as the WV Oil Marketers and Grocers Association (OMEGA), the West Virginia Petroleum Association, the West Virginia Gasoline Dealers, the Auto Repair Association and other organizations in coordination with the West Virginia Division of Energy to identifying essential fuel supplies and energy data and analysis.

5. The PSC is the primary agency to respond to non-petroleum energy emergencies.
 - a. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that electric and natural gas concerns are addressed.

B. Phases of Management

1. Identify and Prevent Potential Problems
 - a. Identify and monitor infrastructure condition and status to assure a secure energy supply within the state
 - b. Critical infrastructure interdependencies are identified and monitored by the WVDHSEM. This information is also identified, maintained, and updated through the emergency response history table in the EEP State Energy Emergency database. Key infrastructures monitored are those associated with:
 - 1) Water
 - 2) Transportation
 - 3) Transmission and distribution tie lines
 - 4) Petroleum
 - 5) Natural gas
 - 6) Renewable energy
 - 7) Supplemental energy technologies
 - 8) Alternative energy sources
2. Preparedness
 - a. Address DHS and WVDHSEM communications concerns, including cyber security issues and Smart Grid (if applicable), with electric and natural gas utilities by supporting state and local agencies responding to, and recovering from, energy emergencies in the State of West Virginia.
 - b. Establish communications with local, state, and federal officials and local energy suppliers to assess infrastructure impacts and establish priorities to restore damaged energy systems and the availability of energy supply resource assistance.

- c. Address special issues or concerns related to the Alternative and Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard of 25 percent renewables and alternatives by 2025.
 - 1) Monitor reliability of energy supplied from intermittent renewable resources such as wind and solar as well as fossil-based electrical sources. As these resources gain penetration power quality and reliability issue may become a concern.
 - 2) Address energy supply concerns associated with Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV's) and Compressed Natural Gas Vehicles (if applicable).
- d. Identify special concerns related to the implementation of the Smart Grid or smart grid resources.
 - 1) Communications issues such as bandwidth and wireless security.
 - 2) Power outages due to smart grid equipment and software failures.
 - 3) Increased susceptibility to cyber attacks.
- e. The EEP will maintain a database tool to assist in tracking energy supply disruptions and to provide emergency contact information to WVDMAPS and local, state, and other agency emergency management personnel or responders. This energy tool will provide emergency decision makers the location and contract information of the supply distribution infrastructure location and contacts, retail and wholesale suppliers, and prime suppliers.

3. Response

- a. Local emergency services offices and relief agencies like the American Red Cross will coordinate with the WVDHSEM to identify specific emergency shelter power generation needs. The WVDHSEM coordinates with all supporting agencies to locate local resources for emergency shelter power generation and backup.
- b. The WVDHSEM also coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies. Coordination includes activities to:
 - 1) Assess energy system damage, supply, demand, and requirements to restore each system. The EEP monitors and maintains monthly records of supply volumes from prime suppliers and supplier contact information and provides this information to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in emergencies or upon request. This information is available through the EEP database. It supports analysis and development of corrective actions to provide or maintain available energy supply.

- 2) Assist local and state agencies in identifying fuel for transportation and energy operations. WVDHSEM, in coordination with EEP, can make recommendations to the governor to institute fuel-saving actions to be implemented by responding local and state agencies. The EEP will assist in the response at the Governor's request by working with the USDOE OE and neighboring states or regions on mitigating fuel shortages through coordination of energy data and information collection and responses.
- e. Coordinate with support agencies for to help energy suppliers obtain information, escort, equipment, specialized labor, fuel, and transportation to repair or restore energy systems.
- f. Disseminate, with assistance of the EEP, emergency energy information, education, and conservation guidance to public, private and governmental organizations and offices. All energy press releases are to be coordinated through the WVDHSEM Public Information Officer (PIO) and the Governor's Office of Communications.
- g. Coordinate with the PSC to process and act as an agent in dealing with all fuel and power assistance requests received from local jurisdictions.
- h. Coordinate with the PSC the degree of automated control and reconfiguration activities and necessary overrides for smart grid systems prior to their implementation within the state.
Note: There are currently no smart grids installed in the state.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. State

1. Public Service Commission (PSC)
 - a. Prioritize needs for electric and natural gas utility restoration. Coordinate local support agencies and direct the flow of resources to repair damaged energy systems.
 - b. Maintain contact with electric, natural gas, telephone, and water utility companies serving emergency area(s) to obtain information about damage and assistance needed in their area(s).
 - c. Disseminate information twice a day during power outages to WVDHSEM.
 - d. Coordinate restoration of electrical power, based on restoration priorities with: 911 centers, emergency medical services, law enforcement, and fire services.

- e. Coordinate and communicate electrical and fuel needs to the WVDHSEM regarding:
 - 1) Generating capacity;
 - 2) Expected electric peak load;
 - 3) Geographic areas and the number of customers that are expected to be most severely impacted, if available;
 - 4) Status of major generating unit outages; and
 - 5) Expected duration of downtime.

- f. Coordinate, through the WVDHSEM PIO and the Governor's Office of Communications, appropriate news releases to keep local news organizations, state agencies, and the public informed of the current status of electric generating capabilities and shortfalls. Provide updates about assessments of supply, demand, and requirements to repair or restore systems. See Annex M, Public Information, for additional information about public outreach and information.

- g. Monitor repair procedures followed by individual utilities during energy-generating capacity shortages to ensure that a coordinated statewide power action plan is established.

- h. Determine West Virginia's generating capacity; expected peak loads; expected duration of emergency event; explanation of utilities' actions; and recommendations of state and local agency actions in support of the utilities.

- i. Receive and assess requests for aid from federal, state and local agencies, energy offices, energy suppliers, and distributors.

- j. Keep accurate logs and other records of all emergency responses. Generate After Action Reports and other reports, as appropriate.

- k. Review short-term recovery actions and develop long-term strategies for meeting state and local energy needs.

2. West Virginia Department of Transportation and Agency Transportation Assets
 - a. Coordinate transportation requests relating to energy requirements utilizing internal assets or contracted assets
 - b. If resources allow, assist utility companies, which are hauling supplies to affected areas.
3. West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 - a. Coordinate and communicate specific energy needs and requirements with county emergency services offices.
 - b. Activate the SEOC based on processes outlined in the SEOC Standard Operations Guide (SOG).
 - c. Assign state and local emergency response/damage assessment teams to the disaster area(s) to determine the extent of damage, industries involved, and the resources needed for energy restoration. These teams may require subject matter experts in order to make a good assessment.
 - d. Coordinate press releases concerning energy-related issues using procedures outlined in Annex M, Public Information.
4. West Virginia National Guard
 - a. Serve as primary agency for military support. (See Annex N – State Military Support)
 - b. Provide bulk fuel dispensing, as resources allow.
 - c. Provide emergency generator support, as resources allow.
5. West Virginia Division of Energy
 - a. Serve as state liaison with the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.
 - b. Serve as liaison with petroleum suppliers and distributors.
 - c. Maintain the Energy Emergency Data Analysis Database. The Database provides contact information for West Virginia petroleum sector markets and distribution network.

6. West Virginia State Police

- a. As detailed in Annex H of this plan, the West Virginia State Police will render assistance to municipal and county governmental agencies or any other agency or agencies to alleviate suffering, restore and maintain law and order, protect life and property, and provide support in the event of natural or man-made emergencies and disasters.
- b. The West Virginia State Police provide police services when requested by local authorities when an emergency situation is beyond local capability or upon request of the Director, Office of Emergency Services.

B. Federal

1. U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability
 - a. Implements, as required, ESF 12 operations under the National Response Framework.
 - b. Provides updated energy situation assessments and coordinates state and regional activity information as available.
2. Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - a. Implements and administers disaster support for citizens and first responders to ensure that all parties work in a cohesive manner to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.
 - b. Works in partnership with other organizations that are part of the nation's emergency management system.
3. Department of Homeland Security
 - a. Implements efforts to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, minimize the damage from attacks that do occur, and aid in recovery activities.
 - b. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7) identifies 17 critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) sectors and designates Federal Government Sector-Specific Agencies (SSAs) for each of the sectors. Key sectors related to this Annex are Energy, Communications, Emergency Services, and Information Technology.

- c. Each sector is responsible for developing and implementing a Sector-Specific Plan (SSP) and providing sector-level performance feedback to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to enable gap assessments of national cross-sector CIKR protection programs.
- d. SSAs are responsible for collaborating with private sector security partners and encouraging the development of appropriate information-sharing and analysis mechanisms within the sector.
- e. In addition, the Energy Sector will work with other concerned organizations such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the North American Electric Reliability Council, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, the National Association of State Energy Officials, and the governments of Canada and Mexico to share energy infrastructure information and plan exercises that address energy infrastructure issues.

C. Private Sector

1. Responding Organizations

- a. As detailed in Annex L, of this plan, The West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services will work with the volunteer organizations on a continuing basis to provide coordination in utilizing volunteer services for emergency operations and relief and recovery activities.
- b. It is expected that all State agencies, in fulfilling their responsibilities delineated in this plan may, at times, involve the utilization of volunteer relief organizations. Volunteer relief organizations provide emergency assistance, disaster relief and education.

2. Remotely Incorporated Organizations

- a. Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution Companies
 - 1) Respond to requests from the PSC.
- b. Petroleum Suppliers and Distributors
 - 1) Respond to requests from the PSC.
- c. Electricity Transmission Distribution and Service Companies and RTO's
 - 1) Respond to requests from the PSC or the RTO.

2) PJM Interconnection Regional Transmission Organization

- a) Coordinates the buying, selling, and transmission of wholesale electricity in the Mid-Atlantic region.
- b) Monitors high-voltage transmission grid 24 hours a day, 365 days each year.
- c) Keeps the electric supply and demand in balance by informing power producers how much energy should be generated and by adjusting import and export transactions.

3. Industry Associations

- a. Serve as liaisons between their members and WVDHSEM and EEP to provide real-time information on market changes and vulnerabilities that could impact the West Virginia energy environment.
- b. Key petroleum associations include but are not limited to:
 - 1) WV Petroleum Association
 - 2) WV Oil Marketers and Grocers Association
 - 3) WV Gasoline Dealers and Auto Repair Association

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. At the State level, developing energy policies is the responsibility of the PSC. The State is to notify the county and local emergency management agencies of any impending impact due to a disruption in energy resources.
- B. In consultation with the Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, the Director of the West Virginia Division of Energy shall:
 - 1. Encourage the development of energy infrastructure and strategic resources that will ensure the continuity of governmental operations in situations of emergency, inoperativeness, or disaster.

2. As required in CHAPTER 5B of ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1985 5B 2F 2 subsection (i) will identify and report on the energy infrastructure in this state and include, without limitation, energy infrastructure related to protecting the state's essential data, information systems, and critical government services in times of emergency, inoperativeness, or disaster.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. Lines of succession are in accordance with the WVEOP Basic Plan. It is the responsibility of each agency to ensure sufficient trained staff is available to perform the duties and responsibilities of the Energy Resources annex.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

A. Records Maintenance

1. It is the responsibility of WVDHSEM to review, revise, exercise, and maintain this annex.
2. It is assumed that this annex contains deficiencies that are not apparent until the plan is activated or exercised. Anyone noting deficiencies should forward them to the Director of WVDHSEM as soon as they are identified.

B. Preservation of Records

1. Preservation of all records is in accordance with current local, state, and federal records retention schedules.

VIII. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT

- A. WVDHSEM is responsible for the development of this annex.