



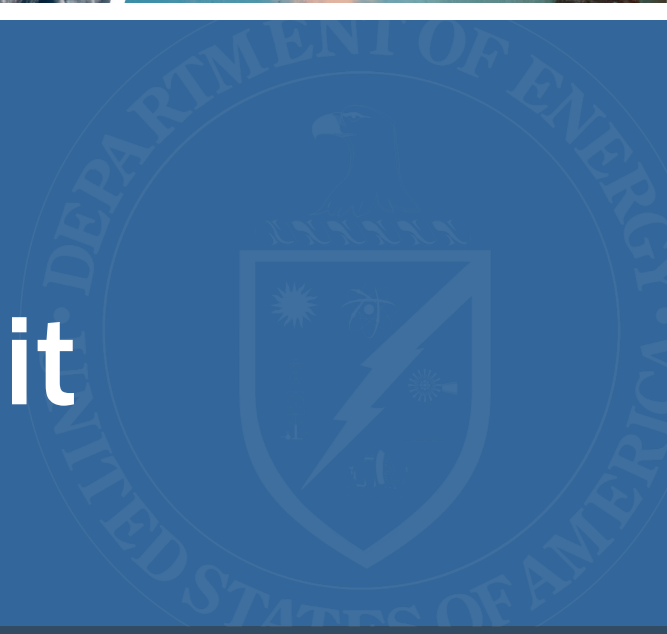
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Cybersecurity, Energy Security,
and Emergency Response

DOE Tribal Clean Energy Summit

Brandi Martin, SLTT Program Manager

October 4, 2022





Energy

It Powers our Lives
and the Economy

Energy Security

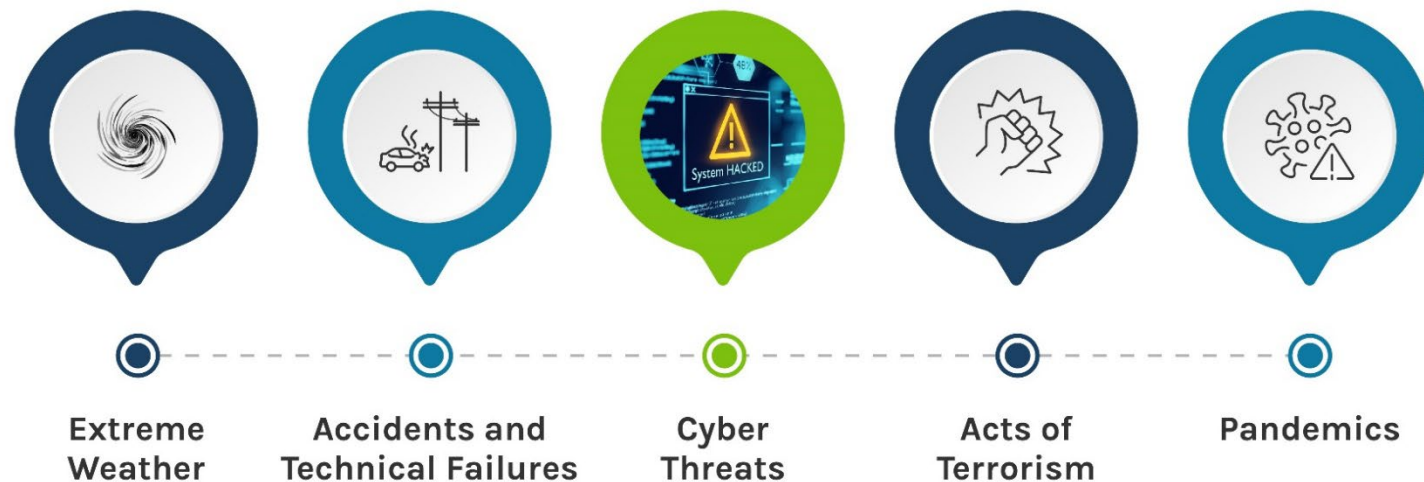
Energy Security ensures a secure and reliable flow of energy across the nation.

| Energy Sector | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Electricity | Natural Gas | Liquid Fuels |

CESER Mission & Energy Threat Landscape

To enhance the security of U.S. critical energy infrastructure to all hazards, mitigate the impacts of disruptive events and risk to the sector overall through preparedness and innovation, and respond to and facilitate recovery from energy disruptions in collaboration with other Federal agencies, the private sector, and State, local, tribal, and territory governments.

Evolving Threats to Critical Infrastructure



Collaboration and Coordination is Essential

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) Governments



Energy Government Coordinating Council (EGCC)



NASEO NARUC NGA

Industry Councils



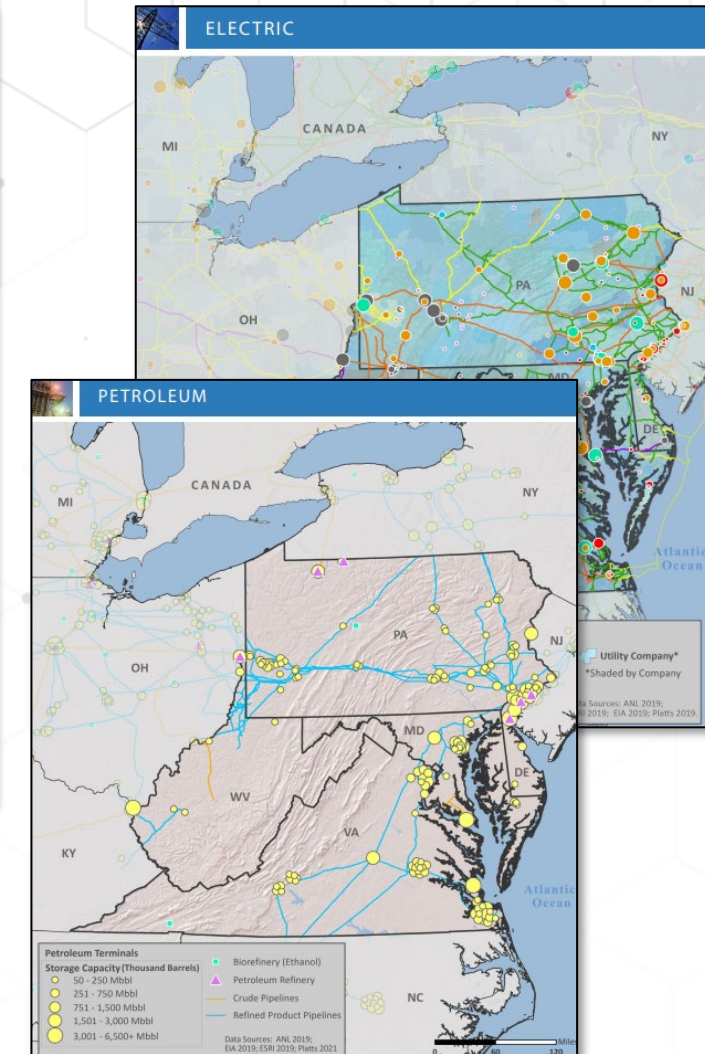
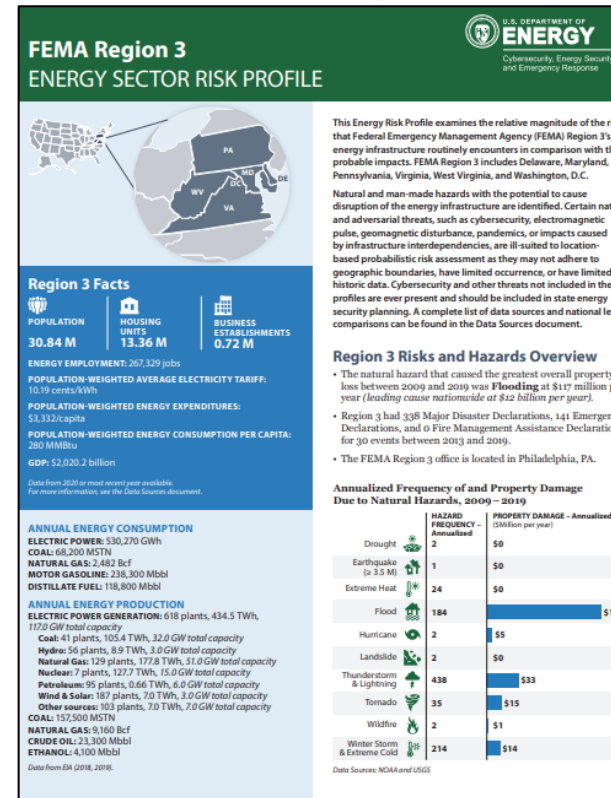
Electricity Subsector Coordinating Council



State and Regional Energy Risk Profiles

Energy Sector Risk Profiles examine risks, hazards and their impacts to energy infrastructure

- Created for all 50 U.S. states and 10 FEMA Regions
- Available on DOE CESER [website](#)
- Profiles include a hazard overview, and key energy infrastructure trends and impacts across the electric, petroleum, and natural gas sectors



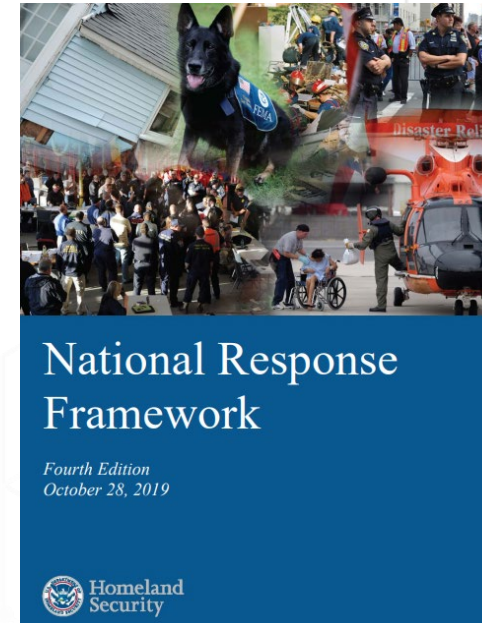
What is Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12?

ESFs are part of FEMA's National Response Framework

- How the Nation responds to disasters and emergencies
- Built on the National Incident Management System
- Scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordination structures

Emergency Support Functions:

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| ▪ ESF1 | Transportation | ▪ ESF9 | Urban Search & Rescue |
| ▪ ESF2 | Communications | ▪ ESF10 | Oil & Hazardous Materials Response |
| ▪ ESF3 | Public Works & Engineering | ▪ ESF11 | Agriculture & Natural Resources |
| ▪ ESF4 | Firefighting | ▪ ESF12 Energy | |
| ▪ ESF5 | Emergency Management | ▪ ESF13 | Public Safety & Security |
| ▪ ESF6 | Mass Care, Housing & Human Services | ▪ ESF14 | Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure |
| ▪ ESF7 | Resources Support | ▪ ESF15 | External Affairs |
| ▪ ESF8 | Public Health & Medical Services | | |



Discussion Questions

- What are your priorities around energy security and resilience?
- Do you have responsibilities around energy security planning or energy emergency response?
- What resources, training, and/or technical assistance can DOE CESER provide that would be valuable to you?

CESER-Supported Resources

Energy Emergencies

The State Legislative Role in Planning and Response

BY DANIEL SHEA

Introduction

State governments serve vital functions in managing emergencies. They are responsible for mitigating the impacts of these events and facilitating a rapid recovery through comprehensive planning, preparation and coordination. While much of the immediate response work during an emergency falls to various state agencies, the role of state legislatures is to establish the framework for state emergency management operations—designating agency roles and responsibilities, establishing priorities and special powers, and allocating funding.

This is equally important when it comes to energy emergencies, which can impact people's daily lives due to the foundational role that energy plays in modern society. Energy systems not only power and heat our homes and businesses, they fuel our vehicles and power hospitals and public safety institutions. In addition, there are many interdependencies between the energy sector and other critical infrastructure sectors, including communications and emergency services. Due to this, disruptions to key energy assets and critical energy infrastructure have the potential to threaten the health, safety and well-being of a community.

This primer outlines the role of state legislatures in preparing for and responding to energy emergencies. It also provides additional context around coordination between state and tribal governments during energy emergencies, and information about the roles of governors, state agencies and the federal government in coordinating responses.



Natural disasters include all types of severe weather, from hurricanes to tornadoes to wildfires, which have the potential to pose a significant threat to human health, safety and critical energy infrastructure.



Energy Emergencies

An energy emergency may be caused by single or multiple events—including natural disasters, cyberattacks, acts of terrorism or pandemics—that result in electric grid outages, oil and gas pipeline disruptions or fuel shortages. Energy disruptions can impact other essential services such as water and wastewater systems, food storage, telecommunications and transportation systems, among others.

Energy Emergencies

Tribal-State Coordination in Planning and Response

BY LAURA SHIELDS

Introduction

Emergency planning and preparation among states, local governments and tribes ensures coordination processes are established and that tribes will have access to the resources and support necessary to respond to and recover from an emergency. Coordination and planning prior to an event can help tribes mitigate or minimize the impact of a disruption and allow for an effective unified response during an energy emergency. Tribal governments play a vital role in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural disasters and other emergencies. Many tribes carry out disaster response functions, including responding to energy emergencies, through a designated emergency management agency tasked with coordinating responses. "As sovereign nations, tribes have inherent authority to protect the public health and welfare of their citizens." Tribes must often navigate a complex web of local, state and federal assistance channels during energy emergencies while carrying out their own procedures for emergency response.

During energy disruptions and emergencies, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) provides coordination across local, state, tribal, territorial and federal government entities, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector to enhance response and recovery efforts. DOE also provides timely and accurate situational awareness. Separately, federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native villages may request direct assistance from the federal government in responding to certain emergencies. Congress amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121 et seq. (Stafford Act) in 2013 to provide a mechanism for federally recognized tribes to request presidential emergency or major disaster declarations independent of a state's process. The Federal Emergency Management Agency



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FY23 planning underway
- Share your suggestions
& feedback with us!



Motorists line up to get gasoline in Fayetteville, N.C., in mid-May after a ransomware attack caused Colonial Pipeline to shut down its system, resulting in fuel shortages on parts of the East Coast. (Sean Rayford/Getty Images)

Lessons From the Colonial Pipeline Attack: Heading Off Cyberthreats

By Daniel Shea | Oct. 26, 2021 | [State Legislatures News](#) | [Print](#)

The country got a vivid reminder of its reliance on energy when the Colonial Pipeline Co. suffered a ransomware cyberattack in May. In response, Colonial Pipeline proactively shut down its extensive pipeline system, leaving much of the East Coast reeling from the drop in fuel supplies.

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