

# Washington, D.C. ENERGY SECTOR RISK PROFILE

This State Energy Risk Profile examines the relative magnitude of the risks that the Washington, D.C.'s energy infrastructure routinely encounters in comparison with the probable impacts. Natural and man-made hazards with the potential to cause disruption of the energy infrastructure are identified.

The Risk Profile highlights risk considerations relating to the electric, petroleum and natural gas infrastructures to become more aware of risks to these energy systems and assets.

## WASHINGTON, D.C. FACTS

### State Overview

Population: 0.65 million (<1% total U.S.)  
Housing Units: 0.30 million (<1% total U.S.)  
Business Establishments: 0.02 million (<1% total U.S.)

### Annual Energy Consumption

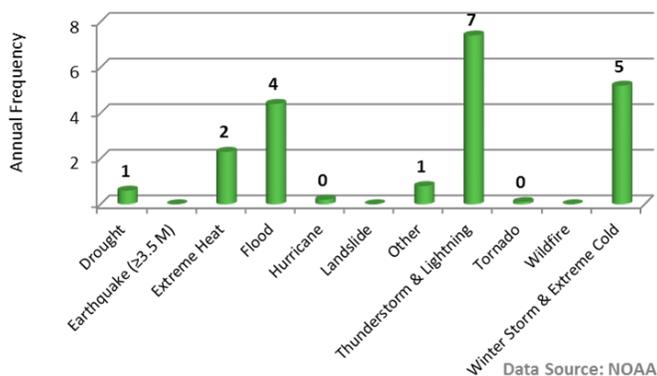
Electric Power: 11.3 TWh (1% total U.S.)  
Coal: 0 MSTN (0% total U.S.)  
Natural Gas: 101 Bcf (<1% total U.S.)  
Motor Gasoline: 1,700 Mbarrels (<1% total U.S.)  
Distillate Fuel: 700 Mbarrels (<1% total U.S.)

### Annual Energy Production

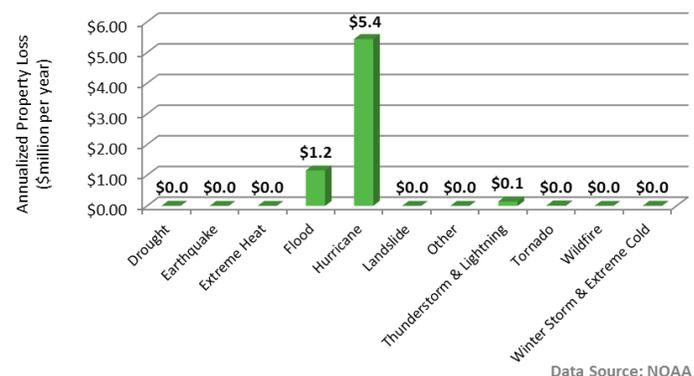
Electric Power Generation: 0.1 TWh (<1% total U.S.)  
Coal: 0 TWh, 0% [0 GW total capacity]  
Petroleum: 0 TWh, 0% [0 GW total capacity]  
Natural Gas: 0.1 TWh, 100% [0.01 GW total capacity]  
Nuclear: 0 TWh, 0% [0 GW total capacity]  
Hydro: 0 TWh, 0% [0 GW total capacity]  
Other Renewable: 0 TWh, 0% [0 GW total capacity]  
  
Coal: 0 MSTN (0% total U.S.)  
Natural Gas: 0 Bcf (0% total U.S.)  
Crude Oil: 0 Mbarrels (0% total U.S.)  
Ethanol: 0 Mbarrels (0% total U.S.)

## NATURAL HAZARDS OVERVIEW

Annual Frequency of Occurrence of Natural Hazards in Washington, D.C. (1996–2014)



Annualized Property Loss due to Natural Hazards in Washington, D.C. (1996–2014)



- According to NOAA, the most common natural hazard in Washington, D.C. is Thunderstorm & Lightning, which occurs once every 49.3 days on the average during the months of March to October.
- The second-most common natural hazard in Washington, D.C. is Winter Storm & Extreme Cold, which occurs once every 70.2 days on the average during the months of October to March.

- As reported by NOAA, the natural hazard in Washington, D.C. that caused the greatest overall property loss during 1996 to 2014 is Hurricane at \$5.4 million per year.
- The natural hazard with the second-highest property loss in Washington, D.C. is Flood at \$1.2 million per year.

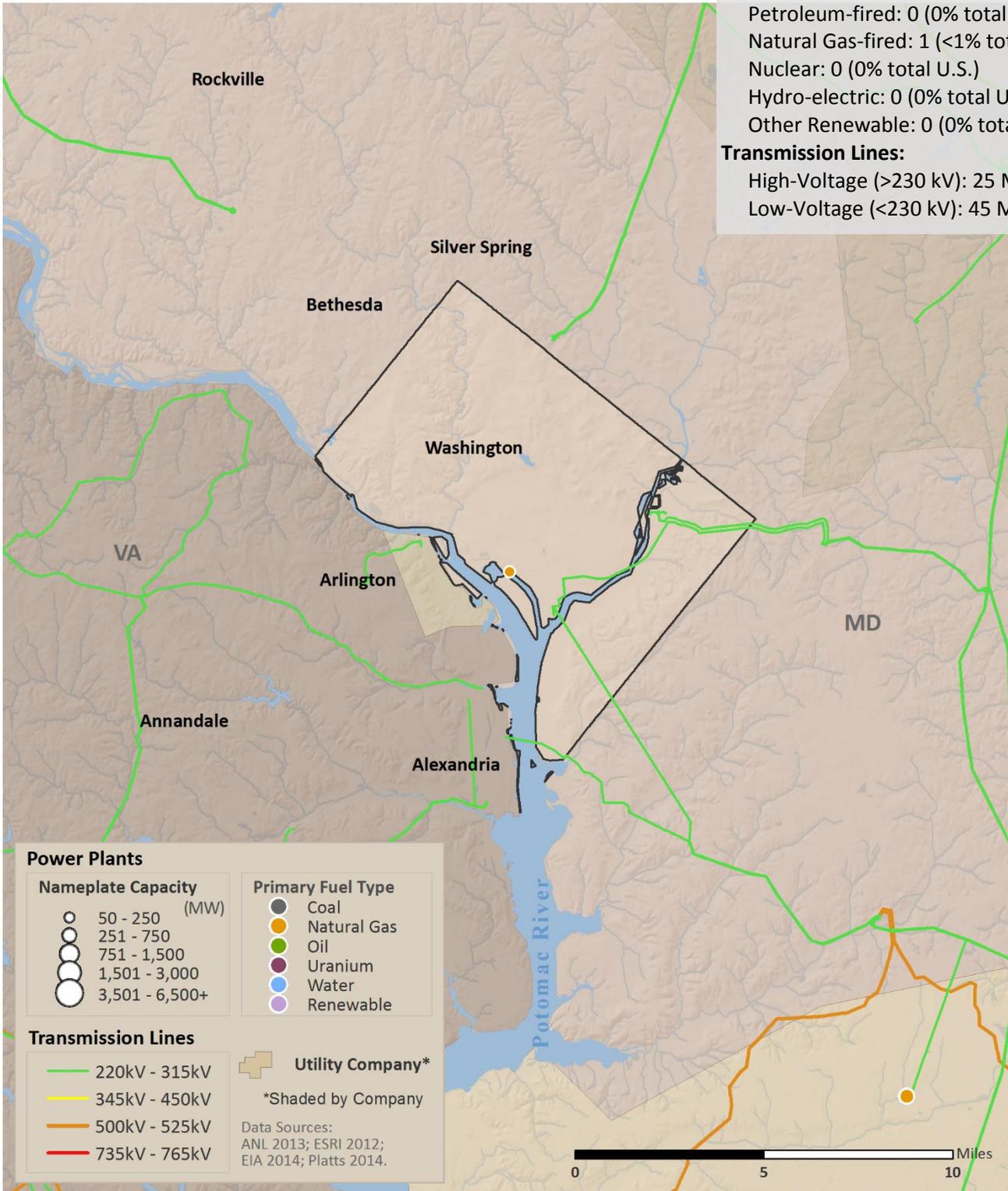
# ELECTRIC

**Electric Power Plants: 1 (<1% total U.S.)**

- Coal-fired: 0 (0% total U.S.)
- Petroleum-fired: 0 (0% total U.S.)
- Natural Gas-fired: 1 (<1% total U.S.)
- Nuclear: 0 (0% total U.S.)
- Hydro-electric: 0 (0% total U.S.)
- Other Renewable: 0 (0% total U.S.)

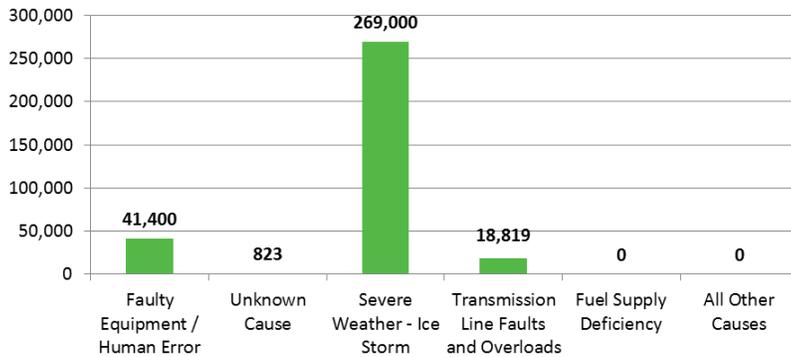
**Transmission Lines:**

- High-Voltage (>230 kV): 25 Miles
- Low-Voltage (<230 kV): 45 Miles



## Electric Transmission

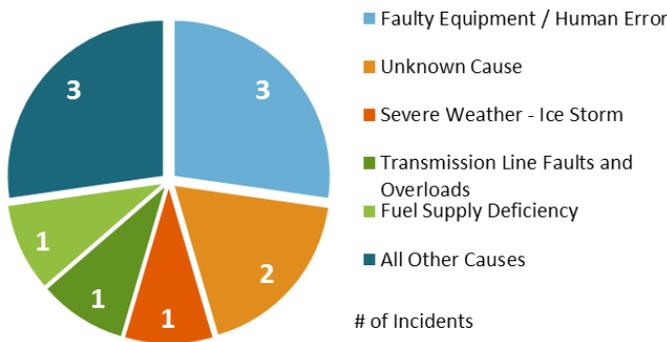
**Electric Customers Disrupted by NERC-Reported Electric Transmission Outages by Cause (1992–2009)**



Data Source: NERC

- › According to NERC, the leading cause of electric transmission outages in Washington, D.C. is **Faulty Equipment/Human Error**.
- › Washington, D.C. experienced **11 electric transmission outages** from 1992 to 2009, affecting a total of **330,042** electric customers.

**Number of NERC-Reported Electric Transmission Outages by Cause (1992–2009)**



Data Source: NERC

- › **Severe Weather – Ice Storms** affected the largest number of electric customers as a result of electric transmission outages.

NOTE: # of Incidents – The number within each pie chart piece is the number of outages attributable to each cause.

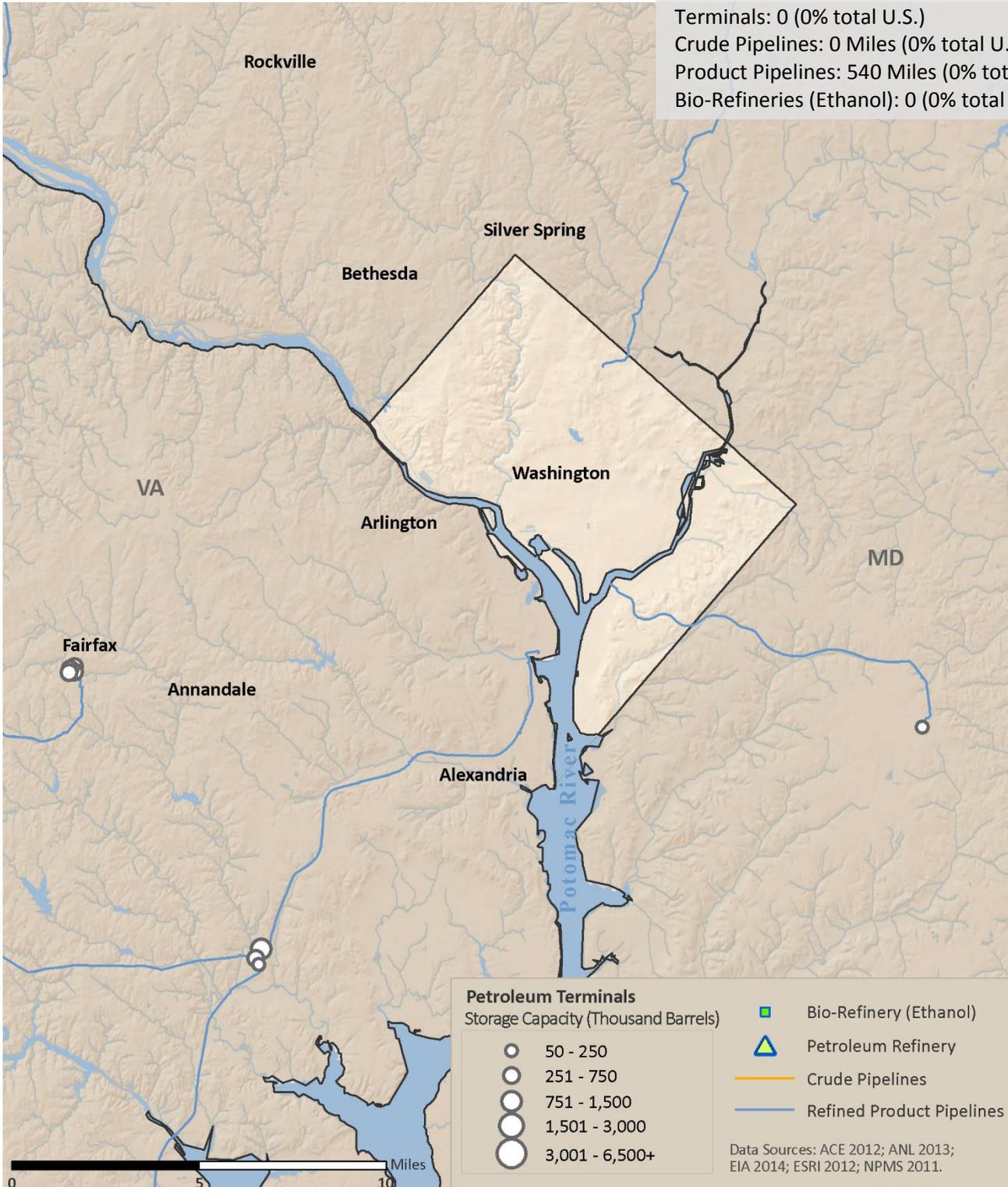
## Electric Distribution

- › Insufficient public data are available on electric distribution incidents for Washington D.C.

# PETROLEUM

### Petroleum Infrastructure Overview

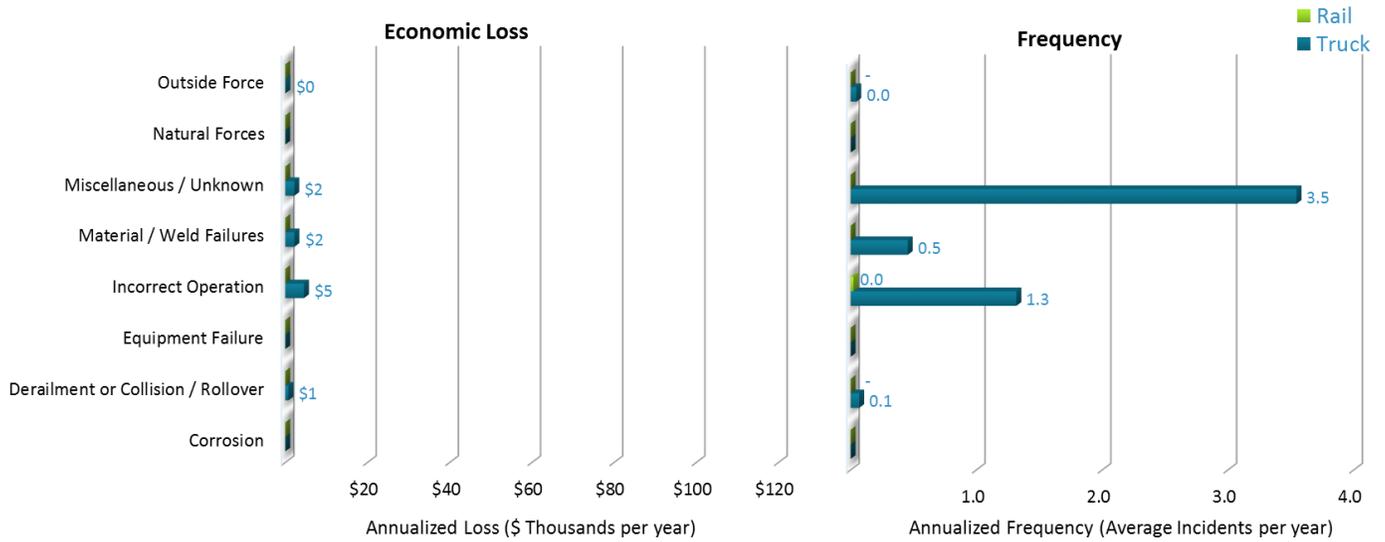
Refineries: 0 (0% total U.S.)  
 Terminals: 0 (0% total U.S.)  
 Crude Pipelines: 0 Miles (0% total U.S.)  
 Product Pipelines: 540 Miles (0% total U.S.)  
 Bio-Refineries (Ethanol): 0 (0% total U.S.)



# Petroleum Transport

The leading event type affecting the **transport of petroleum product by truck** in Washington D.C. during 1986 to 2014 was **Miscellaneous/Unknown** for truck transport, with an average **3.5 incidents** per year. According to public data available from DOT PHMSA, there was no movement of petroleum by rail in Washington D.C. during 1986 to 2014.

**Top Events Affecting Petroleum Transport by Truck and Rail (1986–2014)**

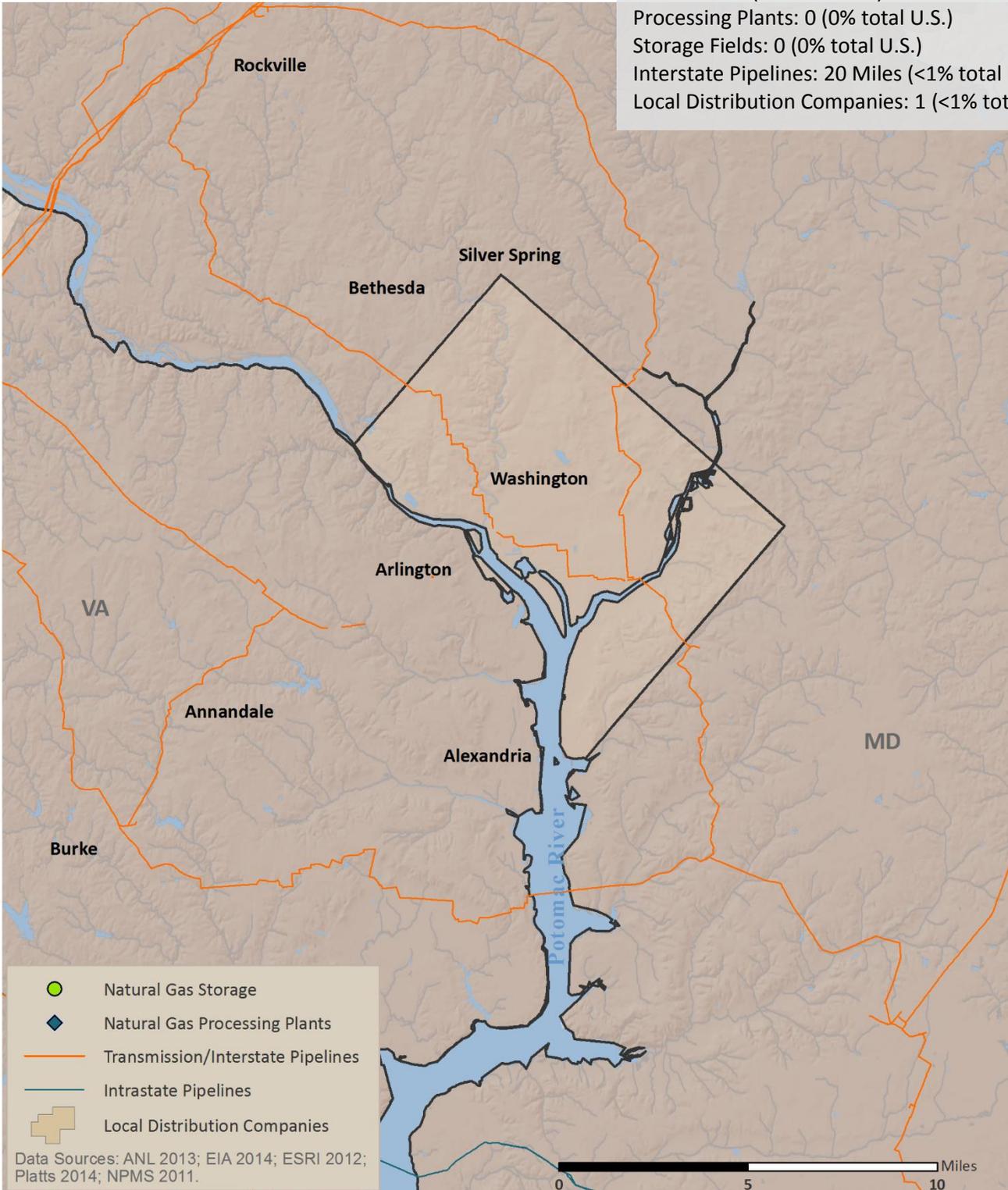


Data Source: DOT PHMSA

Insufficient public data are available on product pipeline incidents for Washington D.C. There are no crude oil pipelines in Washington D.C.

# NATURAL GAS

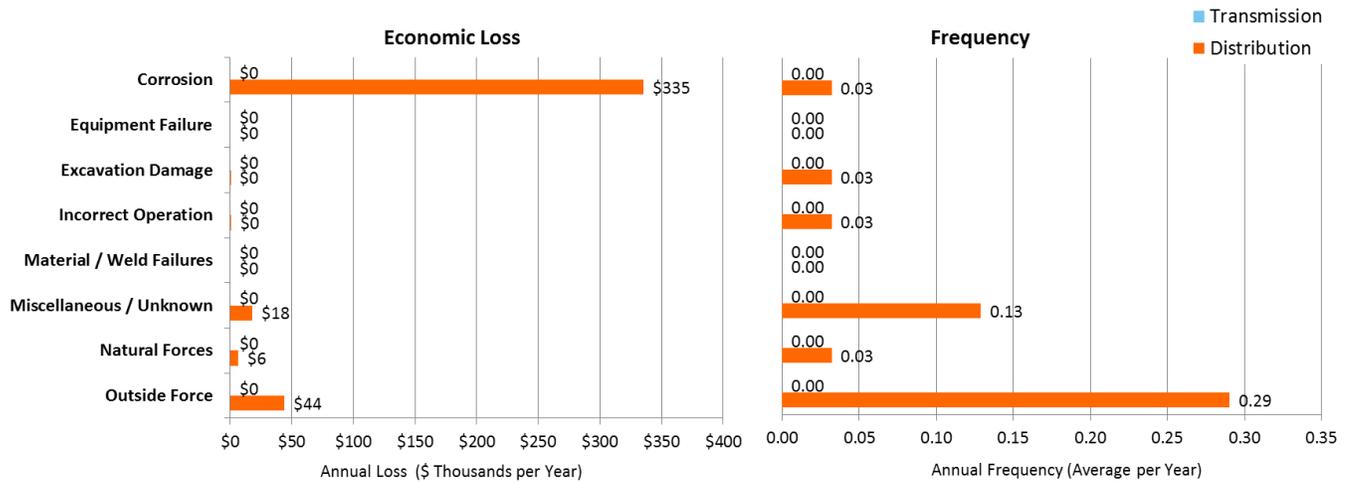
**Natural Gas Infrastructure Overview**  
Gas Wells: 0 (0% total U.S.)  
Processing Plants: 0 (0% total U.S.)  
Storage Fields: 0 (0% total U.S.)  
Interstate Pipelines: 20 Miles (<1% total U.S.)  
Local Distribution Companies: 1 (<1% total U.S.)



# Natural Gas Transport

› The leading event type affecting natural gas pipelines in Washington, D.C. during 1986 to 2014 was **Outside Force**, with an average **0.29 incidents per year** (or one incident every 3.4 years).

Top Events Affecting Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution in Washington, D.C. (1986–2014)



Data Source: DOT PHMSA



# DATA SOURCES

## Overview Information

- › NOAA (2014) Storms Events Database [[www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/severe-weather](http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/severe-weather)]
- › Census Bureau (2012) State and County QuickFacts [[http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/download\\_data.html](http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/download_data.html)]

## Production Numbers

- › EIA (2012) Table P1 Energy Production Estimates in Physical Units [[http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep\\_prod/pdf/P1.pdf](http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/sep_prod/pdf/P1.pdf)]
- › EIA (2013) Natural Gas Gross Withdrawals and Production [[http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng\\_prod\\_sum\\_a\\_EPG0\\_VGM\\_mmcfc\\_a.htm](http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_prod_sum_a_EPG0_VGM_mmcfc_a.htm)]
- › EIA (2012) Electric Power Annual, Table 3.6. Net Generation by State, by Sector, 2012 and 2011 (Thousand Megawatt hours) [<http://www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/pdf/epa.pdf>]
- › EIA (2012) Electric Power Annual, Existing Nameplate and Net Summer Capacity by Energy Source, Producer Type and State (EIA-860) [<http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/state/>]

## Consumption Numbers

- › EIA (2012) Electric Power Annual, Fossil Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation by Year, Industry Type and State (EIA-906, EIA-920, and EIA-923) [<http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/state/>]
- › EIA (2013) Prime Supplier Sales Volumes [[http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet\\_cons\\_prim\\_dcu\\_nus\\_m.htm](http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_cons_prim_dcu_nus_m.htm)]
- › EIA (2012) Adjusted Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene [<http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/data.cfm#consumption>]
- › EIA (2012) Annual Coal Consumption [<http://www.eia.gov/coal/data.cfm>]

## Electricity

- › EIA (2013) Form-860 Power Plants [<http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860/>]
- › Platts (2014 Q2) Transmission Lines (Miles by Voltage Level)
- › Platts (2014 Q2) Power Plants (Production and Capacity by Type)

## Petroleum

- › Argonne National Laboratory (2012) Petroleum Terminal Database
- › Argonne National Laboratory (2014) Ethanol Plants
- › EIA (2013) Petroleum Refinery Capacity Report [<http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/refinerycapacity/>]
- › NPMS (2011) Petroleum Product Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)
- › NPMS (2011) Crude Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)

## Natural Gas

- › EIA (2013) Form-767 Natural Gas Processing Plants [[http://www.eia.gov/cfapps/ngqs/ngqs.cfm?f\\_report=RP9](http://www.eia.gov/cfapps/ngqs/ngqs.cfm?f_report=RP9)]
- › EIA (2013) Number of Producing Gas Wells [[http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng\\_prod\\_wells\\_s1\\_a.htm](http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_prod_wells_s1_a.htm)]
- › NPMS (2011) Natural Gas Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)
- › Platts (2014 Q2) Local Distribution Companies (LDCs)

## Event Related

- › DOE OE (2014) Form 417 Electric Disturbance Events [[http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/OE417\\_annual\\_summary.aspx](http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/OE417_annual_summary.aspx)]
- › DOE OE (2014) Energy Assurance Daily (EAD) [<http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/ead.aspx>]
- › Eaton (2014) Blackout and Power Outage Tracker [[http://powerquality.eaton.com/blackouttracker/default.asp?id=&key=&Quest\\_user\\_id=&leadg\\_Q\\_QRequired=&site=&menu=&cx=3&x=16&y=11](http://powerquality.eaton.com/blackouttracker/default.asp?id=&key=&Quest_user_id=&leadg_Q_QRequired=&site=&menu=&cx=3&x=16&y=11)]
- › DOT PHMSA (2013) Hazardous Material Incident System (HMIS) [<https://hazmatonline.phmsa.dot.gov/IncidentReportsSearch/search.aspx>]
- › NERC (2009) Disturbance Analysis Working Group [<http://www.nerc.com/pa/rmm/ea/Pages/EA-Program.aspx>]\*  
\*The NERC disturbance reports are not published after 2009.

## Notes

- › Natural Hazard, Other, includes extreme weather events such as astronomical low tide, dense smoke, frost/freeze, and rip currents.
- › Each incident type is an assembly of similar causes reported in the data source. Explanations for the indescribable incident types are below.
  - › Outside Force refers to pipeline failures due to vehicular accident, sabotage, or vandalism.
  - › Natural Forces refers to damage that occurs as a result of naturally occurring events (e.g., earth movements, flooding, high winds, etc.)
  - › Miscellaneous/Unknown includes releases or failures resulting from any other cause not listed or of an unknowable nature.
  - › Overdemand refers to outages that occur when the demand for electricity is greater than the supply, causing forced curtailment.
- › Number (#) of Incidents – The number within each pie chart piece is the number of outages attributable to each cause.

**Bcf** – Billion Cubic Feet

**GW** – Gigawatt

**kV** – Kilovolt

**Mbarrels** – Thousand Barrels

**Mbpd** – Thousand Barrels per Day

**MMcfd** – Million Cubic Feet per Day

**MSTN** – Thousand Short Tons

**TWh** – Terawatt hours

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**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
**Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability**  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Phone: 202-586-2264  
Email: [energyresponsecenter@hq.doe.gov](mailto:energyresponsecenter@hq.doe.gov)