State of Washington
ENERGY SECTOR RISK PROFILE

This State Energy Risk Profile examines the relative magnitude of the risks that the State of Washington’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 STATE FACTS

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<tr>
<th>State Overview</th>
<th>Annual Energy Production</th>
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<tr>
<td>Population: 6.97 million (2% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Electric Power Generation: 116.8 TWh (3% total U.S.)</td>
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<td>Housing Units: 2.93 million (2% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Coal: 3.8 TWh, 3% [1.5 GW total capacity]</td>
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<td>Business Establishments: 0.18 million (2% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Petroleum: 0 TWh, 0% [0 GW total capacity]</td>
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<td>Annual Energy Consumption</td>
<td>Natural Gas: 5.4 TWh, 5% [4.4 GW total capacity]</td>
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<td>Electric Power: 92.3 TWh (2% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Nuclear: 9.3 TWh, 8% [1.2 GW total capacity]</td>
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<td>Coal: 2,500 MSTN (&lt;1% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Hydro: 89.5 TWh, 77% [21.2 GW total capacity]</td>
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<td>Natural Gas: 255 Bcf (1% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Other Renewable: 6.6 TWh, 6% [3.1 GW total capacity]</td>
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<td>Motor Gasoline: 64,300 Mbarrels (2% total U.S.)</td>
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<td>Distillate Fuel: 22,900 Mbarrels (2% total U.S.)</td>
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NATURAL HAZARDS OVERVIEW

Annual Frequency of Occurrence of Natural Hazards in Washington (1996–2014)

- According to NOAA, the most common natural hazard in Washington is Thunderstorm & Lightning, which occurs once every 8.6 days on the average during the months of March to October.
- The second-most common natural hazard in Washington is Winter Storm & Extreme Cold, which occurs once every 10.4 days on the average during the months of October to March.

Annualized Property Loss due to Natural Hazards in Washington (1996–2014)

- As reported by NOAA, the natural hazard in Washington that caused the greatest overall property loss during 1996 to 2014 is Earthquake at $89.0 million per year.
- The natural hazard with the second-highest property loss in Washington is Thunderstorm & Lightning at $15.7 million per year.

Produced by Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability (OE)
Electric Power Plants: 133 (1% total U.S.)
- Coal-fired: 1 (<1% total U.S.)
- Petroleum-fired: 4 (<1% total U.S.)
- Natural Gas-fired: 21 (1% total U.S.)
- Nuclear: 1 (1% total U.S.)
- Hydro-electric: 74 (3% total U.S.)
- Other Renewable: 32 (1% total U.S.)

Transmission Lines:
- High-Voltage (>230 kV): 4,527 Miles
- Low-Voltage (<230 kV): 3,321 Miles
Electric Transmission

- According to NERC, the leading cause of electric transmission outages in Washington is **Faulty Equipment/Human Error**.
- Washington experienced **46 electric transmission outages** from 1992 to 2009, affecting a total of **3,187,634** electric customers.
- **Severe Weather - High Winds** affected the largest number of electric customers as a result of electric transmission outages.


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

- Faulty Equipment / Human Error: 1,676,831
- Severe Weather - High Winds: 948,000
- Transmission Line Faults and Overloads: 158,000
- Severe Weather - Lightning: 283,000
- Unknown Cause: 212,802
- All Other Causes: 117,445

Data Source: NERC

Electric Distribution

**Electric Utility Reported Power Outages by Month (2008–2013)**

- Between 2008 and 2013, the greatest number of electric outages in Washington has occurred during the month of **November**.
- The leading cause of electric outages in Washington during 2008 to 2013 was **Weather/Falling Trees**.
- On average, the number of people affected annually by electric outages during 2008 to 2013 in Washington was **473,617**.
- The average duration of electric outages in Washington during 2008 to 2013 was **6,605 minutes or 110.1 hours a year**.


- Faulty Equipment / Human Error: 35
- Overdemand: 172
- Planned: 201
- Theft / Vandalism: 108
- Unknown: 61
- Vehicle Accident: 17
- Weather / Falling Trees: 5

**Utility Outage Data (2008–2013)**

- Total number of people affected by outages: 201,250, 377,300, 819,440, 251,440, 566,650, 665,240
- Total duration of outages (minutes): 6,590, 19,630, 7,890, 3,670, 3,390, 6,660

Data Source: Eaton

NOTE: # of Incidents – The number within each pie slice is the number of event incidents attributable to each cause.
PETROLEUM

Petroleum Infrastructure Overview
- Refineries: 5 (3% total U.S.)
- Terminals: 30 (2% total U.S.)
- Crude Pipelines: 73 Miles (<1% total U.S.)
- Product Pipelines: 6,600 Miles (1% total U.S.)
- Bio-Refineries (Ethanol): 0 (0% total U.S.)
Petroleum Transport

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

The leading event type affecting the transport of petroleum product by rail and truck in Washington during 1986 to 2014 was Incorrect Operation for rail transport and Miscellaneous/Unknown for truck transport, with an average 1.2 and 7.0 incidents per year, respectively.

Petroleum Refinery

The leading cause of petroleum refinery disruptions in Washington from 2003 to 2014 was Maintenance/Turnaround. Washington's petroleum refineries experienced 199 major incidents from 2003 to 2014. The average production impact from disruptions of Washington's refineries from 2003 to 2014 is 22.6 thousand barrels per day.
NATURAL GAS

Natural Gas Infrastructure Overview
Gas Wells: 0 (0% total U.S.)
Processing Plants: 0 (0% total U.S.)
Storage Fields: 3 (1% total U.S.)
Interstate Pipelines: 9,600 Miles (2% total U.S.)
Local Distribution Companies: 8 (<1% total U.S.)
Natural Gas Transport

The leading event type affecting natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines in Washington during 1986 to 2014 was Material/Weld Failures for Transmission Pipelines and Outside Force for Distribution Pipelines, with an average 0.23 and 0.61 incidents per year (or one incident every 4.4 and 1.6 years), respectively.


Data Source: DOT PHMSA
**Overview Information**

- Census Bureau (2012) State and County QuickFacts [http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/download_data.html]

**Production Numbers**


**Consumption Numbers**


**Electricity**

- 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
- NPMS (2011) Petroleum Product Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)
- NPMS (2011) Crude Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)

**Natural Gas**

- EIA (2013) Number of Producing Gas Wells [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**


*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.

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