



# ESF 12: ENERGY

*Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy addresses electric, natural gas, propane, water, sewer, telephone, cable, the Internet, and other energy and utility services available in the region.*

<b>Coordinating Agencies</b>	Local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs)
<b>Cooperating Agencies</b>	Local Government Energy and Utility Providers  Other Local Departments and Agencies Assigned Responsibilities in Local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)  Private Sector Energy and Utility Companies
<b>State and Federal Agencies</b>	Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)  Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)  Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region VII  Other State and Federal Departments and Agencies Assigned Responsibilities in State/Federal Emergency Plans

*Agency roles are described in Section VI – Organization & Assignment of Responsibilities*



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**COMPLIANCE NOTE:** *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, version 2, November 2010 indicates the following for all "support annexes" and documents: "for consistency, the recommended structure for all annexes is the same as that of the basic plan." (page 3-15 of CPG-101 vs. 2). In order to eliminate unnecessary redundancy, the ESFs include only those sections that have direct application and relevance to each respective support function. Sections that are not included in each of the ESFs (e.g. Introductory Materials; Admin, Finance, and Logistics; and Plan Development and Maintenance) are addressed in the Base Guide section of the Regional Coordination Guide.*

# I. PURPOSE

1. As described in the Base Guide of the Regional Coordination Guide (RCG) and summarized in **Attachment A**, the goal of all regional coordination activities conducted in the Kansas City metropolitan area is to ensure jurisdictions have the ability to:
  - a. Exchange and/or Clarify Information
  - b. Develop and Disseminate Common Messages
  - c. Share Available Resources and Assist Impacted Jurisdictions
  - d. Develop a Regional Common Operating Picture
  - e. Participate in the Coordination of Multi-Jurisdictional Actions
  - f. Participate in the Facilitation and Discussions Pertaining to the Prioritization of Resources and Services within the Region
2. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 – Energy of the RCG is intended to facilitate the exchange of information among jurisdictions and promote a coordinated regional approach to accomplishing energy and utilities-related activities.
3. Specifically, ESF #12 describes the following:
  - a. Public and private agencies providing energy and utility services to the jurisdictions in the region.
  - b. Local plans and protocols in place for dealing with emergency energy and utility related issues.
  - c. Regional information sharing protocols for energy and utility system restoration and the availability of alternate energy sources.
  - d. Resource and personnel assistance potentially available to other jurisdictions with energy and utility restoration issues and sharing of information and provision of mutual aid.
  - e. Establishing a regional location for information sharing regarding energy and utility related issues, when several jurisdictions are involved and share the same utility providers.

# II. SCOPE

1. ESF #12 is one component of the RCG, which consists of a Base Guide and fifteen (15) ESFs developed for use by all of the jurisdictions, agencies and organizations in the nine (9) county metropolitan area.

2. ESF #12 is designed to address all-hazards and emergency scenarios with the potential to require some degree of regional coordination as described in the RCG Base Guide and summarized in **Attachment A**. To the extent possible, information contained in the RCG Base Guide and other ESFs will be referenced and not repeated in ESF #12.
3. ESF #12 is intended to support, but never supersede, the functional annexes and ESFs of local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), and other plans and protocols maintained by both public and private agencies and organizations involved in the execution of ESF #12-related activities.
4. For the purposes of this ESF, energy includes, but is not limited to: electric, natural gas, propane, water, sewer, telephone, cable, the Internet, and other energy and utility services in the region. In addition to the information included in ESF #12, public works issues are addressed in ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering.
5. ESF #12 will address or reference, where appropriate, the following Core Capabilities and desired outcomes associated with ESF #12 related activities. It incorporates the region's 2012 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). The THIRA, which builds off the 2010 Regional Capabilities Assessment, re-evaluated the region's threats, hazards, and capabilities against the Core Capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goals.

The Regional THIRA expands on existing local and multi-state Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (HIRAs) and other risk methodologies by broadening the factors considered in the process, incorporating the whole community throughout the entire process and by accounting for important community-specific factors. Copies of both the 2010 Regional Capabilities Assessment Report and THIRA may be obtained from MARC.

**Table 1: ESF 12 Core Capabilities**

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #12 – ENERGY	OTHER REGIONAL PLANS AND ESFs
<p><b>Infrastructure Systems</b></p> <p><i>2012 KC THIRA Desired Outcomes, as applicable:</i></p> <p><i>Within 24 hours, local jurisdictions develop and implement stop gap measures to decrease disaster impacts to critical infrastructure, systems and services and begin priority restoration for emergency response, life-sustainment and congregate care services facilities.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assists energy asset owners and operators with requests for emergency response actions as required to meet the energy demands.</li> <li>• Identifies supporting resources needed to stabilize and reestablish energy systems in the Region.</li> <li>• Assists agencies by locating fuel for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and national defense, pursuant to the authorities available to the agency providing assistance.</li> <li>• Addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Resource Annex</li> </ul>



CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #12 – ENERGY	OTHER REGIONAL PLANS AND ESFs
	<p>whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, acts of terrorism or sabotage, or unusual economic, international, or political events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addresses the impact that damage to an energy system may have on energy supplies, systems, and components in other regions relying on the same system.</li> <li>• Advises local, state, and Federal authorities on priorities for energy system reestablishment, assistance, and supply during response operations.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Public and Private Services and Resources</b></p> <p><i>2012 KC THIRA Desired Outcomes, as applicable:</i></p> <p><i>Within 24 hours, mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources within and outside of the affected area to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides subject-matter expertise to the private sector as requested to assist in stabilization and reestablishment efforts.</li> <li>• Serves as a point of contact with the energy industry for information sharing and requests for assistance from private and public sector owners and operators.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Situational Assessment</b></p> <p><i>2012 KC THIRA Desired Outcomes, as applicable:</i></p> <p><i>All jurisdictions have processes in place to provide all primary decision makers within two hours of an incident with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Works with the DHS/FEMA Region VII, the private sector, local, and state authorities to develop procedures and products that improve situational awareness to effectively respond to a disruption of the energy sector.</li> <li>• Coordinates preliminary damage assessments in the energy sector.</li> <li>• Identifies requirements to repair regional energy systems and monitors repair work.</li> </ul>	



CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #12 – ENERGY	OTHER REGIONAL PLANS AND ESFs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serves as a source for reporting of critical energy infrastructure damage and operating status for the energy systems within an impacted area, as well as on regional energy systems.</li> <li>• Assesses the energy impacts of the incident and provides analysis of the extent and duration of energy shortfalls.</li> <li>• Analyzes and models the potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures, and determines the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure.</li> </ul>	

# III. SITUATION OVERVIEW

## A. Situation

### 1. Local

- a. It is recognized a widespread utility outage could significantly impact the metro-area, and major power outages have seriously affected the region in the past. The restoration of utilities is a critical function that will be managed and prioritized by local EOCs in affected jurisdictions and coordinated with their local utility providers.
- b. The local jurisdictions in the region maintain information regarding their energy and utility service providers in their local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs). Local EOPs also assign primary and support responsibilities to government departments with resources and personnel to support emergency energy and utilities activities.
- c. Many of the jurisdictions in the region maintain maps showing utility service provider coverage areas, and some have the ability to access these maps through the capabilities of the Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS capabilities, as well as emergency contacts for energy and utility providers, are maintained in local EOPs and/or in local Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) operating guides.

### 2. Business and Industry

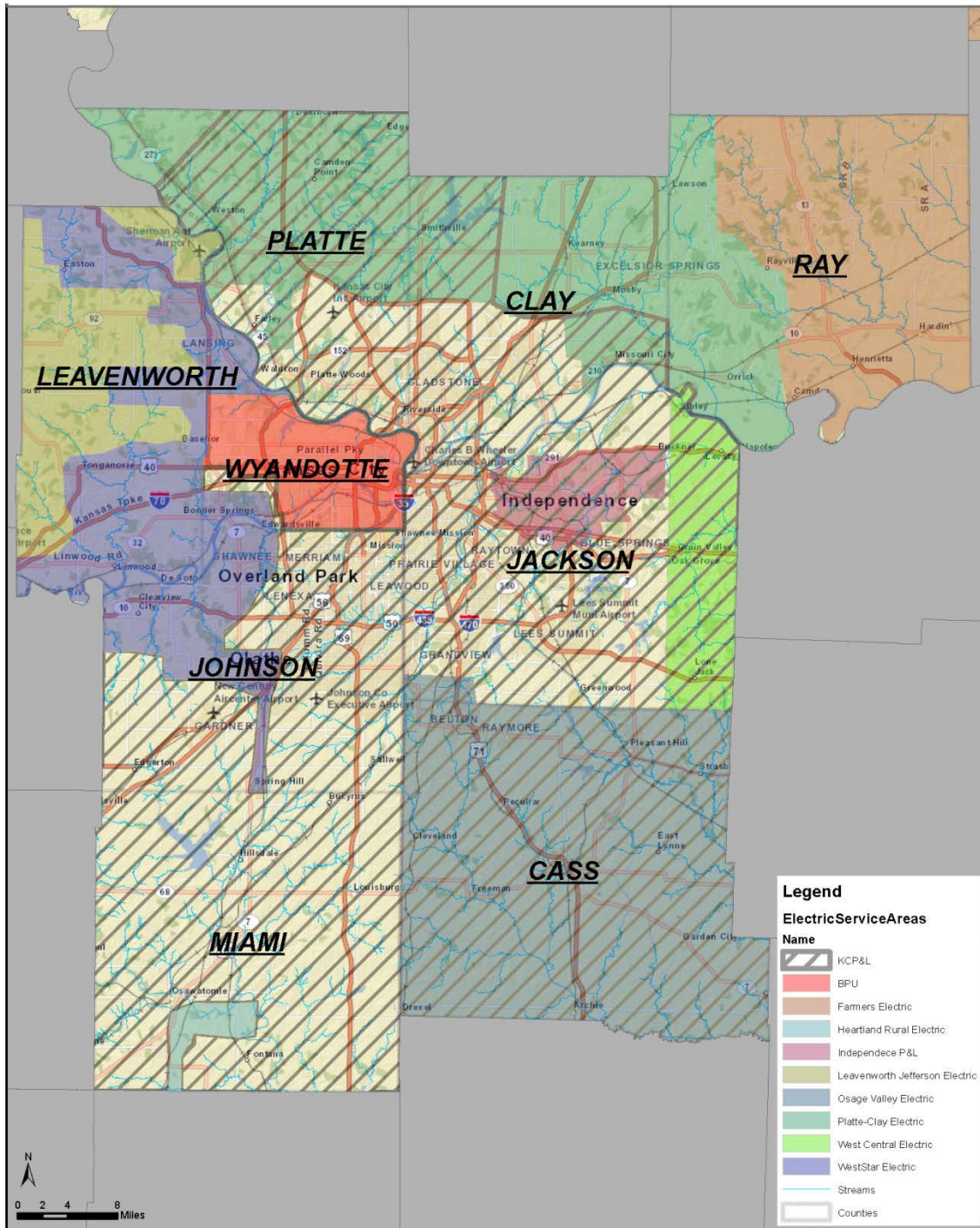
- a. Some of the utility providers who serve large portions of the Kansas City regional area have systems in place to provide additional information to local EMAs and EOCs on the status of their respective utility services. For example, Kansas City Power and Light (KCP&L) shares



- outage information with EMAs through Power Watch, an online power outage mapping system (see [www.kepl.com](http://www.kepl.com)). Westar Energy also shares information with local EMAs and EOCs by maintaining online power outage maps (see [www.westarenergy.com](http://www.westarenergy.com)).
- b.** When needed, energy and utility providers may have a representative in local EOCs, or if appropriate, in a regional location established to facilitate information sharing and coordination regarding energy and utility issues – for more information, see RCG: Base Guide.
  - c.** Many of the electric providers in the region, most particularly Kansas City Power & Light Company (KCP&L) also work as part of a private sector Mutual Assistance Group (MAG) that may provide resources and personnel, and assist with the coordination of energy and utility related issues affecting the region. Additional information on the energy and utility providers in the region may be found in the Regional Resource Annex.
  - d.** In addition to the information contained in local plans and operating guides, a list of energy and utility providers in the region is included in the Regional Resource Annex.



Figure 1. Severe Storm Electrical Utility Service Areas in the Region





### 3. State and Federal

- a. At the state level, both the Kansas Response Plan (KRP) and the Missouri State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) include functional annexes addressing energy and utility issues and describing state agency roles and responsibilities. As described in these plans and summarized under "b" and "c" below, there are state organizations in both Kansas and Missouri responsible for regulating energy and utility providers. During major events, coordination with these State agencies may assist local governments in restoring critical utilities.
- b. In Missouri, the Missouri Public Service Commission (PSC) regulates private and some public electric, steam, natural gas, water and sewer and telephone companies in Missouri. The PSC Website at [www.psc.mo.gov](http://www.psc.mo.gov) provides information on these utility systems, including company Websites and key contacts.
- c. In Kansas, the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) regulates natural gas, electricity, telephone and motor carriers. The KCC Website at [www.kcc.state.ks.us](http://www.kcc.state.ks.us) provides information on regulated utility systems and key state contacts.
- d. In addition to the PSC and the KCC, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) are support agencies for energy and utilities related activities that may provide expertise and resources to local governments when needed.
- e. The Kansas Mutual Aid Program Agreement (KMAP) is a mutual aid assistance program among public and private utilities in the State of Kansas. KMAP allows signatory entities to provide and obtain emergency assistance (e.g., personnel, equipment, etc.) from other utilities during emergency events.
- f. Other state affiliated organizations may provide local EMAs and EOCs with assistance in restoring critical utilities. For example, both Kansas and Missouri maintain associations responsible for providing local government agencies with information on pipelines in their jurisdictions. If pipelines are affected, the Pipeline Association of Missouri (see [www.showmepipeline.com](http://www.showmepipeline.com)) and the Kansas Pipeline Association (see [www.kpa-awareness.com](http://www.kpa-awareness.com)) may lend assistance. The State of Missouri is also assisted by the Missouri One-Call organization to assist in locating utilities prior to excavation and to restore services as needed.
- g. In addition, the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Division maintain a 24-hour National Response Center for reporting and monitoring pipeline incidents, which may be reached at **1-800-424-8802**.
- h. In the event local EOCs and EMAs need assistance in locating propane resources, the Missouri Propane Gas Association (see [www.missouripropane.com](http://www.missouripropane.com)) and the Propane Marketers Association of Kansas (see [www.pmak.org](http://www.pmak.org)) may assist in locating additional propane resources, or identifying suppliers outside the region.
- i. In the National Response Framework (NRF), the US Department of Energy (DOE) is designated as the ESF Coordinator and Primary Agency for ESF #12 – Energy. ESF #12 of the NRF is intended to facilitate the restoration of damaged energy systems and components when activated by the Secretary of Homeland Security for incidents requiring a coordinated

Federal response. Under Department of Energy (DOE) leadership, ESF #12 is an integral part of the larger DOE responsibility of maintaining continuous and reliable energy supplies for the United States through preventive measures and restoration and recovery actions.

- j. During an emergency incident affecting energy systems, the DOE will provide assistance with the restoration of critical energy sources; assist with energy infrastructure assessment, repair and restoration; energy industry utilities coordination; and energy forecasting. ESF #12 (Energy) of the NRF may be found at [www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-esf-12.pdf](http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-esf-12.pdf) and additional information on the DOE may be found on their Web site at [www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.gov)

## IV. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

1. A major emergency may cause widespread and possibly prolonged electric power outages or interruptions and/or disruption to the supply and distribution of energy and utility systems.
2. Damage to energy and utility systems in one jurisdiction in the region may affect the supply of energy and utilities to other jurisdictions relying on the same systems.
3. Delays in the delivery of petroleum-based fuel products may occur as a result of the loss of electric power.
4. Long-term disruption of energy and utility services may increase the need to establish mass care operations and/or to acquire portable power generating systems.
5. Utility workers deployed to an emergency scene will coordinate with Incident Command (IC) or Local EOC for appropriate scene access.
6. In major events, state and federal resources may be provided to assist with energy and utility system restoration, but their ability to react quickly may be limited.
7. Local jurisdictions have identified critical facilities in their communities with the potential need for priority restoration and will work with local utility providers to help ensure these facilities are appropriately considered for priority restoration.
8. The utilities take the lead in the restoration of the energy systems and related components after an incident occurs.
9. Damages to any of the energy systems or related components may have a cascading effect on supplies, distribution and/or other transmission systems.
10. The availability of appropriate resources (both equipment and personnel) for repairs may be limited in a catastrophic event.
11. The loss of power will result in loss of cooking, heating and refrigeration resources for businesses, households and a wide-range of service providers.

12. The loss of power will be a major challenge facing disaster response operations at all levels of the response and recovery missions.

## V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### General

The agencies and organizations involved in the incident will use various methods to exchange and coordinate energy and utilities related information, including the WebEOC regional boards.

1. The type and extent of regional coordination activities initiated and maintained will depend on the capabilities of the jurisdictions involved and the scope of the incident. The local EMAs in the region will initiate and maintain regional coordination activities based on a recognized need to exchange and/or clarify information regarding the event; disseminate common emergency messages; or provide assistance to impacted jurisdictions.
2. Technology will be maximized and virtual information sharing encouraged to accomplish ESF #12-related activities. Jurisdictions and involved agencies and organizations will maintain regional coordination by using WebEOC (as applicable and available), an online EOC information management tool. In addition, other technology, such as teleconferencing, e-mails, facsimile, etc., as needed, will be used to ensure coordination is accomplished by the jurisdictions involved.
3. The information maintained in WebEOC may be useful in developing a regional picture of the event and to potentially identify energy and utility resources not in use by one jurisdiction that may be needed by another. Use of the regional utilities outage board (see sample included as **Attachment C**) will assist in enhancing coordination between jurisdictions and maintaining open lines of communications.
4. For more information on the regional boards and the overall framework established to support regional coordination activities, see the RCG Base Guide, ESF #5 – Information and Planning.
5. In addition to the actions described in this section, **Attachment B** provides a checklist of initial actions to be considered when the event involves energy and utilities issues.

### Energy and Utilities Activities

1. Local EOCs will coordinate closely with private utility providers in their communities regarding the restoration of energy and utility services. Although many of the major utility providers in the region are private, they have agreed to work closely with local EMAs and EOCs to the extent possible to coordinate their efforts.



2. Depending on the event, private sector utility providers may become adjunct members of the local EOC team to help ensure the appropriate critical facilities are considered for priority restoration. Although private utility providers have final authority for the order in which services are restored, they have agreed to work closely with local officials to the extent possible to make such determinations.
3. Local officials are encouraged to be proactive and work closely with the energy and utility providers in their communities to establish restoration priorities for the critical facilities in their jurisdictions. Contacts for these providers are included in the Regional Resource Annex.
4. As assigned in their EOPs, local agencies such as Water and Public Works Departments will work with their counterparts in other jurisdictions and through local EOCs to ensure information is exchanged and resources and personnel are assigned as needed. Additionally, if activated, the Regional Incident Coordination Group (RICG) will identify regional resources pertaining to energy in the event of an emergency or disaster and will assist in identifying key stakeholders that would be knowledgeable and have real-time information concerning the availability, location, and limitations of those assets in the region. For information regarding the role of the Regional Incident Coordination Group, see RCG Base Guide and **Attachment A**.
5. To help ensure worker health and safety, all energy and utility personnel deployed to an emergency scene will coordinate with the Incident Commander (IC) for appropriate scene access.
6. If local resources are inadequate, assistance will be requested from other unaffected or less affected jurisdictions using existing MOUs and MAAs. For a regionally significant incident, the Regional Coordination System will be utilized to assist affected jurisdictions. See RCG Base Guide and **Attachment A**.
7. The need for additional resources and technical assistance from outside the region will be based on the extent to which the jurisdictions are affected, what resources are in use, and what resources are needed to support energy and utility activities.
8. If local and regional resources to support energy and utility related activities are inadequate, local EOCs will forward a request for specific resources to their respective State EOCs.
9. If the situation warrants activation of federal resources and implementation of the NRF, local EOCs will work closely with their respective State EOCs to coordinate with state and federal organizations to ensure appropriate resource coordination and support for energy and utility related activities.

## Regional Energy and Utilities Coordination

1. The overall framework established to support regional coordination activities as described above will be used to initiate and maintain a regional energy and utility information sharing system in support of the incident. The following represent elements of information that would be critical during a regional incident involving disruptions to energy and utilities, and should be included in the Regional Situation Report (see ESF 5 - Information and Planning):
  - Detailed damage report to any energy infrastructure and status of key energy/utility systems
  - Estimated time for bringing energy infrastructure back online

- Jurisdictions involved
  - Status of energy/utility resources, personnel, equipment and facilities impacted by the regional incident
  - Other key regional functions potentially impacted by the disruption of energy and/or utilities
  - Regional response needs and priorities
  - Regional logistical issues and problems pertaining to energy and utility response and restoration
  - Short-, medium-, and long-term energy response, recovery, and continuity plans
2. If the emergency involves several jurisdictions who share the same utility provider, the involved jurisdictions are encouraged to consider utilizing the Regional Coordination System (RCS), which may include identifying a centralized location for the coordination of regionally relevant activities or to operate virtually. The Regional Incident Coordination Group (RICG) will work to coordinate energy and utilities information among the involved jurisdictions. Private sector partners from the affected energy and utility disciplines may be part of the RICG, as appropriate.
  3. Establishing the RCS to help facilitate regional coordination in support of energy and utilities activities will assist the impacted local jurisdictions in making the best use of available resources. Further, such a system will assist local jurisdictions in releasing timely, coordinated and consistent information regarding energy and utility activities to the public.
  4. The RCS will also assist local agencies, such as Water Service Departments, in coordinating their efforts with other involved agencies (e.g., Public Health Departments during boil orders affecting several jurisdictions in the region).
  5. The RCS will also help ease the burden on energy and utility providers serving more than one jurisdiction. These providers may not have the personnel resources to deploy to all of the affected EOCs. The ability to work through a single entity regarding the coordination of energy and utilities related issues will allow providers to more easily coordinate with all of the local jurisdictions involved.
  6. If a virtual environment to facilitate coordination is not adequate, the identification of a physical location will be determined as outlined by the RCS. The specific energy and utility coordination activities conducted will be based on the needs of the affected jurisdictions. The RICG, which will be represented by affected jurisdictions and the energy and utility providers involved, will determine the actions to be taken at the location established to facilitate regional coordination.
  7. The activities carried out to support regional coordination will vary greatly depending on the scope of the event, and the energy and utility providers involved. The following are examples of potential activities to facilitate regional coordination:
    - In a major electric outage, the RICG may work closely with private utilities providers to establish priority restoration based on critical public safety and infrastructure issues.
    - In an event affecting water services (e.g., a wide-spread boil order), the RICG may assist in facilitating the dissemination of regionally coordinated public information (for example, issuing joint new releases).



- In an incident affecting pipeline supplies, representatives from the involved pipelines may work to facilitate regional coordination to assist the involved local jurisdictions in resolving pipeline related issues.
  - During many types of emergencies, the RICG may assist in locating alternative or additional resources in support of the event (e.g., generators and fuel supplies).
8. During an ESF 12 activation, the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) is an additional tool available to federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and international partners engaged in the homeland security mission to share "sensitive but unclassified" information. Some features of HSIN include:
- Document sharing
  - Secure email
  - Threaded discussion posts
  - Secure webinar capability
  - Secure instant messaging

The Kansas City Regional Homeland Security Coordinating Committee maintains its own HSIN site available to emergency services organizations and agencies within the Kansas City metro. Access to the site can be requested by contacting MARC Emergency Services staff.

## Recovery Activities

The involved jurisdictions will continue regional coordination activities as needed into and throughout the recovery phase. Regional coordination actions in the recovery phase will include the continued posting of information to the WebEOC regional boards and the sharing of information between jurisdictions. For more information, see ESF #14 –Community Recovery.

# VI. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

## General

The roles and responsibilities of government local agencies are formally assigned and defined in EOPs and their supporting guidelines, as well as in the plans and procedures maintained by volunteer agencies and the private sector. The responsibilities described below are not meant to be all inclusive, but rather to complement the responsibilities assigned in local plans and reinforce the activities described in this ESF.



## Coordinating Agencies (Local EMAs)

Local Emergency Management Agencies will serve as the Coordinating Agency for ESF #12 and are responsible for ensuring the Cooperating Agencies consider regional coordination when accomplishing energy and utilities related activities.

Local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) in the metro-area will coordinate overall energy and utilities operations in their jurisdictions. As Coordinating Agencies, the EMAs are tasked with working to ensure the regional coordination of energy and utilities related activities by:

1. Including up-to-date information regarding ESF #12 activities in the WebEOC regional boards.
2. Maintaining ongoing communications with other jurisdictions (e.g., conference calls, group emails or meetings, when needed) to help ensure regional coordination.
3. Initiating communications with other jurisdictions regarding the need for and availability of energy and utility resources and when needed, considering the potential pooling of local resources to meet regional needs.
4. Working to ensure consistent and useful emergency public information is released regarding energy and utilities related activities.
5. Working closely with the private energy and utility providers in the region to identify critical facilities or resources in need of priority restoration. (Note: Local government and private utility providers are encouraged to identify facilities potentially in need of priority restoration prior to an event and to coordinate their efforts during events to ensure timely restoration of services to the most critical facilities.)
6. Providing information to state and federal agencies regarding the need for additional energy resources.
7. Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating Agencies to ensure regional issues are considered during energy and utilities related activities and ensuring the Cooperating Agencies provide information as needed for the regional WebEOC boards.

## Cooperating Agencies

*(All Government, Volunteer and Private Sector Agencies and Organizations with Emergency Responsibilities)*

As needed and tasked by the Coordinating Agencies, the Cooperating Agencies will provide resources, personnel and special expertise to support ESF #12 activities. The Cooperating Agencies are tasked with working to ensure regional coordination by:

1. Providing information regarding ESF #12 activities for the regional WebEOC boards.



2. Communicating with the Cooperating Agencies in other jurisdictions regarding ESF #12 related issues, including the availability of resources.
3. Considering the potential pooling of local resources to meet a regionally identified need.
4. As needed, participating in regional coordination activities, such as conference calls and meetings.
5. Working closely with local officials to determine utility restoration priorities for critical facilities.

## All Coordinating & Cooperating Agencies

All Coordinating and Cooperating Agencies will work to accomplish the following in support of ESF #12 (Energy) activities:

1. Include regional coordination activities in their standard operating procedures, guidelines and/or checklists.
2. When requested, deploy representatives to local EOCs or assign representatives to participate in the Regional Incident Coordination Group, as appropriate.
3. Provide ongoing status reports as requested by local EOCs.
4. Maintain up-to-date rosters for notifying personnel and 24-hour staffing capabilities.
5. Ensure appropriate personnel are trained in National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the use of WebEOC.
6. Perform other emergency tasks as requested by local EMAs and EOCs.



## VII. ATTACHMENTS

- A. Regional Coordination Guide Summary
- B. First Hour Checklist for Regional Emergencies – Energy
- C. Regional WebEOC Utilities Outages Board

### **Regional Resource Annex**

The following ESF 12 related items are maintained in the Regional Resource Annex.

1. Energy and Utility Services & Resources

## Attachment A. Regional Coordination Guide Summary

### Overview

- The RCG provides an overall framework for regional coordination activities and may be initiated and maintained when there is a need for the jurisdictions in the metro area to provide common messages, and share information and resources.
- The protocols described in the RCG are intended to assist participating jurisdictions, agencies and organizations (whether government, volunteer or private sector) in augmenting their emergency resources and maximizing their emergency capabilities.
- The RCG is not intended to be an operational document. Operational emergency activities are coordinated through local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and described in local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), standard operating guides, and the operating procedures maintained by local emergency response agencies.
- The RCG is flexible and scalable and was developed for use during any type or size of incident or event. Use of the principles and actions described in the RCG will be determined by the incident or event and the needs of the involved jurisdictions, agencies and organizations. Furthermore, the RCG is applicable for both planned events (i.e. MLB All-Star Game), which are scheduled nonemergency activities; and incidents (i.e. natural and manmade hazards), which are occurrences that require a response to protect life and property. Because events can sometimes turn into incidents, and because regional coordination may be needed in both instances, the application and use of these terms and their meaning throughout the RCG may be interchangeable and are not necessarily mutually exclusive.
- Local participation in the activities described in the RCG is voluntary. Therefore, the RCG represents a voluntary agreement among participating organizations, and as such, no participating organization has “control” or authority over another participating organization except where stated elsewhere in federal, state or local laws.

### Key Concepts & Organizations

Some disaster events may overwhelm the resources of a single jurisdiction or impact multiple jurisdictions within the region, necessitating assistance from regional partners or collective decision-making to meet the needs of the situation. The **Regional Coordination Guide** (RCG) was developed to document and outline these protocols for regional action in order to maximize the sharing and coordination of information and resources and to improve the surveillance, early detection and mitigation of hazards and threats. These regional protocols can be best understood to comprise a **Regional Coordination System** (RCS). The RCS is a comprehensive concept to describe the mechanisms for how planning and response occur on a regional level, and to ensure the efforts of jurisdictions impacted or potentially impacted by a disaster are appropriately inter-connected and complementary, rather than duplicative. It reinforces interoperability among area jurisdictions and organizations, and makes response efforts more efficient and effective by coordinating available resources, services, and aid.

Furthermore, another foundational component of the RCS is the Regional Incident Coordination Group (RICG). This group is meant to be adaptable and scalable to any incident/event, and will serve as the primary coordinating body during a significant disaster event necessitating regional coordination. The nature of the incident/event and corresponding and evolving response and recovery needs will largely determine which participants will make up the RICG at any given time during the incident/event.

### KEY CONCEPTS

**Resources:**

Resources are defined as personnel, vehicles, established teams, equipment, supplies and facilities available for assignment.

**Impacted Jurisdiction(s):**

The area defined as the "Impacted Jurisdiction" encompasses the jurisdiction and all the political subdivisions located within that jurisdiction, including special districts. The "Impacted Jurisdiction" is the jurisdiction that has or will be adversely impacted by an incident/event.

**Assisting Jurisdiction(s) and/or Disciplines:**

The Assisting Jurisdiction and/or discipline(s) provides timely emergency resources, services, and manpower to the Impacted Jurisdiction(s) -- and in some cases, the Host Jurisdiction -- in accordance to the provisions set forth by the RCS.

**Host Jurisdiction(s) and/or Facility:**

In situations where evacuation and/or mass care operations are necessary, the Host Jurisdiction serves as the jurisdiction that receives and shelters residents and animals coming from the Impacted Jurisdiction(s), and provides mass care and other needs as appropriate.

**Regional Incident Coordination Group (RICG):** This group is meant to be adaptable and scalable to the incident/event. The nature of the incident/event and corresponding and evolving response and recovery needs will largely determine which participants will make up the RICG at any given time during the incident/event. Specifically, the RICG may be comprised of those designated representatives from the Impacted and Assisting/Host jurisdictions' key leadership, emergency management, first responder disciplines (i.e. Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS, SAR, HAZMAT), public health/medical, other regional disciplines, nongovernmental organizations, and ESF representatives (i.e. Transportation, Mass Care, Communications, Public Works, etc.). Other groups and organizations may be included, depending on the type and scale of the incident.

## Activation & Initiating Regional Coordination

Although the criteria for initiating regional coordination are subjective, the Regional Coordination System (RCS) encourages a proactive approach to enhance regional vigilance/surveillance, information sharing, and, if necessary, a coordinated approach to incident/event management.

- Activation procedures may vary depending on the nature of the incident/event. The activation of the RCS, as the Regional Coordination Levels below indicate, are only meant to provide possible courses of action that can easily be adapted to the situation.



### **Pre-Planned Events**

For pre-planned events, the decision to utilize components of the RCS will vary. However, because the RCS is scalable and flexible, the Region can utilize the RCS as long as it is not in conflict with existing laws and/or agreements between all of the involved parties.

The RCS may be activated:

- When planning for large or high profile public gatherings that affect multiple jurisdictions.
- When similar past events have required multi-agency coordination within the Region.

### **Notice and No-Notice Incidents (Hazards and Threats)**

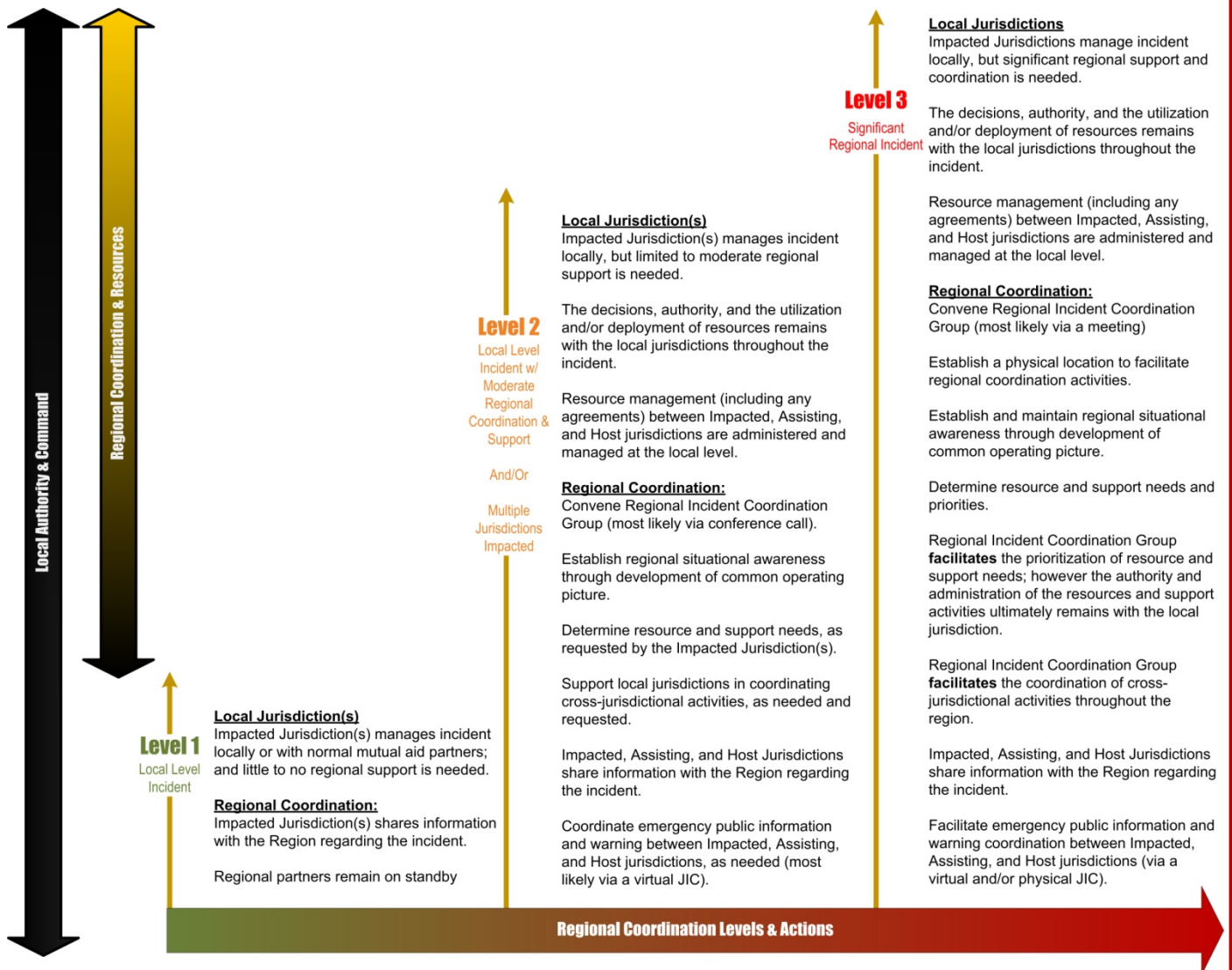
The RCS may be activated:

- When an impacted local jurisdiction’s chief executive OR designee initiates the activation of the RCS.
- During a Level 1, 2, or 3 Regional incident/event. (i.e. When there is the possibility or reality that more than one jurisdiction could become involved in the incident response and recovery)
- When the incident could expand rapidly and involve cascading events.

## **Implementing Regional Coordination: Regional Coordination Levels**

The type, scope and nature of the incident/event will dictate when it has regional significance and when regional coordination activities are initiated. Regional coordination within the RCS can be understood to occur across three “levels”. The levels are meant to illustrate how regional coordination activities should increase in operational function and complexity as the magnitude or severity of incidents increases. The levels are not meant to be concrete with distinct transition points from Level 1 to Level 2 to Level 3, but rather are defined by planning considerations to generally describe how regional coordination needs and activities differ with the scale of an incident. The figure below provides a summary of key actions for each level. For specific information and detail, see RCG: Base Guide.





(Note: For specific actions for each level, see RCG: Base Guide.)



## Attachment B. First Hour Checklist for Regional Emergencies – Energy

The following actions should be carried out as needed based on the specifics of the incident by local officials tasked with responsibilities for accomplishing emergency functions. In addition to the ESF 12 checklist below, the **RCG: Base Guide** includes an initial checklist of actions for all emergency functions and discusses the immediate actions for situational awareness, gaining regional awareness, overall response status, and emergency public information (see **RCG: Base Guide**).

**Gaining Energy and Utilities (ESF #12) Situational Awareness**

- What is the status of affected utilities and energy providers in the region?
- Has communications been initiated with the appropriate energy and utility providers in the region?
- What protocols will be followed to ensure ongoing communications with the private sector utility providers in the region?
- Is there a need for mutual aid between jurisdictions to manage the energy and utilities needs of the event?

**ESF #12 – Determining Energy Initial Response Actions**

- Maintain coordination with private sector utility providers.
- If dictated by the event, ensure private sector utility providers are included in local EOC and regional coordination activities.
- Coordinate emergency public information activities in support of utility restoration efforts.
- Maintain accurate records of resources and personnel utilized and funds expended on emergency activities in support of ESF #12-related activities.
- Consider sharing resources and personnel with other jurisdictions in the region to help manage ESF #12-related activities.



## Attachment C. Regional WebEOC Utility Outages Board - Example

The following board is one of several options that can be used to track regional utility outages. This board is an example only. Local agencies and organizations should contact the Emergency Management Agencies in their jurisdictions for specific login information to WebEOC and access to the appropriate boards.

KC METRO REGIONAL UTILITIES OUTAGE BOARD							
Warning: WebEOC contains information that is FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and may be exempt from public release under the Freedom of Information Act (U.S.C. 552), the Kansas Open Records Act (K.S.A. 45-215 et seq.) and Missouri Public Records Law (M.R.S 610-023). It is to be controlled, transmitted, distributed and disposed of in accordance with appropriate security policy, and is not to be released to the public, the media, or other personnel who do not have a valid need to know without prior approval of an authorized local government official.							
Utility Name	Coverage Map	Utility Type	Outage Noted	Estimated Time of Completion	Number of Customers Affected		More Info
					Residents	Businesses	
PDS test		Gas	test		0	0	<a href="#">Details</a>
PDS		Gas	Test		0	0	<a href="#">Details</a>
PDS		<n/a>			0	0	<a href="#">Details</a>
Aquite		Electricity		unknow	200	3	<a href="#">Details</a>
Independence Electric		Electricity	Lines down due to tornado	6/24/06	200	20	<a href="#">Details</a>
MA and PA Kettle Power Supply Co		Electricity		07/01/2006 12:00	10	1	<a href="#">Details</a>
KCP&L	<a href="#">Link</a>	Electricity	Power went out when car hit electric pole.	3/16/06 16:00	50	10	<a href="#">Details</a>
					460	34	