



## IDAHO REGION II STABILIZATION PLAN



### Annex I

## ENERGY

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This annex provides guidance to manage energy resources during a national emergency.

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Lead: Public Works

Partners: All Annex Coordinators  
Bulk Fuel Distributors  
Electric Companies  
Propane Distributors  
Natural Gas Pipeline Operators

### INTRODUCTION

Our technological society and complex systems are only possible because of cheap, readily available energy. In a national emergency, shortages of fuels are expected. This will most likely cause a ripple effect, eventually impacting the lives of all citizens through interruptions in food, medical, and other supplies. Businesses dependent on “just-in-time” deliveries may face immediate economic decline.

Electricity is just as critical as fuel. Electrical outages threaten the continuation of household functions, and business and government operations.

### SCOPE

For planning purposes, we identify three levels of increasing severity for energy:

- Level I – MILD: The energy product is available from external sources to all users, but is increasingly expensive.
- Level II – MODERATE: The energy product is available from external sources, but not to all users. It is typically controlled by government sources, and is rationed.
- Level III – SEVERE: The energy product is not available from external sources.

A given type of energy may be at a different level from others. For example, fuel may be at level II, while electricity is at level I. Because of this, each energy type is a separate appendix.

## **SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

1. Energy limitations are expected to impact all essential functions in this plan. Loss of electrical power, for example, can cause widespread and cross-linked problems, including:

- communications loss/degradation
- inoperative traffic signals, leading to transportation delays
- loss/degradation of water treatment and distribution capability
- loss/degradation of wastewater treatment capability

2. The nationalization of any energy sector is unknown, but possible.

3. Early warning of electrical problems may come from energy alerts. The networked grid system is designed for both adequacy (the ability to satisfy demand anytime), and security (the ability to withstand sudden disturbances such as short circuits or loss of subsystems). Degradation of either facet of reliability may result in the declaration of an energy emergency alert. Energy alerts range from Alert I (least severe) to Alert III (most severe).

- *Alert 1—All available resources in use.* In this case, supply of electricity roughly equals demand. There is no surplus, and sales of electricity to other organizations is curtailed.
- *Alert 2—Load management procedures in effect.* One or more power providers in the grid has more electrical demand than it can supply. Actions by the utility may include public appeals to reduce demand, voltage reduction, interruption of service to non-system buyers, demand-side management, and utility load conservation measures.
- *Alert 3—Firm load interruption imminent or in progress.* Despite measures taken in Alert Level 2, one or more power providers in the grid still has more electrical demand than it can supply. Electrical service interruption may occur.

4. Energy use has seasonal patterns, with electrical demand higher in summer (for cooling), and fuel demand for heating higher in winter.

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

Energy is expected to be a scarce resource. Because of this, allocation decisions will be made by chief elected officials, with advice and recommendations from affected annex coordinators. Response actions for each broad energy category are listed in the respective appendix following.

## Appendix 1: Transportation Fuels

Transportation fuels are gasoline and diesel. Home heating oil is also included for contingency planning, as it is similar to number two diesel with sulfur.

### PREPARATION

- \_\_\_\_\_ Maintain list of retail and bulk fuel dealers/distributors including names, addresses and telephone numbers of key personnel.

### RESPONSE

**Response actions for fuels are in three levels of increasing severity. If the checklist is entered at the moderate or severe level, complete actions for lower severity levels.**

**Level I - MILD:** Fuel is available from external sources, but likely expensive. Rationing is not in effect, although the high cost functions in a similar manner. Mass transit is expected to be the preferred mode of travel for citizens. Consider the following:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Reserve bulk fuel for public safety and public transportation vehicles
- \_\_\_\_\_ Encourage fuel saving measures: walking, biking, car-pooling, mass transit
- \_\_\_\_\_ Close schools one or more days a week
- \_\_\_\_\_ Expand the mass transit system, including routes to major manufacturers. Augment mass transit buses with school buses, if needed
- \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate with businesses and consider:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Instituting a four-day work week or other reduced work schedule
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Encouraging working from home where practical

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**Level 2 - MODERATE:** Limited fuel available from external government sources. Fuel is rationed.

- \_\_\_ Immediately notify vendors of ration requirements:
  - \_\_\_ Sale of fuel restricted until further notice
  - \_\_\_ Direct wholesale and retail fuel dealers to send fuel inventory list to you within 2 days
- \_\_\_ If federal guidelines are received, develop ration system based on these guidelines. If no guidance is received, consider allocating fuel for the following:
  - \_\_\_ Emergency response (fire, EMS, law enforcement)
  - \_\_\_ Public works (water and wastewater treatment)
  - \_\_\_ Critical infrastructure repair vehicles
  - \_\_\_ Agricultural
  - \_\_\_ Mass transit
- \_\_\_ Coordinate media release with available information on fuel rationing, including eligibility, availability, and effective date (Annex G: Public Information)

**Level 3 - SEVERE:** No fuel available from outside sources.

- \_\_\_ All remaining fuels are withheld for minimum essential services: food, water, shelter, and law enforcement. Allocation to be determined by chief elected officials based on prioritization recommendations of affected annex coordinators

## Appendix 2: Heating Fuels

Heating fuels are propane and natural gas. Home heating oil is considered a transportation fuel for contingency planning unless actual conditions require otherwise.

### PREPARATION

- \_\_\_\_\_ Maintain list of retail and bulk fuel propane dealers/distributors including names, addresses and telephone numbers of key personnel.

### RESPONSE

**Response actions for heating fuels are in three levels of increasing severity. If the checklist is entered at the moderate or severe level, complete actions for lower severity levels.**

**Level I - MILD:** Fuel is available from external sources, but likely expensive. Rationing not in effect, although the high cost functions in a similar manner.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Reserve bulk propane for mass shelter heating and/or cooking

**Level 2 - MODERATE:** Limited propane and natural gas available from external government sources, and is rationed. If natural gas is rationed, some gas meters will be shutoff and locked. This conserves natural gas, and assures sufficient pressure in the pipelines.

NOTE: If federal guidelines are received, develop ration system based on these guidelines.

### Natural Gas

- \_\_\_\_\_ Monitor status of natural gas from pipeline operator
- \_\_\_\_\_ If natural gas is rationed, consider the following priorities:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Critical facilities with natural gas-powered backup generators
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Mass shelter and/or mass cooking facilities
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Congregate care and other life sustaining facilities in which elimination of gas for heating and/or cooking may require relocation of residents

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- \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate gas meter shutoff and locking with gas or pipeline company
- \_\_\_\_\_ Send media release with available information on pipeline shutdown, and requirement to close natural gas valves at affected residential and commercial facilities. Include the following warning:
  - “**WARNING** :Should natural gas return, valve opening and checkout will **ONLY** be done by trained operators.”

### **Propane**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Immediately notify vendors of ration requirements:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Sale of propane restricted until further notice
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Direct wholesale and retail fuel dealers to send propane inventory list to you within 2 days (bottles and bulk tanks)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Consider the following priorities for propane distribution:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Critical facilities with propane-powered backup generators
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Mass shelter and/or mass cooking facilities
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Congregate care and other life sustaining facilities in which elimination of gas for heating and/or cooking may require relocation of residents
- \_\_\_\_\_ If natural gas is not available, convert natural gas appliances to propane if practical
- \_\_\_\_\_ If conversion to propane is not practical, obtain propane heating and cooking equipment for the above facilities from RV and hardware stores. Supervise installation and safe operation in conjunction with Fire Department
- \_\_\_\_\_ Arrange for propane delivery to facilities identified above

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**Level 3 - SEVERE:** No propane or natural gas is available from outside sources

**Natural Gas**

- \_\_\_\_ Coordinate pipeline shutdown with pipeline operator
- \_\_\_\_ Send media release with available information on pipeline shutdown, and requirement to close natural gas valves at each residential and commercial facility.

**Propane:** Recommended actions are the same as for Level 2.

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## Appendix 3: Electricity

### PREPARATION

- \_\_\_ Maintain list of power distribution companies including names, addresses and telephone numbers of key personnel.
- \_\_\_ Develop and maintain list of private and public organizations that have generators for rent.

### RESPONSE

**Response actions for electricity are in three levels of increasing severity. If the checklist is entered at the moderate or severe level, complete actions for lower severity levels.**

**LEVEL I - MILD:** Electricity is available from the grid, but is increasingly expensive.

- \_\_\_ Reserve generators
- \_\_\_ Encourage residential conservation measures
  - \_\_\_ Turn refrigerator thermostat to 37° F
  - \_\_\_ Turn freezers to 3° F. Since freezers are most efficient when full, add water bottles or other items, as necessary to fill up
  - \_\_\_ Set clothes washers to the warm or cold water setting, not hot
  - \_\_\_ Stop using dryers, and use laundry lines instead. If laundry lines are forbidden by code, waive this provision
  - \_\_\_ Turn down water heater thermostat. Thermostats are often set to 140° F when 120° is preferable
  - \_\_\_ In the winter, set thermostat at 68 degrees in daytime, and 55 degrees at night. In the summer, keep thermostat at 78
  - \_\_\_ Run dishwashers and clothes washers only when full

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- \_\_\_ Encourage government and business conservation measures
  - \_\_\_ Instituting a four-day work week or other reduced work schedule
  - \_\_\_ Encouraging working from home where practical
  - \_\_\_ Use natural lighting when possible. Turn off unnecessary lights
  - \_\_\_ Turn off computers when not in use
  - \_\_\_ Recharge batteries during non-peak power usage (usually at night)

**LEVEL 2 - MODERATE:** Electricity is rationed. Possible rolling blackouts of unknown duration.

- \_\_\_ Publish schedule of power availability and location
- \_\_\_ Obtain current power needs list from other Annex Coordinators
- \_\_\_ Coordinate with power companies
  - \_\_\_ Review which critical facilities can be provided constant power (such as hospitals and 911 dispatch centers)
  - \_\_\_ Connection of co-generation facilities to local grid sectors
- \_\_\_ Prioritize distribution of generators and associated fuel. Consider:
  - \_\_\_ Water-related facilities (wells, treatment, and distribution)
  - \_\_\_ Facilities storing temperature-sensitive medications. Consider re-locating these medications to a central, constantly-powered, refrigerated facility
  - \_\_\_ Refrigerated food storage sites. Consider food preservation measures if applicable (see Annex B: Food)
  - \_\_\_ Facilities established for mass sheltering
  - \_\_\_ Congregate care and other life sustaining facilities in which elimination of electrical service may require relocation of residents
- \_\_\_ NET Team Manager (Annex M): Distribute handouts for emergency cooking and comfort

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**LEVEL 3 – SEVERE:** Electricity from the national grid is gone for a minimum of several weeks. This will close down all but survival functions.

- \_\_\_ Consider what the community most needs to live
  - \_\_\_ Deploy generators accordingly
  - \_\_\_ Reconstitute electrical power from generation and co-generation facilities as feasible
- \_\_\_ Use available solar equipment to re-charge radio batteries
- \_\_\_ Monitor radiation levels under the direction and scheduling of the regional HAZMAT team

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