



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Cybersecurity, Energy Security,
and Emergency Response

Energy and Emergency Planning Coordination Initiative Workshop

Midwestern Governors Association

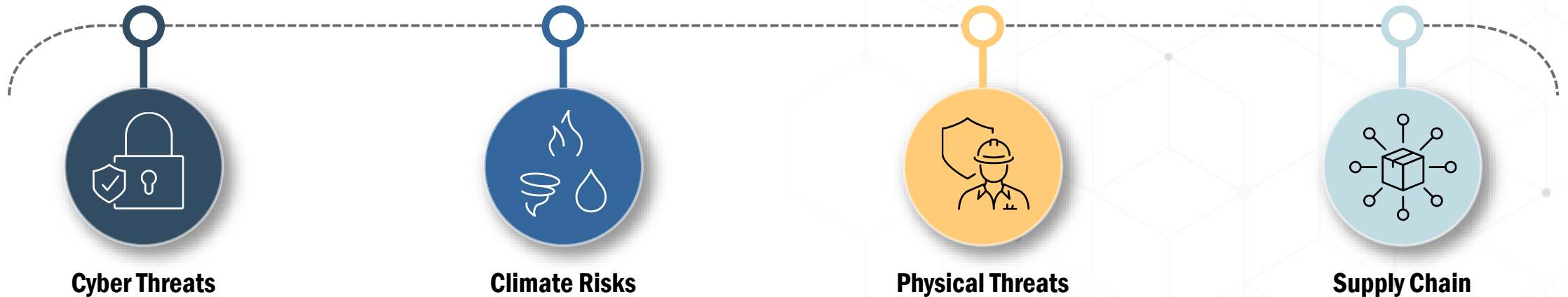
Megan Levy, Project Manager, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Program

June 17, 2024

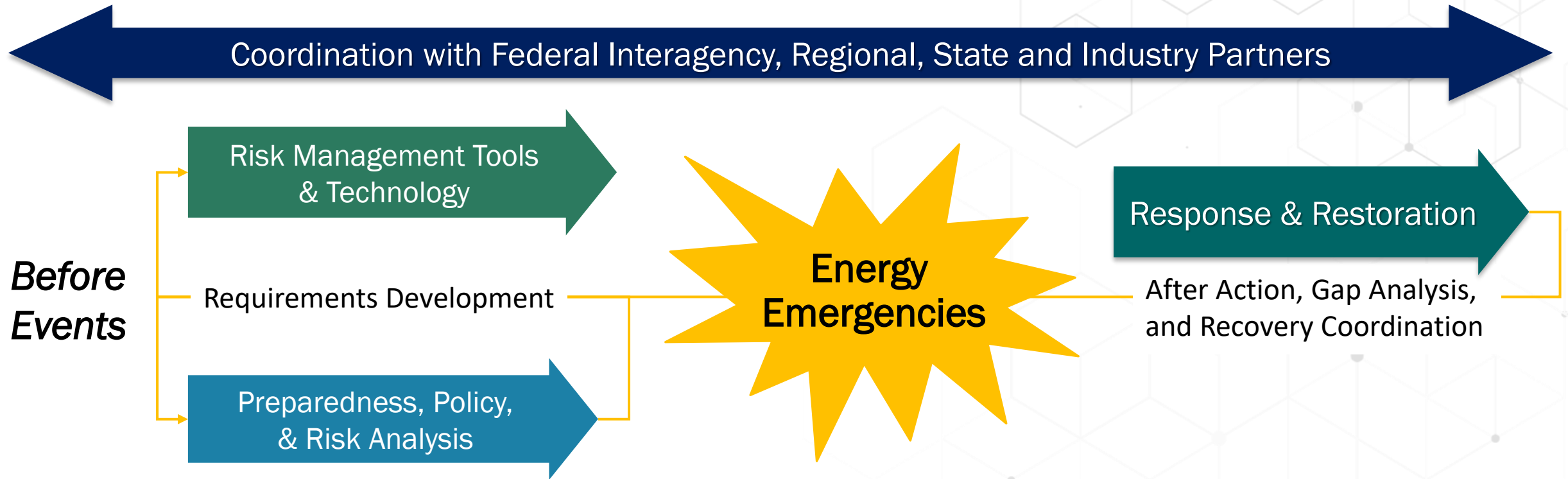
CESER Mission

Strengthen the security and resilience of the U.S. energy sector from cyber, physical, and climate-based risks and disruptions.

Evolving Threats to Energy Infrastructure



How We Work: Energy Risk Management



DOE is the Sector Risk Management Agency for the Energy Sector
DOE is the federal coordinating agency for Emergency Support Function #12 (Energy)

Collaboration and Coordination is Essential

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



Energy Government
Coordinating Council (EGCC)



Industry Councils



Electricity Subsector
Coordinating Council



SLTT Officials High-Level Roles and Program Partners

Governors	Legislators	State Energy Officials	Public Utility Commissioners	Emergency Managers	Municipal Utilities
- Set policy / priorities that can impact energy sector (convene cyber task force, set energy /renewable goals) - Declare State of Emergency - Deploy National Guard resources - Sign-off on federal waiver requests	- Enact policies that can affect critical energy infrastructure, energy emergency preparedness and emergency response (<i>i.e., FOIA exemptions, wildfire mitigation, vegetation mgt., criminalizing damage to critical infrastructure, strategic fuel reserves</i>) - Role in coordination and cooperation with tribes	- State Energy Security Plan* - Implement policies - Petroleum Shortage responsibilities - State Energy SMEs - Supports regional and national preparedness and response <i>Draft waiver requests</i> <i>Advise Governor on Energy matters</i> <i>Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 role</i>	- Regulate electric IOUs and natural gas utilities - Make energy security policy and investment decisions (including for cybersecurity) that affect critical infrastructure - State Energy SMEs - Engage with utilities on cyber preparedness, exercises, <i>Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 role</i>	- Prepare for, respond to, and recover from all emergencies, disasters, and threats. - Coordinate across state agencies - Handle Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) – the National All Hazards Mutual Aid System <i>Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 role</i>	- Serve 49 Million people - Prepare for, respond to, and recover from all emergencies, disasters, and threats - Provide mutual aid during emergencies
					
Note: This list is an example and not all inclusive. Authorities/responsibilities by role may vary by state.					

*Statutory requirement for DOE State Energy Program (EERE) funds

Information Sharing Across the Energy Sector

Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISAC)



Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinator (EEAC) Program facilitates 2-way information sharing between DOE and states leading up to and during an energy disruption or emergency



Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 Overview

Federal Role

DOE ESF #12 is responsible for coordinating with:

- Federal Government entities
- The Energy sector
- SLTT governments

DOE ESF #12 is responsible for managing:

- Regional and State Field Responders
- Energy Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)



State Role

Emergency Support Functions:

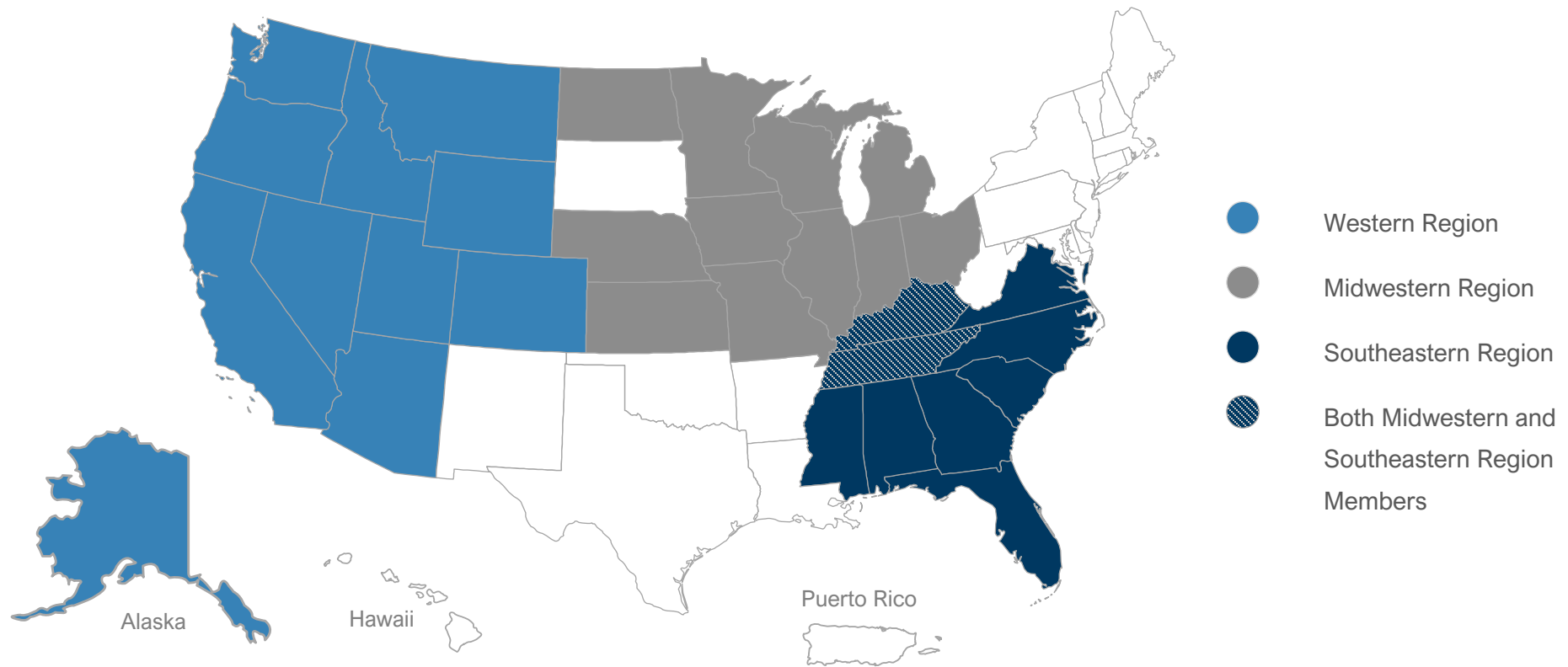
- How state emergencies are declared
- How/when state national guard can be activated

Authorities/responsibilities vary based on which agency holds ESF-12 role

- Many states identify primary and supporting agencies
- Responsibilities for disruptions affecting the electric sector may be separated from oil and natural gas
- Lead ESF #12 agency can be the state energy office, public utility commission, or emergency manager

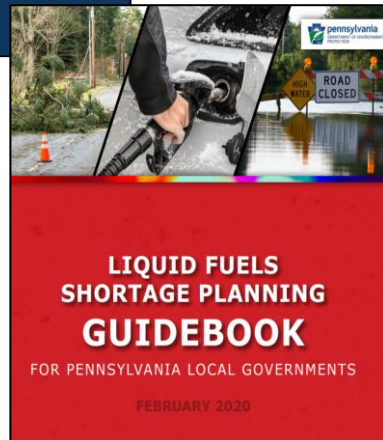
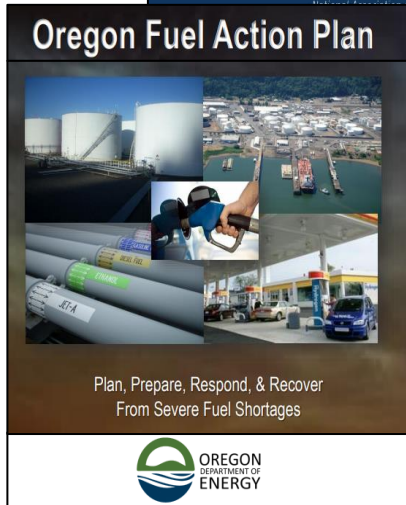
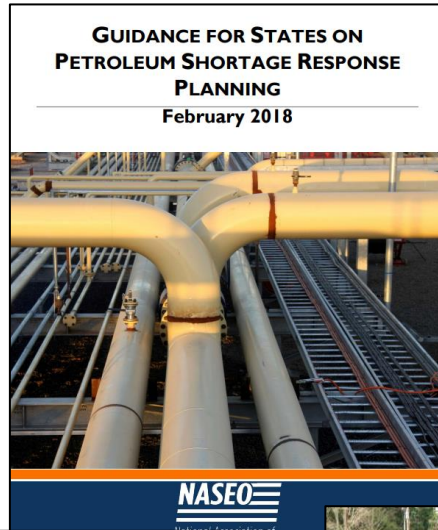
Western, Midwestern, and Southeastern Collaboratives

States currently engaged in a petroleum collaborative that DOE has supported.

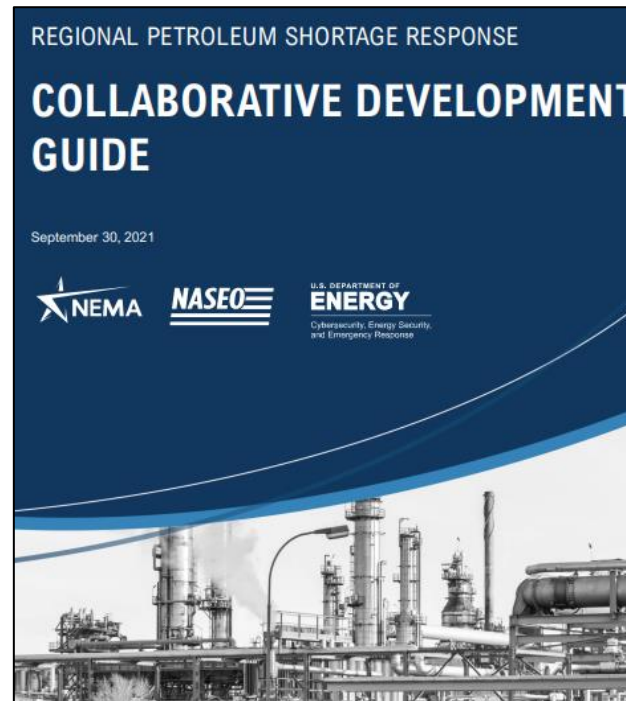


Petroleum Shortage Planning and Response

Develop or update state plan



Form a Regional Collaborative



Midwest and Southeast Petroleum Shortage Response Collaborative-launched Fall 2023!

Know your Information Sources

- DOE Energy Risk [Profiles](#)
- Energy Information Administration (EIA) [Energy Atlas](#)
- EIA Petroleum [Reports](#) and Energy [Outlooks](#)
- GasBuddy
- Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators (EEAC)
- Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs)

State Energy Security Plan (SESP)

- First formal framework guidance from DOE on Energy Security Plans released in May 2022- updated in May 2024, both versions available
- CESER developed SESP Guidance and Framework for state implementation of 40108 and 8 Drop-Ins
- Includes boilerplate language such as: federal authorities, which are consistent across the nation - to instructional content (e.g., how to create a state energy profile).
- [Energy Security Planning Hub](#) published
- Optional [Mutual Aid Drop in](#) now available

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLAN GUIDANCE

The energy sector is uniquely critical as all other critical infrastructure sectors depend on power and/or fuel to operate. An impact on critical energy infrastructure can directly affect the security and resilience within and across other critical infrastructure sectors – threatening public safety, the economy, and national security.

State Energy Security Plan (SESP) Resources

Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response

Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response » State Energy Security Plan (SESP) Resources

CESER developed resources that states can incorporate into their state energy security plans or use as references. These optional resources are intended to reduce the burden of updating plans. They range from boilerplate language (e.g. federal authorities) to instructional guidance (e.g. how to create a state energy profile).

RESOURCE	DESCRIPTION
State Energy Security Plan Guidance	DOE State Energy Security Plan (SESP) guidance, example framework and language from Section 40108 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)
Federal Authorities	Outlines federal government agencies involved in energy security and emergency response as well as their roles.
Cross-Sector Interdependency Diagrams	Shows key dependencies and interdependencies between energy and other critical sectors.
Energy Supply Chain Diagrams	Depicts the electricity, liquid fuels, propane and natural gas supply chains.
Energy Risk Mitigation Measures	Presents an initial inventory of potential risk mitigation measures for energy infrastructure.
IT/OT and Cyber Threat Overview	Provides an overview of energy-specific IT/OT vulnerabilities and cyber threats.
State Cybersecurity Conversation Guidance	Provides recommendations to State Energy Officials for Cyber-Focused Energy Security Planning.
Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinators (EEAC) Program	Outlines the purpose and history of DOE's EEAC Program and how states can sign up.
State Energy Profile Outline	Contains an outline for the state energy profile section of a state energy security plan. The profiles catalog key energy infrastructure and graph energy supply and demand.

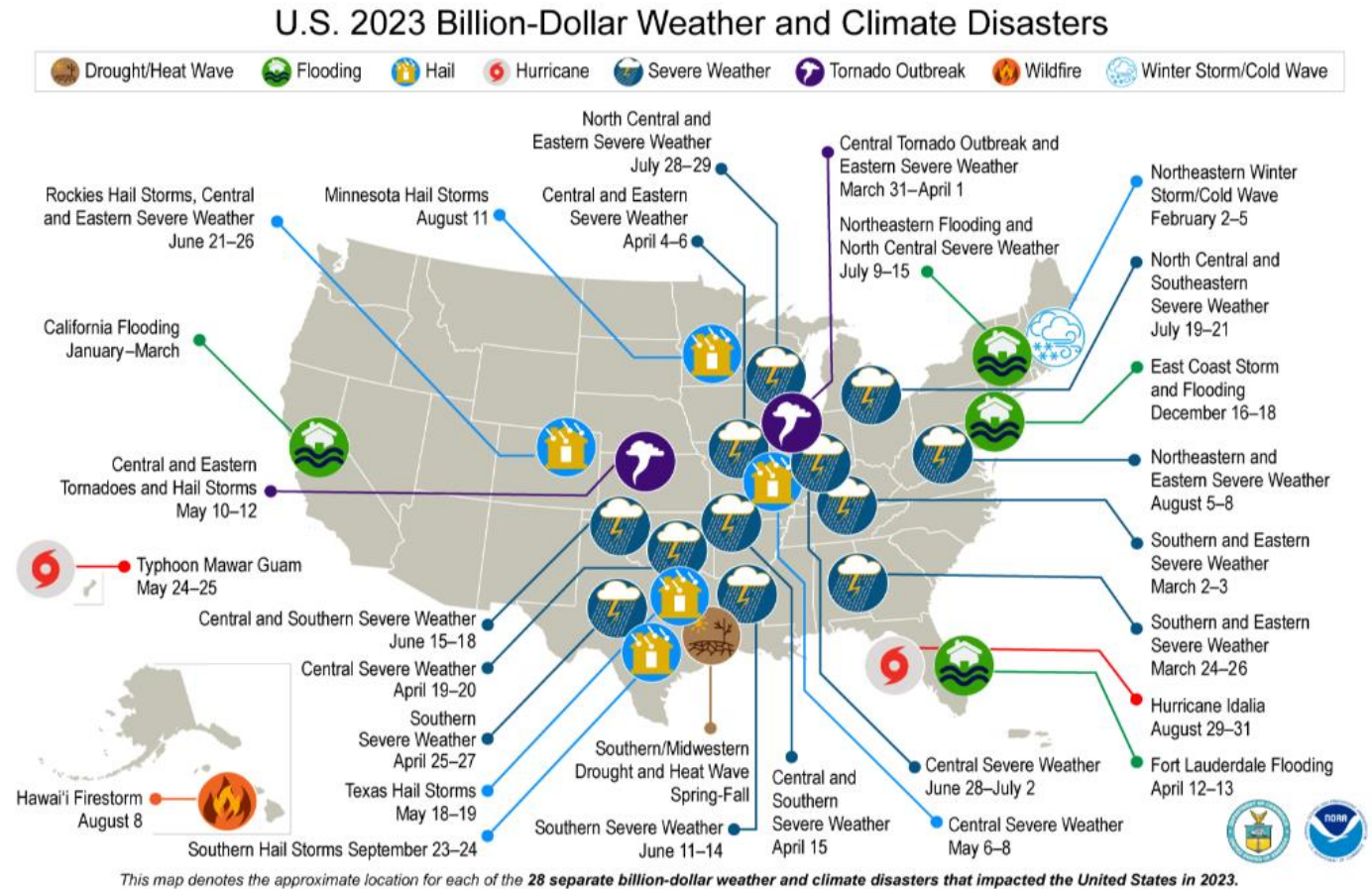
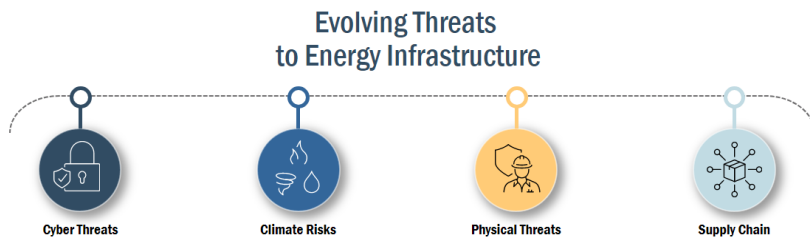
resilient supply of energy through efforts to **identify**, **prepare** and to **plan for**, **respond to** and **recover** from events critical infrastructure and delivery systems are vulnerable to a weather (exacerbated by climate change), cyberattacks, physical attacks. Because most of the nation's critical infrastructure companies, both the government and private sector are responsible for the security of critical infrastructure. It is the responsibility of the providers, across government agencies and with relevant stakeholders, to ensure the security and consequences of an energy disruption or emergency.

an important part of energy security planning. SESP describe the state's strategy to build energy resilience. More working with energy partners, can secure their energy infrastructure from threats; mitigate the risk of energy supply disruptions; and ensure the security of energy infrastructure.

and detail on the six elements outlined in Section 40108 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) hereafter referred to as the "BIL." to support states and provide additional clarification

Why SESP's are important

- Intrastate and Regional Coordination is more important than ever with bigger storms requiring better preparation (plans) in state and in region.
- State Energy Security Plans position the SEO as the SME for planning /preparedness as well as response/mitigation.



State Energy Security Plans (SESP) 40108

Purpose

State energy security plans—

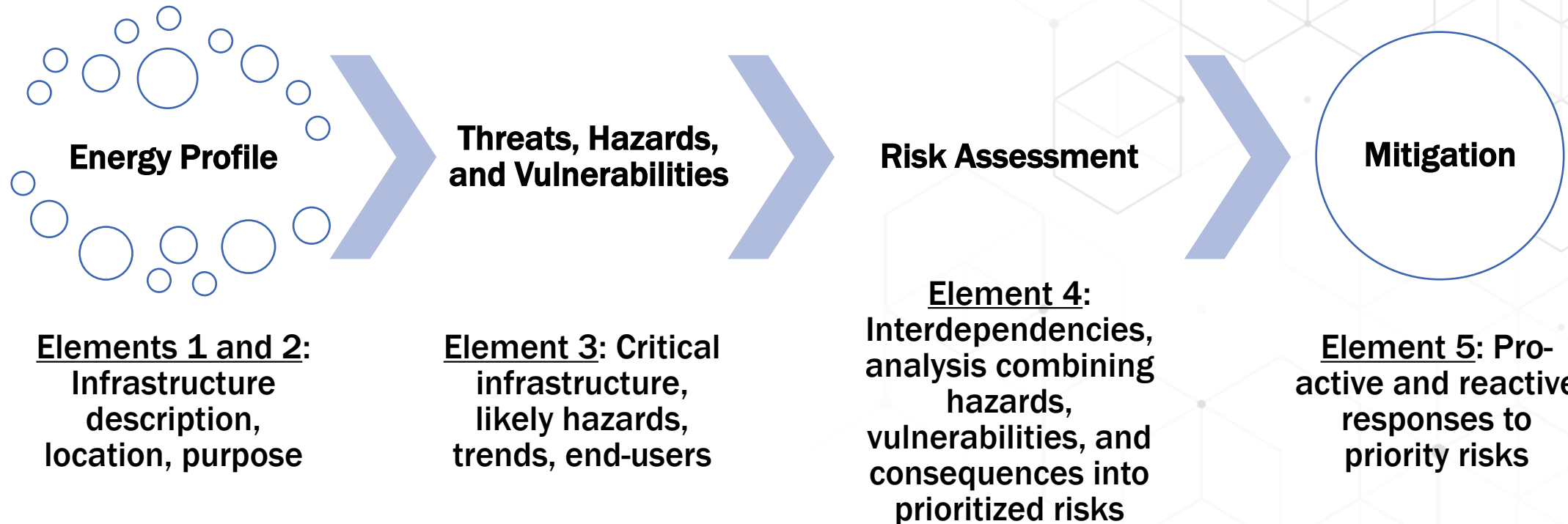
- 1) assess the existing circumstances in the State
- 2) propose methods to strengthen the ability of the State, in consultation with owners and operators of energy infrastructure in the State to:
 - secure the energy infrastructure of the State against all physical and cybersecurity threats;
 - mitigate the risk of energy supply disruptions to the State; and to enhance the response to, and recovery from, energy disruptions; and
 - ensure that the State has reliable, secure, and resilient energy infrastructure.

Elements

A State energy security plan **shall**—

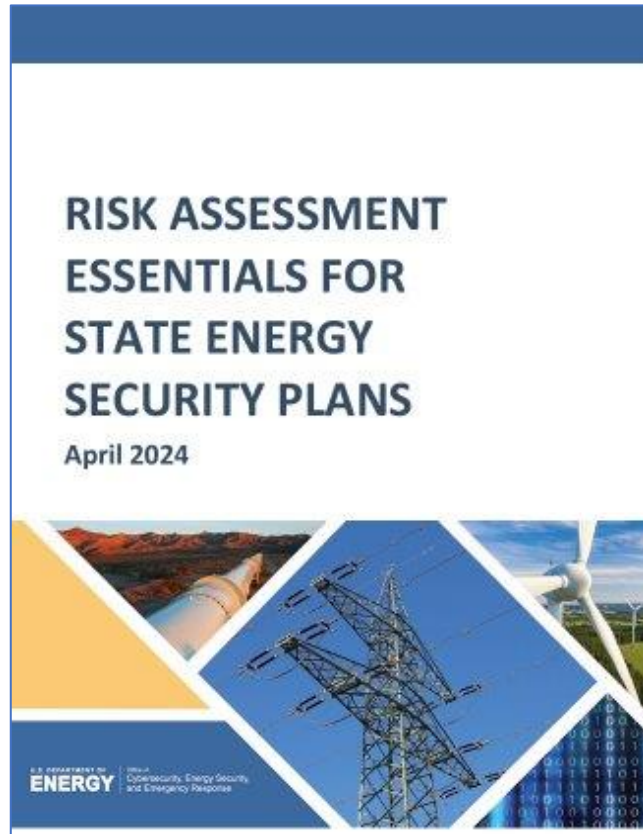
- 1) address all energy sources and regulated and unregulated energy providers;
- 2) provide a State energy profile, including an assessment of energy production, transmission, distribution, and end-use;
- 3) address potential hazards to each energy sector or system, including physical threats and vulnerabilities; and cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities;
- 4) provide a risk assessment of energy infrastructure and cross-sector interdependencies;
- 5) provide a risk mitigation approach to enhance reliability and end-use resilience; and
- 6) Address
 - A. multi-State & regional coordination, planning, and response; and
 - B. coordination w/ Indian Tribes w/ respect to planning and response; and
 - C. to the extent practicable, encourage mutual assistance in cyber and physical response plans.

Logic Behind the Elements



- The required elements build on each other, to drive towards a prioritized set of actions that can be taken to mitigate risks of greatest concern. Each element is informed by element 6, multi-state, regional, and tribal energy emergency coordination.

DOE Risk Assessment Essentials Guidebook



The purpose of this guidebook is to provide a **simplified approach** to energy infrastructure Risk Assessment that leverages **review of existing resources** and **engagement** with **energy** sector stakeholders to identify, characterize, and **assess key risks to energy infrastructure** and **cross-sector interdependencies**.

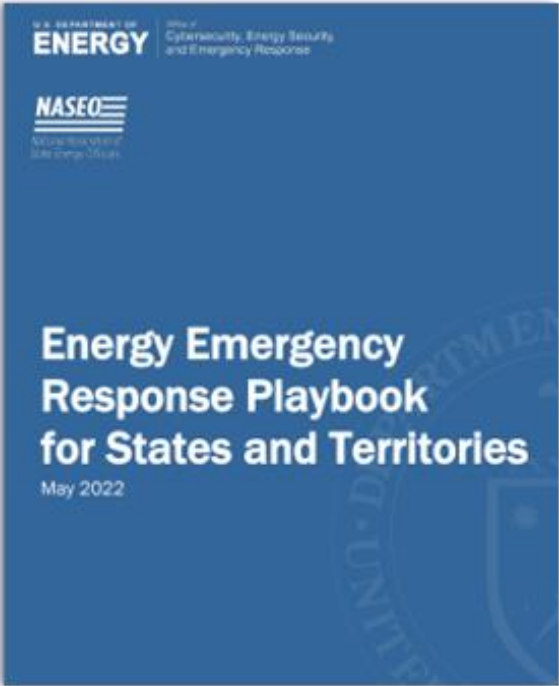
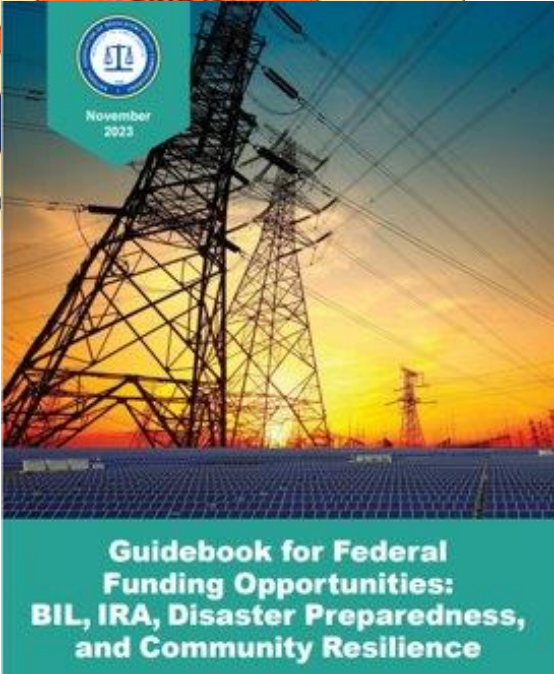
DOE's first guidance specific to
State Energy Security Plan Risk Assessments

Key Deadlines

- **September 30, 2024** – states that have not fully addressed all 6 elements must resubmit SESP to DOE
- States that have fully addressed all 6 elements submit **Governor's Certification Letter to DOE**
- Delivery of applicable FY25 federal financial assistance to states may be delayed or withheld under Part D of Title III of EPCA, if a fully compliant SESP is not received and verified by DOE.
- **BIL Sunset 10/31/2025**



CESER's Resources



[SLTT Program](#)
[Resource Library |](#)
[Department of Energy](#)



Scan the code to see all of the CESER SLTT Resources

Questions



CESER SLTT Contact Information



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Thank
You



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[linkedin.com/company/office-of-cybersecurity-energy-security-and-emergency-response](https://www.linkedin.com/company/office-of-cybersecurity-energy-security-and-emergency-response)



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Appendix



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Governor's SESP Certification Letter Guidance and Templates



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

GOVERNOR'S STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLAN (SESP) CERTIFICATION LETTER GUIDANCE AND TEMPLATES

State energy security plans (SESP) are an essential part of states and territories' energy security planning; the plans describe their energy landscape, people, processes, and energy resilience strategy. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), passed in 2021, amended Section 366 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) of 1974, to require all states and territories to have a SESP that fully addresses six Congressionally defined elements. Delivery of federal financial assistance may be delayed or withheld under Part D of Title III of EPCA, if a fully compliant SESP is not received and verified by Department of Energy (DOE).

States that received notification that "[t]he U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has reviewed your FY23 submission and determined that your state has **fully addressed the six elements required by Congress**" **should conduct an annual review, carried out by the Governor and submit a Governor's Certification letter** to DOE by **September 30** of each year (Federal fiscal year end) until the sunset of this provision, October 31, 2025. A Governor's Certification Letter **may not** be submitted in lieu of a plan until a state has received a letter from DOE indicating that its SESP was reviewed and "fully addressed" all required elements. The relevant portion of the statute (Section 366(e)) reads as follows:

(e) "FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: A State is not eligible to receive Federal financial assistance under this part for any purpose for a fiscal year unless **the Governor of the State submits to the Secretary, with respect to that fiscal year—**

- “(1) a State energy security plan that meets the requirements of subsection (c); **or**
- “(2) after an **annual review, carried out by the Governor**, of a State energy security plan—
 - “(A) any **necessary revisions** to the State energy security plan; **or**
 - “(B) a **certification that no revisions** to the State energy security plan are necessary.”

The guidance below relates to submission of these Certification Letters and any necessary revisions to a SESP, if applicable. Please note that use of the template letter provided is optional and italicized text is provided only as an example.

Governor's Certification letter or plan must be submitted to DOE by September 30 of each year (Federal fiscal year end) until the sunset of this provision, October 31, 2025

(e) "FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: A State is not eligible to receive Federal financial assistance under this part for any purpose for a fiscal year unless **the Governor of the State submits to the Secretary, with respect to that fiscal year—**

- “(1) a State energy security plan that meets the requirements of subsection (c); **or**
- “(2) after an **annual review, carried out by the Governor**, of a State energy security plan—
 - “(A) any **necessary revisions** to the State energy security plan; **or**
 - “(B) a **certification that no revisions** to the State energy security plan are necessary.”

[State Energy Security Plan \(SESP\) Resources | Department of Energy](#)

Instructions

Guidance for the Governor's Certification Letter:

- **Format:** state letterhead that can be attached to email
- **Address to:** the Secretary of Energy and deliver by September 30 of each year until the sunset of this provision, October 31, 2025.
- **Email to:** energysecurityplans@hq.doe.gov
- **Describe the review process**
 - Date of plan review (under EPCA Section 366, the Energy Security Plan must be reviewed **annually until the provision's sunset, October 31, 2025**)
 - How was the review conducted? (For example: which state agencies conducted the review? Was the Governor briefed on the plan by the energy office?)
- **Detail review findings:**
 - If the Governor's review determines that **no revisions are necessary** to maintain compliance with the SESP required elements, the Governor should submit a certification that no revisions are necessary. States are encouraged to note any **voluntary or optional enhancements** made to the plan.
 - If the Governor's review determines that there are **"necessary revisions"** to maintain compliance with the required elements, the letter should fully describe the "necessary revisions" made to the plan, and the updated plan should be submitted along with the letter.

- The **26 States** that fully addressed all elements from their FY23 SESP submission must submit a **Governor's Certification Letter by September 30th, 2024**
- Address to **Sec. Of Energy Jennifer Granholm**
 - **Via email:** energysecurityplans@hq.doe.gov

If the Governor's review determines that
no revisions are necessary

If the Governor's review determines that there are
"necessary revisions"

Two optional templates

Official State Letterhead

Optional template and example language: **no revisions necessary**

September 30, 2024

Honorable Jennifer Granholm
Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. SW
Washington, D.C. 20585
Via Email: energysecurityplans@hq.doe.gov

Re: Certification of [State's] Energy Security Plan Pursuant to Section 40108 of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

Dear Secretary Granholm:

As Governor of [State], I understand the purpose of a State Energy Security Plan is to secure the energy infrastructure of the state against all physical and cybersecurity threats; mitigate the risk of energy supply disruptions to the State and enhance energy emergency response and recovery. In accordance with Section 366 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act and as amended by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Sec. 40108, I have conducted an annual review of the [State's] Energy Security Plan to determine whether it meets all of the requirements. As of [date of annual review] I certify that no updates are necessary to remain in compliance with the requirements. Please see details below.

Date of last update: [date]
Date of recent review: [date], 2024

Description of review process: (Agency review, briefing to Governor's advisors, etc.)
Example description: The [State] Energy Office updates the SESP annually and exercises the plan every three years in coordination with key energy and emergency management officials. The state energy office conducted a comprehensive overview of the plan contents, detailing compliance with the six elements outlined in law. My staff noted the energy profile used current data, the threats, the hazards and vulnerability section aligns with our updated Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), the Risk Assessment of critical energy infrastructure also aligns with the state's Threat, Hazard, Identification, Risk Assessment (THIRA) and the mitigation approach reflects planned investments in energy reliability and resilience. Coordination within the state, with tribes and with neighboring states continues with monthly calls to share situational awareness and strengthen emergency preparedness and response. I provided my signature on the plan to certify my approval and determination that no updates are necessary.

Sincerely,

[signature]

[name]

Governor

Official State Letterhead

Optional template and example language: **necessary revisions**

September 30, 2024

Honorable Jennifer Granholm
Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. SW
Washington, D.C. 20585
Via Email: energysecurityplans@hq.doe.gov

Re: Review and submittal of [State's] Energy Security Plan Pursuant to Section 40108 of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, certification of necessary revisions

Dear Secretary Granholm:

As Governor of [State], I understand reliable, secure, and resilient energy infrastructure is vital to maintaining quality of life and ensuring the health and safety of the citizens of my state. In accordance with Section 366 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, I have conducted an annual review of the 2024 [State] Energy Security Plan as of [date of review]. *During the review, my team noted that wildfires were not included as a hazard, and suggested wildfires be added as the state is facing a higher risk of wildfires. I determined the addition of wildfires was necessary to reflect the current situation and maintain compliance and the [State] Energy Office completed the necessary revisions.*

Date of last update: [date]
Date of recent review: [date], 2024

Description of review process: (Agency review, briefing to Governor's advisors, etc.)
Example description: After a thorough review it was determined that the SESP needed to be updated to add wildfire risk. Section 3, Hazards, Threats, and Vulnerabilities as well as Section 4, Energy Risk Assessment, were updated to match the newly approved State Hazard Mitigation Plan section on wildfire hazards and associated risks to energy infrastructure.

I certify that, with the necessary revisions the plan continues to meet all the requirements of EPCA Section 366(c), as amended by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Sec. 40108. The plan now reflects [state's] plan to identify, assess, and manage the evolving risks to the energy sector. I have included the plan with this letter, per DOE's instructions.

Sincerely,

[signature]

[name]

Governor

Timeline For States That Fully Addressed All Elements

FY23 SESP Determination

FY24

FY24 Submission

FY25

FY25 Submission

26 states received a letter from DOE indicating they **"fully addressed"** all elements

Governor reviews plan to determine that compliance with the 6 elements is maintained

Governor's Certification Letter due to DOE by Sept. 30th, 2024

Governor conducts annual review of SESP for FY25 to determine compliance

Governor's Certification Letter due to DOE by Sept. 30th, 2025

Timeline for SESP Update and Resubmission

FY23 SESP Determination

30 states received a letter from DOE indicating more work needed to "fully address" all elements

FY24

Plan is updated to fully address elements missing from FY23 submission

FY24 Submission

Submit updated SESP to DOE by Sept. 30th, 2024

States submit Governor's Certification letter 9/30/2025 after DOE determines all elements have been "fully addressed."

State ESF-12 Responders

- Authorities/responsibilities vary based on:
 - Which agency holds ESF-12 role
 - Many states identify primary and supporting agencies
 - Responsibilities for disruptions affected the electric sector may be separated from ONG
- Emergency Support Functions:
 - How state emergencies are declared
 - How/when state national guard can be activated

