

2014
Polk County
ESF #12
Energy

Public Version

DRAFT

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of ESF #12: Energy

The purpose of the plan is to establish a framework by which Polk County Emergency Management Agency can coordinate the Emergency Support Function #12 Energy. This response may consist of federal, state, and local government agencies and private industries.

The public version of ESF #12: Energy 'FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION' is designed to provide the public with the following information regarding the plan:

- **Section 1** provides the introduction and purpose of the emergency support function.
- **Section 2** is a description of the roles and responsibilities of the agencies that will respond.
- **Section 3** contains information you should know and what actions you can take after a disaster
- **Section 4** contains important contact numbers.

Please note that the ESF #12: Energy is a living document. It may undergo a major revision every three years and can be updated annually from submitted and committee approved changes.

For more general information please contact Polk County Emergency Management Agency at 515-286-2107 or your local emergency manager.

1.2 The role of ESF #12: Energy

The role of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12: Energy is to establish policies that facilitate the continuous and reliable delivery of energy in Polk County through preventive measures, restoration and recovery actions.

1.3 Core Capabilities List

The National Preparedness Goal identified 31 core capabilities—these are the distinct critical elements needed to achieve the goal.

These capabilities are referenced in many national preparedness efforts, including the National Planning Frameworks. The Goal grouped the capabilities into five mission areas, based on where they most logically fit. Some fall into only one mission area, while some others apply to several mission areas.

ESF #12: Energy includes the following Core Capabilities:

Infrastructure Systems

- **Mission Area:** Response, Recovery
- **Description:** Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

2. Participating Agencies

ESF COORDINATOR:

Polk County Emergency Management

PRIMARY AGENCIES:

MidAmerican Energy Company
Consumers Energy Cooperative
Interstate Power and Light (Alliant Energy)
Black Hills Energy
Magellan Midstream Partners
Northern Natural Gas
Oneok Partners
Buckeye Partners
Ferrellgas
Amerigas
Heartland Co-op
Williams Company

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Black Hills Energy
Northern Gas Pipeline
Various Private Sector Railroads

2.1 Concept of Operations

The physical and social fabric of the United States is sustained by a system of systems; a complex and dynamic network of interlocking and interdependent infrastructures whose harmonious functioning enables the myriad actions, transactions, and information flow that undergird the orderly conduct of civil society in this country. Maintaining energy systems following an emergency is critical to protecting lives and property and maintaining continuity of government, emergency services, transportation, the local economy and other critical services and infrastructures.

Electrical power is necessary to support other critical infrastructures, including supply and distribution of water, food, fuel, communications, transport, financial transactions, emergency services, and all other infrastructures supporting economy and welfare. Various lists are in circulation that identify and group critical infrastructures. The separation of these infrastructures into different domains tends to obscure the real interdependencies that sustain the effectiveness and daily operations of each one. The illustration below is an attempt to show the interdependencies that exist among critical infrastructure.

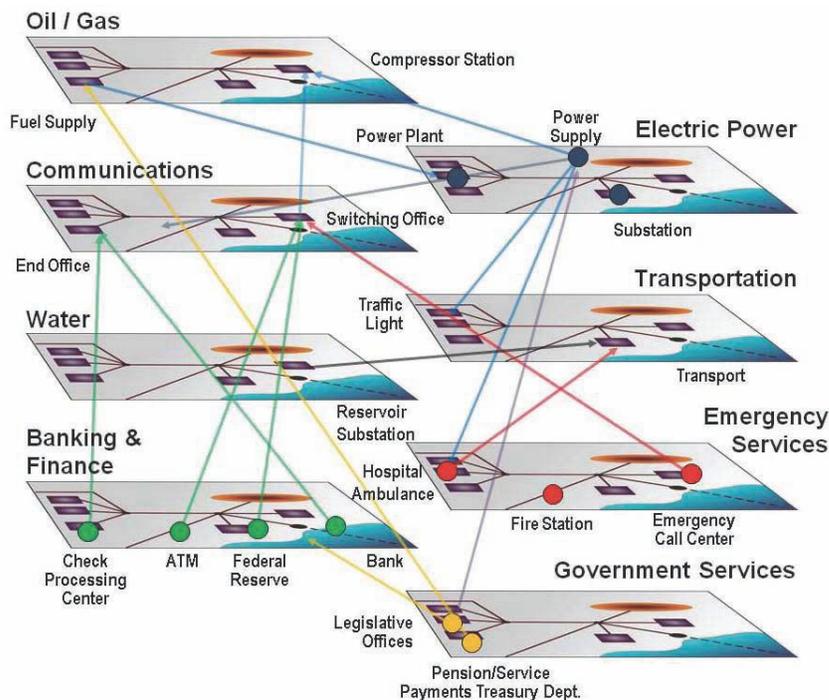


Diagram provided courtesy of Sandia National Laboratory

Local, regional, state and federal governments play a critical role in response to local energy emergencies. Emergency restoration of essential public utilities and ensuring adequate distribution of petroleum products disrupted by an emergency/disaster may require the joint efforts of local, regional and state government. It is the general role of Emergency Management and the Emergency Operations Center to support to the extent possible, public utilities and on-scene operations in large magnitude, complex, and/or multiple incident situations. These resources are usually not under the direct control of Emergency Management, but rather are provided through multi-agency coordination under a comprehensive emergency response plan.

ESF #12 –Energy closely coordinates with electric, petroleum, propane and natural gas utilities operating in Polk County to ensure the integrity of power supply systems are maintained during emergency situations and any damages incurred are repaired and service restored in an efficient and expedient manner afterward. ESF #12 – Energy will have primary responsibility to monitor and coordinate the availability of the following: electric utility generating capacity and reserves, the availability and supply of natural gas, supply and transportation of generation and transportation fuels, and emergency power. ESF #12 – Energy will also monitor and coordinate the restoration of electric and natural gas services for normal community functioning.

Tasks that directly affect most of the local electric and natural gas infrastructure in Polk County are the responsibility of MidAmerican Energy Company. Certain areas of the county receive electric service from Black Hills Energy and Consumers Energy Cooperative and Interstate Power and Light (Alliant Energy).

Cities, business and industry in Polk County rely upon MidAmerican Energy, Consumers Energy Cooperative, Northern Natural Gas, Magellan Midstream Partners, Black Hills Energy, and Northern Gas Pipeline to supply petroleum and natural gas.

Propane delivery in Polk County includes Ferrellgas, Amerigas, Heartland Co-op, and Williams Company.

2.2 Activities of Polk County Emergency Management Agency and Participating Agencies

A. MidAmerican Energy Company: Electric & Natural Gas Utility

MidAmerican is Iowa's largest energy company with both electric and natural gas operations.

MidAmerican works to protect the reliability of electric supply and to restore power as quickly and safely as possible. MidAmerican adheres to electric outage restoration procedures to restore power.

B. Fuel Suppliers and Distributors

Emergency Management expects fuel suppliers and distributors to assume the following responsibilities:

- Assure that all emergency response agencies have appropriate emergency contact procedures
- Assisting with the development of preplan emergency plans
- Assure appropriate energy/disaster response
- Cooperate ESF #9 – Search and Rescue, Re-entry Task Force in the re-entry process following an evacuation

C. Energy Group Supervisor

Activities:

Coordinate the efforts of the Energy Group to collect, evaluate, and share information on energy system damage as well as restoration

D. Electricity Task Force Leader

Activities:

Coordinate the efforts of the Electricity Task Force to conduct assessment of energy disruption and coordinate restoration of energy systems

E. Natural Gas Task Force Leader

Activities:

Coordinate the efforts of the Natural Gas Task Force to conduct assessment of energy disruption(s) and coordinate restoration of energy systems

F. Propane Task Force Leader

Activities:

Coordinate the efforts of the Propane Task Force to conduct assessment of energy disruption and coordinate restoration of energy systems

G. Petroleum Task Force Leader

Activities:

Coordinate the efforts of the Petroleum Task Force to conduct assessment of energy disruption and coordinate restoration of energy systems

3. Maintenance

A. Mandatory Review Requirements

As required by the Code of Iowa (statutes) and Iowa Administrative Code (rules and regulations), this annex will be reviewed and revised if necessary, at a minimum of every five (5) years. A draft will be presented to the Polk County Emergency Management Commission for their approval and adoption.

B. Voluntary Review Expectations

The Polk County Emergency Management Commission will attempt to evaluate this annex continuously and revise annually based on input and feedback from primary and support agencies, as well as after-action reporting as recommended by corrective action plans. A draft will be presented to the Polk County Emergency Management Commission for their approval and adoption.

C. Plan Distribution

This annex and any subsequent revisions of this annex will be distributed to the primary and alternate Commission Members representing Polk County and all city governments within the county. The annex will also be shared with the specific primary and support agencies named at the beginning of this annex.

4. Things you need to know and what you can do

4.1 During and After

- Local news media, television or radio
- Code Red Notification if you are signed up via email, text message or phone call

- Mid American's official website:

<http://www.midamericanenergy.com/>

- United Way 211-Call Center (includes multi-lingual)

Provides free information 24/7 to callers on community related resources, including disaster related resources.

- Polk County Emergency Management Agencies official website:

<http://www.polkcountyiowa.gov/EmergencyManagement/>

- Power Outages Information-

Power outages are relatively common and can occur at anytime. Power outages can pose serious problems, particularly for those using life-sustaining equipment (LSE), or during extreme temperatures.

If you lose electrical service follow these tips:

1. Call your utility first to determine area repair schedules. Turn off or unplug lights and appliances to prevent a circuit overload when service is restored. Leave one light on to indicate power has been restored.
2. To help prevent freezing pipes during cold weather, turn on faucets slightly. Running water will not freeze as quickly.
3. Protect yourself from carbon monoxide poisoning:
 - **DO NOT** operate generators indoors; the motor emits deadly carbon monoxide gas.
 - **DO NOT** use charcoal to cook indoors. It, too, can cause a buildup of carbon monoxide gas.
 - **DO NOT** use your gas oven to heat your home – prolonged use of an open oven in a closed house can create carbon monoxide gas.
 - Make sure fuel space heaters are used with proper ventilation.

4. Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible to help reduce food spoilage.

- Generator Safety Information-

Electric generators can provide you with piece of mind and convenience when you are faced with a temporary loss of electric service.

Follow these safety guidelines when operating a generator:

1. Before installing a generator, be sure to properly disconnect from your utility electrical service. If possible, have your generator installed by a qualified electrician.
2. Run generators outside, downwind of structures. NEVER run a generator indoors. Deadly carbon monoxide gas from the generator's exhaust can spread throughout enclosed spaces. Install a carbon monoxide detector.
3. Fuel spilled on a hot generator can cause an explosion. If your generator has a detachable fuel tank remove it before refilling. If this is not possible, shut off the generator and let it cool before refilling.
4. Do not exceed the rated capacity of your generator. Most of the small, home-use portable generators produce from 350 to 12,000 watts of power. Overloading your generator can damage it, the appliances connected to it, and may cause a fire. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.
5. Keep children away from generators at all times.

- Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Information-

Carbon monoxide poisoning is a silent, deadly killer claiming about 1,000 lives each year in the United States. Such common items as automotive exhaust, home heating systems and obstructed chimneys can produce the colorless, odorless gas.

The gas can also be produced by poorly vented generators, kerosene heaters, gas grills and other items used for cooking and heating when used improperly during the winter months.

1. **NEVER** run generators indoors. Open a window slightly when using a kerosene heater.
2. **NEVER** use charcoal to cook indoors.
3. **NEVER** use a gas oven to heat your home.

Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning include sleepiness, headaches and dizziness.

If you suspect carbon monoxide poisoning, ventilate the area and get to a hospital.

- Fire Safety Information-

Wood-burning stoves, fireplaces and heaters can add a cozy glow, but make sure you are using them safely.

1. Always keep a screen around an open flame.
2. Never use gasoline to start your fireplace.
3. Never burn charcoal indoors.
4. Do not close the damper when ashes are hot.
5. When using alternative heat sources such as a fireplace, woodstove, etc. always make sure you have proper ventilation. Keep curtains, towels and potholders away from hot surfaces.
6. Have your chimney checked before the season for creosote buildup—and then clean it.
7. Have a fire extinguisher and smoke detectors... and make sure they work! Establish a well-planned escape route with the entire family.

- Kerosene Heaters Information-

If you use kerosene heaters to supplement your regular heating fuel, or as an emergency source of heat, follow these safety tips:

1. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.
2. Use only the correct fuel for your unit.
3. Refuel outdoors **only** and only when the unit is cool.
4. Keep the heater at least three feet away from furniture and other flammable objects.
5. When using the heater, use fire safeguards and ventilate properly.

Remember, the fire hazard is greatly increased in the winter because alternate heating sources often are used without following proper safety precautions.

- Power Outage Tips Information

- Keep a flashlight and other emergency supplies handy in case of power outages.
- Check the fuse box to see if there is a blown fuse or a tripped circuit breaker.
- If you determine that a fuse or circuit breaker needs to be replaced, turn off all large appliances or unplug them before replacing a fuse or a breaker to avoid damage to the electrical system.

- Check your neighborhood to see if others are without power.
- **Do not** call 9-1-1 to report power outages unless a true emergency condition exists.
- Check refrigerator to ensure that food does not go bad and cause food borne illnesses
- Discard any food in your freezer that is over 45 degrees.

If you rely on electric medical equipment, such as wheelchairs, ventilators and oxygen compressors, plan ahead by talking to your medical supply company about getting batteries or a generator as a backup power source.

- For more information regarding power outages, nuclear and radiation threats check out our website-

<https://www.polkcountyiowa.gov/emergency-management/emergency-preparedness/be-informed/>

- Or other social media applications:

Facebook: <http://tinyurl.com/ya4osdq>

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/PCEmrgManAgency>

Youtube: <http://www.youtube.com/user/PolkCoIaEmergMgt>

- Listen for announcements on alerts, notices, instructions, and information:
 - What to do and why
 - What not to do and why
 - Hazardous areas and structures to stay away from.

5. Important contacts and numbers

Polk County

Polk County Emergency Management Agency:

<http://www.polkcountyiowa.gov/EmergencyManagement/>. (515) 286-2107

Mid American:

<http://www.midamericanenergy.com/>

Emergencies-

Power Outage/Wires Down:

800-799-4443

Non-Emergencies:

Residential Customers

888-427-5632

Business Customers:

800-329-6261

United Way 2-1-1 provider:

Dial 2-1-1 or toll-free at 1-866-469-2211.

From a cell phone or pay phone, dial (319) 739-4211.

Provides free information 24/7 to callers on community related resources, including disaster related resources.

Summary

It is hoped that this public version plan will provide the reader with an understanding of Polk County Emergency Management Agency and participating agencies' roles in the event of an incident.

The processes and agency roles and responsibilities specified may change without notice contingent upon the magnitude of the emergency or catastrophic event, as well as the actual availability of emergency response and emergency support personnel.

The ESF #12: Energy Public Version was developed for public distribution and excludes specific information that is protected from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and similar State and local disclosure laws, and from use in civil litigation and regulatory actions.

Access to the full plan is restricted to ESF #12: Energy emergency first responders and contains Security Sensitive Information that is For Official Use Only.

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