U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | *Office of* Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response

Designing State Energy Security Plans for Energy Emergency Response

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Next Steps for SESPs

Quick recap of NASEO webinar on SESPs:

1.) CESER is going to manage review of the plans going forward- more information on the reviewer when they are on board.

2.) **All states and territories must turn in a plan by 9/30/2023**

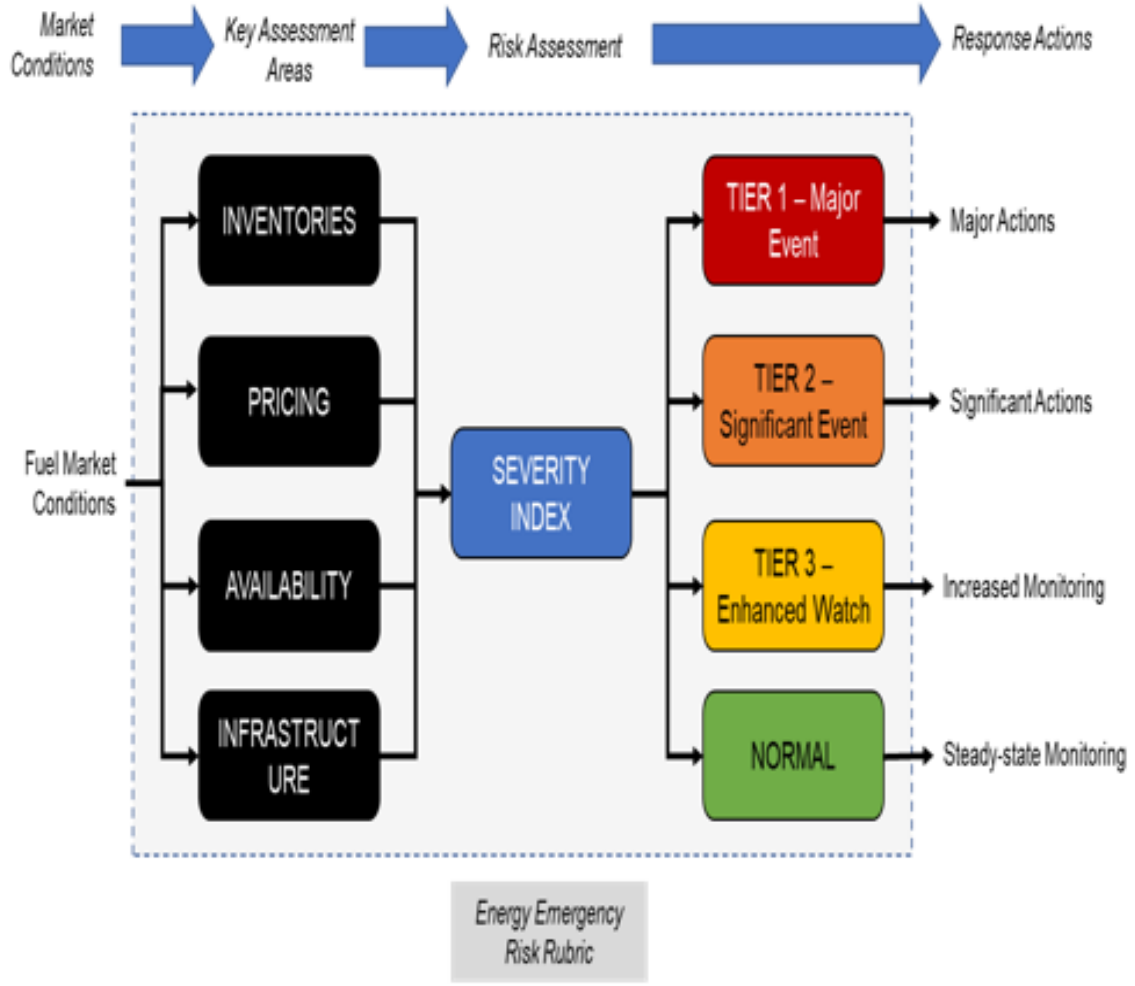
3.) Show "measurable progress" on at least one element of the 6 BIL elements

4.) Governor's letter is NOT REQUIRED until you receive a communication from DOE indicating that future submissions can be satisfied by the Governor's letter.

5.) Must turn in the plan again 9/30/24 (if all elements not fully addressed)

Liquid Fuels Shortage Risk Rubric

- Designed to aid states in monitoring liquid fuel market conditions, assess the severity of fuel supply shortages, and respond with appropriate measures
- **Monitors 5 fuels**: Gasoline, Ultra-low sulfur diesel, jet fuel, kerosene and propane
- **4 Key metrics** to assess the severity of fuel shortages: inventories, pricing, fuel availability and key infrastructure status
- **Customizable** by state and unique metrics such as key infrastructure
- Goal is to provide a reasonable gauge of the supply and demand factors impacting fuels market
- Other variables to monitor outside of rubric: weather forecast, waterborne cargo arrivals, etc.



Propane Shortage Risk Rubric (WI)

Risk Analysis

Criteria	Data/Comments	Action
Weather	Temps dropping snow/ ice forecast	monitor
Lines at Terminals	lines at Waupun (only place to get Heating Oil #1) Janesville on allocation as of 2/11- lines @ Milwaukee Rail Terminal – Tomahawk terminal out of product	monitor
Conway Inventory	Just below 5 year range	monitor
Price: Belvieu vs. Conway	Conway positive	monitor
Retail Price	Rising-still below other regions	monitor
Crop Drying Demand	No issues	No crops left to monitor
Supply Infrastructure	Rail terminals not receiving product Mid American on allocation	monitor
PSC Call Center Volume	Normal	none
Railroad Deliveries	Delayed- on allocation- several terminals without product/ waiting for product	monitor
Roadway Status	Town roads are ice and snow covered- no place to put snow in urban areas	Monitor- DOT
Net Risk Assessment	Level 2	Cold weather/ monitor

See next slide for descriptions of each criteria

40108: State Energy Security Plan (SESP) Requirements

Contents of Plan. --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;

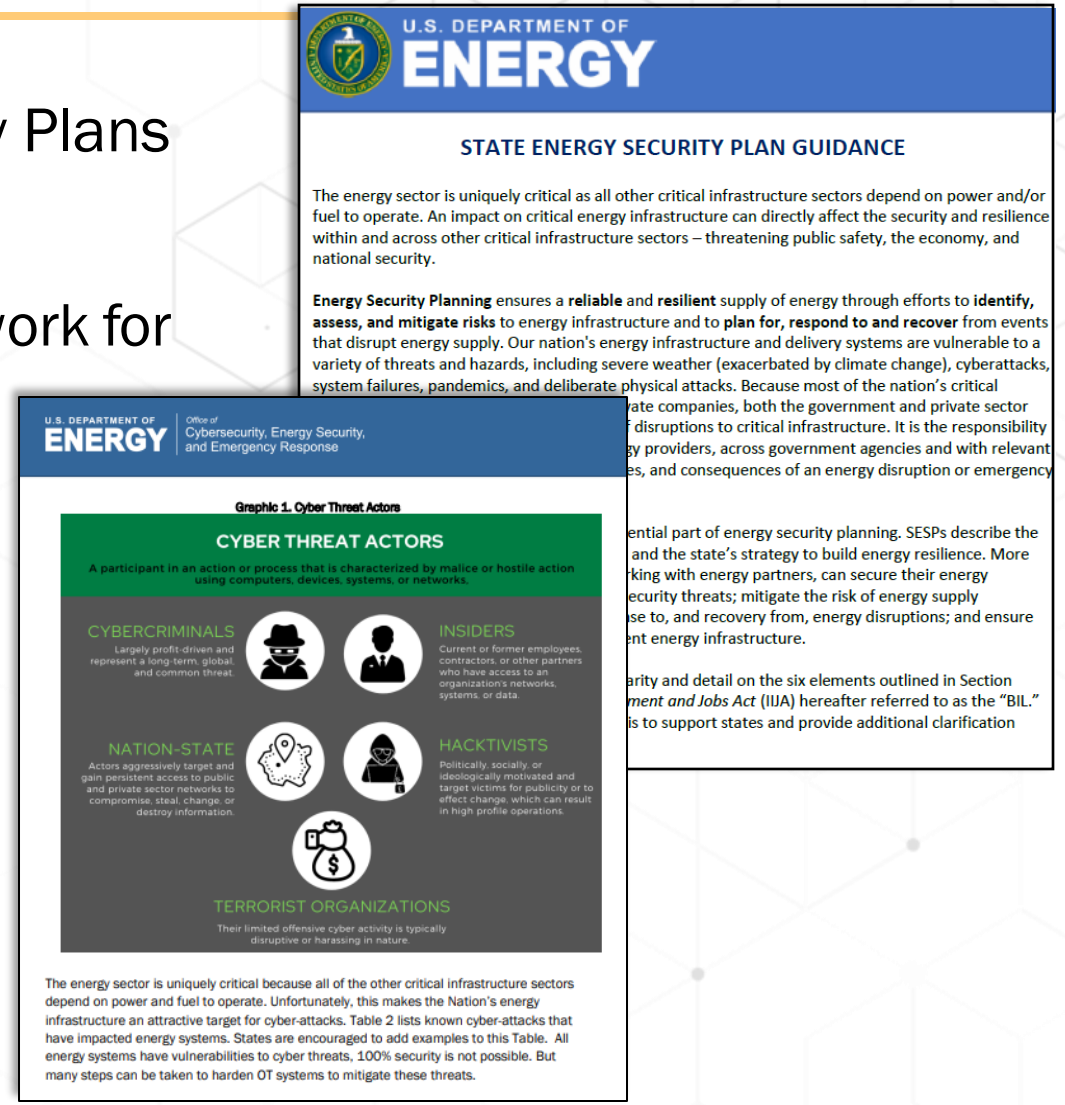
(5) provide a risk mitigation approach to enhance reliability and end-use resilience; and

(6) address

- multi-State and regional coordination, planning, and response; and
- coordination with Indian Tribes with respect to planning and response; and
- to the extent practicable, encourage mutual assistance in cyber and physical response plans.

Energy Security Plan (SESP) Technical Assistance

- First formal guidance from DOE on Energy Security Plans
- On behalf of SEP, CESER
  - Led development of SESP Guidance and Framework for state implementation of 40108.
  - Created 8 SESP Drop-ins for states
- Energy Security Planning Hub published



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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.

Energy Security Planning ensures a **reliable** and **resilient** supply of energy through efforts to **identify, assess, and mitigate risks** to energy infrastructure and to **plan for, respond to and recover** from events that disrupt energy supply. Our nation's energy infrastructure and delivery systems are vulnerable to a variety of threats and hazards, including severe weather (exacerbated by climate change), cyberattacks, system failures, pandemics, and deliberate physical attacks. Because most of the nation's critical

ate companies, both the government and private sector
disruptions to critical infrastructure. It is the responsibility
y providers, across government agencies and with relevant
es, and consequences of an energy disruption or emergency

ential part of energy security planning. SESPs describe the
and the state's strategy to build energy resilience. More
king with energy partners, can secure their energy
ecurity threats; mitigate the risk of energy supply
se to, and recovery from, energy disruptions; and ensure
nt energy infrastructure.

arity and detail on the six elements outlined in Section
ment and Jobs Act (IIJA) hereafter referred to as the "BIL."
is to support states and provide additional clarification

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Graphic 1. Cyber Threat Actors

CYBER THREAT ACTORS

A participant in an action or process that is characterized by malice or hostile action using computers, devices, systems, or networks.

CYBERCRIMINALS
Largely profit-driven and represent a long-term, global, and common threat.

INSIDERS
Current or former employees, contractors, or other partners who have access to an organization's networks, systems, or data.

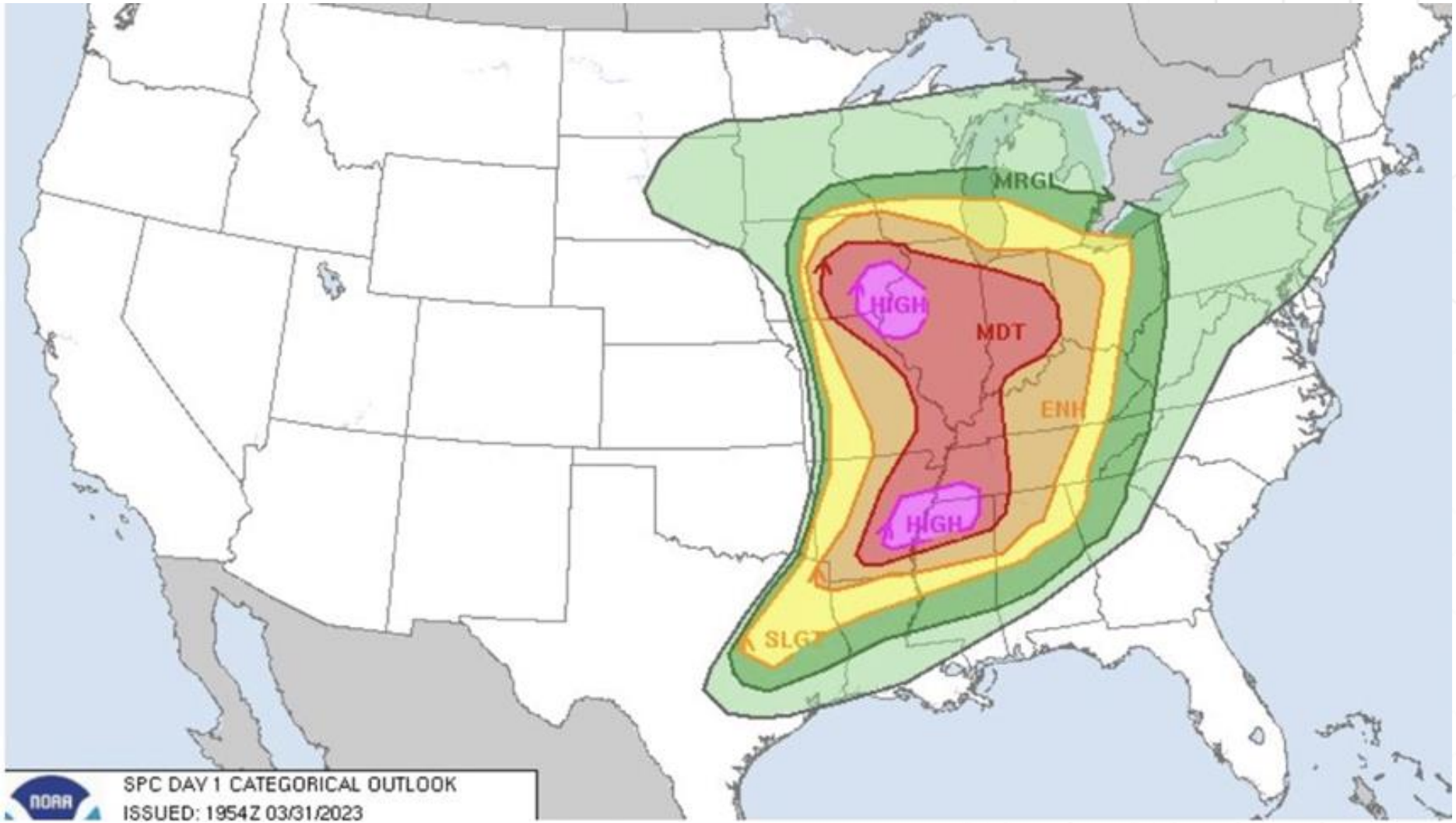
NATION-STATE
Actors aggressively target and gain persistent access to public and private sector networks to compromise, steal, change, or destroy information.

HACKTIVISTS
Politically, socially, or ideologically motivated and target victims for publicity or to effect change, which can result in high profile operations.

TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS
Their limited offensive cyber activity is typically disruptive or harassing in nature.

The energy sector is uniquely critical because all of the other critical infrastructure sectors depend on power and fuel to operate. Unfortunately, this makes the Nation's energy infrastructure an attractive target for cyber-attacks. Table 2 lists known cyber-attacks that have impacted energy systems. States are encouraged to add examples to this Table. All energy systems have vulnerabilities to cyber threats, 100% security is not possible. But many steps can be taken to harden OT systems to mitigate these threats.

Emerging Extreme Weather Threats



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