

White House Releases PPD-8 System

Released in November 2011, The National Preparedness System is an integrated set of guidance, programs, and processes that will enable the Nation to meet the National Preparedness Goal. The National Preparedness System is the second deliverable mandated by *Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness* (PPD-8), which the President signed in March 2011. PPD-8 describes the Nation's approach to preparing for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States. PPD-8, which replaces *Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8: National Preparedness* (HSPD-8), is designed to facilitate an integrated, all-of-nation/whole community, capabilities-based approach to preparedness. It involves federal partners, state, local and tribal leaders, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, faith based and community organizations, and the general public.

DOE, in conjunction with other executive departments and agencies, helped craft the National Preparedness Goal, the first deliverable of the Directive, which was provided to the President in September. The National Preparedness Goal is the cornerstone for implementation of PPD-8 and identified within it are the Nation's Core Capabilities across five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. The National Preparedness System is the instrument the Nation will employ to build, sustain, and deliver those Core Capabilities in order to achieve the goal of a secure and resilient Nation.

A National Preparedness Report is the third deliverable of the PPD-8 System and will provide a summary of the progress being made toward building, sustaining, and delivering the Core Capabilities described in the Goal. A series of five integrated National Planning Frameworks covering Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery make up the fourth deliverable of the PPD-8 System. In addition, the PPD-8 System also includes a Federal Interagency Operational Plan to support each of the National Planning Frameworks. Lastly, A Campaign to Build and Sustain Preparedness will provide an integrating structure for new and existing community-based, nonprofit, and private sector preparedness programs, research and development activities, and preparedness assistance (*National Preparedness System, November 2011*). For more information on *Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness* (PPD-8) and the PPD-8 System, please see <http://www.fema.gov/ppd8>.

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DOE Conducts Final ARRA Regional Energy Assurance Exercise

On November 29–30, 2011, the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE), Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration (ISER) Division, in coordination with the City of Phoenix, State of Arizona, and the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO), conducted the Western Regional Energy Assurance Exercise, *Red Wave*. This was the final of four regional energy assurance exercises held in 2011 as part of DOE's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) State and Local Energy Assurance Grant Program. The purpose of the grant program is to develop new, or refine existing, energy assurance and emergency preparedness plans. *Red Wave* focused on the Western region and was designed to help State and local participants evaluate their energy assurance plans while participating in an interstate regional energy assurance exercise, as required by the terms of the ARRA grant.

One hundred and sixty-eight participants from fourteen States and territories participated. Participants represented state energy offices, public utility commissions, state-level emergency management and environmental protection agencies, governor's offices, and local jurisdictions. In addition there were a large number of participants from the electricity, oil, and natural gas industries as well as non-profits. For more information, see: <http://energy.gov/oe/services/energy-assurance/incident-preparedness/state-and-local-energy-assurance-planning>.



In Memoriam

Ms. Sherry Southern passed away on Monday, November 28, 2011. Ms. Southern worked at DOE's Savannah River Operations Office. In addition, she was a dedicated member of the ESF 12 team and served as the DOE Regional Coordinator for FEMA Region IV. She was always eager to help and serve. She will be deeply missed and her contributions to our team will not be forgotten.



DOE Collaborates with USSS for APEC 2011

In November, DOE, in close coordination with the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), supported the 19th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperative (APEC 2011) Economic Leaders' Meeting held in Honolulu, Hawaii. Both President Obama and Secretary Chu attended various events on the island during this meeting. APEC 2011 was designated as a National Special Security Event (NSSE). Events of national significance are designated as NSSEs based on factors including, but not limited to anticipated attendance by U.S. officials and foreign dignitaries and the size and significance of the event. The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) makes the determination regarding the characterization of an event as an NNSE and the USSS is designated as the lead federal agency for planning, coordinating, and implementing security operations for such events.



DOE Responder at the MACC

After conducting a series of discussions with the USSS and relevant utilities, a team from DOE conducted analysis of the energy infrastructure systems on the island and produced a report detailing the critical energy infrastructure. Once on the island, DOE met with the energy asset owners and operators and provided support for the event by communicating with the energy sector, the USSS, DHS' Protective Security Advisors (PSAs) and representatives from the National Communication System, as well as staff from DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and others within the Multiagency Coordination Center (MACC). DOE

was readily available to answer questions, provide technical expertise and help to differentiate between real and perceived issues that could potentially impact the energy sector during this high profile event.

2011 Energy Response: A Retrospective

2011 proved to be a very busy year for energy emergency response activities for DOE beginning in February when a major winter storm swept across the Midcontinent States into the Midwest and Northeast. The gigantic storm system caused widespread power outages in over twenty states resulting in DOE'S Emergency Support Function 12 (ESF 12) personnel deploying to staff numerous FEMA response centers across the country. In late April, ESF 12 deployed again in response to severe storms that were accompanied by heavy rain, extreme flooding, hail, and tornadoes that impacted more than twelve states in the Mid-Atlantic and Southern regions.

The 2011 Atlantic hurricane season produced a total of 19 tropical storms, seven hurricanes, and three major hurricanes, of which two named storms made landfall in the U.S. Hurricane Irene, initially making landfall on Puerto Rico before making a second landfall near Cape Lookout, North Carolina, proved to be the most protracted deployment of the hurricane season. In response to Irene, a State of Emergency was declared by thirteen states and the District of Columbia. Although ESF 12 staff deployed to multiple FEMA response centers and state emergency operation centers for Hurricane Irene, due to the extreme nature of the event, DOE sent ISER Deputy Assistant Secretary William Bryan to Connecticut and Rhode Island where he met with executives from the utilities and the governor and elected representatives of each state to discuss issues impeding restoration. The White House recognized the Department's contribution to Hurricane Irene response as a result of these efforts.

The Department also provided situational awareness for the White House and other Federal partners through OE's Energy Response Center (ERC) at DOE Headquarters. From the OE ERC, DOE conducted analysis, visualization and modeling, and near-real time monitoring as the events progressed. The OE ERC provided DOE with an environment in which to perform event projection for planning support; monitoring capabilities to gain full situational awareness; and the ability to perform event forensics.



Deputy Assistant Secretary Bryan in Coventry, RI

As in past years, the continued success of DOE's energy emergency response activities depends heavily upon the trusted relationships the Department has built all year round with its Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial partners and with the energy sector. Into the new year, DOE will continue to strengthen its existing relationships and eagerly welcomes the opportunity to create new partnerships as well.