Massachusetts Emergency Support Function 12

ENERGY

Responsible Agencies/Organizations

State Agencies[1]

Primary State Agency

Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities

Supporting State Agency

Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources

Supporting Federal Agencies

United States Department of Energy

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Supporting Organizations

ISO New England

Northeast Gas Association

New England Convenience Stores & Energy Marketers Association (NECSEMA)

MA Energy Marketers Association

Berkshire Gas

Eversource (Electric & Gas)

Unitil

National Grid (Electric & Gas)

Northeast Public Power Association

Propane Gas Association of New England

Liberty Utilities Co.

[1] The Primary and Supporting State Agencies are designated as Emergency Response Agencies in accordance with Executive Order 144.

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose

Massachusetts Emergency Support Function 12 (ESF-12): *Energy* provides a framework for coordination across state agencies in response to energy emergencies and/or disasters whose impacts exceed local capabilities and resources. ESF-12 facilitates the restoration of compromised or damaged energy systems through the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of energy infrastructure assessments. These efforts are further augmented by the implementation of emergency energy policies and procedures in response to energy disruptions and/or shortages in the supply and delivery of transportation fuels, electricity, natural gas, and other forms of energy and fuels. ESF-12 activation and response operations are supported by state agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and public and private partners within the energy community to maintain the integrity of existing energy systems impacted by fuel shortages, power outages, and capacity shortages, caused by natural or human-caused disasters. Further support for ESF-12 operations is obtained through collaboration and coordination with various emergency support function teams at the state and federal level as needed.

1.2. Scope

This annex is applicable to agencies and departments in the Commonwealth, as well as affiliated energy partners, with a role in fuel and power supply activities in response to an emergency incident or major disaster. Many incidents, such as power outages, are local in scope and through use of readily available resources (i.e., spare or emergency generators) and existing energy/fuel service contracts, are addressed by local government and state agencies as part of normal day-to-day operations. In instances where a local jurisdiction has exhausted or is anticipated to exhaust its local resources and capabilities, the state can provide assistance through ESF-12 which monitors and assesses damage to energy infrastructure to include systems, supplies, demand, transportation, and resources necessary for restoration efforts. In an energy emergency, ESF-12 operations will prioritize threats to public safety, disruptions to response activities, and the restoration of the normal supply of power. Emergency supply and transportation of fuel, the provision of power to support immediate response operations and restoration of energy supply chains will be facilitated by ESF-12 through coordination with private industry and utilities, energy contractors and suppliers and the SEOC Logistics Branch. In addition, ESF-12 serves as technical advisors, providing energy related data and performing outreach with the energy community to obtain and facilitate situational awareness. ESF-12 will work closely with local, state, and federal agencies, energy offices, suppliers, generators, transmitters, and distributers to identify and report out on the status of energy infrastructure and fuel supplies in the Commonwealth and neighboring states. ESF-12 will provide subject matter expertise and guidance as needed, to the SEOC Director and/or Governor when prioritization and allocation of energy is deemed necessary.

This annex is intended to support and does not supplant local, state, or federal energy emergency plans or policies.

2.0. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

2.1. Situation

ESF-12 addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies, whether caused by physical or cyber disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or international political events. Electric energy shortages may result from generation capacity shortages, transmission limitations, or fuel curtailment. Generation capacity shortfalls may occur during extreme weather conditions, or as the result of a higher-than-projected demand for energy during periods when generating units are normally unavailable due to scheduled maintenance or unplanned generating unit outages. Other energy shortages, such as interruptions in the supply of natural gas or other petroleum fuels for automotive transportation and other industrial uses, may result from extreme weather conditions, work stoppages, or international embargoes.

2.2. Planning Assumptions

- Local assets will remain in the control of the respective jurisdiction.
- The impact of a major natural disaster or a technological or other human-caused event affecting one or more areas of the state could result in an energy emergency when demand for electricity, fuel, or any other material related to energy production exceeds the available supply. The secondary effects of damage to energy systems in the state could render local support systems inoperable for a prolonged period.
- Dispersed and widespread damage from a disaster will hinder restoration of energy-distribution facilities, which can directly impact other critical infrastructure such as transportation, and utility systems. Failure of these systems has a direct effect on a community's ability to recover from a disaster, which is why timely restoration of energy supply systems is vital.
- Disruptions to the Commonwealth's energy infrastructure, both private and public, will require immediate prioritization of state resources and support from state and federal partners. This is essential to assess initial responses, restoration capabilities, and coordinate recovery efforts. Given the interdependence between the energy sector and communication systems, any disaster-related disruptions are likely to severely affect both, complicating restoration efforts.
- Effected areas may not be readily accessible, except by air, water or through the use of off-road vehicles.
- Fuel hoarding will likely occur when prolonged fuel scarcities are anticipated.

- During periods of abnormal weather, or in the event of multiple unanticipated generating unit outages, there may be times when generating capacity falls short of customer demand.
- Widespread and prolonged electrical power failures due to an emergency or disaster will significantly impact critical local and state infrastructure such as transportation, communications, and healthcare services. Outages threaten to impede the distribution of petroleum products to support public health and safety services along with emergency power generation.
- When normal operations at energy facilities and distribution systems are impacted and/or impaired, the expectation is that facility/infrastructure owners will assume responsibility for restoration efforts. However, since the restoration of normal operations is critical to the recovery process, ESF-12 through the SEOC may provide the appropriate supplemental state assistance and resources to facilitate restoration in a timely manner.
- Many incidents, such as power outages, are local in scope and through use of readily available resources (i.e., spare or emergency generators) and existing energy/fuel service contracts, are addressed by local government and state agencies as part of normal day-to-day operations.
- Local governments have emergency management resources, plans, and procedures already in place.
- When an incident occurs, local governments will use their own response resources first, supplemented as needed by resources available through mutual aid or private sector contracts. Local governments will request state assistance when their ability to respond to the incident exceeds or is expected to exceed their own capacity.
- Demand on local resources in anticipation of or response to a major threat may overwhelm local energy capabilities and fuel availability.
- In a “no-notice” incident, local resources may be damaged and potentially unavailable to support local response efforts, requiring immediate state assistance.
- State assistance provided to cities and towns may consist of personnel, equipment, facilities, materials, and supplies, and/or subject matter expertise.
- The state has resources and expertise that can be used to supplement local efforts. Procurement through state vendor contracts, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), mutual aid, and/or federal assistance may be requested to support state and local efforts if an incident exceeds state and local capabilities.
- ESF-12 responsible agencies have developed internal plans and procedures for implementation in the event of a disaster or emergency.
- ESF-12 will communicate and coordinate with state and local support agencies, private industry, and the utilities to prioritize emergency support and energy restoration efforts.

3.0. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1. General

This annex will be activated at the direction of the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Director, or delegee, when there is potential for or an actual disaster situation impacting fuel and energy infrastructure or requiring state-coordinated energy resources. MEMA will notify the primary agency at the time of SEOC activation to provide overall coordination of ESF-12. The ESF-12 primary agency will coordinate the efforts of other activated, responsible agencies to ensure that requests for assistance assigned to ESF-12 are carried out in as efficient a manner as possible, with prioritization for the protection of life and property.

ESF-12 reports to the SEOC Operations Section Chief. Depending on the size, scope, and complexity of the incident, the SEOC organizational chart may be expanded to ensure proper span of control is maintained. To accommodate this, the ESFs may be aligned under appropriate Branches with similar ESFs grouped together. In this scenario, ESF-12 will be organized under the Critical Infrastructure Branch, together with ESFs 1, 2, and 3.

3.2. Organization

- All personnel and activities associated with ESF-12 will operate under the Incident Command System.
- The Department of Public Utilities (DPU) has been designated the primary agency for ESF-12.
- Energy and fuel-related response activities will be provided upon mission assignment from the SEOC Operations Section only when local resources are deemed inadequate or potentially inadequate.
- ESF-12 will support the SEOC Operations Section Chief by providing guidance during an energy emergency on response actions to include the mobilization of state level personnel to direct and coordinate relief efforts, communicate with the public and appropriate governmental agencies, and ensure restoration of normal service
- Responsible agencies are assigned to ESF-12 to support the restoration of energy services and resources, including fuel shortages, power outages, and capacity shortages after a major disaster or emergency. While the specific agencies responding may vary based on the event and planning process, it is expected that these agencies, along with supporting organizations, will form the core group for delivering energy-related assistance.

3.3. Notification

MEMA will notify the ESF-12 points of contact for each activated organization or agency to report to the SEOC for coordination and implementation of energy emergency requests for

assistance. Each ESF-12 organization and/or agency is responsible for securing sufficient staff on a continuous basis to support and carry out the activities tasked to their agency.

3.4. Activities

Responsible agencies/organizations for ESF-12 shall conduct the following actions:

a. Preparedness Actions

- Emergency Support Function Team (ESF-12) and/or stakeholders shall participate in regular meetings convened by MEMA to review and update the ESF-12 annex and standard operating procedures.
- Develop and maintain internal agency operational plans and procedures, resource directories, and emergency contact lists to support ESF-12 activities.
- Ensure procedures are in place to access directory information and quickly notify personnel in support of this plan.
- Maintain current inventories of respective agency facilities, equipment, materials, supplies, special capabilities, and personnel throughout the state.
- Ensure they have pre-designated staff available to implement this annex and support SEOC operations.
- Notify MEMA of staff changes.
- Participate in scheduled exercises and trainings in order to test, validate, and provide working experience for ESF-12 liaisons on this annex and related procedures.

b. Response Actions

Pre-Impact

- Upon receiving notification to report to the SEOC in preparation of an incident, ESF-12 agencies and organizations will complete the following actions commensurate with emergency priorities within the state and based on the availability of resources:
    - Provide appropriate representative(s) to the SEOC to support ESF-12.
    - Maintain communications within the SEOC, obtain status reports, and keep the SEOC informed of progress of assigned tasks.
    - Notify the appropriate points of contact at each responsible agency and organization to pre-position resources and response personnel as needed.
    - Review existing plans and procedures.
    - Ensure responsible agency decision makers are kept informed of the situation.
- Coordinate information collection, validate this information, and summarize energy damage assessments, restoration activities, capabilities, and inventories providing reports on this information at regular intervals to the SEOC Operations Section.

- Provide situational awareness information for reports and/or statements to the SEOC Planning Section as needed.
- Coordinate with other ESF Teams in anticipation of projected energy-related needs and coordinate appropriate response efforts.
- Communicate and coordinate with state and local support agencies, private industry, and the utilities to prioritize emergency support and energy restoration efforts.
- When electric utility operating reserves are nearly exhausted and there is an immediate possibility of curtailment or loss of firm load, or when other energy supplies (such as natural gas or automobile fuel) are disrupted, provide an assessment of the situation and guidance for response actions.
- Identify and coordinate the mobilization and pre-positioning of available response resources once it is apparent that state energy resources will be required or as requested by the SEOC Director.
- As needed, coordinate with ESF-15 *Public Information and External Affairs* on public messaging on assessments of energy supply, demand, and resources needed to repair or restore energy generation and distribution systems.

Initial Response

- As requested, provide appropriate representative(s) to the SEOC to support ESF-12 activities.
- Designate appropriate agency field personnel and establish communications to coordinate response efforts.
- Verify inventories of available resources and capabilities and provide the SEOC Operations Section Chief with regular updates.
- Assist the SEOC by supporting the activation and coordination of Fuel and/or Energy groups and provide subject matter expertise to identified fuel and/or energy restoration actions.
- Establish and maintain communication with utility representatives and/or fuel suppliers to determine response and recovery needs.
- Provide situational awareness information for reports and/or statements to the SEOC Planning Section as needed. In addition, use information provided by the SEOC Planning Section to plan effective response actions.
- Coordinate with Electric Distribution Companies (EDCs), Local Distribution Companies (LDCs), and the liquid fuels industry to support the development and prioritization of initial response strategies, to include mobilization of resources and personnel and potential needs for state resources or support.
- Ensure establishment of communications with the SEOC to coordinate the response and planning efforts for the emergency or major disaster.

- If not already completed, coordinate the pre-positioning of response personnel and equipment where state energy resources will likely be needed.
- Conduct an initial assessment of energy needs and assemble and analyze energy data for forecasting future energy availability.
- Monitor the procedures followed by utilities during shortages of energy-generating capacity to ensure statewide action and communication.
- Determine the generating capacity in the Commonwealth, peak loads expected throughout the duration of the event, explanation of utilities' actions, and recommendations of state and local agency actions in support of the utilities.
- Coordinate with local governments, trade associations, industry, the media, and federal counterparts.
- Monitor procedures and activities of the petroleum industry regarding emergency fuel supplies.
- As needed, in coordination with the SEOC Operation Section Chief, support the activation of the Statewide Energy Security Plan by collaborating with other state energy offices, energy industry entities, state, and federal partners with a role in the activation of this plan, to ensure the gathering of information and disseminating of situational awareness messaging on energy related incidents, impacts to the energy system, and response and recovery options.
- As needed, in response to a petroleum fueling disruption and/or crisis, coordinate with the SEOC Operation Section Chief to support the activation of the Emergency Responder Petroleum Fueling Plan. Provide guidance on response and restoration of existing supply chains and distribution centers, support implementation of emergency fuel contracts, and facilitate emergency waivers.
- As needed, in response to a fueling disruption or insufficient fuel supplies impacting public safety vehicles and equipment, ESF-12 can provide guidance on the need for and related activation of Fueling Points of Distribution (F-PODs) in coordination with the SEOC's Logistics Support Branch. While Logistics will take the lead in establishing and operating the FPOD, ESF-12 agencies may be asked for support during the planning process to support these missions.
- Coordinate with MEMA and the Governor's Office to obtain regulation waivers and/or Executive Orders to assist in obtaining emergency supplies of petroleum and propane products.
- Coordinate with Federal Emergency Support Function counterparts to identify and request any federal assets as needed.
- In the case of a cybersecurity-related energy emergency, ensure communication and coordination with the Massachusetts Cyber Incident Response Team (MA-CIRT) for guidance on response and recovery actions.
- As needed, coordinate with ESF-2 *Communications* to identify and prioritize power restoration efforts to those communications needs deemed most critical.

- As needed, communicate and coordinate with ESF-10 *Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection* for any fuel related emergency waivers of environmental regulations.
- As needed, communicate, and coordinate with ESF-13 *Public Safety and Security*, for energy and utility-related traffic control needs and public safety and security.
- Coordinate with ESF-15 *Public Information and External Affairs*, to update the public with assessments of energy supply, demand, and resources available to repair or restore energy generation and distribution systems.

Continuing Response

- Continue to monitor state, local, and utility fuel and power restoration response actions.
- Assess requests for aid from local, state, and federal agencies, and energy offices, suppliers, and distributors.
- When requested, coordinate with responsible agencies to obtain needed resources to repair damaged energy systems. Coordinate with the SEOC Director and state and local emergency organizations to establish priorities for repairing damage to energy generation and distribution systems beyond those already established between responsible agencies and local emergency organizations.
- Coordinate with ISO-New England on operating procedure action levels and any necessary public appeals for voluntary conservation.
- Keep accurate logs and records of assigned ESF-12 mission tasks by the SEOC Operations Section Chief.
- Reference initial response actions and, as needed, maintain communication and coordination with designated ESF partners in support of assigned ESF-12 missions.
- Coordinate with other ESF Teams as appropriate to anticipate energy/fuel needs and/or coordinate appropriate response efforts.
- Provide information to the Planning Section as needed to update Situational Awareness Statements and SEOC Incident Action Plans (IAP).
- Document observations/constructive criticism, and recommendations for after-action reports and other reports as appropriate.

c. Recovery Actions

- As needed, coordinate resources to support energy-related requests for assistance during recovery.
- As needed, provide assistance and technical expertise to MEMA damage assessment teams.
- Recommend local and state actions to conserve energy in response to an emergency incident or major disaster.

- Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies to provide emergency energy information, education, and conservation guidance to the public.
- Coordinate information with local, state, federal officials, and energy suppliers about available energy supply recovery assistance.
- Participate in after-action reviews.

d. Mitigation Actions

- As needed, facilitate collaboration among ESF-12 supporting agencies to conduct assessments of ESF-12 capabilities aimed at identifying potential resource shortfalls, and response gaps, along with formulating mitigating response actions.
- Continue to update and revise existing plans, as necessary, to mitigate potential impacts from natural, technological, and/or human-caused disasters on the Commonwealth's emerging renewable energy sector. This includes offshore wind, hydro, and solar power, as well as battery technologies for the storage of these renewable energy sources.

3.5. SEOC Demobilization

ESF agencies will work with the SEOC Planning Section and Operations Section to provide context to demobilization planning, including trends, workloads, upcoming operations, and receive updates on priorities, objectives, and tasks as operations slow or cease.

- ESF agencies should have pre-established internal demobilization procedures in place to help facilitate the orderly, safe, and efficient return of personnel and resources to their original locations and operating status when their missions supporting SEOC priorities and objectives have concluded. These procedures should take SEOC Demobilization plans into effect to ensure they complement each other.
- Demobilization of rostered and mobilized ESF personnel and resources will be initiated based on operational needs and at the direction of the SEOC director /SEOC Operations Section Chief. It should be noted that ESF agencies may be subject to a rapid recall to partial or full activation based on evolving operational needs.
- ESF agencies must ensure that they have closed out any open and actively ongoing operations in support of the SEOC, reported status updates and demobilization to the SEOC Planning Section Chief, and have coordinated as needed with other ESFs regarding their demobilization status.

4.0. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1. ESF-12 Primary Agency Responsibilities

- Provide direct oversite of all activated ESF-12 supporting agencies during SEOC activations. Facilitate all activities and mission tasks assigned to ESF-12, ensuring a coordinated response by activated supporting ESF-12 agencies.
- Regularly meet and coordinate with ESF-12 supporting agencies, to:
    - Maintain a list of critical contacts, noting any changes to MEMA
    - Report any unmet needs to MEMA
- Staff the ESF-12 workstation at the SEOC.
- Identify and coordinate ESF-12 staffing requirements at the SEOC.
- Maintain situational awareness, monitor weather conditions, and ensure a state of readiness for the ESF.
- Direct, coordinate, and integrate the overall state effort to provide resources needed for energy restoration.
- Contact electric and gas providers, fuel oil companies, and other essential components of the affected area to obtain information concerning damage and required assistance in their areas of operation.
- Monitor the actions taken by the EDCs and LDCs during generating capacity shortages. Provide subject matter expertise through the SEOC as needed, to ensure coordinated statewide action and communication.
- Coordinate with ISO New England to monitor power system conditions and ISO's emergency communications with public officials.
- Administer statutory authorities for energy priorities.
- Maintain communication with LDCs and ISO-NE to ensure the implementation of and continued monitoring of energy emergency procedures for reducing demand when necessary.
- Allocate state-owned/administered fuel when necessary.
- Communicate and coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies and organizations in coordinating resources to respond to any energy emergencies and work on energy restoration.
- Provide regular updates on ongoing ESF-12 operations to the SEOC Operations and Planning Sections.
- Coordinate with other responsible agencies to commit agency resources and prioritize needs, based on the protection of life and property.
- Develop written procedures to implement ESF-12 responsibilities, as necessary.

a. Department of Public Utilities (DPU)

In addition to its roles and responsibilities as Primary Agency for ESF-12, the Department of Public Utilities monitors the performance of utility distribution systems, restoration of utility services, pre-emergency mitigation activities such as tree pruning, and capability to

respond to outages. During an energy emergency, as noted in the Massachusetts Energy Security Plan, DPU will function as a designated Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinator (EEAC) to the U.S. Department of Energy. As one of three EEACs, along with the Department of Energy Resources and the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), DPU will facilitate effective coordination, communications, and information sharing on the Commonwealth energy infrastructure and any impacts to it.

- Coordinate with investor-owned utilities to obtain status information on a regular basis.
- As needed, provide hourly outage information to the SEOC.
- Upon request, provide Outage and Accident Reporting and Service Restoration Stage Reporting information to the SEOC.

4.2. ESF-12 Supporting Agency Responsibilities

a. Department of Energy Resources (DOER)

The Department of Energy Resources develops and implements policies and programs aimed at ensuring the adequacy, security, diversity, and cost-effectiveness of the Commonwealth's energy supply within the context of creating a cleaner energy future. During an energy emergency, as noted in the Massachusetts Energy Security Plan, DOER will function as a designated Energy Emergency Assurance Coordinator (EEAC) to the U.S. Department of Energy. As one of three EEACs, along with the Department of Public Utilities and the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), DOER will communicate to DOE energy related situational awareness information and coordinate state-federal energy emergency related activities. In addition to its duties as an EEAC, the DOER is also responsible for:

- Providing a menu of emergency action options the state could implement to alleviate petroleum and propane supply/demand problems, including actions that help to increase available supplies, reduce demand, and allocate/ration supplies.
- Receiving petroleum and/or propane industry requests for waivers to hours of service for energy industry truck drivers.
- Providing necessary energy information and statistics to MEMA, outlining energy shortfalls or product dislocations with DOER's recommendation on the need for the waiver, in accordance with MEMA/DOER/Public Safety agencies protocols, as necessary.
- In the event of a shortage of automobile fuel or fuels needed for industrial purposes, coordinate with industry trade groups and associations to obtain essential fuel supplies.
- Coordinate with other agencies and organizations, as necessary, with respect to facilitating energy-related emergency waivers.

4.3. Other Agencies

Other agencies not explicitly named in this annex may have authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise required to support ESF-12 activities. These agencies may be requested to support ESF-12 activities as needed.

5.0. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

5.1. Staffing

Per Executive Order 144, Emergency Response Agencies [1] must assign a minimum of two persons to act as liaison officers between the respective agency and MEMA.

All Agencies/Organizations activated to the SEOC must be prepared to assign a representative to support ESF activities. Operations may result in assigning an agency representative(s) to be in person for each operational period.

All representatives/liaisons should:

- Be knowledgeable about the resources and capabilities of their respective Agencies/Organizations.
- Have a thorough knowledge of ESF responsibilities, capabilities, and resources, including locations and availability/lead time.
- Have the authority to commit ESF assets and approve requests for assistance or contact the 24/7 authority to commit assets and approve requests for assistance.

Please note, in accordance with Section 85B(e) of Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 164, each investor-owned electrical distribution, transmission, or natural gas distribution is required to provide a representative to support the SEOC upon MEMA's request.

5.2. Mutual Aid

The process for requesting mutual aid from entities either within or external to Massachusetts is described in the "Mutual Aid" section of the Massachusetts Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

Massachusetts electric and gas transmission and distribution utilities participate in regional and/or national mutual assistance groups. These groups aid in the rendering of assistance from inside and outside the Commonwealth during emergency incidents or major disasters.

The electric utilities are members in the North Atlantic Mutual Assistance Group (NAMAG), a collection of 26 utilities in 13 states, four Canadian provinces, and one District (District of Columbia). The NAMAG coordinates the movement of resources within the group, as well as the procurement and distribution of resources external to the group. Additionally, the electric utilities are members of the Edison Electric Institute (EEI), which assists in the movement of resources at the national level across multiple regional mutual assistance groups during a declared National Response Event (NRE).

The gas utilities are members of the Northeast Gas Association (NGA), a collection of 33 utilities in eight states. Among other responsibilities, the NGA coordinates the movement of resources within the group in response to an emergency incident. Additionally, the NGA

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coordinates with the American Gas Association (AGA), Southern Gas Association (SGA), and Canadian Gas Association (CGA) in the movement of resources across multiple regions.

Other assistance types include Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) for cellular backup, Mutual Assistance Routing System (MARS) for call center support, and utilization of BASE Logistics as a contractor for field logistics.

5.3. Annex Review and Maintenance

This annex will be reviewed and revised by participating agencies and organizations in accordance with the Emergency Management Program Administrative Policy. MEMA's Planning Unit will provide administrative support for the plan review process, including coordinating and facilitating stakeholder meetings, completing, and distributing meeting notes and updating the plan.

6.0. AUTHORITIES, AND REFERENCES

6.1. Authorities

- Massachusetts Executive Order 144
- M.G.L. Chapter 164, Section 85B
- Declaration of an Energy Emergency: M.G.L. c. 25A, Section 8
- An Act Relative to Public Utility Companies: M.G.L. c. 25, §4B, 4C, others, as amended
- Chapter 639 of the Acts of 1950, Civil Defense Act
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988

6.2. References

- Massachusetts Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
- Massachusetts Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP)
- SEOC ESF SOP Guidance Document
- Resilient Mass Plan (Massachusetts integrated State Hazard Mitigation & Climate Adaptation Plan)
- Emergency Responder Petroleum Fuel Plan
- Federal Emergency Management Agency Emergency Support Function-12 Energy Annex

- Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 September 2021, Version 3.0
- Massachusetts State Energy Security Plan, September 2023