

Appendix 1: State Resilience Plans

State governments prepare for natural disasters and other threats to energy and infrastructure security through multiple formalized planning mechanisms. These are well-established and are important foundations upon which state emergency preparedness is built. These include:

- **Emergency operations plans** can take different forms in each state, but all document the procedures, roles, and guidelines a state will employ to guide its response to and recovery from an emergency. These generally include annexes for the Federal Emergency Management Administration's (FEMA) Emergency Support Functions, one of which is energy. These annexes provide a sectoral structure to the state's emergency response and foster improved planning and coordination between the state and federal governments.
- **Energy security plans** (also known as energy assurance plans) are preparedness, response, and recovery plans specific to energy emergencies. NASEO maintains robust energy assurance planning resources for state energy and emergency response leaders, available here: <https://www.naseo.org/energyassurance>
- At times similar in nature to the state-wide resilience plans discussed in this document, **hazard mitigation plans** help state and communities identify the risks from potential natural and human-caused hazards, assess response and mitigation capabilities, and identify actions to mitigate potential impacts from these hazards. FEMA requires state, local, and tribal governments to develop and maintain these plans as a condition for receiving some non-emergency assistance through its Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Program. FEMA maintains a maps with the latest state hazard mitigation plans here: [FEMA Map of State Hazard Mitigation Plans](#)

The energy resilience plans discussed in this resource guide and listed in this appendix differ from these three formal planning types in that they provide state leaders more flexibility in how they develop and target pre-disaster mitigation plans. Where developed, state-wide resilience plans generally complement these other formal emergency plans.

<u>Plan</u>	<u>Authorization (EO or legislation)</u>	<u>Release Date</u>	<u>Lead Entity and Energy Stakeholder Involvement</u>	<u>Energy Technologies or Measures Discussed</u>	<u>Funding Mechanisms Identified</u>	<u>Stakeholders Involved</u>
Colorado Resiliency Framework	Colorado Revised Statute 24-32-122	Originally released in 2015, updated in 2020.	Colorado Resiliency Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate resilience into infrastructure funding Build network of resiliency hubs 	Resilience framework spent considerable effort to quantify future impacts to detail why investments are necessary.	State agencies, local communities.
Florida Sea-Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment Tools and Resources	NA	June 2015. Updated Resilience Plan scheduled for 2023.	Department of Economic Opportunity and Environmental Protection	Document modeled how sea level rise would impact Florida, using modeling and geographic visualization tools to identify impacted jurisdictions.	While not a funding mechanism, the plan identifies which tools can achieve certain adaptation and mitigation goals.	State agencies, NOAA
New Jersey Climate Change Resilience Strategy	Executive Order 89	April 2021	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean energy investments Building retrofits to include energy efficiency investments 	Prioritizing public-private partnerships, utilize state infrastructure bank, create pilot projects with pay for success models.	State agencies, federal agencies, non-profits, local governments, business, academia.

<p>North Carolina Climate Risk Assessment and Resilience Plan</p>	<p>Executive Order 80</p>	<p>June 2020</p>	<p>North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversifying utility scale and distributed generation with microgrids • Grid hardening and modernizing grid assets with smart meters • Explore alternative fuel strategies to secure fuel supply • Disaster recovery framework is expanding to include both storm-related outages and cyberattacks. 	<p>Partnered with federally funded agencies, rely on research from universities and continues to allocate state budgetary funds to various programs.</p>	<p>State agencies, federal agencies, academia, non-profits, local communities</p>
<p>Oregon Resilience Plan</p>	<p>House Resolution 3</p>	<p>Originally released in 2013, updated in 2018</p>	<p>State Resilience Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hire a Resilience Officer • Receive annual updates on energy provider preparedness • Assess seismic vulnerabilities • Prepare a fuel action plan 	<p>State budget is providing grants, resilience office also tasked with resource distribution.</p>	<p>State agencies, business leaders, local communities.</p>
<p>Oregon Guidebook for Local Energy Resilience</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>June 2019</p>	<p>Oregon Department of Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess local utility vulnerabilities and develop a plan to address risks • Utilities to coordinate with local governments and protect critical interdependencies. 	<p>Monetization of utility or grid benefits, tax incentives, public-private partnerships, ratepayer investments, or other state or federal grants.</p>	<p>State agencies, federal agencies, utilities, nonprofits, academia.</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofit or rebuild transmission or distribution stations to protect infrastructure • Utilize distributed energy resources to improve local energy resilience 		
Rhode Island - Resilient Rhody	Executive Order 17-10	September 2017	Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council and Resilient Rhody Leadership Team.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State agencies oversee fuel supply monitoring, promotes microgrids and incorporate resilience into cost-benefit analyses. • Utility submits reliability plans to boost resilience investments like grid hardening or non-wires alternatives • PUC requires utilities to manage a "Storm Fund" to recover storm expenses and spread recovery over many years. 	Using funds from Hurricane Sandy Community Development Block Grants. Page 71 of plan references all available financing tools. Included are federal funds, state bonds, ratepayer funds, investment bank funds, and tax financing.	State agencies, local communities, non-profits, business leaders.
Virginia Coastal Resilience	Executive Order 24	October 2020	Department of Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using RGGI funds to improve energy efficiency and resiliency in buildings 	Exploring environmental impact bonds, resilience bonds,	State agencies, federal agencies, local

<p><u>Master Planning Framework</u></p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritizing CPACE at the local level 	<p>catastrophe bonds, green banks, tax increment financing, and philanthropic support. Already utilizing state and federal emergency mitigation programs.</p>	<p>communities, non-profits, and academia.</p>
<p><u>Resilient Washington State</u></p>	<p>Launched by the Washington State Seismic Safety Committee</p>	<p>November 2012</p>	<p>Washington Emergency Management Council</p>	<p>Targeted recovery times for transmission and distribution systems for 1 week to 1 month following a significant earthquake. Estimates as of 2012, suggested transmission recovery times would last 1-3 years, indicating much work was required to improve timeframes.</p>	<p>Not identified, report focused on system vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>State agencies, federal agencies, academia, private sector.</p>