

# City of Peoria Energy Assurance Plan

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- A. Critical Facilities Database
- B. Resource Database
- C. Information Resources

# City of Peoria Energy Assurance Plan

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## **PEAP Coordinator**

Peoria Emergency Manager

## **Primary Department**

Peoria Office of Emergency Management

## **Supporting Departments**

Peoria Department of Public Works

Peoria Public Information Officer

Peoria Police Department

Peoria Fire Department

Ameren Energy

## **Governmental Supporting Agencies**

Peoria County Emergency Management Agency

Illinois Commerce Commission

Illinois Energy Office

Illinois Emergency Management Agency

US Department of Energy

# I. Introduction

## A. Purpose

1. The Peoria Energy Assurance Plan (PEAP) provides guidance in responding to, coordinating and recovering from natural or human caused energy disruptions; measures to manage energy supply shortages; and strategies to reduce energy demand. Information about energy supply and usage, critical facilities and resources, and long-term energy assurance strategies are also addressed. This plan is a support annex to the City of Peoria Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
2. The purpose of this plan is to facilitate and coordinate preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities of the city of Peoria and energy suppliers in restoration and management of energy systems, supplies and services during emergency situations through maximized use of available resources and capabilities.

## B. Scope

This plan identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with energy emergencies in the City of Peoria. Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by supporting departments and organizations. This plan applies to all city governmental and private sector organizations that may be involved in the response and/or management of an energy emergency.

The identified primary and supporting departments play an active role in responding to an energy emergency and will be referenced throughout the plan as the **PEAP Team**. The Energy Assurance Team will monitor, coordinate and assist in the restoration of damaged energy systems and components within the City of Peoria and implement measures to manage and reduce the impacts of energy shortages. Coordination and assistance activities include:

- Energy infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration.
- Energy industry and utilities coordination.
- Energy demand reduction measures.
- Energy forecast monitoring (supply versus demand).
- Identification and implementation of mitigation and risk reduction measures.
- Prioritize restoration of utility service to vital facilities and other facilities.
- Arrange for the provision of emergency power sources where required.
- Identify requirements for emergency drinking water and portable toilets to the department or agency responsible for mass care.
- Assess damage to, repair, and restore public utilities.
- Monitor recovery activities of privately owned utilities.

Governmental departments, non-governmental organizations, and private sector groups that are responsible for critical services, vulnerable populations, or infrastructure, or are major energy consumers were identified as Key Stakeholders. Key Stakeholders were involved in plan development due to the significant impacts that energy disruptions could have on their operations. During energy emergencies, Key Stakeholders will be coordinated with and provided information and direction to facilitate response and recovery efforts.

## **KEY STAKEHOLDERS**

### **City Government**

Greater Peoria Sanitary District  
Tri-County Regional Planning Commission  
Peoria City/County Health Department

### **Private Sector/Non-governmental Organizations**

American Red Cross of Central Illinois  
Illinois-American Water Co.  
Bradley University  
Proctor Hospital  
Methodist Hospital  
Saint Francis Hospital  
General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport  
Caterpillar Inc.  
Cady Oil Co.  
Peoria Chamber of Commerce

## **II. Situational Overview**

### **A. Energy Profile Summary**

Illinois is the fifth most populous state in the US. The population of Peoria has decreased in the past several decades dropping off from a 126,000 residents high in 1970 to 112,000 in 2000. Since 2000 the population has increased slightly to 115,000 as of the 2010 census.

The City of Peoria experienced a sharp economic downturn in 2008. A slow recovery began in late 2009 and has continued, with a 1% growth rate between May of 2010 and May of 2011. Unemployment rates are on par with the national average at 9.5%. Employment is lead by healthcare (29,321), followed by manufacturing (28,231), retail trade (25,036), and professional services (23,454). The median household income is \$48,913, slightly below the national average.

The State used just over 4 trillion Btu of total energy in 2008 (Energy Information Administration) which is 4.1% of the US total, while producing just over 2 trillion Btu of energy making it a net importer of energy. Illinois is also ranked 5th in the country in industrial manufacturing but ranked 29th for per capita energy use indicating its industrial base may not be energy intensive. The state

has limited reserves of petroleum and natural gas and must import these from other States or countries. The State, however, is a net exporter of electricity with an active nuclear generation industry. Illinois has 11 operating reactors at 6 facilities and ranks 1st in the nation in nuclear electrical generation.

Ameren Energy supplies Peoria with both electricity and natural gas. The Illinois Commerce Commission governs reliability and safety standards. The state of Illinois is seeing significant growth of wind generated electricity. Infrastructure improvements are being implemented to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of this growing renewable energy source.

## **B. Hazards**

Peoria is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential to threaten the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the community. These hazards are classified as natural and human caused. All disasters create the threat of injuries, death, property damage, and disruption to a community.

There are two main categories of hazards that could trigger an emergency in Peoria;

1. Natural Hazards are naturally occurring events that are caused by nature (e.g. floods, tornadoes, or earthquakes).
2. Human-Caused Hazards are manmade hazards that originate from human activity. These hazards may be deliberate (e.g. terrorists, criminals, hackers, delinquents, or employees) or accidental (e.g., pipeline rupture, levee breaches, chemical spills, nuclear, or biological contamination).

Energy assets can be vulnerable to natural and manmade hazards energy generation and delivery infrastructure. These assets include:

- Electric generation, transmission and local distribution facilities;
- Natural gas wells, collection systems, gas processing plants, inter- and intra-state pipelines and storage; and
- Petroleum production, refining, inter- and intra-state pipelines, over-the-road delivery systems and storage.

The Illinois 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies and addresses seven natural hazards that the State of Illinois is vulnerable to: floods, severe storms, tornadoes, severe winter storms, drought, extreme heat, and earthquakes. During the same year, the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission updated its natural hazard mitigation plan for the cities of Peoria, Pekin, Chillicothe and Washington, the Villages of Peoria Heights and Roanoke and the unincorporated areas within the counties of Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford. The Tri-County Plan identified twelve natural hazards that the region was vulnerable to: floods, severe thunderstorms, high winds, tornadoes, winter storms, land subsidence, landslides, droughts, heat waves wildfires and earthquakes. The hazard rankings of severe, high, elevated, and guarded, were based on the probability that the hazard would affect the community and the potential impacts should the hazard event occur. Because the

Plan did not provide hazard rankings for individual cities (due to lack of data and/or information), the City of Peoria's overall risk score was included within the ranking for Peoria County. Following is an overview of some of the hazards documented in the hazard mitigation plan.

Peoria County has experienced eight presidentially declared disasters in the past 40 years; the most recent was in 2008 for severe storms and flooding. Regardless of their ranking, any hazard event has the potential to cause prolonged energy disruptions with cascading effects due to infrastructure interdependencies. These effects could also lead to extensive, adverse impacts on public health, safety and Peoria's economy. In some instances, these hazards could cause major damage to gas and electric transmission and distribution systems and facilities, with widespread service reductions that could take weeks to restore. In instances where new or highly-specialized energy components or equipment are required (for example, transformers and circuit breakers), replacement could take months, and could require special arrangements for transporting the equipment over roads, bridges, and rail lines.

Additionally, natural hazards occurring anywhere in the United States can also result in energy shortages in Peoria by damaging transmission and supply infrastructure or reducing production capabilities. The concentration of energy production, supply and distribution facilities along the northern Gulf of Mexico make the nation's petroleum and natural gas energy supply vulnerable to hurricane damage and disruption, and can result in increased fuel costs. The 2005 hurricane season saw multiple hurricanes causing significant damage to Gulf of Mexico offshore and onshore petroleum production and processing facilities, significant threats to major natural gas transmission hubs, and disruption of fuel supplies across the southeastern United States. This situation did not directly result in energy supply shortages in Peoria, however, the reduced supply nationally resulted in higher prices for natural gas and gasoline in the city and nationally. A more extreme event causing damages to critical supply infrastructure could result in more severe and direct energy shortages.

Electricity production in Illinois is particularly vulnerable to a disruption in coal supply or nuclear processing which provided over 95 percent of all fuel for electric power generation in Illinois in 2005.

Peoria and Illinois in general are not as vulnerable to energy shortages as some areas of the United States due to the state's central location, enabling it to receive energy resources from across the nation. The state also has its own robust and diverse energy resources. Most energy shortages will be shorter term and often be visible weeks if not months in advance, providing energy suppliers some time to stockpile resources and identify alternative sources. Like most of the US, Peoria is less resilient to a national energy crisis such as the gasoline shortages of the 1970's.

The City of Peoria has a number of facilities and services that are critical to maintaining and ensuring public health, safety, security and continuity of government that are vulnerable to an energy disruption (see Attachment \_\_\_ Critical Facilities). Energy disruptions can inhibit emergency response and recovery efforts as well as communications and can cause emergencies when critical

services such as natural gas for heating homes, water or sewer services are disrupted to special needs households.

Longer-term (72+ hours) electrical disruptions can severely disrupt communications, continuity of government, public services and public self-sufficiency. Many of the life sustaining and public safety facilities in the City of Peoria such as Methodist Medical Center, OSF Saint Francis Medical Center, Proctor Hospital, fire and police stations, water and sewage plants, have some form of emergency power generation and fuel supplies to sustain their critical operations for at least a week. Most government facilities do not have adequate backup power generation to maintain normal operations and services. Additionally, the public will likely become more dependent on city assistance the longer power is out. Private sector services that the public depends on such as grocery stores, banks, and gas stations may not be able to meet demands given their reduced capabilities in an energy emergency. Many national businesses such as banks and major retailers have robust business continuity plans in place and even national response teams prepared to go into disaster struck communities to reestablish services quickly, however few small businesses have the necessary plans and resources in place.

## 1. Natural Hazards

### *SEVERE STORMS AND TORNADOS*

Severe Storms Ranking for Peoria – Severe

Tornado Ranking for Peoria – Elevated

Peoria has a history of severe thunderstorms causing damaging hail, tornadoes and straight-line winds, and flash flooding. Severe thunderstorms and high wind events have occurred throughout Peoria and at varying times throughout the year.

Wind related effects from these storms can range from extremely localized to widespread and their impacts can be anywhere from moderate to devastating. Damages can include damaged power, cable, and telephone lines and radio, television, and communication towers, destroyed homes and businesses, broken tree branches and uprooted trees. Downed trees and power lines can fall across roadways and block key access routes and cause extended power outages.

Based on tornado data from 1950 to 1994, the State of Illinois ranked 7th nationally in highest number of tornadoes, 8th in total dollar damages and 9th in the number of injuries (High Plains Regional Climatic Center). Historic records and documents compiled as part of this study indicate over 85 specific high wind events have occurred in the Tri-County area since 1933, including reports of 107 tornadoes.

Based on Tri-County area records, it is not uncommon to have sustained winds between 30 and 50 mph during these events with gusts between 50 and 70 mph. Recorded damages have included broken branches, uprooted trees, damaged buildings and homes, small structures leveled, and boats and planes flipped over.

In June 2010 an EF2 tornado struck Elmwood causing \$85 million in damages. The tornado caused significant property damage but resulted in no injuries.

On September 14th, 1966 a F3 tornado moved through the City of Peoria. This event caused a significant amount of damage because of its high intensity and its occurrence within in a highly developed area. This tornado completely destroyed a number of buildings including a school and a manufacturing plant, affected 144 homes, and injured 28 people.

Two F4 tornados occurred within the Tri-County region in the last 40 years. The first struck Peoria County in June of 1976 and the second struck Woodford County in July of 2004.

The hazards associated with severe storms can damage generation and relay stations, highways, power lines, pipelines and other structures. Damage can be widespread and response and recovery can be hampered by debris obstructing access.

### *WINTER STORMS*

#### Winter Storms Ranking for Peoria – Severe

Historically, winter storms produce more total damages than any other form of short-term severe weather statewide. A winter storm is an event that occurs during the winter season that causes substantial physical damages and includes snow, ice, high winds, blizzard conditions, and/ or other wintry conditions. The effects of winter storms can continue anywhere from several hours to several days, depending on the severity of the event.

Heavy snow and ice can cause power lines to snap, leaving citizens without power and heat for hours or even days. Frozen water pipes can rupture in people’s homes, and water and sewer mains can also freeze and leak or rupture if not properly maintained. These ruptures can lead to flooding and property damage. The thaw that occurs after a severe winter storm can result in flooding in some communities located along waterways and communities with low base floodplain elevations.

Extremely cold weather can result in such high energy service demands that capacity is exceeded and supply shortages threaten or occur. This can result in “rolling blackouts” in electrical distribution systems, and in the case of natural gas distribution systems, a loss of pressure that can disrupt service

The effects on natural gas transmission lines from winter storms are minimal. Severe winter storms can bring down power lines when large amounts of snow and ice fall on them and when tree limbs break and fall on them.

### *EXTREME HEAT*

#### Extreme Heat Ranking for Peoria – High

Extreme heat is defined as temperature that hovers at least ten degrees above the average high temperature for an area that lasts for several weeks. Severe heat waves have caused catastrophic crop failures, thousands of deaths and widespread power outages due to increased use of air conditioning. Because of its nature, heat waves are easier to predict than more short-lived and highly localized weather events like tornadoes.

In the 40-year period from 1936 through 1975, nearly 20,000 people were killed in the United States by the effects of heat and solar radiation. In the disastrous heat wave of 1980, more than 1,250 people died.

During the July 1995 heat wave in Chicago a record heat index of 118°F degrees was recorded. Peoria's record is a heat index of 121°F on July 13, 1995 (temperature 99°F, relative humidity 53%). The summer of 2011 was the second hottest on record for the United States and the hottest in 75 years. Heat indices in late July reached 121°F in Taylorville, Illinois and the entire Midwest experienced sustained temperatures in the upper 90's.

Extreme heat can result in such high energy service demands that capacity is exceeded and supply shortages threaten or occur. This can result in "rolling blackouts" in electrical distribution systems, and in the case of natural gas distribution systems, a loss of pressure that can disrupt service

## *FLOOD*

### Flood Ranking for Peoria County – Guarded

A majority of the floodplain in the City of Peoria is along the Illinois River. The most vulnerable areas of Peoria are those most affected by floodwaters in terms of potential loss of life, damages to structures, and disruption of community services and utilities. The area along the riverfront in Peoria is a combination of commercial, industrial, and residential facilities. Many of the structures and much of the infrastructure is located below the base flood elevation in the older areas of the city.

Flash floods can also impact the City of Peoria. These floods occur when a significant amount of rain falls in a short amount of time. Flash floods typically result in road and bridge closings, but they also have the potential to inflict significant damage upon structures and crops.

Floods can inundate electrical relay stations and render them inoperable. . Floodwaters can damage buildings, highways, power lines, pipelines and other structures that become inundated.

## 2. Human-caused Hazards

Human-Caused Hazards are manmade hazards that originate from human activity. These hazards may be deliberate (e.g. terrorists, criminals, hackers, delinquents, or employees) or

accidental (e.g., pipeline rupture, levee breaches, chemical spills, nuclear, or biological contamination).

The 2007 Illinois Human-Caused Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies three categories of human-caused hazards that the State of Illinois is vulnerable to: Terrorism (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive), Civil Disturbances, and Cyber Attacks. The hazard rankings were identified as “hazards extremely unlikely to occur in Illinois, those with a low probability and minimal impact, and hazards that have in the past and in all probability will continue to impact Illinois at various levels of severity and frequency”. The Plan did not provide hazard rankings for the City of Peoria but did provide generalized risk scores for Peoria County. The hazards were classified using the same categories as the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans.

#### *CHEMICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND EXPLOSIVES (CRBNE) TERRORISM*

CRBNE Ranking for Peoria – High

Chemical, radiological, biological, nuclear, and explosives (CRBNE) terrorism is the systematic use of violence to achieve a political goal. While the methods of terrorists may vary, terrorists usually threaten or attack government facilities, businesses, and even ordinary citizens of the target countries.

Approximately 80% of all terrorist events involve the use of explosives; persons and property within the impacted area(s) may experience effects from chemical exposures (that would result in severe injury and or death.) Events that include the use of biological agents may not present clinical symptoms to the impacted population for up to 24-48 hours. Biological impacts are largely determined on where the release occurs, but potential targets include releases into the air, water supplies, crops and livestock.

The impact and source of a radioactive materials release or dirty bomb would be dependent on the type of material being released. Sources involving a significant amount of shielding or that are in solid form would result in a small impact, if used in a dirty bomb. Powder form materials would pose the highest impact when released in air.

Electro-magnetic pulses (EMPs) as a result of high energy explosions (nuclear and non-nuclear) have the potential to destroy sensitive electronics and photovoltaic cells critical for power generation and disrupt electrical transmission.

Peoria is home to a large chemical industry, financial district, river system, livestock and agricultural community. The impact on the aforementioned industries would have a large impact on economic and financial status based on the target.

Energy infrastructure (gas or power lines) is very vulnerable to physical attacks, given numerous sources of public information on the location and the accessibility of energy facilities to the public.

## *CIVIL DISTURBANCES*

### Civil Disturbances Ranking for Peoria – Elevated

Any incident that disrupts a community where intervention is required to maintain public safety is a civil disturbance. Examples are demonstrations, riots, strikes, public nuisances, and criminal activities.

Large-scale sporting and entertainment events, along with conferences, provide the potential for demonstrations and possible civil unrest. The opportunity for the hazard to emerge can exist anywhere there are gatherings of people, on a scale from small to large.

Riots, strikes, and other forms of civil disturbance that continue for extended periods of time have the potential to delay shipments of coal, grain and other energy supplies. Electrical infrastructure in an area experiencing riots is vulnerable to being damaged or destroyed.

## *CYBER ATTACKS*

### Cyber Attack Ranking for Peoria – Elevated

Threats to cyberspace pose one of the most serious economic and national security challenges. Cyber terrorism is an increasing threat to the security of computer, communications, infrastructure, utilities and service industries; especially as we become increasingly dependent on information and support provided through extensive computer systems. The Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems utilized by many utility companies are particularly vulnerable to cyber-attacks.

Infrastructure damage and interruptions including power, communication, and gas lines could be significantly impacted by cyber threats. Areas of concern include but are not limited to, water treatment, waste treatment/management, safety and effluent control systems at processing plants, and land management systems (dams, locks, flow control devices). The effects of these attacks may result in the loss of life or injury, and the inability to provide essential services and continue the production of goods and deliverables.

## **C. Assumptions**

- The city will continue to be exposed to and subject to the impact of those hazards described above and as well as lesser hazards and others that may develop in the future.
- It is possible for a major disaster to occur at any time and at any place. In many cases, dissemination of warning to the public and implementation of increased readiness measures may be possible. However, some emergency situations occur with little or no warning.
- Outside assistance will be available in most emergency situations, affecting our city. Since it takes time to summon external assistance, it is essential for us to be prepared to carry out the initial emergency response on an independent basis.

- Proper mitigation actions prevent or reduce disaster-related losses. Detailed emergency planning, training of emergency responders and other personnel, and conducting periodic emergency drills and exercises can improve our readiness to deal with emergency situations.
- Emergency incidents impacting energy systems, services and supplies can occur in multiple locations or impact the entire city of Peoria with or without warning.
- Disruption of energy systems and services may pose a significant threat to health and safety of the citizens of the city of Peoria and can create cascading effects of disruption or failure of other critical infrastructure and systems both public and private.
- Impacts of identified hazards could cause disruption of critical infrastructure and to resources needed to maintain energy systems and services such as access, supplies and personnel availability.
- Continuous coordination and collaboration with energy providers is essential to ensure priority restoration and efficient recovery of energy services.
- The City of Peoria has a limited capability to provide emergency power with fixed and portable generators in maintaining critical facilities and services. Portable generators are available for rent through private companies in the Peoria area.
- The City of Peoria maintains fuel supplies for daily operations that could be exceeded in emergency situations or longer term fuel shortages. Additional fuel supplies may be accessed through private companies in the Peoria area.
- The Peoria County Office of Emergency Management will coordinate county and state emergency support and provide access to mutual aid and additional needed resources if local capabilities are exceeded in an incident.
- Ameren Energy provides electrical and natural gas service to the City of Peoria and is responsible for providing a liaison to the Peoria EOC as requested to coordinate and provide information and status on restoration efforts.

### III. Concept of Operations

#### A. Organization

The City of Peoria Energy Assurance Plan (PEAP) is conducted in accordance with the City of Peoria Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and is consistent with county and state emergency planning documents. The Peoria Emergency Operations Center (EOC) utilizes the nationally-adopted Incident Command System (ICS) model for command, control and coordination of response efforts organized in a functional support structure. The functional structure provides a method for preparing and fulfilling emergency missions and functions to address hazards of all types. This plan for the City of Peoria is designed to provide guidance about procedures, roles and responsibilities, and critical infrastructure and key resources in response to an energy emergency.

The Peoria Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is primarily responsible for the PEAP plan. The OEM *coordinates* energy restoration assistance-related activities across all phases of emergency

management, *facilitates collaboration* among supporting departments and private sector partners, and serves as the lead for communication and coordination within the EOC. The OEM and supporting departments and partners engage in preparedness activities to improve response and recovery capabilities and participate in efforts to reduce damage impacts through mitigation. The OEM and supporting departments/partners, the PEAP Team, will work together to provide for an expedient response to an incident that appropriately *leverages and manages* the resources of the city.

In the event of an emergency, this PEAP will be activated at the discretion of the City Manager or the Peoria OEM. The EOC will ordinarily be fully activated in any emergency situation that would require the mobilization of additional elements of local government other than those principally involved in emergency services on a day-to-day basis. Upon activation of the PEAP, requests for support by other functional support groups and departments will be coordinated by the EOC and fulfilled by the PEAP Team. During disaster operations, the OEM will direct information management and reporting of functional support activities according to ICS guidance, documented in the EOP, within the EOC.

## B. Phases of Energy Emergency

### 1. Preparedness

PEAP departments and organizations identify personnel, assess resources and capabilities and evaluate potential gaps in capabilities in response to identified hazards. OEM and supporting departments and private sector partners will coordinate, review, update or develop emergency and department specific response plans. The PEAP Team participates in ongoing planning, training and exercise activities.

During the preparedness phase, PEAP team members should also coordinate interdependencies with other functional support groups such as: **Public Works**, to plan for coordination with utilities providers to access areas blocked by debris; **Public Safety** to provide crowd control in areas where recovery operations are occurring; **Mass Sheltering**, to ensure backup energy at shelters; and **Public Information** to coordinate public education, outreach and notification plans during energy disruptions or energy shortages where voluntary or mandatory energy usage reduction measures are implemented. This is not an exhaustive list and coordination should be pursued as support requirements are identified.

### 2. Response

PEAP departments and organizations provide personnel, assets and services to support emergency response operations as directed/coordinated by the EOC and/or incident command in the field. The PEAP Team collects and provides damage assessment information regarding critical infrastructure, assets, and services and coordinates with other functional support groups to execute missions as assigned.

### 3. Recovery

PEAP Team members identify critical infrastructure and assets that are priorities in recovery of impacted areas and communicate information to OEM and the EOC coordination group. The PEAP Team continues to provide personnel, assets and services to support emergency recovery operations as directed/coordinated by the EOC or incident command in the field.

### 4. Mitigation

The PEAP Team identifies and communicates to the Hazard Mitigation planning group, measures that can improve resilience of energy systems and services infrastructure and reduce damage from future incidents. The PEAP Team will finalize reporting and make recommendations for mitigation measures. Measures could include actions to protect facilities, resources, and mitigate the effects of future incidents. Viable recommendations should be formulated and proposed for acceptance and funding through the appropriate process. Measures to mitigate known critical infrastructure interdependencies that fall outside of the responsibility of PEAP Team organizations will also be identified and provided to the responsible organization for consideration in mitigation planning.

## C. Levels of Energy Emergency

Many emergencies follow some recognizable build-up period during which actions can be taken to achieve a gradually increasing state of readiness. The City of Peoria uses a four-tier system which has been adopted herein to establish levels of energy emergency. Energy Emergency Levels will be determined by the Mayor/City Manager or, for certain circumstances, the OEM director or his/her designate. General actions to be taken at each readiness level are outlined in the plan.

### Levels of Energy Emergency

Level 1: Normal Operations/Monitoring

Level 2: Elevated Monitoring/Implement Preparedness Measures

Level 3: Emergency – Recovery from Event/Voluntary Conservation Measures Implemented

Level 4: Critical – Recovery from Disaster/Mandatory Conservation Measures Implemented

The following tables describe conditions or triggers and associated actions that may be taken for each energy emergency level.

Level 1: Normal Operations/Monitoring		
Conditions/Triggers	Potential Impacts	Actions
No perceived threats or shortage indicators.	No impacts to energy supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maintain normal monitoring and preparedness activities.</li></ul>

Level 2: Elevated Monitoring/Implement Preparedness Measures		
Conditions/Triggers	Potential Impacts	Actions

Identified significant natural hazard threat from reliable source such as the National Weather Service (thunderstorm, ice/snow storm, tornado watch).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No immediate impacts to energy supply</li> <li>Forecast conditions have the potential to disrupt service and or supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate coordination with energy providers regarding potential impacts.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notify PEAP Team of threat to energy supply.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess need to place supporting departments on stand-by for response.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate City preparedness measures, Section IV.B of PEAP and appropriate energy specific plan.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess need to initiate coordination with key stakeholders to implement preparedness measures.</li> </ul>
Identified threat to energy supply either regionally or nationally. Threat could be human or a natural hazard threat to national infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No immediate impact to energy supply</li> <li>Situation warrants close monitoring and initiation of preparedness activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate coordination with State and Federal ESF 12 agencies, monitor status updates and recommended preparedness measures in accordance with Section IV.B.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate information to EOC for dissemination as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Spike in energy prices or other indicator of possible energy shortage such as forecast energy shortage by energy industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No immediate impact to energy supply</li> <li>Situation warrants close monitoring and initiation of preparedness activities.</li> <li>Rising energy prices</li> <li>Customers may adjust buying or usage habits as a result of increased costs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate coordination with State and Federal ESF 12 agencies monitor status updates and recommended preparedness measures in accordance with Section IV.B.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with local energy suppliers to determine local status in accordance with Section IV.B and energy specific plan.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report status to city officials.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and update resource lists and contracts.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review public information strategies and pre-scripted notices.</li> </ul>

Level 3: Emergency – Recovery from Event/Voluntary Conservation Measures Implemented		
Conditions/Triggers	Potential Impacts	Actions
Unplanned energy disruption has occurred due to a natural hazard or human caused event locally, disruption will exceed 24 hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widespread energy outages affecting critical facilities and residences.</li> <li>Gas stations without back-up power unable to pump gas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activation of PEAP Team. Notification of city officials and relevant stakeholders.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination with energy provider to determine impact area and expected duration.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anticipate the activation of EOC and prepare to staff EOC position.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess need for implementation of emergency measures.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proceed with energy emergency response and recovery as documented in Section IV.B of PEAP and appropriate energy specific plan.</li> </ul>
Energy suppliers and/or state and federal ESF 12 agencies notify of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy costs increase.</li> <li>Low income customers having difficulty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with state and federal ESF 12 agencies as documented in Section IV.B of PEAP and appropriate energy specific plan.</li> </ul>

<p>impending energy shortage. (USDOE, ICC, American Petroleum Institute)</p> <p>Local energy suppliers indicate difficulty in fully filling all orders.</p> <p>Interruptions in service delivery.</p> <p>Fuel prices rise at a rate of 10% or more per week.</p>	<p>purchasing or paying energy bills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased media interest/coverage</li> <li>Interruptible contract customers experiencing service interruptions.</li> <li>Gasoline deliveries may be delayed. Public may begin hoarding fuel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with local energy suppliers to determine local status, supplies and delivery schedules.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notify PEAP Team, city officials and EOC of impending shortage.</li> <li>Consider the need to partially activate EOC.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet with city officials (with energy provider if appropriate) to discuss the need for voluntary energy conservation.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement city energy conservation measures.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement voluntary conservation measures.</li> <li>Refine public message and ensure wide dissemination of information.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As monitoring indicates that the shortage is easing and will be ending, conservation measures can be suspended and Energy Emergency Level can recede.</li> </ul>

Level 4: Critical – Recovery from Disaster/Mandatory Conservation Measures Implemented		
Conditions/Triggers	Potential Impacts	Actions
<p>Energy shortage continues with no indication of end or worsens.</p> <p>Fuel prices continue to rise rapidly.</p> <p>Local fuel supplies are extremely low or exhausted.</p> <p>Energy shortage is regional or possibly national.</p> <p>Health and safety issues are evident.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy shortage is widespread, public panic may be occurring.</li> <li>Energy disruptions may be occurring (brownouts and rolling blackouts).</li> <li>Suppliers unable to meet contract commitments.</li> <li>Public services disrupted.</li> <li>Long lines at fuel stations, stations running out of fuel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with State and Federal ESF 12 agencies as documented in Section IV.B of PEAP and appropriate energy specific plan.</li> <li>Coordinate with local energy suppliers to determine local status, supplies and delivery schedules.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activate EOC.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet with city officials to discuss the need for mandatory energy conservation.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain coordination with PEAP Team, city officials and EOC of shortage status.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proceed with energy emergency response and recovery as documented in Section IV.B of PEAP and appropriate energy specific plan.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As monitoring indicates that the shortage is easing and will be ending, conservation measures can be suspended and Energy Emergency Level can recede.</li> </ul>
<p>Catastrophic natural disaster occurs locally and severely damages energy infrastructure.</p> <p>Widespread outages expected to exceed 48 hours.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widespread energy disruption and infrastructure damage.</li> <li>Debris issues slow response capabilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EOC fully activated with PEAP team staffing, PEAP team participating in response and recovery. Energy providers staffing EOC.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full activation of PEAP response plans, Section IV.B and appropriate energy specific plan.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource monitoring and coordination of requests and allocations within EOC.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource requests elevated to state as described in Section IV.B of PEAP and the City EOP.</li> </ul>

The EOC may be activated to monitor a potential emergency situation or to respond to or recover from an emergency situation that is occurring or has occurred. The EOC will be activated at a level necessary to carry out the tasks that must be performed. The level of activation may range from a situation monitoring operation with minimal staff; to a limited activation involving selected departmental representatives, to a full activation involving all departments, agencies, volunteer organizations, and liaison personnel.

The principal function of the EOC is to:

- Monitor potential threats.
- Support on-scene response operations.
- Receive, compile, distribute and display data on the emergency situation and resource status and commitments as a basis for planning.
- Analyze problems and formulate options for solving them.
- Coordinate among local agencies and between the City/County of Peoria and state and federal agencies, if required.
- Develop and disseminate warnings and emergency public information through the Public Information Officer (PIO).
- All information coming into the EOC will be evaluated and as needed passed on to the Joint Information Center (JIC) for further evaluation and dissemination as needed.
- Prepare and disseminate periodic reports.
- Coordinate damage assessment activities and assess the impacts on health and welfare of the public, public safety, local facilities, and the local economy.
- Request external assistance from other jurisdictions, volunteer organizations, businesses, or from the County/State.

#### **D. Resource Management**

In an incident, all resource requests, tracking, and disposition will be managed through the Peoria EOC and the Resource Management group in accordance with NIMS principles and EOP. If/when city, county and immediately available mutual aid resources are exhausted, the EOC will make a request to the Peoria County Emergency Operations Center. In the event all local resources have been expended or committed, the EOC will be responsible for coordinating with the Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network or the Illinois Emergency Management Agency for additional state resources.

Management of resources will be documented using city policies and procedures and will meet requirements of FEMA 322, Public Assistance Guide, and FEMA 323, Public Assistance Applicant's Handbook.

Resources needed for ongoing preparedness and mitigation activities, including training, drills, and exercises, and responsibility for identification of emergency response-related resource shortfalls (pre-incident), are handled by individual departments and organizations with responsibilities assigned in this plan.

The Peoria EOP requires documentation of response activities to support after-action requirements and justify actions taken by primary and support department. Any required resources to support this plan must be coordinated, allocated, and managed through each support group if possible.

## **E. Communications**

For non-emergency communications, during the performance and coordination of preparedness, mitigation and plan maintenance, testing and training activities, OEM will be responsible to facilitate and coordinate communications between the PEAP Team, supporting agencies, private sector partners, and stakeholders. OEM maintains an Energy Emergency Points of Contact list for agencies, departments, partners and stakeholders involved in energy emergencies.

OEM should be included in all PEAP related communications and coordination between Supporting Departments and Private Sector Partners. It is important that Supporting Departments and Private Sector Partners provide timely updates of emergency contacts, plans and resources.

## **F. Security**

### **1. Physical**

Security of energy infrastructure and facilities is important at all times. The OEM will maintain situational awareness of security issues with private sector partners and ensure coordination with City and County Police and other appropriate law enforcement. During energy emergencies coordination with Public Safety and Security will be necessary to ensure coordination of access for necessary staff and response personnel, provide traffic control to facilitate restoration efforts, and to coordinate security of energy providers' staging areas for restoration equipment and resources.

### **2. Cyber Security**

Technology is increasingly being utilized to improve efficiency and management of energy resources. Cyber-Security will become increasingly important as more and more of energy systems management is integrated into a real-time, Smart Grid computer environment that is susceptible to computer viruses, hacking and cyber-terrorism. Cyber-security requires close partnerships between private sector utilities and local, state and federal government and is an area of energy assurance that is recognized as still being a new frontier requiring identification of issues, standards and best practices.

The Department of Homeland Security and Department of Energy will play key roles in establishing standards of cyber-security and national energy assurance policy. At the present time there are no Smart Grid pilot programs active in Peoria. It is the responsibility of the PEAP Team to maintain situational awareness of Smart Grid technology as it is implemented and the associated cyber-security standards required.

The Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) requires all public utilities to establish a security policy that includes on-site safeguards to restrict physical or electronic access to critical infrastructure and computerized control and data systems. The Commission maintains a record of and requires

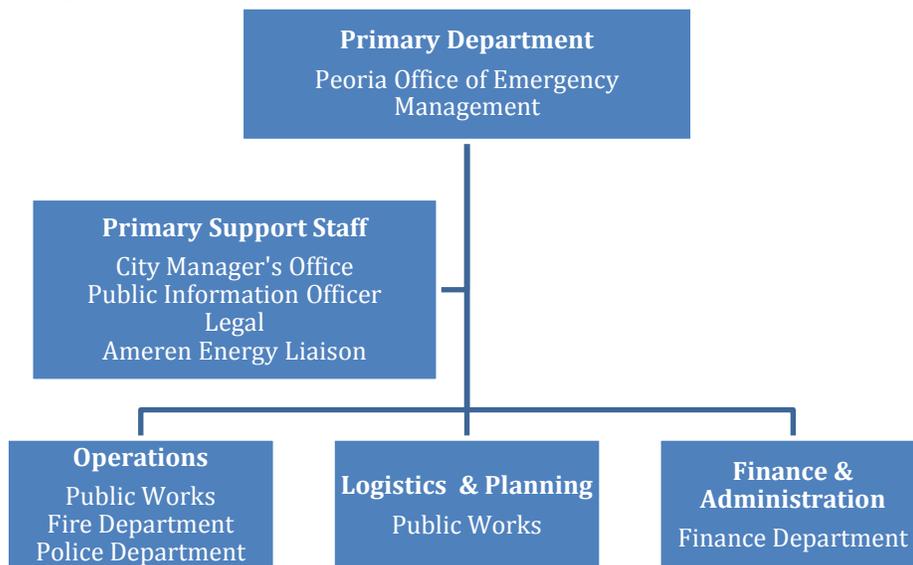
each regulated entity provide to the Commission an annual affidavit signed by a representative of the regulated entity that states:

- (1) that the entity has a security policy in place;
- (2) that the entity has conducted at least one practice exercise based on the security policy within the 12 months immediately preceding the date of the affidavit; and
- (3) With respect to any entity that is an electric public utility, that the entity follows, at a minimum, the most current security standards set forth by the North American Electric Reliability Council.

(Source: P.A. 94-480, eff. 1-1-06; 94-735, eff. 5-1-06.)

## IV. Responsibilities

### A. Organizational Structure



### B. Responsibilities of Lead Department

The City of Peoria EAP is coordinated through the Peoria OEM. They will serve as the primary coordinator with supporting departments, energy suppliers and stakeholders for preparedness and mitigation activities regarding the PEAP. During emergencies the team will be incorporated into the EOC organizational structure as described in the Peoria EOP consistent with ICS protocols. Notification of activation will come from the OEM or the EOC. The OEM will staff the EOC and notify supporting city departments if additional representatives are required to staff the EOC.

Additional responsibilities are listed in the following tables.

<b>LEAP Primary Department – OEM</b>
Preparedness
Oversee development of PEAP and departmental supporting procedures and checklists.
Oversee PEAP planning efforts, training and exercises. Review roles and responsibilities.

Oversee the development and maintenance of an inventory of departmental/ organizational assets, infrastructure and capabilities.
Coordinate the identification and prioritization of critical energy dependent populations, facilities, systems and processes in the planning area and continuously monitor those resources to identify and correct vulnerabilities to energy facilities.
Coordinate as necessary to identify primary and back-up sources of fuel and power generation for critical city facilities and emergency operations.
Monitor local, regional, national, and international events and energy forecasts that may affect the city's energy supply.
Assist with the development of fuel plans.
Compile and maintain PEAP Team and stakeholder notification rosters.
Coordinate follow-up on PEAP related corrective actions.
Continuously coordinate planning with support departments, private sector partners and stakeholders to include but not limited to Peoria County EM, Ameren Energy, Illinois Energy Office, Peoria Hospitals, Public Works, American Red Cross, Caterpillar, etc.
<b>Response</b>
Staff a support position in the Peoria EOC, coordinate additional city department, Ameren supporting staff as needed.
Monitor the guidelines followed by the individual utilities during a generating capacity shortage on their systems and the guidelines followed by utilities to promote coordinated statewide action and communication.
Maintain communication with Ameren and energy representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs.
Immediately following the occurrence of a disaster, assess the overall status of the areas within the city and determine potential needs and resource requirements.
Initiate and manage tasks as defined by operational plans in support of Energy Assurance and the EOC.
Notify and request assistance from supporting departments in order to manage mission assignments. Work with private sector organizations to maximize use of resources.
Assess the need for, and request goods and services as needed. Promote financial and property accountability for PEAP activities.
Coordinate with the American Red Cross to identify emergency shelter power generation status/needs; and coordinate with other EOC Support Groups with assistance in providing resources for emergency power generation.
Support and keep other EOC support groups and organizational elements informed of PEAP operational priorities and activities.
Collect and analyze information on status of the city critical infrastructure, including damage assessment.
Collect and analyze information on the status of energy systems and services.
Continuously coordinate response with support departments, private sector partners and stakeholders as appropriate for energy supply, delivery and/or restoration status information.
Provide support and technical assistance for energy restoration operations.
Provide personnel, assets and services to meet emergency operational requirements as directed by the EOC.
Maintain and provide up-to-date information on availability of personnel, assets and

services during an incident.
<b>Recovery</b>
Coordinate within the PEAP team and with stakeholders to identify critical infrastructure and service priorities for resumption and recovery.
Continue with activities as directed by the Incident Command and initiate any additional recovery activities assigned by EOC.
Recommend strategies for restoration of energy service and assets.
Continuously coordinate recovery with support departments, private sector partners and stakeholders as appropriate for energy supply, delivery and/or restoration status information.
Provide personnel, assets and services to support recovery activities.
Participate in EOC and PEAP after-action review.
<b>Mitigation</b>
Work with other PEAP departments and program-wide to identify opportunities to reduce vulnerability, improve community resilience and enhance energy assurance capability in preparation for future incidents.
Coordinate compilation of Peoria energy assurance mitigation and resilience building opportunities and provide mitigation measures to OEM for incorporation into the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

### C. Responsibilities of City Departments

#### **PEAP Supporting City Departments**

Peoria Public Works Department  
 Peoria City Manager’s Office  
 Peoria Public Information Officer  
 Finance Department

<b>Peoria Public Works Department</b>
<b>Specific Responsibilities</b>
Maintain inventories of Peoria energy emergency resources to include generators and fuel supplies.
Ensure maintenance, fueling, transport and installation of generators.
Maintain current organization contact information.
Provide staff for energy emergency response and recovery efforts.
Assess energy emergency related damages to city facilities and infrastructure.
Identify measures to reduce impacts of energy disruptions.

<b>Peoria City Manager’s Office</b>
<b>Specific Responsibilities</b>
Maintain situational awareness of energy shortages and participate in development and maintenance of city and public energy conservation measures and strategies.
Investigate the need for and development of city policies and ordinances necessary to implement severe energy shortage conservation measures.

Facilitate identification of emergency contracting needs and coordinate implementation of alternate supplier stand-by emergency contracts as required.
Provide staff for energy emergency response and recovery efforts.
Communicate status of City energy resiliency and efficiency efforts to LEAP participants and stakeholders.
Ensure proper documentation and record keeping of emergency related city employee time and purchases in accordance with Peoria EOP to facilitate FEMA reimbursement.

<b>Peoria Public Information Office</b>
<b>Specific Responsibilities</b>
Responsible for public information officer activities.
Facilitate the development of energy emergency public messages and standard language.
Coordinate development and update of strategies and measures for managing energy shortages and associated public outreach messages and strategies.
Coordinate public education and outreach activities on implementing energy efficiency measures at home as well as associated grants and incentives provided by state and federal government.
Coordinate outreach and education focused on businesses on implementing energy efficiency measures and car/vanpooling opportunities for state and federal funding and incentives.

<b>Peoria Finance Department</b>
<b>Specific Responsibilities</b>
Responsible for purchasing requested resources and executing contracts for equipment or services.
Document time and expenditures in accordance with city and FEMA guidance.
Develop procedures for emergency contracts or purchases consistent with city and FEMA guidance.

General activities for all support departments are listed in the following table.

<b>PEAP Supporting Departments General Activities</b>
<b>Preparedness</b>
Develop or refine procedures to carry out department's PEAP responsibilities such as generator refueling and maintenance and public outreach.
Participate in PEAP specific and overall planning, training and exercises for emergency events.
Participate in PEAP capability assessments and gap analysis against potential hazard

scenarios.
Participate in the identification and prioritization of critical energy dependant populations, facilities, systems and processes in the planning area.
Develop and maintain inventory of departmental/organizational assets, infrastructure, and capabilities.
Participate in the identification of primary and back-up sources of fuel and power generation for critical city facilities and emergency operations.
Assist with the development of fuel plans and procedures to coordinate debris removal to facilitate utility access for energy restoration.
Develop and maintain notification rosters.
Provided day-to-day maintenance of PEAP infrastructure and assets.
Train departmental personnel for PEAP assignments.
Address PEAP after-action issues, as appropriate.
Participate in the development of pre-scripted messages to reduce public energy demand during supply shortages.
<b>Response</b>
Participate in PEAP damage assessment and report as requested.
Support Energy Assurance staffing in Peoria EOC as requested by OEM or EOC.
Collect and analyze information on the status of energy systems and services.
Provide support and technical assistance for energy restoration operations.
Provide personnel, assets and services to meet emergency operational requirements as directed by primary department or Peoria EOC.
Maintain and provide up-to-date information on availability of personnel, assets and services.
Assist in coordination with volunteer groups, non-profits, and private sector to identify the availability of needed resources.
Provide maintenance support for Energy Assurance assets and infrastructure.
Coordinate with PEAP departments, energy providers, and Public Communications support group to develop consistent message and guidance to the public notifying them of disruption recovery status, restoration efforts, or demand reduction measures as appropriate, consistent with EOP guidance.
Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Management group policies and guidelines and report these records to the OEM.
<b>Recovery</b>
Coordinate within the PEAP team and with stakeholders to identify critical infrastructure and service priorities for resumption and recovery.
Participate in PEAP and EOC after action review.
<b>Mitigation</b>
Work with other PEAP departments and program-wide to identify opportunities to reduce vulnerability, improve community resilience, and enhance energy assurance capability in preparation for future incidents.
Participate in local and county recovery and mitigation planning and implementation.

## **D. Private Sector Responsibilities**

### ***Private Sector Partners***

Ameren Energy

Private sector partners will provide staff to the EOC as requested during energy emergencies to facilitate coordination and distribution of information on damages, number of people affected, and estimated duration of disruptions; prioritization of critical facility service restoration will be closely coordinated with PEAP team and EOC. They will also communicate assistance requirements to the EOC such as escort, traffic control, debris removal, and staging area requirements. Energy providers are regulated by the ICC and any issues will be coordinated through the EOC to county and state emergency management and the State ESF-12 primary agency ICC as dictated by ICS.

During planning and mitigation periods, private sector partners will participate in PEAP activities to include meetings, facilitate and coordinate development and refinement of plans and procedures and coordinate identification of critical needs populations, critical facilities and services. In particular plans, procedures and coordinated public messages addressing energy shortages and public conservation measures will be assess and updated annually with PEAP.

Private sector partners will consistently communicate key energy information to the Primary Department to include scheduled disruptions and impacted areas, security issues, opportunities and plans for implementation of new technologies such as smart grid, particular weaknesses in the infrastructure, mitigation opportunities, and early identification of possible energy shortages. General activities for energy providers are listed in the following table

LEAP Energy Providers
Preparedness
Participate as requested in PEAP preparedness activities.
Provide PEAP team with publicly available annual reports or other documents regarding reliability, infrastructure, and improvement plans (i.e. Ameren Annual 411 Report).
Maintain inventory of organization resources.
Maintain current organization emergency contact information as well as alternates.
Participate in identification and prioritization of critical energy dependent populations, facilities, systems and processes in the planning area and coordinate restoration priorities with the PEAP team.
Participate in the development of pre-scripted messages to reduce public energy demand during supply shortages.
Response
Provide Energy Group support staff to Peoria EOC as requested.
Coordinate response activities and status with the EOC in support of the Energy Group mission, work with PEAP team and EOC to assess and modify as necessary restoration priorities.
Communicate response and recovery resource shortfalls or issues that could delay response and recovery efforts to EOC to coordinate possible assistance.
If possible, provide EOC and/or first responders with information, maps and imagery to facilitate response as requested.
Conduct damage assessments and report back to the EOC damages, population

impacted, and estimated duration.
Coordinate with PEAP, Direction and Control Functional Group and Public Information Functional Group to develop consistent message and guidance to the public notifying them of disruption recovery status, restoration efforts, or demand reduction measures as appropriate.
<b>Recovery</b>
Coordinate the status of energy restoration and recovery efforts to the PEAP team and EOC.
Communicate response and recovery resource shortfalls or issues that could delay response and recovery efforts to the EOC to coordinate possible assistance.
Participate in recovery planning and activities.
Prepare documentation required to facilitate reimbursement eligibility.
Participate in after action review.
<b>Mitigation</b>
Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents.

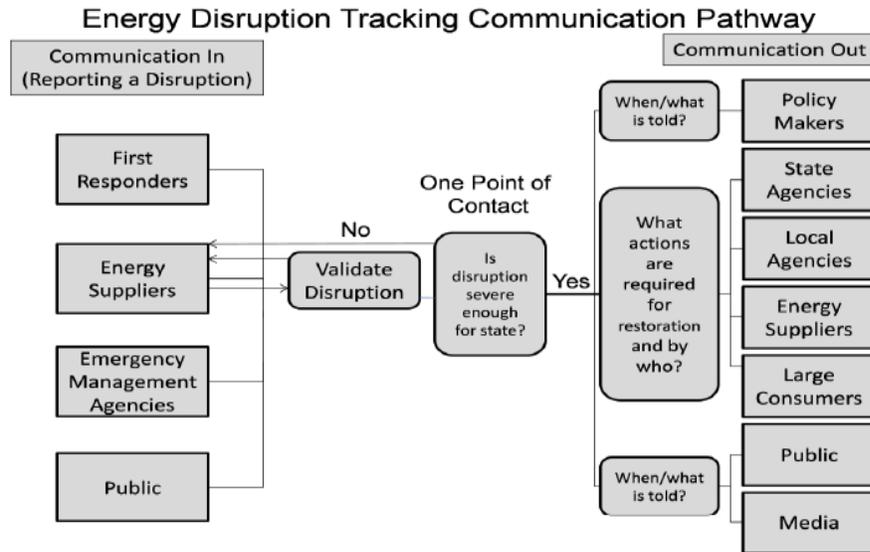
### **E. Peoria County Department of Emergency Management**

During preparedness and mitigation phases, the Peoria OEM will coordinate with County Emergency Management Agency to ensure plans are consistent, data is current and efforts are coordinated. If city resources are exceeded in the course of an emergency response, Peoria County will provide resource assistance and facilitate additional assistance in accordance with the Peoria EOP and ICS protocols.

### **F. State and Federal Government**

The Illinois Division of Emergency Management and Federal agencies provide support to the city of Peoria as resources available are exceeded due to an emergency. Energy emergencies that are widespread or national in extent may require legislative or policy changes that are beyond the authority of the city of Peoria. Resource allocation may also reach a point that state or national interests become a primary consideration. State and Federal Government Agencies are responsible for providing status and policy updates during statewide or national energy emergencies and coordination of information for public release. The Illinois Energy Assurance Plan details responsibilities of state and federal agencies.

Communications and coordination of energy disruption information is captured in the following diagram from the Illinois Energy Assurance Plan.



## V. Strategy for Incorporating New Technologies and Renewable Energy Resources

As the designated Local Energy Assurance Planning Coordinator, the City of Peoria Emergency Manager maintains awareness of Department of Energy, Local Energy Assurance Program initiatives, workshops, webinars, exercises and publications that focus on new technologies and renewable energy resources. The coordinator is responsible for distributing information and educational opportunities as appropriate and encouraging participation of supporting departments and private sector partners. Coordination with utility providers to update the PEAP and to incorporate the status of implementation of new and smart grid technologies will occur annually during plan maintenance.

Reducing energy usage and/or utilizing alternative forms of energy is beneficial for the City by decreasing energy dependency and reducing energy costs. Some measures to be considered include:

- Building weatherizing improvements such as insulation, weatherproofing and upgraded windows and doors can produce significant savings in energy usage.
- Upgrading heating, ventilating and air-conditioning systems and replacing other electric powered equipment (vending machines, water coolers, appliances, office equipment) with more efficient (ENERGY STAR®) equipment.
- Upgrade streetlights and traffic signals to energy efficient designs.
- Energy usage policy implementation:
  - Turn off power to unused equipment or lights.
  - Manage air temperature settings to save energy.
  - Limit building occupancy hours to save on lighting and heating/cooling.
  - Install motion detecting switches in less-used areas.
- Upgrade building lighting to energy efficiency bulbs and fixtures such as compact fluorescent lights.

- Maximize usage of natural light.
- Explore implementation of alternative energy sources such as solar panels or wind turbines.
- Upgrade roofing systems to reduce energy usage.

The Illinois Commerce Commission maintains a list of websites with information to reduce residential and business energy usage

at: <http://www.icc.illinois.gov/consumer/energy/controllingyourenergybill.aspx> .

The EPA also provides community government energy efficiency information at their website: <http://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/resources/strategy-guides.html>

The City of Peoria should continue to pursue state and federal grants and incentives to invest in an energy efficient future. Funding for city building energy audits could be particularly effective in identifying the most effective energy efficiency measures as well as compiling data regarding how quickly the investment would pay for itself and continue on to save the city money. Grants and incentives are available from the state and federal government to pursue energy audits on city facilities and systems. The city can continue to promote residential and commercial energy efficiency by publicizing state and federal programs and working to get the message out at community sponsored events. The Illinois Energy Office is also available to assist in these efforts as is Ameren Energy.

Fuel efficient and/or alternative fuel city vehicles are an area that the City has not invested in heavily and can be explored as the popularity, reliability and cost effectiveness improves. There are many options to explore including electric, hydrogen or fuel cell vehicles, biodiesel, ethanol or hybrid vehicles. Benefits can include both reduced energy or fuel demand and reducing emissions. Most alternative fuel vehicles have a tradeoff, either high costs up front and with repairs or a lack of refueling/recharging locations. Future vehicle purchases should be looked at closely for opportunities to expand alternative fuel use in the city.

In response to concerns over air quality and meeting EPA requirements the TCRPC has implemented a Clean Air Action program focused on educating the public on measures to reduce ground level ozone. Many of these measures, such as car pooling, public transportation and energy efficient appliances and lighting also reduce energy demands.

## **VI. Plan Maintenance**

The OEM will be responsible for maintenance of the PEAP and will regularly engage PEAP Team members in review and update of the plan and supporting documents. The OEM will establish an annual review and update schedule for the plan.

As the primary coordinating department, the Peoria Emergency Manager will initiate and encourage participation in plan training and exercise opportunities and will notify supporting departments of training and exercise events. The Emergency Manager will coordinate after action reviews following

plan activations; maintain a list of corrective actions; and implement timelines and responsibilities for addressing corrective actions.

## **VII. Authorities and References**

### **A. Federal**

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act, (as amended), 42 U.S.C. 5121
2. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 USC Chapter 116
3. Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 CFR
4. Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1910.120
5. Homeland Security Act of 2002
6. Homeland Security Presidential Directive. *HSPD-5*, Management of Domestic Incidents
7. Homeland Security Presidential Directive, *HSPD-3*, Homeland Security Advisory System
8. National Incident Management System
9. National Response Plan
10. National Strategy for Homeland Security, July 2002
11. Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the National Response Plan

### **B. State**

1. Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act
2. Title III – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know
3. Illinois state EA Plan

### **C. Local**

1. City of Peoria Code Chapter 7 Dated April 2006.
2. Joint Resolution between the County of Peoria and the City of Peoria.
3. Inter-local Agreements & Contracts as documented in Peoria EOP attachment 6.

## Attachment A – Critical Facilities

Energy Assurance Critical Facility Database – Government Facilities		
Sector	Facility Name/Type	Address
Emergency Services	Emergency Operations Command Center	419 Fulton St.
Emergency Services	Fire Central	505 NE Monroe St
Emergency Services	Fire Station #3	1204 W. Armstrong Ave
Emergency Services	Fire Station #4	2711 SW Jefferson Ave
Emergency Services	Fire Station #8	832 W. Hurlburt St.
Emergency Services	Fire Station #10	3316 N. Wisconsin Ave.
Emergency Services	Fire Station #11	1025 W. Florence Ave.
Emergency Services	Fire Station #12	3004 NE Adams St.
Emergency Services	Fire Station #13	2114 W. Richwoods Blvd.
Emergency Services	Fire Station #15	717 W. Detweiller Dr.
Emergency Services	Fire Station #16	2105 W. Northmoor Rd.
Emergency Services	Fire Station #19	5719 Frostwood Pkwy.
Emergency Services	Fire Station #20	2020 W. Wilhelm Rd.
Law Enforcement	Police Station	600 Southwest Adams St.
Government	City Hall	419 Fulton St.
Public Works	Sanitary District Treatment Plan	2322 South Darst St.
Public Works	City of Peoria Public Works Facility	3505 N. Dries Ln.
Transportation	Greater Peoria Regional Airport (General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport) [PIA]	6100 Everett M Dirksen Parkway
Law Enforcement	Peoria County Jail	301 N. Maxwell Road

<b>Energy Assurance Critical Facility Database – Private Sector</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Facility Name/Type</b>	<b>Address</b>
Heavy Equipment/Alt. Facility for EM use	Caterpillar Inc.	100 Northeast Adams Street
Fuel	Huck's Convenience	101 Farmdale Rd
Fuel	Huck's Convenient Food Store	1015 West Camp Street
Fuel	Freedom Oil Company	1023 North Main Street
Fuel	Thorntons	107 W. Spring Creek Road
Fuel	Mac Donald Shell	1108 West Main Street
Fuel	Mac Donald's Shell	1200 W Pioneer Pkwy
Fuel	Robbie's 66 Service Center	1302 West Bradley Avenue
Fuel	Dependable Towing & Auto Services	1302 West Bradley Avenue
Fuel	Huck's	1415 W Alta Rd
Fuel	Auto Gas of Spring Bay	1510 Spring Bay Road
Fuel	Shell	1900 North Knoxville Avenue
Fuel	Gale Gasoline Inc	1930 West Forrest Hill Avenue
Fuel	Mac Donald Shell	200 North MacArthur Highway
Fuel	S K Short Shop	2000 Springfield Road
Fuel	Jumers BP & Food Shop	211 N Western
Fuel	Illico Inc	2136 Airport Road
Fuel	Thorntons	2255 East Washington Street
Fuel	Circle K	2312 North Knoxville Avenue
Fuel	Clark Refining & Marketing	2412 N Sheridan Rd
Fuel	BP - Mac'S Convenience Stores, Llc	2416 N University
Fuel	Circle K	2416 North University Street
Fuel	Circle K	2427 West Northland Avenue
Fuel	Shell Gas Station	2519 North Main Street
Fuel	Freedom Oil Co	2631 West Farmington Road
Fuel	Mobil	2900 Northeast Adams Street
Fuel	BP - Mac'S Convenience Stores, Llc	301 N Main
Fuel	Circle K	3016 West Farmington Road
Fuel	Harper Oil Company	3020 West Lincoln Avenue
Fuel	Harper Oil Co	3203 Southwest Adams Street
Fuel	Clark Refining & Marketing	3508 West Harmon Highway
Fuel	BP - Mac'S Convenience Stores, Llc	3623 N University
Fuel	Santok Inc	3701 East Washington Street

<b>Energy Assurance Critical Facility Database – Private Sector</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Facility Name/Type</b>	<b>Address</b>
Fuel	Huck's Convenient Food Store	3819 West War Memorial Drive
Fuel	MacDonald Shell Station	3903 Baring Trace
Fuel	Clark	3907 North Sheridan Road
Fuel	Ameri Gas	3916 Southwest Adams Street
Fuel	Downtown 66	400 NE Adams St
Fuel	BP - Mac'S Convenience Stores, Llc	4245 Knoxville
Fuel	Circle K	4245 North Knoxville Avenue
Fuel	BP	4430 North Prospect Road
Fuel	Macdonald Shell	4709 North Sterling Avenue
Fuel	BP - Yoder Oil Inc	505 Northeast Jefferson Avenue
Fuel	Big Hollow Convient	6023 North Big Hollow Road
Fuel	M & G One	640 West Main Street
Fuel	Mac Donald's Shell	710 West Detweiller Drive
Fuel	Elite Oil Co	721 East Camp Street,
Fuel	Huck's Convenient Food Store	7225 N Allen Rd
Fuel	Convenient Food Mart	725 North Western Avenue
Heavy Equipment/Alt. Facility for EM use	Caterpillar Inc.	AD Building-West Washington Street
Energy	Electric SubStations	
Energy	Natural Gas Storage	
Energy	Propane Locations	
Fuel	Suburban Gas	3311 West Farmington Road
Fuel	Cady Oil	5023 N. Galena Rd. Peoria Heights 309-688-2111
Transportation	Mt. Hawley Auxilary Airport	1320 West Bird Boulevard

<b>Energy Assurance Critical Facility Database – Health Care/Vulnerable Populations</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Facility Name/Type</b>	<b>Address</b>
Healthcare	OSF Hospital	530 N.E. Glen Oak Avenue
Healthcare	Methodist Hospital	900 Main St.
Healthcare	Proctor Hospital	5409 North Knoxville Ave
Nursing Home	Apostolic Christian Skylines	7023 Northeast Skyline Drive
Nursing Home	Bel-Wood Nursing Home	6701 West Plank Road
Nursing Home/Healthcare	Heartland of Peoria	1701 West Garden Street
Nursing Home	Liberty Village - Manor Court	6900 N Stalworth Dr
Nursing Home	Sharon Health Care	3614 North Rochelle Lane
Nursing Home	The Lutheran Home	7019 N Galena Rd
Nursing Home	Rosewood Care Center	1500 West Northmoor Road and 900 Centennial Dr
Public Health	Peoria City/County Health Department	2116 North Sheridan Road
PubHealth	Homeless Shelters	
PubHealth	Daycare Facilities	
PubHealth	Public Health State/Local	
Adult Daycare	Senior World	719 300 North William Kumpf Boulevard
Child Care	Westminster Infant Care Center	1420 West Moss Avenue
Child Care	Florence KinderCare	1125 West Florence Avenue
Child Care	Illinois Central Clg Child Cr	115 Southwest Adams Street
Child Care	Kid's Care America	2715 North Main Street
Child Care	Hansel & Gretel Day Care Center	154 East Washington Street
Child Care	PCCEO Headstart-Health Center	923 West Millman Street
Child Care	Ms B's Daycare	412 East Archer Avenue
Child Care	Crittenton Centers	442 W John H Gwynn Jr Ave
Child Care	ABC You & Me Day Care	1314 Southwest Adams Street
Child Care	Children's Home	2130 North Knoxville Avenue
Child Care	Christ Lutheran Child Care	2020 W Malone St
Child Care	Tonee's Tender Care	2407 North Peoria Avenue
Child Care	Leeann's Day Care	2608 North Bigelow Street
Child Care	Bright Futures	500 E Glen Ave # 1

<b>Energy Assurance Critical Facility Database – Health Care/Vulnerable Populations</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Facility Name/Type</b>	<b>Address</b>
Child Care	Mrs Marcia's Little Wonders	729 West Corrington Avenue
Child Care	Day Care Alternative	4026 North Illinois Avenue
Child Care	Everyday Discoveries Preschool & Daycare	8823 North Industrial Road
Child Care	Child Care Connection	5407 North University Street
Child Care	Ready Care Inc	4906 North Prospect Road
Child Care	New Horizon Child Care Inc	5409 North Knoxville Avenue
Child Care	You & Me Kid	1106 South Pierce Avenue
Child Care	Bright Futures	4906 North Prospect Road
Child Care	Illinois Central College Child Care Connection	5407 N University
Child Care	St John Lutheran Child Care	6614 West Smithville Road
Child Care	Polliwogs Child Care	6521 North Sheridan Road
Child Care	Jesu Children's Enrichment Center	2900 West Heading Avenue

<b>Energy Assurance Critical Facility Database - Education</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Facility Name/Type</b>	<b>Address</b>
High School	Manual	811 S. Griswold St.
High School	Peoria	1615 N. North St.
High School	Richwoods	6301 N. University St.
Middle School	Calvin Coolidge	2708 W. Rohmann Ave.
Middle School	Lincoln	700 Mary St.
Middle School	Lindbergh	6327 N. Sheridan Rd.
Middle School	Mark Bills	6001 N. Frostwood Pkwy.
Middle School	Rolling Acres	5617 N. Merrimac Dr.
Middle School	Sterling	2315 N. Sterling Ave.
Middle School	Von Steuben	801 E. Forrest Hill Ave.
Primary School	Charter Oak	5221 Timberedge Dr.
Primary School	Franklin	807 W. Columbia Ter
Primary School	Glen Oak Community Learning Center	2100 N Wisconsin Ave.
Primary School	Harrison Community Learning Center	2727 W Krause Ave.
Primary School	Hines	4603 N. Knoxville Ave.
Primary School	Irving	519 N. E. Glendale Ave.
Primary School	Kellar	6413 N. Mt. Hawley Rd.
Special School	Jamieson	2721 W. Richwoods Blvd.
Special School	Knoxville Center for Student Success	2628 N. Knoxville Ave.
Special School	Roosevelt Magnet	704 W. Aiken Ave.
Special School	Valeska Hinton Early Childhood Center	800 W. R.B. Garrett Ave.
Special School	Washington Gifted School	3706 N. Grand Blvd.
Special School	Woodruff Career and Technical Center	800 N.E. Perry Ave.
Higher Education	Illinois Central College	5407 North University Street
Higher Education	Bradley University	1501 West Bradley Avenue
Higher Education	Midstate College	411 West Northmoor Road
Special School	Myah's Just 4 Kids Learning	415 Southwest Adams Street
Special School	Rogy's Learning Place	1221 Northeast Glen Oak Avenue
Special School	Rogy's Learning Place	1010 West Johnson Street
Special School	Montessori School of Peoria	3601 North North Street
Special School	Community Action Headstart	923 West Millman Street

<b>Energy Assurance Critical Facility Database - Education</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Facility Name/Type</b>	<b>Address</b>
Special School	PALS Pre School & Kindergarten	700 Northeast Greenleaf Street
Special School	Rogy's Learning Place	3006 North Main Street
Special School	Community Action Head Start	2219 South Idaho Street
Special School	123 You-N-Me Preschool	809 W Detweiller Dr # A
Special School	Rogy's Learning Place	702 East Lake Avenue
Special School	Peoria Academy	2711 W Willow Knolls Dr
Special School	A Plus Children's Academy Inc	6431 North Big Hollow Road
Special School	Early Learning Center	7411 North University Street
Special School	Rogy's Learning Place	144 Thunderbird Lane
Special School	Little Friends Learning Center	1715 West Alta Road
Special School	AppleTree Academy	1601 West Alta Road
Special School	Montessori Academy of Peoria	5901 North Prospect Road
Special School	Aletheia Classical Christian School	7229 North Knoxville Avenue
Special School	Rogy's Learning Place	2900 West Heading Avenue
Special School	PALS Pre School & Kindergarten	2000 W Pioneer Pkwy
Special School	Rogy's Learning Place	1010 North Hilltop Road
Special School	Rogy's Learning Place	1523 West Candletree Drive

## Attachment B - Resources

Energy Assurance Resource Database - Generators

Ownership	Location	Portable/Stationary	Voltage 120/240/480	Phase Single/3	KW	Amps	Notes
Peoria	Fire OEM	Stationary					
Emergency Services	Fire Central	Stationary					Partial Supply - No other Fire Stations have generators.
Emergency Services	911 Dispatch	Stationary					
Police Station	600 SW Adams						Partial Supply
Peoria Sanitary Dist.	2322 South Darst						
Peoria Pulibc Works	3505 Dries Lane						Partial Supply
Peoria County Jail	301 N. Maxwell Rd						Partial Supply
Caterpillar	AC Building	Stationary					12-16 hours of power for the facilities critical infrastructure. Other generator specs are not available in the notes
Caterpillar	LC Building						24 hours of back up power. Other generator specs are not available in the notes
Peoria International Airport	Main Terminal/ Old Terminal/ Runway Lights						
National Guard							

Energy Assurance Resource Database - Fuels				
Resource Type	Quantity	Location	Ownership	Notes
Diesel/Gasoline	100,000 gallons	Cady Oil Company Fuel Farm	Cady Oil Company	Information obtained from Caterpillar stakeholder interview. Amounts of each fuel type not certain.
Diesel/Gasoline	40,000 gallons		Peoria Public Works	
Jet Fuel	40,000 gallons	6100 Everett M Dirksen Pkwy	Peoria International Airport	
Gasoline			Ameren Corporation	
Diesel	150,000 gallons		Caterpillar Corporation	
Diesel/Gasoline		101 Farmdale Rd	Huck's Convenience	
Diesel/Gasoline		1015 West Camp St	Huck's Convenient Food Store	
Diesel/Gasoline		1023 North Main St	Freedom Oil Company	
Diesel/Gasoline		107 W. Spring Creek Rd	Thorntons	
Diesel/Gasoline		1108 West Main St	Mac Donald Shell	
Diesel/Gasoline		1200 W Pioneer Pkwy	Mac Donald's Shell	
Diesel/Gasoline		1302 West Bradley Ave	Robbie's 66 Service Center	
Diesel/Gasoline		1302 West Bradley Ave	Dependable Towing & Auto Services	
Diesel/Gasoline		1415 W Alta Rd	Huck's	
Diesel/Gasoline		1510 Spring Bay Rd	Auto Gas of Spring Bay	
Diesel/Gasoline		1900 North Knoxville Ave	Shell	
Diesel/Gasoline		1930 West Forrest Hill Ave	Gale Gasoline Inc	
Diesel/Gasoline		200 North MacArthur Highway	Mac Donald Shell	
Diesel/Gasoline		2000 Springfield Rd	S K Short Shop	
Diesel/Gasoline		211 N Western	Jumers BP & Food Shop	

Energy Assurance Resource Database - Fuels				
Resource Type	Quantity	Location	Ownership	Notes
Diesel/Gasoline		2136 Airport Road	Illico Inc	
Diesel/Gasoline		2255 East Washington St	Thorntons	
Diesel/Gasoline		2312 North Knoxville Ave	Circle K	
Diesel/Gasoline		2412 N Sheridan Rd	Clark Refining & Marketing	
Diesel/Gasoline		2416 N University	BP - Mac'S Convenience Stores, Llc	
Diesel/Gasoline		2416 North University St	Circle K	
Diesel/Gasoline		2427 West Northland Ave	Circle K	
Diesel/Gasoline		2519 North Main St	Shell Gas Station	
Diesel/Gasoline		2631 West Farmington Rd	Freedom Oil Co	
Diesel/Gasoline		2900 Northeast Adams St	Mobil	
Diesel/Gasoline		301 N Main St	BP - Mac'S Convenience Stores, Llc	
Diesel/Gasoline		3016 West Farmington Rd	Circle K	
Diesel/Gasoline		3020 West Lincoln Ave	Harper Oil Company	
Diesel/Gasoline		3203 Southwest Adams St	Harper Oil Co	
Diesel/Gasoline		3508 West Harmon Highway	Clark Refining & Marketing	
Diesel/Gasoline		3623 N University	BP - Mac'S Convenience Stores, Llc	
Diesel/Gasoline		3701 East Washington St	Santok Inc	
Diesel/Gasoline		3819 West War Memorial Dr	Huck's Convenient Food Store	
Diesel/Gasoline		3903 Baring Trace	MacDonald Shell Station	
Diesel/Gasoline		3907 North Sheridan Rd	Clark	

Energy Assurance Resource Database - Fuels				
Resource Type	Quantity	Location	Ownership	Notes
Diesel/Gasoline/Propane		3916 Southwest Adams St	Ameri Gas	
Diesel/Gasoline		400 NE Adams St	Downtown 66	
Diesel/Gasoline		4245 Knoxville	BP - Mac'S Convenience Stores, Llc	
Diesel/Gasoline		4245 North Knoxville Ave	Circle K	
Diesel/Gasoline		4430 North Prospect Rd	BP	
Diesel/Gasoline		4709 North Sterling Ave	Macdonald Shell	
Diesel/Gasoline		505 Northeast Jefferson Ave	BP - Yoder Oil Inc	
Diesel/Gasoline		6023 North Big Hollow Rd	Big Hollow Convient	
Diesel/Gasoline		640 West Main St	M & G One	
Diesel/Gasoline		710 West Detweiller Dr	Mac Donald's Shell	
Diesel/Gasoline		721 East Camp St	Elite Oil Co	
Diesel/Gasoline		7225 N Allen Rd	Huck's Convenient Food Store	
Diesel/Gasoline		725 North Western Ave	Convenient Food Mart	
Propane		3311 West Farmington Rd	Suburban Gas	

## Attachment C – Information Resources

Peoria Energy Assurance References List			
Guidance	Organization	Description	Web Address
Local Government Energy Assurance Guidelines	Public Technology Institute	The publication helps city and county officials to address energy assurance and security concerns for mission-critical government facilities.	<a href="http://www.pti.org/index.php/ptiee1/more/410/">http://www.pti.org/index.php/ptiee1/more/410/</a>
Miscellaneous Data re: Energy in the United States	U.S. Energy Information Administration	The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.	<a href="http://www.eia.gov/">http://www.eia.gov/</a>
Information regarding programs services, hearings and workshops, as well as legal authorities and rules as they pertain to electricity, natural gas, and other public utilities.	Illinois Commerce Commission	Public Utility work focuses on financial and operational analysis, policy development, public safety and enforcement activities related to electric, natural gas, water, sewer and telecommunications companies.	<a href="http://www.icc.illinois.gov/">http://www.icc.illinois.gov/</a>
Information regarding grid modernization, regulatory reform, and other energy improvement efforts in the State of Illinois.	Smart Energy Illinois	Resource for information about Illinois' efforts to modernize our energy infrastructure, deliver valuable benefits to customers and businesses and drive job growth and economic development in Illinois	<a href="http://www.kcc.state.ks.us/energy/index.htm">http://www.kcc.state.ks.us/energy/index.htm</a>
Sector Specific Plans- including Energy	U.S Department of Homeland Security	The Energy Sector-Specific Plan: An Annex to the National Infrastructure Protection Plan	<a href="http://www.dhs.gov/files/programs/gc_1179866197607.shtm">http://www.dhs.gov/files/programs/gc_1179866197607.shtm</a>
Energy Planning Bulletins, Energy Assurance Guidelines, LEAP Cities and Regions, and other news and information	Local Government Energy Assurance	Along with the Public Technology Institute, LEAP has identified cities in the US with the DOE to establish a plan and program to have complete assurance of energy to the city no matter the disaster or emergency.	<a href="http://www.energyassurance.us/">http://www.energyassurance.us/</a>
Background, resources, uses, and regulations pertaining to natural gas.	Natural Gas	The website created and maintained by the Natural Gas Supply Association to provide unbiased details on all forms of Natural Gas.	<a href="http://www.naturalgas.org">www.naturalgas.org</a>

<b>Peoria Energy Assurance References List</b>			
<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Web Address</b>
Smartgrid information clearing house	Smart Grid	This Website describes the Smart Grid, as was set out by Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. The Smart grid is advancement on the current system by allowing rural natural renewable to power out of state. This will also improve on preventing blackouts.	<a href="http://www.sgiclearinghouse.org/">http://www.sgiclearinghouse.org/</a>
Information resources regarding energy economy, national security safety, energy usage and efficiency. Also contains state energy assurance information and documents.	Department of Energy	The Department of Energy is for developing programs and resources to protect America and reduce dependence on fossil and foreign fuels.	<a href="http://energy.gov">http://energy.gov</a>
Information regarding regulatory and governmental issues pertaining to petroleum marketers.	Petroleum Marketers Association of America	PMAA represents all major players in the Petroleum market. They represent the more than 8000 distributors nationwide.	<a href="http://pmaa.org/govtregaffairs/regulatory.asp">http://pmaa.org/govtregaffairs/regulatory.asp</a>
Information on programs for energy efficiency, clean energy, and renewable fuel.	Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Development	The Bureau of Energy and Recycling works to create jobs and stimulate economic development through programs and policies that invest in Green Economy efforts.	<a href="http://www.ildceo.net/dceo/Bureaus/Energy_Recycling/">http://www.ildceo.net/dceo/Bureaus/Energy_Recycling/</a>
Resources regarding oil and gas rules, guidance documents, standards, and legislation	Illinois Oil and Gas Association	The Illinois Oil and Gas Association represent all distributors, owners, landowners, or interested parties in the state of Illinois.	<a href="http://www.ioga.com/">http://www.ioga.com/</a>
Provides general and state specific information regarding public works mutual aid and emergency management training.	Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network	The network was established to help Public Works departments throughout the state for a disaster.	<a href="http://ipwman.org/">http://ipwman.org/</a>
Provides a list of helpful links to various governmental agencies and insurance information.	Illinois Petroleum Marketers Association/ Illinois Association of C-Stores	Association which promotes profitable marketing environment for petroleum marketers and convenience store operators in the State of Illinois.	<a href="http://www.ipma-iacs.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3282">http://www.ipma-iacs.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3282</a>

<b>Peoria Energy Assurance References List</b>			
<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Web Address</b>
DHS iCAV infrastructure GIS connection site	U.S Department of Homeland Security	The Integrated Common Analytical Viewer, or iCAV, is a secure, web-based, geospatial visualization suite of tools that integrates commercial and government-owned data and imagery from multiple sources.	<a href="http://www.dhs.gov/files/programs/gc_1217445858859.shtm">http://www.dhs.gov/files/programs/gc_1217445858859.shtm</a>
EIA Energy Assurance Daily	U.S. Department of Energy	Energy Assurance Daily provides a summary of public information concerning current energy issues. Published Monday through Friday to inform stakeholders of developments affecting energy systems, flows, and markets, it provides highlights of energy issues rather than a comprehensive coverage.	<a href="http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/ead.aspx">http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/ead.aspx</a>
EIA – Illinois Energy Profile	U.S Energy Information Administration	Website provides state specific energy sector and infrastructure information regarding power production and distribution capacity.	<a href="http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/state/state_energy_profiles.cfm?sid=IL">http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/state/state_energy_profiles.cfm?sid=IL</a>
EIA – Short Term Energy Outlook	U.S Energy Information Administration	Projects Fuel Expenditures by Fuel and Region, as well as fuel market projections.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html?featureclicked=1&amp;">http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/steo/pub/contents.html?featureclicked=1&amp;</a>
EIA – Annual Energy Outlook	U.S Energy Information Administration	Projects annual Fuel Expenditures by Fuel and Region, as well as fuel market projections.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/index.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/index.html</a>
Electric Power Monthly Use Report	U.S Energy Information Administration	Contains statistics on electric power plants, capacity, generation, fuel consumption, sales, prices and customers.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm_sum.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm_sum.html</a>
DOE Quarterly Coal Report	U.S Energy Information Administration	The Quarterly Coal Report (QCR) provides detailed quarterly data on U.S. coal production, exports, imports, receipts, prices, consumption, and coal quality and stocks.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/quarterly/qcr_sum.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/quarterly/qcr_sum.html</a>
US EPA eGRID electrical grid information website	U.S. Department of Environmental Protection	The Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) is a comprehensive source of data on the environmental characteristics of almost all electric power generated in the United States. eGRID is unique in that it links air emissions data with electric generation data for United States power plants.	<a href="http://cfpub.epa.gov/egridweb/">http://cfpub.epa.gov/egridweb/</a>
EIA – Illinois’ Electricity Profile	U.S Energy Information Administration	Provides information of state electricity profiles	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/st_profiles/illinois.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/st_profiles/illinois.html</a>
NERC Electric Sector Threat Advisory Level	U.S Energy Information Administration	The Electricity Sector Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ES-ISAC) shares critical information with industry participants regarding infrastructure protection.	<a href="http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=6 69 312">http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=6 69 312</a>

<b>Peoria Energy Assurance References List</b>			
<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Web Address</b>
NERC Awareness Bulletins	North American Electrical Reliability Corporation	NERC provides programs and services designed to support owners, operators and users of the bulk power system. NERC shares information on best practices, supporting training and education, and monitoring the international electric grid.	<a href="http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=61691313">http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=61691313</a>
American Petroleum Institute Statistics Page	American Petroleum Institute	The website contains information on the average price of gasoline at the pump, the countries the U.S. imports of oil and product from, state motor fuel tax rates and information on subscribing to API statistical reports and packages.	<a href="http://www.api.org/statistics/">http://www.api.org/statistics/</a>
AAA Fuel Gauge Report	AAA	Contains national average fuel price information and daily fuel gauge report.	<a href="http://www.fuelgagereport.com/">http://www.fuelgagereport.com/</a>
EIA Natural Gas Monthly Report	U.S Energy Information Administration	Natural and supplemental gas production, supply, consumption, disposition, storage, imports, exports, and prices in the United States.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/natural_gas_monthly/ngm.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/natural_gas_monthly/ngm.html</a>
Illinois Commerce Commission Annual Report on Natural Gas Use and Companies	Illinois Commerce Commission	Eclectic, Gas, Water, and Sewer Utilities Annual Reports	<a href="http://www.icc.illinois.gov/reports/Results.aspx?t=1">http://www.icc.illinois.gov/reports/Results.aspx?t=1</a>
Illinois Commerce Commission Annual Report on Natural Gas Prices	Illinois Commerce Commission	Annual comparisons of sales statistics based upon information filed by the electric and gas utilities in each utility's Form 21 ILCC.	<a href="http://www.icc.illinois.gov/publicutility/salesstatistics.aspx?t=g">http://www.icc.illinois.gov/publicutility/salesstatistics.aspx?t=g</a>
NYMEX Henry-Hub Natural Gas Price	NYMEX Henry-Hub	Daily Natural Gas Prices and Trends	<a href="http://www.oilenergy.com/1gnymex.htm">http://www.oilenergy.com/1gnymex.htm</a>
Henry Hub Gas Futures & City Gate Physical Gas Prices	NYMEX Henry-Hub	Daily Report of Natural Gas Storage and Market Information	<a href="http://www.enerfax.com">http://www.enerfax.com</a>
EIA State Renewable Energy Profiles	U.S Energy Information Administration	Capacity and generation of electricity from renewable sources in the United States. Profiles provided by state.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/state_profiles/r_profiles_sum.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/state_profiles/r_profiles_sum.html</a>
Biorefinery locations	Renewable Fuels Association	Map of Biorefinery locations throughout the United States.	<a href="http://www.ethanolrfa.org/bio-refinery-locations/">http://www.ethanolrfa.org/bio-refinery-locations/</a>

<b>Peoria Energy Assurance References List</b>			
<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Web Address</b>
Potential Electricity Generation from Wind Map	U.S. Department of Energy	The Department of Energy's Wind Program and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) published a wind resource map for states. The wind resource map shows the predicted mean annual wind speeds at 80-m height.	<a href="http://www.windpoweringamerica.gov/wind_resource_maps.asp?stateab=il">http://www.windpoweringamerica.gov/wind_resource_maps.asp?stateab=il</a>
DOE – OE ISER Report Energy Assurance Daily (EAD)	U.S. Department of Energy	Energy Assurance Daily provides a summary of public information concerning current energy issues.	<a href="http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/ead.aspx">http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/ead.aspx</a>
Energy Assurance Guidelines, Volume 3.1	National Association of State Energy Officials	<i>Version 3.1 of the Guidelines is an update to version 3 released in June 2009. It reflects a number of minor clarifications and updates and includes additional discussion on Cyber Security issue</i>	<a href="http://www.naseo.org/eaguidelines/">http://www.naseo.org/eaguidelines/</a>
Geographic Information System (GIS) – iCAV & DHS Earth	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	iCAV is a secure, Web-based, geospatial visualization tool that integrates commercial and government-owned data and imagery from multiple sources.	<a href="https://icav.dhs.gov/">https://icav.dhs.gov/</a> <a href="https://icav.dhs.gov/dhsearth/">https://icav.dhs.gov/dhsearth/</a>
NOAA National Weather Service Heating & Cooling Degree Days	National Climatic Data Center	NCDC produces numerous climate publications.	<a href="http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/documentlibrary/hcs/hcs.html">http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/documentlibrary/hcs/hcs.html</a>
Hurricane Information – Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, & Enforcement	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	Information regarding the effects of tropical storms and hurricanes on petroleum production.	<a href="http://www.gomr.mms.gov/homepg/whatsnew/hurricane/index.html">http://www.gomr.mms.gov/homepg/whatsnew/hurricane/index.html</a>
FERC Midwest Electric Power Markets	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Information on electric power markets in the Midwest.	<a href="http://www.ferc.gov/market-oversight/mkt-electric/midwest.asp">http://www.ferc.gov/market-oversight/mkt-electric/midwest.asp</a>
NERC Alerts	North American Electrical Reliability Corporation	NERC provides “alerts” designed to provide concise, actionable information to the electricity industry regarding actions deemed to be “essential” to bulk power system reliability and potential issues.	<a href="http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=5 63">http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=5 63</a>
NERC Energy Emergency Alerts	North American Electrical Reliability Corporation	Reports on energy emergency alerts.	<a href="http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=5 65">http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=5 65</a>
NERC Reliability Assessments	North American Electrical Reliability Corporation	Long-term reliability assessments, summer and winter assessments, and special assessments as they pertain to energy.	<a href="http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=4 61">http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=4 61</a>

<b>Peoria Energy Assurance References List</b>			
<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Web Address</b>
NERC System Performance Indicators	North American Electrical Reliability Corporation	The Risk Assessment of Reliability Performance Report analyzes the historical risks to the bulk electric system with a view towards developing a risk-based approach to solving important problems on the bulk electric system.	<a href="http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=4 37">http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=4 37</a>
NERC Annual System Disruption Reports	North American Electrical Reliability Corporation	Summary reports on disturbances that occur on the bulk electric systems in North America, including electric service interruptions, voltage reductions, acts of sabotage, unusual occurrences that can affect the reliability of the bulk electric systems, and fuel problems.	<a href="http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=5 66">http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=5 66</a>
EIA – Electric Power Flash	U.S Energy Information Administration	Data published in the Flash Estimates are compiled from the following sources: Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenues with State Distributions Report," and Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/flash/flash.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/flash/flash.html</a>
EIA – Coal Fuel Data	U.S Energy Information Administration	Information on Global Coal Production Shares	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelcoal.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelcoal.html</a>
EIA – Generation Capacity & Plant Availability (Power Plant Inventory in the United States)	U.S Energy Information Administration	The Form EIA-860 is a generator-level survey that collects specific information about existing and planned generators and associated environmental equipment at electric power plants with 1 megawatt or greater of combined nameplate capacity.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/eia860.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/eia860.html</a>
High-Impact, Very Low Probability Risks	North American Electrical Reliability Corporation	High-Impact, Low-Frequency (HILF) events are those risks whose likelihood of occurrence are uncertain relative to other threats, but could significantly impact the system were they to occur. They include, but are not limited to, electromagnetic pulse events, geomagnetic storms, pandemic influenza, and coordinated cyber attacks.	<a href="http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=6 69 327">http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=6 69 327</a>
EIA - Petroleum Navigator - Home page	U.S Energy Information Administration	Winter Heating Oil Price Projections	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_sum_top.asp">http://www.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_sum_top.asp</a>
EIA - Weekly Petroleum Status Report	U.S Energy Information Administration	Weekly projections regarding petroleum prices and other market statistics.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/weekly_petroleum_status_report/wpsr.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/weekly_petroleum_status_report/wpsr.html</a>
EIA - US Weekly Gasoline Prices by Region	U.S Energy Information Administration	Weekly prices for the United States by region, state, and city.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/wrgp/mogas_home_page.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/wrgp/mogas_home_page.html</a>
EIA - Weekly Retail On-Highway Diesel Prices	U.S Energy Information Administration	Weekly prices for the United States by region, state, and city.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/wohdp/diesel.asp">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/wohdp/diesel.asp</a>
EIA - Gasoline & Diesel Fuel Update	U.S Energy Information Administration	Gas and Diesel real time market information	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/gdu/gasdiesel.asp">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/gdu/gasdiesel.asp</a>

<b>Peoria Energy Assurance References List</b>			
<b>Guidance</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Web Address</b>
EIA - Market Assessment of Planned Refinery Outages	U.S Energy Information Administration	Market Assessment of Refinery Outages Planned for March 2010 through June 2010 reviews the supply implications of refinery outages planned for March through June 2010, which covers the seasonal increase in gasoline demand.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/feature_articles/2010/outage2010a/outage2010a.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/feature_articles/2010/outage2010a/outage2010a.html</a>
EIA - Company Level Imports	U.S Energy Information Administration	Company import data regarding crude oil.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/company_level_imports/cli.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/company_level_imports/cli.html</a>
EIA - Petroleum Marketing Monthly	U.S Energy Information Administration	Monthly price and volume statistics on crude oil and petroleum products at a national, regional and state level.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_marketing_monthly/pmm.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_marketing_monthly/pmm.html</a>
EIA - Petroleum Supply Monthly	U.S Energy Information Administration	Supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products on a national and regional level. The data series describe production, imports and exports, movements and inventories.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/psm.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/psm.html</a>
EIA - Prime Supplier Report	U.S Energy Information Administration	The Prime Supplier Report presents data collected on Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales of Petroleum Products Sold for Local Consumption." These data measure primary petroleum product deliveries into the States where they are locally marketed and consumed.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/prime_supplier_report/psr.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/prime_supplier_report/psr.html</a>
EIA - Heating Oil & Propane Update	U.S Energy Information Administration	Weekly heating oil and propane prices are only collected during the heating season which extends from October through March.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/hopu/hopu.asp">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/hopu/hopu.asp</a>
EIA - Refinery Capacity Report	U.S Energy Information Administration	Data series include fuel, electricity, and steam purchased for consumption at the refinery; refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation; current and projected capacities for atmospheric crude oil distillation, downstream charge, production, and storage capacities.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/refinery_capacity_data/refcapacity.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/refinery_capacity_data/refcapacity.html</a>
GAO Natural gas pipeline safety report to Congress	U.S. Government Accountability Office	Recommendations regarding risk based standards for pipeline safety.	<a href="http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06945.pdf">http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06945.pdf</a>
DOE Electric Disturbance Events Report	U.S. Department of Energy	The Electric Emergency Incident and Disturbance Report (Form OE-417) collects information on electric incidents and emergencies.	<a href="http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/oe417.aspx">http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/oe417.aspx</a>
Federal Electric Event Emergency Alert and Incident Report	U.S Energy Information Administration	Monthly and annual summaries of electric disturbances.	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/disturb_events.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/disturb_events.html</a>

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DOE emergency situations report for electricity	U.S. Department of Energy	Energy Emergency Situation Reports	<a href="http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/emergency_sit_rpt.aspx">http://www.oe.netl.doe.gov/emergency_sit_rpt.aspx</a>
Yields and Crop Predictions for Corn and Soybeans	U.S. Department of Agriculture	Current U.S. Agriculture commodity prices.	<a href="http://www.nass.usda.gov/">http://www.nass.usda.gov/</a>