



Edison Electric Institute

Power by AssociationSM

Update on the Industry's Partnership with Government on Power Restoration and Resiliency

David K. Owens
Executive Vice President
Edison Electric Institute

**DOE Electricity Advisory Committee
Resiliency Panel**

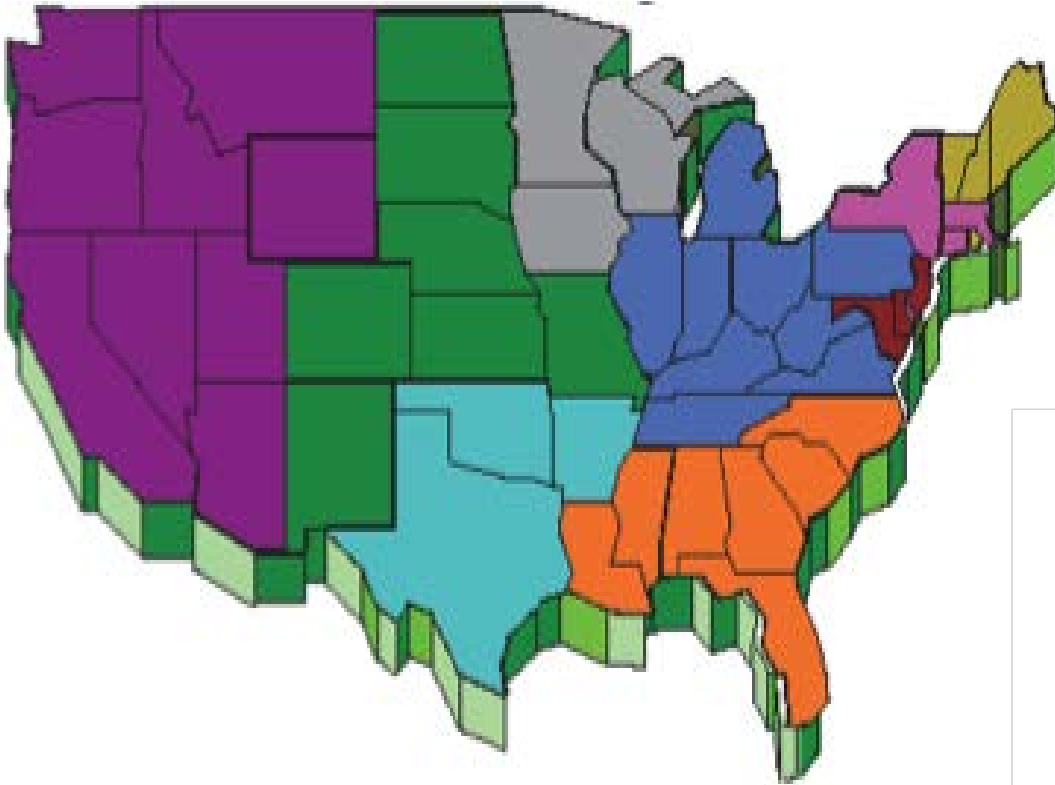
March 4, 2014
Arlington, VA

How Does the Mutual Assistance Network Work?

- Voluntary partnership of utilities that send skilled line workers to areas affected by major outages
 - Regional Mutual Assistance Groups (RMAGs)
 - Assist in coordinating restoration efforts
 - Locate and send equipment, materials, skilled and specialized workers
 - Line crews
 - Tree trimmers
 - Damage assessors
 - Logistics managers



Regional Mutual Assistance Groups



- Wisconsin Utilities Association Mutual Assistance Group
- **Midwest Mutual Assistance Group**
- **Mid-Atlantic Mutual Assistance Group**
- **Northeast Mutual Assistance Group**
- **Great Lakes Mutual Assistance Group**
- **Western Region Mutual Assistance Agreement**
- **Texas Mutual Assistance Group**
- **Southeastern Electric Exchange**
- **New York Mutual Assistance Group**

Origins of the Partnership

“No bureaucracy, no red tape”



President Obama speaks with EEI leadership and CEOs—October 2012

Focus of Partnership

- DOE—coordinate with industry and federal / state agencies
- FEMA—industry exec embedded with interagency task force
- DOT / States—tolls, weigh stations, permit waivers/extensions
- DHS / Canadian BSA—expedite travel thru U.S. points of entry
- DOD—staging areas, lodging, fuel supplies, equipment
- National Guard / States—road clearance, security, utility responder and customer protection
- DOE—customer communications (types of data communicated, modes of communication)

Improving Communication and Coordination

- Firm commitment to embed industry representatives with inter-governmental response teams
- Provided DOE with “master list” of industry restoration requirements concerning expedited transportation, access to fuel, and the elimination artificial constraints on crew movements or burdensome credentialing procedures
- Continue to participate in the ongoing power restoration dialogue with Administration officials

Streamlining Transportation

- New and standardized procedure for U.S. and Canadian border crossings to minimize delays and to ensure timely movement of crews through points of entry
- Partnering with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and state transportation agencies to expedite the movement of electric utility mutual assistance resources
- Developing information resources and tools to address the specific needs of utilities to move mutual assistance fleets and resources across state lines during significant outages

Enhancing Logistical Support, Security, and Access

- Currently engaged in an ongoing dialogue with the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) to build upon the unique capabilities that the military can provide during an emergency
 - Working to expand logistical support, such as access to DoD property and facilities for pre-staging
 - Exploring ways to enhance security and road access with the National Guard, and
 - Securing access to critical supplies and equipment from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

EEI Priorities

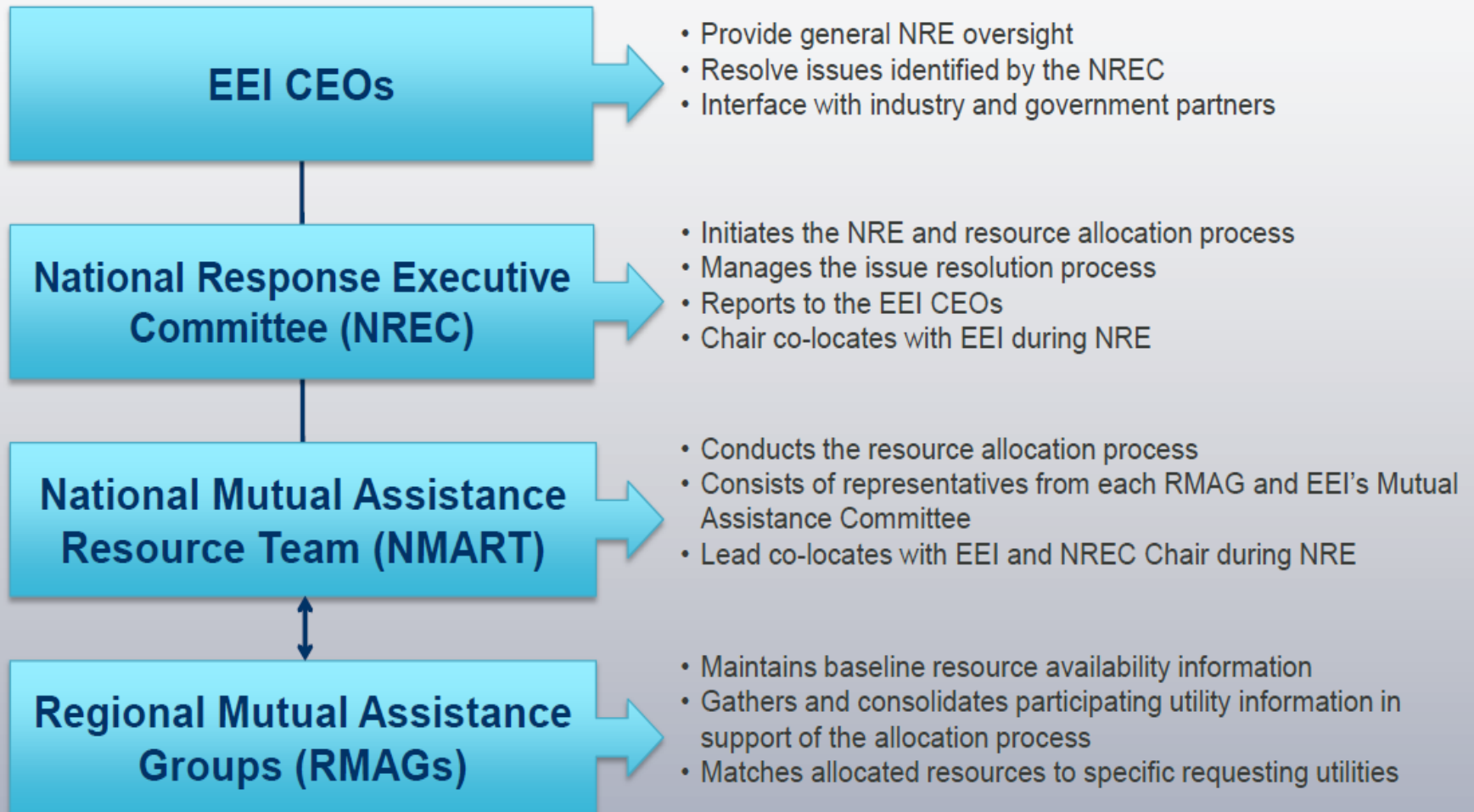
- National Response Event
- Mutual Assistance and Restoration
 - RMAG configuration & coordination
 - Spare equipment
 - Contractors
 - Communication
 - Best Practices



Industry-wide National Response Event (NRE) Overview

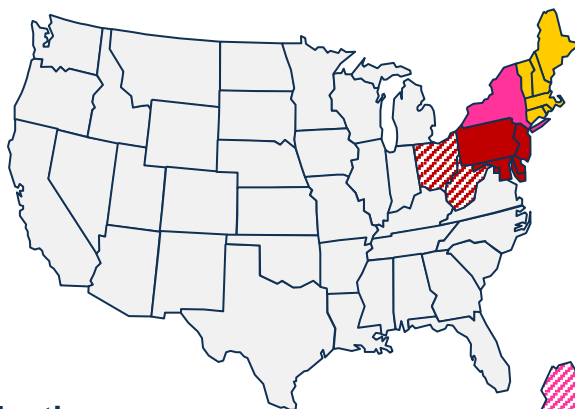
- A National Response Event (NRE) is a natural or man-made event that is forecasted to cause or that causes widespread power outages impacting a significant population or several regions across the U.S., and requires resources from multiple Regional Mutual Assistance Groups (RMAGs)
- When an NRE is declared, prior commitments will be honored, but going forward all available emergency restoration resources (including contractors) will be pooled and allocated to participating utilities in a safe, efficient, transparent, and equitable manner without regard to RMAG affiliation

National Response Event Framework

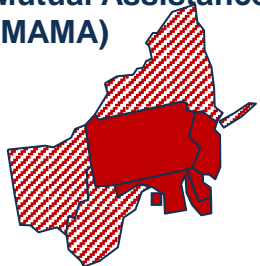


North Atlantic Regional Mutual Assistance Group (NAMA)

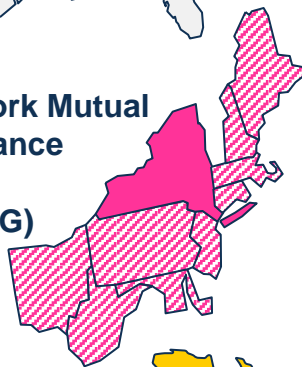
US Before



Mid-Atlantic Mutual Assistance Group (MAMA)



New York Mutual Assistance Group (NYMAG)

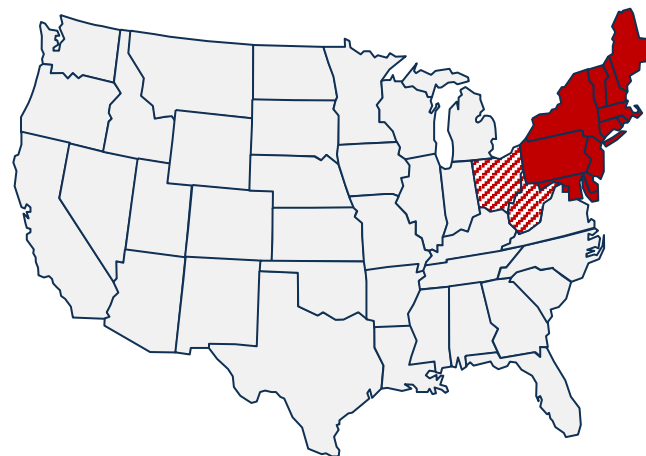


Northeast Mutual Assistance Group (NEMAG)

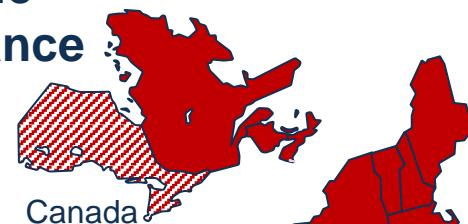


Canada

US After



North Atlantic Mutual Assistance Group



Canada

21 utilities across
13 states, 4 provinces
and
1 district

Note: Solid colors indicate that all IOUs from a state are represented in the RMAG



Cyber & Physical Security

- Securing and protecting our nation's critical electric grid assets are top industry priorities.
- The electric industry is the only critical infrastructure sector subject to mandatory, enforceable cybersecurity standards.
- Industry and government collaboration is essential. Exercises are taking place nationally and regionally to prepare for extraordinary scenarios.
- The industry is making significant investments to protect the most critical assets.

ESCC Organizational Structure

Electricity Subsector Coordinating Council (ESCC)

30 member body to serve as the principal entity coordinating with government counterparts on planning, preparedness, resilience, and recovery issues related to national security issues affecting the electric grid.

Electricity Subsector Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ES-ISAC)

Day-to-day operations run by NREC

Leadership – 1 Chair, 2 Vice Chairs

Steering Committee – NIAC representative, APPA, CEA, EPSA, ISO/RTO Council, NEI, NERC, and NRECA

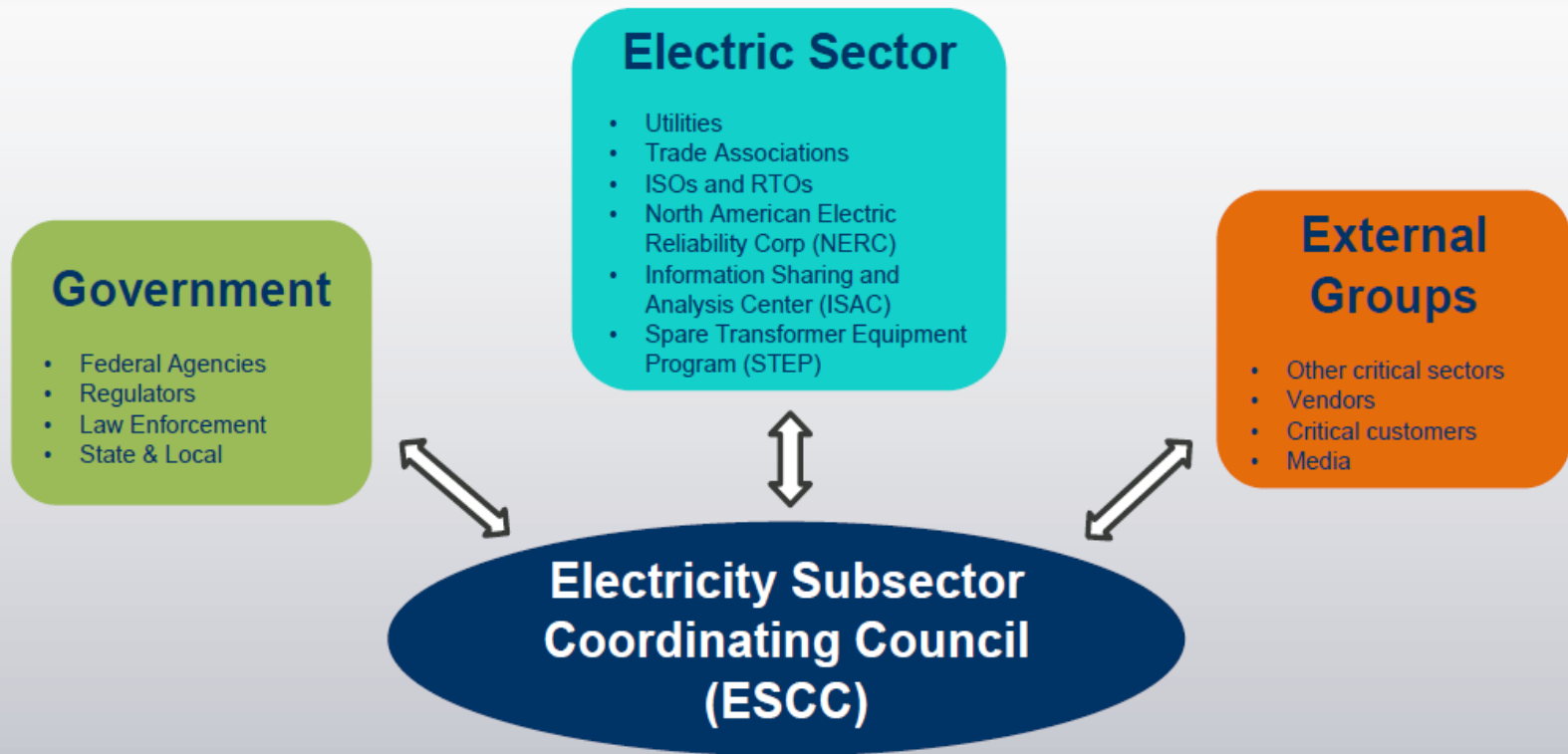
Asset Owners – CEOs proportionally representing asset owners from across industry segments

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ESCC Coordination Responsibilities



Coordination

- Security to support restoration ■ ■
- Media and public affairs messaging ■ ■ ■
- Logistical support, staging ■ ■ ■

Resource Allocation

- Equipment, hardware, and materials ■ ■ ■
- Human resources and expertise ■ ■ ■

Conflict Resolution

- Investigation versus restoration ■ ■ ■
- Prioritization of recovery ■ ■ ■
- Distribution of limited resources ■ ■ ■

Hard Questions for all Stakeholders To Consider

- How hardened and resilient should the system be?
- What are customers willing to pay for? And when?
- Balancing Local, Regional and Inter-Regional Needs