



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Kagawaran ng Enerhiya)

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. DC2022-06-0028

SUPPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. DC2018-01-0001 ON THE ENERGY RESILIENCY PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING OF THE ENERGY SECTOR AND ON TASK FORCE ON ENERGY RESILIENCY (TFER) FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE TO MITIGATE IMPACTS OF DISASTERS

WHEREAS, Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7638 or the "Department of Energy (DOE)" Act of 1992 declares the policy of the State to ensure a continuous, adequate, and economic supply of energy with the end in view of ultimately achieving self-reliance in the country's energy requirements.

WHEREAS, Section 37 of the R.A. No. 9136 or the "Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001" (EPIRA), mandates the DOE, in addition to its power and functions under R.A. No. 7638, to supervise the restructuring of the electricity sector, and undertake the formulation of policies for planning and implementation of a comprehensive program for the efficient supply and economical use of energy.

WHEREAS, R.A. No. 8479 or the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act of 1998 declares the policy of the State to liberalize and deregulate the downstream oil industry in order to ensure a truly competitive market under a regime of fair prices, adequate and continuous supply of environmentally-clean and high-quality petroleum products.

WHEREAS, R.A. No. 10121, also known as the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010", declares among others, as the policy of the State, to institutionalize the policies, structures, coordination, mechanisms, and programs with continuing budget appropriation on disaster risk reduction from national down to local levels towards building the resilience of the nation and communities to disasters including climate change impacts.

WHEREAS, R.A. No. 11039 or the Electric Cooperative Emergency and Resiliency Fund (ECERF) managed and administered by the National Electrification Administration (NEA) used to provide financial assistance to electric cooperatives (ECs) in order to immediately restore electric service in the event of damage to infrastructure brought about by a fortuitous and force majeure events.

WHEREAS, Administrative Order No. 6, s. 2011 organized the Inter-Agency Energy Contingency Committee (IECC) as a precautionary measure to ensure that the necessary preparations are in place for any oil supply disruption and there is continuous, adequate and stable supply of petroleum and other energy sources in the country.

WHEREAS, on 17 January 2018, DOE issued Department Circular (DC) No. DC2018-01-0001 titled "*Adoption of Energy Resiliency in the Planning and Programming of the Energy Sector to Mitigate Potential Impacts of Disasters*" promulgating the adoption and mainstreaming of resiliency programs in the planning, project implementation and operations of the energy sector.

WHEREAS, the Philippine Energy Plan 2020-2040 recognizes the risks and vulnerabilities of the Philippine energy systems to natural and human-induced hazards vis-à-vis the energy security, and that it necessitates continuous capacity building and energy resiliency planning

and programming to strengthen the Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) systems of the energy sector;

WHEREAS, the Task Force on Energy Resiliency (TFER), created through DC No. DC2018-01-0001, has been the primary organization automatically activated to respond to natural (typhoons, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides, fires, among others) and human-induced disasters (bombing, global oil supply and price disruption, among others) to ensure immediate restoration of power and oil supply and services in disaster-stricken areas;

WHEREAS, there is a need to broaden the functions of TFER in support of the key objectives indicated in the four (4) pillars of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (NDRRM) Plan which includes the corresponding action plans for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Response, and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery;

WHEREAS, there is a need to expand the membership of TFER encompassing the attached and cooperating agency members of the energy family, but also the security group, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), development partners, academic institutions and other relevant agencies in order to perform the functions towards achieving energy resiliency in the country;

WHEREAS, based on the implementation of the Energy Resiliency Policy (ERP), specifically the Resiliency Compliance Plan (RCP) Assessment and previous disaster response and rehabilitation activities of the energy sector warrant for the enhancement of the ERP to ensure adequate provisions, responsive, timely and effective response measures and strategies;

WHEREAS, the estimated damage costs and losses incurred from Natural and Human-Induced Disasters on energy infrastructures continue to grow and consequently affecting the fiscal state of the energy companies, its ability to recover from the economic losses, and capacity to provide reliable and sufficient energy services to the economic sectors at the immediate time possible;

WHEREAS, the RCP Assessment spearheaded by DOE in partnership with development partners signified the need for better energy resiliency standards and metrics, inclusion of a disaster risk financing, insurance, funding, and investment in the ERP guiding principles and pillars, and improvements in the RCP requirements and compliances of the energy sector participants;

WHEREAS, the Climate Change Adaptation from the Philippine National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) is implemented through the mainstreaming of DRRM in the energy sector which requires institutionalization and organization of the DOE and its attached agencies, cooperating agencies, private companies and other relevant organizations to facilitate the development and implementation of DRRM plans, policies, standard operating procedures, and programs;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the foregoing premises, the DOE hereby promulgates the following amendatory and supplemental provisions to the Energy Resiliency Policy (DC2018-01-0001).

SECTION 1: SCOPE AND APPLICATION

The policy shall apply to all energy industry participants which include but are not limited to the energy resource, all types of renewable energy, power (including generation, transmission, distribution and supply), oil, gas and energy utilization sectors.

SECTION 2: GENERAL POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES.

- 2.1 To ensure a holistic approach on the development of energy resiliency in the country, the general policies and principles in the resiliency planning and program from Section 2 of DC2018-01-0001 are revised and adopted in line with the DRRM Framework:
- a) Incorporate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies and measures based on science and risk-based information to reduce risks and vulnerabilities and increase structural integrity of energy infrastructures to withstand adverse weather conditions and disruptive events;
 - b) Formulate comprehensive, flexible, and effective policies aimed to promote energy resiliency investment and increase financial response capacity of energy companies to recover from the effects of natural and human-induced disasters through disaster risk financing, insurance and funding, and provide financial security and protection from future effects and impact of disasters to the energy infrastructures;
 - c) Develop awards and recognition for the best practices of energy industry stakeholders that promote innovative solutions and compliance on resiliency plans and programs;
 - d) Develop and improve preparedness measures, operational and coordination mechanisms as well as strengthen organizational capacities and practices to mitigate disaster effects and ensure expeditious restoration of energy supply during and in the aftermath of disruptive events;
 - e) Implement damage assessments, provide reliable and risk-based information, and execute timely, organized and coordinated response actions to immediately and/or temporarily restore energy supply in disaster-stricken areas;
 - f) Develop and adapt to evolving resiliency standards for energy facilities to ensure timely recovery and minimal damage and losses through reconstruction and rehabilitation of energy infrastructures aligned with the Build Back Better principle.

SECTION 3: DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following Definition of Terms are added to Section 3 of DC2018-01-0001 to read:

- a) **Best Practices** – refers to programs or projects that have been generally accepted as being correct or most effective in achieving a certain set of goals.
- b) **Contingency Planning** - refers to the management process that analyzes specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations (R.A. No. 10121).
- c) **Critical Infrastructure** - refers to an asset or system, whether physical or virtual, so essential to the maintenance of vital societal functions or to the delivery of essential public services that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on national defense and security, national economy, public health or safety, the administration of justice and other functions analogous thereto. It may include, but is not limited to, an asset or system affecting telecommunications, water and energy supply, emergency services, food security, fuel supply, banking and finance, transportation, radio and television, information systems and technology, chemical and nuclear sectors (R.A. No. 11479).

- d) **Development Partners** - refers to regional organizations, multilateral organizations, and donor agencies.
- e) **Disaster Prevention** - refers to the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. It expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance such as construction of dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones, and seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake (R.A. No. 10121).
- f) **Disaster Mitigation** - refers to the lessening or limiting of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness (R.A. No. 10121).
- g) **Disaster Preparedness** - refers to the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk reduction and management with the aim of averting disaster. At the same time, preparedness aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risk and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal, and budgetary capacities (R.A. No. 10121).
- h) **Disaster Response** - refers to the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called "disaster relief" (R.A. No. 10121). Moreover, potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period (R.A. No. 10121).
- i) **Disaster Rehabilitation** - refers to measures that ensure the ability of affected communities and/or areas to restore their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood and damaged infrastructure and increasing the communities' organizational capacity.
- j) **Disaster Recovery** - refers to the restoration and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihood and living conditions of disasters-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors, in accordance with the principle of "Build Back Better".
- k) **Disaster Risk Finance** - defined as 'ex-ante' or 'pre-arranged' finance that is arranged in advance of a disaster, to cover the future costs of preparation, response, recovery and/or reconstruction. It could include insurance or catastrophe bonds but also budgetary instruments such as contingency budgets or contingent loans. (Center for Global Disaster Protection)

- l) **Distribution Utilities** - refers to any EC, private corporation, government-owned utility or existing local government unit which has an exclusive franchise to operate a Distribution System in accordance with its franchise and the Act. (R.A. No. 9136)
- m) **Energy Sector** - refers to energy industry participants in the energy resource, renewable energy, power, oil, gas and energy utilization sectors, among others.
- n) **Disruptive events** - refers to any incidents (natural and Human-induced) that notably causes disarrangement to the normal operation of energy sector.
- o) **Electric Cooperatives Emergency and Resiliency Fund (ECERF)** – refers to the fund allocated exclusively for the restoration or rehabilitation of the Electric Cooperative's damaged infrastructures after a fortuitous event or force majeure: Provided, that the amount shall not be used for the conversion of a calamity loan into a grant. (R.A. No. 11039)
- p) **Human-induced hazard** - refers to human-induced significant incidents resulting in acts of terrorism, destabilization, criminal activities, and disruption of normal day-to-day economic activities that require prompt intervention to contain the incident, mitigate the effects, and normalize the situation. (National Disaster Response Plan)
- q) **Minimum Inventory Level** - refers to the minimum level of supply of Petroleum Crude Oil and Products to be stored by Oil Companies and Bulk Suppliers in their respective bulk plants, terminals or depots and stocks in-transit within the country.
- r) **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund** - refers to the calamity fund appropriated under the annual General Appropriations Act which is used for disaster risk reduction or mitigation, prevention and preparedness activities, and disaster rehabilitation and recovery as provided under R.A. No. 10121, otherwise known as the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010".
- s) **Peoples' Survival Fund** – refers to an annual fund intended for local government units and accredited local/community organizations to implement climate change adaptation projects that will better equip vulnerable communities to deal with the impacts of climate change. It supplements the annual appropriations allocated by relevant government agencies and local government units for climate-change-related programs and projects. (R.A. No. 10174)
- t) **Quick Response Fund (QRF)** – refers to built-in budgetary allocations that represent pre-disaster or standby funds for agencies in order to immediately assist areas stricken by catastrophes and crises. (R.A. No. 10121)
- u) **Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA)** - refers to identification and quantification of critical assets, analysis of various identified threats, prioritization of identified critical assets in relation to Relative Risk Factor and development of action plans to protect, restore or strengthen critical assets prior to the onset of disruptive events.
- v) **Emergency Restoration Plan (ERP)** - refers to written plan (Recovery / Business Continuity Plan) outlining and detailing the most efficient means to organize and utilize resources to restore system in times of outages caused by natural disasters or other causes.
- w) **Mitigation Plan (MP)** - refers to the outlines of planning process for identifying and implementing actions/ mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate business losses, loss of life, property, etc due to natural and human-caused hazards.

SECTION 4: ENHANCEMENTS ON THE RESILIENCY COMPLIANCE PLAN (RCP)

- 4.1 The Resiliency Compliance Plan (RCP), in general, shall at a minimum contain adaptation measures, which include both structural and non-structural measures, to gauge infrastructure, systems, stockpiling, and human resource preparedness before, during and in the aftermath of disruptive events. Moreover, the RCP shall outline policies, plans and programs specific to the prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and recovery on disaster.

The RCP shall be divided into, but not limited, to the following categories:

- 4.1.1 **Strengthening Infrastructure** – This refers to the enhancement of structural integrity and reliability of systems through physical construction and application of structural measures and engineering techniques based on risk assessments. *(Vulnerability and risk assessment, hardening measures, and adoption of resiliency standards)*
- 4.1.2 **Systems** – This refers to the administrative directives, organizations, operational skills and capacity building, policies and guidelines to implement strategies. *(Ex. Disaster preparedness plans, contingency planning/continuity planning/BCPs, resource management, capacity building)*
- 4.1.3 **Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance** – This refers to the comprehensive and effective financial planning and mechanism to increase financial response capacity of agencies/ private companies against the impact of natural and human-induced disasters by minimizing contingent liabilities and expediting response, recovery, and rehabilitation measures. *(Ex. Bonds, grants, and loans, leverage proven pathways for infrastructure investment)*
- 4.1.4 **Stockpiling** – This refers to the identification and procurement of essential inventory items and equipment beforehand and placement in strategic and resilient locations, and maintaining of reserves or the minimum inventory level in compliance with the Minimum Inventory Requirement (MIR) for oil supply. *(Ex. Power: Front loading, Buffer Stocks, Regional Hubs; Oil: Inventory, Regional Hubs, Mobile Dispensing, Staging Areas)*
- 4.1.5 **Response** – This refers to the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster. *(Ex. Response protocols, establishment of response teams, coordination activities)*
- 4.1.6 **Rehabilitation and recovery** – This refers to rehabilitation and improvement of facilities, livelihood and living conditions of affected communities based on Build Back Better principles. *(Ex. Rehabilitation and recovery program, observance of disaster resiliency standards, post-disaster needs assessment, financial assistance programs)*
- 4.1.7 For Electric Cooperatives (ECs), other categories may be added based on **Section 5.1.2.**

- 4.2 The TFER Secretariat, in collaboration with the concerned DOE units and agencies, shall develop the RCP Template to be accomplished by the energy participants. Improvements in the RCP template shall be adopted as may be necessary.
- 4.3 Pursuant to their respective mandates and functions under the energy laws, rules, and issuances, all energy participants are hereby enjoined to provide full cooperation, prepare and implement their respective RCPs, consistent with the categories set in Section 4.1 to comply such that the objectives set out in this Circular are attained.

SECTION 5: RCP COMPLIANCE MONITORING, ASSESSMENT, AND FUNDING

5.1 RCP Compliance Monitoring

- 5.1.1 All concerned energy participants shall submit/ update their Resiliency Compliance Plans (RCPs) to the concerned DOE units on or before April 30th of the year. The RCPs shall be updated annually to keep track of the progress of the activities, plans, programs and policies indicated in the RCPs.

All energy industry participants shall submit/ update to the following DOE units their respective RCPs:

- 5.1.1.1 **Electric Power Industry Management Bureau (EPIMB)** – Conventional or Non-Renewable Energy Power generation companies, Transmission companies and Distribution Utilities
 - 5.1.1.2 **Renewable Energy Management Bureau (REMB)** – All Renewable Energy power generation companies
 - 5.1.1.3 **Oil Industry Management Bureau (OIMB)** – Downstream Oil and Natural Gas Companies
 - 5.1.1.4 **Energy Resource Development Bureau (ERDB)** – Onshore and offshore oil and gas companies/facilities
 - 5.1.1.5 **Energy Utilization Management Bureau (EUMB)** – Companies/facilities with Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Station
 - 5.1.1.6 **Energy Policy and Planning Bureau (EPPB)** – Attached Agencies (NEA, NPC, PNOC, PSALM, and TransCo)
- 5.1.2 In the case of Electric Cooperatives (ECs), the RCPs shall be submitted through the National Electrification Administration (NEA), for review and consolidation. NEA, in coordination with DOE, shall develop the standard RCP template that harmonizes the Vulnerability Risk Assessment (VRA), Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and Mitigation Plan (MP). Deadline of submission is every March 31st of the year to NEA and submission of the consolidated RCPs to DOE is every April 30th of the year. RCP should be consistent with the Distribution Development Plan (DDP) to be submitted for the same year.
 - 5.1.3 The National Power Corporation (NPC) shall review and consolidate the RCPs of NPC Mindanao Generation and Small Power Utilities Group (SPUG). Deadline of submission is every March 31st of the year to NPC and submission of the consolidated RCP to DOE is every April 30th of the year.
 - 5.1.4 An online platform shall be developed to facilitate the efficient and organized collection, retrieval, processing, and data management of the RCPs.

5.2 RCP Assessment

- 5.2.1 All submitted RCPs will be evaluated by an RCP Assessment Team organized by the Task Force on Energy Resiliency (TFER) Secretariat in collaboration with the concerned DOE Bureaus, Services and Field Offices. A consolidated report of the RCP Assessment shall be submitted to the TFER Chairperson by the TFER Secretariat.
- 5.2.2 The TFER Secretariat, in collaboration with the concerned DOE Units and agencies, shall develop an energy resilience assessment framework & methodology, and an energy resilience scorecard which is a tool with set of indicators that will determine and measure the level of resiliency of energy facilities and track its progress on energy resiliency.
- 5.2.3 For Electric Cooperatives, NEA together with concerned DOE units shall also form its RCP Assessment Team for the evaluation and validation of the submitted RCP with VRA, ERP and MP. A consolidated report of the assessment shall be submitted to the TFER Chairperson.
- 5.2.4 For NPC Mindanao Generation and Small Power Utilities Group (SPUG), NPC together with concerned DOE units, shall also form its RCP Assessment Team for the evaluation and validation of the submitted RCP. A consolidated report of the assessment shall be submitted to the TFER Chairperson.
- 5.2.5 A Mid-term Assessment of the RCPs shall be conducted by a Technical Working Group (TWG) every three (3) years to ensure its effectiveness and preparedness in implementing additional measures based on actual experiences and best practices.

5.3 Validation of Energy Resiliency Plans and Programs

- 5.3.1 The concerned DOE Bureaus and Field Offices – Luzon Field Office (LFO), Visayas Field Office (VFO) and Mindanao Field Office (MFO) – shall form Resiliency Field Assessment Teams (RFAT) that will conduct field validation and check on the compliance of the energy stakeholders on the energy resiliency policies, plans, programs and standards based on the RCP submissions. Moreover, the validation shall be conducted in relation to Section 6.
- 5.3.2 The RFAT shall program the conduct of the compliance monitoring and validation of RCP plans and programs. The TFER Secretariat, in collaboration with the concerned DOE Units and agencies, shall develop guidelines on the compliance monitoring and validation of RCPs. A consolidated report shall be submitted to the TFER Chairperson through the TFER Secretariat.

5.4 Guidelines on the Funding Sources for the Implementation of the RCP

The following are added to the list of funding sources under Section 6 of DC2018-01-0001:

- 5.4.1 NEA shall develop the guidelines on the utilization and facilitation of the R.A. No. 11039 or the ECERF Law.

- 5.4.2 NEA to review and assess the disbursement of funds of the ECs from ECERF used for disaster response and early recovery vis-à-vis the budget appropriation for the implementation of the energy resiliency plans, programs and measures indicated in the submitted RCP, MP, VRA and ERP of the ECs.
- 5.4.3 National Power Corporation (NPC), for Small Power Utilities Group (SPUG) and the Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corp. (PSALM) for Mindanao Generation (MinGen), shall provide appropriate funding for the implementation of resiliency plans and programs through the review, assessment, and approval of the NPC Board. The PSALM shall likewise allocate funds on energy resiliency plans and programs for its remaining assets.
- 5.4.4 Private companies from power generation, transmission and distribution sectors as well as upstream and downstream oil and gas are encouraged to allocate funds for the implementation of the RCPs and other energy resiliency-related investments.
- 5.4.5 Financial support from international funding sources, development partners and government financial institutions (GFIs) for priority projects/programs on energy resiliency.

SECTION 6: AWARDS AND RECOGNITION FOR BEST PRACTICES

- 6.1 Energy industry participants that are compliant to the Resiliency Compliance Plan (RCP) requirements and with validated output and outcome based on energy resiliency plans and programs as prescribed in Section 5 shall be entitled to the Energy Resiliency Excellence Awards (EREA).
- 6.2 The Task Force on Energy Resiliency (TFER) shall create a Technical Working Group (TWG) to organize and develop the guidelines to implement the EREA.

SECTION 7: EXPANSION OF THE TASK FORCE ON ENERGY RESILIENCY (TFER) FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION

- 7.1 Pursuant to Section 7.1 of DC2018-01-0001, the TFER is created to oversee the implementation of DC2018-01-0001 and being empowered with coordination, integration, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation functions related to Energy Resiliency. To improve the responsiveness and relevance of TFER on DRRM, the TFER shall perform the following functions in addition to the outlined functions under Section 7.2 of DC2018-01-0001:
 - 7.1.1 Formulates and adopts comprehensive and risk-based energy resiliency policies, strategies, plans and programs responsive to the NDRRM Plan priority areas, long-term goals and objectives, specifically on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Response, and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery. The identified energy resiliency policies, plans and programs shall be incorporated in the Energy Resiliency Roadmap.
 - 7.1.2 Conducts vulnerability and risk assessment of energy systems and develops a harmonized exposure map, risk information and other geospatial information of energy facilities for the planning process needs of the energy sector, such as

on the Contingency Planning for the anticipated 7.2 earthquake or "The Big One" in Metro Manila and others.

- 7.1.3 Develops appropriate mechanisms and strategies on disaster risk financing and insurance policies and programs that shall guarantee social and economic protection and increase resiliency of energy infrastructures in the aftermath of a disaster.
- 7.1.4 Promotes innovative solutions and shares the best practices on energy resiliency.
- 7.1.5 Develops and conducts organizational capacity building programs/initiatives to strengthen disaster preparedness.
- 7.1.6 Conducts policy research activities with policy recommendations and regulatory measures/interventions that would be beneficial on the promotion of energy resiliency and for the attainment of the functions of TFER.
- 7.1.7 Develops harmonized disaster preparedness and response plans, protocols, and manuals of operations of the energy sector to prepare, organize and respond effectively to disaster events and for the physical protection of energy infrastructures, and protection and preservation of life.
- 7.1.8 Promotes energy resiliency of critical infrastructures such as but are not limited to hospitals, water systems, telecommunication, transportation facilities, schools, data hubs, financial services, energy facilities, food hubs, military camps and other vital government facilities.
- 7.1.9 Develops and implements a harmonized National Oil Contingency Plan (NOCP) that would address vulnerabilities and threats to the oil supply chains stemming from both local and international uncertainties and ensures the continuous, adequate and stable supply of petroleum in the country.
- 7.1.10 Establishes a link and coordinated response among its members for the continuous monitoring, mobilization and deployment of the Quick Restoration Teams, or other task forces and/or response teams that the DOE and its members would organize, during disasters and emergencies.
- 7.1.11 Develops a harmonized disaster reporting tool and protocol for ease and timely reporting of critical and relevant information during and after the disaster events.
- 7.1.12 TFER shall be the primary organization activated during disasters, calamities or disruptions caused by natural or human-induced hazards and performs the appropriate disaster response measures to ensure immediate restoration of affected energy infrastructures and provision of sufficient energy services to critical infrastructures and others as prescribed by the NDRRMC/RDRRMC/PDRRMC.

- 7.1.13 TFER to provide disaster response equipment as necessary to immediately address the temporary power supply issues of communities, facilities, and other critical infrastructures affected by natural and human-induced disasters.
 - 7.1.14 TFER, through the Secretariat, shall closely coordinate with the NDRRMC Logistics and Response Clusters and other relevant agencies to perform the function under Section 7.1.9.
 - 7.1.15 Participate in the conduct of Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) of the NDRRMC.
 - 7.1.16 The disaster response of TFER, upon recommendation to the Chairperson, shall be deactivated when the threats to energy supply and services such as power and petroleum supply disruption in the country brought by natural or human-induced disasters has been adequately addressed, and the supply of power and petroleum products of the country have been "normalized" or achieved.
 - 7.1.17 Develops and adopts appropriate energy resiliency standards on the construction, retrofitting and rehabilitation to increase disaster resilience of energy infrastructure systems based on the BUILD BACK BETTER principle.
- 7.2 In order to perform the functions outlined in DC2018-01-0001 and Section 7.1 of this Circular, the TFER membership shall be expanded and composed of the following attached and cooperating agencies, and shall be grouped according to Power, and Oil & Gas: **(See Annex A for the TFER Organizational Structure)**
- 7.2.1 The TFER shall be headed by the DOE Secretary as the Responsible Official or his/her designated Undersecretary as the Chairperson.
 - 7.2.2 The Task Group on Power is responsible for the immediate restoration of power supply and services during disaster response. Moreover, the Task Group on Power shall perform the relevant functions in section 7 in support to TFER.
- The Task Group on Power shall be led by a Supervising Undersecretary or Assistant Secretary of Electric Power Industry and Management Bureau (EPIMB) and shall compose of the following members:
- 7.2.2.1 National Electrification Administration (NEA)*
 - 7.2.2.2 National Power Corporation (NPC)*
 - 7.2.2.3 National Transmission Corporation (TransCo)*
 - 7.2.2.4 National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP)*
 - 7.2.2.5 Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management (PSALM)*
 - 7.2.2.6 Distribution Utilities (DUs)
 - 7.2.2.7 Philippine Independent Power Producers Association Inc (PIPPA) and other relevant Power Generation Companies (GenCos)
 - 7.2.2.8 Philippine Electricity Market Corporation (PEMC)
 - 7.2.2.9 Independent Electricity Market Operator of the Philippines (IEMOP)
 - 7.2.2.10 Other non-government organizations related to energy

- 7.2.3 The Task Group on Oil and Gas is responsible for the implementation of contingency measures to ensure sufficient supply of petroleum products in the event of a disaster or any oil disruption. Moreover, the Task Group on Oil and Gas perform the relevant functions in Section 7 in support to TFER.

The Task Group on Oil and Gas shall be led by a DOE Supervising Assistant Secretary or Director from the Oil Industry Management Bureau (OIMB) and shall be composed of the following members:

- 7.2.3.1 Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC)*
- 7.2.3.2 Philippine Institute of Petroleum (PIP) and member companies
- 7.2.3.3 Independent Philippine Petroleum Companies Association (IPPCA) and member companies
- 7.2.3.4 LPG Companies and Associations
- 7.2.3.5 Other small industry players as needed

* *Original members from DC2018-01-0001*

- 7.3 The TFER may seek support and coordinate with relevant Security Agencies, Non-Government Organizations, development partners, academic institutions and other private organizations during disaster response and/or implementation of other energy resiliency-related matters.
- 7.3.1 The Security Group shall support TFER in the physical protection of energy facilities and risk from local and transnational security threats such as cyber-attack, terrorism, organized crime, smuggling, among others. It will include the following agencies, but are not limited to:
- 7.3.1.1 National Security Council Secretariat (NSC)
 - 7.3.1.2 National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA)
 - 7.3.1.3 Philippine National Police (PNP)
 - 7.3.1.4 Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)
 - 7.3.1.5 Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)
 - 7.3.1.6 Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)
 - 7.3.1.7 Other security agencies as needed
- 7.4 The TFER may create Technical Working Groups (TWGs) to address specific or peculiar issues, as well as establish "Task Groups" to carry out specific tasks as may be deemed necessary.
- 7.5 The TFER may invite other agencies and government instrumentalities or affected stakeholders from the agency sectors, as may be deemed necessary to attain the objectives of this Circular.
- 7.6 The TFER shall coordinate and report to the Inter-agency Energy Contingency Committee (IECC) established through Administrative Order No. 6, s. 2011, its policies, plans and programs as deemed necessary to support the discharge of its functions.
- 7.7 The TFER shall also coordinate with Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) for regulatory support for energy resiliency concerns.

- 7.8 To support the Task Group for Oil and Gas, and Power created in Section 7.2.2 and 7.2.3, a Technical Secretariat for the Task Groups shall likewise be established with designated members coming from the OIMB, EPIMB, DOE Field Offices (LFO, VFO, MFO) and other DOE units as deemed necessary. The Secretariat for the Task Group for Oil and Gas, and Power shall closely coordinate with the TFER Secretariat in the performance of their roles and responsibilities.
- 7.9 The TFER shall be supported by the respective DOE units in the performance of its functions. A Special Order shall be issued for the composition of the DOE TFER membership.
- 7.10 The DOE shall establish an Energy Command Center at the DOE main office and field offices as facilities of TFER for decision-making, where convergence, coordination, and monitoring of activities, as well as information sharing between and among agencies and other stakeholders, are carried out. Moreover, an alternate site for the Energy Command Center shall be determined in coordination with the Office of Civil Defense as a contingency and to ensure continuity of its services.

SECTION 8: MANPOWER COMPLEMENT AND FUNDING FOR ENERGY RESILIENCY PLANS AND PROGRAMS OF DOE

- 8.1 The DOE, as the lead agency of TFER, shall undergo institutional strengthening through the establishment of a dedicated unit and/or designated personnel to ensure the implementation of the energy resiliency plans, programs and activities. The DOE is authorized to augment or recommend for the hiring of additional personnel as deemed necessary.
- 8.2 The budgetary requirement to cover personal services, procurement of supplies/equipment, maintenance and other operating expenditures and capital outlay for the implementation of energy resiliency-related plans, programs and activities of the DOE shall be sourced from the General Appropriation Act (GAA) subject to the usual planning, budgeting and accounting. As stipulated in RA 10121 under Section 22, the DOE shall use a portion of its appropriations to implement projects designed to address DRRM activities in accordance with the guidelines of the NDRRMC in coordination with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

SECTION 9: REGULATORY SUPPORT

- 9.1 The DOE shall, within one (1) month from effectivity of this Department Circular, coordinate with other concerned government agencies and industry participants, for the issuance of appropriate guidelines for the implementation of updated energy resiliency guidelines. Further, DOE shall make coordination for the development of resiliency standards, relevant assessment protocols, audit manuals, assessment indicator or references, and harmonize assessment forms for inclusion in their respective operating manuals, related issuances, rules and regulations.
- 9.2 The concerned bureaus of DOE shall ensure the adoption of the RCP based on their respective mandates and subject to their established standards, rules and regulations. For this purpose, each of the concerned Bureaus shall develop their own guidelines, specific to the energy sector they cater to, to monitor and ensure compliance with the provisions of this Circular.

- 9.3 In the case of regulated entities, such as transmission companies, distribution utilities and others, the recovery of capital expenditures, and operation and maintenance expenses are subject to the approval of the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC).
- 9.4 ERC to develop appropriate regulatory support for the adoption and implementation of energy resiliency plans, programs and projects and provide mechanisms for cost recovery for Build Back Better programs and projects.

SECTION 10: SEPARABILITY CLAUSE.

If for any reason, any section or provision of this Circular is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other parts or provisions hereof that are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SECTION 11: REPEALING CLAUSE.

Nothing in this Circular shall be construed as to amend, supersede, or repeal any of the mechanism or institutions already existing or responsibilities already imposed and provided for under any existing law, rule or contract.

SECTION 12: EFFECTIVITY.

This Circular shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its filing with the University of the Philippines Law Center - Office of National Administrative Register and publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Issued on JUN 24 2022 at Energy Center, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City.

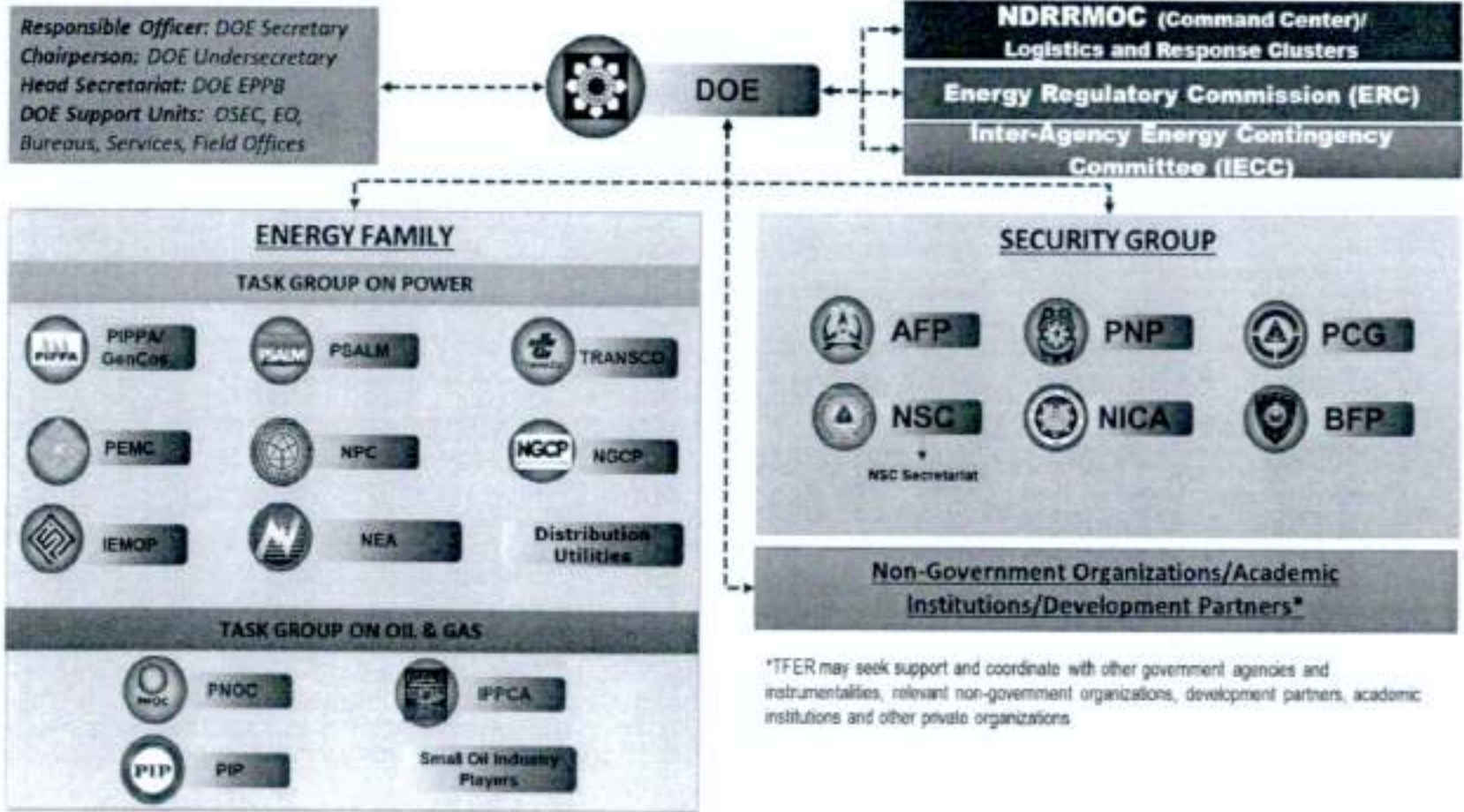

ALFONSO-G. CUSI
Secretary



Annex A: TFER Organizational Chart

Task Force on Energy Resiliency (TFER)

✓ Automatically activated during times of disasters



*TFER may seek support and coordinate with other government agencies and instrumentalities, relevant non-government organizations, development partners, academic institutions and other private organizations