

Petroleum Emergency Response Menu

Type of Emergency	Supply or Demand Side	Measure	What it Does	Recommended Steps	Shortage Level
Petroleum	Supply	State of Oklahoma assumes control of fuel prioritization.	63 O.S.2011, Section 683.9(1), gives the Governor authority to assume regulatory control over essential resources, to determine priority of such resources and allocate such resources. Other than the statute, there are no pre-selected lists. The guiding principle is to give the flexibility needed to meet the demands of the situation.	The Governor's Office would coordinate with the Corporation Commission and OEM to determine the appropriate prioritization.	3
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Petroleum	Supply	Temporarily lift Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR) restrictions for over the road transport trucks.	Temporarily removes driver hour restrictions and various other regulations to allow for extended delivery hours by transit companies of petroleum products, such as LPG, gasoline, or diesel.	A Governor's Declaration of Emergency automatically lifts FMCSR. See Appendix X. Coordinate with surrounding states to ensure smooth interstate travel of equipment or fuel.	3
Propane					4
Petroleum	Supply	Top off fuel storage tanks in anticipation of an event that will impact fuel transportation.	Private retailers/dealers may choose to do this voluntarily to ensure available supply if a shortage is imminent. This is currently a common practice for petroleum retailers.	Retailers/dealers will monitor potential shortages and act accordingly.	1
Propane					2
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Petroleum	Supply	Encourage or require longer refill cycles or waiting until tank is completely depleted before the tank could be refilled.	Caution is needed, as distributors may have difficulty efficiently scheduling routes with less predictable schedules, as well as ensuring that this option is not utilized in times of extreme cold.	Work in conjunction with the Governor's Office. OCC PST Division would encourage or direct petroleum delivery schedules to be modified on the basis of fuel need. LPG board would have to be consulted regarding propane.	4
Propane					4

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Petroleum	Supply	Request waivers from the U.S. EPA for the import of gasoline that does not meet local air quality requirements	Request should be substantiated with fuel supply/ consumption data for both impacted and alternative fuels, and include information on specific efforts to seek alternative sources of compliant fuels.	Any waiver requests would be made by either the Office of the Secretary of Energy and Environment (OSEE) on behalf of the Governor's office, or by DEQ at the request of, or in consultation with, OSEE.	4
Petroleum	Supply	Request waivers from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to allow for high sulfur diesel products to be used for highway consumption.	<p>Almost all diesel fuel available today is ultra-low sulfur diesel, which has significant air quality benefits over high sulfur diesel.</p> <p>Vehicles or equipment with new emission control technology (2007 and later) can fail if run on high sulfur diesel.</p>	<p>Any waiver requests would be made by either the Office of the Secretary of Energy and Environment (OSEE) on behalf of the Governor's office, or by DEQ at the request of, or in consultation with, OSEE.</p> <p>Refineries would have to change their process requirements for sulfur content since almost all diesel today is ultra-low sulfur diesel.</p> <p>See Appendix X for detailed implementation instructions.</p>	4
Petroleum	Supply	Petition the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to allow refineries to sell gasoline out of season or to suspend the Reid Vapor Pressure Standard (RVP) standard for gasoline allowing for more gasoline to be produced from a barrel of oil.	<p>Seasonal blend requirements for gasoline force refineries to stockpile gasoline and not be allowed to sell it until a particular date.</p> <p>The RVP measures gasoline volatility. Suspending the RVP allows for more gasoline to be produced from a barrel of oil.</p>	<p>Any waiver requests would be made by either the Office of the Secretary of Energy and Environment (OSEE) on behalf of the Governor's office, or by DEQ at the request of, or in consultation with, OSEE.</p> <p>See Appendix X for detailed implementation instructions.</p>	4

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Petroleum	Supply	Petition the U.S. Department of Energy or President for an exchange or release of crude oil from the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve.	The Strategic Petroleum Reserve is an emergency response tool the President can use should the United States or individual states or regions be confronted with an economically-threatening disruption in oil supplies.	The Governor would make the petition to the U.S. DOE or President.	4
Petroleum	Demand	Conduct a public information campaign to encourage ridesharing.	Has the potential to reduce vehicle fuel needs.	Governor's Office, OCC, DEQ, OSEE, and ODOT can coordinate with trade and municipal associations regarding fuel conservation.	2 3 4
Petroleum	Demand	Conduct a public information campaign to encourage efficient driving practices.	Consumers can be encouraged to use the correct air pressure in tires, utilizing driving practices which are targeted at improving fuel efficiency, removing wind resistant equipment such as luggage racks, and discouraging discretionary driving.	Coordinate with ODOT; coordinate with auto manufacturers.	1 2 3 4
Petroleum	Demand	Trigger the Oklahoma Emergency Price Stabilization Act.	This may be enacted with the declaration of an emergency, and the Act forbids price increases in excess of 10%.	The trigger is the Governor's declaration of emergency through Executive Order. Enforcement by the Attorney General.	2 3
Petroleum	Demand	Offer discounted rates or incentives for utilizing any public transit options.	Reducing the cost of public transit encourages citizens to utilize this option rather than driving private vehicles.	The DEQ model for ozone alert days could be utilized.	3 4
Petroleum	Demand	Increase the number or frequency of bus routes.	See above.	See above.	3 4

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Petroleum	Demand	Reduce speed limits on roadways, and/or increase the enforcement of either lowered or existing speed limits.	efficiency usually decreases at speeds above 50 mp	The Oklahoma Department of Transportation regulates speed limits and their enforcement through the State Patrol.	3
				Coordinate with Governor's Office.	4
Petroleum	Demand	Create a public information campaign encouraging employers to offer telecommute or telework options.	For each day employees do not commute to the office, up to 20% of fuel can be conserved.	Issue PSAs from state leaders, authorized by the Governor.	3
					4
Petroleum	Demand	Enact/support a telework or telecommute policy for public employees	Reduces fuel consumption by roughly 20% weekly for each day employees do not commute to the office.	The Governor could declare this policy.	3
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Petroleum	Demand	Encourage staggered commute times (commuting off-peak hours or days) for public and/or private employers and/or school start times.	Reduces the amount of transit time in congested areas, and thereby reduces the amount of fuel consumed.	Governor could allow for public employees to utilize flex time. Public officials could encourage the private sector via PSA's.	3
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Petroleum	Demand	Curtail recreational marine or off-road vehicle use.	Reduces discretionary use of vehicle fuel.	The public safety department or GRDA would enforce curtailments of recreational use.	4

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Petroleum	Demand	Encourage the use of alternative fuels such as CNG, biofuels, or diesel natural gas, especially in public and school fleets.	Converting a portion of fleets to a secondary fuel source creates a hedge against fuel shortage or emergency.	Department of Commerce SEO, OCC, private utilities, Secretary of Energy, and Governor could all be involved in promoting this initiative.	1
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