

# The Impacts of Hurricane Katrina and Rita on Louisiana's Energy Industry

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## Summary on Impacts of Hurricanes

- **Hurricanes were incredibly destructive to energy business – effects felt for some time.**
- **Hurricanes clearly showed the interrelationship of all types of energy infrastructure in the Gulf – the “4 Ps” – production, processing, pipes, and power.**
- **Hurricanes impacts were felt nationally – drives home importance of Gulf coast.**
- **Price and supply wildcards: geopolitics, weather, and industrial activity. Recent industrial demand destruction not clear but a big potential looming problem.**
- **Energy markets are likely to not be back on their feet prior to the next hurricane season.**



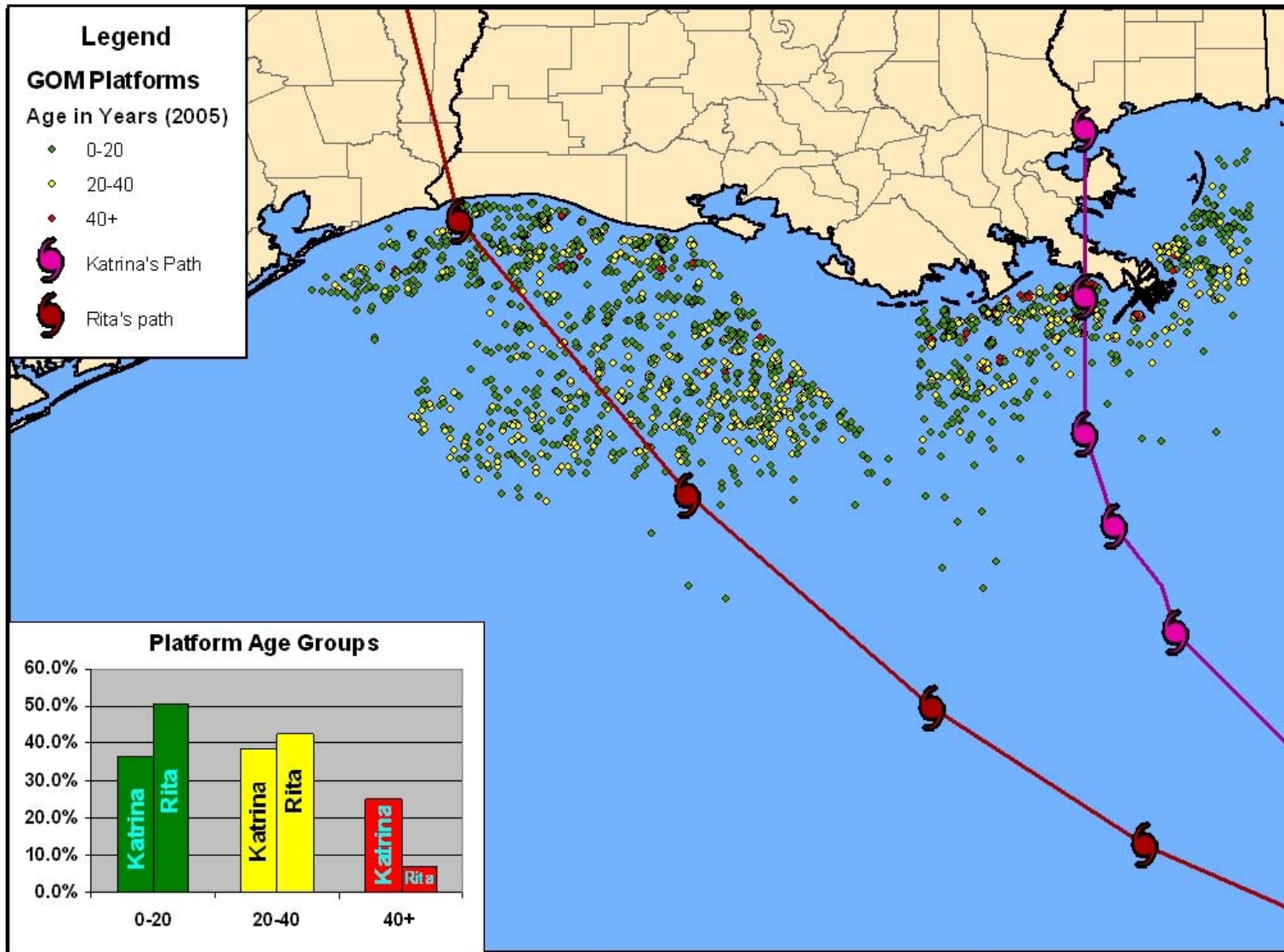
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## **The WORST Case Scenario:**

**Two Hurricanes in the Heart of the Largest  
Energy Infrastructure Region of the U.S.**



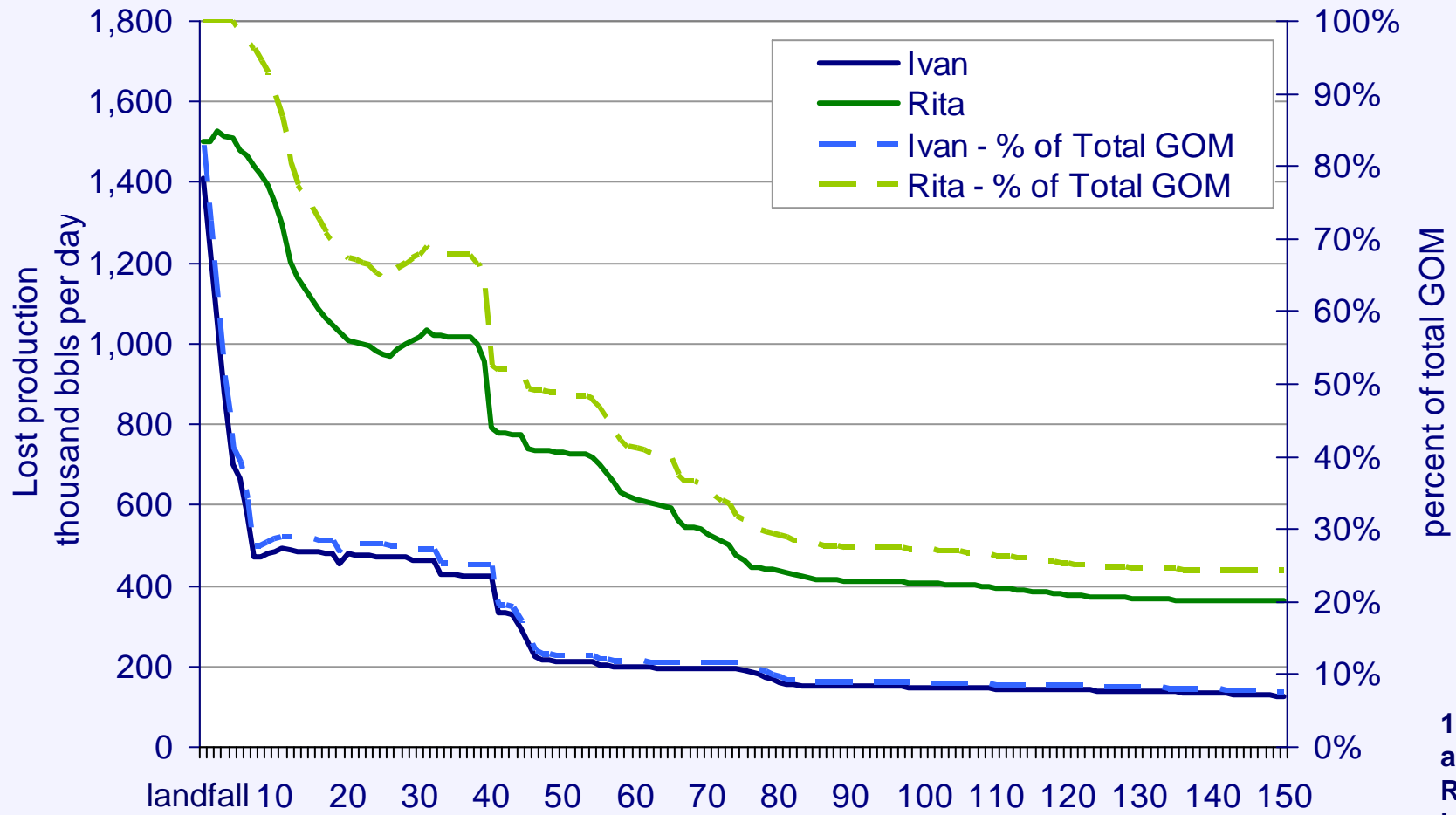
# Platforms/Structures Impacted by Rita





# Estimated Return of Existing Crude Production

Shut-ins have reached a difficult plateau trend much like Hurricane Ivan



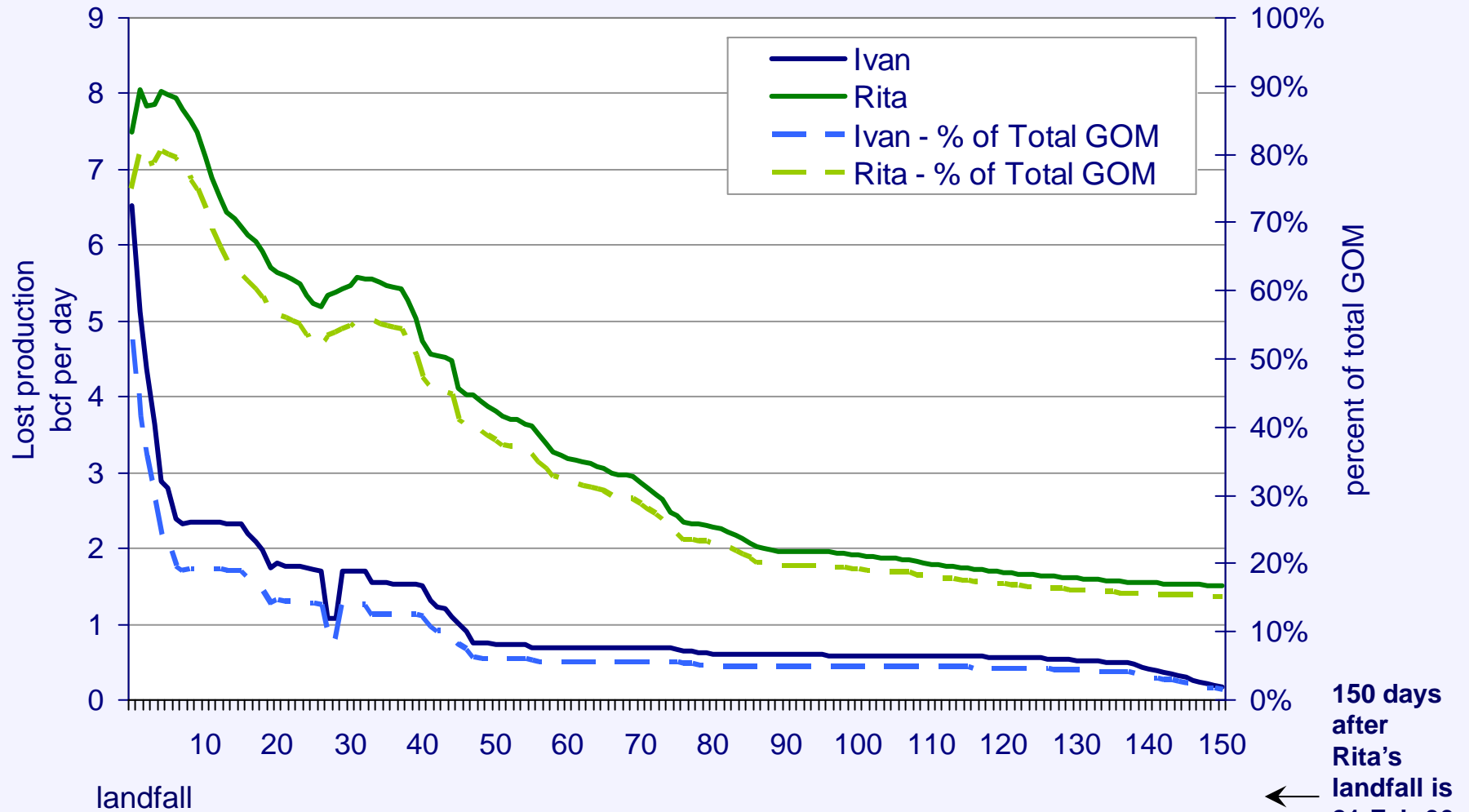
150 days after Rita's landfall is 21-Feb-06

Note: Shut-in statistics for Ivan were no longer reported after 150 days. The latest shut-in statistics for Katrina and Rita were published on February 22, 2006. Source: Minerals Management Service



# Estimated Return of Existing Natural Gas Production

Shut-ins have reached a difficult plateau trend much like Hurricane Ivan



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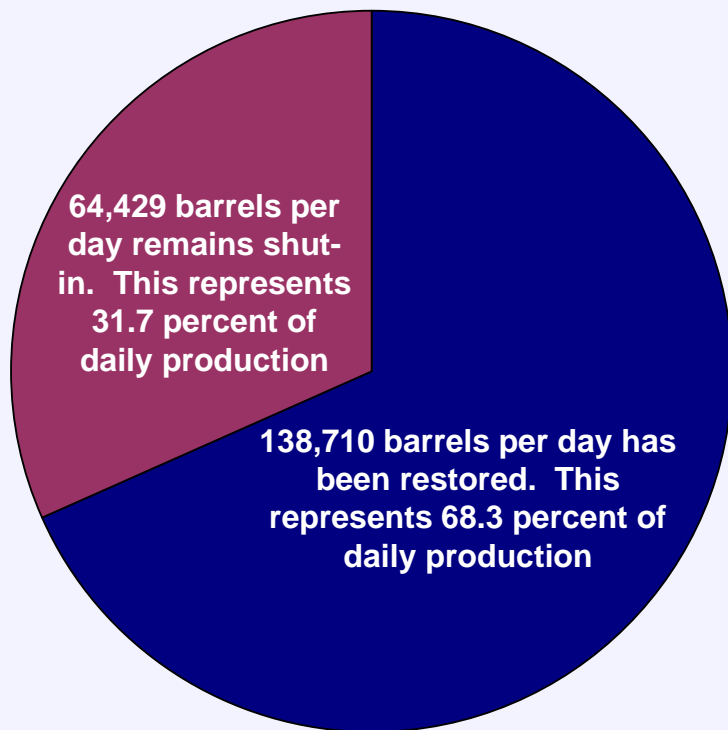
Source: Minerals Management Service

150 days after Rita's landfall is 21-Feb-06

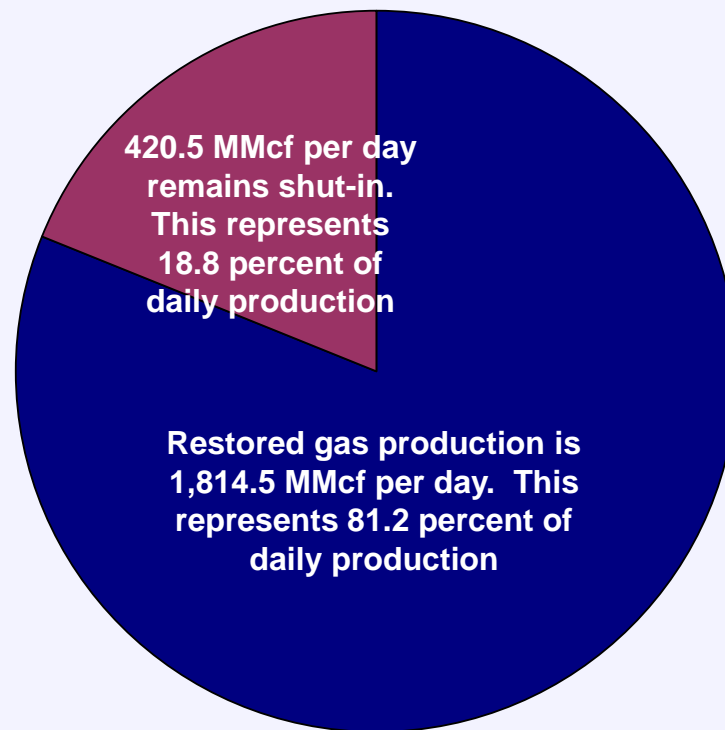


## Status of Louisiana Oil and Gas Production

### State Oil Production 32% Shut-in



### State Natural Gas Production 19% Shut-in



Note: As of February 26, 2006.

Source: Louisiana Department of Natural Resources



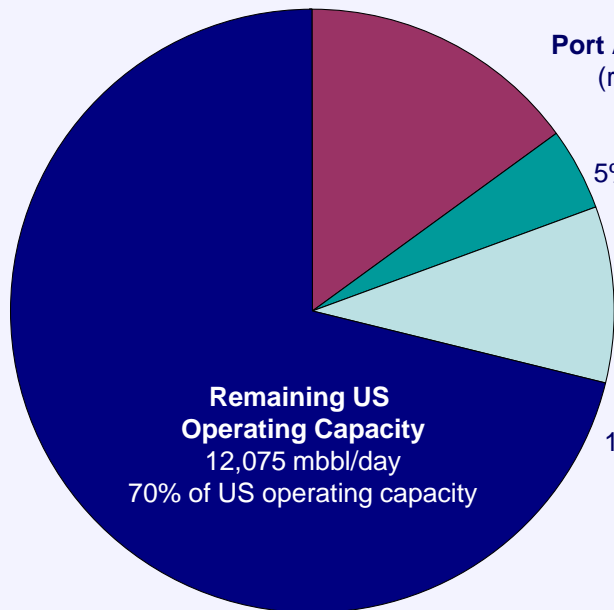
# Total Immediate Refinery Impact

## Hurricane Katrina

**LA/MS/AL Gulf Coast Refiners**  
(reduced runs and shutdowns)  
2,528 mbbbl/day  
15% of US operating capacity

**Port Arthur/Lake Charles**  
(reduced runs and supply loss)  
775 mbbbl/day  
5% of US operating capacity

**Midwest**  
(reduced runs – supplied by Capline Pipeline)  
1,628 mbbbl/day  
10% of US operating capacity



**Total Refinery Impact**  
**4,931 mbbbl/day**  
**30% of US operating capacity**

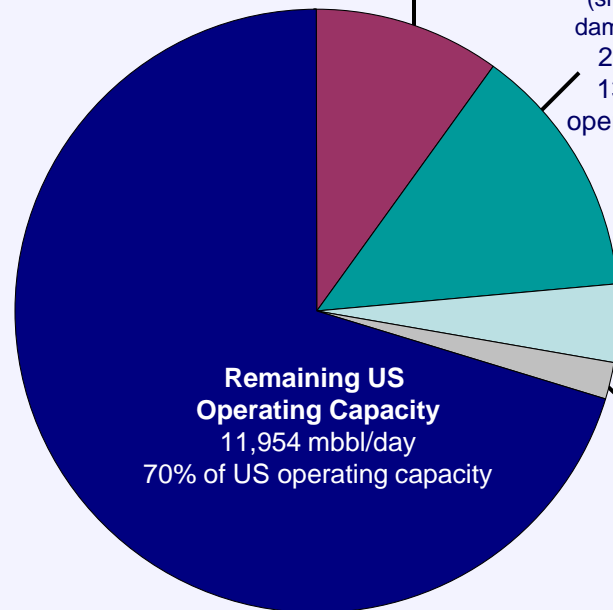
## Hurricane Rita

**Port Arthur/Lake Charles**  
(shutdowns and damaged facilities)  
1,715 mbbbl/day  
10% of US operating capacity

**Houston/Texas City**  
(shutdowns and damaged facilities)  
2,292 mbbbl/d  
13.5% of US operating capacity

**Corpus Christi**  
(shutdown and reduced runs)  
706 mbbbl/day  
4% of US operating capacity

**Midwest**  
(reduced runs from supply loss)  
338 mbbbl/day  
2% of US operating capacity



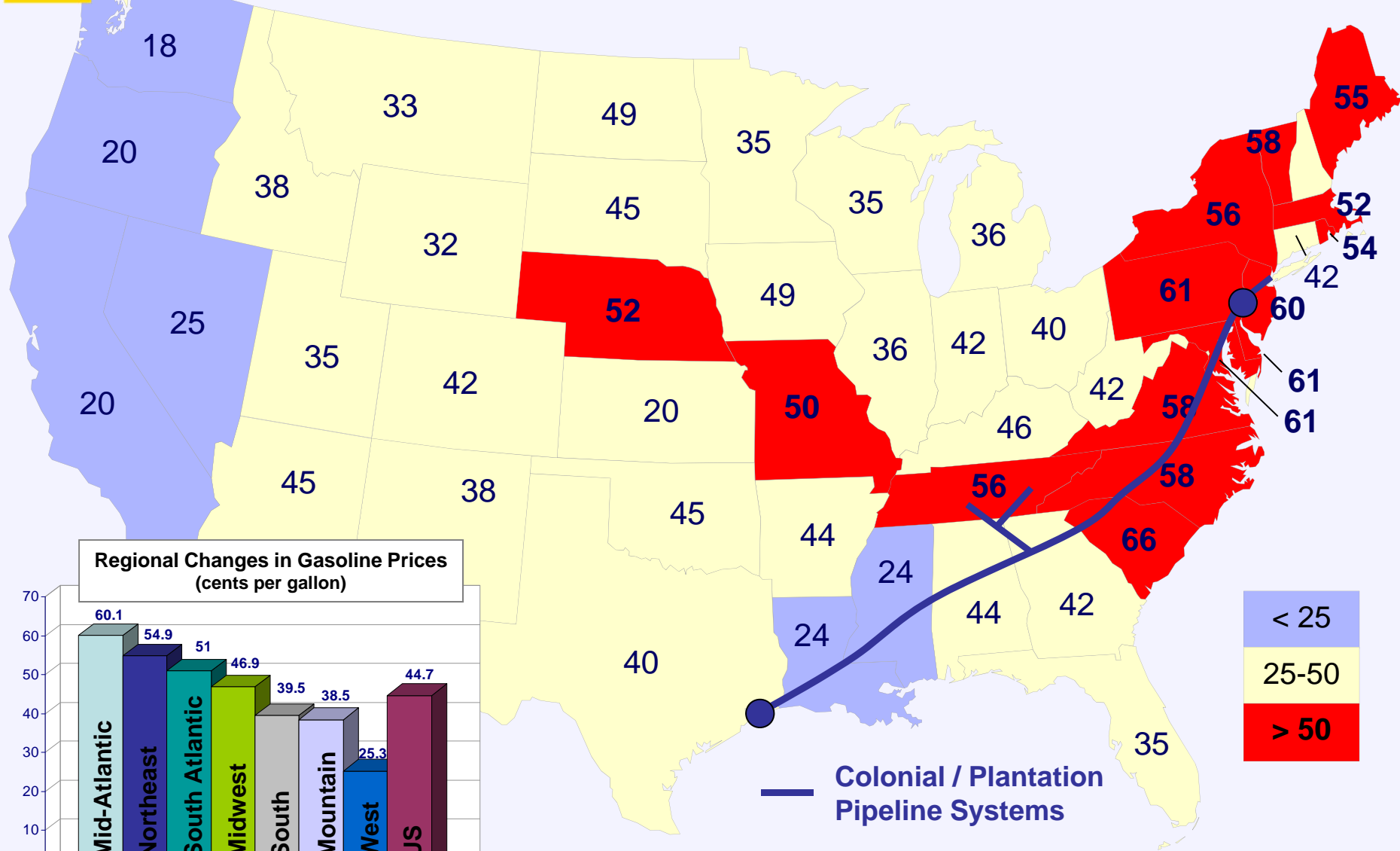
**Total Refinery Impact**  
**5,052 mbbbl/day**  
**30% of US operating capacity**





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# Gasoline Price Increases August 30, 2005 to September 6, 2005



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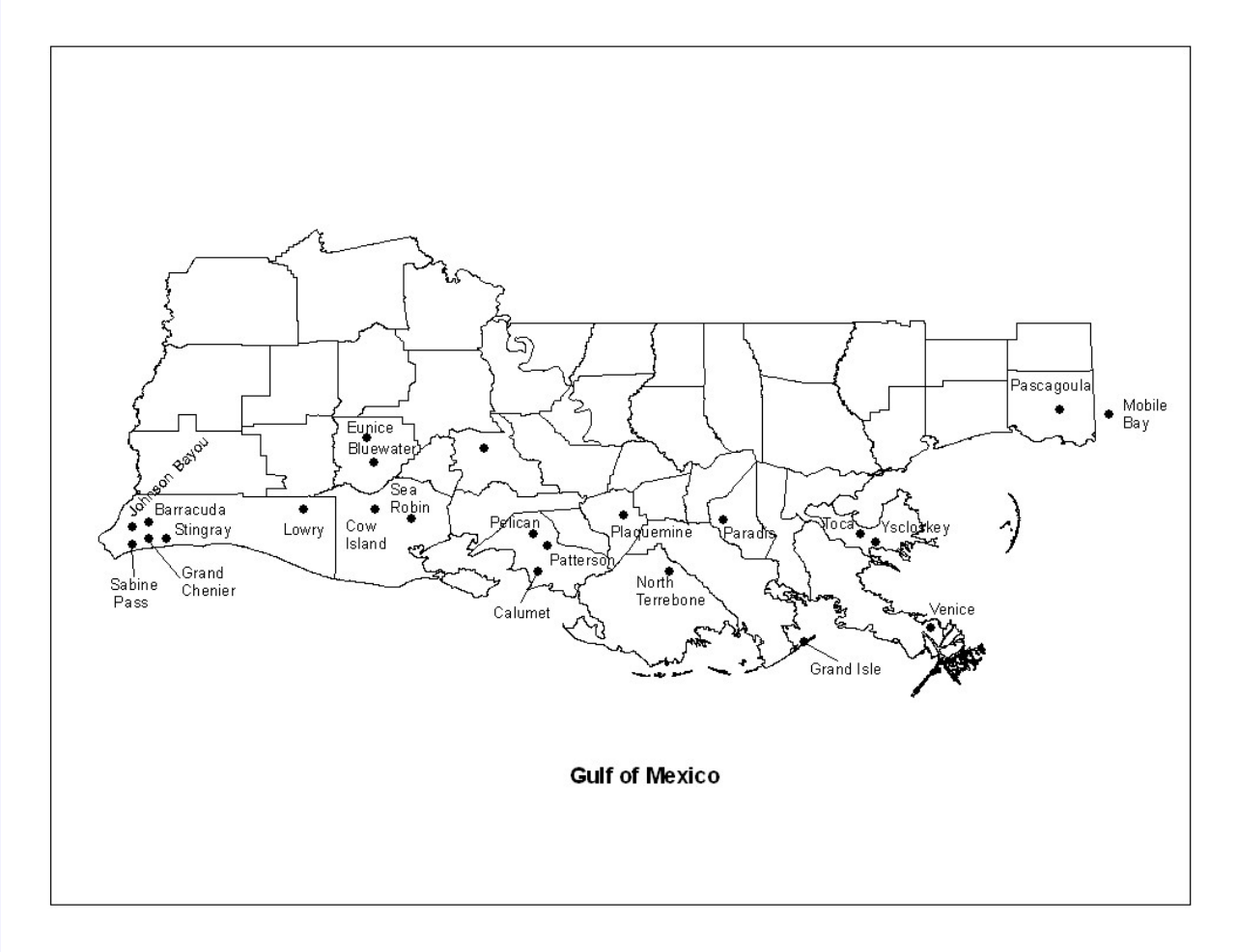
Source: American Petroleum Institute



# Number of Natural Gas Processing Facilities Out

Outages at gas processing facilities throughout all of south Louisiana was one of the more unique aspects of the combined hurricanes.

	Capacity (MMcf/d)	Throughput (MMcf/d)
<b>Mississippi and Alabama Plants</b>		
BP Pascagoula	1,000.0	768.0
DEFS Mobile Bay	600.0	272.0
RDS Yellowhammer	200.0	135.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,800.0</b>	<b>1,175.0</b>
<b>East Louisiana Plants</b>		
DYN Venice	1,300.0	997.0
EPD Toca	1,100.0	607.8
DYN Yscloskey	1,850.0	1,343.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,250.0</b>	<b>2,947.8</b>
<b>West Louisiana Plants</b>		
DYN Barracuda	225.0	155.0
BP Grand Chenier	600.0	344.0
WMB Johnson Bayou	425.0	114.0
EPD Sabine Pass	300.0	166.0
DYN Stingray	305.0	257.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,855.0</b>	<b>1,036.0</b>
<b>Central Louisiana Plants</b>		
DYN Lowry	300.0	195.0
EPD Cow Island	500.0	134.0
AHC Sea Robin	900.0	571.8
EPD Calumet	1,600.0	733.0
Norcen Patterson I	600.0	500.0
DUK Patterson II	500.0	246.0
EPD Pelican	325.0	290.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,725.0</b>	<b>2,669.8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,630.0</b>	<b>7,828.6</b>
<b>Assumed Total GOM Production</b>		<b>10,000.0</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>		<b>78.3%</b>





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## Examples of Energy Infrastructure Damage



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## Shell Mars Tension Leg Platform



Source: Shell.com

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## Shell Mars Tension Leg Platform



Source: Shell.com

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## Ocean Warwick Dauphin Island, AL



Source: Rigzone.com

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## Semi-Sub Stuck Under Bridge North Mobile Bay



Photo via Noble Drilling and GlobalSantaFe

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Source: Rigzone.com





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## Venice Port, Supply & Crew Bases



Source: LIOGA

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## Chevron Refinery Pascagoula, MS



© LSU Center for Energy Studies

Source: Chevron



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## Air Products Facility – Normal Day New Orleans, Louisiana (Intracoastal Drive)



© LSU Center for Energy Studies

Source: Air Products



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## Air Products Facility – During Hurricane Katrina New Orleans, Louisiana



Source: Air Products

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## Air Products Facility – Post Hurricane Katrina New Orleans, Louisiana



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Source: Air Products



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## Power Outages Generating Stations – Entergy Patterson



Source: Entergy



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## Power Outages Substation Damage



Source: Entergy



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Then,  
Along Comes Rita





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Henry Hub, September 25, 2005



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Source: LIOGA





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## Energy Transmission



Source: Entergy.com

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## Citgo Refinery – Storage Tank Lake Charles, Louisiana Post-Rita



Source: Citgo

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## Citgo Refinery – Onsite Dock Lake Charles, Louisiana Post-Rita



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Source: Citgo



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## Citgo Refinery – Cooling Tower Lake Charles, Louisiana Post-Rita



Source: Citgo

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## Citgo Refinery – Tent City Lake Charles, Louisiana Post-Rita

Facility rental of \$3.5 million for 3 weeks – for 250 employees – roughly \$156 per day per person



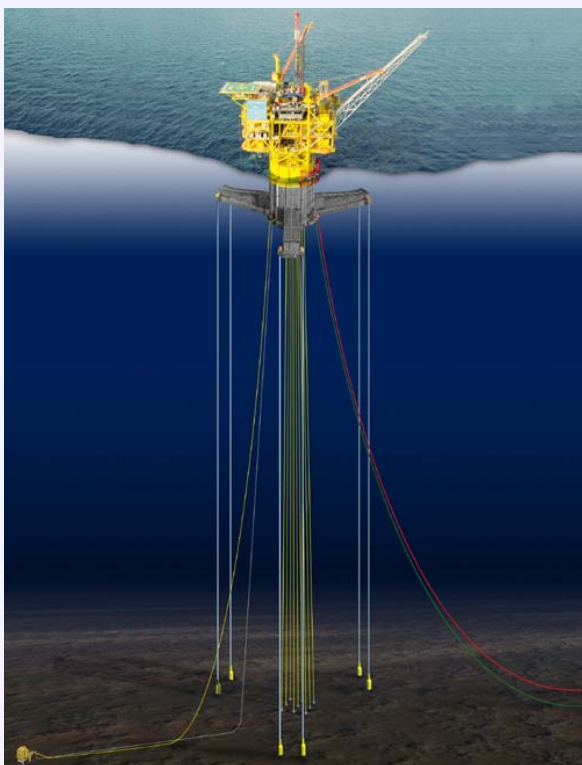


Temporary Natural Gas Release: To date, all subsea safety valves have held. There have been a couple of incidents where pipeline damage has allowed the temporary venting of gas that was in the pipeline. There are currently no known incidents of gas venting from wells and the temporary venting from pipelines appears to have stopped.



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## Chevron Typhoon TLP



Source: Chevron, Rigzone.com

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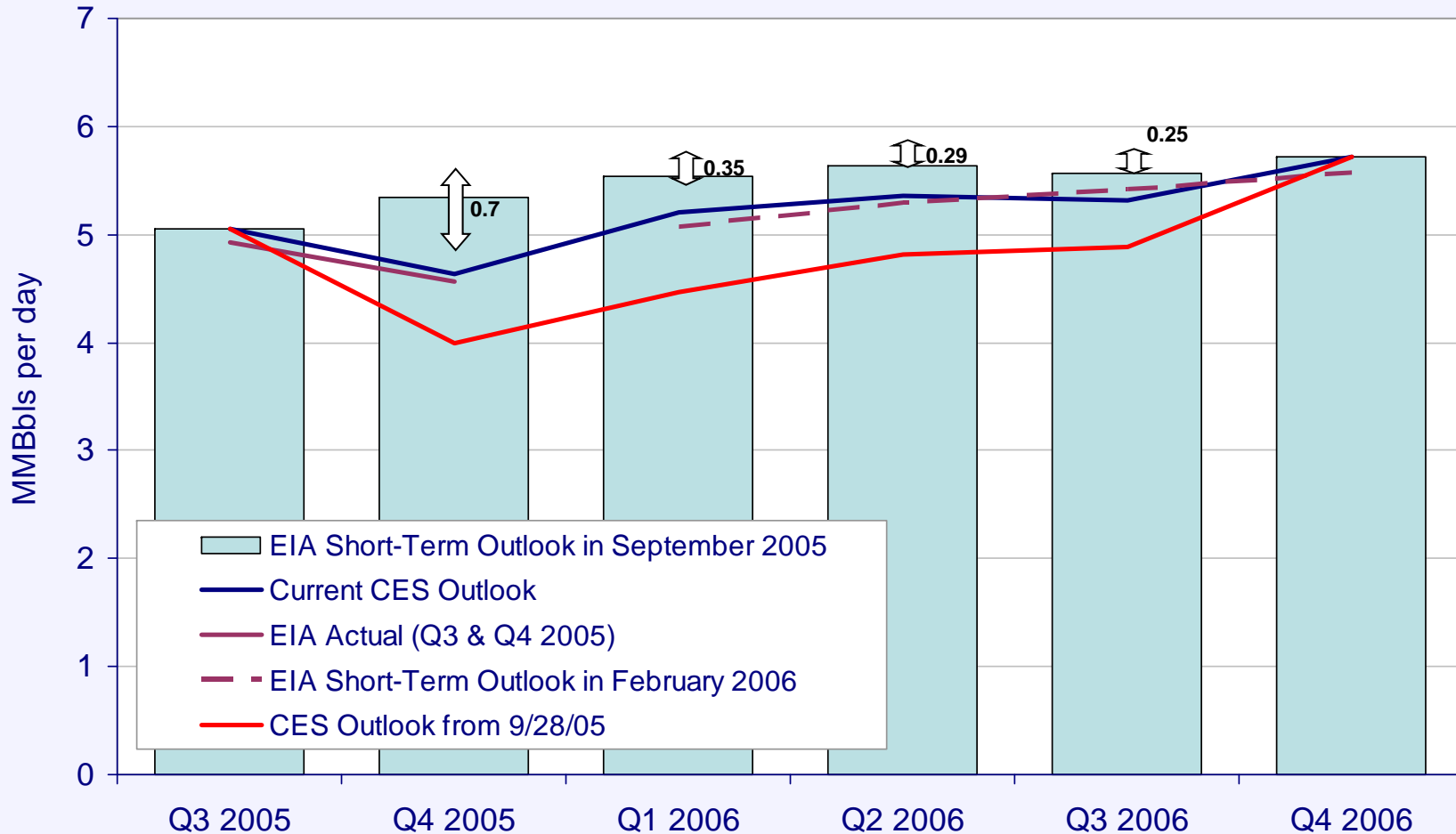
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## Energy Capacity Offline: Current and Forecast





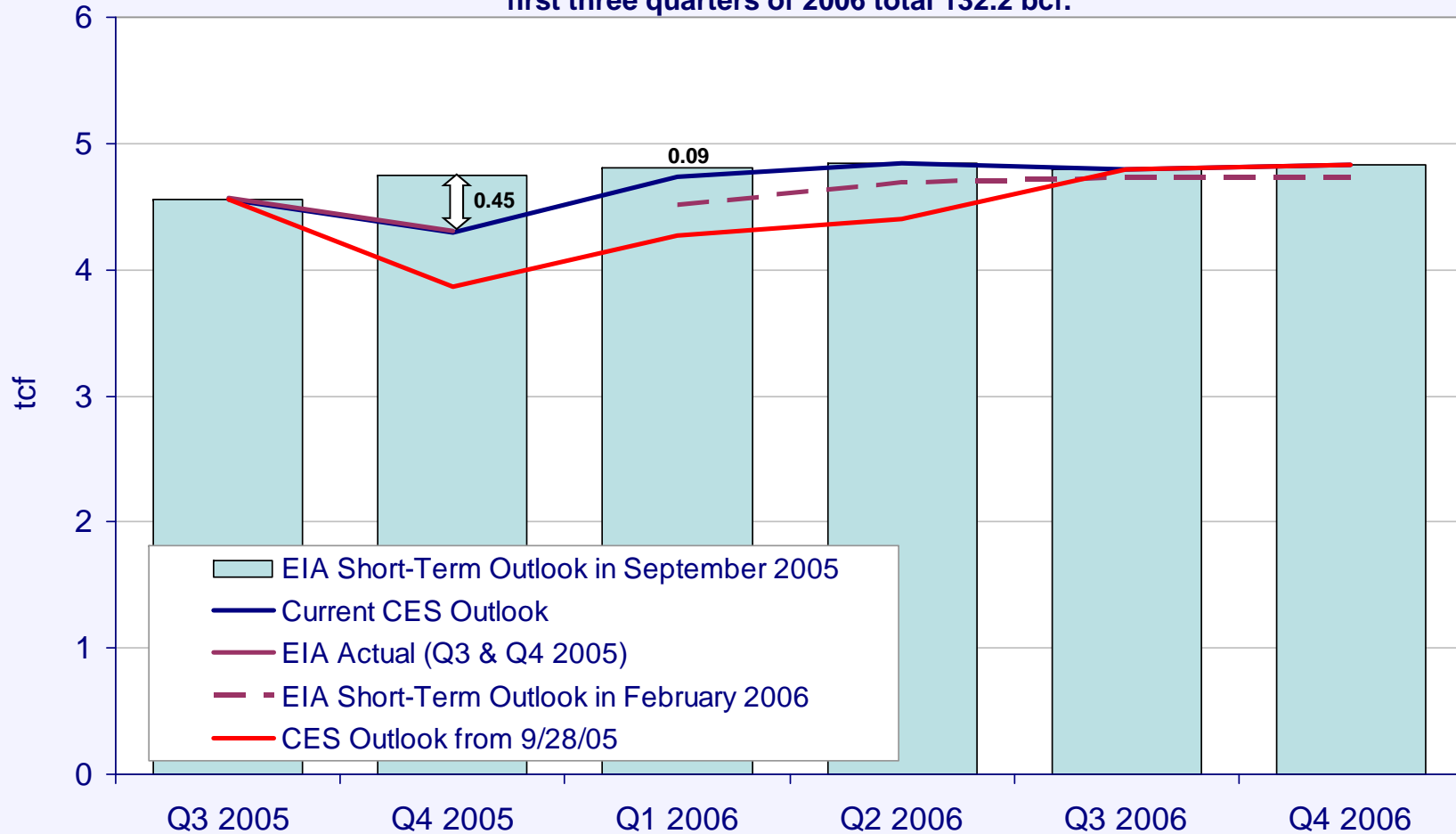
Shut in production will total 192.2 million barrels by the end of the third quarter 2006. Cumulative shut in for through 2005 totals 109.1 million barrels, while cumulative shut in for the first three quarters of 2006 total 83.1 million barrels – 43 % of total impact yet to be experienced.



Note: Assuming recovery of 15.65 bcf per day for 150 days.



Shut in production will total 693.4 bcf by the end of the third quarter 2006.  
Cumulative shut in for through 2005 totals 561.2 bcf, while cumulative shut in for the  
first three quarters of 2006 total 132.2 bcf.

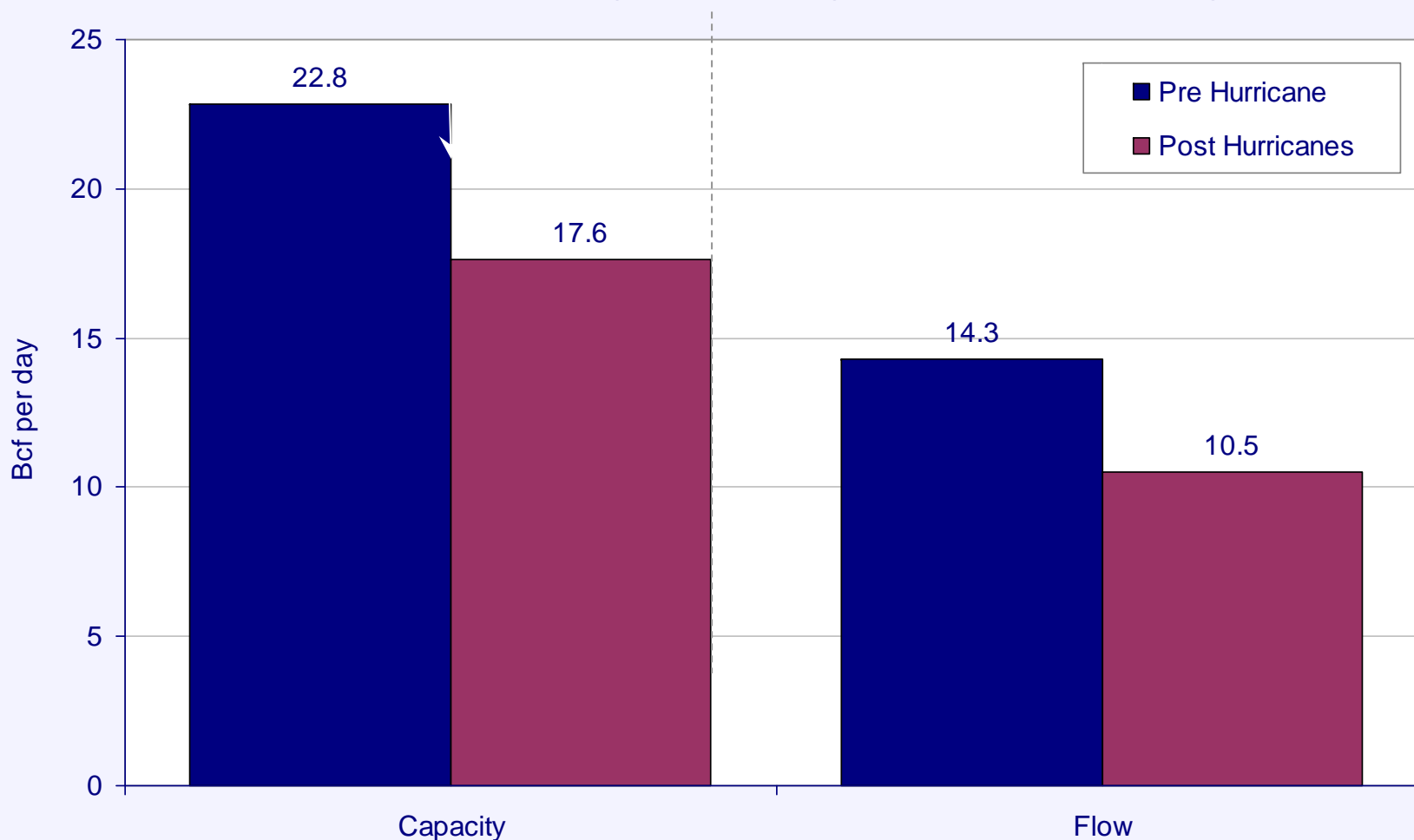


Note: Assuming recovery of 15.65 bcf per day for 150 days.



## Current Status of Natural Gas Plants in the Coastal Gulf Region

23% of pre-storm gas processing capacity is still shut-in  
27% of pre-storm gas processing volumes are not flowing



Note: Data are for plants with capacity equal to or greater than 100 MMcf per day, in the coastal counties of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

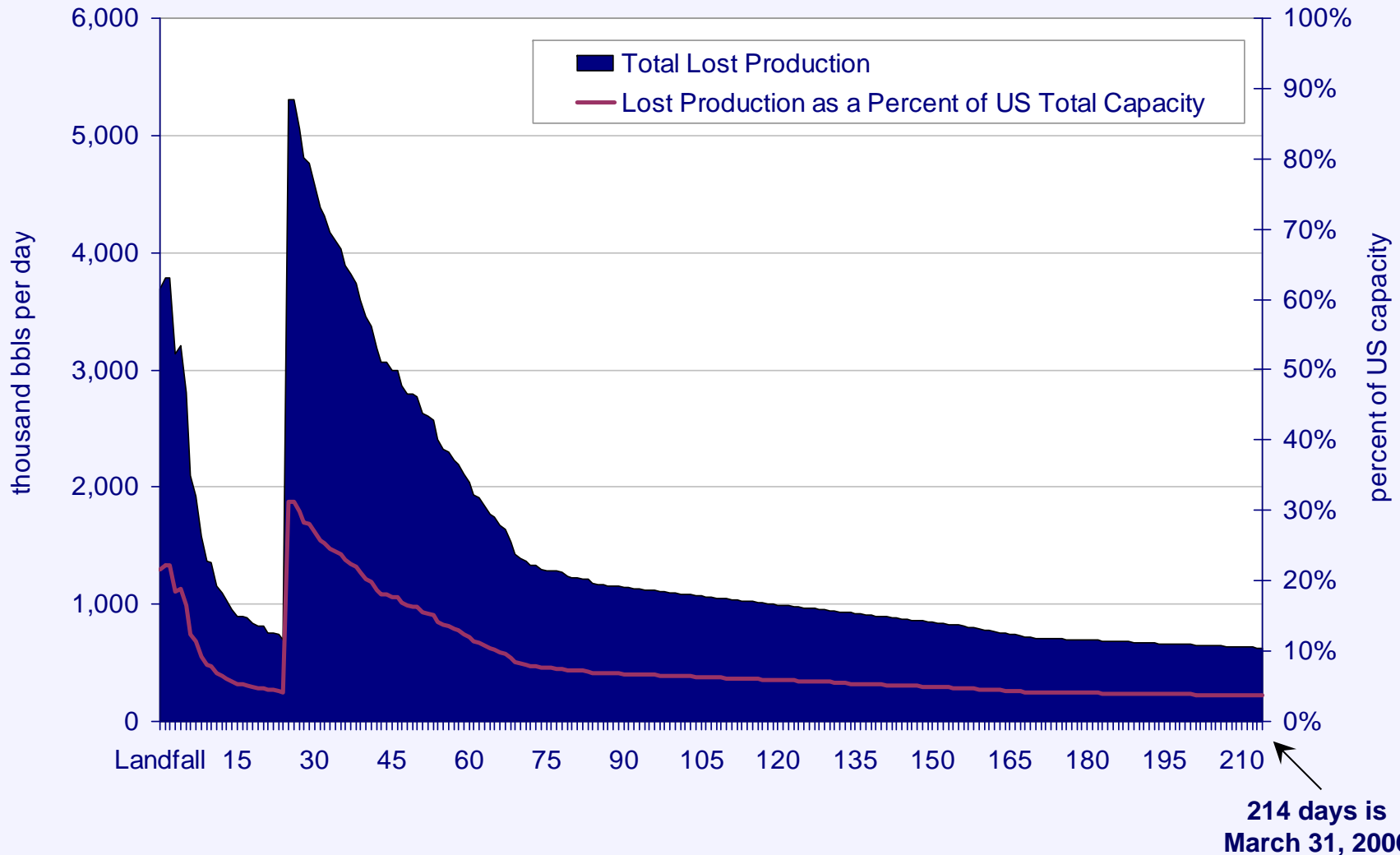
Source: Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy



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## Estimated Decrease in Refining Production from both Katrina and Rita

Refining capacity should return to normal soon, but there will be a stubborn  
five percent of total capacity that has unknown return date – not good for tight markets

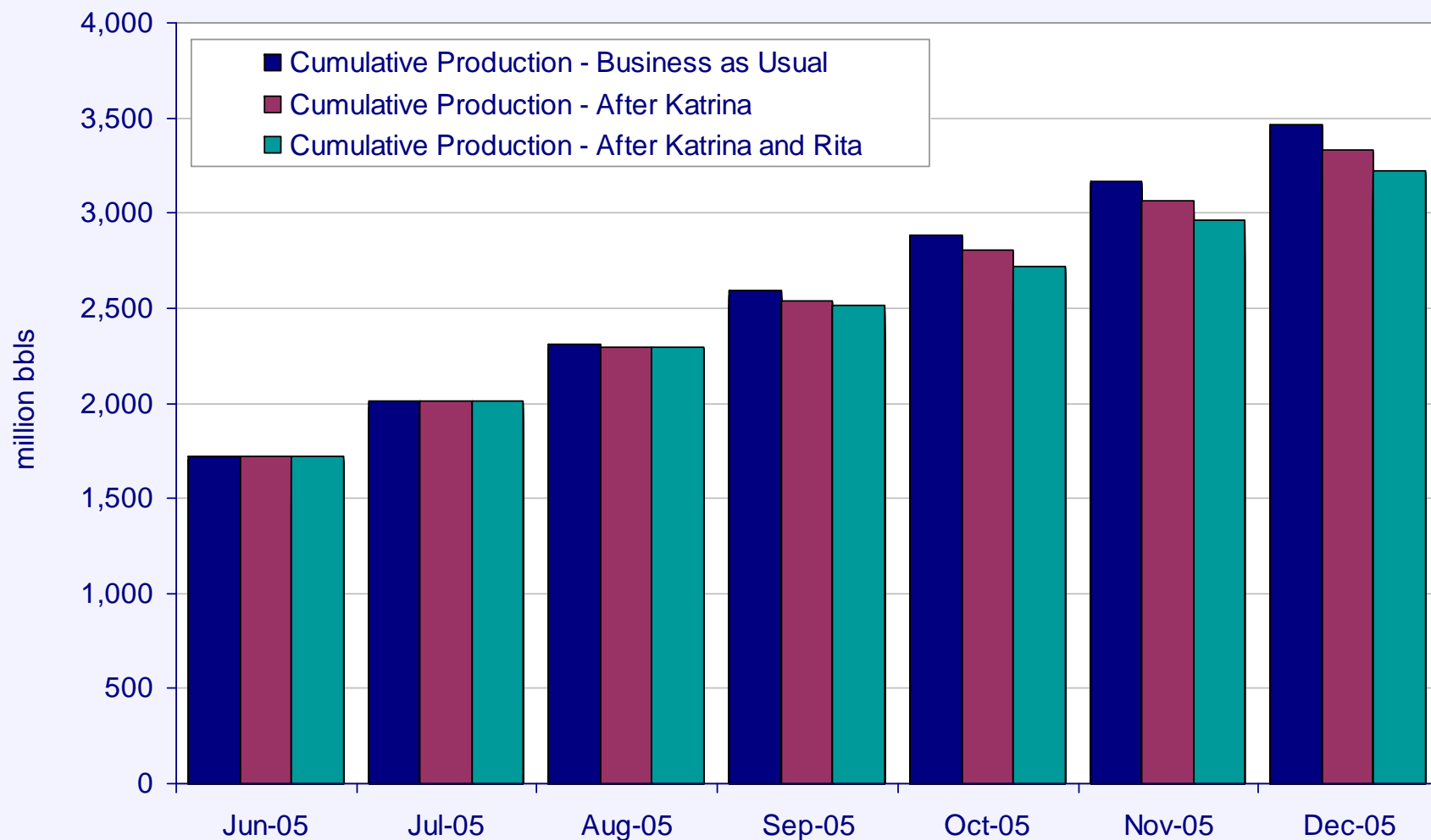


Source: Assumes 95 percent capacity factor; assumes 4 week recovery for facilities damaged by Rita.



## Cumulative Refining Production

Impacts of Katrina and Rita result in a loss of 240 million barrels, or 4 percent of total, by the end of the year. This is equivalent to shutting down all US refineries for 14 days.



Source: Assumes 95 percent capacity factor





- **Short Run Impacts (Current to June, 2006)**
  - Mild winter has resulted in lower than anticipated demand.
  - Economy generally strong running into this crisis and momentum will continue to carry.
  - Continued mild weather will have bearish impact on natural gas prices through spring.
  - Geopolitical concerns will drive crude (slight downward tendency).
  - Attention to tropical season on both crude and natural gas.
  
- **Longer Run Impacts: (6 months and beyond)**
  - Tropical activity could be concern (cyclical shift in weather trends)
  - High prices are bad for energy sensitive industries – will eventually show up in trade deficit numbers (chemicals, refining, and paper and pulp).
  - Imports for energy (crude, natural gas) will pick up and have impacts on trade deficit.
  - Potential crash in energy prices in future versus “treadmill effect” created by more hurricane activity (global warming vs 20-year cycle) – global economic activity will decided where we go.



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## Questions, Comments, & Discussion

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