



Hurricanes Maria, Irma, and Harvey

October 2 Event Summary (Report #53)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hurricane Maria made landfall on the southern coast of Puerto Rico around 6:15 AM EDT on Wednesday, September 20, after passing approximately 15 miles south-southwest of St. Croix, causing significant impacts to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

DOE is supporting response efforts for Hurricane Maria and continues to support restoration efforts related to Hurricanes Harvey and Irma. ESF #12 responders are deployed to St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Puerto Rico in support of FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams. ESF #12 responders are also deployed to the National Response Coordination Center and an advanced team from the Western Area Power Administration is on St. Thomas to provide mutual aid support.

Electricity Sector Summary (as of 10:30 AM EDT Monday)

- Puerto Rico: At least 5.4% of customers have had power restored. The airport, marine terminal, and several hospitals are back on grid power. Damage assessments and restoration efforts continue focusing on critical facilities. Assessments show significant damage to transmission and distribution systems. DOE is coordinating closely with FEMA, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to support restoration efforts and facilitate mutual aid.
- USVI: As of Friday, September 29, approximately 15% of customers on St. Thomas and 10% of customers on St. Croix have been restored, including critical facilities such as the airports and hospitals. A team from the Western Area Power Administration is providing mutual aid on St. Thomas. A second team from DOE-WAPA arrived beginning September 29 along followed by trucks and equipment. Additional mutual aid crews and materials are also beginning to arrive.
- DOE is working closely with the local governments, FEMA, and industry to facilitate mutual aid.

Oil and Natural Gas Sector Summary (as of 10:30 AM EDT Monday)

- Fuel supplies remain an area of focus across the region; however, the situation is stabilizing.
- DOE and EIA will continue to assess stocks as response efforts continue.

Hurricane Maria

ELECTRICITY SECTOR

IMPACTS TO PUERTO RICO AND U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

ELECTRICITY OUTAGES AS OF 7:55 AM EDT 10/02/2017			
Impacted State	Current Estimated Customer Outages	Percent of Estimated Customers without Power	24-hr Peak Customer Outages
Puerto Rico	~1,485,028	~94.6%	~1,491,307
Total	~1,485,028	--	--

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) temporary power response teams have been on the ground in Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands, assessing power needs and installing generators at critical facilities. Teams have completed more than 170 inspections, and more than 200 assessments have been requested for facilities. Generator installations continue in both Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Puerto Rico

- As of 7:55 AM EDT, Monday, October 2, the Government of Puerto Rico reported 5.4% of Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) customers have been restored. Ricardo Ramos, Executive Director of PREPA, expects to have 15% of customers restored within the next two weeks.
 - Maria caused power outages to nearly 100% of the 1.57 million customers on Puerto Rico.
 - As of Thursday, September 28, the San Juan Airport and Marine Terminal have been reenergized.
- As of Monday, September 25, PREPA reported that the Central San Juan and Palo Seco generation units are operating, allowing PREPA to energize transmission serving portions of Bayamón and Monacillos.
- Portions of Mayagüez are energized by the hydro-gas plant located in the municipality.
- Assessment show significant damage to portions of the transmission and distribution systems across the island.
- DOE is coordinating with PREPA, FEMA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and industry to transport crews to the island to provide mutual aid, as needed.
- Governor of Puerto Rico, Ricardo Rossello, announced revised curfew hours of 9:00 PM EDT to 5:00 AM EDT; however, those working to restore power will be exempt from this curfew.



U.S. Virgin Islands

- The majority of customers across the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) remain without power. Most customers on St. Croix lost power due to Hurricane Maria. St. Thomas and St. John previously experienced extensive power outages from Hurricane Irma. There has been restoration efforts underway across the islands, focusing on critical facilities.
- DOE is working closely with industry and FEMA to facilitate mutual assistance for the USVI.

St. Thomas & St. John

- As of Friday, September 29, VIWAPA estimates that approximately 15% of customers on St. Thomas have been restored with about 10 MW of load.
- There continues to be limited electricity distribution on St. Thomas. As of Monday, September 26, VIWAPA energized the St. Thomas Airport feeder.
- As of, Friday, September 29, VIWAPA line crews and contractors continue to primarily work on the "A" feeders in St. Thomas. Work is also ongoing to energize VIWAPA's electrical substations in Donoe, Tutu and the east end. Energizing the substations will bring service to Red Hook, affording VIWAPA the ability to test the undersea cables to St. John. Barring any unforeseen complications, VIWAPA should begin to energize portions of Cruz Bay the week of October 9th.
- On St. Thomas, restoration crews continued work on a portion of Feeder 6B as well as Feeder 6A. Crews planted and dressed additional poles along the feeder route up to the university. Reenergizing a portion of Feeder 6A will allow for the restoration of service to the university campus, VIPA fire station, and FAA control tower. Additional work was done Thursday in Sugar Estate and on Norre Gade, where VIWAPA hopes to energize the Superior Court, VI Police Department and Bureau of Corrections by weekend. Work is also ongoing planting new poles on the paths of Feeders 7A and 8A. VIWAPA is also assessing the potential of undergrounding portions of Feeders 9A and 10A. The undergrounding would include critical facilities such as Crown Bay Marina, shipping companies, VIPA's Sand Fill, the Department of Public Works and the potable water standpipe in Subbase.
- St. John crews are working in the Cruz Bay area planting new poles from the roundabout toward the Myrah Keating Smith Health Clinic.

St. Croix

- As of 7:39 PM EDT, Friday, September 29, VIWAPA estimates approximately 10% of customers on St. Croix have been restored with about 4 MW of load.
- Work continued on St. Croix Thursday, September 28 to restore service to additional portions of downtown Christiansted and Frederiksted. It is anticipated that service will be restored to customers on Church and Company Streets in Christiansted by the weekend. Additional poles were planted on the path of Feeder 8B toward Frederiksted town.
- Portions of two additional feeders on St. Croix were energized Saturday, September 23. These feeders are in addition to the electrical service being provided to the Luis Hospital and the Rohlsen Airport. The hangar and Federal Aviation Administration control tower at Rohlsen airport have been energized.
- Customers on sections of Feeder 1A, which serves the downtown Christiansted area and Feeder 8B which originates at the Midland substation and runs to the west end of the island up to the Frederiksted ball park had their service restored.



Hurricane Maria

OIL & GAS SECTOR

PORTS

- The U.S. Coast Guard has set the following conditions for ports and waterways in Sector San Juan. All ports in the sector are listed.

Status of Ports as of 10:00 AM EDT 10/02/2017			
Port	Average Imports (b/d) ^A	Status	Date Stamp
Puerto Rico			
San Juan	64,000	Port Readiness Condition IV. Open.	09/27/17
Ponce	45,000	Port Readiness Condition IV. Open with restrictions. Max draft 38 ft.	09/30/17
Guayanilla		Port Readiness Condition IV. Open.	09/25/17
Yabucoa	38,000	Port Readiness Condition IV. Open with restrictions. Daylight operations only. Max draft 37 ft.	09/30/17
Arecibo	^{B, C}	Port Readiness Condition IV. Open with restrictions. Daylight operations only. Max draft 15 ft.	09/27/17
Fajardo		Port Readiness Condition IV. Open with restrictions. Daylight operations only.	09/24/17
Culebra		Port Readiness Condition IV. Open with restrictions. Daylight operations only.	09/24/17
Vieques		Port Readiness Condition IV. Open with restrictions. Daylight operations only.	09/24/17
Guanica		Port Condition Zulu. Closed.	09/19/17
Guayama	^{B, C}	Port Readiness Condition IV. Open with restrictions. Tug/barge only. No deep draft vessels. No vessels greater than 500 GT.	09/24/17
Mayaguez	^{B, C}	Port Readiness Condition IV. Open with restrictions. Daylight operations only. Draft less than 28 ft.	09/27/17
Salinas/Aguirre	^{B, C}	Port Readiness Condition IV. Open.	09/24/17
Talabo	^B	Port Readiness Condition IV. Open.	09/24/17
U.S. Virgin Islands			
Christiansted, St. Croix	30,000	Port Condition Zulu. Closed.	09/18/17
Limetree Bay, St. Croix		Port Readiness Condition IV. Open.	09/27/17
Krause Lagoon, St. Croix		Port Readiness Condition IV. Open with restrictions. Access facility through Limetree Bay Channel.	09/29/17



Frederiksted, St. Croix		Port Readiness Condition IV. Open.	09/27/17
Cruz Bay, St. John	^{B, C}	Port Readiness Condition IV. Open with restrictions. Daylight transit only.	09/24/17
St. Thomas	^{B, C}	Port Readiness Condition IV. Charlotte Amalie Harbor and East/West Gregorie Channels are open without restrictions. Red Hook is open for daylight operations only.	09/27/17

^A All petroleum products, excluding asphalt.

^B No direct foreign imports but receives petroleum products from larger ports by barge.

^C Receives fuel for oil-fired power plant.

Source: Receipt data from U.S. Customs via Reuters EIKON (Jan-Aug. 2017 average)

SUMMARY OF WAIVERS *(A complete list of waivers can be found at the end of the report)*

- Jones Act
 - On September 28, the Department of Homeland Security, at the request of the Department of Defense, [waived](#) the Jones Act requirements for Puerto Rico for a 10-day period. This waiver applies to all products shipped from U.S. coastwise points to Puerto Rico, through October 8, and applies to all covered merchandise loaded on board a vessel within the 10-day period of the waiver and delivered by October 18.
- EPA
 - On September 26, the U.S. EPA issued to allow parties in Puerto Rico to sell, distribute, and use heating oil and ECA marine fuel that exceeds the 15 ppm. Effective through October 8.
 - On September 23, the EPA issued an order authorizing the installation and operation of temporary water treatment units in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Effective through October 8.
 - On September 22, the EPA announced that it will exercise enforcement discretion for mobile power generators being imported into the United States that will be used as emergency sources of power in Puerto Rico as a result of Hurricane Maria. This covers mobile power generators that are imported for use in Puerto Rico until January 31, 2018.
- PHMSA
 - On September 28, PHMSA issued a waiver on Hazardous Materials Regulations to persons conducting operations under the direction of the Puerto Rico Public Service Commission within the Hurricane Maria emergency and disaster areas of Puerto Rico. The Waiver is granted to support the government of Puerto Rico in facilitating the transport of essential fuel. The waiver is effective until October 5.
 - On September 20, PHMSA issued an Emergency Stay of Enforcement for pipeline operators that may be affected by Maria. The waiver will expire on November 4.
- State of Emergency
 - On September 18, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands declared a State of Emergency. On September 20, President Trump approved of the emergency declarations.



Hurricane Harvey

OIL & GAS SECTOR

PETROLEUM REFINERIES

- As of 11:00 AM EDT, October 2, one refinery is currently in the process of restarting after being shut down. This refinery has a capacity of 225,000 b/d, equal to 2.3% of total Gulf Coast (PADD 3) refining capacity and 1.2% of total U.S. refining capacity.
- Seven refineries in the Gulf Coast region were operating at reduced rates, according to the most recent publicly available reports. These refineries have a combined capacity of 2,365,000 b/d, equal to 24.4% of total Gulf Coast (PADD 3) refining capacity and 12.8% of total U.S. refining capacity. (NOTE: Actual crude throughput (production) reductions are lower than the total combined capacity). One refinery that was operating at reduced rates began operating at normal rates since the last report.



PORTS

- The U.S. Coast Guard has set the following conditions for ports and waterways in the Gulf Coast

Status of Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast Ports as of 11:00 AM EDT 10/2/2017			
Port	Crude Imports Jan-May 2017 (b/d)	Status	Date Stamp
Sector Corpus Christi			
Brownsville	--	Open.	08/31/17
Corpus Christi	245,000	Port Condition Recovery. Open with restrictions. All vessels requiring First Class Pilot must conduct one way transits.	09/27/17
Sector Houston and Galveston			
Freeport	133,000	Port Condition Seasonal Alert. Open with some restrictions. 41' max draft in port. Final update.	09/22/17
Galveston	114,000	Port Condition Seasonal Alert. Open with some restrictions. Final update.	09/22/17
Houston	646,000	Port Condition Seasonal Alert. Open with some restrictions. Final update.	09/22/17
Texas City	134,000	Port Condition Seasonal Alert. Open with some restrictions. Final update.	09/22/17
Sector Port Arthur and Lake Charles			
Sabine Pass	--	Open.	09/29/17
Port Arthur	687,000	Open.	09/29/17
Beaumont	33,000	Port Condition Recovery. Open with restrictions. Max draft of 31 feet on Neches River from ExxonMobil to Port of Beaumont due to shoaling.	09/19/17
Port Neches	--	Open.	09/29/17
Nederland	--	Open.	09/29/17
Lake Charles	218,000	Port Condition Recovery. Open with restrictions. 39 feet draft restrictions of the Calcasieu Ship Channel.	09/27/17

Source: U.S. Coast Guard



Emergency Declarations & Waivers

EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS

- Twelve states, including Puerto Rico and USVI, declared state emergencies due to Irma & Harvey. These declarations automatically waived select Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs), including hours-of-service (HOS) regulations, for motor carriers hauling resources to aid in restoration. The declarations exempted FCMSR in every state along the motor carrier’s route as long as the final destination was with the declared disaster areas. Some HOS waivers applied specifically to the movement of petroleum products in or through the state. On September 18, USVI and Puerto Rico declared a state of emergency for Hurricane Maria and on September 20, President Trump approved a major disaster declaration. On September 26, President Trump amended the Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands disaster declarations to authorize increased cost sharing to 100 percent Federal funding for debris removal and emergency protective measures beginning September 17.
- In addition, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) issued a Regional Emergency Declaration for Hurricane Harvey exempting FMCSRs in the States of Texas and Louisiana. On August 31, the FMCSA expanded the Regional Emergency Declaration to additional states and Washington, DC. On September 6, the Regional Emergency Declaration was extended for states affected by Hurricane Irma. On September 7, the Irma Regional Declaration was expanded again to include states in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast. On September 11, an Amended Regional Declaration of Emergency was released that extended the exemption of FMCSRs in all 27 states and Washington D.C. through September 30, 2017, or the end of the emergency as defined.
- The table below summarizes emergency declarations and HOS waivers issued by states in response to the impacts of Hurricane, Maria, Irma, and Harvey. Waivers that have expired have been removed from the table. Please see earlier Situation Reports for any needed details about waivers that have since expired.

State Emergency Declarations and HOS Waivers as of 10:00 AM EDT 10/02/2017				
State	Details	Effective Dates		Status
		Start	End	
Regional (Multi-State)	Regional Emergency Declarations and FMCSR waivers issued by FMCSA. For Harvey: Applies to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, D.C., and West Virginia. For Irma: Applies to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Connecticut,	For Harvey: 08/25/17 Expanded for Harvey: 08/31/17 For Irma: 09/06/17 Expanded For Irma: 09/07/17	Extension for All States: 09/30/17	Active



	<p>Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, D.C., Puerto Rico, & the U.S. Virgin Islands.</p> <p>On September 22, the FMCSA extended the Regional Emergency Declaration waivers for Texas and Louisiana</p> <p>On September 29, the FMCSA extended the Regional Emergency Declaration for the following: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.</p>	<p>Extended: 09/11/17</p> <p>Extended: 09/22/17</p> <p>Extended: 09/29/17</p>	<p>Extension for Texas & Louisiana: 10/24/17</p> <p>Extension on September 29: 10/30/17</p>	
Alabama	<p>State of Emergency/HOS waiver issued for petroleum products and petroleum-related supplies, goods, and services in the State.</p> <p>International Registration Plan and International Fuel Tax Agreement requirement suspended for vehicles engaged in or travelling through Alabama for disaster relief efforts in Florida.</p>	<p>08/30/17</p> <p>09/08/17</p>	<p>09/30/17</p> <p>10/08/17</p>	<p>Expired</p> <p>Active</p>
Florida	State of Emergency/HOS waiver	09/04/17	11/03/17	Active
Kansas	Governor acknowledged state of emergency in Texas and declared that licensing rules, registration and fuel tax permits, and oversize vehicle permit fees are waived for motor carriers and persons operating motor vehicles directly participating in the restoration effort.	08/30/17	09/30/17	Expired
Kentucky	State of Emergency Declaration/HOS waiver for petroleum products.	08/31/17	09/30/17	Expired
Louisiana	State of Emergency.	08/23/17	TBD	Active
North Carolina	State of Emergency/HOS waiver issued for petroleum products, and emergency relief supplies and services through the state.	08/31/17	09/30/17	Expired



Puerto Rico	State of Emergency	09/04/17 Declared for Maria: 09/18/17	--	Active
South Carolina	State of Emergency/HOS waiver issued for petroleum products through the state.	09/06/17	10/06/17	Active
Tennessee	Limited State of Emergency. EO-67 suspends certain vehicle restrictions for vehicles providing emergency supplies, equipment, or mobile housing units	09/11/17	11/08/17	Active
Texas	State of Disaster declared for 61 counties in Texas.	08/23/17 Expanded: 08/30/17 Expanded: 09/01/17	TBD	Active
Virginia	State of Emergency/HOS waiver issued for petroleum products through the state.	For Harvey: 09/01/17 For Irma: 09/07/17	For Harvey: 09/15/17 For Irma: 06/30/18, or rescinded.	Active
U.S. Virgin Islands	State of Emergency	09/04/17 Declared for Maria: 09/18/17	--	Active

Sources: [U.S. Department of Transportation](#); Governor Office Websites

FUEL WAIVERS

- The table below lists fuel-related waivers issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and other Federal and State agencies for Hurricanes Maria, Irma, and Harvey. Waivers that have expired have been removed from the table. Please see earlier Situation Reports for any needed details about waivers that have since expired.
- On August 30, U.S. EPA issued a multi-state (13 states) waiver for requirements of low-RVP conventional gasoline and reformulated gasoline (RFG) in response to Hurricane Harvey. The next day, the waiver was expanded to include 38 states and Washington, DC. On September 7, in preparation for Hurricane Irma, the EPA extended the temporary waiver for RFG until September 26. The low-RVP waiver for all states (except Texas) expired September 15 when the normal season RVP change occurs. In addition, EPA extended the Low Volatility SIP waiver in Texas and other federally-enforceable areas through September 16. This was extended on September 13 to October 1.



State Fuel Waivers as of 10:00 AM EDT 10/02/2017					
State	Waiver	Issued By	Effective Dates		Status
			Start	End	
Puerto Rico	To minimize or prevent disruptions with the supply of ULSD fuel for mobile non-road generators and pumps used for emergency services, EPA will allow parties in Puerto Rico to sell, distribute, and use heating oil and ECA marine fuel that exceeds the 15 ppm.	U.S. EPA	09/26/17	10/08/17	Active
TX	RFG requirement waived in Houston-Galveston-Brazoria areas. Waiver expanded to four-county Dallas-Fort Worth RFG area 8/26. Allows the sale or distribution of conventional gasoline. This was extended on 09/13 to October 1.	U.S. EPA	08/25/17 Expanded: 08/26/17	09/15/17 Extended: 10/01	Expired
FL	Limited waiver of highway diesel fuel red dye requirements. Allows sale, distribution, and use of red dye NRLM diesel fuel for use in highway diesel vehicles, but diesel fuel must meet 15 ppm standard. On 9/22, EPA extended the waiver to October 6.	U.S. EPA	09/06/17 Extended: 09/22	09/22/17 Extended: 10/06	Active
SC	RVP standards of 9.0 psi waived. Permits the sale or distribution of winter gasoline with an 11.5 psi RVP. Allows the comingling of RFG with conventional gasoline. Waives butane blending and T V/L = 20 requirements.	State of South Carolina	09/07/17	10/31/17	Active
VA	Waived the RVP limit for gasoline ethanol blends prescribed by regulations. Extended waiver to apply through duration of Hurricane Irma impact on 9/8.	State of Virginia	09/01/17 Extended: 09/08/17	Until further notice.	Active

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; State Governments

OTHER WAIVERS

- **Department of Homeland Security**
 - On September 8, the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security waived Jones Act requirements for shipping refined petroleum products –including gasoline, diesel and jet fuel– to Florida for a 7-day period. The waiver of the Jones Act will allow foreign flag vessels to bring in fuel from New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Louisiana to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Puerto Rico. On September 11, the Jones Act waiver was expanded to include shipments from all states in PADD 1B and PADD 3 to all states in PADD 1C. As of September 23, the Jones Act waiver expired.



- On September 28, the Department of Homeland Security, at the request of the Department of Defense, [waived](#) the Jones Act requirements for Puerto Rico for a 10-day period. This waiver applies to all products shipped from U.S. coastwise points to Puerto Rico, through October 8, and applies to all covered merchandise loaded on board a vessel within the 10-day period of the waiver and delivered by October 18.
- **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)**
 - On September 5, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approved an emergency waiver tariff, effective immediately, allowing the pipeline system to accept 11.5 RVP gasoline (A3) to fill nominations for 7.8 RVP gasoline (A1) and 9.0 RVP gasoline (A2); and to ship conventional gasoline in lieu of reformulated gasoline. Colonial's tariffs and tariff practices would not normally permit it to accept product that does not conform to the specifications of the product that was nominated.
- **Department of Transportation (DOT)**
 - On September 28, PHMSA issued a waiver on Hazardous Materials Regulations to persons conducting operations under the direction of the Puerto Rico Public Service Commission within the Hurricane Maria emergency and disaster areas of Puerto Rico. The Waiver is granted to support the government of Puerto Rico in facilitating the transport of essential fuel. The waiver is effective until October 5.
 - On September 20, PHMSA issued an Emergency Stay of Enforcement for pipeline operators that may be affected by Maria. PHMSA will not take enforcement action relating to operator noncompliance with certain operator qualification requirements, or pre-employment and random drug testing requirements, arising from the use of personnel for pipeline activities related to response and recovery. The waiver took effect on September 20 and will expire on November 4, unless PHMSA determines it needs to be extended.
 - On September 8, DOT's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) issued an Emergency Waiver Order under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and Stafford Act declarations made for the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Florida, and South Carolina, to persons conducting operations under the direction of the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard that support appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents resulting from Hurricane Irma in Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Florida, and South Carolina. On September 10, 2017, based on a Stafford act emergency declaration, PHMSA amended this order to include Georgia.
 - On September 1, PHMSA issued an Emergency Stay of Enforcement for operators affected by Hurricane Harvey. The declaration states that PHMSA does not intend to take any enforcement action relating to their noncompliance with certain operator qualification requirements, or pre-employment and random drug testing requirements, arising from the use of personnel for pipeline activities related to response and recovery. On September 7, PHMSA issued an enforcement stay for the waiver to include states affected by Hurricane Irma. The states included in this extension are Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Puerto Rico.



- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

- On September 23, the EPA issued an order to FEMA and the DOD authorizing the installation and operation of temporary water treatment units in the U.S. Virgin Islands where a loss of electrical power due to hurricanes Irma and Maria has left public water systems inoperable. This order is effective through October 8, but is eligible to be extended.
- On September 22, the EPA announced that it will exercise enforcement discretion for mobile power generators being imported into the United States that will be used as emergency sources of power in Puerto Rico as a result of Hurricane Maria. EPA will not pursue enforcement actions for certain violations of the Clean Air Act for mobile power generators being imported for use in Puerto Rico that have not been certified to meet U.S. pollution control standards. This covers mobile power generators that are imported for use in Puerto Rico until January 31, 2018.
- On September 11, the EPA issued a blanket waiver for all power plant facilities in Florida, allowing them to operate without meeting all pollution controls in order to maintain the supply of electricity to customers and critical facilities across the state as a result of Hurricane Irma. The 'no action assurance' is temporary and will terminate on September 26, 2017; it was requested by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and determined by EPA to be in the public's interest. The facilities must continue to comply with all other federal, state and local environmental law and are still required to monitor and report levels of regulated contaminants released.
 - On September 22, the EPA extended the enforcement discretion for fuel storage facilities and tanker trucks in Texas at least until September 29 as recovery efforts from Hurricane Harvey continue. It said a larger number of tanker trucks were needed to deliver fuel and that it would not pursue enforcement actions against trucks for certain Clean Air Act violations.
 - On September 22, the EPA extended enforcement discretion first issued on September 15 for certain air pollutants from gasoline storage tanks during so-called roof landings, as well as for bulk fuel terminals that are not equipped to capture or recover certain air pollutants. The discretion will terminate on September 29.

