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**From:** Cory, Preston (Katherine) [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=BFD80B15F6D04A3BA11FC8CA3C85BC50-CORY, KATHE]  
**Sent:** 10/6/2017 5:39:22 PM  
**To:** Jackie.schutz@eog.myflorida.com  
**CC:** Christine Diaz [christine.diaz@eog.myflorida.com]; Lyons, Troy [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=15e4881c95044ab49c6c35a0f5eef67e-Lyons, Troy]; Douglas Hoelscher [Douglas.L.Hoelscher@who.eop.gov]; William Kirkland [William.H.Kirkland@who.eop.gov]  
**Subject:** Checking in regarding Hurricane Nate

Jackie,

As Florida prepares for Hurricane Nate, please know that y'all have our full attention here at the EPA. We will make sure to monitor the storm carefully and assist wherever possible. Please let me know how I may be of assistance to Gov. Scott's team in the coming days. If there is anything you would like me to bring to the attention of the Administrator, please feel free to contact Troy Lyons (CCed) or me. My cell is listed in my signature as well. Below is an outline of how the EPA provides support during natural disasters:

- **Addressing Fuel Shortages:** The Clean Air Act allows EPA Administrator Pruitt, in consultation with Energy Secretary Perry, to waive certain fuel requirements to address shortages that occur as a result of the storm. If Administrator Pruitt determines that extreme and unusual fuel supply circumstances exist in a state or region as a result of a hurricane, a temporary waiver can help ensure an adequate supply of gasoline is available in the affected area, particularly for emergency vehicles. EPA has an experienced team standing by to expedite handling of any fuel waiver requests by the states or commonwealth.
- **Monitoring Public Water Systems:** Water systems can be severely impacted during hurricanes due to storm surge, flooding, or loss of power from extreme winds. EPA has a tracking system to identify systems in the storm's pathway. Following the storm, and if the state requests federal assistance, EPA conducts damage assessments of both drinking water and wastewater systems to identify impacts to critical assets and assist in the recovery.
- **Securing Superfund Sites:** EPA assesses conditions at the NPL Superfund sites in the storm's pathway and tasks each Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) remedial site manager to assess conditions and make on-site preparations for high winds and potentially heavy rainfall. Following the storm and receding floodwaters, EPA conducts rapid assessments to identify damage at sites and initiate cleanup plans if necessary. Any on-site activities at sites located in the storm's path are ceased until the all clear is given and on-site equipment is secured. In addition, freeboard for lagoons or ponds is increased to accommodate forecasted rainfall if possible. After a hurricane makes landfall and any flooding recedes, the EPA remedial managers will conduct assessments of each Superfund NPL site to ensure no damage has occurred.
- **Assessing Conditions at Major Industrial Facilities:** EPA assesses conditions at the major industrial facilities in the storm's pathway to identify potential impacts and countermeasures. Following the storm and receding floodwaters, spills and releases are reported to the National Response Center. NRC notifies the U.S. Coast Guard or EPA based on preapproved jurisdiction boundaries. EPA conducts follow up inspections and damage assessments in response to reports within EPA jurisdiction.

Regards,

Preston Cory

**K. Preston Cory**

Special Advisor

Office of the Administrator, Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

202-579-4281