

FIGURE 2.1 The emergency management cycle consists of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. While these are distinct phases in the diagram, the reality is that these phases often run together, and actions taken in one phase may significantly affect other phases of the emergency management cycle.



FIGURE 2.2 “Turn Around Don’t Drown” is a National Weather Service campaign which promotes preparedness by warning people of the hazards of walking or driving through flood waters.

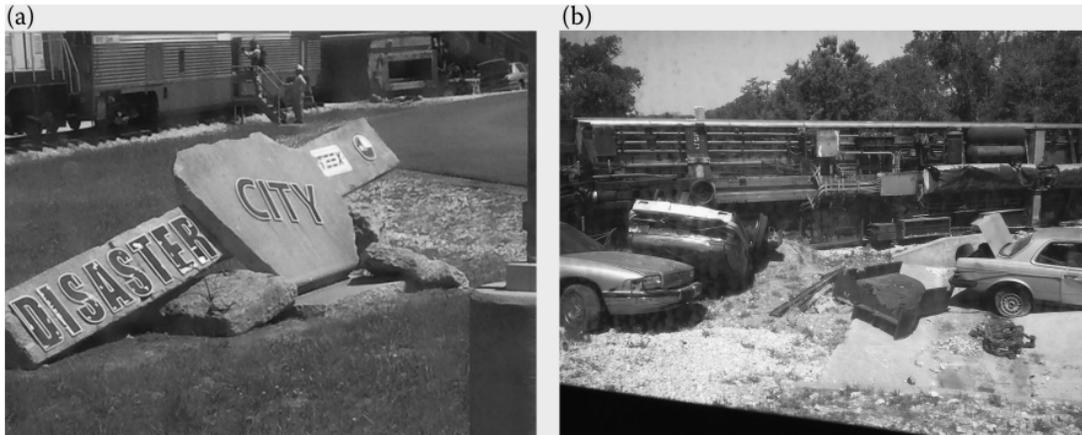


FIGURE 2.3 (a) Each year, thousands of first responders from around the globe receive intensive hands-one scenario-based training at the “Disaster City” training ground at Texas A&M University. (b) A simulated train wreck is used to teach emergency workers how to respond quickly and effectively in potentially dangerous conditions. (Courtesy of Anna Schwab.)



FIGURE 2.4 Following Hurricane Sandy, several businesses along the Jersey Shore were open for business in time for the busy summer season. Many more, however, will take much longer to recover, if in fact they are rebuilt at all. (Official White House photo by Sonya Herbert.)



FIGURE 2.5 Green roofs, like this one on City Hall in Chicago, are good examples of multiobjective building techniques, by serving both natural hazard mitigation as well as climate change mitigation purposes. The vegetation captures excess rainwater while also cooling the building, thereby reducing the building's energy consumption.



FIGURE 2.6 Sea Bright, New Jersey: Construction crews are elevating this house damaged during Hurricane Sandy. Elevation, or raising the base floor above expected flood heights, is one way to mitigate flooding for a home situated in a flood zone.