

Chapter-1

The Historical Context of Emergency Management



FIGURE 1.1: Gilchrist, Texas, Aug. 16, 2009. These stilt homes were the only structures still standing in the town of Gilchrist after Hurricane Ike destroyed it. FEMA is still working with local, state, and federal agencies to rebuild the town. Photo by Patsy Lynch/FEMA.



FIGURE 1.3: New Orleans, Louisiana, on Sep. 18, 2005. This shows the damages to homes and property in the lower Ninth Ward due to Hurricane Katrina. The markings on these houses were made by the search and rescue teams who looked for survivors after the storm. Searchers wrote the date the house was searched, the time, which search party was involved, any survivors found, and any animals that were still in the house. From Andrea Booher/FEMA.

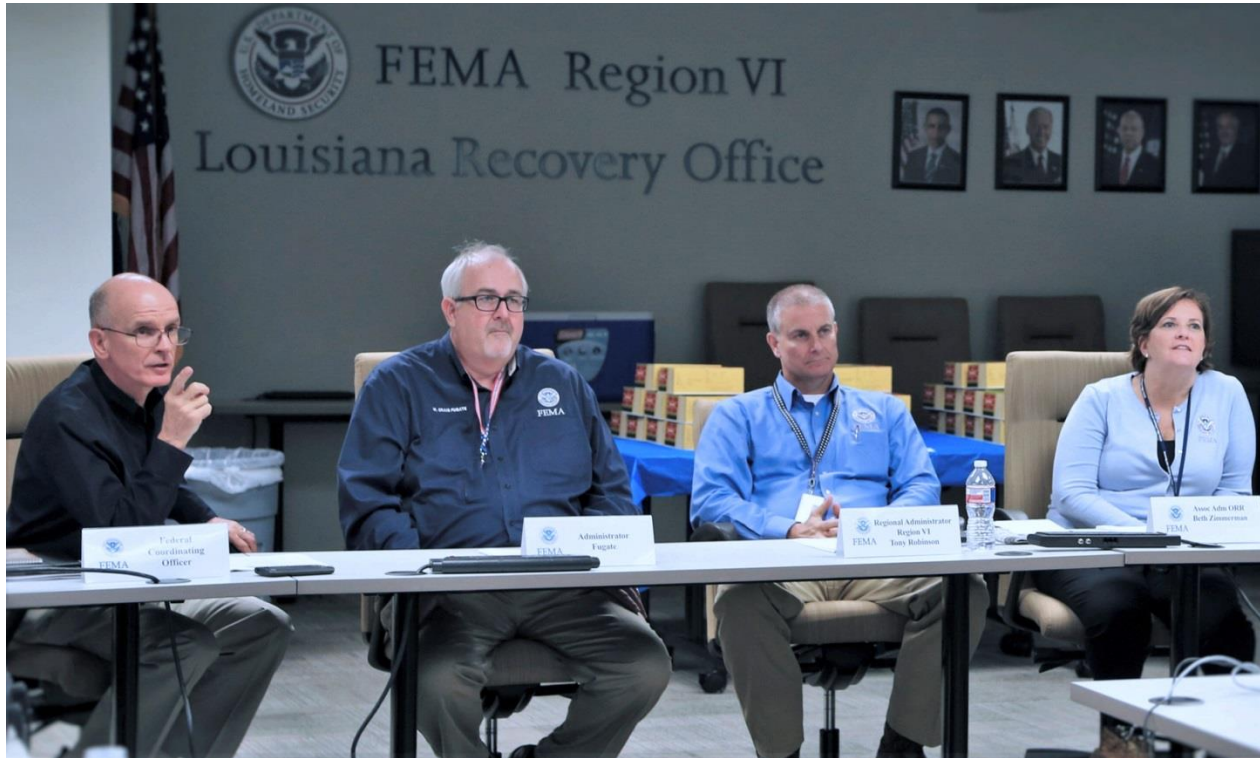
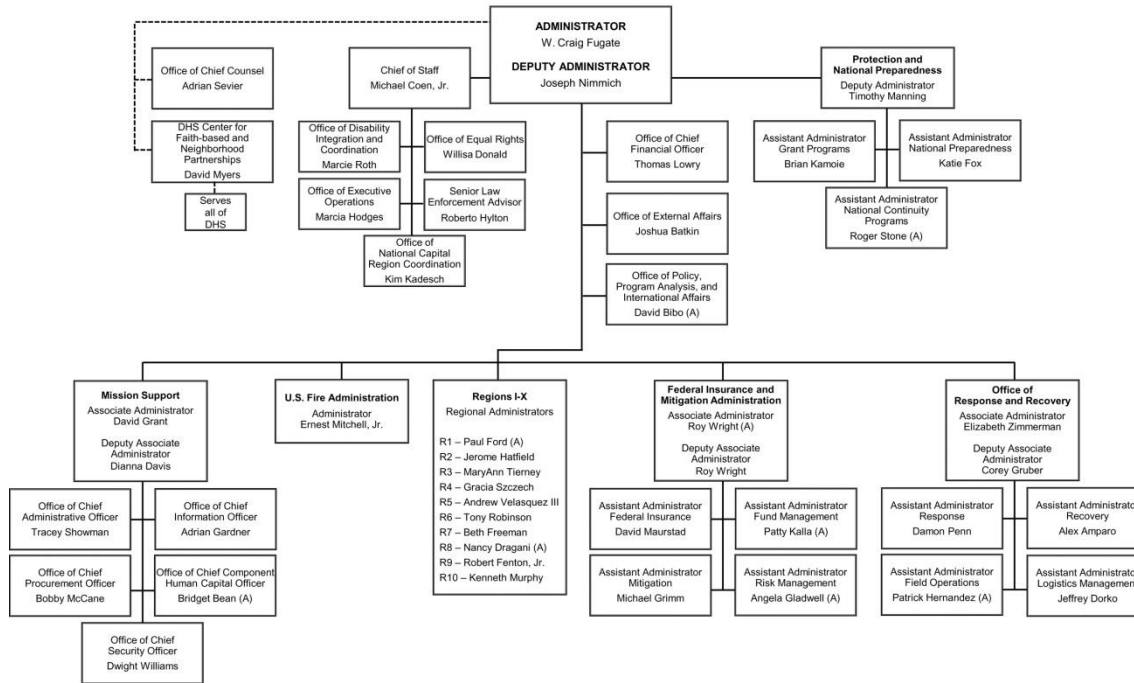


FIGURE 1.4: Washington, DC, Sep. 29, 2009—FEMA Administrator, W. Craig Fugate, addresses the audience at the American Red Cross Headquarters prior to DHS Secretary, Janet Napolitano’s speech on the nation’s responsibility for preparedness and the resilience of the American people. Barry Bahler/DHS.



(A) Denotes acting incumbent

June 28, 2016

FIGURE 1.5: FEMA organizational chart Jun. 28, 2016. FEMA. 2016. FEMA Organizational Chart. <http://bit.ly/2f7xn00>.



FIGURE 1.6: Breezy Point, N.Y., Nov. 1, 2012—A large American flag flies in the midst of more than 100 residences burned in the Breezy Point community of the Rockaways adjacent to New York City. A gas leak that occurred during the height of Hurricane Sandy erupted into a firestorm that was difficult for fire fighters to control. Walt Jennings/FEMA.