

**Figure 3. Map showing distribution of great floods in the conterminous United States since 1889 (Geological Survey Professional Paper 1240-B).**

*Figure 3. Map showing distribution of great floods in the coterminous United States since 1889*

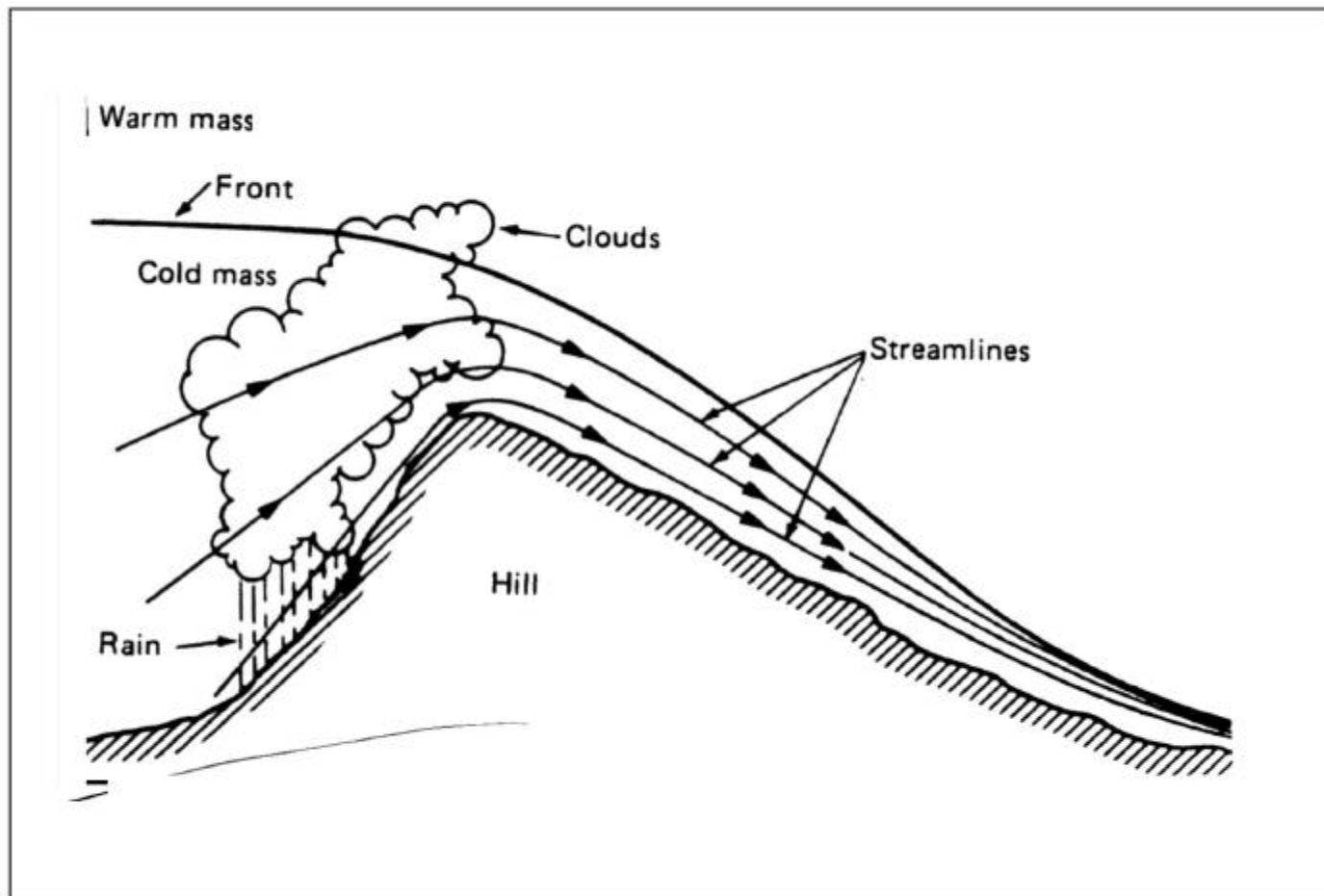
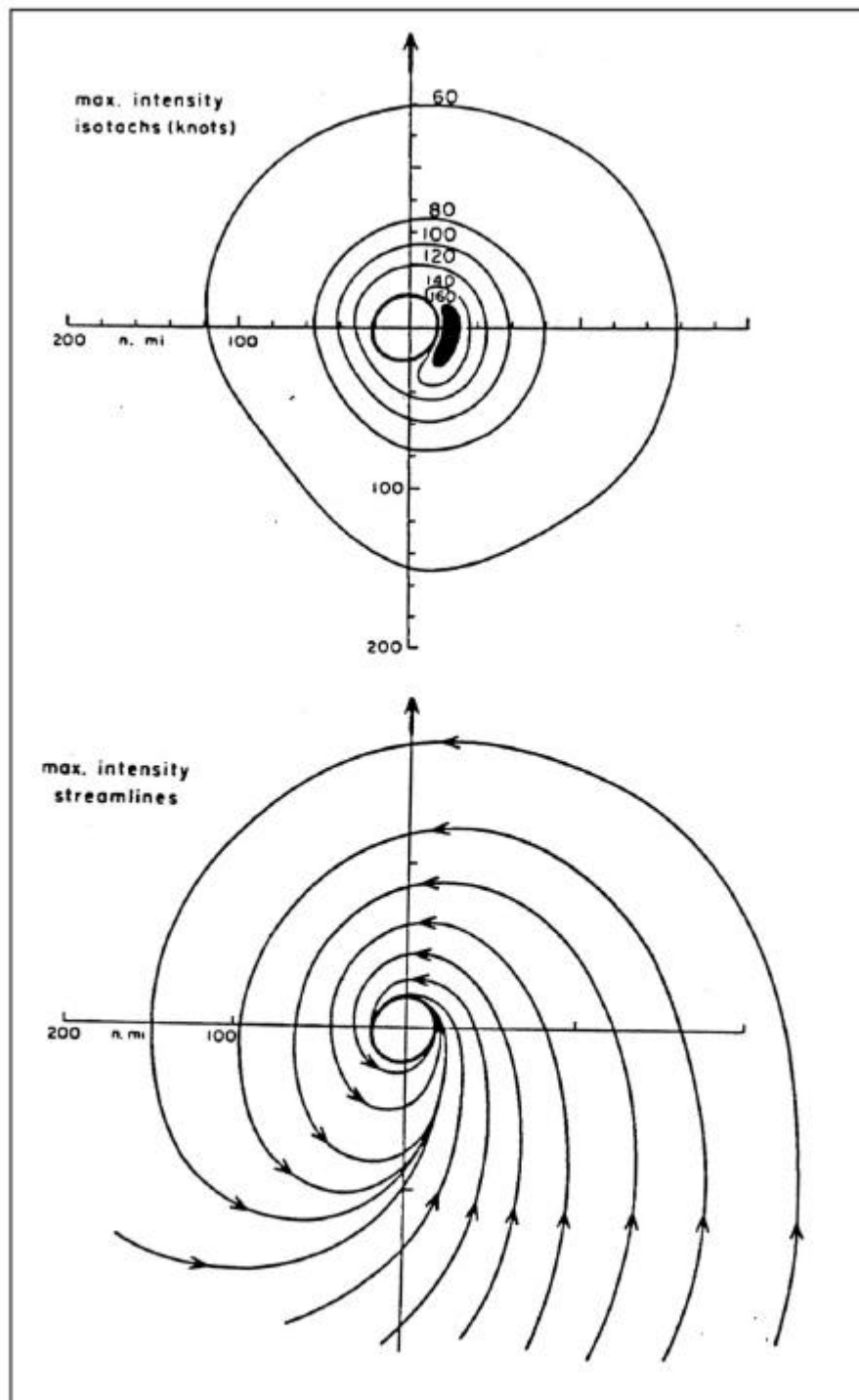


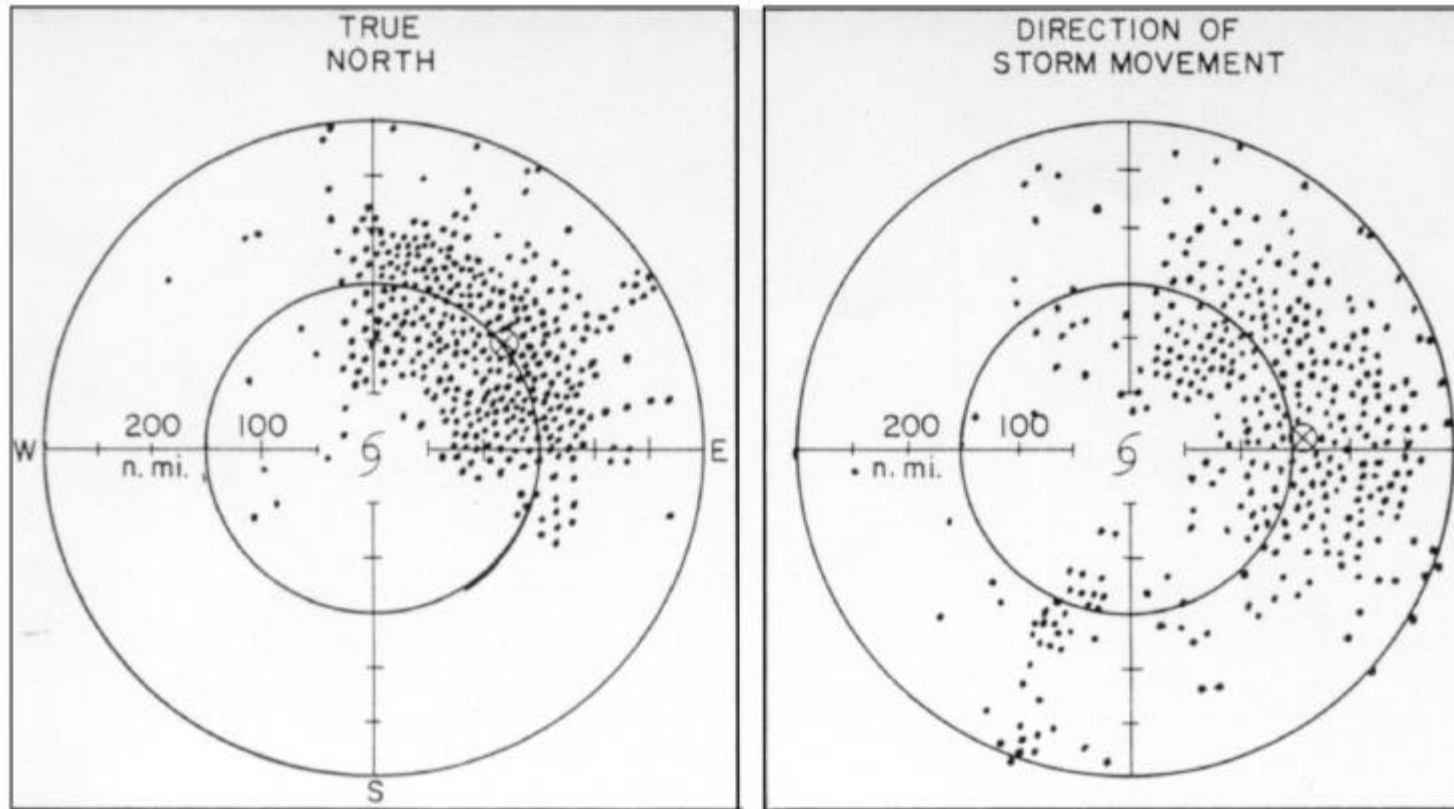
Figure 4. Mountain Downslope Wind (Henry Liu, Wind Engineering, Prentice Hall, 1991)

*Figure 4. Mountain Downslope Wind.*



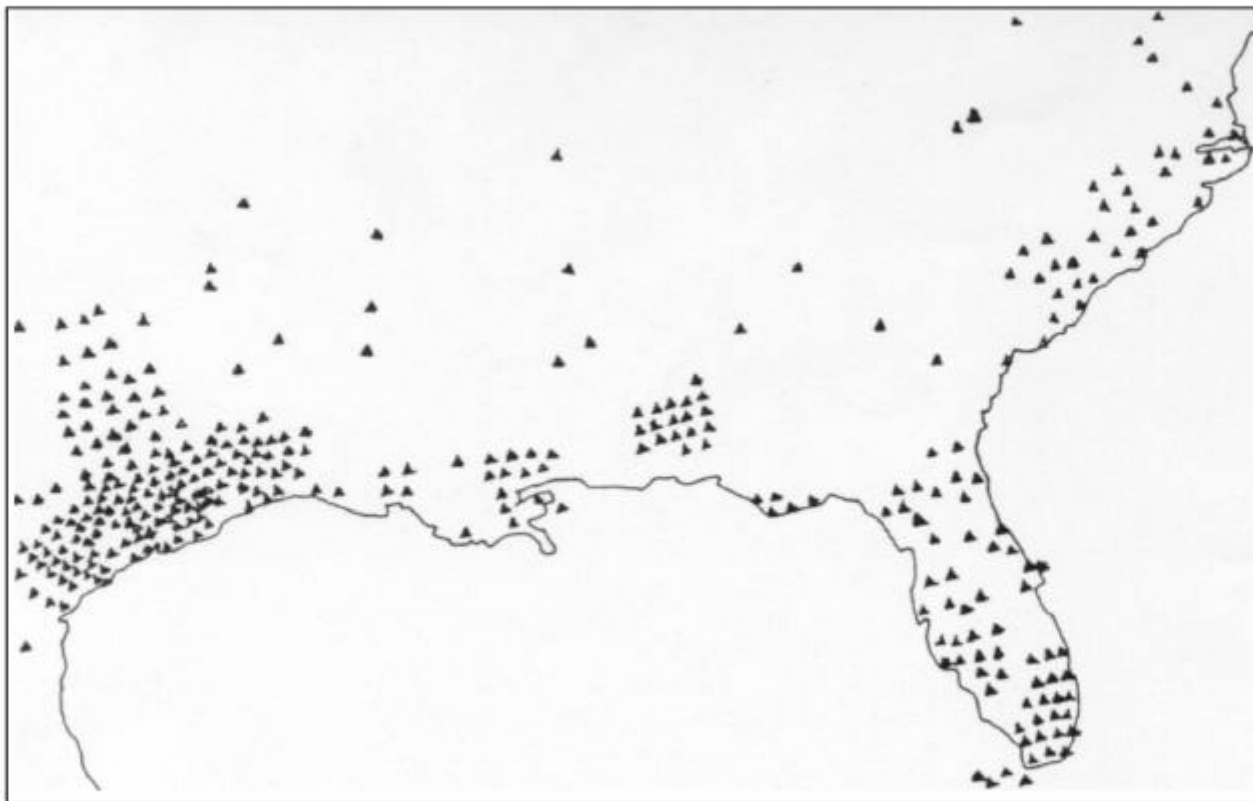
**Figure 5. Model of wind-speed distribution and streamlines for an extreme (Cat 5) hurricane drawn with respect to direction of motion pointing upward (The Hurricane and Its Impact, Louisiana State University Press, Robert H. Simpson and Herbert Riehl, 1981).**

*Figure 5: Model of wind-speed distribution and streamlines for an extreme (Cat 5) Hurricane, drawn with respect to direction of motion pointing upward.*



**Figure 6. Typical location of tornadoes accompanying a hurricane. Only a few of the tornadoes shown touched the ground (Significant Tornadoes 1680-1991, Thomas P. Grazulis, 1993).**

*Figure 6: Typical Location of Tornadoes Accompanying a Hurricane.*



**Figure 7. Distribution of hurricane tornadoes in the coastal zones of the United States  
(Significant Tornadoes 1680-1991, Thomas P. Grazulis, 1993)**

*Figure 7: Distribution of hurricane tornadoes in the hurricane vortex*

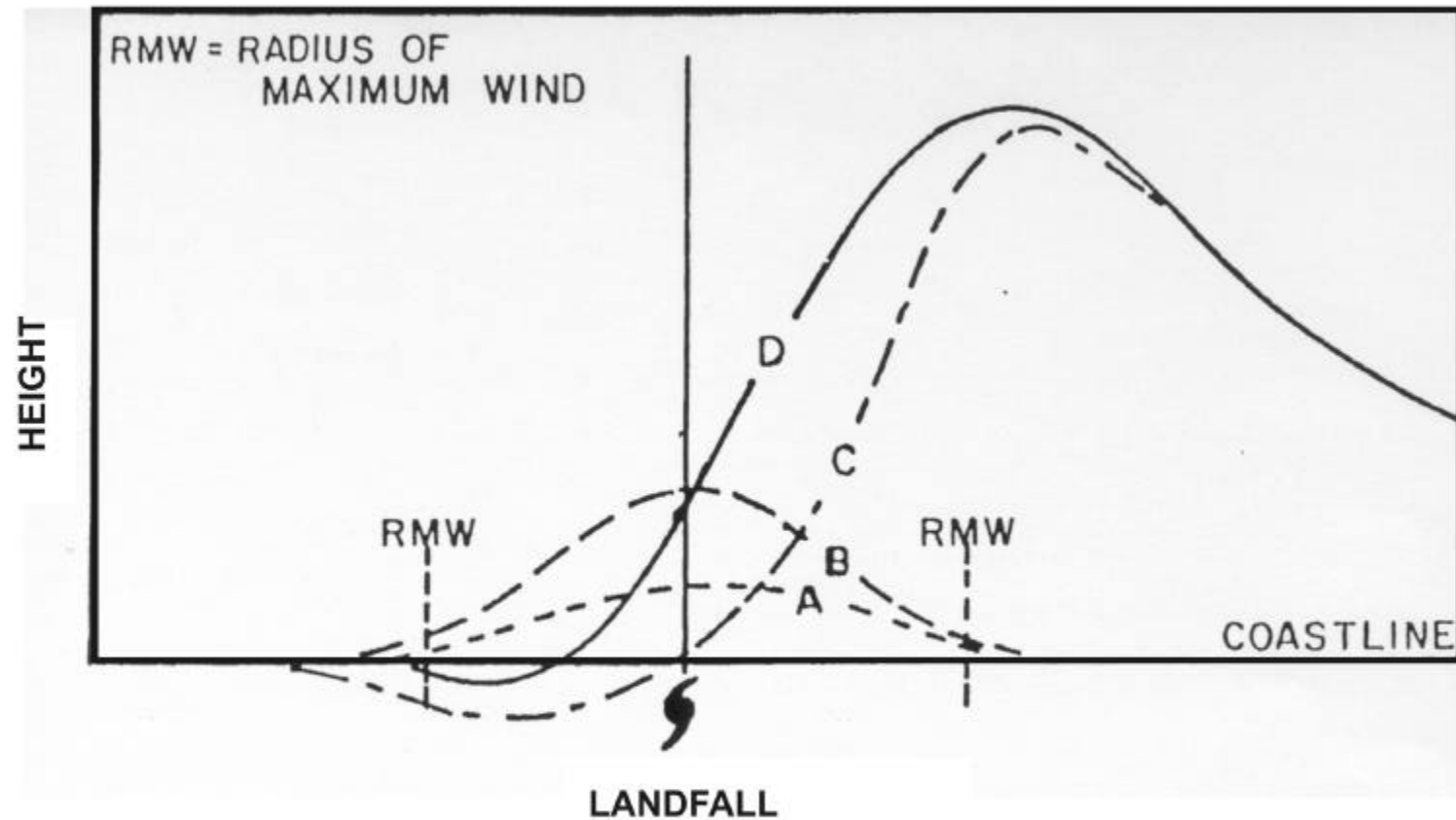


Figure 8. Components of storm surge at a point of hurricane landfall. The profiles are relative to the coastline as viewed from the sea: Line A, static negative barometric effect; Line B, dynamic negative barometric effect as a hurricane moves over shoal water; Line C, component resulting from wind loads pushing waters shoreward; Line D, combined surge profile (exclusive of contributions from wave setup) (The Hurricane and Its Impact, Louisiana State University Press, Robert H. Simpson and Herbert Riehl, 1981).

Figure 8: Components of storm surge at a point of hurricane landfall.

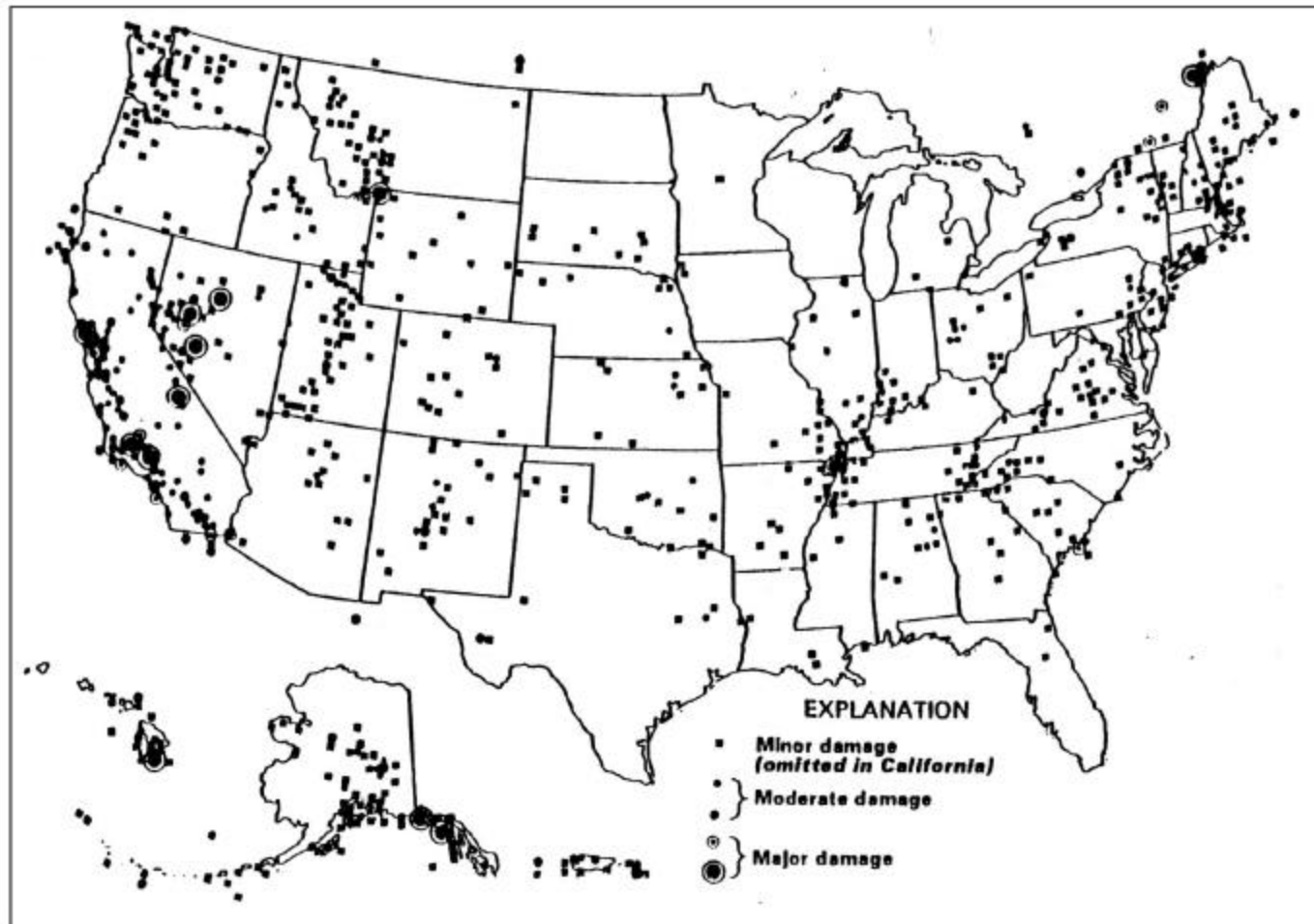


Figure 9. Location of damaging historic earthquakes in the United States. Earthquakes happen most frequently in Alaska and less frequently in California and are relatively infrequent in the Central and Eastern United States (Geological Survey Professional Paper 1240-B).

*Figure 9: Location of damaging historic earthquakes in the United States.*

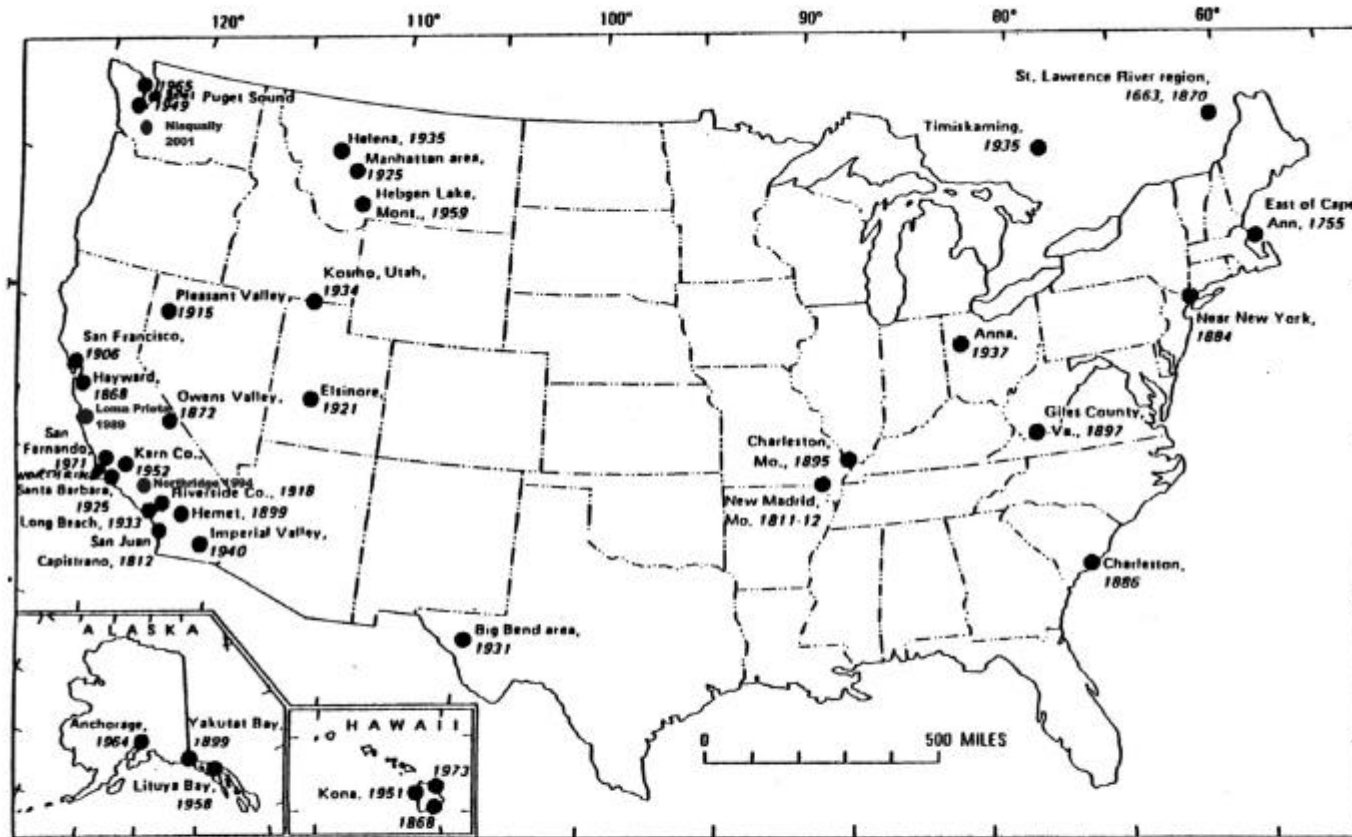
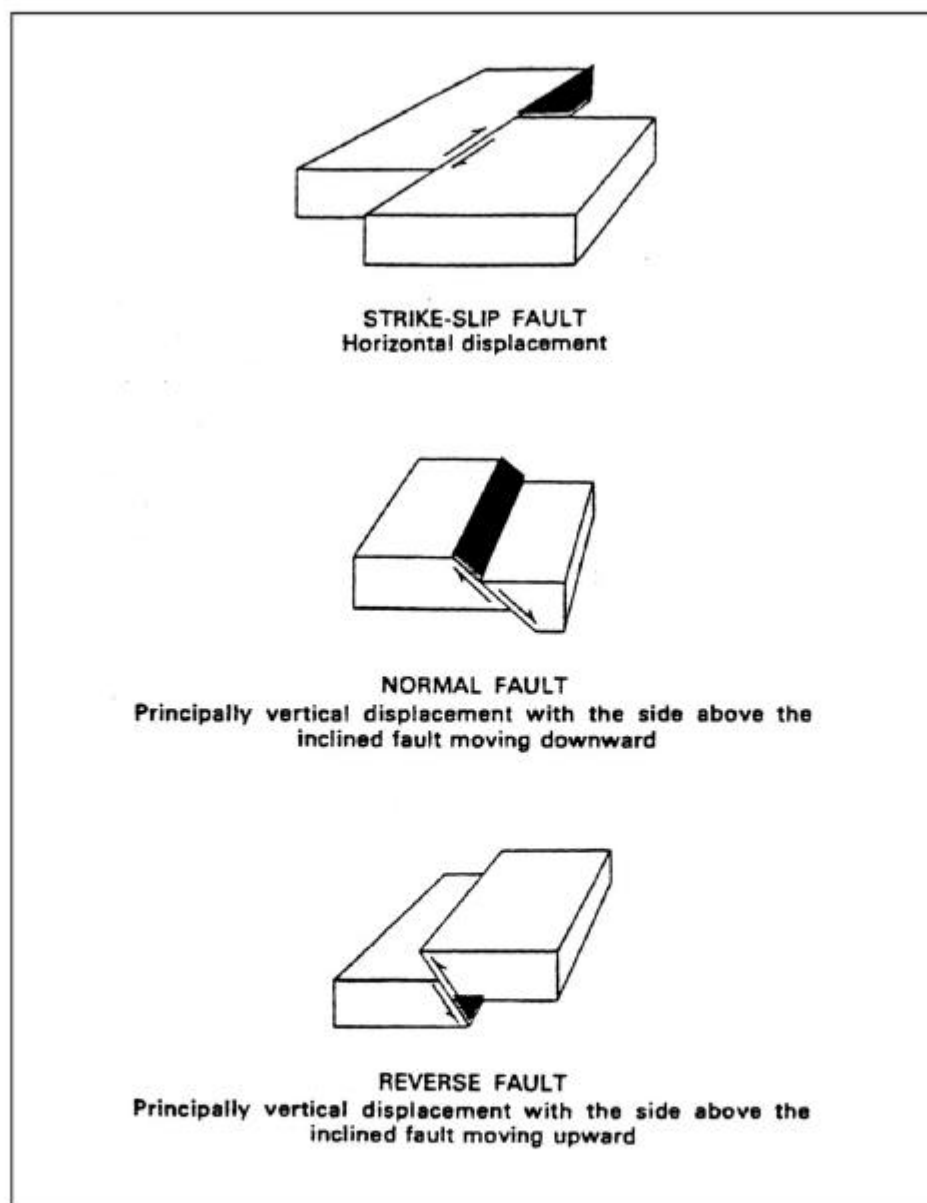


Figure 10. Location of notable historic earthquakes in the United States that have caused significant damage in the area surrounding each epicenter. Although many earthquakes take place every year, most are small and do not cause damage. All or parts of 39 States lie in regions classed as having major and moderate seismic risk (Geological Survey Professional Paper 1240-B).

Figure 10: Location of notable historic damaging earthquakes in the United States.





**Figure 11. Three general types of fault movements. Actual ruptures are more complex than shown on these diagrams (no reference).**

*Figure 11: Three general types of fault movement.*