

Table 7.1 Measures for managing mobility before, during, and after Hurricanes Juan and Igor

Before: Preventing mobility	During: Minimal mobility	After: Restoring mobility	Future: Building resilience
<i>Preparation</i>	<i>Response</i>	<i>Restoration</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
Activate emergency plans, including Emergency Operations Centre	Evacuate residents and patients	Activate alternate mobilities	Analyze risk
Advocate caution (e.g., stay indoors, stay off roads)	Assess situation (i.e., Emergency Operations Centre)	Assess progress	Build-in redundancies (e.g., backup equipment)
Batten down hatches (e.g., tying up boats)	Ready for response as needed	Contain and allow flooding	Conduct research (e.g., generate data and statistics)
Barricade roads	Respond to 911 calls	Cope with political tensions (e.g., federal/provincial)	Develop early warning systems
Charge cell phones	Shelter residents and patients	Distribute relief (i.e., water, food)	Evaluate responses
Clean catch basins and create berms		Provide shelter	Expand existing departments
Declare states of emergency		Reconnect roads and transit	Invest in equipment and technology (e.g., radios)
Evacuate residents and patients		Repurpose transport (e.g., buses as shelters)	Maintain infrastructure and equipment
Fuel generators		Detour, reroute, resume, etc.	Manage retreat of development from flood-prone areas
Implement operating standards (e.g., wind threshold policy)		Search and rescue	Manage storm water (e.g., <i>Urban Forestry Strategy</i>)
Monitor weather		Waive normal approval processes (e.g., environmental assessments)	Mitigate greenhouse gas emissions
Pre-position personnel and goods		Use temporary structures (i.e., bridges)	Update construction standards (e.g., culvert diameter)
Reschedule, postpone, close, cancel, etc.			