

SELECT RESOURCES FOR DISASTER RECOVERY & CRISIS MANAGEMENT

- Alesch, D. J., Arendt, L. A., & Holly, J. N. (2009). *Managing for Long-Term Community Recovery in the Aftermath of Disaster*. Fairfax, VA: Public Entity Risk Institute.
Focuses on factors that impact long-term recovery of the social, political, and economic environment within a community. Designed for local officials and community leaders.
- Baum, D. (2006, August 21). Letter from New Orleans: The Lost Year. *The New Yorker*.
Reflects on New Orleans' Ninth Ward's recovery progress one year after Hurricane Katrina.
- Bazerman, M., & Watkins, M. (2004). *Predictable Surprises: The Disasters You Should Have Seen Coming and How to Prevent Them*. Boston, MA: Harvard Business School Press.
Discusses how cognitive, organizational, and political biases cause businesses and individuals to miss warning signals that predict pending disasters. Uses real-world examples to illustrate how predictable surprises are missed.
- Berke, P. R., Kartez, J., & Wenger, D. (1993). *Recovery after Disaster: Achieving Sustainable Development, Mitigation and Equity*. *Disasters*, 17(2), 93-109.
Explores redevelopment planning as it relates to questions of equity, mitigation, sustainable development, and local participation.
- Birch, E. L., & Wachter, S. M. (2006). *Rebuilding Urban Places after Disaster: Lessons from Hurricane Katrina*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.
Explores rebuilding urban communities through a collection of essays about urban recovery after Hurricane Katrina. Discusses four major issues: reducing urban vulnerability, reestablishing economic viability, addressing needs of the displaced, and recreating a sense of place.
- Birkland, T. A. (2006). *Lessons of Disasters: Policy Change after Catastrophic Events*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.
Explores how the types of "lessons learned" from catastrophic disasters vary based on the nature of the disaster and how this impacts whether necessary policy changes to reduce future risk will be implemented.
- Burton, I., Kates, R. W., & White, G. W. (1993). *The Environment as Hazard*. New York, NY: Guilford Press.
Examines how people respond to natural hazards and how people's interactions with the environment alter the intensity of the disaster impacts.
- Colten, C. E., Kates, R. W., & Laska, S. B. (2008). *Three Years after Katrina: Lessons for Community Resilience*. *Environment*, 50(5), 36.
Focuses on the lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina. Examines New Orleans' resilience in terms of four key elements - - anticipation, response, recovery, and reduced vulnerability.
- Comerio, M. C. (1998). *Disaster Hits Home: New Policy for Urban Housing Recovery*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
Examines through case studies how recovery, particularly rebuilding homes, has changed over the years. Offers new approaches to pre-disaster mitigation to limit housing damage and new criteria for recovery policies.

- Curran, D., & Leonard, H. B. (2005). Recovery in Aceh: Towards a Strategy of Emergence. Retrieved March 30, 2009, from <http://www.hbs.edu/research/pdf/05-082.pdf>
Explores the merits of supporting recovery efforts that emerge from local collective actions rather than external central planning, and contrasts these two approaches by examining recovery efforts in Aceh after the 2004 tsunami.
- Friesema, H. P., Caporaso, J., Goldstein, G., Lineberry, R., & McCleary, R. (1979). *Aftermath: Communities after Natural Disasters*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.
Examines the long-term economic losses and social dislocation caused by natural disasters. Provides policymakers with guidance on what recovery and response activities to implement.
- Haas, J. E., Kates, R.W., & Bowden, M.J. (1977). *Reconstruction Following Disaster*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
Seeks to help local leaders manage the disaster recovery efforts by addressing issues related to: post-disaster decision making process, land use changes, building codes, special financial assistance for individuals and businesses, and post-disaster financing.
- Howitt, A. M., & Leonard, H. B., eds. (2009). *Managing Crises: Responses to Large-Scale Emergencies*. Washington, DC: CQ Press.
Explores issues of emergency and risk management, featuring analytic discussion and multiple real-world emergency case studies.
- Johnson, L., Samant, L., & Frew, S. (2005). *Planning for the Unexpected: Land Use Development and Risk*. Report No. 531. Chicago, IL: American Planning Association.
Offers guidance on how to better incorporate risk management principles into general local city planning activities.
- May, P. J. (1985). *Recovering from Catastrophes: Federal Disaster Relief Policy and Politics*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
Provides an overview of future policy issues arising around disaster relief. Discusses how political environments differ immediately after a disaster and several years thereafter.
- Mileti, D., ed. (1999). *Disasters by Design*. Washington, DC: John Henry Press.
Provides a general overview about natural hazards, potential disasters, recovery activities, and mitigation efforts. Examines how multiple factors, including demography, climate, and social norms impact how natural hazards are experienced.
- Multihazard Mitigation Council. (2005). *Hazard Mitigation Saves: An Independent Study to Assess the Future Savings from Mitigation Activities*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Building Sciences.
- Nathan, R. P., & Landy, M. (2009). *Who's in Charge? Who Should Be? The Role of the Federal Government in Megadisasters: Based on Lessons from Hurricane Katrina*. Albany, NY: The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government.
- Natural Hazards Center, University of Colorado. (2006). *Holistic Disaster Recovery: Ideas for Building after a Natural Disaster*. Fairfax, VA: Public Entity Risk Institute.
Provides practical advice on actions to take during the recovery phase to improve longer term community sustainability

- Norris, F.H., Stevens, S.P., Pfefferbaum, B., Wyche, K.F., & Pfefferbaum, R.L. (2008). Community Resilience as a Metaphor, Theory, Set of Capacities, and Strategy for Disaster Readiness. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 41, 127-150.
The authors introduce a theory of community resilience that sees disaster readiness as a function of four core adaptive capacities: economic development, social capital, information and communication, and community competence. They argue that communities must reduce resource inequities, engage locals in mitigation efforts, and establish organizational linkages in order to build resilience.
- Petterson, J. (1999). A Review of the Literature and Programs on Local Recovery from Disaster. Report No. 102. Fairfax, VA: Public Entity Risk Institute.
Literature review of best practices and current programs for post-disaster technical assistance.
- Phillips, B. D., & Neal, D. M. (2007). Recovery. In W. L. Waugh, & K. Tierney (Eds.), *Emergency Management: Principles and Practice for Local Government*, Second Edition (pp. 207-234). Washington, DC: ICMA Press.
Discusses key dimensions local, state and federal planners should consider when managing post-disaster recovery. Includes information about issues such as economic recovery, environmental recovery, debris management, and donation management.
- Poland, C., Bonowitz, D., Maffei, J., & Barkley, J. (2009). The Resilient City, Part I: Before the Disaster. *Urbanist*, (479), 4-21.
Provides guidance about what San Francisco should be doing now to increase the city's ability to recover after an earthquake. Paper examines issues such as steps to improve resilience among existing building, upgrades to infrastructure, and establishing mitigation policy.
- Quarantelli, E. L. (1998). Disaster Recovery: Research Based Observations on What It Means, Success and Failure, Those Assisted and Those Assisting. Report No. 263. Newark, DE: Disaster Research Center, University of Delaware.
Examines what makes a city's disaster recovery process a success or failure. Summarizes research literature, discusses policy impact of recovery and provides observations about financial resources for disaster assistance.
- Rodriguez, H., Quarantelli, E. L., & Dynes, R. R., eds. (2006). *Handbook of Disaster Research*. New York, NY: Springer.
Provides an interdisciplinary and international approach to conducting social science disaster research.
- Rubin, C.B., ed. (2007). *Emergency Management: The American Experience, 1900-2005*. Fairfax, VA: Public Entity Risk Institute.
- Schwab, J., Topping, K. C., Eadie, C. C., Deyle, R. E., & Smith, R. A. (1998). *Planning for Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction*. Report No. 483/484. Washington, DC: American Planning Association.
Manual on developing plans for post-disaster recovery. Provides local planners information about identifying hazards, assessing risk, developing recovery plans, and implementing plans.
- Scott, E. (2008). "Broadmoor Lives:" A New Orleans Neighborhood's Battle to Recover from Hurricane Katrina (A, B, Epilogue). Cambridge, MA: John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.
Focuses on community-driven redevelopment by examining how the Broadmoor neighborhood in New Orleans responded after Hurricane Katrina.

- Spangle, W., ed. (1987). Pre-Earthquake Planning for Post-Earthquake Rebuilding (PEPPER). Los Angeles, CA: Southern California Earthquake Preparedness Project.
Examines the feasibility and practical limits of pre-planning for earthquake rebuilding. Uses Los Angeles to illustrate how the PEPPER process works and the merits of pre-planning for rebuilding.
- Topping, K. (2009). Toward a National Disaster Recovery Act of 2009. *Natural Hazards Observer*, 33(3), 1-9.
Discusses how the current Stafford Act provides assistance and then recommends five amendments to the act. The suggested amendments include: adding clear catastrophic event provisions, expanding mitigation funding, and substituting block grants for the current reimbursement-based funding system.
- Waugh, W. L. (2000). *Living with Hazards, Dealing with Disasters: An Introduction to Emergency Management*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe.
Provides a basic overview of the major elements of emergency management, such as risk management, land-use planning, building code enforcement, and emergency management systems.
- Waugh, W.L., & Tierney, K., eds. (2007). *Emergency Management: Principles and Practice for Local Government*, 2nd Edition. Washington, DC: ICMA Press.
- Weick, K. E., & Sutcliffe, K. M. (2001). *Managing the Unexpected: Assuring High Performance in an Age of Uncertainty*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
Develops a template for organizations to manage the unexpected by examining the ways of acting and styles of learning that high reliability organizations (e.g., emergency rooms, flight operations of aircraft carriers) use.
- Wilson, R. C. (1991). *The Loma Prieta Quake: What One City Learned*. Washington, DC: International City Management Association.
Discusses lessons learned from Loma Prieta Quake that other earthquake prone areas should heed. Provides recommendations on improving seismic safety and community awareness.

Government Reports

- City Council of Los Angeles' Ad Hoc Committee on Earthquake Recovery. (1995). *In the Wake of the Quake: A Prepared City Responds*. Los Angeles, CA: City of Los Angeles.
Overviews the City of Los Angeles' response to the January 17, 1995, earthquake.
- City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Organization. (1994). *Recovery and Reconstruction Plan*. Los Angeles, CA: City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Board.
Provides an example of a city's recovery and reconstruction plan.
- FEMA. (2005). *Long-Term Community Recovery Planning Process: A Self-Help Guide*. Washington, DC: FEMA.
Focuses on local or state-level led planning for long-term community recovery. FEMA identifies common recovery principles and provides a recovery planning template.
- Florida Department of Community Affairs, Division of Community Planning. (2009). *Hazard Mitigation Planning*. Tallahassee, FL: Florida Department of Community Affairs.
Reference guide created to help Palm Beach County, Florida make decisions on disaster recovery. Example of a post-disaster recovery plan created in advance of a disaster.



GAO. (2009). Past Experiences Offer Recovery Lessons for Hurricanes Ike and Gustav and Future Disasters. Report No. GAO-09-437T. Washington, DC: GAO.
Identifies best practices for recovery and discusses challenges experienced by communities recovering from Hurricanes Ike and Gustav.

RESOURCES FOR EMERGENCY INTERIM HOUSING

Comerio, M. C. (1997). Housing Issues after Disasters. *Journal of Contingencies & Crisis Management*, 5(3), 166.

Examines common issues faced in post-disaster emergency housing in urban areas with a particular focus on housing recovery after the Northridge earthquake. Provides suggestions on critical issues to consider in the pre-planning for housing recovery.

Laditka, S. B., Laditka, J. N., Xirasagar, S., Comman, C. B., Davis, C. B., & Richter, J. V. E. (2008). Providing Shelter to Nursing Home Evacuees in Disasters: Lessons From Hurricane Katrina. *American Journal of Public Health*, 98(7), 1288-1293.

Examines the importance of including nursing homes in emergency housing plans and the issues that need to be addressed prior to the disaster. Information is based on data collected from people's experiences in sheltering nursing home evacuees after Hurricane Katrina.

Olshansky, R. (2006). San Francisco, Kobe, New Orleans: Lessons for Rebuilding. *Soc.Policy*, 36(2), 17-19.

Lists several key ideas to remember as a community starts to rebuild long-term housing after a disaster.

Olshansky, R. B. (2006). Planning after Hurricane Katrina. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 72(2), 147-153.

Provides lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina about helping individuals and communities recover from disasters.

Olshansky, R. B., Johnson, L. A., Horne, J., & Nee, B. (2008). Longer View: Planning for the Rebuilding of New Orleans. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 74(3), 273-287.

Discusses authors' findings from New Orleans about improving recovery opportunities. Finds pre-planning, citizen involvement, and external resources are critical for success.

Government Reports

City of New York. (2009). Post-Disaster Housing Design Competition. Retrieved March 16, 2009, from <http://www.nyc.gov/html/whatifnyc/html/home/home.shtml>

Developing emergency housing for urban settings.

FEMA. (2008). 2008 Disaster Housing Plan. Washington, DC: FEMA.

Clarifies the specific aspects of emergency/ interim housing that FEMA plans to provide to local communities damaged by hurricanes during the 2008 season

FEMA. (2008). National Disaster Housing Strategy. Washington, DC: FEMA.

Provides a detailed account of how emergency housing is provided today, the role key organizations play, and the principles and policies that guide post-disaster sheltering. Proposes a new direction to improve post-disaster emergency housing.

GAO. (1997). Guidance Needed for FEMA's "Fast Track" Housing Assistance Process. Report No. GAO/RCED-98-1. Washington, DC: GAO.

Provides an overview for how 'fast track' housing was used in response to Northridge earthquake. Discusses problems faced during implementation.



GAO. (2007). Better Planning Needed for Housing Victims of Catastrophic Disasters. Report No. GAO-07-88. Washington, DC: GAO.
Provides an overview of strengths and weaknesses of the current federal disaster housing plan.
Good background on current federal capabilities.

RESOURCES FOR FINANCIAL PLANNING & DISASTERS

Petak, W., & Elahi, S. (2000). The Northridge Earthquake USA and its Economic and Social Impacts. EuroConference on Global Change and Catastrophe Risk Management: Earthquake Risks in Europe, IIASA, Laxenburg, Austria, July 6-9, 2000.
Provides a detailed breakdown of economic costs associated with the Northridge earthquake and how the response/ recovery costs are distributed across local, state and national governments. Petak and Elahi also identify pre-disaster activities that can be done to reduce total economic costs.

Government Reports

Cedar Rapids Recovery and Reinvestment Coordinating Team (RRCT). (2008). Progress Report - Flood Recovery. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Provides assessment of the initial damage/cost of the 2008 floods and actions taken to respond to the community's needs. Lays out the process for neighborhood recovery planning.

GAO. (2008). Disaster Recovery: Past Experiences Offer Insights for Recovering from Hurricanes Ike and Gustav and Other Recent Natural Disasters. Report No. GAO-08-1120. Washington, DC: GAO.
Discusses fiscal options to support recovery plans and stresses the importance of developing a comprehensive recovery plan for the community.

Thompson, W. C. (2002). One Year Later: The Fiscal Impact of 9/11 on New York City. New York, NY: City of New York.
Outlines the economic costs (e.g., tax revenue lost, employment lost) of 9/11 for New York City and discusses how the controller's office handled the increase in fiscal demands during a period of inconsistent tax revenues.