



Bibliography of Hurricane Resources – ARTICLES
Version April 13, 2011

Albanese, Andrew, Blumenstein, Lynn, & Oder, Norman. (2005). Libraries damaged, librarians respond, after hurricane's fury. *Library Journal*, 130(15), 16–17. Retrieved February 19, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article highlights the roles of librarians in Louisiana and neighboring states in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Library roles mentioned include offering temporary cards to refugees, providing gift books for children and adults at shelters, providing contact information for local service organizations, and setting up a housing information exchange.

Benton Foundation. (2008). *FCC ramps up for Gustav Response* [Electronic resource]. Washington, DC: Benton Foundation. Retrieved March 9, 2009, from <http://benton.org/node/16405>

This brief article reports that the FCC's Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (PSHSB) announced a Disaster Information reporting Systems (DIRS). DIRS is for communications providers to report the status of communications infrastructure, i.e. wireless, broadcast, and cable.

Benton Foundation. (2008). *Gustav brings down cell, Internet service* [Electronic resource]. Washington, DC: Benton Foundation. Retrieved March 9, 2009, from <http://benton.org/node/16480>

This brief article reports the effects that Hurricanes Katrina and Gustav had on communications in Louisiana, with a focus on Gustav's effects. The storms shut down technology firms in Louisiana and caused the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to propose a mandatory back up battery requirement for wireless carriers.

Berry, John N., III. (2008). Politician of the year 2008: Lifting Louisiana. *Library Journal*, 133(5), 27-27. Retrieved March 9, 2009, from <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6592642.html>

This article discusses Louisiana Lt. Governor Mitch Landrieu's view of the importance of libraries in a range of activities but especially their role in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina as places to access the Internet and gather information.

Bertot, John Carlo, Jaeger, Paul T., Langa, Lesley A., & McClure, Charles R. (2006). Public access computing and Internet access in public libraries: The role of public libraries in E-government and emergency situations. *First Monday* [Electronic journal], 11(9). Retrieved February 13, 2009, from <http://firstmonday.org/htbin/cgiwrap/bin/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/1392/1310>

This article focuses on the library's role in providing E-government services, including the importance of public access computing and Internet access. It includes a discussion of the roles libraries play in response to emergencies, like hurricanes, when people come to libraries to access the Internet to request aid, locate missing family and friends, file FEMA and insurance claims, etc.

Bick, Julie. (2008, November 10). In crisis, remote access. *New York Times* [Electronic version]. Retrieved March 9, 2009, from <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/11/11/giving/11NET.html?partner=rss&emc=rss>

This article mentions the work of NetHope (<http://nethope.org/>) to develop a Network Relief Kit. This is a 4 pound, solar powered device that can connect laptops or satellite phones to the Internet via a global satellite network and is designed to facilitate disaster relief and humanitarian aid efforts.

Biever, Celeste. (2007, Feb. 15). MySpace-style web sites perfect for disaster survival. *New Scientist* [Electronic version]. Retrieved March 9, 2009, from <http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn11189-myspacestyle-websites-perfect-for-disaster-survival.htm>

This article documents early use of Web 2.0 applications for emergency management. It discusses the practicality of asking people to join new web-based emergency social networks versus using existing social networking sites such as MySpace and Facebook.

Block, Marylaine, & Kim, Ann. (2006). All (librarian) hands on deck. *Library Journal*, 131(5), 22-25. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6312522.html>

This article details ways librarians stepped up to provide disaster response services in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita by handing out water, clothing, and books, offering space for relief workers, and staffing phone banks and shelters. The article also discusses damage to libraries and restoration of libraries and library collections.

Bolger, Laurie. (2003). Scared or prepared? Disaster planning makes the difference. *Information Outlook*, 7(7), 26-30. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from Gale Expanded Academic ASAP database.

Laurie Bolger outlines guidelines for the disaster planning process to help mitigate the effects that disasters have on libraries.

Breaking news: Libraries regroup, reach out in wake of Hurricane Ike. (2008, Sep. 26). *American Libraries* [Electronic version]. Retrieved March 9, 2009, from <http://www.ala.org/ala/online/currentnews/newsarchive/2008/september2008/ikedamage.cfm>

This article discusses the destruction caused by Hurricane Ike on the Gulf coast and inland. Specifically, the article focuses on the academic and public school libraries that were affected by the storm, the types of damage these libraries incurred, i.e. materials and building, and the effects Ike had on mid-west libraries as it moved inland.

Brennan, Christopher, & O'Hara, Eileen. (2002). Murphy was a librarian: A case study in how NOT to handle a systems crash. *Computers in Libraries*, 22(3), 10-12, 72. Retrieved February 13, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article recounts a systems crash at Drake Memorial Library, SUNY Brockport that rendered the OPAC inaccessible and deleted MARC records. The library's backup procedures are included as an example of protocol to plan for and mitigate disaster.

Britt, Phillip. (2005). Taking steps for disaster recovery. *Information Today*, 22(9), 1, 21. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from Expanded Academic database.

The author discusses the value of disaster planning by explaining that, after Hurricane Katrina, some companies were up and running quicker than others because they had business continuity and disaster recovery plans. Suggestions are offered for planning steps to prepare for disasters, including elements of a good recovery plan.

Cassell, Gracelynn. (2004). Library experiences with natural disasters: Hurricanes and Volcanoes (Montserrat). *International Preservation News*, 34, 4-11. Retrieved February 13, 2009, from <http://www.ifla.org/VI/4/news/ipnn34.pdf>

This article focuses on disaster mitigation planning concerning digital resources and the results of a disaster planning survey of libraries worldwide that was distributed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA).

Clifton, Gerard. (2005). Risk and preservation management of digital collections. *International Preservation News*, 36, 21-23. Retrieved November 16, 2008, from <http://www.ifla.org/VI/4/news/ipnn36.pdf>

This article details risks to digital media in a variety of formats, discusses collection level, organizational, and external factors to consider, and offers methods to reduce risk, particularly suggesting a risk management approach.

Dearstyne, Bruce W. (2006). Taking charge: Disaster fallout reinforces RIM's importance. *The Information Management Journal*, 40(4), 37-40, 42-43. Retrieved February 13, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article provides insights and lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina that help clarify and strengthen the role of RIMs (records and information management professionals). The article includes nine lessons, such as the need to consider worst case scenarios in disaster preparedness, rapid creation of new and flexible information forums, limited situational awareness, need for fast and reliable information for command control, and requirement to make decisions in crisis even without reliable or sufficient information.

Diamond, Tom. (2006). The impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita on three Louisiana academic libraries: A response from library administrators and staff. *Library Administration & Management*, 20(4), 192-194, 195-200. Retrieved February 13, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article documents the pre-hurricane and post-hurricane conditions affecting three Louisiana academic libraries and their parent institutions. The article reports on interviews with administrators and staff who provide unique perspectives on the challenges their libraries encountered as a result of hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Eberhart, George, Flagg, Gordon, Goldberg, Beverly, Goodes, Pamela, Kniffel, Leonard, Landgraf, Greg, et al. (2005). Katrina's terrible toll: Librarians rally to provide information for a devastated gulf coast population. *American Libraries*, 36(9), 14-18, 20-25. Retrieved February 13, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article details the impact of Hurricane Katrina on gulf coast libraries, such as damage to libraries and collections, recovery efforts, and impacts on staffing. Post-disaster services to evacuees and others are discussed, including help filling out FEMA forms, contacting loved ones, general Internet access, borrowing privileges, and bringing library materials to shelters.

Ellis, Jamie Bounds, & Shambra, Jane. (2008). Reshaping public services after a disaster. *Mississippi Libraries*, 72(3), 51-53. Retrieved February 13, 2009, from http://www.misslib.org/publications/ml/fall08/Libraries_Fall_08.pdf

This article presents a case study on the impact of Hurricane Katrina on a public library systems department. The article addresses the following issues: collections reassessment, relocation, alternative resources, communication, technology, programming, continuing education, and grant funding.

Eng, Sidney. (2002). How technology and planning saved my library at ground zero. *Computers in Libraries*, 22(4), 28-35. Retrieved November 16, 2008, from <http://www.infotoday.com/cilmag/apr02/eng.htm>

This article details the impact of the 9/11 attack of an academic library in Manhattan. The focus is on keeping the web site up-to-date and the importance of disaster planning.

Fialkoff, Francine. (2009). Editorial: FEMA fails again: Libraries not considered essential. *Library Journal*, 134(9). Retrieved May 8, 2009, from http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6656384.html?nid=2671&rid=#reg_visitor_id&source=title&

This editorial succinctly recounts FEMA's failure to recognize the Cedar Rapids Public Library as an essential service in the city's 2008 flood. The library's lack of status hampers federal, state and county relations with FEMA and other federal, state and local government agencies.

Friedman, Daniela B., Tanwar, Manju, & Richter, Jane V. E. (2008). Evaluation of online disaster and emergency preparedness resources. *Prehospital and Disaster Medicine*, 23(5), 438-446. Retrieved March 26, 2009, from http://pdm.medicine.wisc.edu/Volume_23/issue_5/friedman.pdf

This paper reports research that assessed the readability of disaster and emergency preparedness web pages intended for the general public. The authors recommend collaborations among public health educators, risk communication specialists, and web page creators and writers to ensure readable disaster and emergency resources.

Hamilton, Rebecca. (2011) The State Library of Louisiana and public libraries' response to hurricanes: issues, strategies, and lessons. *Public Library Quarterly*, 30, 40-53. doi: 10.1080/01616846.2010.525385

This article is about how Louisiana's public libraries and its state library worked together to respond to and prepare for natural disasters, specifically hurricanes. In the process, we demonstrate the essential nature of libraries. Libraries play an essential role in immediate

recovery after a disaster as well as in long-term recovery. This article focuses on public library response to hurricanes Katrina and Rita and the organizational follow-up within the State Library of Louisiana.

Harris, Roma, Wathen, C. Nadine, & Chan, Donna. (2005). Public library responses to a consumer health inquiry in a public health crisis: The SARS experience in Ontario. *Reference & User Services Quarterly*, 45(2), 147-154. Retrieved February 13, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article reports on the response of Ontario public libraries to inquiries for health information made during a SARS outbreak. The authors found that the quality of reference service raises questions about the appropriateness of public library consumer health information provision.

Hewison, Hazel. (2005). Disaster planning and recovery – the Caribbean experience. *Legal Information Management*, 5(3), 185-188. Retrieved February 13, 2009, from Cambridge Journals Online.

This article reports on the CARALL Conference workshop on disaster planning which included such topics as the vulnerability of the Caribbean to natural disasters, effects of disasters on libraries with a large focus on water-related damage, recovery efforts, and lessons learned regarding disaster planning and preservation.

Hirst, Donna. (2008). The Iowa City flood of 2008: A librarian and IT professional's perspective. *Information Technology and Libraries*, 27(4), 5-8. Retrieved March 26, 2009, from Gale General Reference Center database.

This editorial is a first person account of the impact of the 2008 Iowa City flood on the University of Iowa library, particularly on information technology.

Hurricane assistance at Harris County Public Library in Houston, TX. (2008, Sep. 28). *LIS News* [Electronic journal]. Retrieved March 26, 2009, from http://lisnews.org/hurricane_assistance_harris_county_public_library_houston_tx

This news brief announces that the Harris County Public Libraries had reopened and mentions services offered by the library, such as computer and Internet access, electricity to charge cell phones, air conditioning, etc. There is also a note about which branches had and had not yet opened.

ICMA. (2007). Local government managers and public libraries: Partners for a better community [Electronic resource]. *ICMA Management Perspective*. Washington, DC: ICMA. Retrieved May 8, 2009, from [http://icma.org/documents/Final_Mgmt_Prsptv_Libraries_\(gates\).pdf](http://icma.org/documents/Final_Mgmt_Prsptv_Libraries_(gates).pdf)

This article discusses the roles public libraries play in their local communities, as well as the high customer satisfaction and credibility ratings of public libraries. These roles include acting as a neutral, welcoming haven for all types of people; building communities through local partnerships; enhancing education, workforce and businesses through literacy programs; change agents; and communication hubs.

Jaeger, Paul T., Langa, Lesley A., McClure, Charles R., & Bertot, John Carlo. (2006). The 2004 and 2005 Gulf coast hurricanes: Evolving roles and lessons learned for public libraries [Electronic resource]. *Public Library Quarterly*, 25(3/4), 199-214. Retrieved February 13, 2009, from Haworth Press database.

This article details the roles played by U.S. Gulf Coast public libraries in the aftermath of the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons. It explores the place of libraries in society and details lessons learned and recommendations for public library disaster planning.

Keiser, Barbie E. (2002). Web as safety net: Weather-Related catastrophes and other natural disasters. *Searcher*, 10(1), 68-83. Retrieved May 8, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article discusses a variety of natural disasters, earthquakes, fire, floods and droughts, hurricanes, landslides and avalanches, lightning, tornadoes, tsunamis, and volcanoes. It includes numerous resources with annotations under each disaster, as well as sections on prevention and recovery.

Kenney, Brian J. (2001). Central libraries in uncertain times [Electronic resource]. *Library Journal*, 126(19), 36-37. Retrieved May 8, 2009, from <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA180510.html>

This article discusses issues about central/main public libraries as spots for possible terrorist attacks versus the need to remain centrally located to be vital to communities they serve. This article also discusses creating guidelines for security and emergency evacuation.

Lake, Lenora. (2009, March 4). Post disaster plan unveiled. *Tampa Tribune* [Electronic resource]. Retrieved March 9, 2009, from <http://www2.tbo.com/content/2009/mar/04/na-post-disaster-plan-unveiled/news-metro/>

This news article reports on the first of a series of public meetings that Hillsborough County, Florida is holding to discuss and receive feedback on the county's draft Post-Disaster redevelopment Plan. Additional meeting times, dates and locations are included.

LeBoeuf, Mary C. (2006). Disasters strike, public libraries Prevail: The impact of hurricanes Katrina and Rita on Louisiana public libraries. *Louisiana Libraries*, 68(4), 3-7.

This article discusses the activities of parish libraries in the wake of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. LeBoeuf discusses the stories of librarians helping hurricane victims locate missing relatives, file for FEMA forms, provide comfort to victims, assist organizations (i.e. Red Cross and FEMA) set up local areas of operation, volunteering their time to assist organizations in providing aid to victims. The article also discusses the rebuilding phase of destroyed libraries and the lessons learned from the two disasters.

LeBoeuf, Mary C. (2006). Ill winds: hurricanes and public libraries along the Gulf Coast. *Public Libraries*, 45(3), 58-63.

This article discusses the situations faced by the librarians of public libraries in a number of parishes affected by hurricanes Katrina and Rita. From locating missing family members to providing conference rooms to set up disaster centers for the Red Cross and FEMA, the article details the difficulties faced by public librarians. The article concludes that public libraries play an essential role delivering online and other services in times of disaster.

Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners. (2009, February 20). *Libraries as DRCs sparks national interest* [Press release]. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners. Retrieved May 18, 2009, from <http://mblc.state.ma.us/mblc/news/releases/past-releases/2009/nr090220.php?current=yes>

This article discusses how the Massachusetts model of libraries as disaster recovery centers (DRCs) is being adopted by other states. Additionally, the article discusses how the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has created a GIS database of Massachusetts libraries so officials can locate them efficiently to rapidly deploy disaster recovery services.

Matthews, Graham. (2005). Disaster management: Sharing experience, working together across the sector. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 37(2), 63–74. Retrieved February 19, 2009, from Sage Journals Online.

This article discusses library response to disasters and advocates for a collaborations that are put in place prior to an emergency, rather than in reaction to an emergency. The article includes a detailed review of the East Midlands Museums Service's Regional Emergencies and Disaster Squad (REDS), suggesting REDS as a model for United Kingdom libraries to adopt.

McCoy, Mary J. (2005). The forces of nature or dancing with the three ladies. *Texas Library Journal*, 81(4), 142. Retrieved February 19, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

The three ladies in this article title are Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma. McCoy reports on the response provided to evacuees by the academic library at Lamar State College – Orange. The library provided Internet connections, helped people fill out forms, look for jobs and housing. The article also reports McCoy's personal experience as an evacuee during Hurricane Rita, including the helpfulness of Texas librarians.

McKnight, Michelynn. (2006). Health sciences librarians' reference services during a disaster: More than collection protection. *Medical Reference Services Quarterly*, 25(3), 1-12.

This article cites four incidents of medical/health librarian's response to Hurricane Katrina as a step toward determining best practices for post-disaster reference services.

McKnight, Michelynn, & Zach, Lisl. (2007). Choices in chaos: Designing research into librarians' information services improvised during a variety of community-wide disasters in order to produce evidence-based training materials for librarians. *Evidence Based Library and Information Practice*, 2(3), 59-75. Retrieved May 11, 2009, from <https://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP/article/view/253/526>

This article discusses library responses to Hurricane Katrina in the context of a research project designing evidence-based disaster preparedness training for librarians. Part of the article discusses service roles libraries reported through the survey, including children's services, meeting/office space, modified circulation rules, collecting donations, transporting evacuees, etc.

Meraz, Gloria. (2005). In times of trouble. *Texas Library Journal*, 81(3), 90. Retrieved February 19, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article reports on the response of Texans to Hurricane Katrina with particular emphasis on the sense of community that emerged. Meraz describes libraries and librarians "at the heart" of service provision to hurricane victims. These services included computer access, help finding family, jobs, and housing, assistance with government forms, and children's services, among others.

Miller, Ellen G., & Fisher, Patricia H. (2007). Getting on your community's leadership team. *Georgia Library Quarterly*, 44(1), 5-8. Retrieved May 11, 2009, from WilsonWeb.

Miller and Fisher's article discusses the role of public libraries in community leadership. Specifically, the article discusses the importance of and approaches to relationship building with community leaders.

Myles, Barbara. (2000). The impact of a library flood on computer operations. *Computers in Libraries*, 20(1), 44-49. Retrieved February 25, 2009, from WilsonWeb.

This article reports on the disaster recovery efforts of the Boston Public Library in response to a flood in 1998. It concludes with recommendations for libraries to build disaster recovery plans.

O'Connell, Heather. (2004). Weathering the storms: Hurricanes impact Florida libraries. *Florida Libraries*, 47(1), pp. 4-5.

This article discusses ways Florida libraries responded to the 2004 storms. It talks about damage to libraries and related closures, services libraries provided (including conversion to emergency operations centers and locally assigned services), and external support for libraries from publishers, vendors, and the library community.

Palmer, Jason. (2008). Emergency 2.0 is coming to a website near you. *New Scientist*, 2654. Retrieved May 13, 2009, from <http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg19826545.900-emergency-20-is-coming-to-a-website-near-you.html>

This article discusses the use of web 2.0 technology, during wildfires in California in October 2007.

Pape, J. (2008, Sep. 22). Fort Bend libraries have computers available for FEMA applicants. *FortBendNow.com* [Electronic newspaper]. Houston, TX: FortBendNow.com. Retrieved May 13, 2009, from <http://www.fortbendnow.com/2008/09/22/33235>

This article announces that Fort Bend libraries had computers and staff assistance available for filling out FEMA forms and includes contact information for the library branches.

Perlman, Ellen. (2006). Ellen Perlman's tech talk (Column): Critical connectors. *Governing*, 20(3), 57. Retrieved May 13, 2009, from

The "Critical Connectors" article discusses the role public libraries in as "first responders" in emergency situations, especially during times of hurricane disasters. According to the article, public librarians assist hurricane victims with filing FEMA forms and helping victims locate communicate with family and friends online. Additionally, the article discusses how public librarians have worked with Emergency Management Teams to provide assistance with answering emergency hotline phones and provide wireless mobile wireless connectivity. Finally, the article talks about the overall played by public libraries in delivering online government assistance to citizens in need of guidance when filling for a variety of government forms.

Piper, Paul, & Ramos, Miguel. (2006). A failure to communicate: Politics, scams, and information flow during Hurricane Katrina. *Searcher*, 14(6), 40-54. Retrieved May 13, 2009, from http://www.infotoday.com/searcher/jun06/Piper_Ramos.shtml

This article examines the response to Katrina, after the storm made landfall. Specifically, the article examines the storm from an Internet perspective that focuses on housing issues, missing persons, and post-storm fraudulence.

Polk County, Florida. (2009). *Post disaster redevelopment plan* [Electronic resource]. Bartow, FL: Polk County Board of Commissioners. Retrieved May 13 2009, from http://www.polk-county.net/subpage.aspx?menu_id=226&nav=bus&id=9206

This web site includes an explanation of what a post-disaster redevelopment plan is, background information on Polk County, the plan, involved stakeholders, and a timeline for implementation. Additionally, the site serves as an example of a county-wide post-disaster redevelopment plan

Pollonais, Steve. (2004). Risks associated with hurricanes in the Caribbean. *International Preservation News*, 34, 15-18. Retrieved May 13, 2009, from <http://archive.ifla.org/VI/4/news/ipnn34.pdf>

The article explains what a hurricane is, the dangers that arise from storm surge and high winds, and the value of disaster planning.

Rike, Barb. (2003). Prepared or not...That is the vital question. *Information Management Journal*, 37(3), 25-27, 30-33. Retrieved February 27, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article stresses the importance of disaster planning for records and information management (RIM) professionals and organizations, focusing on the dangers of losing data, physical assets and workspace, and the resulting cost in terms of money, time and effort. The article defines and describes disasters, explains the business impact assessment (BIA), and provides step-by-step processes for writing a disaster plan and recovery and salvage efforts.

Robertson, Guy. (2005). Water finds a way: Dealing with leaks and floods in your library. *Feliciter*, 51(2), 83-85. Retrieved February 27, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article details the numerous ways water can leak into and flood a library. Robertson explains the importance of planning to deal with water damage, including knowing the building and how to conserve the collection.

Rogers, Michael. (2004). Hurricanes in FL: Floods in wake. *Library Journal*, 129(17), 15. Retrieved May 13, 2009, from <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA470974.html>

This article is a news brief that reports on Florida libraries and the 2004 hurricane season. In the article, State Librarian Judi Ring comments on the roles (e.g. serving as day care centers, providing Internet access, and serving as shelters

Rogers, Michael. (2005). Gates gives \$10.9 million to States Libraries. *Library Journal*, 130(3), 19. Retrieved May, 2009, from <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA502027.html>

This article is a news brief stating that the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is awarding \$10.9 million in grant funding to state libraries to help sustain free, public access to computers and the Internet.

Schlotzhauer, Nonny. (2006). Disaster relief: Starting points for learning. *College & Research Libraries News*, 67(2), 91-96. Retrieved February 27, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article focuses on the role that the Internet can play in disaster relief. The article lists national and international organizations that play a part in disaster relief around the world. Though the list is not exhaustive, each organization on the list is has a brief description of its work and an accompanying url.

Scully, Mark. (2005). Hurricane-ravaged businesses maintain critical communications. *Disaster Recovery Journal*, 18(1). Retrieved May 13, 2009, from <http://www.drj.com/articles/win05/1801-07.html>

This article discusses the importance of communication to the recovery of a business after an emergency. The article focuses on the use of communication technology (i.e. email) as an effective tool that allows businesses to remain in touch with employees before, during, and after an emergency. The article highlights specific examples of successfully deployed email messaging systems utilized during the 2004 hurricane season.

St. Clair, Guy. (2001). Knowledge services: Critical infrastructure protection: A post-9/11 scenario for special librarians. *ChapterNews*, 74(2), 8-9. Retrieved May 13, 2009, from http://units.sla.org/chapter/cny/ChapterNews/74_2.pdf

This article argues that special librarians and knowledge managers are well suited for developing emergency preparedness practices and procedures because of their ability to identify information relevant to the needs of their organization. Additionally, the article outlines and describes how these information professionals can succeed in leading and organizing the emergency preparedness efforts of their organizations.

St. Lifer, Evan. (1994). Andrew's aftermath: Hurricane "saves" Miami Public Library. *Library Journal*, 119(10), 48-50. Retrieved February 27, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article discusses how the Miami Dade Public Library System met the challenges of post-disaster recovery. After Hurricane Andrew devastated the south eastern communities of Florida, the Miami Dade Public Library System (MDPLS) assumed emergency response roles by turning libraries into relief centers and centers of communication. The article identifies the challenges the libraries faced by the libraries and how the libraries successfully faced those challenges.

Stephens, David O. (2003). Protecting records in the face of chaos, calamity, and cataclysm. *Information Management Journal*, 37(1), 33-36, 38-40. Retrieved February 27, 2009, from WilsonWeb database.

This article was written in response to 9/11. It discusses disaster recovery planning for businesses and explains why small businesses are especially vulnerable. The focus of the article is on technology infrastructure, backing-up data, and multi-format storage solutions.

Talon, Mike. (2005, July 25). Preparing for large-scale disasters and anticipating recovery time. *TechRepublic* [Electronic newspaper]. Retrieved May 13, 2009, from <http://techrepublic.com.com/5100-9592-5800476.html>

This article discusses the need for realistic expectations when recovery from a disaster. Specifically, the article focuses on how employees experience disaster and how their ability to cope with loss and be well enough to return to work cannot be planned.

Tennant, Roy. (2001). Coping with disasters. *Library Journal* 126(19), 26-28. Retrieved May 13, 2009, from <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA180529.html>

This article discusses how libraries can prepare their digital systems and data for potential disasters. The article provides information on ways in which data loss can be prevented, how data can be backed up, and what to do after the disaster has occurred.

Varlamoff, Marie-Thérèse, & Plassard, Marie-France. (2004). Survey on disaster planning in national libraries. *International Preservation News*, 34, 23-28. Retrieved May 14, 2009, from <http://archive.ifla.org/VI/4/news/ipnn34.pdf>

This article reports the results of an IFLA survey of national libraries that asked if they have a disaster plan, if they have suffered a disaster and if so, what the effects were, the frequency with which disaster plans are updated, whether the disaster plan is tested, and any preventive measures being taken. The authors recommend cooperation among institutions and coordination in the face of disaster.

Will, Barbara H. (2001). The public library as community crisis center: The public library has the resources and expertise to address the need for prompt, reliable, and relevant information in any crisis situation. However, librarians cannot wait to be asked to become involved. *Library Journal*, 126(20), 75-77. Retrieved May 14, 2009, from <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA185136.html>

This article discusses ways libraries in which libraries can help their communities cope with disasters. Service that libraries can offer during times of crisis include the provision of different types of information, getting involved with local government emergency planning, and preparing for recovery portion of emergency planning.

Winston, Mark D., & Quinn, Susan. (2005). Library leadership in times of crisis and change. *New Library World*, 106(9/10), 395-415. Retrieved March 5, 2009, from Emerald Insight database.

This article is an analysis of scholarly literature that investigates the efforts of libraries and librarians to address the major economic, political and social, and technological changes that have occurred since 2003. The analysis is of an international focus.
