EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
SCHOLARLY RESEARCH RESOURCES
This guide was prepared on behalf of the FEMA Higher Education Program by Jessica Jensen from North Dakota State University, Department of Emergency Management.

Feel free to contact her for additional advice about how to find literature on a particular topic if use of the guide does not result in the collection of sufficient literature. Also, feel free to contact her with feedback regarding the usefulness of this guide and how it can be improved in future versions. She can be reached at ja.jensen@ndsu.edu.
Preface

In the past few years a concerted effort has been made by the higher education community to purposefully pursue the development of an academic discipline of emergency management. This effort has been supported by the Federal Emergency Management Program (FEMA) Higher Education Program which has convened a number of focus groups to discuss, debate, and suggest to the wider higher education community what it might do to further develop emergency management as an academic discipline.

One product of these focus groups has been the suggestion of a disciplinary purview for emergency management. These groups have suggested that the academic discipline of emergency management is the scientific study of how humans interact and cope with hazards, vulnerabilities, and resulting events and consequences. And, further, that members of the discipline—through a combination of research based-education and conducting research—seek to inform the practice of emergency management professionals as well as how individuals and households, nonprofits, businesses, and government participate in tasks and activities related to emergency management.

When emergency management’s purview is conceived of this way, it is apparent that there is a vast and deep body of knowledge upon which it can draw. The groups have argued that this body of knowledge can, and should, inform both education and research in emergency management. As noted in the report of the Federal Emergency Management Agency Higher Education Program Focus Group on the Disciplinary Purview of Emergency Management,

The discipline of EM has a responsibility to collect, analyze, integrate, and synthesize the literature related to hazards, vulnerabilities, and resulting events. No academic discipline currently perceives this task as their responsibility or domain; no academic discipline bases its education of students on such an approach exclusively; and, the research of all other disciplines on the topics of hazards, vulnerabilities, and resulting events remains incomplete without a foundation on integration and synthesis. EM has a unique opportunity to contribute by basing both the education we offer and the research we conduct on the integration and synthesis of the hazards and disaster literature…the EM academic discipline, like any other, has a responsibility to conduct both basic and applied research [and] its foundation will rest upon the literature related to our topics that has been generated by scholars from a host of disciplines (Jensen, 2012, p. 3).

The ability of individuals associated with the emerging discipline to meet these responsibilities rests on knowing where the literature is and accessing it. Two issues hindering evidence-based education within emergency management programs and the amount and quality of emergency management research have been noted by a recent focus group. Specifically,

- The body of knowledge related to EM is vast. Contributors to the body of knowledge come from dozens of academic disciplines and disseminate their work in hundreds of journals, books, edited volumes and monographs, etcetera. Tens of thousands of pieces of literature related to hazards and disasters await collection, analysis, integration, and
synthesis. These pieces lay waiting to be read by students and educators in EM. Yet, finding the body of knowledge is difficult, to say the least. Challenges such as a lack of knowledge about hazards and disaster specific journals, the diversity of other outlets where EM relevant work is published, search engines that do not recognize common EM keywords, and a lack of familiarity with how to locate the literature leave both students and faculty frustrated. (Jensen, 2012, p. 8-9)

- Most academic disciplines rely on a combination of large databases (e.g., EBSCO, Project Muse, ProQuest, Sage, Web of Science, and the like) and disciplinary specific databases to provide significant citations/articles in response to queries. As previously mentioned, the large databases do not respond well to common EM keywords and there are no discipline specific databases to support the development of the EM discipline. Development of such a database would require significant financial, technical, and logistical support. (Jensen, 2012, 9).

To address these issues, the group recommended that a methods training course, research methods textbook, and research database be developed. Yet, these activities have not yet been undertaken and are likely to be undertaken, or available, for some time. The guide that follows is an intermediate step to help address research issues in emergency management higher education.

It is intended to further support the development of emergency management as an academic discipline particularly with respect to meeting the responsibilities the emerging discipline has assigned itself. The development of the guide has been sponsored by the FEMA Higher Education Program and is evidence of its continuing commitment to support the higher education community’s efforts to develop emergency management as an academic discipline and in so doing better serve students, further develop the profession, and bring about change in how society interacts and copes with hazards, vulnerabilities, and resulting events and consequences.

Documents reporting the discussion of the focus groups referred to above are available at: https://training.fema.gov/emiweb/edu/emTheoryResearch.asp.
# Table of Contents

Preface................................................................................................................................. i
Introduction............................................................................................................................. 2
Primary Sources....................................................................................................................... 3
  Peer-Reviewed, Scholarly Journals....................................................................................... 3
    Primary Emergency Management Journals........................................................................ 3
  Other Journals...................................................................................................................... 6
Books..................................................................................................................................... 7
Secondary Sources.................................................................................................................. 10
  Theses and Dissertations...................................................................................................... 10
  Research Centers................................................................................................................ 10
  Think Tanks........................................................................................................................ 13
  Government Reports.......................................................................................................... 14
Tertiary Sources...................................................................................................................... 16
  Popular Press and Media Reports........................................................................................ 16
  Professional Magazines...................................................................................................... 16
  Government Documents..................................................................................................... 16
Appendix A. Sub-field Resources: Homeland Security ......................................................... 18
Appendix B. Sub-field Resources: Business Continuity ........................................................ 19
Appendix C. Sub-field Resources: Humanitarian Assistance ............................................... 20
Introduction

This research resource guide begins to demystify the landscape of emergency management literature for students and faculty alike. The guide’s organization is derived from the 2013 Draft Research Standards Research Standards for the Academic Discipline of Emergency Management (available at https://training.fema.gov/emiweb/edu/emTheoryResearch.asp). The Standards suggest that the most desirable source of literature for research in emergency management are those pieces that report the findings of empirical research in peer-reviewed journals and books and that other sources, while often important in the research process, ought to be considered secondary or tertiary. Thus, the guide organizes the literature in three categories: primary, secondary, and tertiary, outlines various sources in each category, and discussed how those sources might be accessed. Because many students and faculty associated with emergency management programs may be interested in exploring topics related to the sub-fields of homeland security, business continuity, and humanitarian assistance, some resources related to these sub-fields are provided in three appendixes to this guide.
Primary Sources

The 2013 Draft Research Standards identify primary sources of emergency management research as “the findings of original, empirical research that have been published in scholarly, peer-reviewed journal articles, peer-reviewed books, and/or book chapters in peer-reviewed books” (p. 2). This section outlines some resources of these types that may be useful as well as how one might go about accessing these resources.

Peer-Reviewed, Scholarly Journals
There are myriad peer-reviewed, scholarly journals publishing the findings of empirical research related to how humans interact and cope with hazards, vulnerabilities, and resulting events and consequences. It is useful to categorize the existing journals as one of the following:

- Emergency management journals—The aims and scope of journals of this type is closely aligned with the disciplinary purview of emergency management; or,
- Other journals—The aims and scope of journals in this category is aligned with one or more disciplines other than emergency management but the journal nevertheless publishes articles related to emergency management’s purview from time-to-time.

This section provides a short description of how to access each of these categories of peer-reviewed, scholarly journals.

Primary Emergency Management Journals
A list of peer-reviewed, scholarly emergency management journals is provided below organized by access type (i.e., open access, subscription required). The list includes a hyperlink to the journal’s website, the url to the website, the journal’s years of availability, and common databases where the journal is indexed and/or abstracted.

It is a good idea to begin research on an emergency management topic with first searching these journals since a) they primarily publish the findings of research on emergency management AND b) they are more likely to respond to common emergency management keywords.

Open access journals

*International Journal of Disaster Risk Science*
Url: http://www.springer.com/earth+sciences+and+geography/natural+hazards/journal/13753
Availability: 2010—
Indexed/abstracted: DOAJ, OCLC, Summon by Serial Solutions

*International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters*
Url: http://ijmed.org/issues/
Availability: 1983— (Note: Access to the most recent two years requires a subscription.)
Indexed/abstracted: NA
**Jamba: Journal of Disaster Risk Studies**
Availability: 2006—
Indexed/abstracted: NA

**Journal of Disaster Research**
Url: http://www.fujipress.jp/JDR/
Availability: 2006—
Indexed/abstracted: Scopus, Compendex (Ei), Scirus, Ulrichsweb™ Global Serials Directory, Genamics JournalSeek, and Open J-Gate

**Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management**
Availability: 2004—
Indexed/abstracted: EBSCO (multiple), Elsevier – SCOPUS, J-Gate, Microsoft Academic Search, ProQuest (multiple), Thomson Reuters (multiple), and WorldCat (OCLC)

**Journal of Natural Disaster Science**
Url: https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/jnds
Availability: 2006—
Indexed/abstracted: J-Stage

**Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences**
Url: http://www.nat-hazards-earth-syst-sci.net/volumes_and_issues.html
Availability: 2001—
Indexed/abstracted: NA

**Revista Internacional de Desastres Naturales, Accidentes e Infraestructura Civil**
Url: http://academic.uprm.edu/laccei/index.php/RIDNAIC/issue/archive
Availability: 2001—
Indexed/abstracted: NA

**Subscription only journals**

**Asian Journal of Environment and Disaster Management**
Available: 2009—
Indexed/abstracted: NA

**Disasters**
Url: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1467-7717
Available: 1977—
Indexed/abstracted: CABI (multiple), EBSCO (multiple), Elsevier (multiple), GeoRef (AGI), International Political Science Abstracts (IPSA), NLM (multiple), ProQuest (multiple), Thomson Reuters (multiple)
Disaster Prevention and Management
Url: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=0965-3562
Available: 1992—

Environmental Hazards
Url: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tenh20
Availability: 1999—
Indexed/abstracted: Elsevier Science Direct

Environmental Management
Url: http://link.springer.com/journal/267
Availability: 1977—
Indexed/abstracted: Springer Link and ProQuest ABI/INFORM

International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment
Url: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=1759-5908
Availability: 2010—
Indexed/abstracted: EBSCO, ProQuest, Scopus

International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction
Url: http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-disaster-risk-reduction/
Availability: 2012—
Indexed/abstracted: Elsevier Science Direct

International Journal of Emergency Management
Availability: 2001—
Indexed/abstracted: Scopus, Compendex, Academic One File (Gale), EBSCO Business Source Premier

Journal of Crisis and Contingencies Management
Availability: 1993—
Indexed/abstracted: EBSCO (multiple), GEOBASE (Elsevier), ProQuest (multiple), PsycINFO/Psychological Abstracts (APA), SCOPUS (Elsevier), Thomson Reuters (multiple), Web of Science

Journal of Emergency Management
Url: http://www.pnpco.com/pn06008.html
Availability: 2003—
Indexed/abstracted: PubMed, Medline

Natural Hazards
Url: http://link.springer.com/journal/11069
Three discontinued journals that published valuable emergency management research include *Australasian Journal of Disaster & Trauma Studies* (1997-2012), *Disaster Management and Response* (2003-2007) and *Mass Emergencies* (1975-1979). All of the volumes and issues of each journal are openly accessible online.

**Other Journals**

There are countless other scholarly peer-reviewed journals that publish articles related to emergency management. Unfortunately, many of the journals are discipline specific, do not publish relevant articles as a matter of course, or simply dedicate a special issue to the subject now and again. As a result, it is advisable to locate additional articles related to your topic by querying databases instead of searching through these journals one-by-one.

Most higher education institutions subscribe to a number of large general databases and disciplinary specific databases that can generate significant citations/articles in response to queries. Large databases that are commonly subscribed to include ABI/INFORM Complete (ProQuest), Academic Search Premier (EBSCO), Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA), JSTOR, ProQuest Databases, ScienceDirect (Elsevier), and Web of Science (Thomson Reuters). These databases are easily searched by keyword/topic. Most databases allow those querying to limit the returns to scholarly, peer-reviewed journal articles—it is wise to ensure that your search is limited in this way from the outset.
Searching these databases might result in the kinds of information you seek right away. Yet, the large databases tend not to respond well to common EM keywords and there are no discipline specific databases to support the development of the EM discipline. If you experience frustration with the relevance and/or number of the returns your searches yield when exploring one of these databases, it may be helpful to broaden the keyword/topics you are using. Keywords that often yield significant numbers of returns include: hazard, disaster, risk, as well as specific hazards such as tornado, hurricane, earthquake, blizzard, etc. After generating a large list of returns, you can search within them using other keywords more closely related to your topic.

A useful way to expand your collection of relevant literature is to explore the references at the end of articles you find highly relevant to your topic. Once you find a reference that looks interesting or helpful, you can search for it at your library. As you find more articles, you can continue searching the references in this way until you have collected sufficient literature.

Books
There are thousands of books related to disaster that might be useful to the emergency management researcher. Propositional inventories or codification books, edited books with chapters by different authors on a range of emergency management topics, case study books, and books exploring specific disciplinary interests in disaster are just a few categories of books that one might want to track down.

A book that one would label a propositional inventory or codification book attempts to 1) identify and synthesize research findings on a specific topic or a wide range of topics and/or 2) report hypotheses supported by the research or that the literature implies that ought to be tested through future research. There are a number of books of these types. They can be an invaluable resource when initiating a literature search because they may potentially link you to a significant body of literature related to your topic of interest, relay the strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in the existing literature, and suggest needs for future research. The following list of propositional inventory/codification books is not comprehensive but may be good references when beginning your literature search.

Edited volumes with chapters on different emergency management topics by different authors abound. Some of the chapters in these books are meant to review the literature on a given topic, and this type of chapter could be a great asset to a researcher. Unfortunately, it is difficult to know which books or chapters will be useful without hearing about them from others. Thus, below are listed a number of key edited volumes related to emergency management that may be useful, but is not comprehensive. Check your library catalog for these books. If your library does not have them, you can order them through Interlibrary Loan.


Books exploring specific disciplinary interests in disaster can provide a very detailed perspective on specific disaster topics. To locate these books, it is easiest to start in a library. To search your library catalog, use similar keywords as you would when searching journals—start with words like hazard, disaster, flood, tornado, earthquake, etcetera. Once you find one book that seems relevant, you may be on the verge of finding more!
Books in libraries are typically arranged by subject in the Library of Congress Classification or Dewey Decimal System. As a result, books about the same or similar subjects can be found in sections beginning with the same letters and numbers. For instance, in libraries using the Library of Congress Classification all of the books about philosophy, psychology, and religion would be in the “Bs,” all of the books about geography and anthropology would be in the “Gs,” and technology and engineering books would be in the “Ts”. Thus, if someone found a book related to disaster psychology they would likely find more by continuing to look around on the surrounding shelves in the “Bs”.

Case study books can be easily located by searching a library catalog or online using the name of the hazard and/or a specific event as a key word. In addition to libraries, online booksellers can be a resource for searching for case study books. When you identify a book of interest, check to see if your library has it, and, if not, you can order it through Interlibrary Loan.
Secondary Sources

The 2013 Draft Research Standards identify secondary sources of emergency management research as “completed and institutionally approved theses and dissertations, conference papers and proceedings, preliminary working papers from research centers, final grant project reports from think tanks and/or research centers, and government reports such as those from the Congressional Research Service or Governmental Accountability Office. This contextual material can be valuable in generating possible hypotheses, providing a rationale for topic ideas, or use as illustrations/examples but in and of themselves do not constitute what the discipline would normally recognize as a sufficient foundation for research. These sources are best used as contextual material…for a study rather than as a foundation for the researcher’s approach to the study” (p. 2-3). This section outlines some of the sources of these materials and how to access them.

Theses and Dissertations

Theses and dissertations based on empirical research are an excellent source of literature regarding emergency management phenomena. The research studies reported in these publications often explore timely topics.

Some emergency management programs require empirical master’s theses and/or dissertations, including North Dakota State University and University of North Texas. Other emergency management programs require conceptual theses including the Naval Post Graduate School. Additionally, students from a variety of academic disciplines choose to conduct their thesis or dissertation research on emergency management phenomena. All variations of this type of literature can be valuable in the research process.

You can search for theses and dissertations relevant to a particular emergency management topic by searching the database, World Cat Dissertations and Theses (OCLC). Many institutional libraries subscribe to this database. It is best to search this database through your library if applicable because the theses and dissertations found there are often available for download. If they are not available electronically, they can be ordered through Interlibrary Loan services. Should an institutional library not subscribe to this database, it can be searched online at http://www.worldcat.org/ by entering a topic of interest in the search bar, filtering the returns to those in the thesis/dissertation format, and requesting those of interest through Interlibrary Loan.

Research Centers

Research centers associated with colleges and universities are an additional source of emergency management literature. These centers often provide downloadable preliminary working papers and final grant project reports as well as the titles of and links to scholarly publications that have resulted from the working papers/grant reports.

Three centers may be particularly useful to the emergency management researcher because of the long history of contributions to the literature by individuals affiliated with the centers and
because they provide access to most, if not all, of the work their center has supported or produced.

The Disaster Research Center at University of Delaware, for example, allows open access to the E.L. Quarantelli Resource Collection in its Institutional Repository (http://www.udel.edu/DRC/E.L.%20Quarantelli%20Resource%20Collection/D-space.html). The Natural Hazards Center at University of Colorado Boulder (http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/), provides access to a range of materials including reports from Center supported Quick Response Research, bibliographies Center staff/faculty have prepared, and research reports/monographs Center faculty/staff have developed, among other materials. And, Texas A&M University’s Hazards Reduction and Recovery Center (http://hrrc.arch.tamu.edu/publications/) offers access to a variety of publications produced by the Center including monographs, research reports, and presentations.

Other centers that might be a source of emergency management literature include the following:

- Eastern Carolina University Center for Natural Hazards Research
  www.ecu.edu/hazards/

- Florida Catastrophic Storm Risk Management Center
  www.stormrisk.org

- Florida International University International Hurricane Center
  www.ihc.fiu.edu/

- George Washington University Institute for Crisis, Disaster, and Risk Management
  www.gwu.edu/~icdrm/

- Louisiana State University Hurricane Center
  www.hurricane.lsu.edu/

- Millersville University of Pennsylvania Center for Disaster Research and Education
  http://muweb.millersville.edu/~CDRE/

- The National Academies Disasters Roundtable
  http://dels.nas.edu/dr

- North Dakota State University, Center for Disaster Studies and Emergency Management
  www.ndsu.edu/emgt/center_for_disaster_studies_and_emergency_management/

- Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC)
  www.scec.org

- Stanford University, John A. Blume Earthquake Engineering Center
  www.blume.stanford.edu
State University of New York at Buffalo, Multidisciplinary Center for Earthquake Engineering Research  
www.mceer.buffalo.edu

Texas State University, James and Marilyn Lovell Center for Environmental Geography and Hazards Research  
www.geo.txstate.edu/lovell

Tulane University Payson Center for International Development and Technology Transfer  
http://payson.tulane.edu/

University of Arizona Office of Arid Lands Studies and Arid Lands Information Center  
www.arid.arizona.edu

University of Arkansas, Arkansas Center for Earthquake Education and Technology Transfer  
http://quake.ualr.edu

University of California, Berkeley, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center and National Information Service for Earthquake Engineering  
http://peer.berkeley.edu/

University of California, Los Angeles Center for Public Health and Disasters  
www.ph.ucla.edu/cphdr/

University of Colorado at Boulder Natural Hazards Center  
www.colorado.edu/hazards

University of Delaware Disaster Research Center  
www.udel.edu/DRC/

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Mid-America Earthquake Center  
http://mae.ce.uiuc.edu/

University of Louisville Center for Hazards Research and Policy Development  
http://hazardcenter.louisville.edu/

University of Memphis Center for Earthquake Research and Information  
www.ceri.memphis.edu/

University Of Nebraska - Lincoln, National Drought Mitigation Center  
http://drought.unl.edu

University of New Orleans Center for Hazards Assessment Response and Technology  
http://chart.uno.edu/
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Center for Urban and Regional Studies
www.unc.edu/depts/curs

University Of Oregon, Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience
http://oregonshowcase.org/

University Of Pennsylvania Wharton Risk Management and Decision Processes Center
http://grace.wharton.upenn.edu/risk

University of South Carolina Hazards Research Laboratory
www.cla.sc.edu/GEOG/hrl/

University of South Dakota Disaster Mental Health Institute
www.usd.edu/dmhi/

University of South Florida Center for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance
www.cdmha.org

University of Virginia Center for Risk Management of Engineering Systems
www.virginia.edu/~risk

University of Wisconsin Disaster Management Center
http://dmc.engr.wisc.edu/

Think Tanks
Think tanks are another potential source of emergency management literature. In particular, the Brookings Institute and the RAND Corporation are engaged in a significant amount of work related to emergency management and may be useful places to begin.

Brookings Institute
http://www.brookings.edu/about#research-programs/

According to its website, “the Brookings Institution is a nonprofit public policy organization based in Washington, DC. Our mission is to conduct high-quality, independent research and, based on that research, to provide innovative, practical recommendations that advance three broad goals: strengthen American democracy; foster the economic and social welfare, security and opportunity of all Americans; and secure a more open, safe, prosperous and cooperative international system. “

A simple search of Brookings Institute’s website using the search term “emergency management” returns more than 7,300 resources that may be useful in emergency management research. These resources reflect the wide variety of research topics the Brookings Institute explores, and may be found in book, report, paper, article, and opinion/commentary form. These resources are publicly available for review and/or download.
RAND Corporation
http://www.rand.org/topics/terrorism-and-homeland-security.html

“The RAND Corporation is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decisionmaking through research and analysis” according to its website. One of RAND’s core research areas is terrorism and homeland security. The more than 1,500 terrorism and homeland security related journal articles, research briefs, and reports housed on the RAND website can be viewed and/or downloaded from their website.

Government Reports
The final kind of secondary resources identified in the Draft Standards are government reports. Two types of government reports—Congressional Research Service (CRS) reports and Government Accountability Office (GAO) reports—might be useful to the emergency management researcher because they are produced on a regular basis and often concern emergency management topics.

It is important to note here that government reports are different from government documents (referred to within this guide as tertiary sources and discussed in the section to follow). Government reports explore—to varying levels of depth and detail—the history or performance of emergency management organizations (e.g., the Federal Emergency Management Agency), various aspects of emergency management practice, or emergency management laws, regulations, policy. Government documents include actual laws, regulations, policies and other documents that articulate emergency management practices and, often, provide recommendations as to how those practices ought to be implemented.

Congressional Research Service (CRS)
See links below.

According to the CRS website, “The Congressional Research Service (CRS) works exclusively for the United States Congress, providing policy and legal analysis to committees and Members of both the House and Senate, regardless of party affiliation. As a legislative branch agency within the Library of Congress, CRS has been a valued and respected resource on Capitol Hill for nearly a century. CRS is well-known for analysis that is authoritative, confidential, objective and nonpartisan. Its highest priority is to ensure that Congress has 24/7 access to the nation’s best thinking.”

Over time, Congress has requested a significant amount of analysis related to emergency management policy and law that may be helpful to someone conducting emergency management research.

CRS provides its analysis to Congressional committees and members in the form of long reports, short reports, appropriations reports, issue briefs, briefing books, and research memos. These documents are not disseminated publicly or formally housed in a database by CRS. However, CRS documents are often made available through the committees and members that request them. These documents have been collected and stored in such a way that they can be viewed and/or downloaded at a variety of sites on the internet. The following is a short list of sites that store CRS documents:
Federation of American Scientists CRS Archive
http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/homesec/index.html

Open CRS
https://opencrs.com/

Thurgood Marshall Law Library
http://www.law.umd.edu/marshall/crsreports/crssubject.html?subjectchoice=Terrorism

University of North Texas Digital Library CRS Report Collection
http://digital.library.unt.edu/explore/collections/CRSR/

U.S. Department of State
http://fpc.state.gov/c20419.htm

Government Accountability Office (GAO)
http://www.gao.gov/browse/topic/Homeland_Security

The GAO is “an independent, nonpartisan agency that works for Congress. Often called the ‘congressional watchdog,’ GAO investigates how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars” according to its website. The organization’s mission is “to support the Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people. We provide Congress with timely information that is objective, fact-based, nonpartisan, nonideological, fair, and balanced.”

Over the years, the GAO has prepared countless reports to Congress regarding emergency management topics that may be helpful to the emergency management researcher. Of particular interest to emergency management researchers are the more than 1,300 documents categorized as “Homeland Security” reports. Common subject headings within “Homeland Security” that may be of interest include “emergency preparedness,” “interagency relations,” “performance measures,” “program evaluation,” “program management,” “risk assessment,” “risk management,” and “strategic planning.” The GAO website also has an advanced search function that allows researchers to search GAO reports and testimonies by the keyword of their choice.
Tertiary Sources

The 2013 Draft Research Standards identify tertiary sources of emergency management research as “material from the popular press, media reports, professional magazines, white papers, anecdotal/opinion pieces, government documents (e.g., legislation, policy documents), and personal communications with subject matter experts. Material from these sources can be sensitizing and add dimension to a literature review but in and of themselves do not constitute what the discipline would normally recognize as a sufficient foundation for research. Online encyclopedias are not an acceptable source” (p. 3). There are myriad tertiary sources and many more ways of accessing them. A list of these resources and access options would be unwieldy and difficult to use. Thus, this section describes some common databases of media reports, key professional magazines, and key ways of accessing government documents.

Popular Press and Media Reports

There are a variety of databases to which higher education institutions typically subscribe that are worth searching if you are interested in media reports related to your research. Specifically, Lexis-Nexis, Factiva, and ProQuest are common databases that store news articles. These databases typically provide electronic access to the media reports they house. If your institution does not subscribe to any news databases, then Google News may be helpful. Once you have searched “News,” you can click on the “search tools” button and use a number of functions including sorting the returns by relevance or date and limiting the returns by the time period of publication. The media reports returned through Google News may or may not be freely available. If they are not freely available, they may be requested through Interlibrary Loan.

Professional Magazines

There are many professional magazines related to emergency management. Each may occasionally publish articles related to your topic of interest. Examples of professional magazines that may publish relevant articles include 9-1-1 Magazine, Fire Chief Magazine, EMS World Magazine, American Police Beat Magazine, among many others.

There are also some emergency management professional magazines, which are more likely to publish articles relevant to your topic of interest. Emergency Management Magazine (http://www.emergencymgmt.com/), Disaster Recovery Journal (http://www.henrystewartpublications.com/jbcep), and Journal of Business Continuity and Emergency Planning (http://www.henrystewartpublications.com/jbcep) are three potentially helpful resources.

Government Documents

A wide variety of government documents may be useful to an emergency management researcher; and, fortunately, government documents are both available and free to access. The FEMA Resource and Document Library, THOMAS, and the Government Printing Office are three “user friendly” sites that are a good place to start the search for government documents related to emergency management.
FEMA Resource and Document Library
http://www.fema.gov/library/index.jsp

According to the Resource and Document Library website, “The FEMA Library is a searchable web-based collection of all publicly accessible FEMA information resources, including, but not limited to: CDs, DVDs, publications, brochures, guidance and policy papers, program regulations and guidelines, forms, disability resources, audio and video files, posters, slide presentations. It allows users to locate, download, save, or print items from the web.” Examples of specific documents that one can find in the Resource and Document Library that might be helpful to researchers include the national planning frameworks, various planning guides, and policy documents (e.g., Guidance for Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters).

THOMAS
http://thomas.loc.gov/

According to its website, the Library of Congress launched the THOMAS database in January of 1995 to make federal legislative information freely available to the public. This information includes treaties, house and senate schedules and calendars, committee reports, public laws by number, bill sponsors, texts, summaries, and status, house and senate role call votes, lists of house and senate floor activity for each day. And, according to the site, “the full text of the Congressional Record can be searched by word/phrase, member of Congress and/or date or date range” over multiple Congresses.

http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/

According to the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) website, “…GPO is the Federal Government’s primary centralized resource for producing, procuring, cataloging, indexing, authenticating, disseminating, and preserving the official information products of the U.S. Government in digital and tangible forms. The agency is responsible for the production and distribution of information products for all three branches of the Federal Government, including U.S. passports for the Department of State as well as the official publications of Congress, the White House and other Federal agencies, and the courts. Along with sales of publications in digital and tangible formats to the public, GPO supports openness and transparency in Government by providing permanent public access to Federal Government information at no charge through its Federal Digital System (www.fdsys.gov) and through partnerships with approximately 1,200 libraries nationwide participating in the Federal Depository Library Program.” Specific resources accessible through the GPO include the Code of Federal Regulations, compilation of presidential documents, congressional bills, congressional documents, congressional hearings, congressional record, congressional reports, Constitution of the United States of America: analysis and interpretation, economic indicators, Federal Register, public and private laws, United States Code, and United States courts opinions.
Appendix A. Sub-field Resources: Homeland Security

Journals Related to Homeland Security
Homeland Security Affairs (open access)
Journal of Homeland Security (open access)
Journal of Homeland Security Education (open access)

Homeland Security Related Research Centers
Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute
Bradford Non-Lethal Weapons Research Project (BNLWRP)
Center for Comparative Immigration Studies (CCIS)
Center for Infectious Disease Research & Policy
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Center for Immigration Studies
Center for Infrastructure Expertise
Crossing U.S. Borders
Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection
Institute for Intergovernmental Research
Institute For Non-Lethal Defense Technologies (INDLT)
Institute for Security Technology Studies at Dartmouth College
International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research
JUSTNET: Justice Technology Information Network: National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center
Migration Information Source
Migration Policy Institute
National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)
National Institute of Justice
Pew Hispanic Center
RAND Homeland Security and Defense Center
Small Arms Survey
Strategic Studies Institute of the Army War College

Websites with Other Homeland Security Resources
National Homeland Security Knowledgebase
Homeland Security Digital Library
Appendix B. Sub-field Resources: Business Continuity

Journals Related to Business Continuity
The Journal of Business Continuity and Resiliency
International Journal of Business Continuity and Risk Management
Journal of Business Continuity and Emergency Planning
International Journal of Critical Infrastructures
Appendix C. Sub-field Resources: Humanitarian Assistance

Journals Related to International Disasters and Complex Humanitarian Crises

- African Journal on Conflict Resolution (open access)
- African Security Review
- Cardozo Journal of Conflict Resolution (open access)
- Columbia Human Rights Law Review
- Conflict and Health (open access)
- Conflict Management and Peace Science
- Conflict Resolution
- Conflict Resolution Quarterly
- Conflict, Security & Development
- Conflict Trends
- Conflict, Security & Development: CSD
- Cooperation and Conflict
- Food Security
- Forced Migration Review (open access)
- Global Change, Peace & Security
- Global Public Health
- Habitat International
- Harvard Human Rights Journal
- Human Rights Quarterly
- International Journal of Conflict and Violence (open access)
- International Journal of Human Rights (open access)
- Journal of Conflict and Security Law
- Journal of Conflict Studies (open access)
- Journal of Development Studies
- Journal of Humanitarian Assistance
- Journal of Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- Journal of Humanitarian Medicine (open access)
- Journal of International Development
- Journal of International Humanitarian Legal Studies
- Journal of Law and Conflict Resolution (open access)
- Journal of Organizational Culture, Communications and Conflict
- Journal of Religion, Conflict and Peace (open access)
- Journal of Human Security
- Media, War & Conflict
- Medicine, Conflict and Survival
- Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights
- Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology
- Peace and Conflict Studies (open access)
- Peace, conflict and development (open access)
Refugee Survey Quarterly
Security and Human Rights
Studies in Conflict and Terrorism
Sur – International Journal on Human Rights (open access)
Third World Planning Review
Tropical Medicine and International Health

News and Research Sources Related to International Humanitarian Issues and Events
Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System
IRIN--Humanitarian News and Analysis
Prevention Web
Relief Web