Call Number: RC480.6.B438 2009
Abstract: Describes the differences between a behavioral crisis and a behavioral emergency. Includes chapters on violence and suicide risk among adolescents as well as the chronically ill. Legal and psychological risks associated with treating behavioral emergencies are also discussed.

Call Number: HV551.2.D583
Abstract: Written by various scholars, this book reviews what is known about catastrophic events from the standpoint of various academic areas--geography, sociology, criminal justice, and sociology. Concludes with solutions to address future disaster problems.

Call Number: HV6431.N45 2010
Abstract: Analyzes issues of negotiating with terrorists. Part I deals with the theory and data produced from analysis of hostage situations. Part II explains several high profile cases, with lessons learned.

Call Number: HD8038.A1D36 2008
Notes: 4 DVDS, 752 min.
Abstract: Includes hostage negotiators in the professions described. Details the everyday challenges in a range of incidents.

Abstract: Describes continuous training/education practices in the province of Quebec based on 65 working agreements in both police and private policing. Concludes that a more collaborative approach is needed rather than confrontational.

Call Number: HV7911.B68.A3 2008
Abstract: From 1971 to 1996, Botting was an FBI SWAT team member and crisis negotiator. He worked on many of the high-profile crises of the time--Wounded Knee, the Patty Hearst kidnapping, Ruby Ridge, and Waco, Texas. Provides valuable insights for crisis negotiators.

Abstract: Defines and provides characteristics of Stockholm syndrome. According to the FBI's Hostage Barricade Database System of 4,700 reported federal, state, and local hostage barricade incidents, 73 percent of captives show no evidence of Stockholm syndrome.

Abstract: Describes the possibilities and advantages of negotiating through several case studies—Nord-Ost, Riyadhus– Salikhan Suicide Batallion, and Beslan. Details the planning and execution of these acts and the use of force to resolve the situation. Concludes that there needs to be more awareness of the advantages of negotiation in managing certain crises.

Call Number: RC480.6.D67 2007
Abstract: Covers the major psychological and psychotic impairments using real life examples of the principles discussed. Includes a chapter on emotional and psychological disorders in children and adolescents, and also introduces the concept of therapeutic justice—an innovative problem-solving court for people with mental illness.

Call Number: RC480.6.G7193 2008
Abstract: Focuses on the basics needed by crisis and disaster responders—a practical guide to what constitutes a crisis, counseling vs. crisis intervention, and working with children and families. The table of contents summarizes each chapter's key points with instructions for quick reference.

Notes: http://psi.praeger.com/doc.aspx?d=/books/gpg/C9295/C9295-60.xml
Abstract: The author has provided a practical model—the S.A.F.E. model that can be used when violence or the threat of violence is present. Analyzes four critical hostage incidents and provides ideas for future research.

Call Number: HV551.3.H68 2009
Abstract: Describes crisis management in connection with various situations: Katrina, SARS in Toronto, the 1992 LA riots, the Baltimore tunnel fire of 2001, the 9/11 Pentagon emergency, hurricane Floyd evacuation in Florida, the 2003 San Diego firestorm and the anthrax mail crisis. Also details anticipating disaster in event planning for the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games, and protecting the WTO Ministerial Conference.

Notes: Available full text from General OneFile
Abstract: Examines crisis response plans (CRPs) and how they have changed over the last decade.
Executives responded to a survey about changes they had made to their organization. Concludes more attention needs to be given to crisis communication plans.

Abstract: Examines the management structure called the Incident Command Structure (ICS), with one person appointed as incident commander. Network governance of crisis response, via the ICS, integrates the need for interorganizational collaboration and the need for rapid coordinated response.


Regini, C. (2004). Crisis Intervention for Law Enforcement Negotiators. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 73(10), 1-6. Abstract: Describes crisis intervention skills--empathy, active listening skills, nonjudgmental attitudes, boundary setting, and problem solving. It is important to remember that facts do not make the situation a crisis, but a person's reaction to the facts.

Abstract: Explains skills needed for critical situations. Topics include communication techniques, listening, interviewing, and role playing training exercises.

Abstract: A comprehensive book that details bomb threat management. Chapters include risk assessment searches, evacuations, operational security, and threats in environments like schools and healthcare facilities. Includes a model bomb threat plan, actions to be taken after an explosion, and how to protect evidence.

Abstract: Covers managing crisis uncertainty, effective crisis communication, and effective crisis leadership. Provides examples of these lessons including foodborne illness outbreaks, terrorism, industrial disasters, and natural disasters. Each chapter includes a discussion of ethics.

Van Hasselt, V. (2005). Hostage-Taking in the Context of Domestic Violence: Some Case Examples. Journal of Family Violence, 20(1). Abstract: Taken from the FBI's Hostage Barricade Database System (HOBAS), describes five hostage cases which represent a pilot project developed to help reduce harm to victims of domestic violence. The project allows the researchers to identity variables, subject and event characteristics, and behavioral patterns which will enable them to develop strategies for nonlethal negotiated resolutions.

Abstract: Describes how role playing, in various scenarios--hostage, barricade, suicide and kidnapping incidents, can help new negotiators become more skilled. Over 80 percent of law enforcement agencies use some form of role-playing in their training programs.
Notes: Available full text from General OneFile
Abstract: Describes critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) and how it is used to help people involved in a critical incident. It can also be used with children, line of duty deaths, and the CISD team.

Compiled by Cheryl Weidner, 6/10.

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