

KEY PRINCIPLES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING

1. The planning team **anticipates both active and passive resistance** to the planning process and develops strategies to manage these obstacles.
2. Planning **utilizes an all-hazards approach to minimize threats to** the community.
3. Planning **elicits participation, commitment,** and clearly defined agreement among all response and support organizations.
4. Planning is based on **accurate assessment** (assumptions/opinions that can be substantiated) about the threats, typical human behavior in disasters and likely resources and support from out-side agencies, organizations, governments.
5. Local Emergency Operations Plans identify the types of emergency response actions that are **most likely to be appropriate but encourage improvisation** based on continuing emergency assessment.
6. Planning should address the **linkage of emergency response to disaster recovery and hazard mitigation.**
7. Planning includes **evaluation** of the emergency response organization at all levels – individual, team, department, government, community, and region by providing for **training and exercising.**
8. Planning **cannot address all events or circumstances** within the community.
9. Planning is recognized as a **continuing, dynamic process.**
10. Planning **adds value to** the local emergency management **program.**
11. There is a cost to planning; it **costs less to plan** than to inadequately respond.
12. Plans are best developed and implemented when **standardized across** the organization.