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 outside 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.