Adaptive BC:
One-Sentence Descriptions of the
10 Principles

Learn the business
Move beyond mere data collection; provide real expertise and value by learning the vision, mission, culture, and operations of each area.

Employ time as a restriction, not a target
Forcing a single answer for a recovery time target is often impossible, inaccurate, and ill-advised; only incorporate static, precise, predetermined, and significant time restrictions.

Document only for mnemonics
Create documentation only if it provides a reminder of the participants discussions, strategies, and practices; it is not the primary guide to action, desired deliverable, or measure of preparedness efforts.

Obtain incremental direction from leadership
It is unnecessary to obtain extensive buy-in from executives before acting; simply obtain permission to take the next step(s) towards continuous improvement.

Measure and benchmark
Measure recovery capabilities over time; it is the capabilities that allow for effective response and actual recoverability.

Deliver continuous value
Provide value by working closely with participants in rapid, non-linear iterations of feedback and delivery.

Engage at many levels within the organization
Continuous improvement of recovery capabilities occurs nearer the front line than the C-suite; identify and actively engage those who really know how the business works.

Exercise for improvement not for testing
Use exercises to identify opportunities to improve capabilities (resources, procedures, and competencies) not as a validation of recovery time(s) or a review of documented instructions.

Prepare for effects, not causes
Regardless of the possible causes of disaster, prepare for a combination of the three possible effects: Unavailability of location, people, and (physical or virtual) resources.

Omit the risk assessment and business impact analysis
An RA may lead the organization to prepare for and mitigate threats that never materialize while other non-identified threats materialize instead. Research has shown that the BIA's goal of quantifying the impact of disaster is a non-starter from the beginning and may create an adversarial relationship with participants.