# 2023 NYS COOP COURSE PARTICIPANT RESOURCE PACKAGE



PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK STATE

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT — PLANNING SECTION

COOP/EM Planning and Response Cycle NYS DHSES/OEM – Planning June, 2018

Basic Emergency Preparedness

# **Facility Assessment Form**



PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK STATE
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - PLANNING SECTION

	Facili	ty Info	orma	ation				
Agency		N .						
Municipality								
	nformation	Techr	nolo	gy Sei	vices			
Are you on the NYS Ent						] [	] Yes	□ No
Location of T-1/Data Tra	ansmission Lin	es?			☐ Buri	ed 🔲	Pole to	Building
Are the agency IT service	ces provided b	y a ven	dor?					□No
Please indicate if your I	T hardware is	on-site:				On-Site	e 🗆	Off-Site
Are the server rooms se	ecure and/or pr	otected	1?				] Yes	□ No
Where are backups sen	t?			CNS	E 🗆	Utica	Data H	ub/Other
Are system updates per	rformed regula	rly?					] Yes	□No
How is information stor	ed?	Hard Dr	ives	☐ Clou	ıd Servi	e 🗆	Extern	al Server
What is backed up?			Ema	I D	ocument	s & Dat	a 🗆	Full Disk
How frequent are backuperformed?	ips	□ но	ourly	□ Dail	y 🗆 \	Veekly		Monthly
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	Ener	gy Re	soui	rces				
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	Fuel/Electricity)				(s	olar/win		21 -12
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Location of primary fue	l inlets:				Buried		n-site s	torage
Back-Up System(s)	- 24 - 45					Le	24	
Is there a generator(s) of								□ No
Are the generators auto			Le	* A 4 A			Yes	□ No
What fuel does the gene	erator use?		L	] Natura	I Gas	☐ Dies	el   L	Propane
	Fac	ility S	ecui	rity				
Is the facility a secure fa							☐ Yes	s 🗆 No
Type of limited access system:	☐ Controll Security Pe			Print 200	FID/Key Access		□ Phy:	sical Key
Security Cameras:							☐ Yes	s 🗆 No
<b>Electronically Controlle</b>	d Locking Syst	em:					☐ Yes	s □ No
Security personnel?	☐ Yes	□ No	Arm	ed?			☐ Yes	s 🗆 No
Alarm System? ☐ Y	es 🗆 No Au	ıtomati	c not	ification	of E-91	1?	☐ Yes	s 🗆 No

Fac	ility Emer	gency	Syste	ms	Infor	nation									
Is the agency the only	tenants in ti	ne buildi	ng?					es	□ No						
Identify tenants in buil			I/County	$\perp$	□ State	☐ Fede	eral		Private						
	☐ Fire Alarm	s □ S	prinklers		□ Visib	e Alarms		<b>Aultip</b>	le exits						
Source of water for sp		☐ Lake/F		∃ B	uilding v	ater stora	ge		unicipal						
Are there any backup							0)	/es	□ No						
	nt fire suppr						0)	es_	□ No						
Communication Systems:	PA System		way					Email	Alerts						
Is the building equippe	d with Eme		ighting?					es	□ No						
							DY	es	☐ No						
Frequency of Emergen	mmunication stems:														
Tests:															
	Water	r and A	ir Res	ou	rces										
Water															
Primary water source?						On-site we	II C	) Mu	nicipal						
Water-treatment						□ On-Sit	e l		Off-Site						
Air and Ventilation															
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Are there exhaust louve building?	the building equipped with Emergency Lighting?  there an Occupant Emergency Plan in place?  quency of Emergency System sts:    Once a														
What types of air filtration is present for the facility?															
	0	Va 1 1		•											
	U	mer int	ormat	IOI	1	<u> </u>									

Natural Hazards	Technological Hazards	Biological Hazards	Adversarial, Incidental, and Human-caused Tirreats
Earthquakes Tornadoes Lightning Severe Wind Hurricanes Floods Wildfires Extreme Temperatures Landslides or Mudslides Tsunamis Volcanic Eruptions Winter Precipitation	Explosions or accidental release of toxins from industrial plants  Accidental release of hazardous materials from within a school, such as gas leaks or laboratory spills  Hazardous materials release from major highways or railroads highways or railroads from nuclear power stations  Dam Failure  Power Failure  Water Failure	Infectious disease, such as Pandemic Influenza, extensively drug-resistant Tuberculosis, Staphylococcus aureus, and Meningitis Contaminated food outbreaks, includes Salmonella, Botulism, and E. coli Toxic materials Present in school laboratories	Fire Active Shooter(s) Criminal Threats or Actions Bomb Threats Domestic Violence and/or Abuse Cyber Attacks Suicide Suicide

### Potential Threats and Hazards **External Threats and Hazards** Explosions: - Nuclear Attack: Global War - Radiological Attack: Radiological - Nuclear Detonation: 10-Kiloton Improvised Dispersal Device(s): Dirty Bomb - Explosives Attack: Improvised Explosive Nuclear Devices(s) Device(s) ► Chemical/Biological: - Biological Attack/Outbreak - Chemical Agent - Aerosol Anthrax; Plague; Ricin - Blister Agent - Food Contamination - Nerve Agent - Animal Disease (Foot and Mouth Disease) - Toxic Industrial Chemicals Pandemic Influenza - Chlorine Tank Explosion ► Infrastructure Damage: - Critical Infrastructure Attack/Failure - Major Fire(s) - Power Outage (Blackout) - Communications system failure or disruption - Water supply contamination/sewage system failures - Heating, ventilation and air cooling failures Cyber Attack: - Loss of data or network service ► Economic/Labor/Insurrection: - Civil Unrest - Demonstrations/Riots - Labor Dispute Economic Catastrophe (market crash; - Mass transit strike loss of confidence) ▶ Natural Disasters: High Winds (hurricane: tornado) - Flood(s) Winter Storm - Tsunami - Major (Severe) Earthquake - Volcano **Process Threats and Hazards**

- Inadequate critical supply
- Failure of a partner or supplier

- ▶ Poor process design
- ► Single points of failure

# Internal Threats and Hazards

- Sabotage
- Poor Planning
- Computer system crash

- ► Failure to recognize requirements or obstacles
- ▶ Incompetence
- Disgruntled employee

# RISK & BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS Hazard Definitions



PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK STATE

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT — PLANNING SECTION

### **Risk Analysis:**

### **Hazard List & Definitions**

(All Hazards/Risks should considered under a credible, worst-case scenario; use history as an indicator)

Active Shooter: An individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area.1

Biological Agent Release: Biological agents include bacteria, viruses, fungi, other microorganisms, and their associated toxins. They have the ability to adversely affect human health in a variety of ways, ranging from relatively mild allergic reactions to serious medical conditions, even death. Release of any of these items could be accidental or with the intent to cause harm.<sup>2</sup>

Cyber Incident: Any malicious act or suspicious event that: Compromises, or was an attempt to compromise, the Electronic Security Perimeter or Physical Security Perimeter of a Critical Cyber Asset. or, Disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of a Critical Cyber Asset.3

Earthquakes: Term used to describe both sudden slip on a fault, and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip, or by volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the Earth.4

Fire - External: The phenomenon of combustion manifested in light, flame, and heat. An external fire refers to a fire which begins outside of the building which houses the agency, such as a wildfire, or a near-by structure fire, and affects the building which houses the agency.5

Fire - Internal: The phenomenon of combustion manifested in light, flame, and heat. An internal fire refers to a fire which begins inside the building which houses the agency. The cause of the fire can be a number of things, as long as the cause is believed to be within the building.<sup>5</sup>

Flooding - External: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties (at least one of which is the policyholder's property) from:

- Overflow of inland or tidal waters: or
- Unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or
- Collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.6

Flooding - Internal: Caused by the events such as broken water pipes, backed up sewer lines, clogged drains, sump pump failures, plumbing fixture failures, open water valves, and other circumstances, within the confines of the structure, causing an accumulation of water throughout.7

HazMat Release - External: A hazardous material is any substance or agent (biological, chemical, radiological, and/or physical), which is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to humans, the environment, and property. An external release of said materials occurs externally to the facility, and can be through a number of means, including transportation accident, such as vehicle or rail; an intentional act, where a material has been intentionally released; or any other number of potential scenarios where a material has been released outside of the facility.8

13

- https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/active\_shooter\_booklet.pdf
- https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/biologicalagents/index.html
- https://openei.org/wiki/Definition:Cyber\_Security\_Incident
- https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=earthquake
- https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fire0
- https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program/definitions#F
- http://www.capitolcenter.info/pdf/Internal%20Flooding%20Procedures.pdf
- 8. http://emergency.tufts.edu/guide/hazardous-spill/

### **Risk Analysis:**

### **Hazard List & Definitions**

(All Hazards/Risks should considered under a credible, worst-case scenario; use history as an indicator)

<u>HazMat Release - Internal</u>: A hazardous material is any substance or agent (biological, chemical, radiological, and/or physical), which is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to humans, the environment, and property. An internal release of said materials occurs within the confines of the facility. This can occur through accidental release and exposure, or through means of malice by an individual.<sup>8</sup>

Hurricanes / Tropical Storm (Tropical Cyclone): A warm-core non-frontal synoptic-scale cyclone, originating over tropical or subtropical waters, with organized deep convection and a closed surface wind circulation about a well-define center.

- A tropical storm is a cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface (SST) wind speed is 38 mph or less.
- A hurricane is a cyclone which has formed in the Northern Hemisphere east of the International Dateline to the Greenwich Meridian and has a maximum SST wind speed of 74 mph or greater.
   Hazards from a tropical cyclone depend on the location of the facility being evaluated, and can include coastal flooding/storm surge, flooding from precipitation, and wind damage.<sup>9</sup>

**HVAC Failure:** HVAC, or Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning, systems are used to provide heating and cooling, as well as adequate air circulation and ventilation to a facility. They also are used to filter particulates from the air to encourage cleaner air for within a location. A failure of one can be either from a mechanical/wear-related issue, such as a belt breaking, a short, or some other related issue; or, it could be as a result of malicious intent, affecting a facility through its HVAC system.<sup>10</sup>

IT/Communications Failure: Communication systems are the various processes, both formal and informal, by which information is passed within a facility, or between the entity and external/internal partners. IT, or Information Technology, is a system of interconnected devices (equipment) used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. A failure of either of these systems constitutes a lack of data transmission, loss of the ability to relay messages between individuals, and total system loss, if the failure is significant enough. A failure of IT/Communications systems can be caused through internal means, such as a glitch or equipment malfunction; or, it can be caused by external means, such as power supply issues or cyber incident.

Landslides: The movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. These are a type of "mass-wasting," or any down-slope movement of soil and rock from the direct influence of gravity.<sup>13</sup>

Pandemic or Disease Outbreak: A disease outbreak is an event where a disease occurs in greater numbers than expected in a community or region during a season. An outbreak can occur in a local region, or extend out to numerous countries; and it can last from days to years. A pandemic is an outbreak at a global level. The rate of transmission and effect on individuals varies with each individual and the disease which is being transmitted.<sup>14</sup>

- 9. https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutgloss.shtml#t
- 10. http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/HVAC.html
- 11. https://www.inc.com/encyclopedia/communication-systems.html
- 12. https://definedterm.com/information\_technology\_system
- 13. https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/what-a-landslide-and-what-causes-one?qt-news\_science\_products=7#qt-news\_science\_products
- 14. https://www.webmd.com/cold-and-flu/what-are-epidemics-pandemics-outbreaks#1

# Risk Analysis: Hazard List & Definitions

(All Hazards/Risks should considered under a credible, worst-case scenario; use history as an indicator)

<u>Power Outage—External:</u> A power outage is a short or long-term state of electric power loss in a given area or section of a power grid. It could affect a single house, building, or an entire city, depending on the extent of the damage or cause of the outage. An external outage refers solely to any outage where the source of the outage occurs outside of the building which houses the agency, such as a transformer failing.<sup>15</sup>

<u>Power Outage—Internal:</u> A power outage is a short or long-term state of electric power loss in a given area or section of a power grid. It could affect a single house, building, or an entire city, depending on the extent of the damage or cause of the outage. An internal outage refers solely to the building which houses the agency losing power due to some internal failure, such as a breaker tripping.<sup>15</sup>

Radiological Fixed Site Release: A fixed nuclear facility is a stationary nuclear installation that uses or produces radioactive materials in its normal operations, and can include power plants and other fixed facilities. A release of materials could be a leak in the containment unit, resulting in groundwater and surrounding area contamination, or it could be as severe as a large-scale release, with potential plume and air contamination.<sup>16</sup>

<u>Severe Weather:</u> Severe weather can include numerous hazardous conditions, such as thunderstorms, tornadoes, hall, and more.<sup>17</sup> For the purposes of this program, severe weather will include any and all hazards related to meteorological events, except those that are separately defined, such as "Severe Winter Storm," "Flooding—External," and "Hurricanes/Tropical Storms."

<u>Severe Winter Storm:</u> A prolonged event involving snow or ice. The characteristics of severe winter storms are determined by the amount and extent of snow or ice, air temperature, wind, and event duration.<sup>18</sup>

<u>Structural Collapse:</u> When internal load bearing structural elements fail, a building will collapse into itself and exterior walls are pulled into the falling structure. This could be caused by construction activity, earthquake, or fire, and may result in a dense debris field with a small footprint. If a structural collapse is caused by an explosion or natural forces (such as weather), then the collapse may occur in an outward direction, resulting in a less dense debris field with a larger footprint.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>15.</sup> https://www.techopedia.com/definition/13085/power-outage

<sup>16.</sup> FEMA P-1028. Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Manual. January 2016.

<sup>17.</sup> https://www.ready.gov/severe-weather

<sup>18.</sup> https://planningforhazards.com/file/675/download?token=aECbrv2t

<sup>19.</sup> https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/emergencypreparedness/guides/structural.html

### **Risk Analysis:**

### **Hazard List & Definitions**

(All Hazards/Risks should considered under a credible, worst-case scenario; use history as an indicator)

<u>Terrorism</u>: The unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.<sup>20</sup>

- International Terrorism: Perpetrated by individuals and/or groups inspired by or associated with designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored).<sup>21</sup>
- **Domestic Terrorism:** Perpetrated by individuals and/or groups inspired by or associated with primarily U.S.-based movements that espouse extremist ideologies of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.<sup>21</sup>

<u>Water, Sewer, or Natural Gas Failure</u>: A utilities failure is any infrastructure failure that results in the loss of a key utility, for the purpose of this tool that is limited to Water, Sewer, and/or Natural Gas, as other utilities are highlighted as standalone hazards. This loss of utility could be a secondary hazard caused another event, either natural, technological, or human caused; or, it could be a standalone event. These three utilities also pose their own consequences and secondary (or tertiary) hazards, such as loss of potable drinking water, hazardous materials release, and/or explosion/fire.<sup>22</sup>

- 20. https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/28/0.85
- 21. https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/terrorism
- 22. http://www.ucapd.org/index.php/utility-failure/

## **Hazard/Risk Assessment: Hazard List**

### **TABLE A**

For your agency facility, check hazard/risks faced in the past or possible future

☐ Active Shooter	☐ Biological Agent Release
Cyber Incident	☐ Earthquakes
Fire - External	Fire - Internal
☐ Flooding - External	☐ Flooding - Internal
HazMat Release - External	HazMat Release - Internal
Hurricanes / Tropical Storms	☐ HVAC Failure
☐ IT/Communications Failure	☐ Landslides
☐ Pandemic or Disease Outbreak	☐ Power Outage - External
☐ Power Outage - Internal	☐ Radiological Fixed Site Release
Severe Weather	☐ Severe Winter Storm
Structural Collapse	☐ Terrorism
☐ Water, Sewer, Natural Gas Failure	Other)
Other)	Other)
(Other)	☐ (Other)

# Reset Form

Hazard Rating

## **Hazard/Risk Assessment Worksheet**

Hazard Ranking

HAZARD	/RISK			AGENCY
1.			d cause an impact?	
		No Yes		
2.	Has h	nazard occurred a	nd caused an impact?	
		No Yes		
3.	Could	l hazard pose a c	onsequence to employ	/ees?
		Highly Likely Some Potential No		
4.	Coule	d hazard pose a d	consequence to the fac	cility or assets?
		Highly Likely Some Potential No		
5.	Has h	azard mitigation	been performed for this	s hazard?
		Yes No		
			Name of individual	completing questionnaire
			;	
			Title	

### Date

Scoring	g Guide
<b>Hazard Analysis Score</b>	<b>Qualitative Ranking</b>
31 - 40	High Hazard
21 - 30	Moderately High
10 - 20	Medium Low
0 - 9	Low

# RISK & BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS JOB AID



PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK STATE

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT — PLANNING SECTION

# Risk & Business Impact Analysis Workbook User Guide

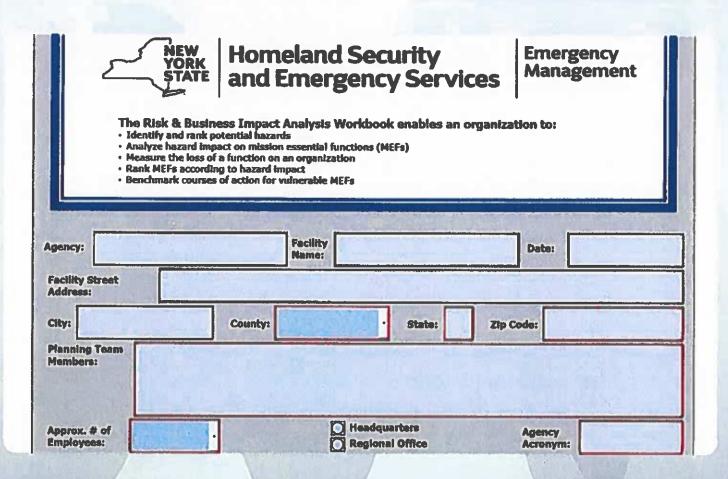
Summary: The DHSES/OEM Risk & Business Impact Analysis Workbook enables an organization to:

- Identify potential hazards/risks
- Analyze hazard impact on mission essential functions (MEFs)
  - ♦ Mission Essential Function (MEF): the limited set of Agency-level Government functions that must be continued throughout, or resumed rapidly after, a disruption of normal activities. This could include functions that are statutory/legislated, support a disaster response, and/or have an effect on the public perception of the agency.
- Measure the loss of a function on an organization
- Rank hazards and MEFs
- Benchmark courses of action for vulnerable MEFs

**Planning Team:** Executive staff, section and program managers, building/facility managers, and risk and compliance staff.

**Application:** Each agency facility should perform a risk & business impact analysis in developing a continuity of operations plan. An analysis may be divided among each organizational section that occupies the facility. Agency headquarters and regional offices should conduct a separate analysis.

**Support:** This workbook supports a maximum of 60 MEFs and 25 hazards/risks. Agencies can choose on their own how to best manage the collection/assessment of MEFs. MEFs should be collected from each individual organizational unit (department, bureau, or section) and assessed in the tool. For smaller agencies (less than 60 MEFs), the entire agency's MEFs may be analyzed in one BIA. For larger organizations, the agency may find it necessary to run multiple BIAs and extrapolate those results into the overall organizational BIA.

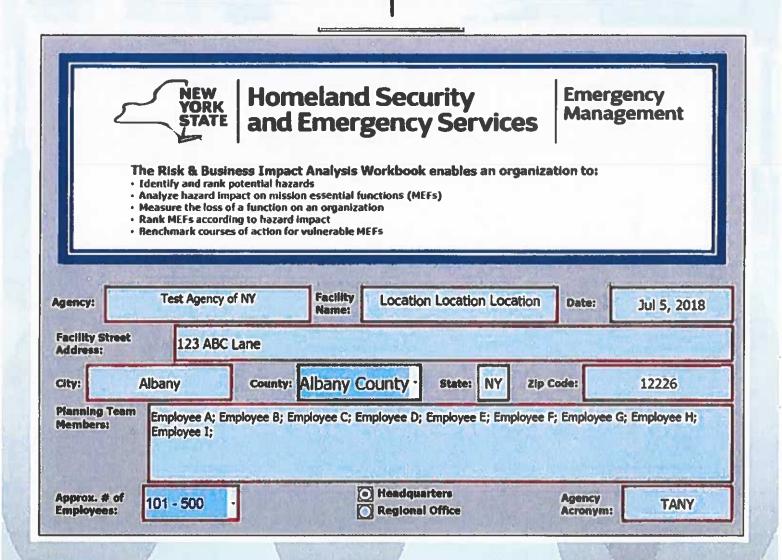


# **Introduction Form**

(Front Dashboard)

Introduction Form: The first page you will encounter is the "Introduction" page. This page is meant as an information page for agency-specific information. For the purpose of convenience, a "Reset Form" button is included, for the purpose of emptying the fillable-fields, throughout the entire PDF workbook.

To proceed, use your cursor to enter one of the fillable fields, enter the information, and hit tab to move to the next field. The "Date" field has a calendar function that will open upon entry to the field, it will highlight "Today's Date", which can be changed either via mouse or arrow keys. If you use the arrow keys, just strike enter and it will populate the field to the date chosen. "County" and "Approx. # of Employees" are both dropdown fields, where the user can select the option (the user can type in these fields to find the selection). The field "Planning Team Members" should include every individual on the COOP planning team, and can include title, if the team wants to list titles. "Headquarters" and "Regional Office" are option buttons, and one should be selected based upon which location is being assessed.



# **Hazard/Risk Assessment**

Identify the internal & external hazards that could have an impact on your day-to-day operations, at an individual agency location. Then proceed to answer the attached questions. If a hazard results in an answer of "No" for the first two questions, "Could hazard cause an impact?" and "Has hazard caused an impact?", then do not answer any other questions for that hazard. After all questions have been answered for each hazard, the "Total Hazard Analysis Score" will be produced.

When considering the history of a hazard/risk, we are not simply assessing if the hazard/risk has occurred in history. Rather, we are assessing if the hazard has occurred <u>and</u> has impacted the facility. For example, snow storms or severe weather occur regularly and typically do not impact or physically affect agency facilities. However, if the facility has been impacted by a hazard/risk and has suffered damage, then choose "Yes"; otherwise, the answer is "No".

This process should be completed by the Planning Team for your facility. Each hazard should be weighed individually and as worst-case scenarios. The Planning Team should be using history as a guide, and focus on internal and external hazards. When performing the hazard analysis, each of the hazards considered and how they are scored, should be specific to the location/facility.

Note: Each Hazard-textbox is limited to 35 characters. If hazard names are used similar to what is seen below, they will fit in the textboxes. (Utilities Failure refers to Water, Sewer, & Natural Gas Failure.)

DESCRIPTION OF		Carlo State	Hazard Analysis	Tool			THE SAME
Hazerd	Could hazard occur and cause an impact?	Plas hazard occurred and caused an invanct?	Does liazard pose a consequence for employees?	Does hazard pose a consequence for a facility or asset?	Has initigation been performed for the hazard?	Hazard Risk Score	Qualitativ Hazard Ranking
example: Flood	Yes No	Yes No (	Est Potential No	Isself Potential No	785 ( No ( )	13	Med. Low
2 5	Yes ( No (	Yes No	Listy Potential No	utally Some No O	/es ()40 ()	0	
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# Risk Assessment Ranking

After adding and analyzing the hazards, each hazard will receive a color and a ranking based on the Hazard Risk Score. As seen below, there are four colors and four rankings that a hazard can receive. The color and ranking is applied based upon four score ranges, which can be viewed in the tool under the "Hazard Analysis Instructions". Later in the tool, these rankings will be used to assign a value to be used for the purpose of analyzing MEFs and the hazards that effect them.

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Business Impact Analysis - Hazard Analysis

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NYS DHSES/OEM Planning Section June 2018

# **Business Impact Analysis - Part I**

The purpose of this worksheet is to help identify/rank agency functions, or Mission Essential Functions (MEFs), that are vital to the continuance of the agency operations. The "MEF Value Score", and a corresponding color scale, will be assigned based on the answers provided in the worksheet.

This process should be performed by the Planning Team for your facility. Each MEF should be weighed individually. The Planning Team can use regulations, statutory obligations, and internal controls as guides. When performing the **Business Impact** Analysis (BIA), each of the MEFs considered. and how they are scored, should be specific to the location/ facility.

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As with the Hazard Analysis, BIA Part I will assign a color ranking to each of the MEFs based on the MEF Value Score. These colors are meant to provide a visual aid in highlighting MEFs of higher importance and value to the agency. As seen at left, four colors are used, and they are assigned based ranges in a similar fashion to the Hazard Analysis. A color key is provided on "BIA—Part I instructions".

# **Business Impact Analysis - Part II**

The purpose of this worksheet is to help compare hazards to the Mission Essential Functions (MEFs), based upon the Hazard Analysis Ranking and the MEF Value Score. Check to make sure that all Hazards, Hazard Risk Values, MEFs, and MEF Values have been moved appropriately to this worksheet. Then, proceed to analyze each MEF with the hazards that could affect them. This should be performed by the Planning Team for your facility. Each MEF should be weighed individually, and compared only to the Hazards that it is believed would influence that MEF. The Planning Team will assess each MEF and place a checkmark in the box under each Hazard that could affect it. The program will then add up the Hazard Risk Values for the selected Hazards, and then add that value, the "Total Hazard Risk Value", to the MEF Value, producing the "Total MEF Risk Value".

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Functions: Fs, MEF Values, ds, and Hazard Risk will be appropriately thed in their ponding locations. proceed through this y checking the box of accard as it corresponds MEF you are assessing. ogen will add all the d Risk Values together,	Hazards	Example: Flood																										Total Hazard Risk Value	MEF Value
dd that total value to the value, producing the tisk Value.	Hazard Rick Value	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	
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# **MEF Risk Value Sheet**

As with the Hazard Analysis and BIA Part I, BIA Part II will assign a color ranking to each of the MEFs based on the MEF Value Score. These colors are meant to provide a visual aid in highlighting MEFs of higher importance and value to the agency. As seen below, four colors are used, and they are assigned based ranges in a similar fashion to the Hazard Analysis. A color key is provided on "BIA—Part II Instructions".

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Mission Essential Functions: All MEPs, MEF Values, Hazards, and Hazard Risk Values will be appropriately populated in their corresponding locations. Please proceed through this form by checking the box of each hazard as it corresponds to the MEF you are assessing. The program will add all the Hazard Risk Values together,	Hazards	Example: Flood	Active Shooter	Earthquakes	Fire - External	Rice - Internal	Flooding - Internal	HVAC Falture	IT/Communications Failure	Pandemic/Disease Outbreak	Power Outage - External																	otal Hazard Risk Value	MEF Value	MFF Risk Value
and add that total value to the MEF Value, producing the MEF Risk Value.	Hezerd Risk Value	5	5	10	5	10	15	0	15	5	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ij		
Example: Payrol	l I	X																										5	35	4
Ensuring access to secure serv	ers 24/7		Z												鰒								N			10	19	5	34	3
Providing support & logistics to local FD	s as needed							V4									M					M			M			0	27	2
Ensure all facilities are clean	and safe		V		V	V			Z			Z					11	10										50	20	7
Provide bi-weekly reviews on job	site safety		V	Z		Z		Z	Z	7	7	7													31		Ē	90	8	91
Provide working stationary equipment to all Assistants	Office			7			V																		40			40	20	6
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	Essential Functions	Down Time of Functions	of Functions	Resources used to perform this function
	day-to-day operations	Recovery Time Object (RTO) (operations)	Recovery Point Objective (RPO) (data)	i.e. P Network drive, special software, etc.
Ex. 1	Example: Payroli	3 weeks	30 days	LATS, Server Access, other payroll software
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Mission Essential Staff Position Primary Backup		Secondary Backup	Tertiary Backup

**Business Process Analysis** 



# **Emergency Management**

**OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - PLANNING SECTION** PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK STATE

### Mission/Section Mission Essential Functions & Statement ####################################
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NYS DHSES OEM Planning

NYS Continuity Planning Program

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Name MEF: Place MEF Name Here Name MEF: Place MEF Name Name Name Name Name Name Name Name	
Name MEF: Place MEF Name Here Narrative: Highlight the necessary steps to perform the MEF: This can be done through either a narrative format, or a diagram/flowchart can be done through either a needed, and identify within the cell which document applies to each MEF?  Ex: Within the Cell: Appendix A1; On the Document: MEF #1  Critical Rescurces & Logistics  • What resources?  • Is there any format, and/or statutory, authority required to complete the MEF?  • What resources & Logistics  • Is there any format, and/or statutory, authority required to complete the MEF?  • What resources & Logistics  • Is there a need, or a plan in place, to mobilize any/all resources?  • What coganic or of those or reference to the complete the MEF?  • What resources & Logistics  • Is there a need, or a plan in place, to mobilize any/all resources?  • What coganic or of those or reference to the complete the MEF?	Mission Essential Systems, Files, Records & Data
What resources & Logistics     What resources/supplies/hardware is required to perform the MEF?     Is there a need, or a plan in place, to mobilize any/all resources?	Identify the necessary equipment/files/records/data to perform the MEF:  • Can the MEF be performed virtually, or does it require onsite computer(s)?  • Does the MEF require specialized software?  • Does the MEF require constant external communication?  (i.e. Internet connection, Email, etc.)
What resources/supplies/hardware is required to perform the MEF?     Is there a need, or a plan in place, to mobilize any/all resources?	Dependencies & Interdependencies (Contracts, Vendors, & Supplies)
	What organizations do you rely on to complete the MEF?  • What needs do they fulfill for the MEF  • Can those needs be met outside of normal business?  What organizations rely on the MEF?  • Of those organizations, which ones are of the highest priority, with reference to the need of the MEF?  What contracts and/or supplies are needed to complete the MEF?
Vital Records Approvals, Time C	Other (Signatures, Approvals, Time Constraints, Processing Instructions)
What documents/records are needed to perform the MEF?     If needed, can they be accessed and/or utilized remotely?     information, which was not covered information, which was not covered information.	Utilize this section to add any additional comments, needs, or other information, which was not covered by the other sections.

Process – Narrative or Diagram	Business Process Analysis Personnel Needed Mis	S Analysis Mission Essential Systems, Files, Records & Data
Name MEF: Narrative:		
Critical Resources & Logistics	De	Dependencies & interdependencies
Vital Records	8	Other
Process – Narrative or Diagram Name MEF:	Personnel Needed	Mission Essential Systems, Files, Records & Data
Critical Resources & Logistics		Dependencies & Interdependencies
Vital Records	<b>#0</b>	Other

NYS DHSES OEM Planning

	Process - Narrative or Diagram	Business Process Analysis	SS Analysis Mission Essential Systems, Files, Records & Data
	Name MEF:		
4	Critical Resources & Logistics		Dependencies & Interdependencies
WEE 43	Vital Records	•	Offier
Service Company	Process - Narrative or Diagram	Personnel Needed	Mission Essential Systems Elles Perome E Date
Maria Cara	Name MEF:		
7# 4	Critical Resources & Logistics	Δ	Dependencies & Interdependencies
CHARLES OF THE STREET	Vital Records	<b>Ö</b>	Other
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May 2003

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	Personnel Needed	Personnel Needed Mission Essential Systems. Files. Records & Data
Namative:		
Critical Resources & Logistics	<b></b>	Dependencies & Interdependencies
Vital Records	<b></b>	Other
Process – Narrative or Diagram	Personnel Needed	Mission Essential Systems, Files, Records & Data
Narrative:		
Critical Resources & Logistics		Dependencies & Interdependencies
Vital Records	8	Other

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NYS DHSES OEM Planning

NYS Continuity Planning Program

# FACILITY

- Is the site a: Hot Site, Warm Site, Cold Site, or Telework Site?
- Are the primary & alternate facility in the same geographic risk area?
- o Does the alternate facility & primary facility rely on the same critical utility service (electricity, transportation, & telecommunication)?
- Are there emergency/back-up power capabilities?
- What is the generator capacity at the alternate facility; can it accommodate a full or partial workload?

# WHEN EVALUATING AN ALTERNATE FACILITY

Are there multiple routes to the facility?

**EMPLOYEES** 

- What is the primary method of transportation to the site?
- Will staff be able to navigate to the facility's location?
- Is there adequate parking?
- Is the facility handicap accessible?

# CAPABILITIES

- Are there identical system capacities with the latest updates?
- Is there interoperable communication present (internal & external)?
- Is the facility "Turn Key" & can it provide reasonable accommodations for 30 days or more?
- What is the capacity of the facility; does it require shift work, or can it facilitate the entire workforce?
- Does the facility have secured access?
- Is there adequate information security at the site?

# SUSTAINMENT

- Is there reliable logistical support & infrastructure available?
- Are essential support resources available & sustainable for 30 days or more?
- What are the housing capabilities near the facility?

# **Alternate Facility Evaluation Form**



PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK STATE
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - PLANNING SECTION

# **Alternate Facility Evaluation Form**

# **Introduction and Instructions:**

Purpose: To provide a checklist for identifying and assessing an alternate facility for day-to-day operations for the agency. The data collected about the facility will be used to determine a facility's suitability as an alternate location from an all hazards approach.

Facility Information	
Facility Name:	
Street Address:	
City:	Zip Code:
Facility Owner/Operator:	
Facility Contact- Business Hours	
Primary-Name:	
Work Phone:	Email:
Cell Phone:	Additional Contact:
Alternate-Name:	
Work Phone:	Email:
Cell Phone:	Additional Contact:
Emergency Contact 24/7	
Primary-Name:	
Work Phone:	Email:
Cell Phone:	Additional Contact:
Alternate-Name:	
Work Phone:	Email:
Cell Phone:	Additional Contact:

<b>Location Specifications</b>				
Is the Facility subject to	the same risks as the pr	imary facility:	Yes 🗌	No 🗌
Is the facility owned by Owned by Agency  Other		ity contracted through OGS: rough OGS  Priva	ite Contract	]
Square footage available Layout of primary work	le in primary work area (a area (office, warehouse,			Both [
accommodate sleep/respit		or work area; please note if	rooms could	
Room/Area #1  How many people can it accommodate:	Room/Area #2 How many people can it accommodate:	Room/Area #3  How many people can it accommodate:	Room/A How man people co	ny an it
Total sq. ft.:  Office Equipment (i.e.	Total sq. ft.:  Office Equipment (i.e.	Total sq. ft.:  Office Equipment (i.e.	Total sq. Office Equipme	nt (i.e.
cubicles)	cubicles)	cubicles)	cubicles)	
Is the Facility compliant Guidelines?  - Elevators  - Automatic Door  - Etc.		with Disabilities Act (ADA)  Ramps  Accessible Restrooms	Yes 🗌	No 🗌
Exterior/Perimeter/Lightin	ng Markatan and American		A A	
as required by the jurisdi enforcement security ass	iction having authority, or sessment?	pendent auxiliary power source based on a state or local law		No 🗌
Does the interior/exterior as required by the jurisdi		o maintain a safe work place	Yes 🗌	No 🗌
Is parking available? Ind		pelow	Yes 🗌	No 🗌
Number of spaces (free)	•	_ Number of spaces (paid):		

Utilities	a december	and to so likely	OM PROVINCE STREET			
	ver with he	ckup to ope	rate essential func	tions?	THE RESERVE TO A STREET	
Is there adequate power with backup to opera (i.e. AC, heat, elevator)		ale essential fulle	uoiis :	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	
Are back-up generators located on the physic			cal site?		Yes	No 🗌
Are an adequate number of qualified individuals available monitor the backup generator(s) per OSHA and the jurisdi authority requirements?					Yes 🗌	No 🗌
Does facility have ope	erational H	VAC system	?		Yes 🗌	No 🗌
HVAC Fuel Source:	Oil 🔲 I	Propane 🔲	Natural Gas	Other   Ple	ease describe	below:
		• —	_	_		
		-				
Amenities						
Amenides			and the state of t			
Restrooms: Indicate s	pecific nur	nbers below			Yes 🗌	No 🗌
Male:	Female:		Unisex:	Acc	essible:	
Showers: Indicate spe	ecific numb	ers below			Yes 🗌	No 🔲
Male:	Female:		Unisex:	Acc	essible:	
Are break areas availa	able?				Yes 🗌	No 🗌
Does facility have a ki	tchen/vend	ding?			Yes 🗌	No 🗌
		·				
Is the facility accessib distance from facility	ie by mass	s transit? <i>Ind</i>	icate specific reso	urces delow w	Yes 🗌	No 🗌
Bus: Yes □	No 🔲	Distance:				
Subway: Yes	No 🗌	Distance:				
Other: Yes	No 🗌	Distance:		-		
Does the facility have	contracts	with janitoria	I services?		Yes 🗌	No 🗌
Are there Hotels/Motels within one mile?				Yes 🗌	No 🗆	
Vie mere norganizate a Minim one milet				140		

Is there restaurant/grocery/ATM available 24/7 within 2 miles?

Yes 🗌 No 🔲

		a the state of the same of the same	
Phones Yes No If Yes How Many Ports:	Phones Yes No No If Yes How Many Ports:	Phones Yes No If Yes How Many Ports:	Phones Yes No No Ports:
Internet Yes  No  # of Data Ports:	Internet Yes No # of Data Ports:	Internet Yes  No  # of Data Ports:	Internet Yes  No  # of Data Ports:
Public Wi-Fi	Public Wi-Fi	Public Wi-Fi	Public Wi-Fi
		7.07. 00p.i.a.i.e	71571 Compilant
Are additional tables/chai		licate amounts below	Yes No
Are additional tables/chai	irs available for use? Ind	licate amounts below Chairs:	Yes No
Are additional tables/chain Tables:  Is there a telephone system information below and when the system in the syst	irs available for use? Indicate	licate amounts below Chairs:	
Are additional tables/chain Tables:  Is there a telephone system information below and when the Provider:	irs available for use? Indicate and in the facility? Indicate nether or not a VOIP photon	Chairs:  e provider and contact ne can be connected	Yes No
Are additional tables/chai	irs available for use? Indicate and in the facility? Indicate the facility? Indicate sys	Chairs:  e provider and contact ne can be connected	Yes No
Are additional tables/chain Tables:  Is there a telephone system in Provider:  Is there a radio system in the syst	irs available for use? Indicate set in the facility? Indicate system in the facility?	Chairs:  e provider and contact ne can be connected  tems information below	Yes   No

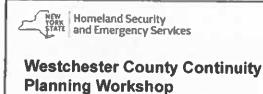
Security/Safety
Is there 24/7 security? Indicate Specifics below  Yes  No
Key-card access control Alarm system
Physical security presence  Other  Please describe:
Is the facility available 24/7?  Yes  No
How is the facility accessed Indicate below (key, key-card, locked gate, etc.)?
Key Card Other Please describe:
Key code Guard gate
Primary POC For Granting Access: Who is responsible for facility access control? Indicate below
Name:
Phone Number:
E-mail:
Outside provider
Does a security barrier limit or control vehicle or pedestrian access to the facility?
Is there a fire and safety plan per the jurisdiction having authority?
Does the facility have a fire suppression system if required by the jurisdiction  Yes No
having authority? Indicate below  Sprinkler system Fire Extinguishers Other Please describe:
Does the facility have first aid equipment if required by the jurisdiction having authority? Indicate below  First Aid Kit  Automated External Defibrillator Other  Please describe:  (AED)
Proximity to nearest Medical Facility/Hospital. Indicate distance and location below
Location: Distance:

<u>Photos</u>	Photos: (Include location and description)					
Photo 1:	Would you	like to add a p	hoto of the I	Facility? Ye	s No 🗌	
<u>.</u>	128					
*						

	another photo of the Fa	- Lag	No 🗌	
			Wac	

# Signature Page

he signatories below concur with the	_ Alternate Facility review		
nd the information gathered in this checklist. Add	itional participants	can be added to an	
dditional page.			
	8.		
Signature:	Date:	*	
Name:	Title:	· · ·	
Agency:			
Signature:	Date: _		
Name:	Title: _		
Agency:		. ,	
Signature:	Date:		
Name:			
Agency:			
Signature:	Date:		
Signature:			
Name:	Title: _		
Agency:			
roposed follow-up date:			



Overview Provided By the NYS Office of Emergency Management

# **Learning Objectives**

- Identify what the NYS Continuity Planning Program is built on.
- Define Continuity of Operations, Continuity of Government and related plans
- related plans
  Identify key elements of continuity planning, including

  Mission Essential Functions are and how to write them

  Lines of Succession planning and practices

  Provide some overview of the analyses required as part of the Continuity Planning Process.

  Describe what Vital Records are and the importance of IT functions in this planning process. in this planning process
- · Describe the application of Devolution and Delegation of Authority

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January 25, 2024

Authorities, Regulations, & Guidance

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# Laws, Regulations, and Guidance

- Chill Defense Act (COG)
  State Constitution
  NYS Executive Law, Article 2B, §27
  NYS Labor Law, Article 2B, §27
  NYS Labor Law, Article 2, §27-C (Ch. 168 of 2020)
  Sarbanes-Oxley 2002
  Federal Preparedness Circular (FPC) 85 and 67
  HSPD-20/NSPD-51 Federal Continuity Directives
  Continuity Guidance Circular
  NFPA 1800 Standard on Continuity, Emergency, and Chais Management
- BS 25-777 BS 25-999 and ISO 22301 Standards and practices from DRII ICOR, and NIST
- NYS Continuity of Operations Planning Guide and Outline NYS Continuity of Operations Resource Guide



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#### NYS Labor Law, Article 2, §27-C

2 An arrandment to the NYS Labor Law requiring public amplityons to adopt a plan for agestal property available a communicable don't for The process of the control of the co

- decade a debuge of the agency will work wich base government to attending seal and one-growing to proved further soft and of the associate.

  Any atheir requirements determined by the HTE DOH.

  Employees must be considerated approximally a demonstration into also.

  Distinct in a bis or consynationally provided on an employee handbook handout and accossibilities on the internal finite-ratiose employees.

  This lips plants has an extract RTE Selections form, registerior ITS 172 revisiting to contain attended by exponenting to a decented public held in emergency drivening a demonstration of season.

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# **Emergency Management Accreditation** Program Review/COOP Significance





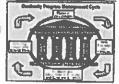
NYS Continuity Program recognized by EMAP as a national best practice

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Introduction to
Continuity Planning

# Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)

An ongoing process supported by senior management and funded to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to identify the impact of potential losses maintain viable recovery strategies and recovery plans, and ensure continuity of services through personnel training plan testing, and maintenance



COOP is not IT/DR Planning

Source international denseration for Organizational Residence (1004)



8

# **Application of COOP/COG Efforts**

- Enterprise-wide: Agencies support one collective plan and are reliant upon one another in that plan
  - Example. One overall jurisdictional plan where agencies "piggy-back" on one another
- Individual or agency-specific. Each agency prepares its own COOP.



RC Introduction Security and Emergency Services

# A few key terms

- COOP is continuity planning for an agency or organization.
- COG is continuity planning for elected officials
- Business Continuity Planning (BCP) is continuity planning for a business.
- No matter what it's called, it's all about maintaining functions.

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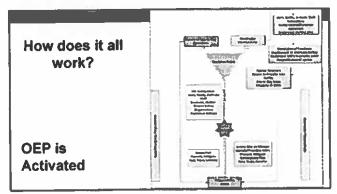
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# Occupant Emergency Plan (OEP)

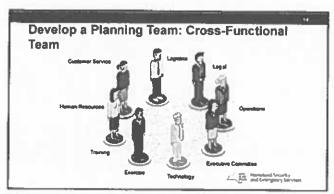
- The OEP is an established set of procedures that addresses specific emergency conditions.
- Written OEPs are required in facilities of 11 employees or more (29 CFR 1910.38).
- The OEP and the COOP are "stand-alone" documents that can be activated both concurrently or separately.
- Any link between the two plans should be addressed in the COOP

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# Mission Essential Functions (MEFs)

- "The limited set of agency-level government functions that must be continued throughout, or resumed rapidly after, a disruption of normal activities."
   (NYS. Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) Resource Guide 2017)
- Identifying and prioritizing MEFs is a required element in continuity planning.
- · The downtime of each MEF must be identified
- · There are no exceptions to this standard.

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# MEFs - NYS Concept

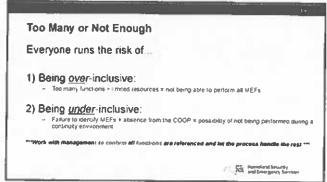
- · What is the agency required to do?
- What does the agency do that supports the response to an emergency?
- What is the agency required to do from a political standpoint?
- · Separate out what's nice to do versus what's required.
- · Internal control program.

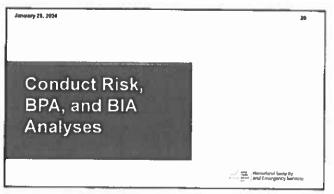
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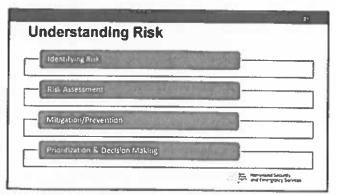
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# A Few Things to Consider About MEFs They are the functions that must be performed or recovered during a disruption, regardless of impact. They should have established downtimes or zero downtime. MEFs must be prioritized and approved by leadership. The process to identify MEFs MUST happen at all fevels of the organization (i.e. section or department).

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# Risk & Business Impact Analysis Tool

- Complete the facility assessment form prior to conducting the risk assessment.
- Conduct a risk assessment of your primary operating facility.
- Assess both <u>internal</u> and <u>external</u> risks that may impact the facility.
- · Do the same for all secondary or regional offices.

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# **Business Process Analysis or BPA**

- Simply put, a BPA is the material, supply, person, equipment, technology, or record that is needed to support the functionality of the MEF.
- Conducting a business process analysis is a required element in continuity planning.
- This will allow all known dependencies/interdependencies, logistical support, and reliance (such as technology) to be documented.

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# **NYS BPA Sheet**

 A BPA is performed to ensure that the right people, equipment, capabilities, records, and supplies are identified and available where needed during a disruption so that MEFs can be resumed quickly and performed as required

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# **How to Prioritize MEFs**

- Political sensitivity
- Best guess
- Legacy information
- Mission du jour



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# Benefits of Conducting a Business Impact Analysis

- · Identifies the order to restore functions
- Minimizes subjective inputs into the order of priority of functions.
- Helps provide a process to restore operations during a response.
- Can lead to the development of recovery strategies for functions.

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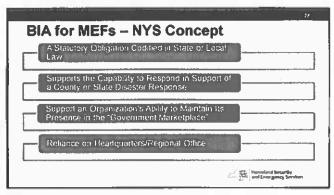
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# **Business Impact Analysis (BIA)**

- BtA can prioritize MEFs based on the impacts or loss to the organization.
- It can validate or exclude the function that has been identified.
- Conducting a business impact analysis is a required element in continuity planning





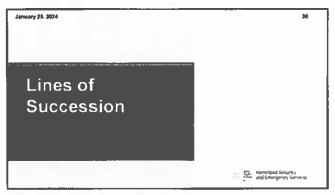


# A BIA versus a BPA

- A BIA is a measurement or rank of the loss of the function on the organization.
- A BPA is the "stuff" that is needed to support the MEF.
- The BIA and BPA do not inform one another, nor do they replace one another.
- The BIA and BPA are linked to the MEFs so we need to get the MEFs right!

and (marginal formats)

29



# **Lines of Succession**

- Lines of succession are a formal, sequential listing of organization positions (rather than specific names of individuals) that identify who is authorized to assume a particular leadership or management role under specific circumstances.
- · Each MEF has an MEF owner.
- Succession allows for an orderly and predefined transition of leadership
- · Challenging but aim for at least 3 deep for each essential staff position
- Appropriate and vidual(s), prerequisite training, and legal authority for decision making must be taken into consideration.

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January 25, 2024

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Vital Records & Information Technology

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# Vital Records

- Electronic and hardcopy documents, references, and records that are needed to support essential functions during a continuity situation.
- The two basic categories of vital records are [1] emerge by operating records and (2) rights and interest records. May be linked to MEFs.
- Rights and interest Records:
  - Records critical to carrying out an organization's essential legal and linancial functions
  - Vital to the protection of the legal and financial rights of individuals who are directly affected by that organizations activities. (FEMA\_CGC1, 2013)

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21 (2)	
What is a Vital Record	
Records that support or are tied to MEFs     HR/personnel data, grants legal documentation, and contractual	
Information Plans, reports, inspection data, contact lists	
Your COOP	
NYS documentation ratention policies.     General schedule/starting point at	
http://www.archives.mrad.cov/common/archives/files/General_Schedule_2 016.00	
Most stuff can be discarded after 3 - 7 years but really depends on what it is and how old. Anything 15+ years old can go.	
Anything newer would need to be reviewed to determine whether or not it falls into a special retention category that would require longer retention.     Link the priority of restoration of vital records to the priority of	
restoration of MEFs	
34	
28	
Continuity Communications	
<ul> <li>Should be able to support the organization's senior feadership while they are in transit to alternate facilities.</li> </ul>	
Should be able to support the continuance of MEFs	
Should be reviewed annually to ensure they are fully capable of	
supporting essent al functions.  Questions to Ask	
Is there redundant communication consistent with the downtime of	10 00 000000000000000000000000000000000
your MEFs?	
Are things as basic as computers and network access discussed?	
Are the communications and systems interoperable?	
and the Bed has the	STATE AND WAY
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N.	
Off-Site Storage and Backup Data	
Any agency/organization COOP should be linked to its	
Information Technology (IT)/Disaster Recovery (DR) Plan	
1/28 377	
IT redundancy, data backup (frequency/type), and mirrored capability are key	<u> </u>
copular is and nos	
Consider off site document storage, cloud computing, flash	
drives, and CDs for retaining data for use during continuity operations	10 × 10 0 = 0.00 × 10 0
Abergatoria .	

# Off-Site Storage and Backup Data

- · Be specific about the backup of your data.
  - Frequency and type.
  - Quantity and quality
  - All of your data or just email?
  - Recovery date (7 days).

The standard beauty

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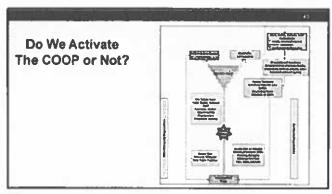
# The Role of Information Technology Services in COOP

- · Not to write your agency COOP.
- Agencies should prioritize their critical applications consistent with MEF priority.
- · Restoration would be in order of priority
- · Work with your IT agency to do this.
- ITS plans for redundancy and restoration of those applications

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Response &
Activation Planning



- Secretary Temperature	. Pocision Maker	COOP Activation	
Complete less of a building or access to the building	AgencylOrganization Executive	Yes	
Less of vertapace for 14 liques	AgencylOrganization Executive, Section Heads	Possibily	
toss of the phonolil system.	Agency/Organisation Entroders, ITS SEAM	Yes	
Least of sept, of purif	Agency/Organization Executive	Ves	
Any incident deemed by the Agency Executive	Agency/Organization Executary	Yes	

	47
Outline for Writing the CC	OOP Response Plan
Critical Recovery Tasks  This section describes the action steps to implementing the continuity plan	The second seco
<ul> <li>Provides defined actions of leadership.</li> </ul>	The Committee of t
	The Harvalend Security

#### Use of Incident Command System in a COOP Event

- · This is Direction and Control and a command structure.
- · Example of ICS application:

Agency Administrator (Included Committed Investigate of the continues response

Operations (Contently Progress Handson's ensured refers dove located continuings of Net a

Elegrang (Ecalled by EEL), province status reports, updates, and briefings as seaders from

Lpgs/gg\_(EldEq\_by,CET), provides consistent support equipment supplies missives and supportation of stationaucrost.

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Information, (Physic ASam), sophishes media, component-now with other and seminary separates assume that are structured and seminary partners.

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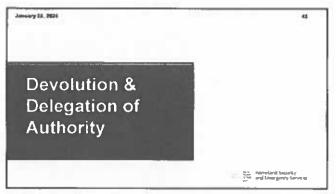
# **Outline for Writing the COOP Response Plan**

 Example of agency/organization response levels based on scope and magnitude of an incident

Response Level	Otsruption	METs Impeded	MEF Receivery Period	COOP Activetien
Sceedy State	None	Normel Operations	N/A	N/A
Response Level 3	Manigratus	> 4 hours off-line	< 32 hours	H/A
Response Level 2	Moderate	>12 hours off- line	<24 hours	Persial
Response Level 1	Major	>48 hours off fine	Days, weeks, months	full

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#### **Clarify Terms**

- Devolution and Delegation of Authority are NOT the same thing.
- . Devolution is INTERNAL to the organization.
  - Handing off to other staff or regional office is INTERNAL
- · Delegation is EXTERNAL to the organization.
  - Handing off to another agency is EXTERNAL

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# **Application for Devolution**

- Federal concept of handing off MEFs while agency mobilizes to alternate work site – 12 hrs/up to 30 days
- · Alternate work site = 250 miles away.
- The primacy of local government applicability is on an individual basis.

#### **Application of Delegation of Authority**

- Would likely occur at the local level if personnel are impacted by the event.
- · Generally unlikely at the State level.
- Concept comes from Federal mandate to Federal agencies on how to manage a continuity environment.

Annual Security Services

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# Questions

Thank you for your time!

· We are here to help!

David DeMatteo
Planning Section Chief
NYS Office of Emergency
Management

David Dematteo@dhses.ny.gov (518) 292-2366



Chnstopher Pounds
Planning Specialist
NYS Office of Emergency
Management
instocher Pounds@dhses.ny.

Christopher.Pounds@dhses.nv.gov (518) 292-2854



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# **Order of Continuity of Operations Forms**

- 1. Facility Assessment Form
  - Should be done prior to the risk assessment
- 2. Risk Assessment Tool:
  - Use Table A to identify risks The Planning Team will assess;
  - Use Hazard/Risk Worksheet to document answers from the group
- 3. Mission Essential Functions
  - Downtimes and files, records, and data should be obtained
- 4. Lines of Succession
  - Identify mission essential staff person(s) and their succession, 3
     layers deep
- 5. Business Process Analysis (BPA)
  - The source of some of this information will come from the MEF forms
  - Use this to check the scope of your MEFs; prepare to par down or broaden your MEFs as needed
- 6. Business Impact Analysis (BIA)
  - The BIA is conducted after performing the BPA of each MEF
  - It is used to validate/confirm priority of MEFs
  - The results help to identify mitigation strategies to preserve the function and develop contingencies to sustain it
- 7. Priority of Restoration and Safeguarding Critical Applications
  - The source of some of this information will come from the BPA and/or the MEF forms
- 8. Priority of Restoration and Safeguarding Vital Records
  - The source of some of this information will come from the BPA and/or the MEF forms

- 9. Alternate Facility Assessment Form
  - Complete a risk assessment for the alternate facility

# **Example Mission Essential Functions (MEFs)**

- 1. Maintain the ability to respond.
- 2. Maintain State's national emergency management accreditation under the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).
- 3. Management of grants.
- 4. Maintain State Watch Center Radiological Emergency Communications System and Executive Hotlines for Alert and Notification of incidents.
- 5. Maintaining vehicle, equipment, supplies.
- 6. Inspect livestock to ensure safety of food supply chain.
- 7. Maintain adequate supply of coffee, water, and food items for the Albany office location.
- 8. If affected, and as necessary, ensure all staff members and family have appropriate shelter options.
- 9. Ensure that all agency vehicles are accounted for and have adequate fuel available.
- 10. Ensure communications equipment is available to supervisors.
- 11. Maintain accurate records of all COOP-related financial obligations for the Albany, Buffalo, and Binghamton locations.
- 12. Provide for critical government services that address the health, safety, and welfare needs of New York State.
- 13. Enforce code compliance.
- 14. Maintain readiness.
- 15. Maintain essential contractor services to include maintenance of facility and grounds, supply orders, and food services.
- 16. Manage and provide communications to all personnel.
- 17. Provide emergency public warnings of severe weather and emergency situations.
- 18. Review, coordinate, and facilitate emergency preparedness training for the public and private sector.
- 19. Maintaining EOC management.
- 20. Maintain Emergency 911 Communications.
- 21. Maintain the security of the facility.
- 22. Maintaining payroll.
- 23. Manage the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- 24. Maintain ability to issue payroll to employees, including regional offices.
- 25. Administer payroll.
- 26. Ability to communicate in general (between state agencies, counties, public).
- 27. Maintain compliance with all applicable municipal, county, and State legal requirements.
- 28. Maintain training programs.
- 29. Provide personnel to serve as a Liaison with Federal, State, and local response entities in the State EOC.
- 30. Provide the Governor's Office with an initial damage assessment to determine if an event should be declared a State of Emergency.