Keeping the Doors Open:1Emergency Preparedness and Business ContinuityPlanning for Shared Resource Core Facilities

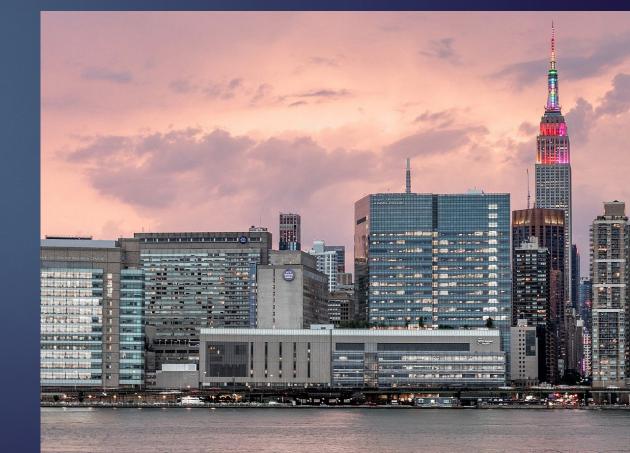
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ADVANCED RESEARCH TECHNOLOGIES

OFFICE OF SCIENCE & RESEARCH

NYU GROSSMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Disaster and Contingency Planning



Shared Research Resource Core Facilities (SRR) Are Key to Research Resilience

- Large institutional investment in expertise and instrumentation
- Large institutional investment in infrastructure
- Researchers and granting agencies recognize importance of SRR for support of increasingly complex scientific instrumentation and required expertise
- Ensuring SRR can operate following emergencies is efficient method to help institution recover research capacity

Some Definitions

Shared Research Resources (SRRs)

- enable cost efficient sustainable access to advanced technologies and scientific expertise that have accelerated research for over 40 years
- are the nexus for promoting interdisciplinary projects and teamwork, and research rigor and reproducibility.
- SRRs are data generators and ensure data provenance.
- Highly successful R1 institutions leverage SRRs to achieve institutional goals for research funding awards, faculty recruitment and retainment and scientific reputation.

DART: Division of Advanced Research Technologies is responsible for NYU SRR, dedicated to facilitating basic, clinical, and translational research.

Some Definitions

<u>Emergency</u>:

An immediate threat to

 the health or safety of individuals within the university facilities/grounds

<u>or</u>

the integrity of the university physical plant or grounds.

<u>Disaster</u> :

a natural or man-made event that disrupts the physical plant, grounds and/or operation, or loss of utilitiespower, water, telephones, computers.

windstorms, earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, floods

 events that prevent the organization from carrying on normal business operations (

civil disturbances, accidents/emergencies within the surrounding community, acts of war or terrorism

- sudden and significant change in demand for the organization's services (bioterrorism attacks or building collapse).
- events or perceptions that preclude the normal flow of communication and/or leadership within the community.

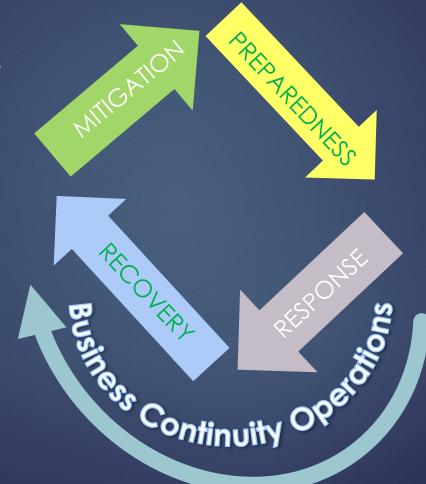
BUSINESS CONTINUITY:

Steps to manage recovery from disasters and continue to conduct essential operations under extreme circumstances

MITIGATION: Defined sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate

long-term risk to life and property from hazards

RECOVERY: Actions taken to return to a normal or an even safer situation following an emergency



PREPAREDNESS: A

continuous cycle of planning, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure coordination during incident response

> RESPONSE: Containing damage, preventing (further) loss of life or injury to personnel or property, and restoring order in the immediate afterma th of an incident

Developing a Disaster Plan

- "All Hazards" NIMS or FEMA approach
 - Establishes generic responses to consequences
 - Identifies and establishes procedures for first responders
 - Serves as guidance for institutional leadership
 - Designed to be workable
- Incident Command Structure

Uses existing framework and personnel for decision-making Specific responses are determined by an on-scene situational evaluation with input from key and external responders

Supported by all individual departmental plans

Disaster Plan Elements

- Notification and communication
- Activation of the plan and command structure
- Guidance for decision makers
- Roles and responsibilities for first responders and decision makers: WHO does WHAT
- Identification of essential personnel: Assign and ensure they know they have essential responsibilities
- Security and traffic control
- Coordination of medical care & the relief information center
- Public relations and Internal communications
- Evacuation procedures
- Return to normal operations
- External disasters impacts and role of the University
- Regular review, evaluation and training (at least annually)

Principle roles and responsibilities for <u>SRR</u> are similar:

- Appropriate evacuation and accounting for SRR staff
- Securing SRR laboratory prior to evacuation
- Implementing procedures/systems for critical document/data backup and/or retrieval
- Shutdown and securing of instruments, equipment and hazardous operations

Continuity Planning

How will you operate if key staff, facilities, utilities and/or materials are interrupted and not available for an extended period?







Your main goal is to maintain business operations. Look closely at what you need to do to deliver prioritized services and functionality

Evaluation Tools

- Audit (review annually)
 - Utilities used (affected by shortage/interruption)
 - Staffing levels and responsibilities
 - ► Tasks that can be handled remotely
 - Critical supplies inventory and consumption rates
 - Instrumentation maintenance programs and service plans
 - Space amenities (any events that could leave space unusable)
 - Risk of lost records or documents
- Establish priorities
- Focus first on core only interruption, then expand to address institution-wide event or even community/regional event

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Staffing Needs Evaluation -Example

HTSRC Critical function/service	Effect of staffing shortage/staff expertise absence	Mitigation actions	
1. HTS compound plate delivery	slower throughput/screening	A) Three staff members know operation	
	halted	B) SOP written/vendor can operate	
2.NMR guidance	no new users can be trained		
	no new users can be indined	A) consulting arrangements w/ MUA	
		B) consulting w/use at external partner	
3. Instrument Use/guidance	slower operations, users must	A) redundant staffing	
3. Instrument 030/goldance	self rely	B) SOPs and vendor consulting possible	
4. Assay development guidance	slows scientific progress	A) online guide written	
4. Assay development goldanee		B) redundant staffing	
5. Compound picking	screening halted	A) 3 staff members know operation	
	screening nuned	B) SOP written for user training	
6 Library reformatting	screening	A) 3 staff members know operation	
	Scieering	B) SOP written for user training	

Utility Needs Audit - EXAMPLE

Flow Cytometry Resource Center

Service/ Process	Electricity	Natural Gas	Exhaust ventila-tion	Refrigeration	Compressed air (house)	Vacuum (house)	Water	Intranet	Internet
Cell sorting	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
FACS analysis	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Image- Stream	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Training	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

Key Elements for Continuity Plan

- List of prioritized responsibilities and/or services
- Identification of critical infrastructure
- Documented SOPs
- Cross training
- Critical vendor and support service contact information
- Procedures for notification of users
- Alternate sources of your services; for your supplies
- Mutual aid agreements
- Status review and reporting

Identifying Resources

Internal

- Which other SRR have complementary expertise, equipment, supplies?
- Which labs on campus have these?

External

- Do other institutions in your area provide similar services?
- What commercial options exist for your users?

LESSONS FROM SUPERSTORM SANDY

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...or how to embrace chaos as a competency

A Defining Moment: Superstorm Sandy 2012

- Total cost of ~\$1.4 billion in lost revenue, facilities, equipment, and research for NYU Langone
- ► 751 lines of unique GM animals
- Utility services disrupted
- Full patient evacuation
- Main campus closed for 2 months
- Relocation of Research ongoing for > 1 year
- Rebuilding >10 years
- Reputational impact

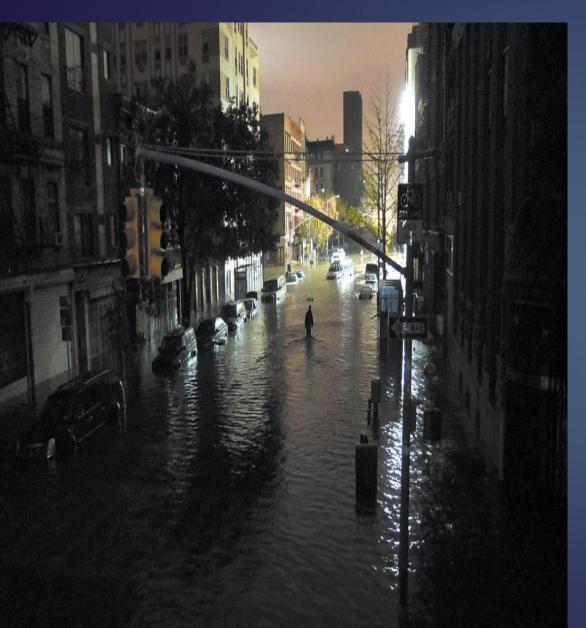


Research Recovery was a staged process

1.

2.

3.



Responding to immediate needs Documenting losses Systematically replacing losses

IN 2012 NYU LANGONE PRESENTED MANY LOGISTICAL AND OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES...

59. 360

70. 32

Res

NYULMC LOCATIONS MIDTOWN MANHATTAN



LEGEND

EVACUATION ZONE 1	EVACUATION ZONE 4
EVACUATION ZONE 2	EVACUATION ZONE 5
EVACUATION ZONE 3	EVACUATION ZONE 6

32. Affinia Shelburne 33. 240 E 38th St. Ambulatory Care Center 60. 104 345 East 37th St. Medical Office 5. 333 East 38th St. Center for Musculoskeletal Care 5. 339 East 38th Street, Outpatient Surgery 38. 650 First Ave, Medical Offices 39. 1 Park Ave, Medical Offices 40. 141 East 33rd St. Apartments 41. 225 East 34th St. Charleston Condos 42. 245 East 35th Street, Medical Offices 44. 300 East 34th St. Apartments 45. 305-307 East 33rd St. Institute of **Reconstructive Plastic Surge** 50. 545 First Ave, Greenberg Hall 51. 227 East 30th Street, Translational Research Bldg

57. 419 Park Ave. Obgyn Associates 58. 37 East 28th St, Apartments



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...to protect the three key repositories

Data
 Freezers
 Unique / GM animals



Recovery phase may be longer than you expect



Relocated

- 1M+ biospecimen
- 800 scientists and staff
- 90 research labs
- 9 core labs
- 14 departments

Restored two of the Medical Center's three primary research facilities (Smilow and Skirball)
Re-established relocated labs and staff back to campus
Rebuilding...

Priority: Core recovery the lifeblood of NYU Research

- Adapted a distributed model of SRR to meet demands of relocated scientists
- 50% of NYU Langone SRR were providing services within 2 weeks post-Sandy
- 86% were operational 1 month post-Sandy
- Dependent on Essential Partnerships



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Disaster and Contingency Planning

Essential partnerships with our neighboring institutions



Disaster and Contingency Planning



One of the many streets of Manhattan that flooded and lost power after the storm surge in New York in October 2012

After the deluge Gordon Fishell describes how he rebuilt his mouse research but our con programme following the devastation wrought by Hurricane S:

transportation was closed, so I was forced to stay at home in Westchester. We knew

Robert I. Grossman,

early in the day that the water was risi

the park behind my house wa

my son and I paddled ar

When I checked *

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Six months ago, nearly all of my lab animals at the New York University (NYU) School of Medicine in Manhat-tan died. On 29 October 2012, Hurricane Sandy swept through the northeast coast of the United States. Salty water from the East River broke into the basement of my building. drowning 3,000 mice that carried 80 different aits I was studying. The mouse colony which I used to study how neurons communi cate with other cells - had been built up over 20 years. Many of my colleagues experienced similarly catastrophic losses Had I known exactly when and where

the storm would pass, and just how bad it would be. I would have done more to precolle pare. We knew that a hurricane was coming, so we left the lab assuming that no one would be there for a few days. We put things away While and checked that the emergency power was on. The animal-care people gave our mice the genera extra water and food; we couldn't move the mice, because they had to stay in a germ-free lines, DNA o nment to avoid infections, and there - were safe by bers had arrived

Reasons som to be occurring with increasing inqueries. The discusse of Relatives The Vicelas America des atremasts in the atremast BIOPRESERVATION AND BIOBANKING Volume 11, Number 4, 2013 Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
 DOI: 10.1089/bio.2013.0035

Preparedness for a N How Coriell Planned f

Disaster Management

Radiology 2018; el-2 • https://c

Joseph L. Mintzer, Courtney J. Kronentha' Karen Fecenko-Tacka, Donn

When a biological specimen is donated to a biobank such as $\mathbf{u}_{\cdot}^{*_{e}}$ regardless of whether that submission is sent directly or through $\frac{1}{2^{q_g}}$ centered advocacy organization, the donor expects their biomaterial $4_{c_{g}}$ event, such as a disaster that compromise in the biobank experiences an advor event, such as a disaster that compromises its business operations, including handling of samples. Management of biomaterials is not simply a laboratory process; their long-term survival is dependent on both the laboratory

The National Academies of SCIENCES · ENGINEERING · MEDICINE Scenario-based training for disasters is better than just drawing Health and Medicine Division Board on Health Sciences Policy COMMITTEE ON STRENGTHENING THE DISASTER RESILIENCE OF ACADEMIC simulate stressful, challenging situations and require participants to make choices without full information or clearly correct answers2, Exercises that were initially developed for military use have been adapted for civilians by industrial psychologists such as Margaret Crichton. Such training is becoming standard in aviation, nuclear-power plants and medi-SITE VISIT AGENDA cine3. After coping with Sandy, our team created a programme for animal-care facilities. Thursday, July 14th put trainees on their mettle. me for people to assess IN FOCUS ⁴ of analysing the Labs not ready for disasters ٦ F Facilities need to protect Equipment and animals.

and Contingency Planning for Scientific Shared Resource Cores

anah Mische¹ and Amy Wilkerson²

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Progress in biomedical research is largely driven by improvements, innovations, and breakthroughs in technology, accelerating the research process, and an increasingly complex collaboration of both clinical and basic science. for centralized shared resource cores ("cores") to serve the For the Better

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures

genomeweb

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Home » Business, Policy & Funding » Business News » ABRF Speakers Outline Disaster Prep for Core Facilities

ABRF Speakers Outline Disaster Prep for Core Facilities

Apr 26, 2018 | Ciara Curtin

Be prepared

up a paper plan, say Jennifer K. Pullium and colleagues.

and visible. In a crisis, .

decision. At a time when

BY SARA REARDON

Gary Butler.

4 TIMI

NEWS

wo years after Hurricane Sandy hit the US east coast, we are often asked what

laboratory managers at the New York Univer-

sity (NYU) Langone Medical Center. Pri-

Sandy, our emergency preparat-

lectures and exercise

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there is a significant prob-

h an event in your

MYRTLE BEACH, SC (GenomeWeb) - The best way core labs and others can prepare for a disaster like a hurricane is to have a detailed plan in the drawer, according to speakers at the Association for Biomolecular Resource Facilities annual meeting here.

Institute for Medical Resear Recent years have seen a number of strong storms and hurricanes in various parts of the US that have caused cientist, foundation, or patie billions of dollars in damages. During the last hurricane season, Hurricane Irma caused \$50 billion in damages in cessed effectively and stored the US, mostly in Florida, while Hurricane Harvey wreaked \$125 billion in damages, largely in Texas, according to stored the US, mostly in Florida, while Hurricane Harvey wreaked \$125 billion in damages, largely in Texas, according to

NYU Langone's Approach to Infrastructure Resiliency



NYU Langone TODAY: Implement Recommendations From NAS Report For Research

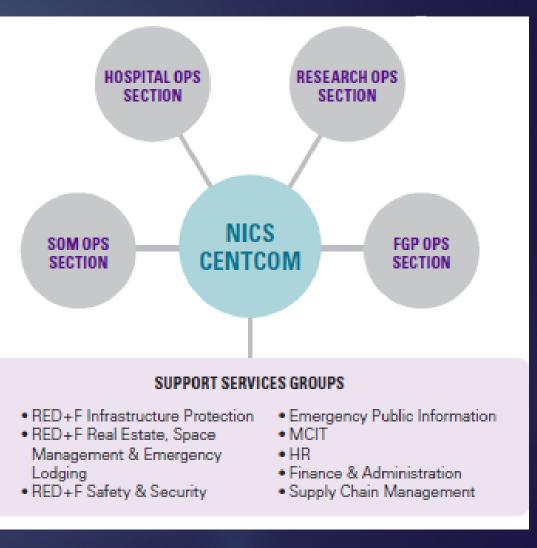
- Chief Resilience Officer: handle contingency plans for various scenarios and institute mandatory training for staff to prepare them for emergencies
- Researchers should take responsibility for protecting their own work by ensuring that the most critical data, samples and resources are duplicated and stored at other locations
- Institutions re-evaluate whether their current risk assessments are accurate in the light of threats such as climate change
- NIH should do more to help pay for equipment and infrastructure redesigns and preparedness efforts

Business continuity and disaster response is an **institutional-wide endeavor**

Incident Command Structure (NYU Langone Emergency Management & Emergency Response

- Uses existing framework and personnel for decision-making
- Specific responses are determined by situational evaluation with input from key responders

Supported by all individual departmental plans

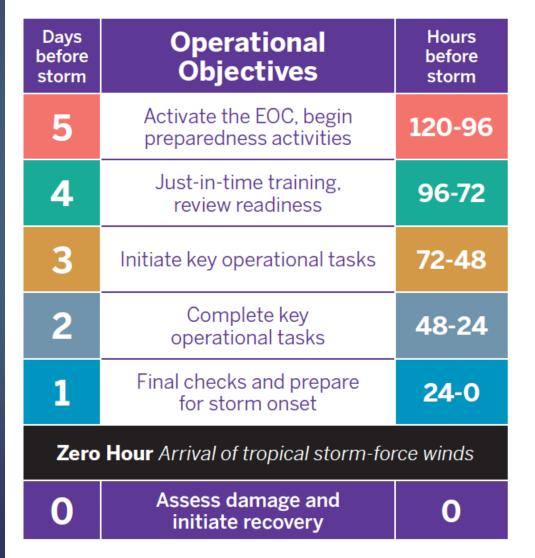


Adopted 5 day preparation cycle for all incidents

ASSUMPTIONS

- The plan assumes a broad loss of power, at least temporarily concurrent with onset of storm
- All NYU Langone facilities will comply with mandatory Evacuation Orders
- No deliveries 24h pre landfall, 96h post storm

Daily Objectives for Storm Preparation



DART* SRR Disaster Plans

- Specific to DART SRR
- Support and are supported by the NYU Langone plan
- Define the roles and responsibilities of the core and members of the core for disaster planning and response activities
- Appropriate evacuation and accounting for staff
- Securing core prior to evacuation
 - Implementing procedures/systems for critical document/data backup and/or retrieval
 - Shutdown and securing of instrumentation / equipment and operations

*Division of Advanced Research Technologies (DART) oversee the core research laboratories

NYU DART CORES: FORMALIZED AND INTEGRATED EMERGENCY PLAN DOCUMENT

- Core & Director name, contact information
- List of core staff: roles/responsibilities
 - Contact information sheet for all staff
 - Do you anticipate commutation problems?
- ► STAY Team Roster:
 - list of essential core scientific staff who will be housed on campus during the disaster and/or will be permitted access to the core to assess and initiate recovery
- SAFER Team instructions for monitoring during the event:
 - ▶ specific for each core instruments, equipment, reagents, cold storage...
 - ▶ In the event of a shutdown, what are the anticipated issues?
- Minimum operational requirements
 - if your lab had to be relocated...
- Mutual aid agreements

DART Checklist for creating Emergency Plan Document

- 4 Step Process ongoing and reviewed often
- List of instruments, equipment with location
- Identification of critical infrastructure
- Minimum operational requirements (if your lab had to be relocated...)
- Mutual aid agreements
- Documentation
 - Critical vendor and support service contact information
 - Documented SOPs
 - Alternate sources of services, supplies

STEP 1: Prepare an inventory

Instrumentation / equipment

- Vendor Name
- Description
- Make/Model #
- Serial #
- Asset Tag #



Equipment photographs: establish proof of ownership

**Annual Review / Update



STEP 2: Photograph Inventory

- Valuable Consumables/Supplies
- Vendor Name
- Description, including quantity of reagents in containers
- Lot #
- Expiration Date (Shelf life)

Consumable photographs should illustrate quantities clearly as listed within the inventory (important for establishing reagents/supplies on hand)



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Day 5

STEP 3: Documentation

Keep a copy of other supporting documentation to prove ownership:

- ► Invoices
- Purchase Orders* + NYUMC asset tag #
- Maintenance Logs
- Service Contracts*
- ► Warranties...

*Maintain centralized documentation for POs, service contracts



STEP 4: Back-up Inventory

- Back up all the inventory lists, supporting documentation and research data to electronic files
- Store copy in an alternate location that will not be vulnerable to the disaster, and accessible!

DAY 5

- Take stock of inventory
- Instrument Status
- Data analysis/management
- Samples
- Reagents and supplies

DAY 4

- Ensure critical equipment/instruments powered by e-power
- Plans for shutdown of equipment in event of power loss;
- Consolidate cold storage items to e-power
- ► freezers/refrigerators
- LN2 or off-site storage
- Reserve LN2/dry ice requests (if needed)
- Review projects in process: completion or stabilized
- Initiate first email to customer list regarding initiation of 5 day countdown

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Daily Objectives for Storm Preparation

Days before storm	Operational Objectives	Hours before storm		
5	Activate the EOC, begin preparedness activities	120-96		
4	Just-in-time training, review readiness	96-72		
3	Initiate key operational tasks	72-48		
2	Complete key operational tasks	48-24		
1	Final checks and prepare for storm onset	24-0		
Zero Hour Arrival of tropical storm-force winds				
0	Assess damage and initiate recovery	0		

► DAY 3

- Alert customers/users of core preparedness planning and shutdown steps taken regarding sample/data preservation
- Postpone start of any new projects
- Focus on completion, data management
- ► DAY 2
 - By 36h complete all preparedness activities including instrument shutdown
 - Take delivery of dry ice, LN2 (if requested);
 - Implement procedures/systems for critical document/data backup and/or retrieval
 - Ensure laboratory is stabilized with respect to INSTRUMENTS, REAGENTS, COLD STORAGE, DATA

DAY 1

 Shutdown and securing of all instrumentation/equipment/operations

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Daily Objectives for Storm Preparation

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Create a Resilient Community



Staff Preparedness

- SAFER (Safety Assistants For Emergency Response) team
 - Responsible for assessing research spaces and reporting critical information to OSR leadership.
- ▶ SOS team ("Scientists on Standby").
 - Resource to first responders (internal and external) about potentially above-average hazards (e.g., radioactive waste storage room)

Annual Protocol Review and Exercise

- Operationalizing Mitigation Efforts
- Understand Business Implications
- Disaster simulation exercise:
 - Communications (OSR), Research Lab Operations, DCM, Sackler, High-Containment Labs, DART/Core Labs, Clinical Research, Investigational Pharmacy, Supply Chain, and Facilities (offsite)

NYU Langone lives resiliency daily

needs to care

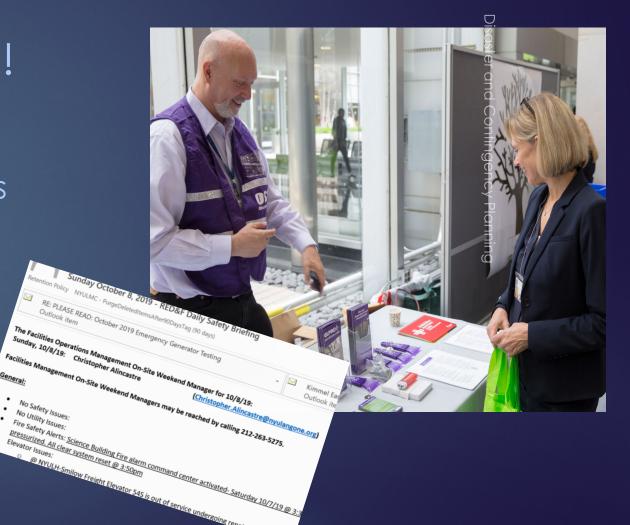
the CodeA2 CrashPlan application, available by submitting a ticket on the <u>MCIT Support Page</u>. 3 samples monitored by ELPRO and are on the ELPRO responder list, verify that you can access the ELPRO app from an offsit

Backup all data from your desktop, laptop, and/or tablet computers. It you don't currently have an autic Installing the Code42 CrashPlan application, available by submitting a ticket on the <u>MCIT Support</u> page.

And COMMUNICATES OFTEN!! \succ !NYULH Alert! for 1st Call Roster Facilities Daily Safety Briefing Facilities On-site Weekend Managers Emergency Generator Testing Research Resilience for long holiday weekends

Research Resilience for the Fourth of July Holiday

location Thank you for your cooperation.



Lessons Learned

- Embrace opportunities to change
- Support resiliency and climate preparedness beyond industry standards
- Change current and future master planning & design
- Solidify commitment to energy efficiency and reduction
- Build a culture of resiliency and collaboration
- Focus on emergency preparedness and business continuity planning

Disaster and

Conting

Questions?