

PANDEMIC RESPONSE AND CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN

**San Bernardino Laundry
San Bernardino, California**



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1. INTRODUCTION

Organizations across the United States perform essential functions and services that may be adversely affected in the event of a natural or manmade disaster. In such events, organizations should have continuity plans to assist in the continuance of their essential functions. Continuing to perform essential functions and provide essential services is vital to an organization's ability to remain a viable entity during times of increased threats from all hazards, manmade or natural.

Since the threat to an organization's continuity of operations is great during a pandemic outbreak, it is important for organizations, in particular Job Options, Inc. (JOI), to have a **Pandemic Response and Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)** in place to ensure it can carry out its essential functions and services to the extent allowed. While organizations may be forced to suspend some operations due to the severity of a pandemic outbreak, an effective COOP will assist an organization in its efforts to remain operational, as well as strengthen the ability to resume operations.

JOI has adopted this plan to prepare for, and respond to, a threat of a pandemic that causes serious widespread illness and to ensure our ability to continue to provide essential services and maintain the safety of our personnel. In developing JOI's plan, recent guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), World Health Organization (WHO), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), National Institutes of Health (NIH) and California Department of Public Health have been incorporated into our plan contents to ensure best practices are followed in the event of a pandemic, including influenza and COVID-19.

2. PURPOSE AND GOALS

The unique characteristics and events of a pandemic will strain Local, State, and Federal resources. It is unlikely that there will be enough personnel, equipment, or supplies to respond adequately to multiple areas of the country for a sustained period. Therefore, minimizing social and economic disruption will require a coordinated response. Governments, communities, and other public and private sector stakeholders must anticipate and prepare for a pandemic by defining roles and responsibilities and developing appropriate COOP plans.

This plan provides guidance to JOI's San Bernardino Laundry worksite and may serve as the plan for maintaining essential functions and services during a pandemic. This guidance neither replaces nor supersedes any current approved JOI contingency plan; rather, it supplements it, bridging the gap between the traditional, all-hazards contingency planning and the specialized contingency planning required for a pandemic by addressing additional considerations, challenges, and elements specific to the dynamic nature of a pandemic.

This guidance stresses that essential functions can be maintained during a pandemic outbreak through mitigation strategies, such as social distancing, increased hygiene, the

vaccination of employees and their families, and similar approaches. The primary goals of JOI's COOP are to:

- Protect the health and safety of JOI employees, contractors, vendors and visiting public at our worksites
- Maintain mission essential functions
- Support the Federal Government's response to a pandemic
- Provide effective communication to our employees and stakeholders

This plan will address the following issues relating to pandemics:

- Creating a culture of infection control in the workplace that is reinforced during the annual season, to include, if possible, systems to reduce infection transmission and increase worker education.
- Establishing contingency plans to maintain delivery of services during times of significant and sustained worker absenteeism.
- Establishing partnerships with other members of the janitorial community to provide mutual support and maintenance of essential services during a pandemic.

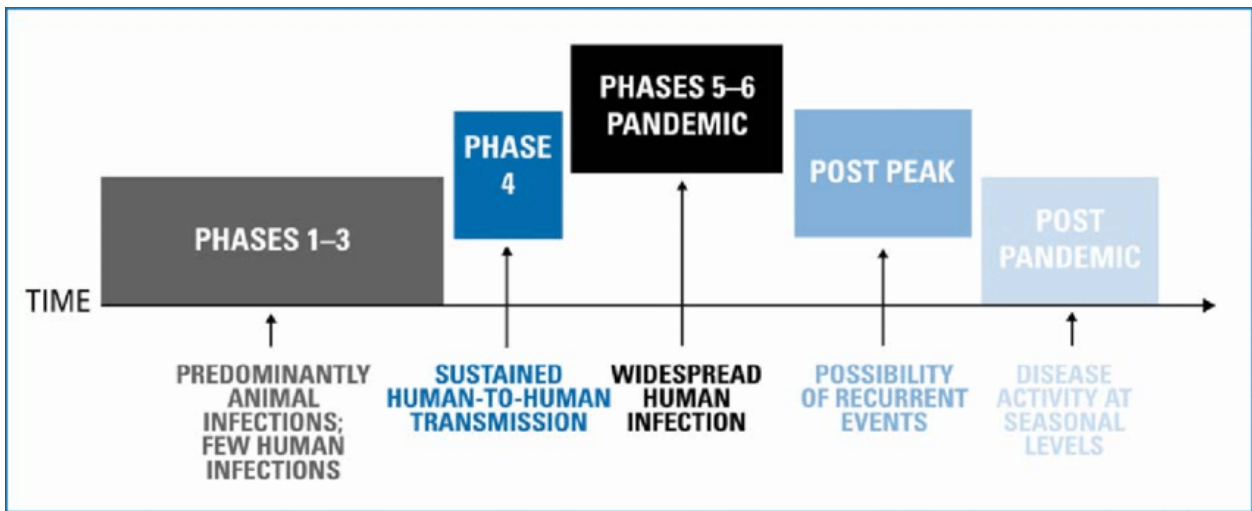
3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

JOI will monitor the severity of pandemic using Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and World Health Organization (WHO) information and establish continuity activation triggers to address the unique nature of the pandemic threat. JOI's COOP will be implemented as needed to support the continued performance of essential functions. This plan is to be read in conjunction with JOI's Contingency Plan, as appropriate. It supplements the Contingency Plan by addressing considerations and elements specific to pandemic events and emerging infectious diseases.

CDC studies indicate that pandemics rise sharply and fall in waves. Each wave lasts six-to-eight weeks (greater severity in winter months). We can expect that there will be two-to-three "waves" of varying severity that are likely to be separated by weeks or months of diminished activity.

Clear, accurate, timely communication among responding State, Local, Federal agencies is essential during the pandemic. JOI will follow all healthcare directives given by the controlling agency during a pandemic. Since the provision of laundry services by JOI's San Bernardino Laundry has been deemed an essential function by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Defense (DoD), State and Local orders to shelter-in-place or telework only do not apply to JOI workers or JOI at this site.

WHO has developed a global influenza preparedness plan that defines the stages of a pandemic. It also outlines the role of WHO, and makes recommendations for national measures before and during a pandemic. The phases are:



For planning purposes, JOI has established levels of response according to the recommendations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

A. Prioritization of Operations

In the event that absences and call-outs increase during a pandemic, JOI will relax its disabled ratio requirements and open up hiring to non-disabled applicants.

In the event of a pandemic with large amounts of absenteeism, healthcare laundry will be prioritized to be completed first and JOI will arrange for extended delivery schedules for non-healthcare laundry. JOI’s healthcare laundry accounts—NMC SD, Camp Pendleton Hospital, Fort Irwin Hospital and 29 Palms Hospital—constitute approximately half of the company’s overall volume.

In the event of severe employee absences, JOI will also investigate shifting volume from its San Bernardino Plant to its Chula Vista Plant if that plant can handle additional volume.

In the event employee vacancy increases beyond 30%, the Project Manager will reduce/prioritize other spec items accordingly. Effort will be made to determine the feasibility of temporarily reassigning qualified employees from other JOI worksites to the San Bernardino Laundry until regularly assigned staff return to work.

Additionally, in the event that more than 30% of vacancy of employee increases, the priority of accounts processed will follow: (1) Healthcare Customers, (2) Hospitality Customers, and, (3) Military Gear Order. The reasoning for this priority order is based on “Essential Services” needed during a Pandemic Emergency:

1. Healthcare Customers
 - Camp Pendleton Hospital
 - Ft. Irwin Mead Hospital

- 29 Palms Hospital
 - 29 Palms Dental Clinic
2. Hospitality Customers
 - MCRD – PCO – (Recruit Linens)
 - Weapons Field Training Battalion (WFTBN) – Linen Orders
 - School of Infantry (SOI) – Linen Orders
 - March AFRB – March INN
 - March AFRB – BLDG 2275
 - Camp Pendleton – Base Laundry Issue Point(BLIP) - Linen Orders
 3. Military Gear Orders
 - BLIP Gear Orders
 - 29 Palms 1102
 - 29 Palms 1830
 - School of Infantry (SOI) – Gear Orders
 - Weapons Field Training Battalion (WFTBN) – Linen Orders

B. Laundry Specific Actions

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is closely monitoring and collaborating with the World Health Organization (WHO) on an outbreak caused by a new coronavirus first identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. With cases on the rise worldwide, it is imperative for healthcare laundries to maintain best practices in laundering textile goods.

The CDC recommends using standard precautions for handling and laundering healthcare textiles and adhering to federal and state requirements for the protection of healthcare personnel from exposure to pathogens.

In the CDC Publication entitled *Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Suspected or Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Healthcare Settings*, the guidance states Under Number 10 that:

Management of laundry, food service utensils, and medical waste should also be performed in accordance with routine procedures.

Guidance from Textile Rental Services Association (TRSA)

Recent guidance on COVID-19 from TRSA, one of the Laundry Industries leading trade associations, stress proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) selection and use by employees:

Employers should select appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and provide it to workers in accordance with OSHA's PPE standards (29 CFR 1910 Subpart I). Workers must receive training and demonstrate an understanding of when to use PPE, what PPE is

necessary, how to properly don, use and doff PPE, how to properly dispose of or disinfect and maintain PPE, and the limitations of PPE. Any PPE—such as gowns—must be properly cleaned, decontaminated, and maintained after and between uses.

That recent TRSA guidance also states that practicing proper hand hygiene is imperative for laundry employees. Washing your hands often with soap and water is one of the best ways to avoid transmission of emerging pathogens. If soap and water aren't available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer. The Food and Drug Administration regulates claims on both medicated, antimicrobial soaps and on alcohol-based hand sanitizers.

Finally, TRSA also recommends that any linen used with a COVID-19 patient be double-bagged when transported from the hospital to the laundry.

Guidance from Laundry News

In their February 6, 2020 edition, Laundry News reported the following on laundry processing techniques related to COVID-19:

For the laundry industry, there are no recommended changes in normal laundry processing of textiles from the CDC, as the current textile processing standard of appropriate time, temperature and chemical should kill the virus.

For employee exposure risk on the sorting side, again the CDC has made no recommended changes in textile handling procedures at this time. Viruses usually do not live outside a live host for long periods, especially on porous surfaces like textiles, limiting the potential exposure risk to laundry personnel who will be handling the laundry hours or days after use.

According to the CDC, there is a higher risk of exposure with close direct person-to-person contact than with indirect contact of potentially contaminated objects. Since laundry personnel are not providing direct care to ill patients, PPE requirements per OSHA's bloodborne pathogen standards and following good hand hygiene practices should limit the exposure risk of handling contaminated textiles.

Based on current infection control practices, laundries should include the use of standard/universal precautions when handling textiles. Normal sorting practices of contaminated healthcare linens should include the use of gloves and frequent hand hygiene, at a minimum.

Gowns, masks and eye protection can also be worn if the laundry worker is concerned about splashing or aerosolization of microorganisms. As long as laundry workers utilize standard precautions, the risk of exposure should be absent or very low.

Information from Norchem Corporation

Norchem Corporation specializes in formulating detergents with use of more biodegradable, sanitizing, less toxic surfactants, bleaches and solvents illustrates the active

environmental stewardship and dedication to continuous improvement. The NUpHASE PRO wash chemistry utilized at Job Options offers important environmental advances as well. Wash formulas are designed to eliminate and remove micro-organism including, C-DIFF, SARS and Coronavirus from all textile during wash process.

Hygienically clean in the laundry is achieved through various steps. To successfully clean all of processing textile, Job Options utilizes the following steps approved by governing agencies in reference to proper cleaning practices:

- ❖ Initial process: Low Temp water Wash (90-100°F) to prevent stains.
- ❖ Wash Process: with hot water between 140-160°F to kill and remove soil and bacteria.
- ❖ Specially formulated NUpHASE PRO detergent is utilized to clean.
- ❖ Bleach Process: Peroxide and chlorine bleach for stain and microbial removal.
- ❖ Adjust final pH to 6.0 prior extraction and drying.

4. CONTINUITY PLANNING

All JOI's personnel are to be informed regarding protective actions and/or modifications related to this plan. Messaging and risk communications during an emerging infectious disease or pandemic will be conducted by: 1) Jeff Johnson, Chief Executive Officer, 2) Melanie Andersen, Human Resources Director, and 3) Gladis Jarquin, Safety Director. Guidance and instructions on established infection control measures such as social distancing, personal protective equipment (PPE), and telework policies, will be provided by these individuals to assist in limiting the spread of influenza at the primary and alternate worksites.

Within the workplace, social distancing measures take the form of: modifying the frequency and type of face-to-face employee encounters (e.g., placing moratoriums on hand-shaking, substituting teleconferences for face-to-face meetings, staggering breaks, posting infection control guidelines); establishing flexible work hours or worksite, (e.g., teleworking); promoting social distancing between employees and customers to maintain three or more feet spatial separation between individuals; and implementing strategies that require and enable employees with influenza to stay home at the first sign of symptoms. Frequent, daily contact is important to keep employees informed about developments in the organization's response, impacts on the workforce, and to reassure employees that the organization is continuing to function as usual.

5. PANDEMIC PLAN ASSUMPTIONS

A. National Strategy for Pandemic Response Plan Assumptions

- Susceptibility to the pandemic virus will be universal.
- Efficient and sustained person-to-person transmission signals an imminent pandemic.
- Some persons will become infected but not develop clinically significant symptoms. Asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic individuals can transmit infection and develop immunity to subsequent infection.

- While the number of patients seeking medical care cannot be predicted with certainty, in previous pandemics about half of those who become ill sought care. Depending upon the availability of effective antiviral drugs for treatment, this proportion may be higher in the next pandemic.
- Rates of serious illness, hospitalization, and deaths will depend on the virulence of the pandemic virus and differ by an order of magnitude between more and less severe scenarios. Risk groups for severe and fatal infection cannot be predicted with certainty but are likely to include infants, the elderly, pregnant women, and persons with chronic or immunosuppressive medical conditions.
- Rates of absenteeism will depend on the severity of the pandemic. In a severe pandemic, absenteeism attributable to illness, the need to care for ill family members and fear of infection may reach 40-percent during the peak weeks of a community outbreak, with lower rates of absenteeism during the weeks before and after the peak. Certain public health measures (closing organizations, quarantining household contacts of infected individuals, “snow days”) are likely to increase rates of absenteeism.
- The typical incubation period (interval between infection and onset of symptoms) for influenza is approximately two days. For COVID-19, it is not fully known, but is generally thought to be as many as six-to-eight days.
- Persons who become ill with influenza may shed virus and can transmit infection for up to one day before the onset of symptoms. Viral shedding and the risk of transmission will be greatest during the first two days of illness. For COVID-19, it is not fully known at this point, but it is generally thought to be a longer transmission period, which is why people are encouraged to self-quarantine for fourteen days if they believe they have been exposed to the virus or are symptomatic.
- On average, infected persons will transmit infection to approximately two other people.
- A pandemic outbreak in any given community will last about six-to-eight weeks for each wave of the pandemic.
- Multiple waves (periods during which community outbreaks occur across the country) of illness could occur with each wave lasting two-to-three months. Historically, the largest waves have occurred in the fall and winter, but the seasonality of a pandemic cannot be predicted with certainty.

B. Organizational Assumptions

- Federal, State, and Local governments regarding current influenza pandemic status in its area will provide organizations with guidance and/or direction that will be followed by JOI.
- JOI will have actionable plans and procedures to assist in the ability to remain operational during a pandemic. Plans and procedures may include social distancing protocols, personal protection equipment (PPE), and temporary suspension of some non-essential activities.
- JOI will review its continuity communications programs to ensure they are fully capable of supporting pandemic and other related emergencies and give full

consideration to supporting social distancing operations, including telework and other virtual office options.

- JOI-controlled buildings will be accessible, but right-of-entry may be limited.
- Essential functions, operations, and support requirements will continue to be people dependent. However, human interactions may be remote or virtual, resulting in the employment of appropriate teleworking and other approved social distancing protocols.
- Travel restrictions, such as limitations on mass transit, implemented at the Federal, State, and Local levels may affect the ability of some staff to report to work.
- Additional funding will be budgeted for the acquisition of additional equipment required for a possible surge in teleworking capabilities. Given that most JOI personnel at SBL perform essential services at the site itself, teleworking for most employees is not practical.

6. PANDEMIC RESPONSE

A. Pandemic Coordinator and Pandemic Response Teams

The JOI Corporate Pandemic Response Coordinator (PRC) will oversee a Pandemic Response Team (PRT) to anticipate the impacts of a pandemic on JOI and to assist with developing strategies to manage the effects of an influenza outbreak. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has been designated as JOI's PRC, who will work with a team of advisors from JOI. Each worksite will identify and designate a Pandemic Continuity Coordinator (PCC). JOI has designated San Bernardino Laundry Project Manager, Elia Sanchez, as PCC.

The JOI Corporate PRT is comprised of the following:

1. Jeff Johnson, Chief Executive Officer
2. Jounina Boka, Chief Financial Officer
3. Nazar Masry, Vice President, Hospital Environmental Services, Laundry and Facilities Management Divisions
4. Melanie Andersen, Director of Human Resources
5. Gladis Jarquin, Director of Safety
6. Margaret-Ann Pena, Director of Quality Assurance
7. Juan Agundis, Director of Information Technology
8. Marcy McCabe, Director of Contracts

The PCC for the San Bernardino Laundry will select a minimum of one back-up employee to assume their duties in case of their own illness. This person will be kept current on all emergency procedures and this list will be kept with this plan and updated as needed.

Members of the San Bernardino Laundry Pandemic Continuity team are:

1. Hugo Meza Martinez, Laundry Division Manager

2. Elia Sanchez, Project Manager
3. Michael Honeycutt, Plant Supervisor

B. Coordinator and Team Responsibilities

It is the duty of the Pandemic Response Coordinator (PRC) to:

- Monitor issues and information related to pandemics to keep our plan up to date.
- Recommend any changes to the plan as circumstances warrant.
- Ensure that employee training is conducted.
- Communicate with public health agencies, emergency responders and others regarding our plan, and understand their capabilities should an outbreak occur.
- Attend external training/seminars about pandemic outbreaks in order to remain current about the pandemic threat in our community.
- Implement this plan should it become necessary.

It is the duty of the JOI Corporate Pandemic Response Team (PRT) to:

- Assist in establishing and reviewing continuity policies to be implemented during a pandemic.
- Plan for the likely impact on business and essential services.
- Establish and periodically review pandemic preparedness plans to ensure effectiveness.
- Plan for pandemic response to include:
 - Counseling services for all employees and their families, particularly those affected by illness.
 - Special procedures/accommodations for employees with special needs or disabilities.
 - Keeping employees informed of developments as they occur, including those who remain at home.
 - Providing procedures for responding promptly to employees' questions about such issues as whether to report for work and special hours of operation during a pandemic.
- Plan the allocation of resources to protect employees and customers.
- Communicate with and educate employees on how to protect themselves and on measure that will be implemented.

It is the duty of the San Bernardino Laundry Pandemic Continuity Coordinator (PCC) and back-up personnel to:

- Identify and communicate to the PRC which employees, vendors, suppliers and systems are essential to maintaining operations at their locations.
- Identify and communicate to the PRC the names of possible ancillary employees who could perform certain job duties in the case of a pandemic (e.g., consultants, temporary work services, subcontractors).

- Develop and communicate to the PRC an emergency communications plan for the San Bernardino Laundry Plant, including identification of key personnel, vendors, and customers.
- Develop and submit a plan to continue operations at their locations with the least possible number of staff.
- Ensure that all employees in their departments are adequately trained on emergency procedures in the case of a pandemic and in the prevention of illness.
- Encourage all employees to be vaccinated annually for influenza or other available antiviral drug to combat a pandemic.
- Assist the PRC in the implementation of this plan, if necessary, at the San Bernardino Laundry Plant.

In addition, the PCC will:

- Maintain a list of contacts in the health profession to provide consultation and advice regarding this plan and its implementation.
- The PCC will, at least annually prior to the season, provide information to all employees regarding those practices that are recommended by public health officials that will reduce the spread of the infection.
- The PCC will also develop a list of recommended infection control supplies (hand soaps, tissues, sanitizers, and so on) and ensure that each location has a sufficient supply of them.
- The PCC will maintain a list of duties and positions for which individual employees are cross-trained at the worksite. Should staffing levels drop due to an outbreak, supervisors can use this list to fill in positions where needed.
- The PCC shall recommend to the PRC an emergency sick leave policy be adopted in the event of a pandemic. The policy is to be non-punitive and require employees who have been exposed or who exhibit symptoms of the illness to remain at home.

Should a pandemic occur, the PCC will, after consultation with knowledgeable health officials and the PRC, implement the following steps, as deemed necessary:

- The emergency sick leave policy shall be implemented. Supervisors will be instructed to send and keep employees home if they exhibit symptoms of the illness.
- Team members will contact their key vendors to determine the impact of the outbreak on their operations and its effects on our ability to perform our daily functions, and they will communicate the results to the PCC. The PCC will see to it that extra quantities are obtained of any necessary supplies that may be threatened due to the outbreak.
- The PCC, with the assistance of team members, will monitor staffing levels on all shifts and assist supervisors in finding ways to maintain critical operations in light of any staffing shortage.

- The PCC is to ensure that the Government is kept informed of any changes that affect their business with JOI. The PCC is to implement the employee contact plan to ensure that all employees are kept informed of developments as they occur, including employees who remain at home.

C. Risk Communications

JOI will develop pandemic risk communications procedures for communicating with all internal and external stakeholders. These rosters will be maintained and updated by the COOP points of contact and electronically distributed to the JOI PRT. Hardcopies will be maintained at JOI's Corporate Office. Procedures will emphasize regular communication to help minimize employee and stakeholder fear and anxiety.

7. ELEMENTS OF A VIABLE PANDEMIC RESPONSE CAPABILITY

A. Essential Functions

Given the expected duration and potential multiple waves of pandemic outbreaks, organizations must review the process involved in carrying out essential functions and services in order to develop plans that mitigate the effects of the pandemic while simultaneously allowing the continuation of operations that support essential functions. JOI has identified essential functions and services needed to sustain its mission and operations throughout its worksites. The following business processes have been identified as critical to operating effectively during a pandemic:

- Operations
- Account Management
- Accounting (receivable/payable)
- Purchasing Department
- Human Resources
- Safety and Risk Management

As most JOI operations provide essential services, such as hospital environmental services, laundry, facility cleaning, food service, commissary shelf stocking and inventory management, etc., most JOI employees will be required to work during any pandemic.

B. Orders of Succession

Since influenza pandemic may affect regions of the United States differently in terms of timing, severity, and duration, JOI has identified orders of succession through its organizational charts that are at least three deep per position while considering dispersing successors to various geographically separated locations, as appropriate.

C. Delegations of Authority

At the height of a pandemic wave, absenteeism may be significant, as such, JOI has established delegations of authority through its organizational charts that are at least three deep to take into account the expected rate of absenteeism and regional nature of the outbreak to help assure continuity of operations over an extended time period.

D. Continuity Facilities

The traditional use of continuity facilities to maintain essential functions and services may not be a viable option during a pandemic. Rather, safe work practices, which include social distancing and transmission interventions, reduce the likelihood of contacts with other people that could lead to disease transmission. JOI has developed preventative practices such as social distancing procedures, hygiene etiquette, and cancellation of organizations non-essential activities to reduce the spread of the pandemic. Plans have also been established to relocate to an alternate facility, if applicable.

E. Continuity Communications

According to the National Strategy Implementation Guidance, workplace risk can be minimized through implementation of systems and technologies that facilitate communication without person-to-person contact. JOI has identified communication systems needed to perform essential functions. JOI must have an effective way to inform employees of the status of the pandemic. Also, employees must have an effective way to communicate changes in absenteeism rates and health status to management. Likewise, communication with property management and tenants about the current capabilities, plans, and delays will help to reduce unnecessary tensions and fears.

One of the most important things JOI can do is to support staff in both adopting good personal hygiene regarding hand washing, coughing etiquette, social distancing whenever possible, etc., while requiring those employees who are sick to remain at home until fully recovered.

JOI will hold informational meetings regarding the etiology, symptoms, transmission and potential reporting during the outbreak. If a vaccine exists, JOI will encourage staff to be vaccinated against seasonal flu and the virus in question (such as COVID-19) while keeping records of those who participate. JOI will not only discourage staff travel to known places of infection and encourage disclosure for those staff that may have a risk of infection due to travel to possibly affected areas. During Stages 4-6 of the pandemic, all non-essential travel will be prohibited. Employees must also be apprised of additions/deletions to company policy or procedure regarding the virus strain. This will be accomplished with available information via websites, hotlines, and direct mailings.

In the event of an outbreak of symptoms, infected staff should be able to report to an on-site health coordinator with a "medical quarantine room" accessible. Procedures for the care and transport of the patient to the nearest emergency room or to a general physician must be established with a plan in force to address the prevention of further transmission. Informing vendors, suppliers and customers that there may be a risk of infection, as well as the formal procedure of reporting to area hospitals, state public agencies and emergency responders is also warranted.

F. Essential Records Management

JOI shall identify, protect, and ensure the ready availability of electronic and hardcopy documents, references, records, and information systems needed to support essential functions during a pandemic outbreak. JOI has identified systems, databases, and files that are needed to ensure essential functions remain operational. JOI has multiple layers of back-up including cloud based storage of its files, programs as well as back-up of its servers at off-site physical locations, in case the Corporate Office becomes unavailable. In addition, JOI has implemented links that enable management and other personnel to access the Company's network from their home computers or laptops.

G. Human Resources

Although a pandemic influenza outbreak may not directly affect the physical infrastructure of an organization, a pandemic will ultimately threaten all operations by its impact on an organization's human resources. The health threat to personnel is the primary threat to maintaining essential functions and services during a pandemic outbreak. JOI has established plans to protect the entire employee population and their families, with additional guidance for key personnel and other essential personnel, should a pandemic influenza outbreak occur. In the event of a pandemic, much of the HR function can be done remotely at home by HR personnel and plans will be put in place that enable HR staff to access the Company's network remotely.

H. Test, Training and Exercises

Testing, training, and exercising are essential to assessing, demonstrating, and improving an organization's ability to maintain its essential functions and services. The organization conducts annual tests, training, and exercises to ensure sustainable social distancing techniques, and to assess the impacts of reduced staff on the performance of essential functions. The organization conducts continuity exercises to examine the impacts of pandemic influenza on performing essential functions, and to familiarize personnel with their responsibilities. The organization has identified resources and trained continuity personnel, needed to perform essential functions.

I. Devolution of Control and Direction

Devolution is the process of transferring operational control of one or more essential functions to a pre-determined responsible party or parties. Pandemic outbreaks will occur at different times, have variable durations, and may differ in the severity; therefore, full or partial devolution of essential functions may be necessary to continue essential functions and services. JOI has established plans and procedures for devolution by following the organizational charts that have been established, which identifies how it will transfer operations, if pandemic influenza renders leadership and essential staff incapable or unavailable.

J. Reconstitution

Reconstitution is the process whereby an organization has regained the capability and physical resources necessary to return to normal (pre-disaster) operations. The objective during reconstitution is to effectively manage, control, and, with safety in mind, expedite the return to normal operations. JOI has developed reconstitution plans and procedures, in conjunction with local public health authorities, to ensure facilities/buildings are safe to return. The organization's reconstitution plan addresses the possibility that not all employees may be able to return to work at the time of reconstitution and that it may be necessary to hire temporary or permanent workers in order to complete the reconstitution process.

8. CONCLUSION

Maintaining Job Options, Inc.'s essential functions and services in the event of a pandemic requires additional considerations beyond traditional continuity planning. Unlike other hazards that necessitate the relocation of staff performing essential functions to an alternate operating facility, a pandemic may not directly affect the physical infrastructure of the organization. As such, a traditional "contingency activation" may not be required during a pandemic outbreak. However, a pandemic outbreak threatens an organization's human resources by removing essential personnel from the workplace for extended periods of time. Accordingly, the JOI contingency plan addresses the threat of a pandemic outbreak. Continuity Plans for maintaining essential functions and services in a pandemic include implementing procedures such as social distancing, infection control, personal hygiene, and cross-training (to ease personnel absenteeism in a critical skill set). Protecting the health and safety of key personnel and other essential personnel is the focused goal of the organization in order to enable the organization to continue to operate effectively and to perform essential functions and provide essential services during a pandemic outbreak.

9. APPENDIX/REFERENCES

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html> - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention web page on COVID-19

- https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/specific-groups/guidance-business-response.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronaviruses%2F2019-ncov%2Fguidance-business-response.html - CDC's Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers as of February 2020
- <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/> - The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) web page on COVID-19
- <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/protect-yourself-pandemic.pdf> - The OSHA Quick Card for Protecting Yourself in the Workplace During a Pandemic
- <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/employers-protect-workers-flu-factsheet.pdf> - The OSHA Fact Sheet for What Employers Can Do
- <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019> - The World Health Organization web page on COVID-19
- <https://www.nih.gov/health-information/coronavirus> - The National Institutes for Health web page on COVID-19
- <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/Immunization/ncov2019.aspx> - California Department of Public Health
- <http://www.opm.gov/pandemic/index.asp> - Links to policies on leave, pay, hiring, alternative work arrangements and other critical human capital issues in relation to pandemic influenza.
- <http://www.pandemicflu.gov> - pandemic influenza related information (e.g., signs and symptoms of influenza, modes of transmission, developing individual and family plans, etc.).
- <http://www.flu.gov/planning-preparedness/federal/index.html#> Pandemic influenza related information for Federal Government agencies to use for planning and preparedness. Links to other federal government agencies.

This plan is approved by: Jeffrey Johnson

Title: Chief Executive Officer, Job Options, Inc.

Date: March 31, 2020