

Disaster Recovery Plan for MIS (Computer Department)

Excerpts

A "Disaster Recovery Plan" for a computer operation defines everything which needs to be done to recover from a disaster involving the computer center.

The disaster could be caused by a flood, fire, earthquake, etc. It is a necessity in this day and age, and has been since the late 1950s.

Disaster Recovery Plans are difficult to write and boring to read. Nevertheless, corporate reviewers at the parent company called it "***the finest Disaster Recovery Plan in the corporation.***"

Our plan was completed almost 2 years before the Norwest Bank Building in Minneapolis burned down in late 1983. It was only because of Norwest's fine DR Plan that they were able to resume operations almost immediately. (It also helped that their computer center, located in a separate building, blocks away, was intact). Norwest shared their DR Plan widely beginning in 1984.

I've keyed in a few pages from the original document produced in 1982 for B. Dalton Bookseller. (The entire document is around 100 pages).

B. Dalton later moved to New York in 1987 as part of Barnes and Noble. All the information herein is obsolete and no longer confidential.

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B. DALTON BOOKSELLER

DATA PROCESSING

DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN

01/27/1982

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INTRODUCTION

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REQUIREMENTS

The basic functions required of the One-Pack System to be built are:

1. BASIC MVS/SP with JES2
2. VTAM
3. TSO
4. SPF
5. SDSF
6. FDR, FDRDSF, and FDRCPK

Functions which will be specifically excluded from the One-Pack System are:

1. RMF
2. TMS
3. SMF collection of certain records
4. CICS
5. NCP
6. PAN/SPF

OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. All system functions (JES2, VTAM, TSO, etc) must be manually started by the operator during the IPL.
2. The operator will have to manually vary all non-DASD devices online. DLT012 is automatically mounted by the system as STORAGE/RESIDENT. The rest of the packs are automatically mounted as PUBLIC/RESIDENT.
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