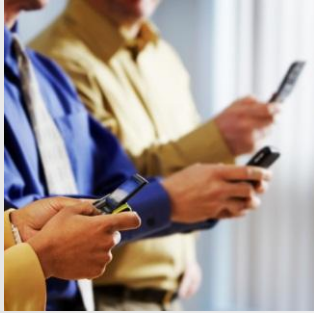


Course Rules



Please put your cell phones

ON VIBRATE



**TAKE CONVERSATIONS
INTO THE HALL**



HAVE A GREAT CLASS!

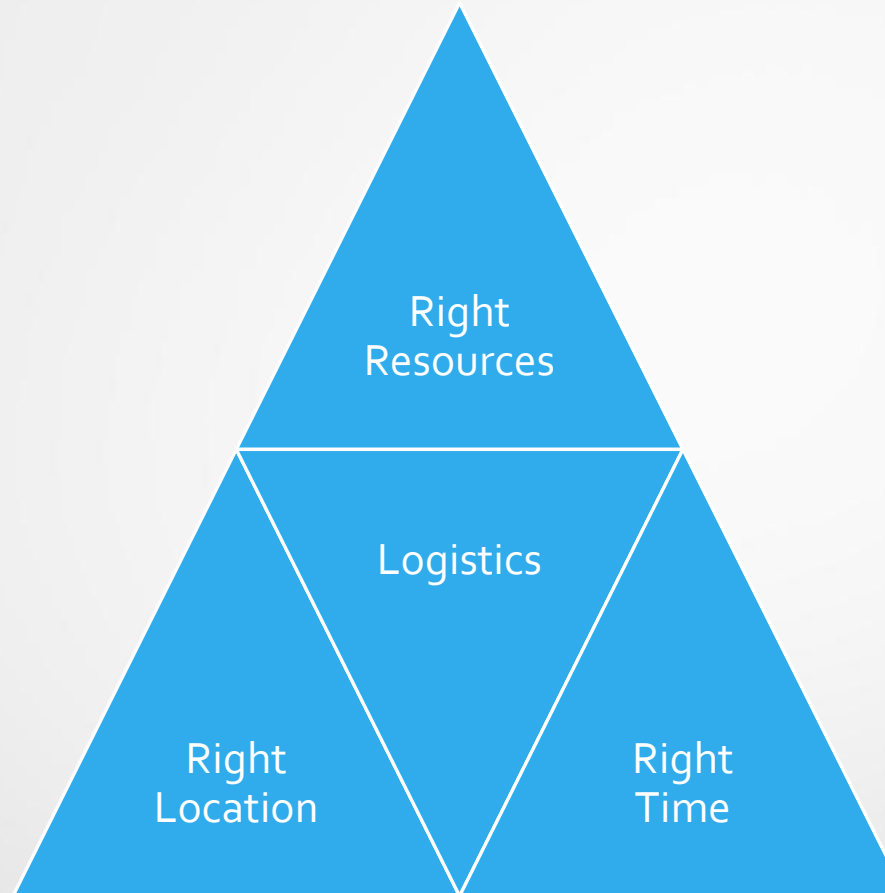
Course Outline

- Introduction
- Module 1 – Previous Events
- Module 2 – Strategic Logistics Planning
- Module 3 – Supply Chain Management
- Module 4 – National Incident Management System
- Module 5 – Requesting Assistance
- Module 6 – EOC Logistics Section Staffing
- Module 7 – Logistics Field Facilities
- Module 8 – County/State Staging Areas
- Module 9 – Staging Area Staffing
- Module 10 – County Points of Distribution (POD)
- Module 11 – Emergency Worker Base Camps
- Module 12 – Resource Tracking

Introduction Exercise

- Name
- Agency
- Position or responsibility during disaster events
- One objective you want to take away from this course

“What is Logistics”



- Focus on CHANGING Outcomes!
- “Failure Is Not An Option”....Work it through to a solution.

“Logistics”



- Logistics is a profession - both an art and a science.
- Logistics is the part of resource management that plans, purchases, implements, and oversees the efficient flow of goods, services, personnel, and related information from **origin to point of use**. It includes receiving, storage, transport, transshipment, and distribution, carried out in a unified, cost-effective, and accountable manner to ensure the **right resources reach the right people at the right time**.



“The amateurs discuss tactics; the professionals discuss logistics.”

Napolean Bonaparte



MODULE 1

Previous Disasters

“Learning from the past to prepare for the future”

The Storms Of 2004

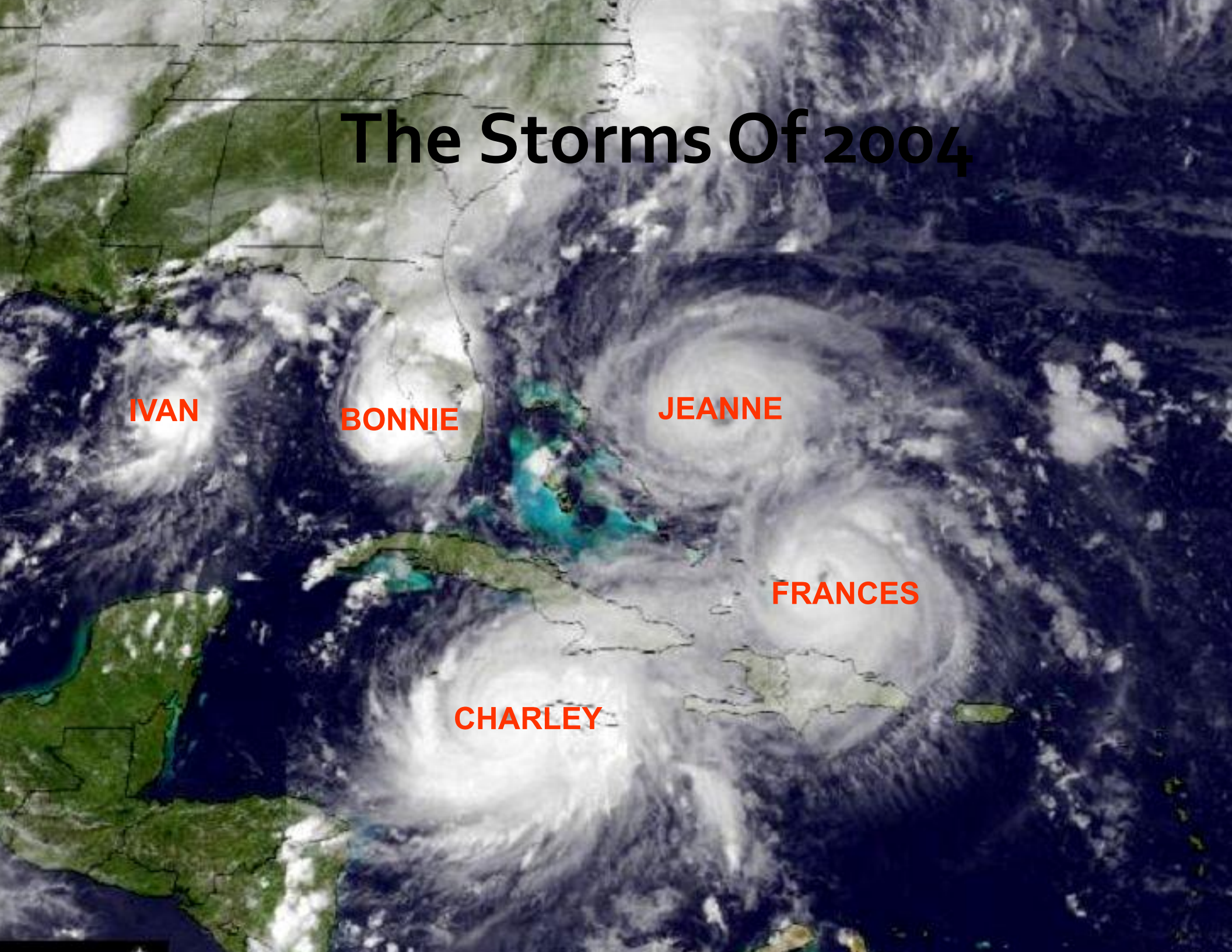
IVAN

BONNIE

JEANNE

FRANCES

CHARLEY



2004 Florida Hurricane Season

- Largest series of disaster relief operations in the U.S. to date until Katrina
- One Tropical Storm
 - Bonnie Thursday, August 12, 2004
- Four Hurricanes
 - Charley Friday, August 13, 2004 (1-Day After Bonnie)
 - Frances Sunday, September 5, 2004 (22-Days After Charley)
 - Ivan Thursday, September 16, 2004 (11-Days After Frances)
 - Jeanne Saturday, September 25, 2004 (9-Days After Ivan)
- 1 in 5 Homes In Florida Were Affected
- \$1.2 Billion Dollars To Date in Relief Costs
- All 67 Florida Counties Declared

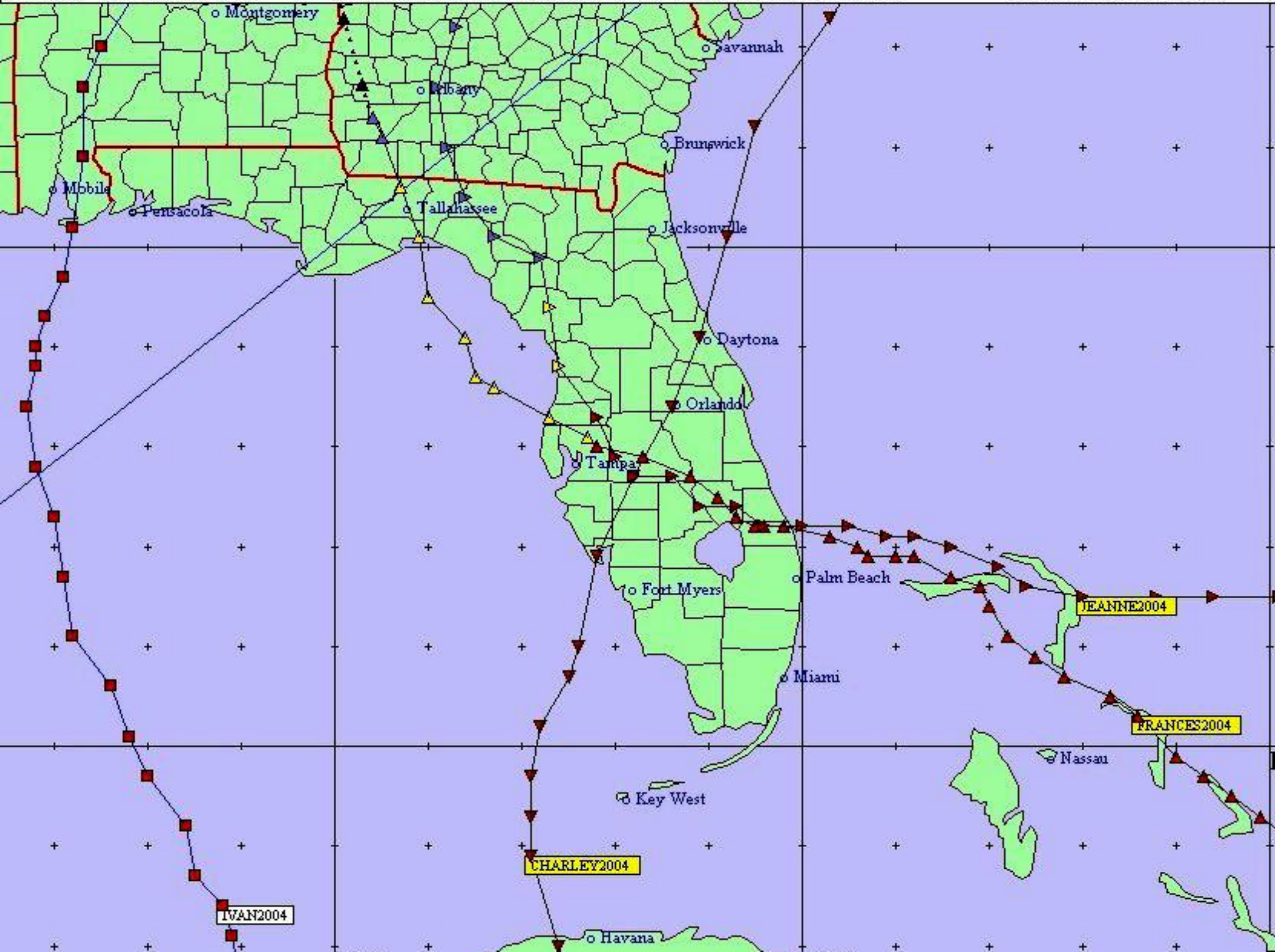


□ IVAN 74 09/24/04 11E

▼ CHARLE 26 08/15/04 11E

▲ FRANCE 53 09/06/04 23E

▶ JEANNE 64 09/29/04 11E



Florida Effects

- 9.6 Million People Evacuated
- 368,000 Persons Sheltered
- 117 Confirmed Fatalities
- 8.5 Million People Without Power
- 3.4 Million People Under “Boil Water” Orders
- 37+ Million Cubic Yards Of Debris
- 90+ Days of State EOC Level 1 Activation



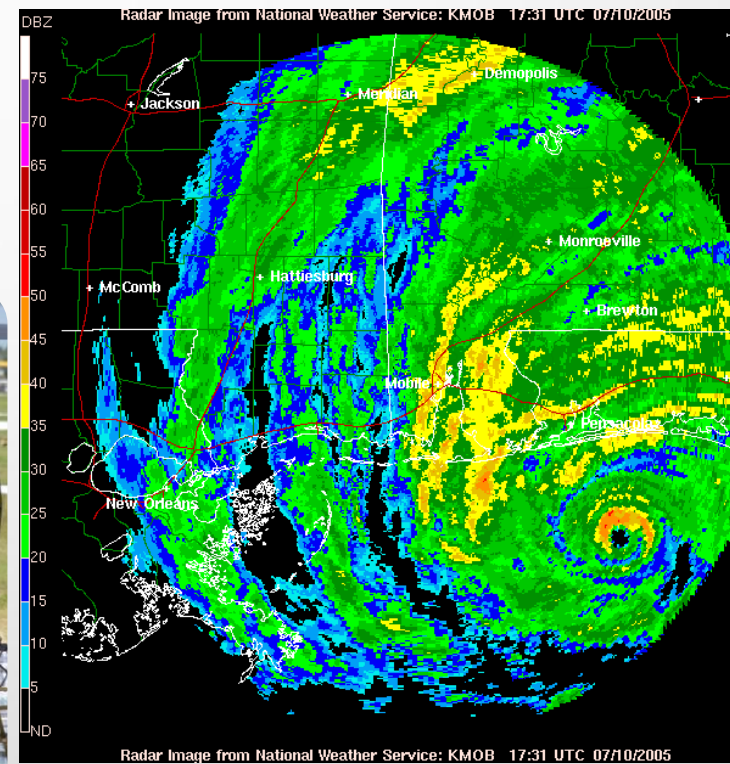
Critical Facilities Destroyed

- 13 Hospitals
- 2 Mental Health Facilities
- 3 Nursing Homes
- 16 Fire Stations
- 5 Law Enforcement Facilities
- 57 Schools
- 3 Non-Public Shelters
- 2 County EOC's
- 1 Town Hall
- Communications
 - Telephone Fiber Optic Facilities
 - Cellular Towers
 - Radio Stations

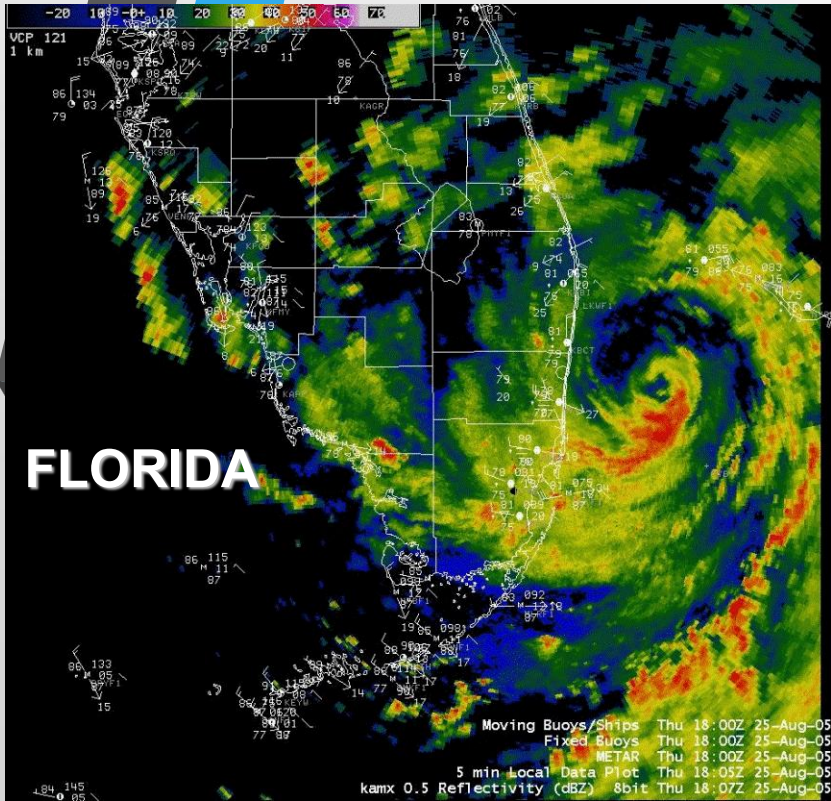
2005

Unified Logistics Section

HURRICANE DENNIS

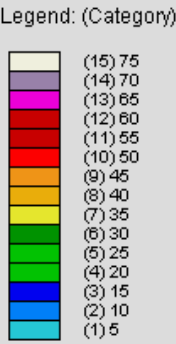


HURRICANE KATRINA



BASE REFLECTIVITY
KLIX - NEW ORLEANS, LA
08/29/2005 00:02:28 G
LAT: 30/20/13 N
LON: 89/49/30 W
ELEV: 138.0 FT
MODE/VCP: A / 11

ELEV ANGLE: 0.50 °
MAX: 56 dBZ
RANGE 248 NM



Unified Logistics Section

Joint Task Force Florida – EMAC to Mississippi



- Established a Unified Logistics Staging Area at Stennis NAS Facility
 - State LSA Management Team
 - Coordinated movement orders
 - Water = 964 Trucks (768 Florida purchased trucks)
 - Ice = 940 Trucks (457 Florida purchased trucks)
 - MRE's = 114 Trucks (6 Florida trucks)
 - Medical Supplies in coordination with ESF-8
 - Purchased on behalf of MS and managed
 - Shelf Stable Meals = 210,000 (7 Trucks)
 - Quick Lime = 113 tons (6 Trucks)
 - Bleach (Sodium Hypochlorite) = 6 Trucks
 - Blankets = 24,000 units
 - Administrative supplies for affected counties
 - Essential tools and equipment for affected counties
 - Computer network lease for Joint Task Force operations center at Stennis

Unified Logistics Section

Joint Task Force Florida – EMAC to Mississippi



- Deployed and managed
 - Type I, 1000+ person Base Camp at Stennis NASA for emergency workers
 - Type III, 500 person Life Support Package (Catering and showers) for USaR Teams
 - Logistics Movement Coordination Center with LEO escorts
 - Deployed a Type I LSA Package
 - Logistics Management and Support Team
 - 97 - Generators
 - 93 - 4000 watt light tower sets
 - 154 – Forklifts
 - 125 – Pallet Jacks
 - 25 – Pumps
 - 5 – Field HVAC Units



Unified Logistics Section

Joint Task Force Florida – EMAC to Mississippi



• Deployed and managed continued

- Vehicles and trailers
 - State Mobile Command Vehicle
 - Logistics Support Units
 - 25 Truck Shuttle Fleet at LSA
- Communications and data
 - 5 FDEM Owned satellite data systems
 - 6 leased satellite data systems
 - 4 Emergency Deployable, Interoperable Communications Systems (EDICS)
 - 13 Satellite Radio/Telephone systems

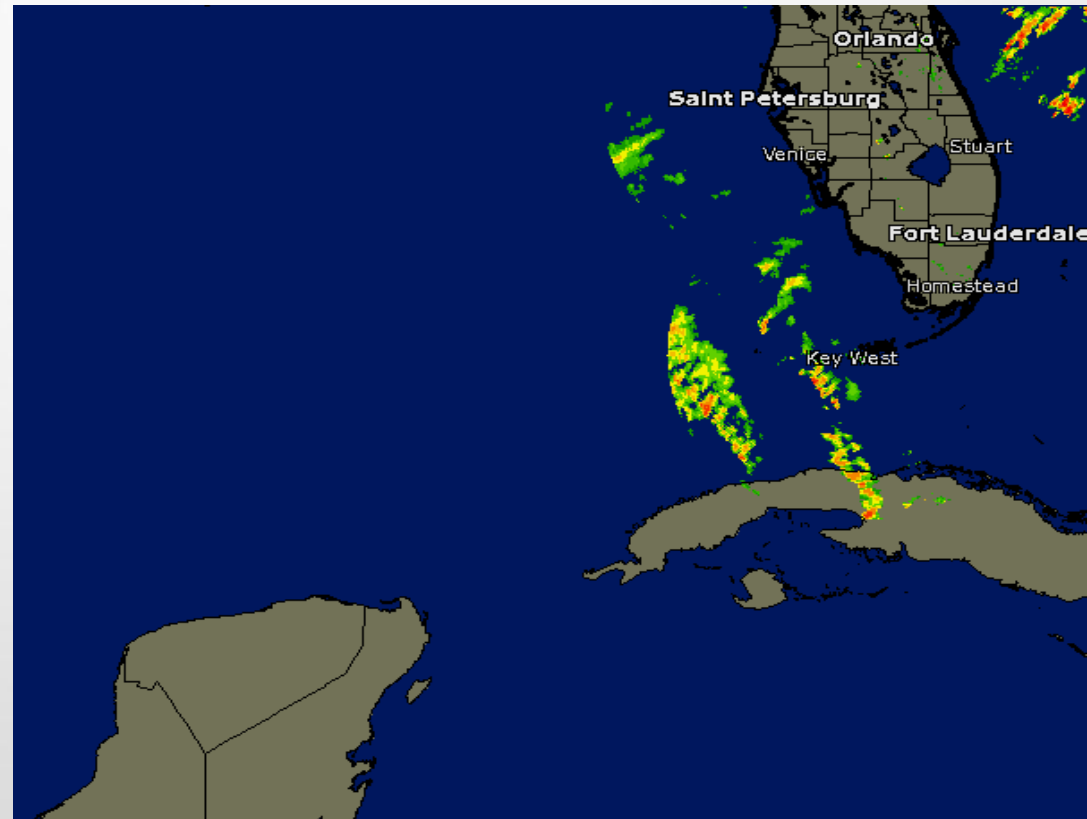
2005

Unified Logistics Section

HURRICANE WILMA



0 500 1000 Kilometers



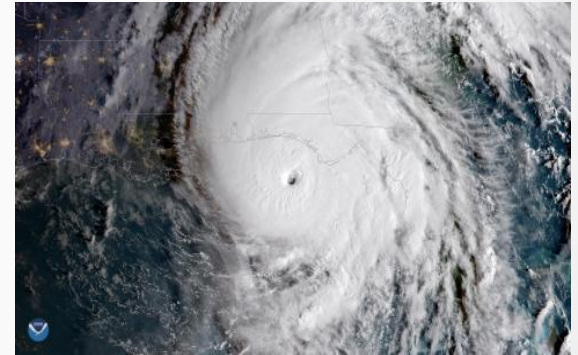
Hurricane Wilma
Category 2 Hurricane
Wind: 100 mph
2:01 PM EDT

Disasters 2017-2019

Hurricane Irma



Hurricane Michael



Hurricane Harvey



Hurricane Dorian

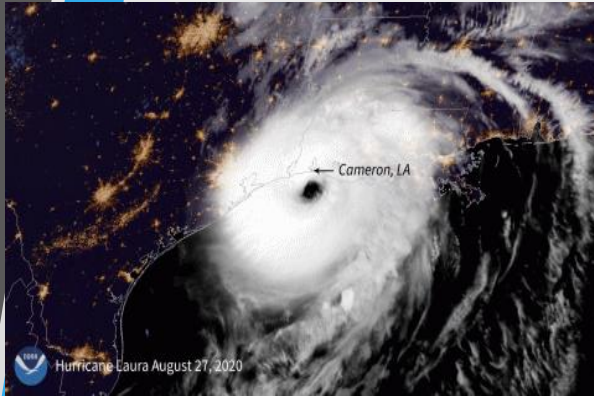


Hurricane Maria

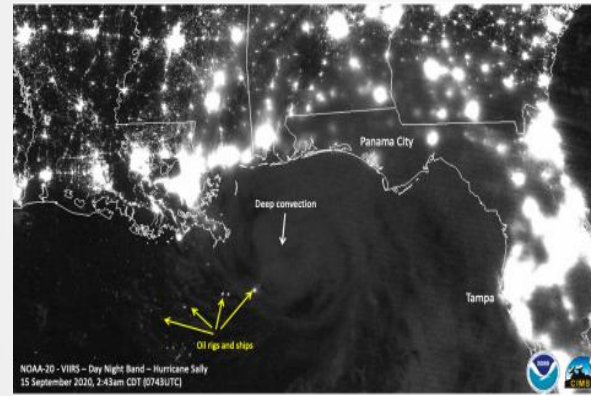


Disasters 2020

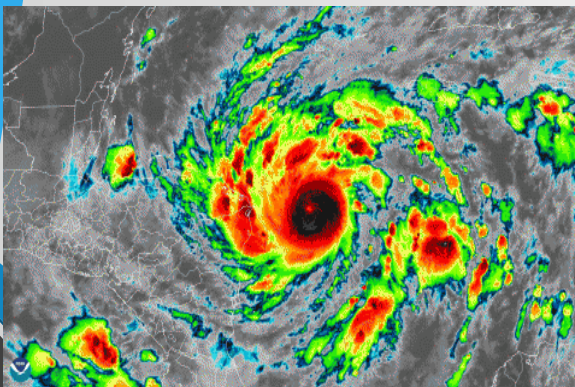
Hurricane Laura



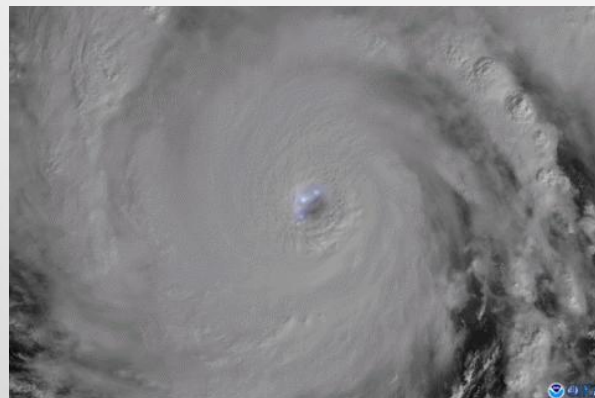
Hurricane Sally



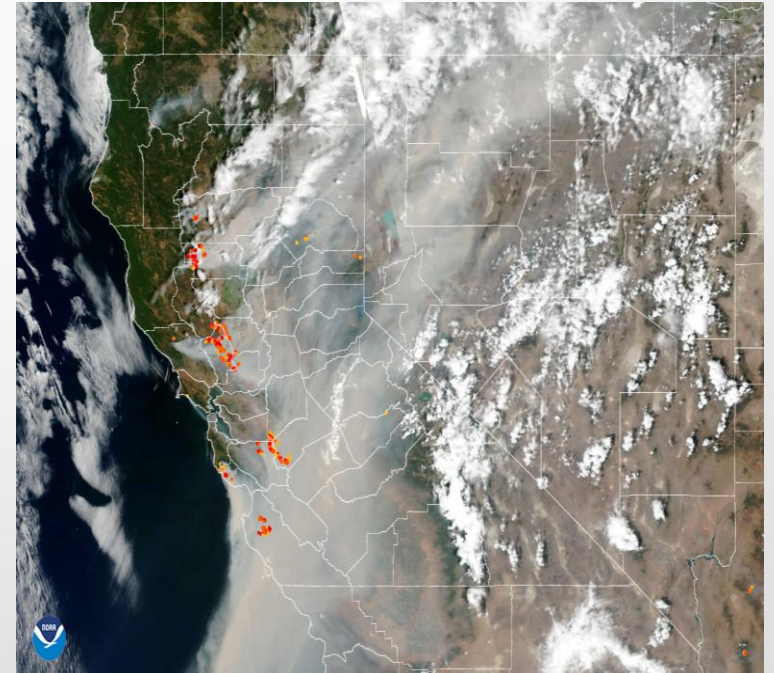
Hurricane Eta

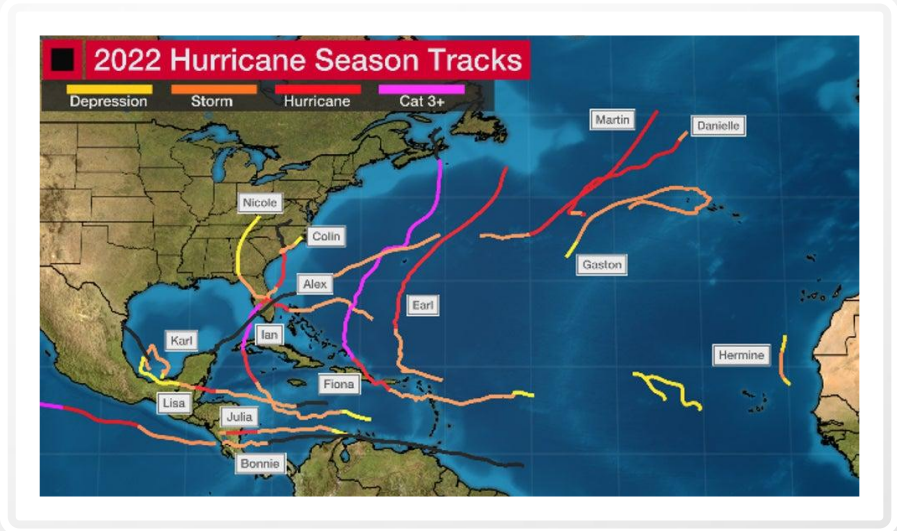


Hurricane Iota



California Wildfires

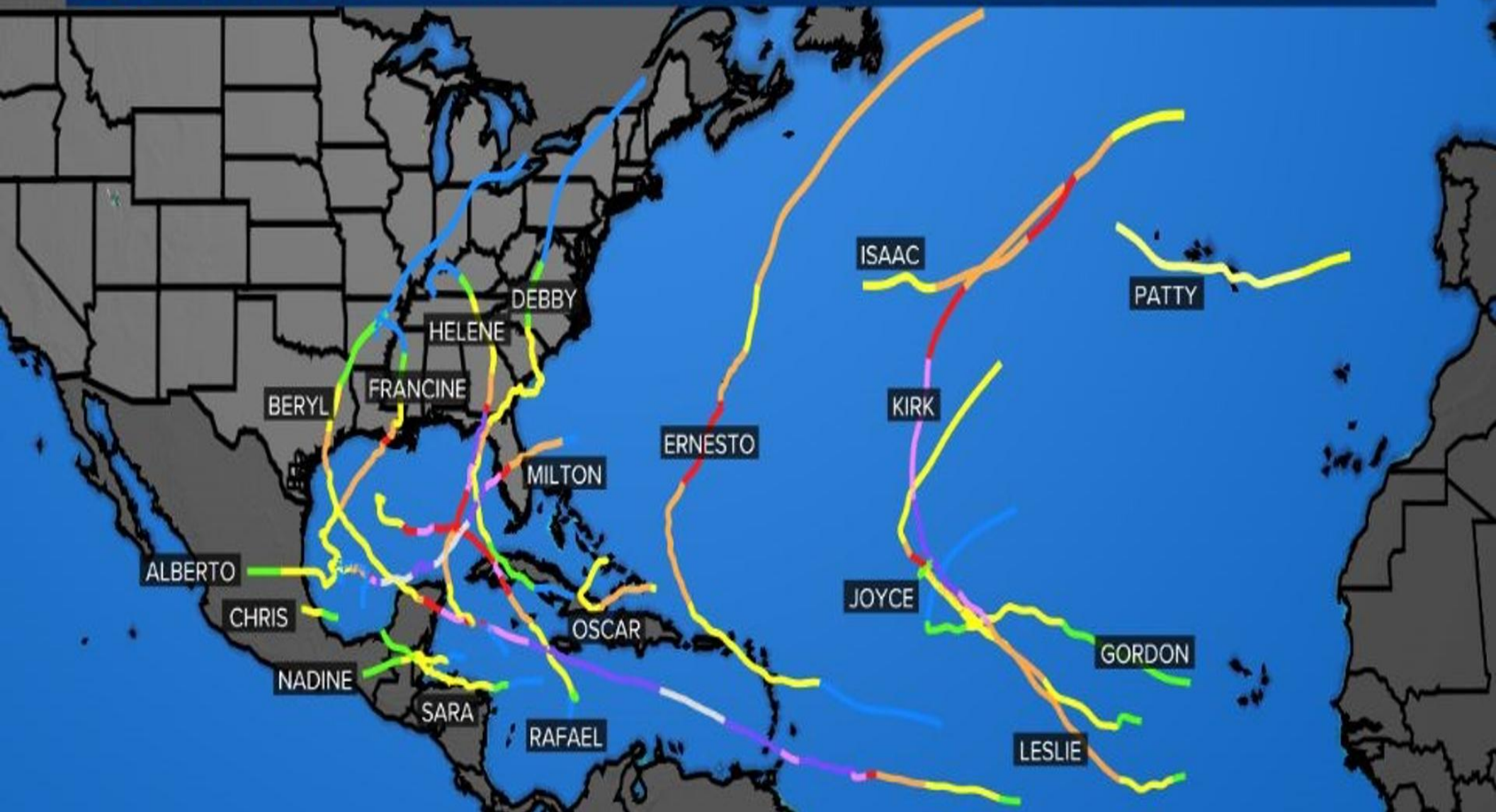




3 WEATHER **2024 ATLANTIC HURRICANE SEASON**

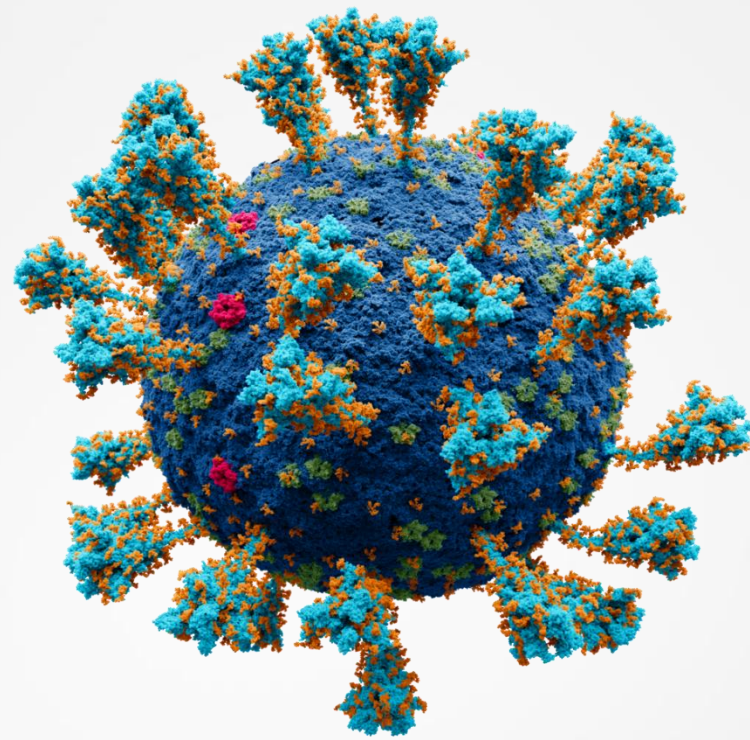
IMPACT

18 NAMED STORMS





Surfside Condo
Collapse



Coronavirus/COVID-19



Haitian Migration



Israel Evacuation



MODULE 2

Strategic Logistics Planning

Strategic Planning Cycle



Changing Outcomes

- Objectives, Strategies, and Tactics are guided desired outcomes
- Formulate Logistics Approach to achieve outcomes
- Execute
- Adjust as needed

Push vs Pull Logistics

- Proactive vs Reactive philosophy
- Pros and Cons to each dynamic
- Philosophy adopted depends on a variety of factors
 - Incident Scale and Complexity
 - Goals and Objectives
 - Agency Policies/Procedures
 - Financial State and Budget tolerance
 - Risk Tolerance

Logistics Philosophy

Plan ahead to affect change

Maintain effective communications

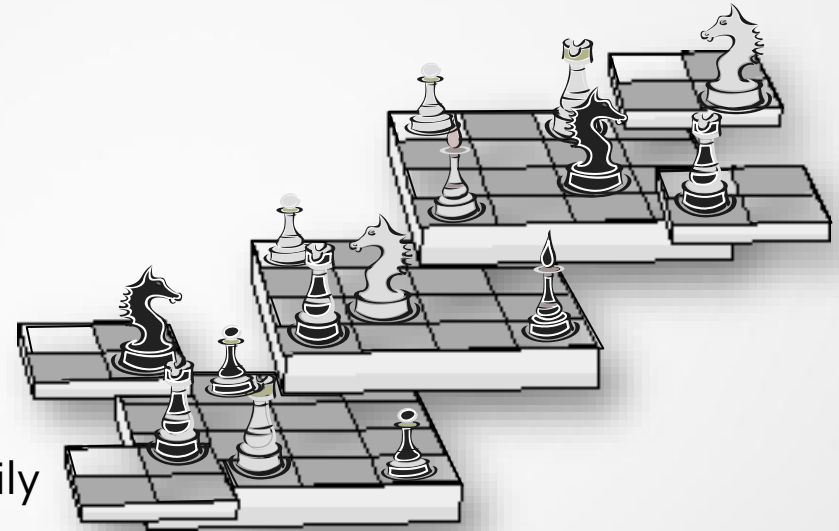
Maintain accountability at all levels

Local self-sufficiency

The Art and Science of Logistics

Management of resources is like a 3-D chess match

- Mission Challenges
 - Supply Chain Management
 - Forecast Modeling
 - Pre-event contracts
 - Vendor Managed Inventory
 - Developing the “Delta”
 - Working with FEMA and Federal Family
 - Field Operations
 - State Logistics Response Center Operations
 - State Logistics Staging Areas
 - Support Staffing
 - Activation of Contracts
 - State Resource Management Network
 - Sustainment & Maintenance of Operations
 - Fuels
 - Maintenance of equipment
 - Sustainment of personnel
 - Federal administrative and contract requirements



Name the 6 categories of
"RESOURCES"

BREAKING POINT

EQUIPMENT

COMMODITIES

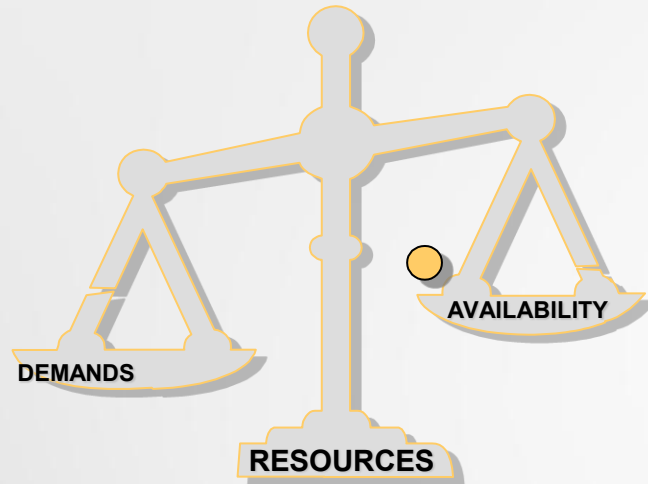
PERSONNEL / CREWS

VEHICLES

COMPLEXES and FACILITIES

Services

Logistics Challenges



Public Expectations

- Real needs
- Perceived needs
- Entitlement mentality
- Previous Disasters
- “Katrina Syndrome”

Resource Management

- Knowledge of the Supply Chain
 - Supply may not meet demand
 - Transportation
 - Personnel Shortages
 - Fuel Shortages
- Based on the local level of preparedness
 - Must be based on sound planning
 - Factor in “Perceived Needs”
 - Retail stores
 - Level of Preparedness
 - Many will reopen in 24-48 hours
 - Focus on underserved areas
- Lack of local preparedness
 - General Public
 - Governmental

Common Operating Picture

- **Common Operating Picture (COP)**
Key Communication & Information Management Element
- Gathers, collates, and shares incident information with all relevant parties
- Ensures on-scene and off-scene personnel have the same situational awareness
 - Includes resources, personnel, and request status
- Supports coordination across Incident Command Post, EOC, and Multiagency Groups

Logistics Planning



Logistics Planning

- State and Federal Logistics Planning

- Single recurring events

- Typical Category 1-3 Hurricane
- Regional Flooding
- Regional Tornadoes
- Region Wide Wildfires
- Domestic Terrorism Events
- Mass Migrations
- Cyber Disruption

- Catastrophic Event forecasting

- Category 4 - 5 Hurricane on a major city
- Statewide Drought
- **New Madrid 7-State Earthquake (EMAC Support)**



The Planning Process

- Counties and municipalities need to determine their potential resource requirements based on:
 - Hazard Assessments based on their CEMP and/or THIRA
 - Ranking from:
 - High to Low Risk, Intensity and Occurrence
 - Use State GAP Analysis or similar tool
 - Previous Events and Operations
 - Agreed upon models
 - Demographic and Economic
 - Recurring and Catastrophic
 - Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT)
 - Routine non-disaster logistics support to the agency
 - Continuity of Operations (COOP)
 - Continuity of Government (COG)

The Planning Process

- Developing Your **Delta**  or Resource Shortfalls
 - GAP Analysis Tool
 - Select the event classification
 - Weather
 - Intensity
 - Technological
 - Domestic Security
 - Determine your total resource requirements
 - Determine all local resources available
 - Organic
 - Contracts
 - The difference between the two, is your **Delta**
 - The **Delta** drives the resource requests to the SEOC

How Do We Acquire What We Need?

- Actions -
 - Once your **Delta** has been determined, municipalities and counties need to develop local contracts, and agreements to obtain the necessary resources
 - Expand beyond pre-event debris contracts to cover expendable resources, material handling equipment (MHE), vehicles, generators, pumps, management and staffing services
- Develop a local procedure for emergency purchasing if one does not already exist
- Define who will make up your purchasing team.
 - It takes more than one person!

How Do We Acquire What We Need?

- Review all current emergency contracts
 - Make sure both you and the contractor understand the terms and conditions
 - Capability
 - Capacity
 - Cost centers
 - Assets alone or turn-key
- Determine your shortfalls in resources and vendors that will be able to provide them
- Let ITB's or RFP's contingency contracts for equipment and services.
 - Stay away from paying any sort of retainer
- Revisit all agreements and contracts annually for required adjustments.
- Procure contracts that can be used in a federally declared disaster to be compliant with all rules and regulations required of federal and state funding sources.

Group Activity

Take 10 minutes to break into groups and write down all the emergency contracts that your agency has developed or has identified as a need.

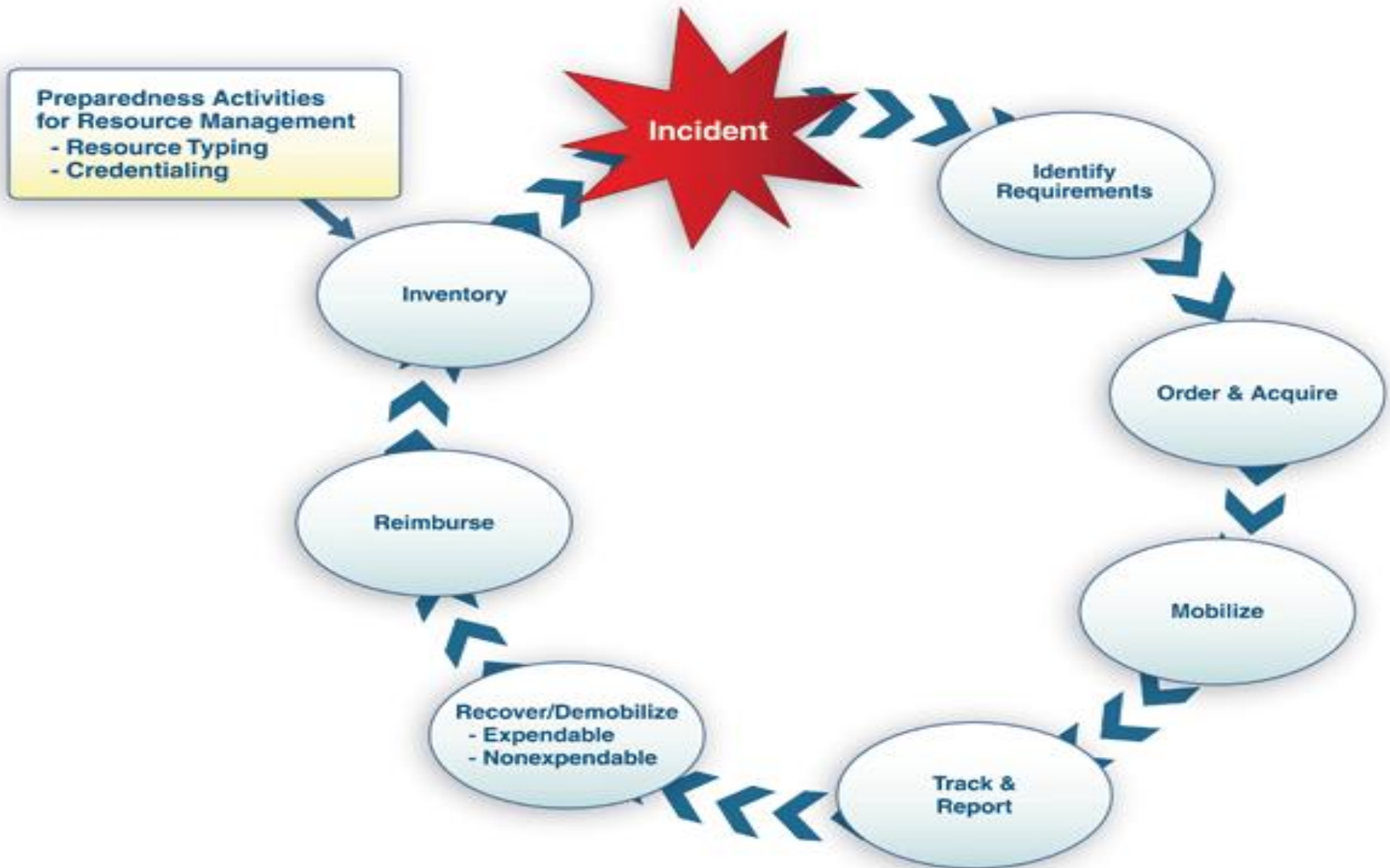
Adjusting Resources

- Post event actions are adjusted once further intelligence has been obtained
 - Actual resource requirements
 - Burn Rates (how much of an item is actually being consumed) based on actual distribution through put
- Levels are then set for each resource to insure that critical resource levels do not fall below 1½ days of inventory
- Resource ordering is then based on these projections
 - Changing Outcomes!
 - Power restoration
 - Degree of damage and residential occupancy
 - Social Services becoming available
 - Financial assistance
 - Resource Support
 - Long term recovery plan

Resource Management



Resource Management



Resource Management

- Emergency management and incident response activities require carefully managed resources (personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and/or supplies) to meet incident needs
- Utilization of the standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, organizing, and tracking will facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident

Resource Management

- Resource management **MUST** be flexible and scalable in order to support any incident and be adaptable to changes
- Efficient and effective deployment of resources requires that resource management concepts and principles be used in all phases of emergency management and incident response

Resource Management Process

The resource management process can be separated into two parts:

- Preparedness: Activities conducted on a continual basis to ensure readiness
 - (Ex: resource typing, credentialing, and inventorying)
- Incident Logistics: The portion of the cycle that happens during and immediately after an incident occurs.



Critical Path Method,
Supply Chains
and
Time Phased, Force
and Deployment Data List
Development
(TPFDDL)

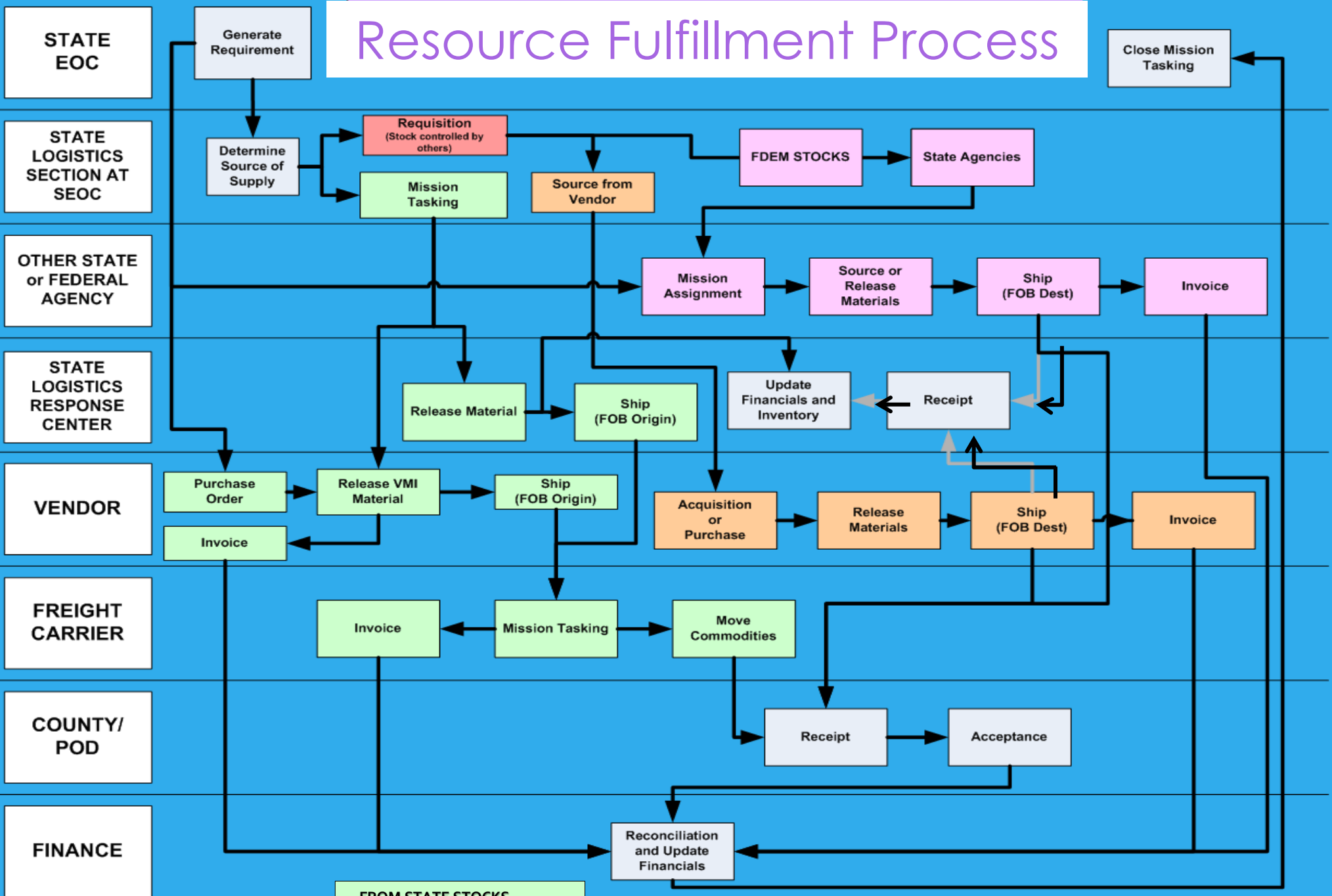
Critical Path Method

- The essential technique for using the CPM is to construct a model of the project that includes the following:
 - A list of all activities required to complete the project (also known as Work breakdown structure),
 - The time (duration) that each activity will take to completion, and
 - The dependencies between the activities
- Using these values, CPM calculates the longest path of planned activities to the end of the project, and the earliest and latest that each activity can start and finish without making the project longer
- This process determines which activities are "critical" (*i.e., on the longest path*) and which have "total float" (*i.e., can be delayed without making the project longer*)₅

Critical Path Method

- In project management, a critical path is the sequence of project network activities which add up to the longest overall duration.
 - This determines the shortest time possible to complete the project.
 - Any delay of an activity on the critical path directly impacts the planned project completion date (*i.e. there is no float on the critical path*).
 - A project can have several, parallel, near critical paths.
 - e.g. Arranging transportation for multiple products and personnel
 - An additional parallel path through the network with the total durations shorter than the critical path is called a sub-critical path.
 - e.g. Making sure transportation arrives before product can be loaded
- These results allow managers to prioritize activities for the effective management of project completion, and to shorten the planned critical path of a project by pruning critical path activities, by "fast tracking" (*i.e., performing more activities in parallel*), and/or by "crashing the critical path" (*i.e., shortening the durations of critical path activities by adding resources*).

Resource Fulfillment Process



KEY

- FROM STATE STOCKS
- SOURCE FROM VENDOR
- SOURCE FROM PARTNERS

Purchase and Distribute Bottled Water (Example)

- 3-Day Process *(Primarily due to load and drive time)*
 - Secure Vendor and place order, say 500 trucks
 - Vendor:
 - Vendor secures bottlers / distributors (2-30+)
 - Bottler / Distributor
 - Bottler secures bottles (materials)
 - Dependent upon bottle manufacturer
 - Bottle manufacturer dependent upon raw materials and transportation
 - Bottler secures product (materials)
 - Source on-site or off-site
 - Bottler bottles product (time)
 - Dependent upon personnel and machinery operating and maintenance
 - Bottler packages and palletizes product (time and materials)
 - Dependent upon personnel and having packaging materials on-hand^{5B}
 - Dependent upon supply chain for materials



Purchase and Distribute Bottled Water (Example)

- Vendor or Distributor Secures Trucking
 - Trucker secures vehicle and trailer (materials)
 - Dependent upon available personnel, assets and maintenance
 - Trucker secures fuels (materials)
 - Dependent upon fuel sources and supply
 - Trucker drives to distributor (time)
 - Dependent upon available fuels reroute (materials)
 - Dependent upon road conditions
 - Restricted by “Hours” rules or having “Team Drivers”
 - Trucker arrives at bottler
 - Bottler loads product onto trucks
 - Dependent upon MHE, personnel and maintenance (time and materials)



Purchase and Distribute Bottled Water (Example)

- Trucker secures manifest
- Trucker drives to destination
 - Dependent upon available fuels reroute
 - Dependent upon road conditions
 - Restricted by “Hours” rules or having “Team Drivers”
- Driver Check-In with recipient
 - Dependent upon driver finding location correctly
- Recipient unloads product
 - Dependent upon having personnel and MHE
- Recipient distributes product
 - Dependent upon having personnel and MHE



Time Phased Force & Deployment Data List (TPFDDL)

- Understanding the inter-dependencies of a supply chain –
- A TPFDDL is a planning tool used to determine how and who will be responsible for setting in motion critical actions
- TPFDDL's should project all pre-event actions and post event activities and resources through the first 4-7 days
- Working backwards, determine the start time deadlines for each action, and who is responsible
- Also determine “triggers” for each action; meaning what **MUST** occur **PRIOR** to beginning **THIS** action

MODULE 3

Supply Chain Management



What people see and think Supply Chain is 🙅🙅🙅

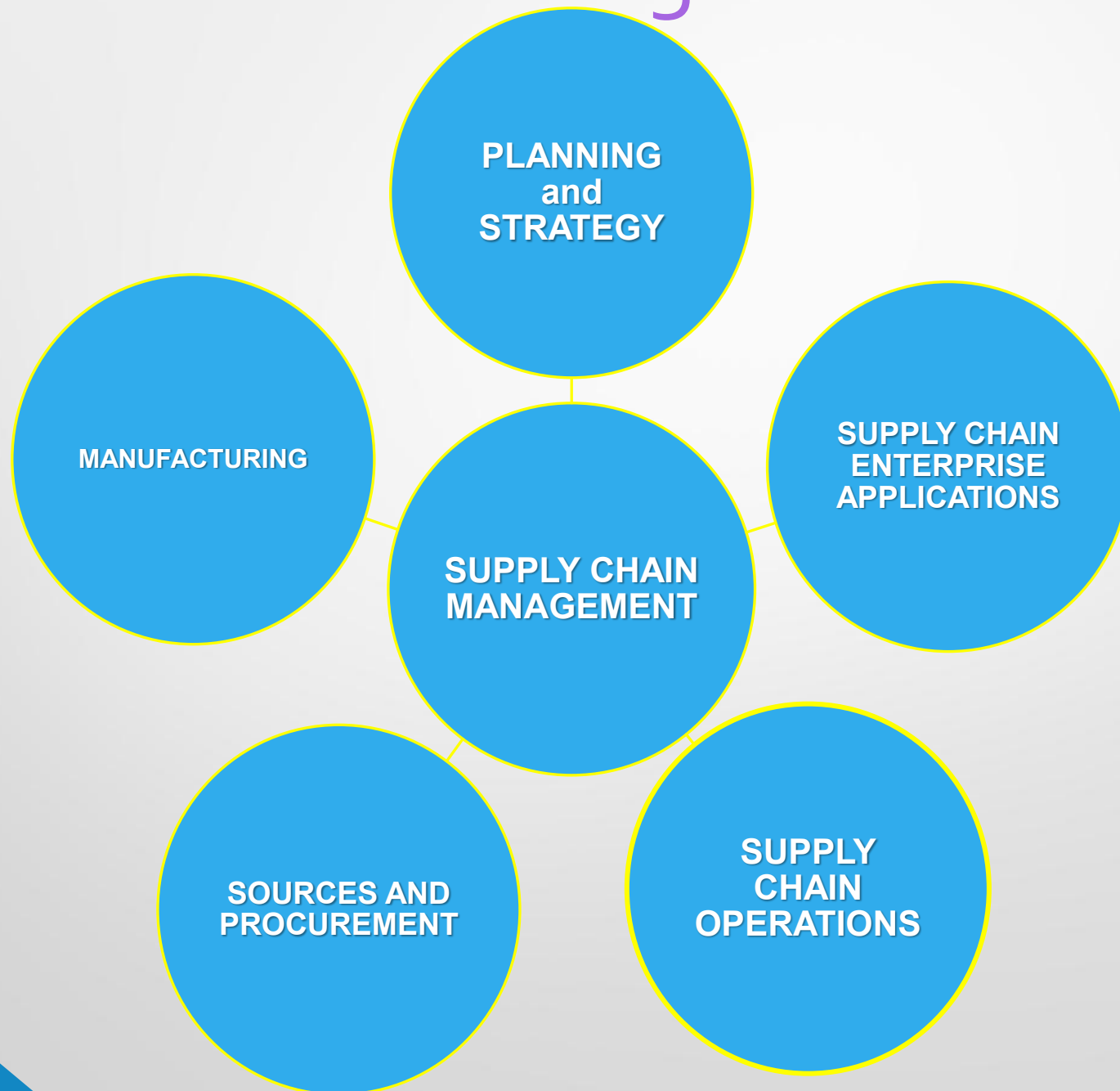


What is Supply Chain Management?

The integration of supply and demand across multiple entities.

- Plan and manage sourcing, procurement, tracking, and mobilization of resources
- Coordinate and Collaborate with agencies, suppliers, and partners

Components of Supply Chain Management



#1 - Planning

- Develop a **strategy for managing** all the resources that are needed for logistical response.
 - Identify critical resources and pre-position supplies for rapid response.
 - Establish vendor and contractor agreements for surge capacity.
 - Map supply routes and alternative transportation options
 - Identify storage and warehousing for surge ordering and inventory.
 - Coordinate with partners across agencies, NGOs, and the private sector.
 - Incorporate risk and contingency planning for disruptions (ex: multiple vendor awards).

#2 – Sources and Procurement

- Select suppliers competitively via Invitations to Bids/Requests for Proposal
- Establish contracts and processes for activation, pricing, delivery, and payments.
- Ensure that contracts are sourced to cover all identified gaps and resource shortfalls
- Familiarize yourself and your team with your organizations emergency procurement policies and thresholds
- Ensure federal grant compliance and maximize reimbursement eligibility

#3 - Manufacturing

- Manufacturing dictates the timeline for production and delivery.
- As the most metric-intensive portion of the supply chain, it is important to monitor quality levels of the products received

#4 – Operations

1 of 2

- Coordinate the mobilization, delivery, and receipt of supplies and materials from the vendor.
- Inspect deliveries upon arrival for order compliance and identify any damage or defect before acceptance
- Track resource disposition
 - Consumables – storage and distribution to end users
 - Tangible assets (equipment, vehicles, etc) – monitor through mission lifecycle and demobilize when resource is no longer needed.

#4 – Operations

2 of 2

- Define in the contract the conditions for returning leased, defective and excess products
 - Leased assets must be refurbished prior to return
 - DECON, Preventative Maintenance etc.
 - Consumable assets – what is the return process if any. Allowed or not allowed?
 - Restocking fee?
 - Return shipment fees?
 - System to “quarantine” products if necessary

#5 – Enterprise Applications

- Software systems that refers to a whole range of software tools or modules used in executing supply chain transactions, managing supplier relationships and controlling associated business processes.
- While functionality in such systems can often be broad – it commonly includes -
 - Customer requirement processing (Mission Requests)
 - Purchase order processing
 - Inventory management
 - Goods receipt and Warehouse Management
 - Supplier Management/Sourcing
 - Shipping and Total Asset Visibility (TAV)

Supply Chain Management Challenges

Supply chain management must address the following challenges:

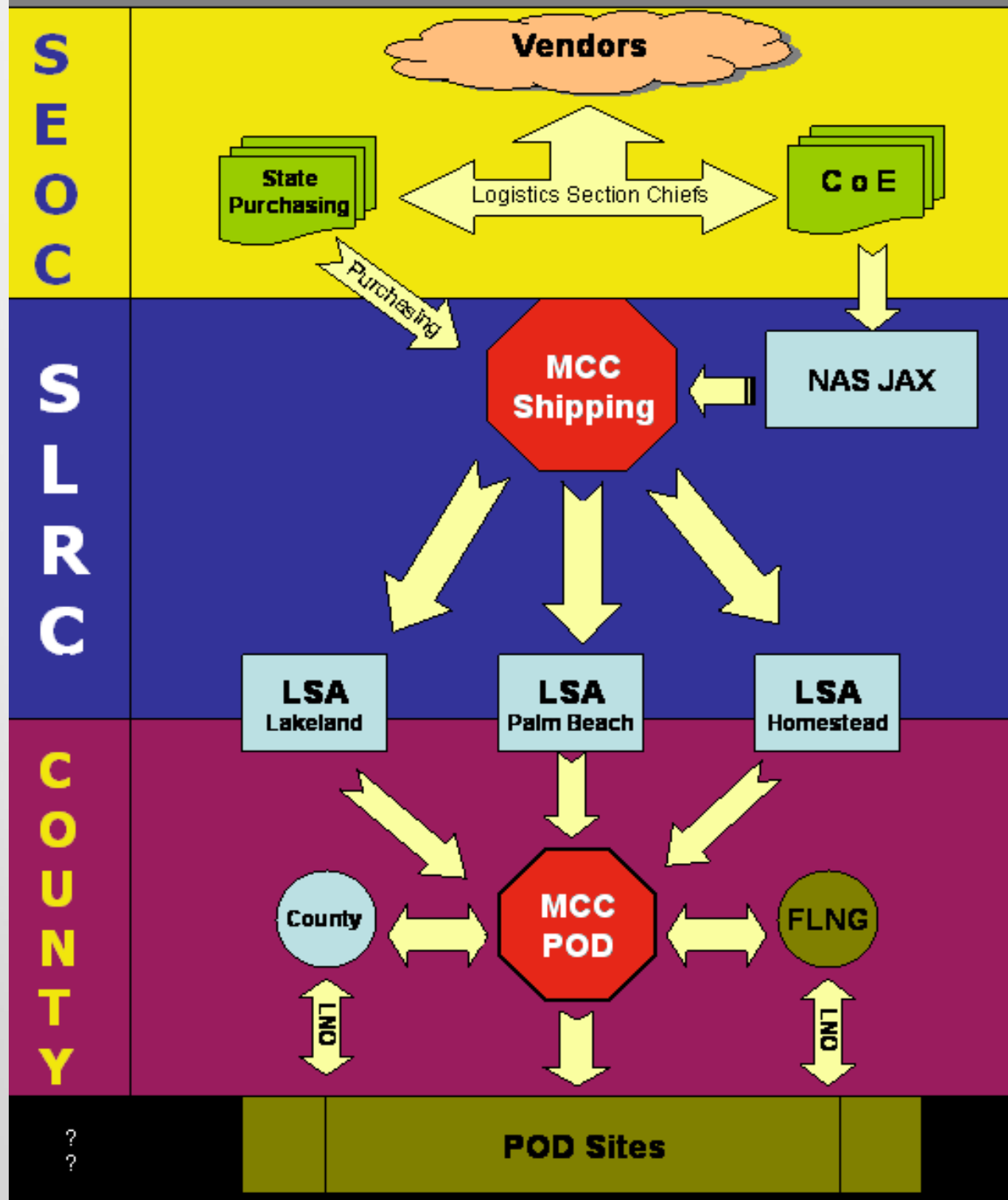
- **Distribution Network Configuration:**
 - Have an understanding of the number, locations and network of suppliers, production facilities, distribution centers, warehouses, cross-docks and other customers.
- **Distribution chain from:**
 - Federal to State
 - State to county
 - County to Municipality
 - Direct to public



Supply Chain Management Challenges

- Distribution Strategy:
 - Centralized, decentralized or shared
 - Delivery scheme
 - Direct shipment,
 - Pool point closed loop shipping (Staging Areas)
 - Internal or “Shuttle Fleet”
 - Cross docking
 - 3PL transfer to State based shuttle fleet
 - Secondary shipping
 - State LSA to County Staging Area (CSA)

Logistical Flow Chart



Supply Chain Management Challenges

- Mode of Transportation

- Motor carrier

- Including truckload

- LTL

- Parcel

- Contract

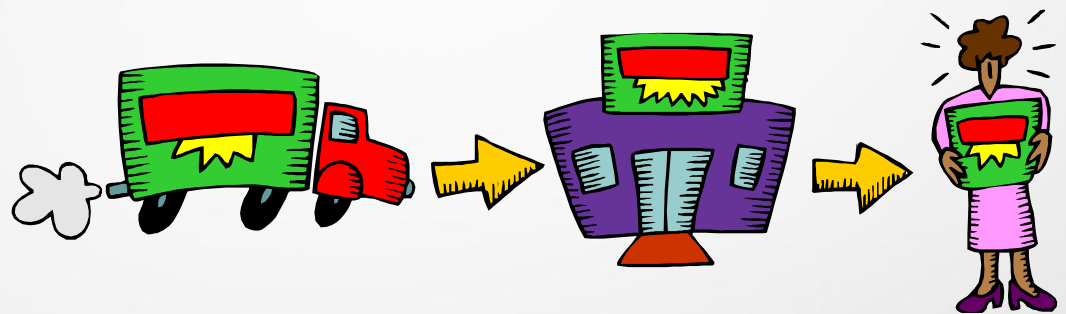
- 3PL

- Railroad

- Intermodal, including ocean freight; airfreight);

- Replenishment strategy (e.g., pull, push or hybrid)

- Transportation control (e.g., owner-operated, private carrier, common carrier, contract carrier, or 3PL).



Supply Chain Management Challenges

- **Information:**
 - Integration of and other processes through the supply chain to share valuable information, including demand signals, forecasts, inventory, transportation, and potential collaboration etc.
- **Inventory Management:**
 - Quantity and location of inventory including raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods
- **Supply chain disruptions**
 - At any point in the supply chain there can be disruptions
 - Raw product, packaging, labor issues, fuel, new regulations



Supply Chain Management Challenges

- Financial:
 - Arranging the payment terms and the methodologies for exchanging funds across entities within the supply chain.
 - Payment terms must be clear in the contract
 - Government payment terms differ from commercial sector
 - Large contracts may require multiple partial payments over the term of the contract
 - Weekly, monthly, per milestone completion
- Agencies must have a procedure defined for emergency purchases
 - Use of P-Cards
 - Emergency issuance of Purchase Orders

Warehouse Management System

- Control movement and storage of materials within the warehouse
- Manage stock: receipt, returns, picking, packing, and shipping
- Optimize storage: efficient layouts and ease of finding resources
- Model physical layout and track products throughout the lifecycle
- Link to order processing and enterprise systems
- Automate warehouse operations to streamline supply chain execution.

FLCOCO Warehouse

- FDEM has recently unveiled their new warehouse the Florida Central Operations and Coordination Office (FLCOCO) located in Auburndale
- Replaces the SLRC in Orlando
- 421,000 SF
- Contains a multitude of stored commodities and equipment



Movement Coordination Center Transportation Management

SETAC Workflow

State Emergency Transit Arrival Credentials



Emergency Operations

- Order mission relief supplies from vendors
- Track and trace all loads



Field Staff at LSA's & POD's

- Track and trace all inbound loads
- View full details of inbound loads

Email/Fax/Phone

EM

Vendors

MCC

Staff

Drivers



Vendor Pickup Locations

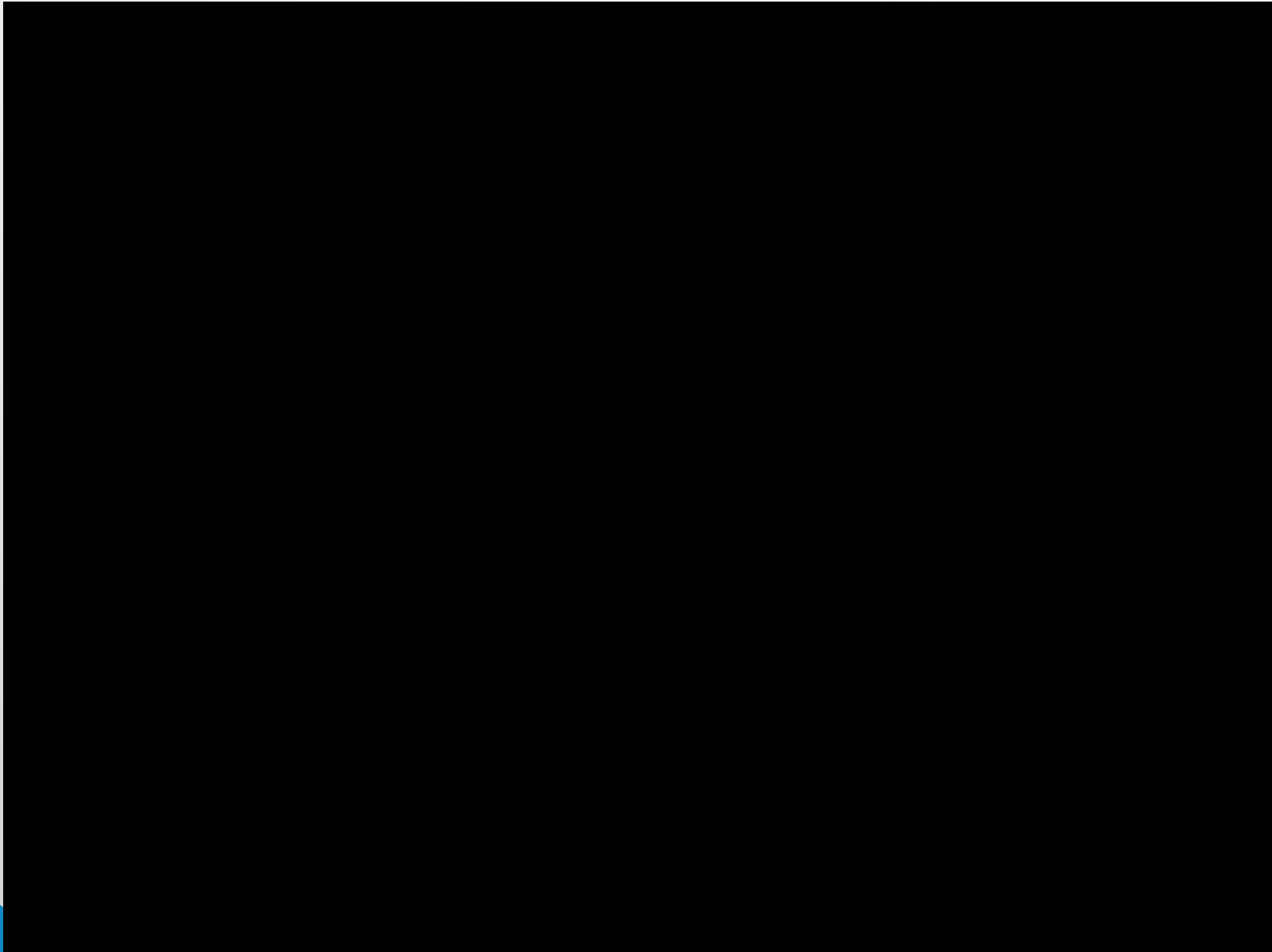
- Create new loads via the Shipment Origination Process
- Print **SETAC** and other freight documentation for loads
- Track and trace vendor loads



Vendor Trucks

- Provide updates on load status and location
- View/Print documentation

Example of FEMA Supply Chain Process



County Resource Exercise

30 minutes

Working in your group:

- Identify and prioritize critical resources needed for the first 48 hours after landfall
- Determine how you will allocate limited resources across competing needs
- Identify resource shortfalls (Deltas) based on available supplies and support
- Develop a brief resource management strategy to address your highest priority gaps
- Decide how resources will be coordinated and deployed across the county

Logistics Process Timeline

-96 Hours – Notify Contractors of Potential for Activation

-80 Hours – Develop and finalize commodity and equipment forecast models; structure orders

-72 Hours – Deadline to place vendor orders and identify initial deployment locations

-60 Hours – Activate Staging Area and POD personnel; activate multi-modal transportation

-48 Hours – Activate and staff the state mobilization area; activate the state distribution facility

Logistics Process Timeline

-24 Hours Stage State LSA teams, resources, and county POD teams.

-12 Hours – All resources, equipment, and personnel in place to respond.

Event – Operational window runs from landfall through ceasing of tropical storm force winds

+6-12 hours Resources, equipment, and personnel begin response to locations; POD sites are verified for viability

+18 Hours – Logistics Staging Area Staffed and Operational

Logistics Process Timeline

+24 Hours – All Resources, Equipment, and Personnel in place and operational

+26 Hours – Heavy Equipment dispatched for missions

+48 Hours – PODs open and operational. Base Camps and Support Packages setting up

+72 Hours – County PODs fully operational

+84 Hours – Federal Resources incorporated into missions. Sustain resources. Base camps open



MODULE 4

National Incident Management System

Resource Typing

Resource Typing

- Resource typing is categorizing, by capability, the resources requested, deployed, and used in incidents.
- Measurable standards identifying resource capabilities and performance levels serve as the basis for categories.
- Resource users at all levels use these standards to identify and inventory resources.
- Resource kinds may be divided into subcategories to define more precisely the capabilities needed to meet specific requirements.

Resource Typing

- To ensure that responders get the right personnel and equipment, ICS resources are categorized by:
 - **Kind:** Describe what the resource is (e.g., medic, firefighter, Planning Section Chief, helicopter, ambulance, combustible gas indicator, bulldozer).
 - **Type:** Describe the size, capability, and staffing qualifications of a specific kind of resource.

Tier I and Tier II Resources

- **Tier I** represents resources that are included in the national resource typing definitions
- **Tier II** includes all typed resources defined by the States, tribal and local jurisdictions, NGOs, and others that are not predefined in the Tier I definitions

Urban Search and Rescue
Tier I Resource



Local Red Cross Chapter
Tier II Resource



Tier I Typing

Tier I resource criteria:

- Have been developed by the National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) and its partners
- May serve as a useful guide for States when developing their Tier II resource typing definitions



Tier II Typing

Inventorying Tier II resources:



- Is done at the State, local, and tribal level
- Makes resource sharing under mutual aid agreements, assistance agreements, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and other agreements more efficient

Resource Typing Steps

Resource



Category (Discipline)



Type



Kind

Resource Typing Steps

- Tier 1 Resource Typing Definitions:
 - Animal Health Emergency
 - Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
 - Fire and Hazardous Materials
 - Incident Management (IM))
 - Law Enforcement
 - Mass Care
 - Medical and Public Health
 - Public Works (PW)
 - Search and Rescue (SAR)
 - Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce (TERT) Deployment

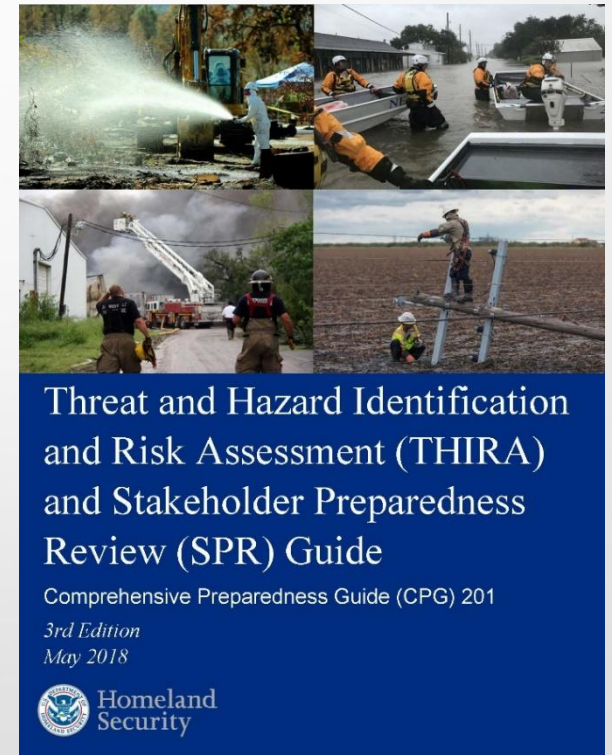
Logistics

- Other typing includes:
 - **NIMS** National Incident Management System
 - **NERR** National Emergency Response Resources developed during Hurricane Katrina
- **NEMA** National Emergency Management Association)
 - 99 National adopted resource types
 - **EMAC** Emergency Management Assistance Compact
 - EMAC “Mission Ready Packages”
- **Custom Typing**
 - Resource not appearing on any other list and developed exclusively for your State/County

Logistics Planning Checklist

CPG-201

- This document describes the basic considerations for the development of a logistics plan and, in particular, identifies the specific requirements for operating LSAs and PODs in the designated jurisdiction. The jurisdiction may be State, Territorial, Tribal, or Local.
 - Introduction and Overview
 - The Resource Management Lifecycle
 - The Logistics Planning Process
 - The Logistics Plan Format
 - Logistics Staging Areas
 - County Points of Distribution
 - References
 - Authorities
 - Checklists
 - Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT)



Example of State Typed Resources

NEMA TYPE I	POD SUPPORT PACKAGE (Commodity Distribution, NOT MEDICAL)
	2 each, all terrain extended reach forklifts, 4 each manual pallet jacks, 4 each 4000 watt light towers - self-contained, 6 each 10'X10' pop-up tents, 60 each folding chairs, 20 each folding tables, 4 each 24" warehouse fans, 20 each 100' 12/3 extension cords, 20 each 3-way splitters, 20 each 55 gallon plastic trash cans with lids. DAILY REFUELING SERVICES FOR EQUIPMENT. ALL SYSTEMS DELIVERED, INSTALLED AND DEMOBILIZED.
NEMA TYPE II	POD SUPPORT PACKAGE (Commodity Distribution, NOT MEDICAL)
	1 each, all terrain extended reach forklifts, 4 each manual pallet jacks, 3 each 4000 watt light towers - self-contained, 4 each 10'X10' pop-up tents, 40 each folding chairs, 12 each folding tables, 4 each 24" warehouse fans, 10 each 100' 12/3 extension cords, 10 each 3-way splitters, 20 each 55 gallon plastic trash cans with lids. DAILY REFUELING SERVICES FOR EQUIPMENT. ALL SYSTEMS DELIVERED, INSTALLED AND DEMOBILIZED.
NEMA TYPE III	POD SUPPORT PACKAGE (Commodity Distribution, NOT MEDICAL)
	1 each, all terrain extended reach forklifts, 2 each manual pallet jacks, 2 each 4000 watt light towers - self-contained, 2 each 10'X10' pop-up tents, 20 each folding chairs, 8 each folding tables, 2 each 24" warehouse fans, 8 each 100' 12/3 extension cords, 8 each 3-way splitters, 10 each 55 gallon plastic trash cans with lids. DAILY REFUELING SERVICES FOR EQUIPMENT. ALL

Typed Resources

TYPE I	COOLING / COMFORT STATION
	1 each all-terrain extended reach forklift, 1 each manual pallet jack, 2 each 4000 watt light towers - self-contained, 1 each 80 kW diesel generator, 2 each 40'X40' pole tents with side curtains and floors, 2 each 20 Ton Portable HVAC for Tents, 8 strings tent lighting, 150 each folding chairs, 40 each folding tables, 4 each 24" warehouse fans, 20 each 100' 12/3 extension cords, 20 each 3-way splitters, 20 each 55 gallon plastic trash cans with lids. DAILY REFUELING SERVICES FOR EQUIPMENT. ALL SYSTEMS DELIVERED, INSTALLED AND DEMOBILIZED.
TYPE II	COOLING / COMFORT STATION
	1 each all-terrain extended reach forklift, 1 each manual pallet jack, 2 each 4000 watt light towers - self-contained, 1 each 80 kW diesel generator, 2 each 20'X20' pole tents with side curtains and floors, 1 each 20 Ton Portable HVAC for Tents, 4 strings tent lighting, 100 each folding chairs, 30 each folding tables, 4 each 24" warehouse fans, 20 each 100' 12/3 extension cords, 20 each 3-way splitters, 20 each 55 gallon plastic trash cans with lids. DAILY REFUELING SERVICES FOR EQUIPMENT. ALL SYSTEMS DELIVERED, INSTALLED AND DEMOBILIZED.

Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)

State Logistics Management Teams

- Description: Logistics Section Chief (LSC) (Type 3)
Minimum requisite criteria on existing protocols and standards for an LSC (Type 3) to participate in the Florida All-Hazards Incident Management Team.
 - Responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident, including all essential services and support functions needed for the incident management team to conduct effective operations.
- Requisite Criteria
 - The next slide lists minimum requisite criteria on existing protocols and standards for an LSC (Type 3) to participate in All-Hazards Incident Management Teams.

Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)

State Logistics Management Teams

Training: Completion of the following courses/curricula:

- ICS-100: Introduction to ICS for Operations First Responders
- ICS-200: Basic NIMS/ICS for Operational First Responders
- ICS-300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents for Operational First Responders
- ICS-400: Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff, Complex Incidents, and MACS.
- IS-700: NIMS, An Introduction
- IS-800: National Response Plan, An Introduction
- USFA O-305: All-Hazards Incident Management Team
- E/L-967: NIMS ICS All-Hazards Logistics Section Chief, or NWCG Equivalent
- E/G/L-0191: Emergency Operations Center/Command systems Interface

Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)

State Logistics Management Teams

Experience

- Significant, ongoing experience related to facilities, services, purchasing, and material support, as well as experience in emergency management
- Completion of Position Task Books (PTBs) that validate and verify demonstrated ability to perform required skills in exercises and/or actual incidents

Consumable vs. Accountable Assets

- Consumable assets may be used by the shelter
 - Water
 - Meals
 - Medical Supplies
 - Bedding Kits
 - Hygiene Kits
 - Personal care Kits
 - Cleaning Supplies
 - Baby Supplies
 - Senior Care Supplies

Consumable vs. Accountable Assets

- Accountable Assets MUST be returned
 - Cots (*Disposable Mattress slip covers must be used*)
 - Generator
 - Mechanized Equipment
 - Comfort Station Trailers
 - Deployed Facilities
 - Vehicles
 - HVAC System
 - Fans
 - Dehumidifier
 - All Durable Medical Goods and Equipment

****Assets may be tagged with bar-coded property stickers****

Critical Issues



Critical Issues

- Timing - Resources and Commodities
 - Resources must be ordered at least 72-hours PRIOR to landfall in a hurricane
 - Resources come from all across the United States and Canada
- Transportation
 - Nationally, ground transportation is in very short supply, and takes 72+ hours once ordered to come up to required levels
- Personnel
 - Personnel from various governmental and voluntary agencies must be pulled together to support field operations
 - County/State Government
 - ARC, TSA
 - FEMA, USACoE, FDoT, DoD, EMAC

Critical Issues

- Pre-Staging
 - State Mobilization Areas 24-36 hours prior to landfall
 - Requires at least 72-hours
- State Logistics Staging Areas are opened post landfall
 - Requires at least 24-hours to establish once resources and personnel are ordered and activated
- Extensive infrastructure must be brought in to support operations
 - Satellite voice and data communications
 - Mobile Offices and automation equipment
 - Warehousing and material handling equipment
 - Personnel and life support systems
 - Air and Sealift as required to support operations

Critical Issues

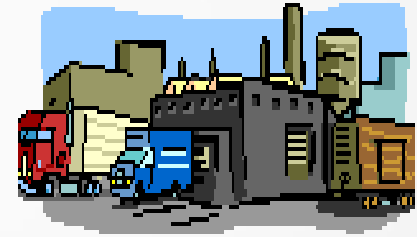
- County Points of Distribution (PODs)
- Generators, pumps, MHE, Cranes
- Finally . . . pre-disaster preparedness is a shared responsibility
 - Citizens
 - Community
 - Municipal Government
 - County Government
 - State Government
 - Federal Government

Pre-Event Planning



- Scenario Planning
 - Anticipating Requirements
- Mobilization Areas
- Logistics Staging Areas
- Resource and Commodity Identification
- Vendor Agreements for “Turn Key” Operations
- Logistics Section Support Staff

Response Process



- Activate critical sites
 - Mobilization areas
 - Staging areas
- Move equipment and commodities
 - Safe areas (Mobilization areas)
- Move personnel
- Begin activation of sites after landfall

Critical Support Assets

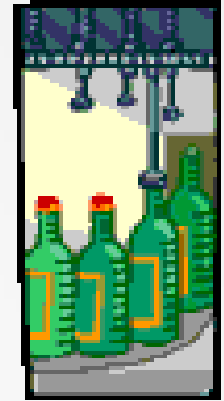
Equipment Packages

- Prime Power
- Pumps
- Material Handling Equipment
- Heavy Rescue Equipment
- Boats
- High water vehicles
- Multi Modal Transportation

Support Packages

- Base Camps
- Life support packages
- Communications
- Shelters

Response Commodities



- Bulk Distribution Commodities
 - Bottled Water
 - 16.9 Oz, .5 Liter (preferred)
 - Food (Public Distributed)
 - Shelf Stable Meals
 - Food (Managed Assets)
 - USDA Bulk Foods for Mass Feeding (Feeding Kitchens)
 - Infant Formulas and Foods
 - Tarps
 - Self Help vs. USACoE Installed "Blue Roof"



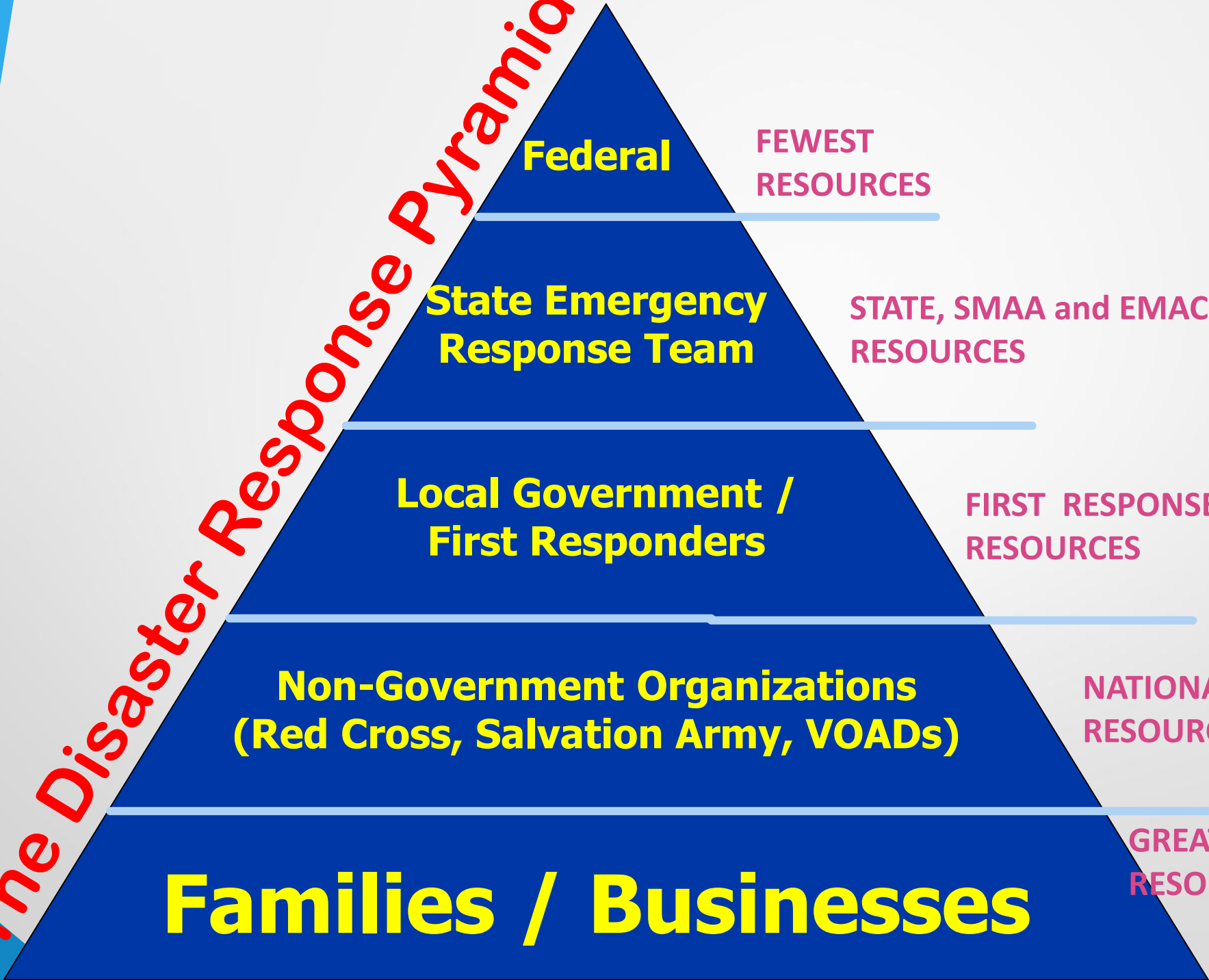
MODULE 5

“Requesting Assistance”



Help Me
Rhonda®

The Disaster Response Pyramid



Competing Priorities and Objectives

- Ensure Correct Resources are Ordered When and Where needed
- Maximize Reimbursement Eligibility
- Ensure that staging and base camps account for citywide resources
- Balance Resource Accountability with Expediency
 - Remove bottlenecks, allow for flexibility

Potential Customers

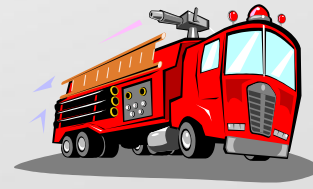
Disaster Clients

- County Public Bulk Distribution Centers
 - Water, Ice and MRE's
 - Forklifts & pallet Jacks
- Public Shelters (General and Special Needs)
 - Cots, Blankets, Pillows, USDA Commodities, Water, Ice
- Field Kitchens
 - Water, Ice, USDA Commodities, MRE's,
 - Generators, Light Towers, 48' Dry Trailers, 48' refrigerated trailers, forklifts & pallet jacks
 - Bulk Fuels (Diesel and LPG)
- Comfort and Cooling Stations
 - Tents, Fans, Tables/Chairs, Ice, Water, Mosquito Repellant, Sunscreen



Emergency Responders

- County Staging Areas
 - All types of assets and resources
 - Bulk Fuels
- Base Camps
 - Full Contract Encampments, Bulk Water, Waste Water Contracts, Bedding, Generators, Light Towers
 - Bulk Fuels
- County EOC's
 - Assets as requested



Retail Sector Partnerships



<http://www.frf.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Home&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&CONTENTID=2099>



Mission – First 72-Hours



What kind of Disaster Response do you want ??

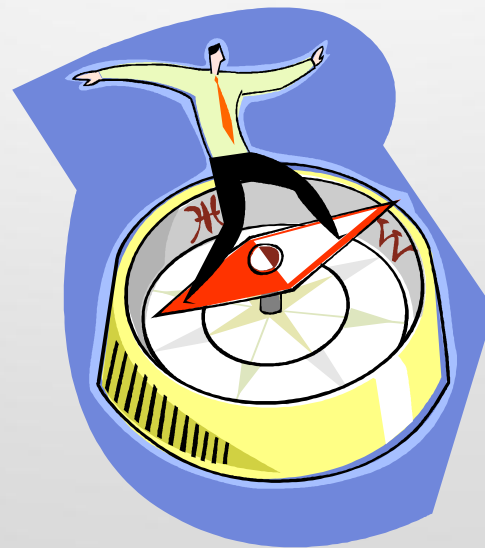
- Cost Effective
- Mistake Free
- Fast



• *Pick One!*

Changing Outcomes

- Focus on the outcome you want
- Plan the mission to achieve that outcome
- Execute the plan
- Monitor the outcome and adjust



Critical Indicators of Response

Indicator

Indicators are applied County Wide

Red	Yellow	Green
Greatest Impact – requires significant outside resources to manage	Impact requiring emergency plans to be implemented. May require some out of county resources, but majority of response requirements managed with in county resources	Normal Operations or within the County's Capability to manage under day to day operations

Critical Indicators of Response

Indicator

Red

Yellow

Green

Closed

**Open,
Partial
Menu**

**Open, Full
Menu**



WAFFLE HOUSE LOGISTICS!

Per year

495,264,367 Waffles
 957,041,599 Cups of Coffee
 1,173,838,328 Hash Brown Orders
 370,545,935 Sausage Patties
 786,449,152 Bacon Strips
 14,899,594 Slices of Ham
 1,527,602,959.24 Eggs

22,217,455 Slices of Pie
 123,587,123 T-bone Steaks
 115,220,427 Hamburger Quarte
 479,312,699 Glasses of Coke
 1,108,574,633 Order of Grits
 72,567,509 Cheese n' Eggs
 204,164,660 Omelets

Critical Indicators of Response

Indicator

County EOC Status

**Local State of
Emergency**

Evacuation

Shelters

Schools

Red

Full Activation

Declared

Mandatory

**Open /Occupied
Public Schools**

Closed

Yellow

Partial Activation

Limited

Voluntary

**Open / Standby or
Occupied other than
Schools**

**District Open, some
Schools Closed**

Green

Monitoring

None

None

Closed

Open

Critical Indicators of Response

Indicator

Electrical Power

Water

Communication

Debris

Major Highways

Red

Less than 90%

No Water / low Pressure

Emergency Communications Failed or limited

Emergency Debris Clearance

Closed

Yellow

Between 90% and 98%

System Restored/Boil Water Order in Effect

Emergency Communications Up, Commercial Failed or Limited including Cellular Service

Emergency Debris Removal

Limited / Contra Flow

Green

Greater than 98% restored

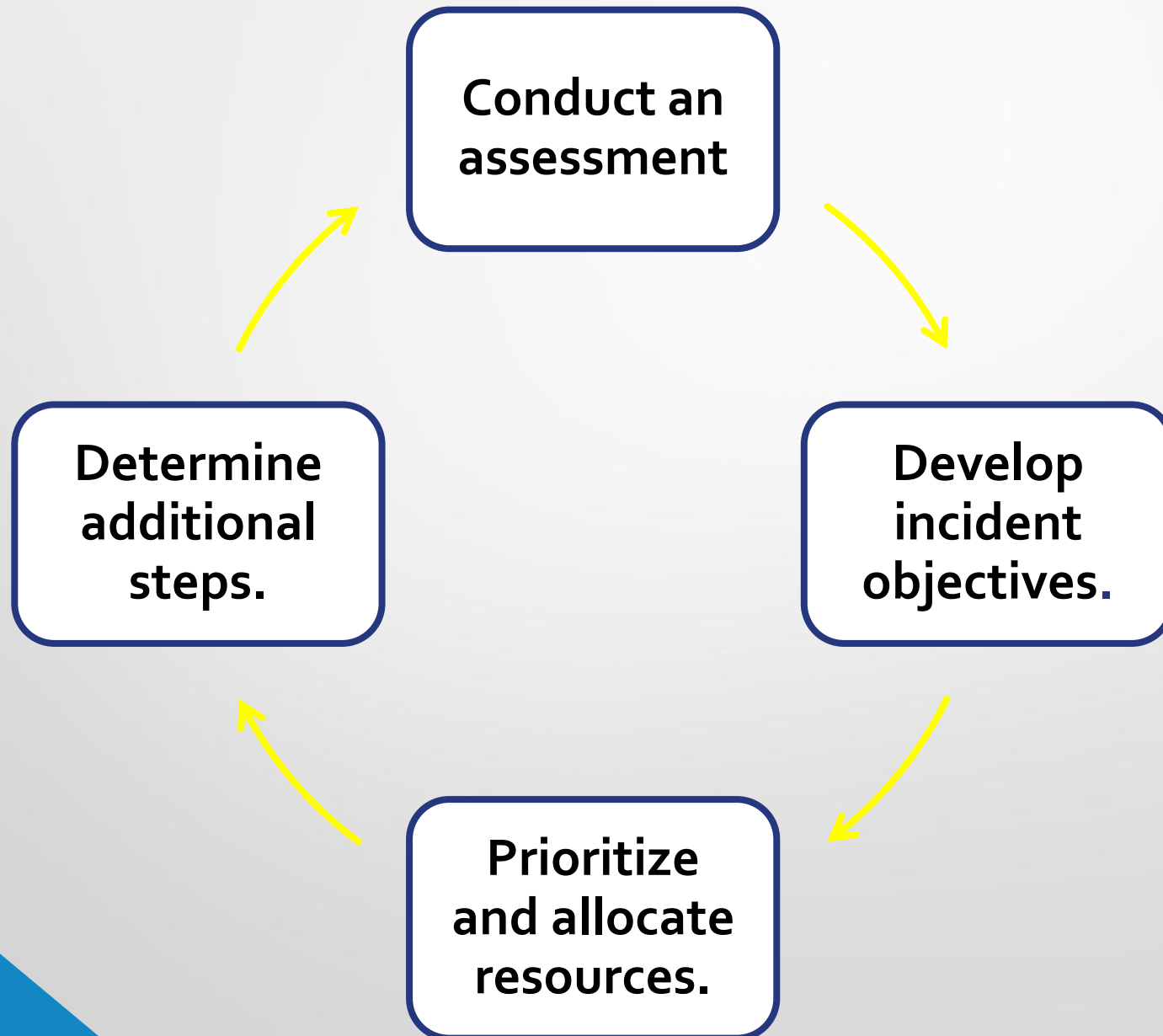
System Restore/Boil Water Orders Lifted

Normal Operations

Debris Management Plan Implemented

Open

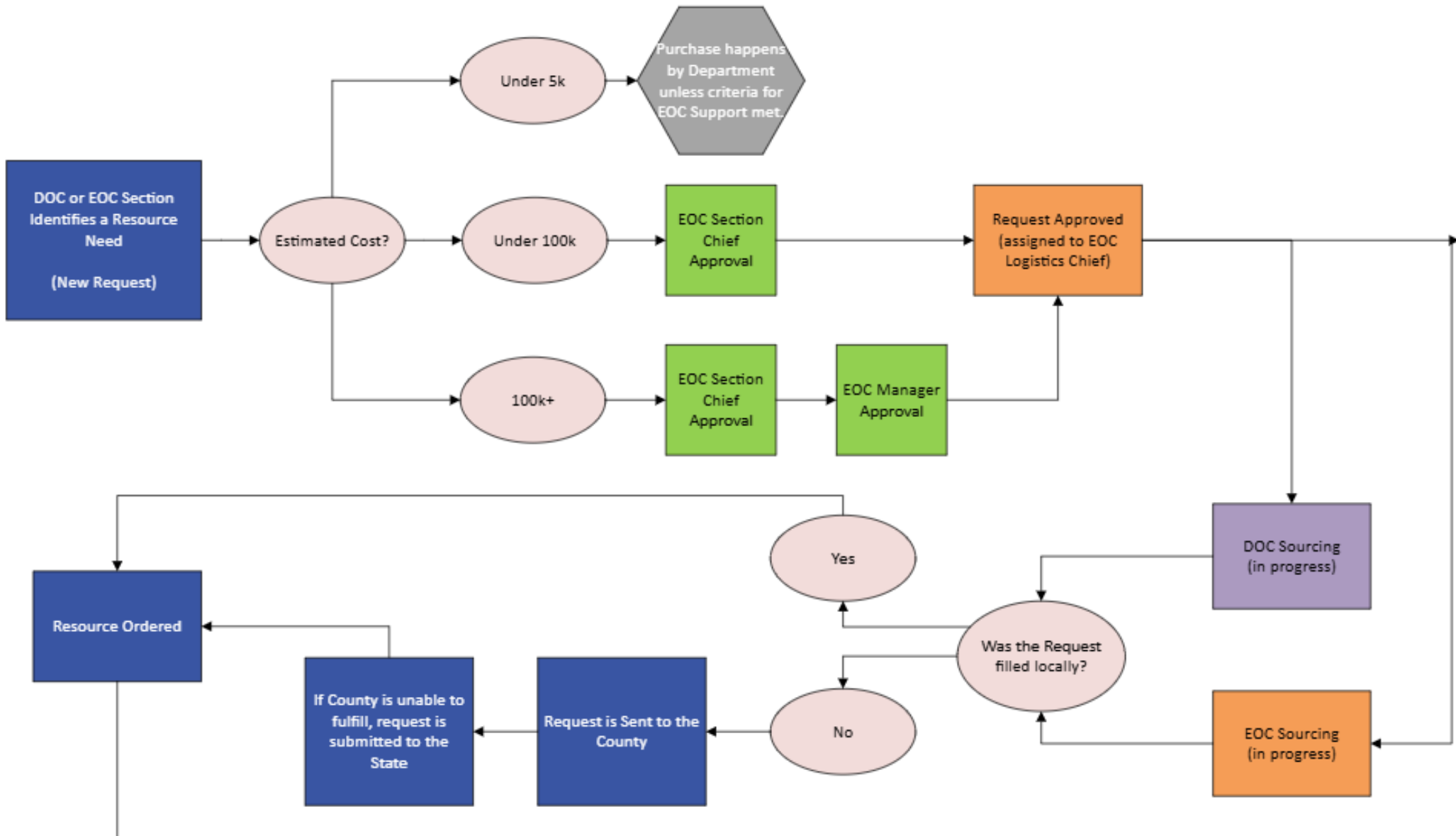
Coordinating Resource Needs



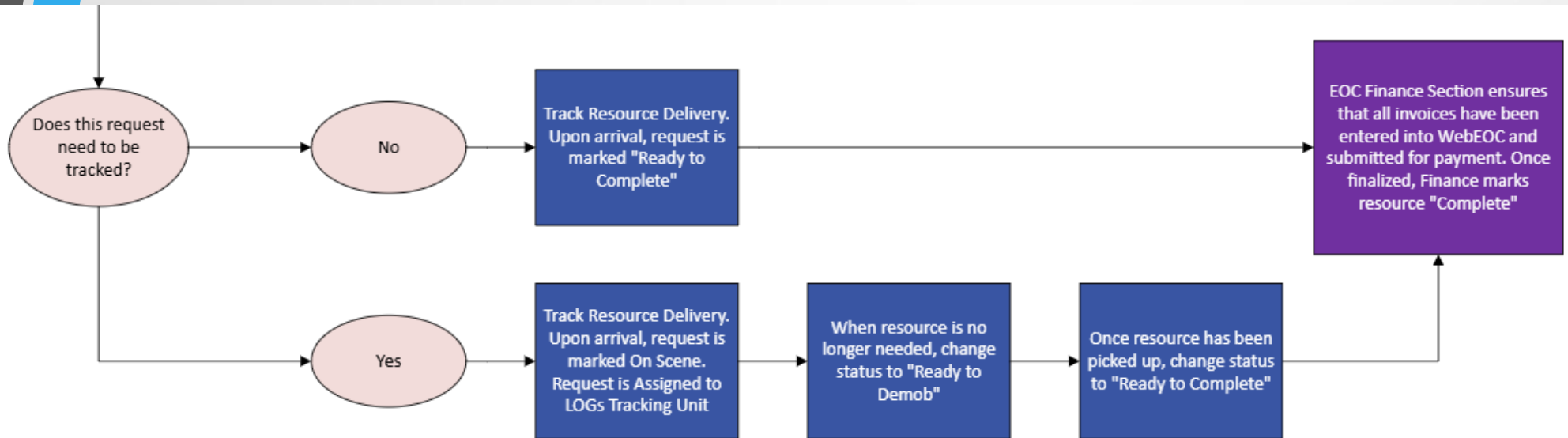
Develop a Resource Requesting Process

- Design the process to manage the complete lifecycle of resource management.
- Utilize a system.
- Develop a system that fits best the nature of your organization
- Identify staffing needs and source appropriately. Build in flexibility to your staffing and your process

City of North Port Resource Request Process



City of North Port Resource Request Process continued





EOC Support Criteria

Require
County/State
Support

Mutual Aid

Requests over
\$5,000

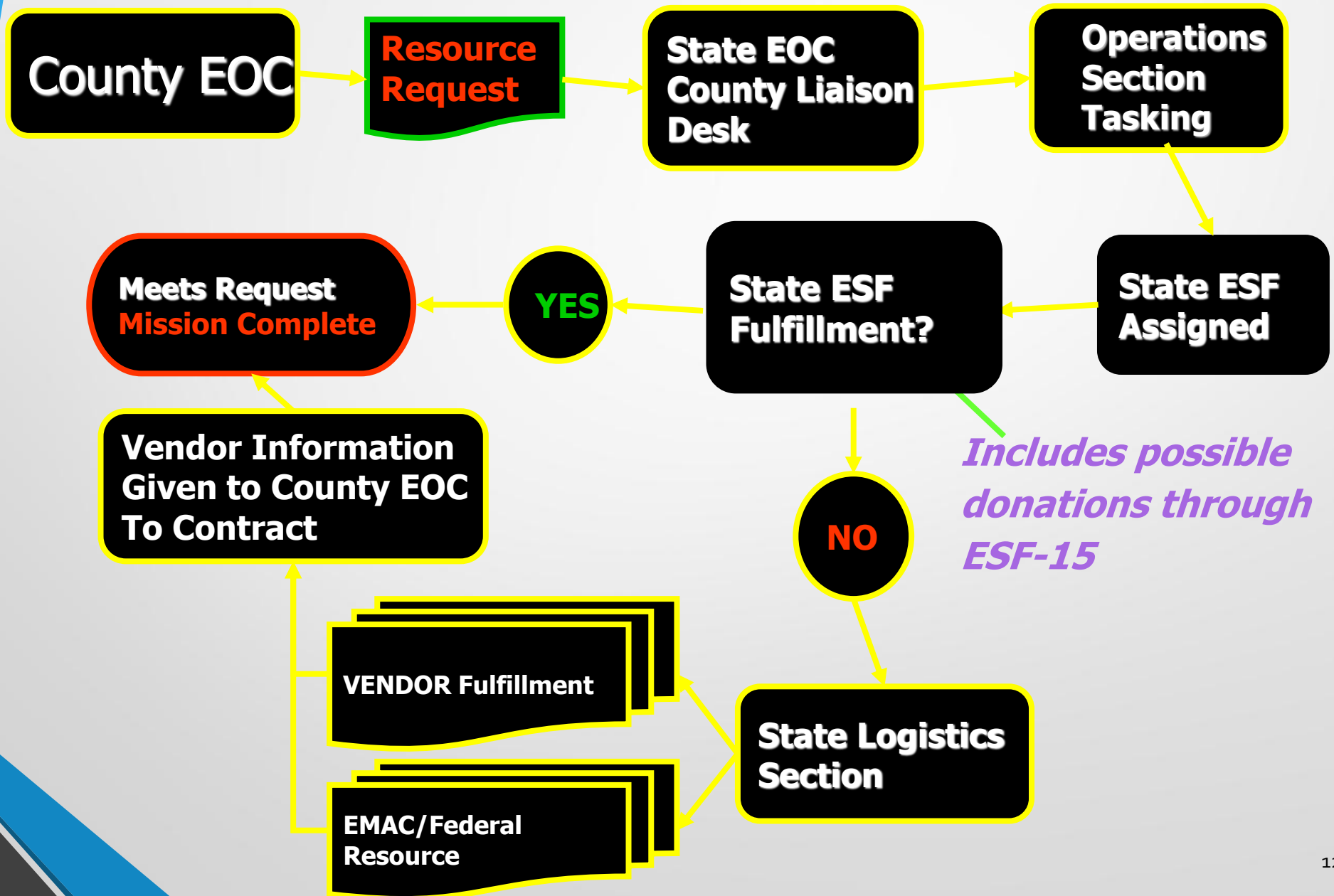
Multi-
Department
Coordination

Executive/Policy
Group Awareness

Resources staged
at emergency
facilities

Resource Request Flow

From County

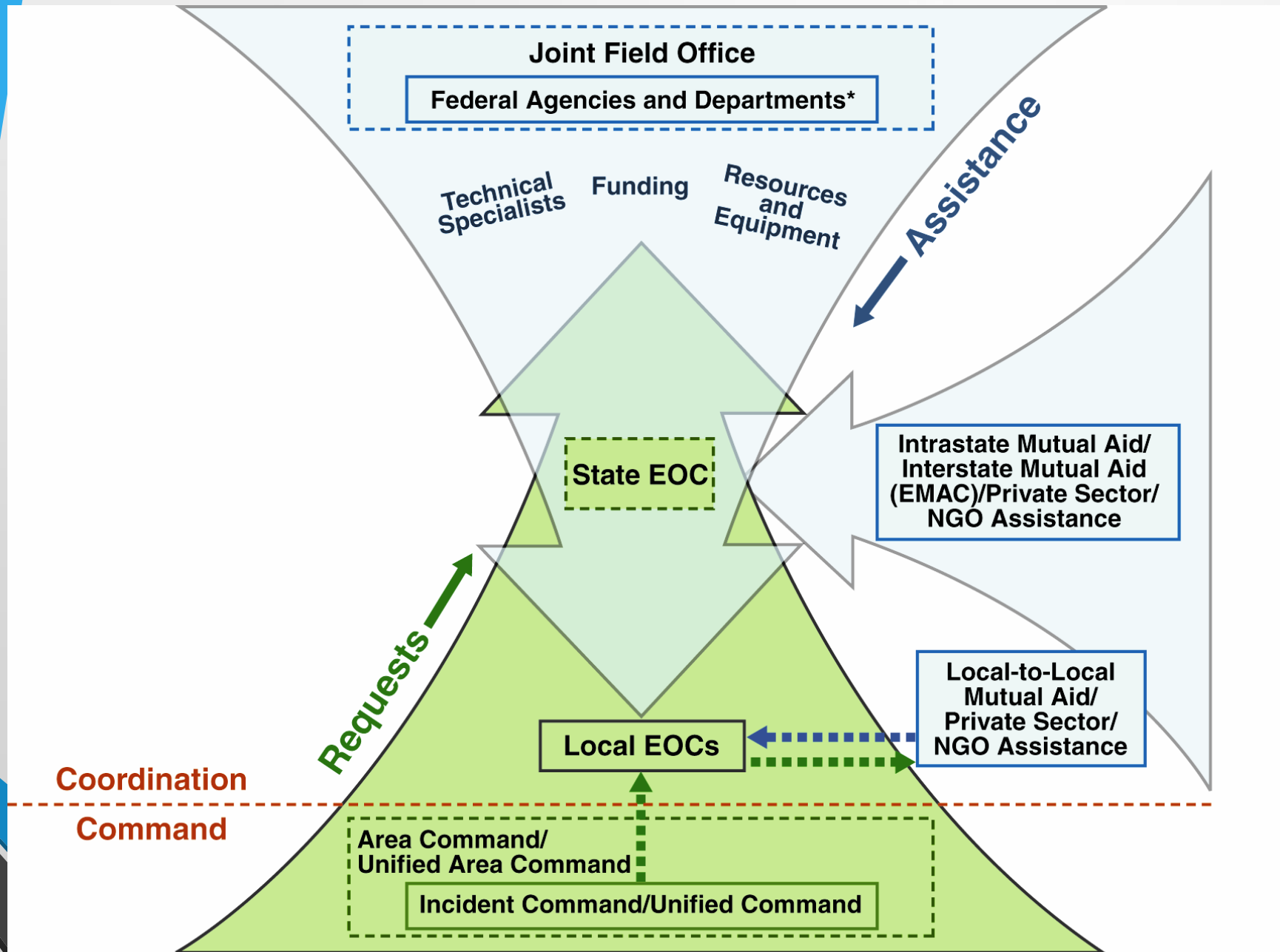


Mobilizing Resources

- During complex incidents:
 - More agencies and levels of government become involved
 - More incidents require assistance
 - Supply lines and response times get longer
 - More resources mobilize



Mobilizing Resources



Contract Vendors

- Water and Ice
- Food
- Transportation
- Temp Housing
- Base Camps
- Shower units
- Restrooms
- Temp Office bldgs.
- Temp storage
- Temp refrigerator units
- Equipment
 - Forklifts
 - Pumps
 - Generators
 - Cranes
 - Wreckers



Federal Logistics Operations



Homeland
Security

FEMA

- 3 Federal Incident Support Bases In Florida (ISB)
 - Jacksonville (NAS JAX)
 - Miami (Homestead ARB)
 - Eglin AFB
 - MCS Albany (South GA)
- Federal Logistics Response Centers
- FEMA Region IV Logistics Section
- FEMA HQ Logistics Section



Federal Logistics Response Center - Atlanta

FEMA hosted visitors at the opening of its new Atlanta Distribution Center to highlight how the facility will help better serve disaster survivors.

Requesting Assistance

President
Federal – FEMA RRCC



Governor
State EOC



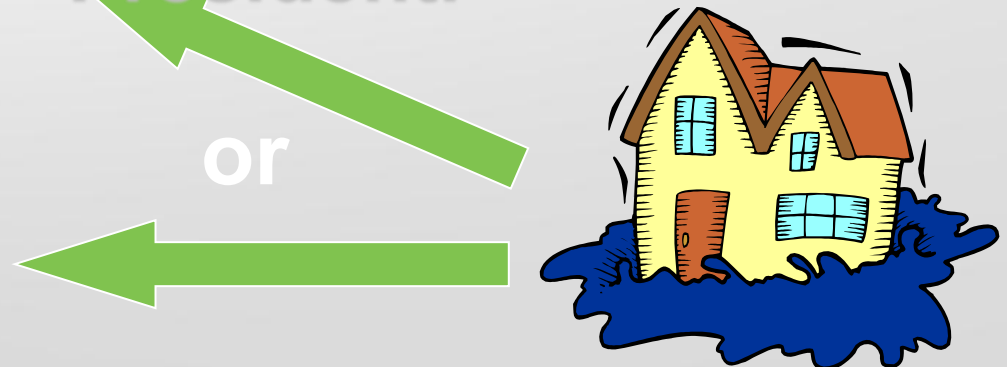
Chairman BoCC
County EOC



Mayor
Municipality

Under the Stafford Act and F.S. Chapter 252, only the Elected Leadership has the authority to Declare Emergencies. Only the Governor may request assistance from the President.

or



Incident

Requesting Assistance

- For all disaster events, Resource Requests should be put in using the States Resource Request Software, most States and Counties are using Web-EOC.
- Resource requests must be singular in nature
- Do not combine dissimilar requests on one message, or mix Sit-Rep information with a Resource Request



Requesting Assistance

- Requests must be clear and specific
- Consider all aspects of what you need
- Requests must be complete
 - POC Name and phone
 - If not on-site, provided a site POC
 - Delivery site name and address
 - Detail specifics on the request
 - Indicate if MHE is available at the delivery site
- Be realistic on timeframe needed

Requesting Assistance

- Some commodities require 3-4 days lead time due to source and distance
- Note that there are **no backorders!**
 - If an ESF, or LSA cannot fill the order completely, the balance will be canceled and not backordered
 - Back orders are impossible to manage in disaster events
 - This is reason you do not put multiply request on an order
- Recipients will be required to sign for every resource and delivery.

Personnel Requests

EOC Support Teams

IMTs

USAR

Strike Teams

HAZAMAT

Forestry Cut/Toss

Shelter Staffing Augmentation

Multi-Agency Shelter Transition Team (MASTT)

Technical Specialist

Recovery Specialist

1206 SDE Assessment

Code Enforcement/Permitting/Building Inspection



Liaisons

County/Municipal

- Hospitals
- Airports
- Constitutionals

State

- FDEM
- FDOT
- FDEP
- DCF
- Colleges
- Congressional

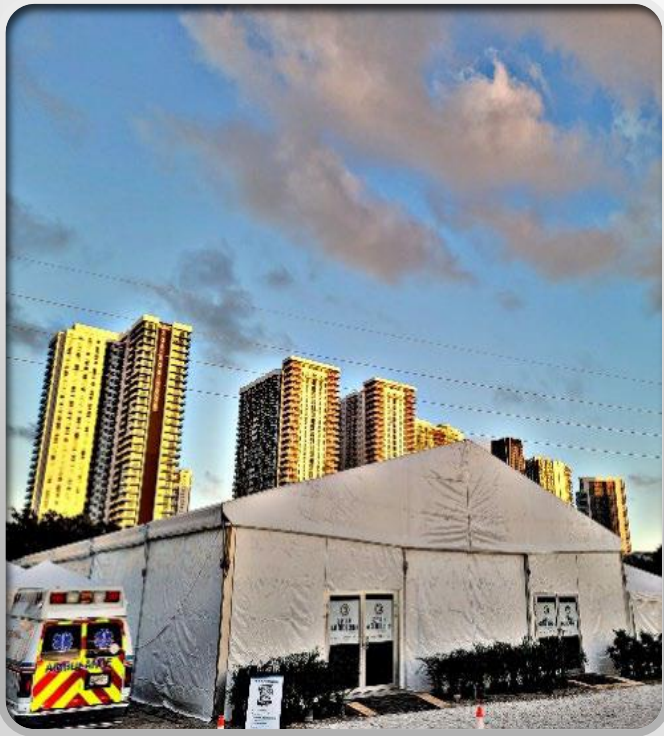
Federal

- FEMA
- USACES
- SBA
- FLNG

Private Sector

- Utilities
- Contract Vendor

Alternate Care Sites



- This is a temporary facility established to provide medical care and support during emergencies. Resources include wrap-around services, medical equipment, supplies, and personnel.

Considerations When Requesting

- How many people is this site expected to serve in a 24-hour period?
- Do you have a preferred location?
- What is the approximate size of the location?
- What type of medical services do you anticipate offering; i.e.
 - Emergency room
 - Medical surge
 - Pharmacy,
 - Radiology
 - Pediatrics
 - Isolation
 - Laboratory

Considerations, Continued

- Is there a fixed facility on site?
- What is the expected duration of this site?
- Are there electrical, water, sewage hookups already on site?
- Do you need ancillary services, i.e.,
 - Generators
 - Pumps
 - Restrooms
 - Potable water
 - Cleaning services
 - Refueling



Comfort Stations - Considerations

- Where do you want these stations to go? Are these pre-planned locations?
- What is the surface? Concrete, asphalt, gravel, compacted soil, dirt.
- Is the site level?
- How many people are you looking to serve with this site?
- What is the size of the location/site?
- Is security needed?
- Is this a warming or cooling station?
- Is this site co-located with another site?

Comfort Stations Continued

- How long do you want this site operational?
- Are there electrical, water, sewer, or other infrastructure on site?
- Do you need ADA compliant facilities?
- Wrap-around services will be provided daily, such as,
- Potable water, black and grey water removal, cleaning services, refueling, and supplies.

The City of North Port is requesting a comfort station established at the George Mullen Activity Center (1602 Kramer Way, North Port FL 34286). The request is for 8-stall shower trailer, gender-separated bathroom trailer, 1 ADA bathroom/shower combo, 8 washer/dryer laundry trailer, and air-conditioned cooling tent. There are no water, sewer, or power hookups available onsite requiring blue, gray, and black tanks and generator power. 24-hour security is requested. The site is requested for a 1-week period pending extension.

Feeding Support

- Feeding is designed to offer immediate and flexible food solutions during emergencies. Resources range from mobile and fixed options. Potentially these sites can produce from 15,000 to 25,000 meals per day and can accommodate up to 500 persons per day.
- Community Feeding - Prepared meals can be delivered to shelters, churches, and community centers daily to assist the survivors
- Responder feeding – This can be accomplished at bases, areas of operation, or locations that is convenient for responders to access

Considerations for Feeding

- Are you requesting community or responder feeding?
- Where are you proposing to establish the site?
- What is the size of the site?
- How many are you expecting to feed?
- What hot meals do you want to feed, i.e, breakfast, lunch, or dinner, or all three?
- How long do you anticipate having this site operate?
- Will this be co-located with another service?
- Is there electrical, water, sewage, and trash removal on site?

Points of Distribution (PODs)

- A Point of Distribution (POD) is a location where life-sustaining commodities such as food (SSM), water, and tarps are distributed to the public following a disaster.
- Type III PODs are what most states open.
- PODs are generally opened in rural or unincorporated areas.
- Most States provide the equipment to operate the POD, personnel can be negotiated in most cases.
- PODs are only operational in hours of daylight.

POD Request Details

- How many people/Locations are planning on opening?
- Where will the sites be located?
- What is the size of the location?
- Is the site co-located with another site?
- Do you want to hand out ice or tarps? These items are not standard and needs approval.
- What is the expected duration of this site?

Responder Base Camps

- Camps are temporary facilities set up to support emergency responders during large scale incidents.
- Camps can be requested to accommodate up to 1,000 personnel
- Camps include the following:
 - Lodging (bedding and linens), HVAC, Restrooms and showers, laundry, cooking facilities, food service, satellite communications.
 - All facilities are ADA compliant.



Base Camp Ordering Information

- How many People do you think will need to stay at the camp?
- Where will the site be located?
- What is the size of the location?
- What type of responders do you expect to stay at the camp?
- Are hotel accommodations available? If no, explain.
- How long do you anticipate needing this camp>
- Are there utilities already on site, water, electrical, sewage?
- Is this co-located with another site?

SANPACs (Sanitation Packages)

- Sanitation Packages (SANPACs) Consist of:
 - Self contained, restrooms and waste units
 - ADA compliant
 - Handwash stations
 - Restrooms, either porta-potties or restroom trailers
 - Daily Service-Dumping and replenishing supplies
 - Roll-off dumpsters



Requesting SANPACs

- How many people/locations do you want to serve?
- Is security needed in addition to the units?
- Where are the sites?
- Do you need ADA facilities?
- What is the expected duration of the site?
- Will this co-located with another site?

Temporary Structures

- Quickly deployable facilities for immediate support.
- Some examples of temporary structures include:
 - Classrooms
 - Offices
 - Storage units
 - Refrigerated units



Requesting Temporary Units

- What Type of unit is needed?
- What is the intended use of the space?
- How many people are expected to use this space?
- Where is the site located? Is this site co-located with another resource?
- Are there Electrical, water, and sewage hook ups on site?
- Are wrap around services needed? If yes Specify.

Requesting Temporary Units

- Specify the following:
 - Requesting portable buildings
 - Requesting tents
 - Need table and chairs
 - Specific type of lighting
 - HVAC requirements
 - Any other special requirements

Resource Request Exercise

10 minutes

- Break into small groups and each group will be handed a resource request. Review the request, figure out what questions need to be asked to refine the resource request, and then create a new request using assumed information that would be used as an ideal.



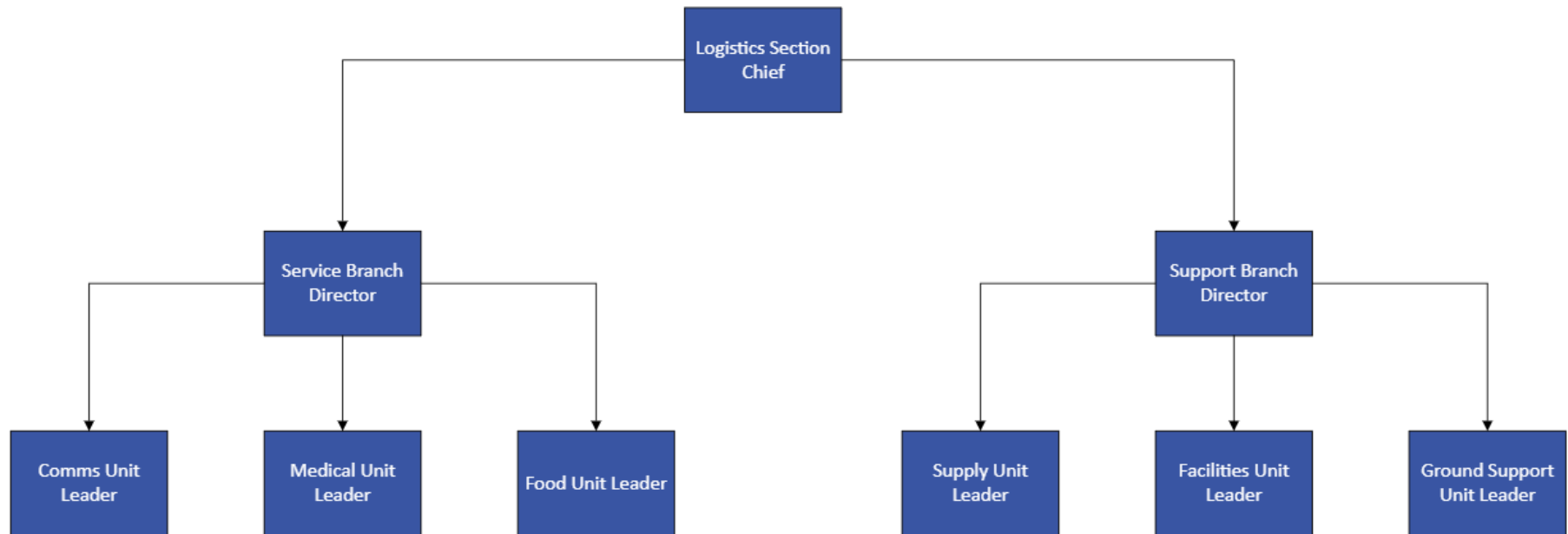
MODULE 6

EOC Logistics Section Staffing

EOC vs ICS Logistics

- ICS Logistics occurs at the incident-site and deals with field-focused logistics.
- EOC Logistics Supports the incident site, as well as, the other agencies and Emergency Support Functions inside the EOC.

ICS Logistics Structure

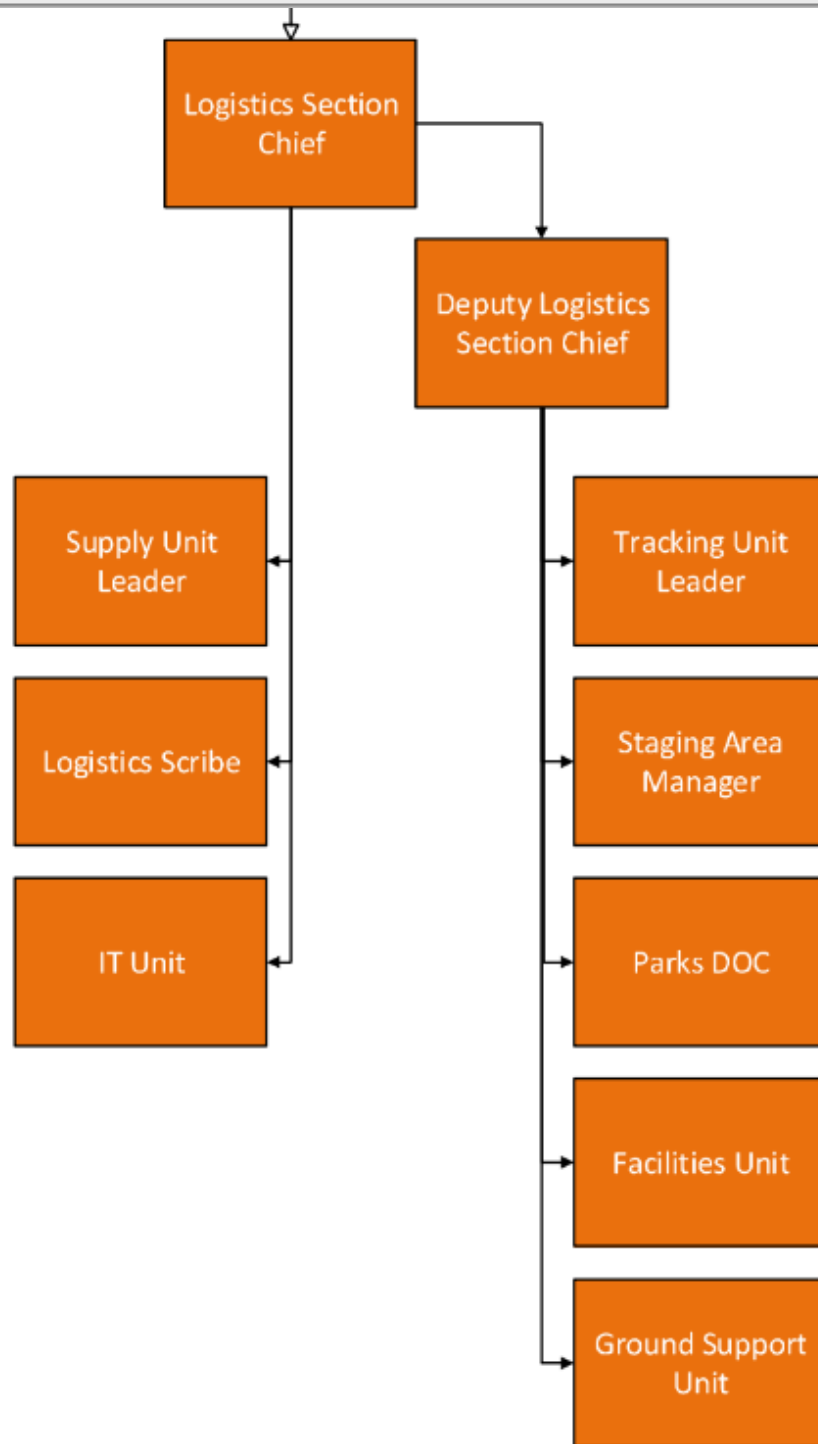


EOC Logistics Structures

- EOC Logistics structures are varied.
 - Size of the Organization
 - EOC organizational Styles
 - ICS - like
 - ESF
 - ISM
 - Departmental
 - Hybrid



City of North Port EOC Logistics Section



FDEM SEOC

Key:

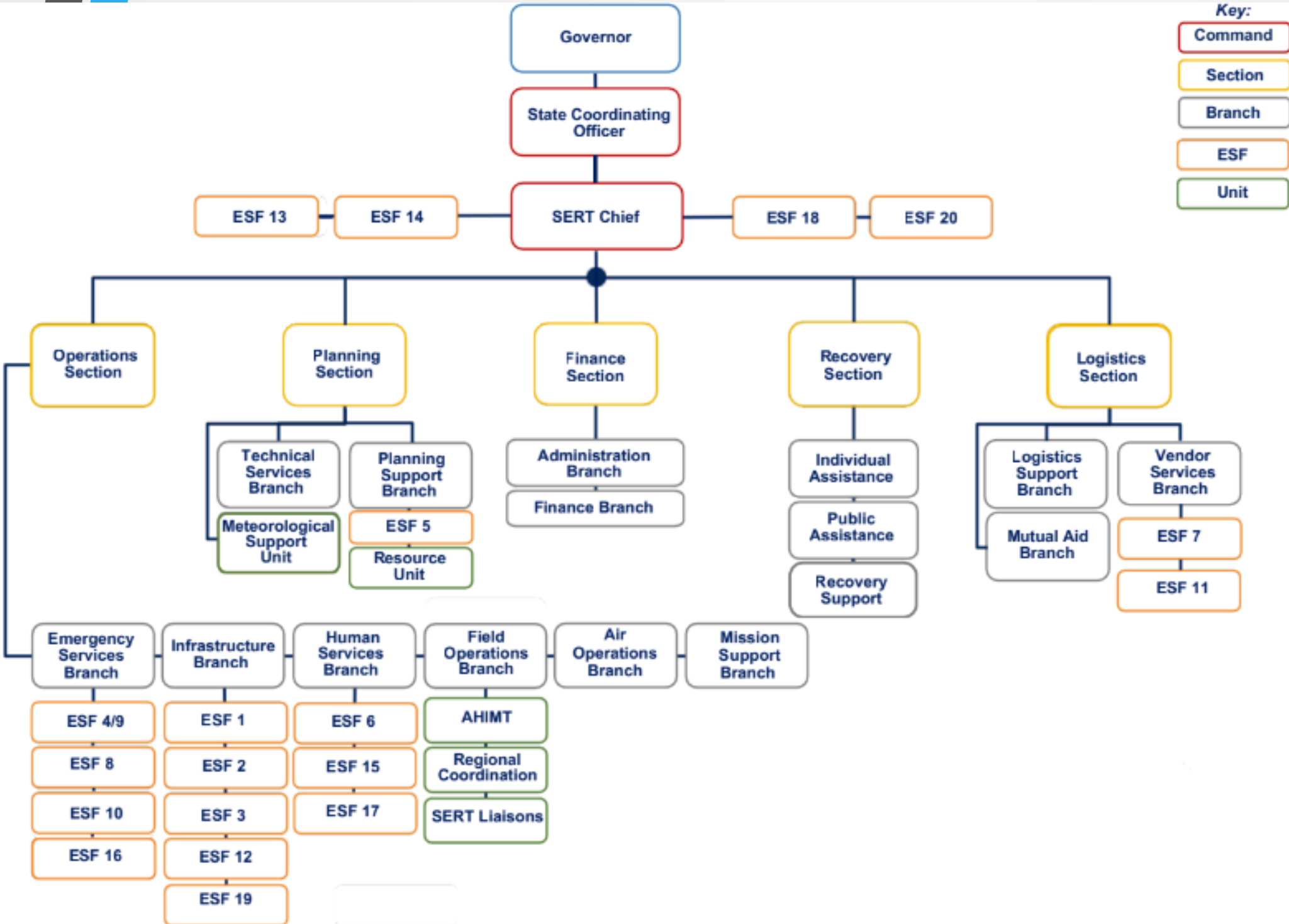
Command

Section

Branch

ESF

Unit



Organizational Exercise

30 minutes

- Break into your small groups
- You will receive one of 3 scenarios, either ICS Unified command logistics, county EOC logistics, or State EOC logistics.
- Each group will design an organizational chart to meet the needs of your organization for the given scenario. Identify the positions needed and request mutual aid staffing to fill any gaps.

Organizational Exercise

30 minutes

- Exercise Scenario: Category 3 Hurricane
- A Category 3 hurricane has made landfall in your county.

- **Impacts:**
 - Widespread power outages
 - Road blockages and limited transportation access
 - Fuel shortages beginning to emerge
 - Multiple Points of Distribution (PODs) opening within 24 hours
 - Shelters activated across the county
 - High demand for water, food, generators, and support services
 - Emergency responders deployed across multiple operational areas

Group 1: ICS Logistics Section

You are the Logistics Section Chief under a Unified Command (Fire / Law / EMS) in the primary impact County.

Responsibilities:

- Responder medical support
- Feeding for responders
- Communications support
- Staging Area management
- Base Camp operations
- Resource requests for direct operational support

Group 2: County EOC Logistics Section

You are the Logistics Section Chief in the County EOC of the primary impacted County.

Responsibilities:

- Support ICS resource requests
- Support PODs, shelters, and comfort stations
- Coordinate mass feeding operations
- Support a Multi-Agency Resource Center (MARC)
- Manage public safety warehouse inventory
- Coordinate volunteers and donations (VRC, donation points)

Group 3: State EOC Logistics Section

You are the Logistics Section Chief in the State EOC .

You are supporting 5 counties with activated EOCs including the primary-affected County.

Responsibilities:

- Coordinate establishment of POD support missions
- Process resource requests to support local requests
- Manage warehousing and mobilization of state-stored assets as a centralized warehouse and push them to a Local Staging Area (LSA) in the affected region
- Activate, staff, and manage the LSA
- Activate logistical contracts and procure resources from vendors to fill resource requests
- Coordinate interstate and EMAC mutual aid

DAY 2

Welcome back to

“Logistics and Operations and
Management Training”



MODULE 7

Logistics Field Facilities

Field Sites – State Mob Area

- State Mobilization Areas (Mob Area)
 - Pre-staging of resources outside of a potential impact areas until post event
 - Resources are then moved forward to either a State of County Staging Area
 - Mob Areas can either close or remain open as a rear area in order to accept a backlog of resources

Field Sites – State Mob Area

- Location
 - On or Near Major Highway (required)
 - Near Commercial or Military Airport / Field Fenced or otherwise secure area
- Covered Area
 - 50,000 + square feet
 - 4 each Loading Docks minimum
 - Administrative area
 - Communications available
- Hard Stand Area
 - 800,000 square feet (20 Acres)

Field Sites

- Logistical Staging Areas (State and County)
- Points of Distribution
- Shelters
- Base Camps
- Comfort Stations
- Disaster Response Centers (warehouses)

Forward Operations Base

- FOBs are established to support small quick response teams such as:
 - Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USaR)
 - Area Reconnaissance Teams (RECON)
 - Damage Assessment Teams
 - Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT)
 - Disaster Mortuary Teams (DMORT)
- Only essential services are provided to support teams:
 - Food and Water
 - Fuels
 - Health & Sanitation
- FOBs are **NOT** long-term sites, and are typically operated only for a few days

Equipment Relocation Areas

- Similar to a Staging Area, but serves as a safe-haven for equipment moved out of the way of a storm.
- Does not receive external resources/supplies

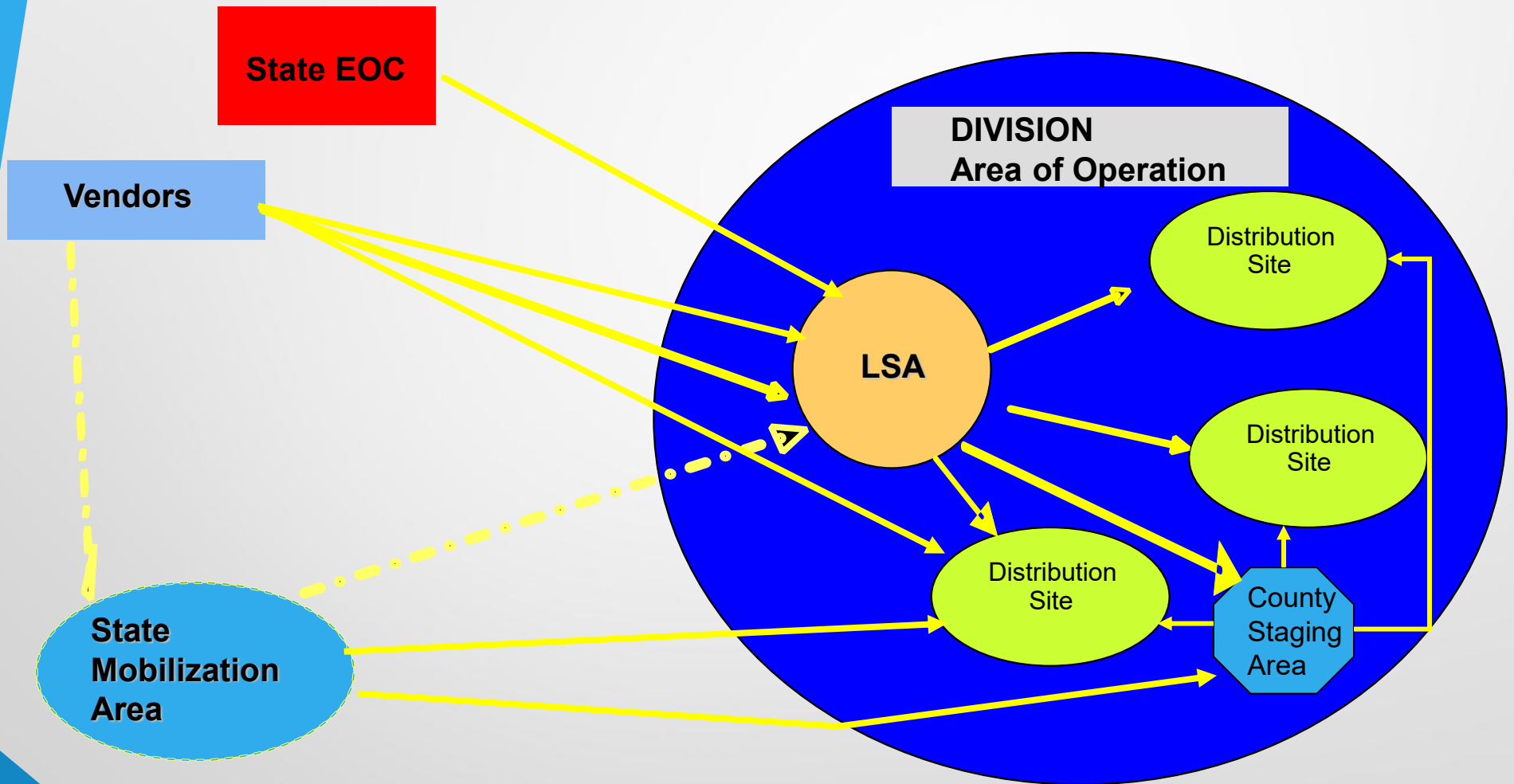




MODULE 8

County/State Logistics Staging Area (LSA) Operations

Areas of Operations (AO's) (established by the SEOC)



Purpose

- The fundamental purpose for utilizing an LSA is to supplement resource deficiencies from local governments, agencies and communities, in responding to and recovering from a disaster
- This includes the warehousing of various commodities and supplies needed to support the disaster victims
- The LSA can also be used to support and stage disaster relief personnel and equipment



Buckingham Airfield LSA
Hurricane Ian 2022

Purpose

- States can resupply Counties faster from LSA's.
- Counties can resupply their PODs/EM sites faster from a County LSA.
- Counties must coordinate with State if they plan to open an LSA.
- Counties are responsible for maintaining inventory controls and managing all resources.

State/County Responsibilities

- Determine the requirement for and location for Staging Areas.
- Overall management of the LSA's.
- Contracting for and physical establishment of the site.
- Requesting resources to support the site
 - Star Link and Teams Platform
 - SANPACS
 - Multi-modal transportation
 - Security

State/County Responsibilities

- Staffing LSA
- Ordering key assets in support of operations
- Securing equipment needed to operate site
 - Generators
 - HVAC
 - Material Handling Equipment
 - Contractual Services

State/County Responsibilities

- The State and County leaders will establish:
 - Areas of Operation
 - Priority of operations
 - Request for commodities
 - Major reporting requirements
- When the LSA is declared operational, resource delivery to the LSA will begin immediately
- The LSA will be managed under the basic concepts of the ICS for management
- The LSA will maintain a current inventory of all resources and will ensure that this information is provided to the SEOC/CEOC

Concept of Operations

The LSA's primary mission is to ensure that needed resources are delivered to sites in a timely manner.

As infrastructure is restored, the need for the LSA will diminish.

Once all resources have been recovered the LSA will demobilize.



A green tractor is being transported on a flatbed trailer. The tractor is positioned on the left side of the frame, and the trailer is extending towards the right. The background shows a clear blue sky and a paved surface.

LSA Management

- It is imperative that accurate records are maintained regarding the receiving, inventorying, shipment and field movement of all resources. This includes expendable and non-expendable property.
- The LSA in coordination with the SEOC/CEOC Logistics Section will be responsible for the tracking of all expendable and non-expendable resources.
- Customers will be held financially responsible for all accountable property deployed to them that is not returned or accounted for.

LSA Management and Administration

- The State and County will appoint an Employee to function as the Agency Administrator for each LSA.
- The LSA(s) will be under the direction of the Agency Administrator, but managed by the Incident Commander
- The Incident Commander will have ultimate overall management responsibility for all activities conducted at that site
- The Agency Administrator and Incident Commander both report as a team

State/County LSA Management Teams

- State Emergency Response Teams
- Division of Forestry
- National Guard
- Commercial Contractors
- EMAC Incident Management Teams
- All these teams will need specific letters of authority.
- It is very important that these IMT teams know what they can order and what is reimbursable. (Letter of Authority)

Duties and responsibilities of the Incident Commander

- Establish operational policy
- LSA direction and control
- Shift schedules (should mirror EOCs)
- Information and reporting requirements
- Briefing procedures
- Establish the general site layout
- Establish and maintain list of resource requirements for the LSA
- Responsible for LSA material accountability

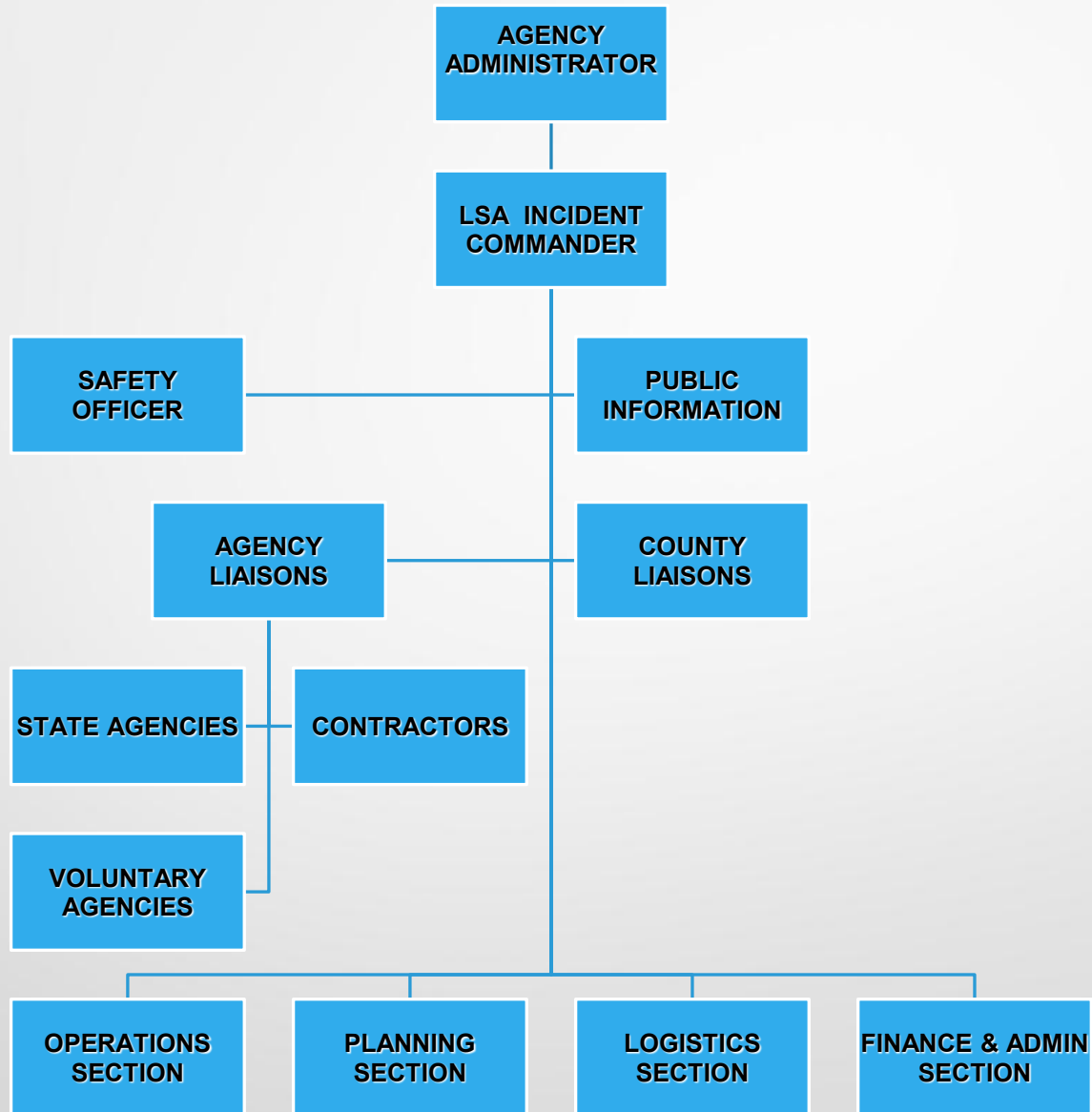
State/County LSA Administrator

- Coordinate with the SEOC/CEOC Logistics Section to identify resource requirements, current and planned distribution site locations and status
- Evaluating the requirement with the Incident Commander for continued LSA operations
- Assist the Incident Commander with the demobilization of the LSA
- Coordinate with EOCs on resources due in, any un-met needs, and current operational level.
- Coordinate with Federal, State, and County support elements that are working out of the LSA.



Organizational Structure State/County Logistics Staging Areas (LSA)

Organizational Structure State/County LSA Unified Command



LSA Requirements

- State LSA (20 acres) County LSA (5 acres) Paved or Concrete.
- 50, 150,000 square feet covered storage
- Loading docks or portable loading docks
- Office space
- Material handling equipment (warehouse and all terrain extended reach fork lifts)
- Pallet jacks with chains and pallet pullers

LSA Activation Task

- Establish an operational plan.
- Determine site plan.
- Confirm Boundaries of site
- Take before and after photos of site
- Establish essential services.
- Receive and distribute commodities
- Inventory management and tracking
- Develop a demobilization plan.

LSA Activation Task

- Determine entry and exit points
- Establish turn-around areas
- Ensure sufficient lighting for night operations
- Plan for overflow
- Assess security requirements
- Designate:
 - Drive/staff restrooms, feeding, and cooling areas
 - Command center
 - Media/visitor area

LSA Activation Task

- Plan traffic flow inside of site.
- Establish check in/out areas. (this should be away from entry point)
- Plan to segregate commodities.
- Develop staging area rules/restrictions
- Utilize driver check in/out forms.
- Develop a communications plan.

West Palm Beach Fairgrounds Hurricane Wilma



Site Selection and Organization Is Critical!



Plan Your Space



Lee County CSA Hurricane Ian 2022



Laying Out a Site by Commodity and Traffic Flow



Visualize Your Area When Conducting Your Initial Walk Through



Work Area Considerations

- Office space for staff
- Conference/meeting room
- Laptops/printers/scanners/copiers
- Back up communications
- Parking space for staff
- Personal Protective Equipment for staff

Check In/Out Considerations

- Road network leading to site (multi lane, or two lane)
- Check in should be about 3 Tractor Trailer lengths from entrance
- Well lite
- Space for truck turn-around
- No gate (if there is a gate it needs to remain open)
- Road surface
- Protection from elements for staff

Information Needed at Check In/Out

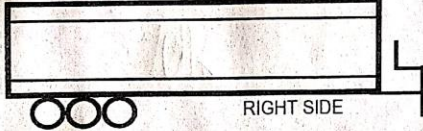
- Date/time of delivery/shipment
- Drivers name (last and first)
- Drivers cell phone number
- Trailer and truck number
- Commodities being delivered or shipped
- Task/Mission number of shipments
- Copy of Bill of Lading

RECEIVING FORM

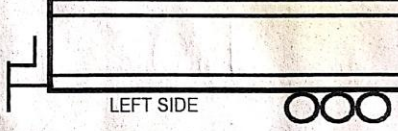
(Please Print)

SEQ #	DATE	TIME
DRIVER'S: LAST NAME, FIRST NAME		DRIVER'S CELL PHONE
TRACTOR #	TRAILER #	TRAILER COMPANY
QUANTITY	COMMODITY	ORIGIN
BARCODE (if DHS plates)	GPS #	SEAL #
STATE OF PLATE	LICENSE PLATE	DOCUMENTATION ATTACHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No


Indicate any damages or issues below and mark its location:




RIGHT SIDE



LEFT SIDE



FRONT



REAR

Driver's Signature

Received By

Driver Check-In



Driver Check-Out



Commodity / Resource Staging

- Segregate commodities
- Special Identification of Commodities
- Limit disruptions
- Establish traffic flow
- Lighting for LSA
- Perimeter barriers or fencing
- Site security

Trailer Information

Pallets: _____

Eaches: _____

Trailer #: _____

TRACTOR # | TRAILER # | TRAILER COMPANY

QUANT | WATER | IN

ARC CODE (if DHS plates) | GPS # | #

STATE OF | TARP | DOCUMENTATION ATTACHED

icate any

Yes

FRONT | LEFT SIDE

FRONT | Driver's Signature

FRONT | Received By

Driver Information

- Establish Driver information/Rest center
- Keep drivers updated on current situation
- Advise drivers of emergency contact information
- Establish areas that drivers are allowed and not allowed in
- Develop driver rest/work plan
- Provide information on:
 - Meal schedule
 - Fuel
 - Operations tempo

Services for Drivers and Staff

- Food services
- Restrooms
- Showers
- Rehab Area
- Medical Area
- Waste management/dumpsters



MODULE 9

Staffing The Staging Area

Staffing Objectives

- Identify positions needed
- Primary responsibilities
- The following is a RECOMMENDED list of positions

Positions Recommended

- Type III Incident Command Team
 - Supply Unit Leader
 - Communications Leader
 - Resource Unit Leader
 - Ground Support Leader
 - Mission Specialist
 - Truck parking Specialist
 - Check in/out Staff
- Public Information Officer/Community Liaison

Position Responsibilities

- Incident Commander
 - Coordinate with State/County Agency Administrator on Operations
 - Responsible for all aspects to staging area operations
 - Maintain Command and Control
 - Assess Situation, both immediate and potential
 - Set Incident Objectives
 - Coordinate with AA to develop a Demob Plan

Position Responsibilities

- Liaison Officer
 - Coordinate with Cooperating Agency and Stakeholders
 - Keep PIO updated on the names of Stakeholders
 - Keep leadership advised of issues
 - Help deconflict issues with all stakeholders
 - Conduct site visits to all sites LSA is supporting

Position Responsibilities

- Safety Officer
 - Be fully engaged in the planning process
 - Identify and assist in mitigating hazards
 - Keeps Commander informed on accidents and illness trends
 - Maintain records of all accidents
 - Investigates accidents
 - Ensure staff are wearing the proper PPE
 - Provide safety message for IAP
 - Ensure MHE operators are certified



Position Responsibilities

- Public Information Officer
 - Coordinate with State/County on message
 - Prepare IC for press briefings
 - Ensure correct information released
 - Coordinate on site press events
 - Coordinate with Liaison Officer

Position Responsibilities

- Operations Section Chief
 - Assist in developing a site plan
 - Ensure all mission request are actioned
 - Ensure efficient flow and accountability
 - Recommend strategies to reach objectives
 - Work closely with other Command and General Staff
 - Ensure safety standards are being adhered to

Position Responsibilities

- Truck Parking Specialist
 - Ensure trucks are parked in designated spaces
 - Ensure trucks are checked in/out
 - Ensure departing trucks have all necessary paper work
 - Ensure trucks are marked for easy identification
 - Ensure commodities are segregated

Position Responsibilities

- Mission Specialist
 - Monitor WebEOC or other sites for missions
 - Update all missions
 - Make copies of all missions
 - Make strip maps for truck drivers

Position Responsibilities

- Plans Section Chief
 - Develop operations schedule
 - Lead all IAP and other critical meetings
 - Ensure all resources are documented upon receipt and distribution
 - Provide current situational awareness for roads and bridges
 - Provide current and future weather
 - Publish IAP
 - Gather all 214's and other forms daily
 - Provide documentation to State and County EOC

Position Responsibilities

- Logistics Section Chief
 - Manage ordering process
 - Anticipate and maintain supplies
 - Coordinate with other Sections for future operations
 - Assist in site layout and security
 - Develop a communication plan
 - Develop a Medical plan
 - Maintain supply of personal PPE and other supplies

Position Responsibilities

- Ground Support
 - Designate and set-up fueling site
 - Operate fueling site
 - Conduct cross docking
 - Operate site equipment
 - Designate a repair area for equipment
 - Maintain drive support area

Position Responsibilities

- Supply Unit Leader
 - Ensure all supplies and equipment are issued and accounted for
 - Ensure equipment is serviced or repaired as needed
 - Maintain inventory of supplies
 - Maintain log of equipment ordered, received, issued, and recovered
 - Inspect all equipment prior to demobilization for serviceability and repairs

Position Responsibilities

- Accountable Property Officer
 - Ensure all accountable property is tagged and accounted for
 - Establish internal issue and inventory controls
 - Conduct daily inventories
 - Conduct wall-to-wall inventory on demobilization
 - Recover all non-expendable property
 - Develop or use tracking system for property

Type of Property

- Ice, water, tarps, sandbags, blankets, shelf stable meals, are examples of expendable property/supplies and do not need to be returned
- Generators, pumps, cranes, forklifts, computers, ramp, light towers, communication equipment, are examples of accountable property and must be returned at demobilization.

Reports

- The following Reports will be sent to the State/County EOC twice a day. Times will be coordinated with EOC's.
 - Receiving – Check in gate logs
 - Shipping – Check out gate logs
 - Inventory, by commodity
 - Accountable property
 - Un met needs

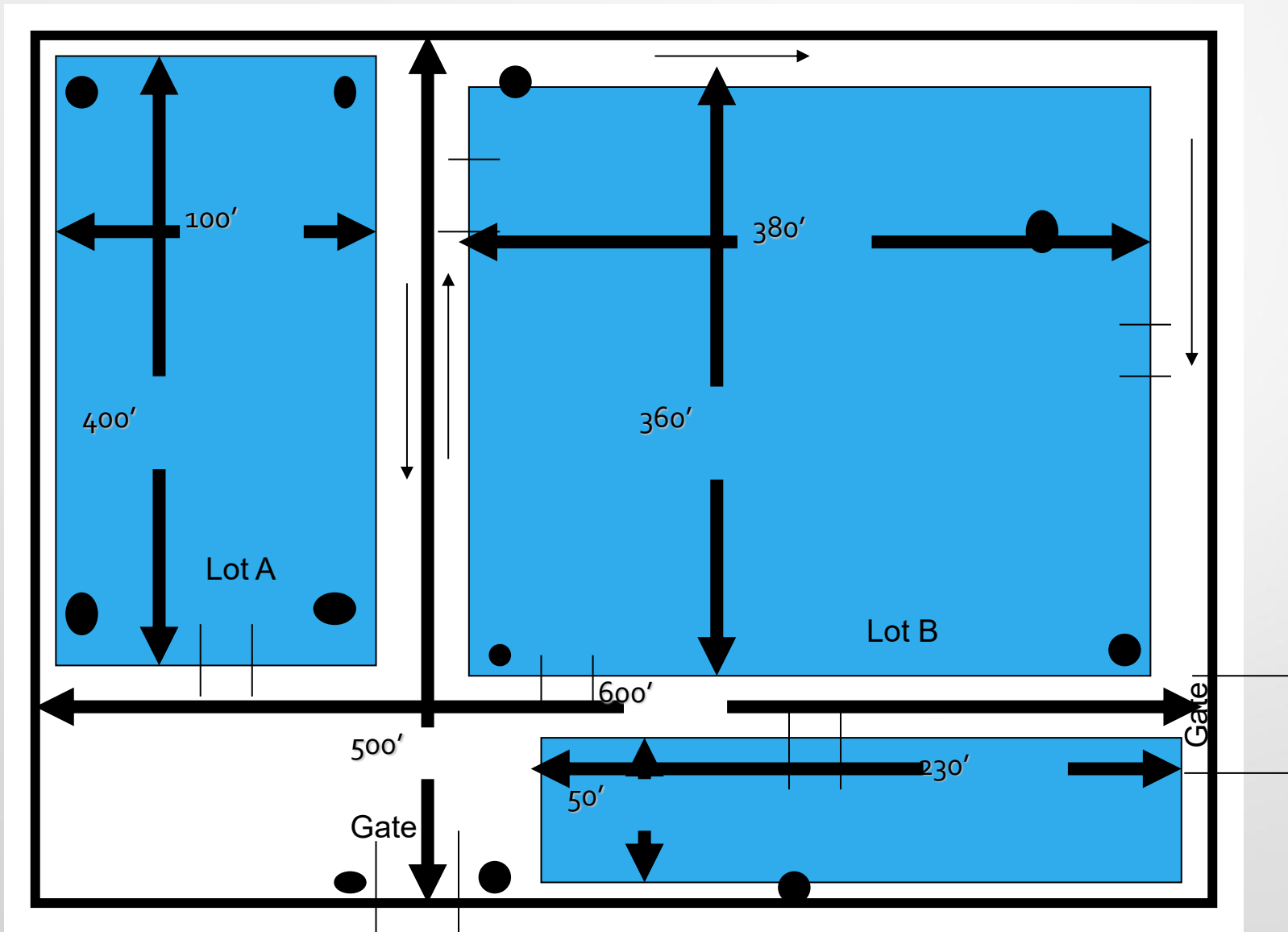
Site Layout Exercise

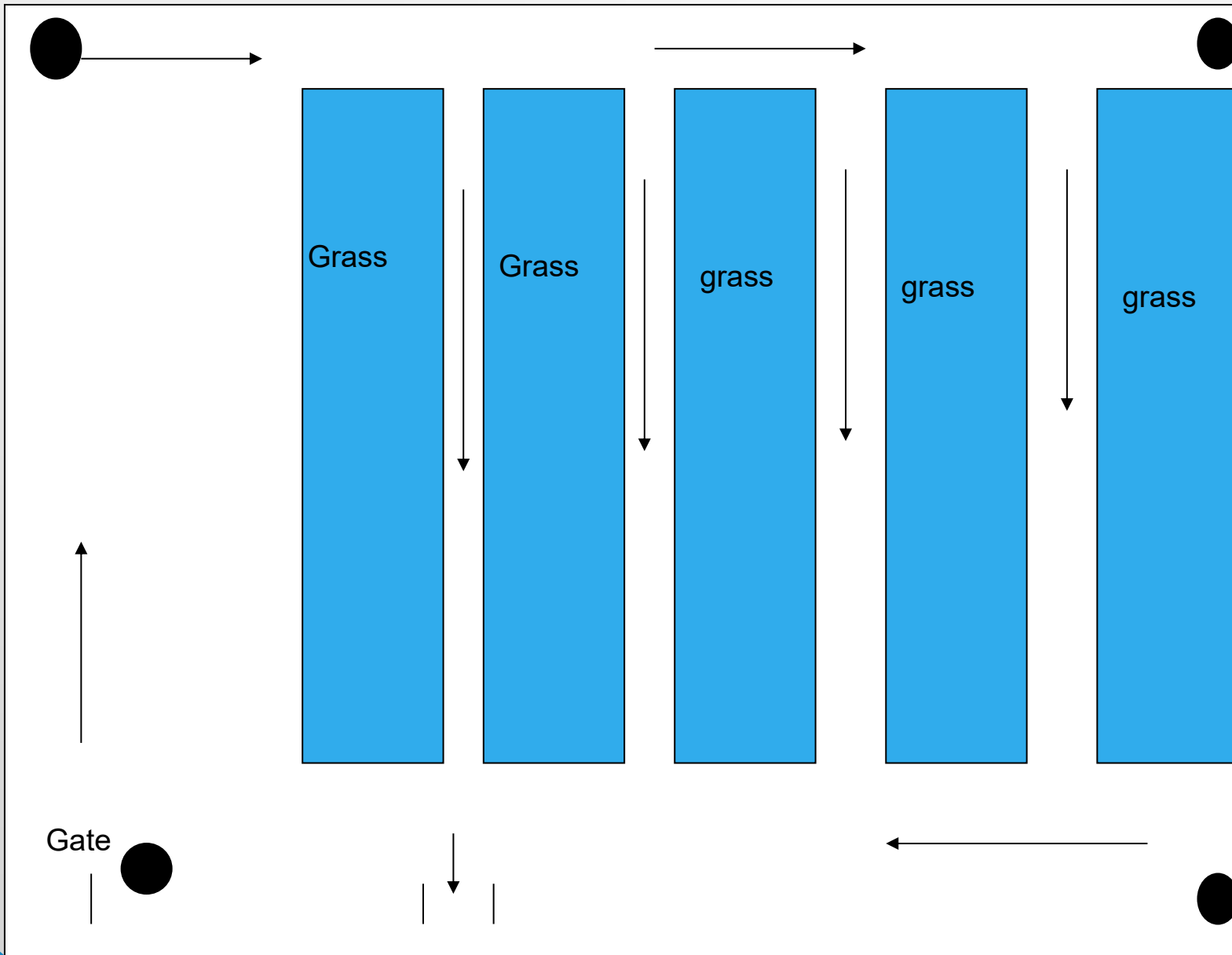
20 Minutes

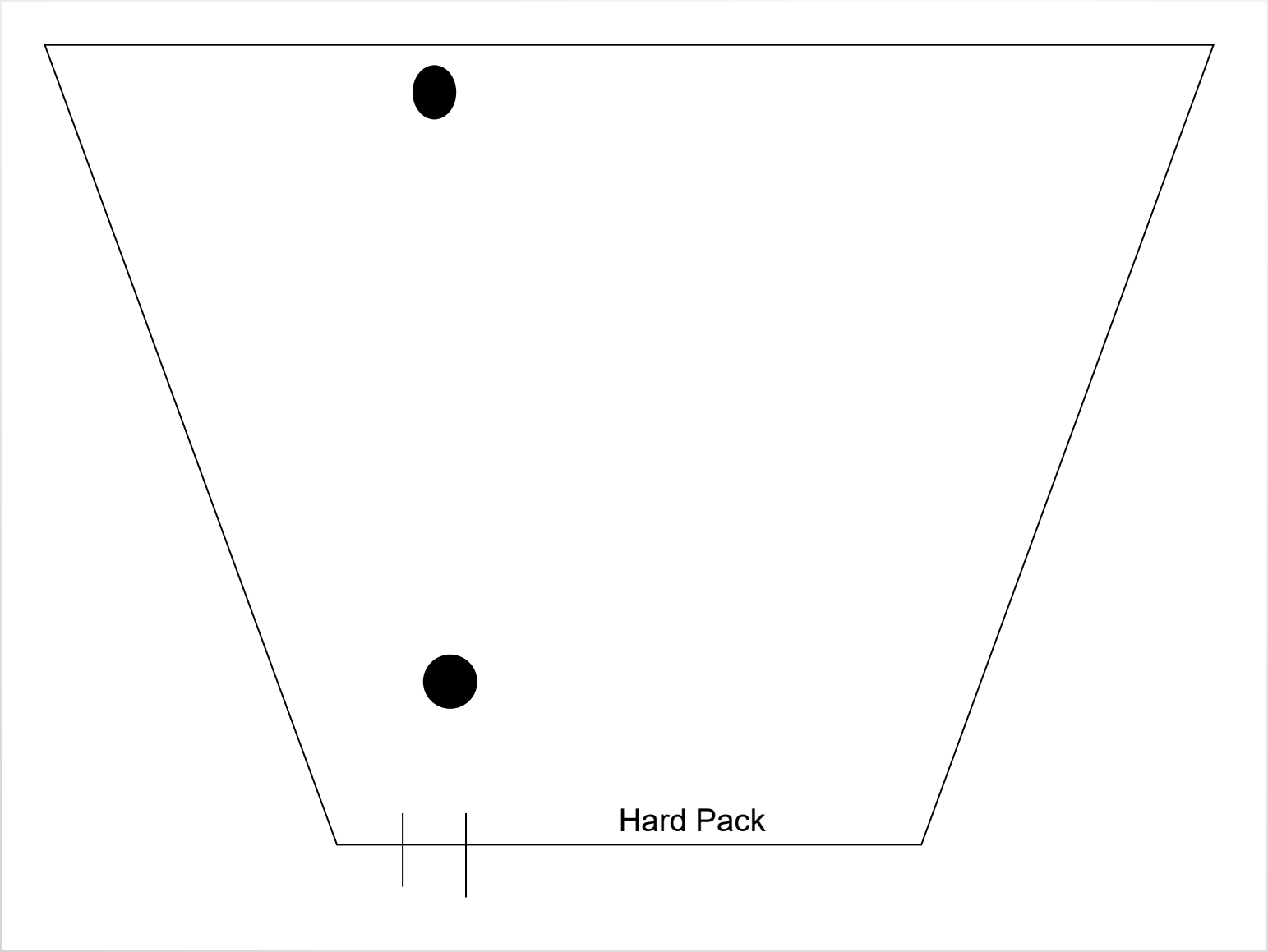
- Refer to the three full site layout sheets
 - Each are separate CSA sites
- In your groups, determine the best allocation for trucks, driver support and command area for the spaces available
- Determine how many trucks you can place in each staging area and where they would go
- Each site is approximately 300,000 Square Feet or 7+ acres

20 Minutes







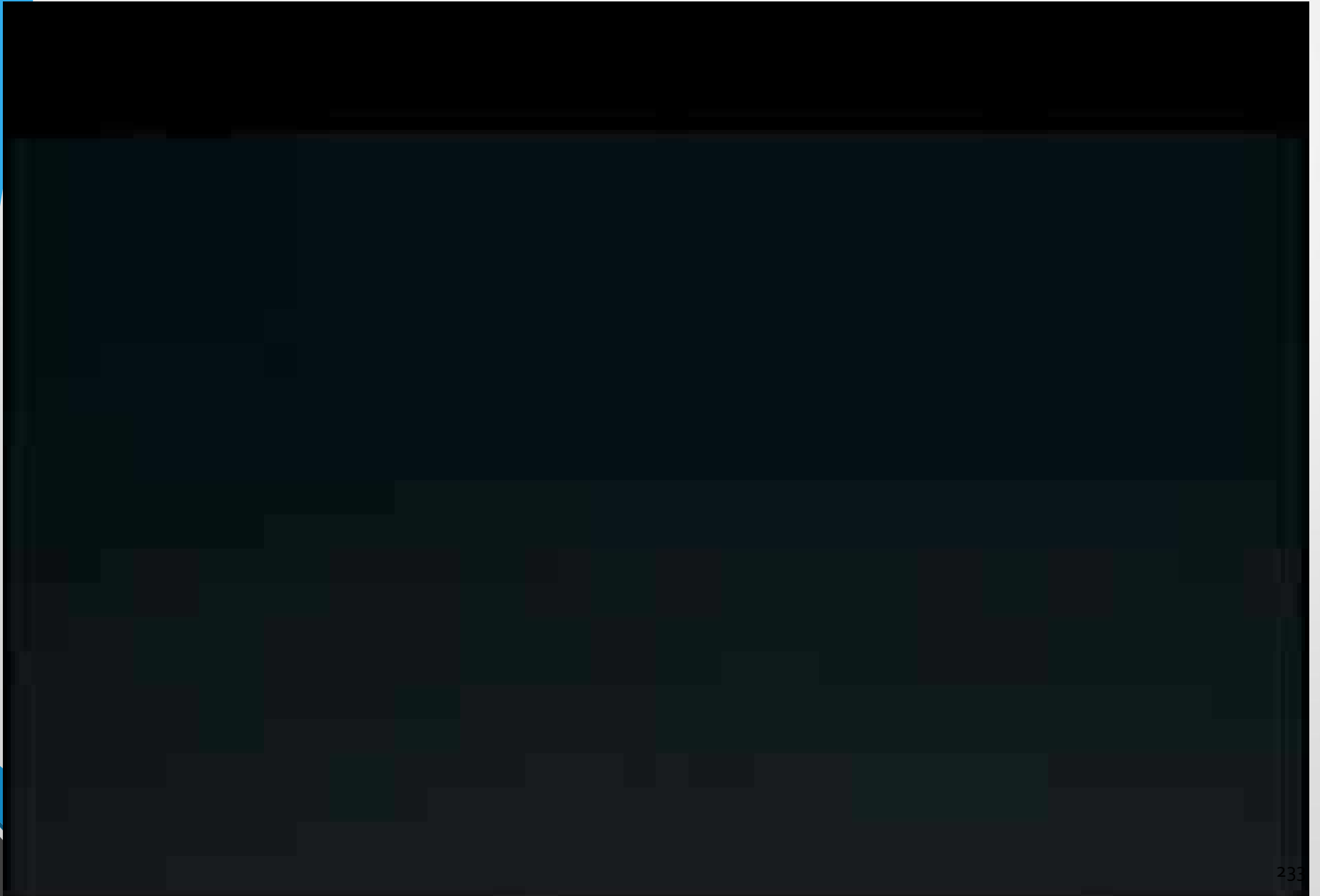




MODULE 9

County Points Of Distribution (POD)

FEMA POD Video



Points of Distribution



- PODs are the first line of relief operations in the immediate aftermath of an event
- The purpose is receiving and distributing water and food within the first 24-96 after impact
- Sites should be included in the County CEMP and updated annually
- Counties who have pre-identified POD locations are able to distribute commodities faster and easier
- Type III PODs can distribute commodities to 2,800 cars or 8,960 per day based on models.

Key Points for PODs

- Designed for catastrophic or near catastrophic events
- Typically operate 3-7 days
- Should never be co-located with commercial business that are open.
- Should not be co-located with other sites, comfort stations, base camps.
- Alternative means of distribution, such as comfort stations, and mobile distribution should be planned for

Key Points for PODs

- Counties need to advise SEOC of potential locations
- Counties need to advise SEOC to either deliver to PODs or LSA
- Counties must provide staffing for PODs to include security and traffic Control
- Staffing assistance can be provided by State
- If State operating POD site, County needs to provide a Liaison Officer
- County should coordinate with State 24-48 before site is demobilized.

State Support

- Equipment:
 - Forklift (All terrain extended reach) With operator
 - Two pallet Jacks
 - Light Plants (ability to plug in electrical cords)
 - San Pac (porta-potties, handwash station, dumpsters)
 - Tents (2)
 - Fans (2)
 - Extension Cords
 - Other equipment as requested

State Support

- May supply personnel to manage/operate site for 72 hours (This has to be requested 48 hours in advance)
- Commodities:
 - Food (Shelf Stable Meals)
 - Water (bottled, 16.9 oz/5 mil)
 - Ice and Tarps can be requested from SEOC

County Responsibility

- Counties should provide
 - Staffing
 - site security
 - traffic control
 - local communications to the extent possible
- Counties should provide sign-age directing survivors to the site.
- If the State is running the POD site for the County, then the County should provide personnel to function as County Agency Administrator

County POD Kit

3 EA	96 Gallon Trash cans w/bags
20 PR	Leather work gloves
4 RL	Duck Tape
20 EA	Flash lights
1 EA	First aid kit
20 EA	Safety hats/vest
30 EA	Orange or Red Glow Sticks
	Batteries for flash lights
10 EA	Medium back support belts
2 EA	Fire extinguisher
6 EA	Two way radios
2 EA	Cell or Sat phone
12 EA	Reflective traffic cones

Staffing of PODs

- State staffing of PODs
 - Request NLT 48 hours before landfall
 - Will only provide personnel to unload trucks and distribute supplies
 - Unless agreed upon, will only remain for 48-72 hours
 - Cannot provide security

Staffing of PODs

- County Responsibilities (if State is staffing)
 - Provide person to coordinate with State and County Staff
 - Provide signage
 - Provide traffic cones
 - Provide POD support packages
- Sources of County staff can come from:
 - County / municipal personnel
 - Voluntary Agencies (VolAgs)
 - County contracted personnel
 - CERT
 - Civic Organizations
 - Church Groups

Staffing of PODs

- Type III PODs require 24 Staff members
- Staffing considerations:
 - Due to heat/humidity, plan for frequent breaks
 - To ensure this, may require more than 24 personnel
 - Safety Officer must be present during operational hours
 - Security for day and night operations



County Points of Distribution Position Descriptions and Responsibilities

POD Manager

- Responsible for all Operations
- Manages Staff
- Ensure reports are being made
- Established and oversees staff assignments and safety needs
- Coordinates with County EOC on operations and challenges
- Ensures POD is run smoothly and safely
- Ensures that all staff sign in and out

POD Manager

- Participates in daily Team Calls with County
- Ensures all forms are completed, collected, and given to the CEOC
- Ensures all staff completing 214's daily
- Supervises the investigation of all incidents and accidents on site
- Upon demobilization, ensures property meets owner standard

POD Logistics Coordinator

- Receives all commodities
- Maintain inventory of all equipment
- Provide Staff with:
 - PPE
 - Food/Water/Snacks
- Collects data from counters
- Relays commodity burn rates to POD Manager
- Ensures POD support stockpiles are stocked and reloaded
- Assists the POD Manager with any duties as needed

POD Safety Officer

- Provides Orientation and safety briefing
- Develop a Safety and Rest plan
- Ensures staff is rotated for breaks
- Oversees work site safety
- Monitors lightening potential near POD site
- Assist with Traffic Flow
- Ensure forklift operators are certified
- Assist Manager as needed

POD Media Relations Leader

- Greeting and signing in all media
- Designating a specific area for media personnel
- Escorting the media around the POD
- Responding to basic media questions
 - Items distributed
 - Quantities distributed
 - Hours of operation
 - Number of County employees and volunteers assisting
- Direct media to the EOC PIO for further Inquiries

POD Forklift Operators

- All operators must be OSHA, or military Certified in forklift operations
- All forklift drivers will be provided by contractor that provides the forklifts
- Observes all required safety requirements as per training.
- Responsible for maintaining a safe operational environment
- Removes keys from forklift when not sitting in seat
- Drops forks when parked
- Maintains lowest level of lift on load

POD Workers

- Must sign-in/sign-out each day
- Use Payroll and Attendance Record
- Follow directions of the POD Management Team
- Alert POD Management Team to any issues that may impact the smooth operation of the POD
- Alert supervisors and staff Hotline if unable to show for assignment

Employee Work Duties

- Loading commodities into vehicles
- Traffic control
- Vehicle counter
- Employee orientation
- Completing documentation
- Data collection
- Volunteer reception
- Employee welfare

POD Team Priorities

- Commodity receiving
- Orientation
- Site setup
- Assignment of duties
- Traffic flow
- Safety
- Communication
- Accurate & timely reporting
- Documentation
- Demobilization

POD Reporting Requirements

- # of vehicles served
- # of Staff working at each site
- # of volunteers, if applicable
- Burn rates (commodities distributed)
- Notify POD Unit ASAP if commodities are depleting faster than anticipated
- Any urgent issues that arise, call the POD Unit
- Maintain daily sign-in records to be turned in after the event

Staff Safety

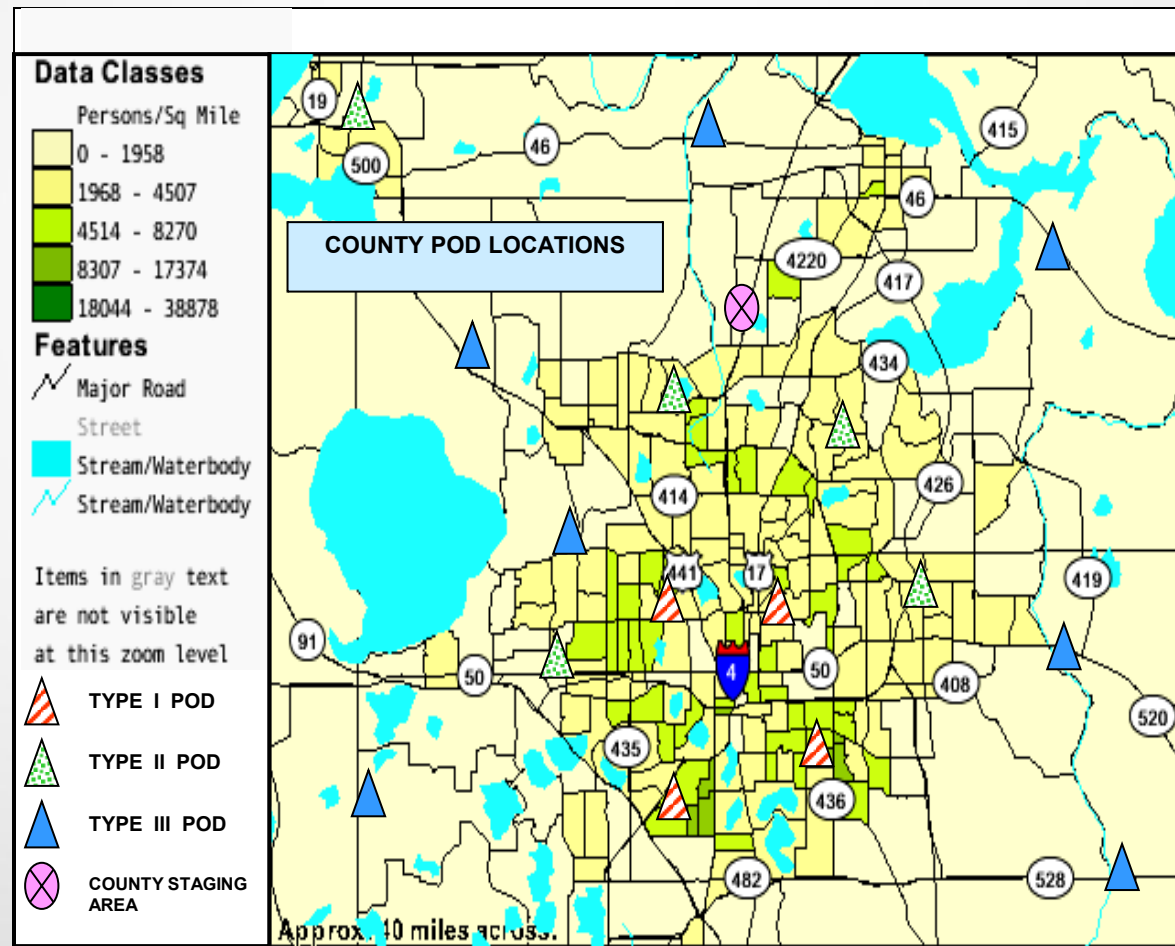
- Wear closed shoes or steel-toed shoes
- Wear light comfortable clothing
- Wear a hat for added sun protection
- Bring sunscreen with you
- Bring snacks and/or other munchies
- Drink plenty of fluids
- Take periodic breaks

Site Security

- Security should be assigned to each site
- FLNG personnel should not be used for security
- Security personnel should be on site for on a 24-hour basis, for both day and night operations
- County can request additional security thru WebEOC
- The county may also wish to contract for private security for these sites
- Counties must also provide for two-way communications between the PODs and the county EOC

County Points Of Distribution (POD)

- Preplan your sites
 - U.S. latest Census Tract Maps
 - Define the AOR based on the Type of POD
 - Pre-Event: Determine the number of PODS based on the projected impact area.
 - Post-Event: Activate those PODS in affected jurisdictions.



POD Calculator

- [CPOD Calculator - Deployed Resources](#)

Selecting POD Locations

- The objective is to ensure that resources are available
- States are focusing on Type III PODs
- Focus on rural unincorporated areas
- Most big box stores have emergency generators at their stores in order to reopen as soon as possible (Counter productive to have POD with open store)
- If big box store is closed, use the site until store reopens

Selecting POD Locations

- Mobile POD sites
- Nursing homes
- Retirement villages
- Volunteer Fire houses
- Farms that employ Migrant workers

POD Site Assessment Process

- Population base
- Projected travel distance
- Transportation/road way issues
- Multiply POD locations within area
- Proximity to other major sites (Comfort stations, base camps, CSA and feeding kitchens)

Distribution Site Profile – SHORT FORM
This form is used to maintain information on each POD. This profile is to be filled out by the POD Coordinator.

Date prepared:		Updated:	
Site Name:			
<input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY			
TYPE OF SITE: <input type="checkbox"/> TYPE I <input type="checkbox"/> TYPE II <input type="checkbox"/> TYPE III			
POC Name:			
Location Address:		Phone:	
		E-Mail	
		Fax:	
Latitude		Longitude	
Loading docks on site?		How Many?	
Fork Lift on Site?		Operator Available?	
Pallet Jacks on Site?			
Labor to assist in the unloading on site?			
Hours of Operations			
Non Expendable equipment assigned to the site from the LSA			
Personnel assigned to the site		Agency Providing personnel.	
Special Considerations			

List of POD Locations

- County should maintain updated list of POD sites
- County should share this list with the SEOC at least 72 hours prior to landfall
- Post landfall Site inspections should occur, prior to requesting commodities

POD Characteristics

Hours of Operation	<p>24-hours 0700 – 1900 = Public Distribution 1900 – 0700 = Restocking (Note deliveries made between 2300 – 0400 Hrs)</p>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed to serve vehicle traffic. A separate area must be established to serve occasional walk-up pedestrians. • Large open commercial areas preferred with adequate road network to support multiple lances • Distribution point will be clear of debris • Staff cooling tents will be erected • Public encouraged to use a POD close to where they live
Size	<p>Refer to POD Models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TYPE I = 125,000 Square Feet • TYPE II = 75,000 Square Feet • TYPE III = 45,000 Square Feet
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unloading area for supply trucks away from pedestrian/vehicle flow • Layout supports efficient flow of pedestrians/vehicles • Accessible from evacuation routes, and truck routes
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for establishing a safe flow to, within and exiting the site • Resolve any public concerns or issues that may arise
Other Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site and surrounding roadways should be cleared of debris and other objects that may pose a hazard to staff (e.g. downed power lines) • Sufficient dumpster capacity - Dumpsters will be provided to each site • Availability of restrooms – Porta Potties will be delivered to the site

POD Facts

- Once open, PODs should remain open for at least 72 hours
- If opened in parking lot of Store that is re-opening, the 72 hours do not apply
- POD locations should not be changed in first 72 hours
- PODs take at least 24 hours to move



POD Types

Type I County Point Of Distribution (POD)

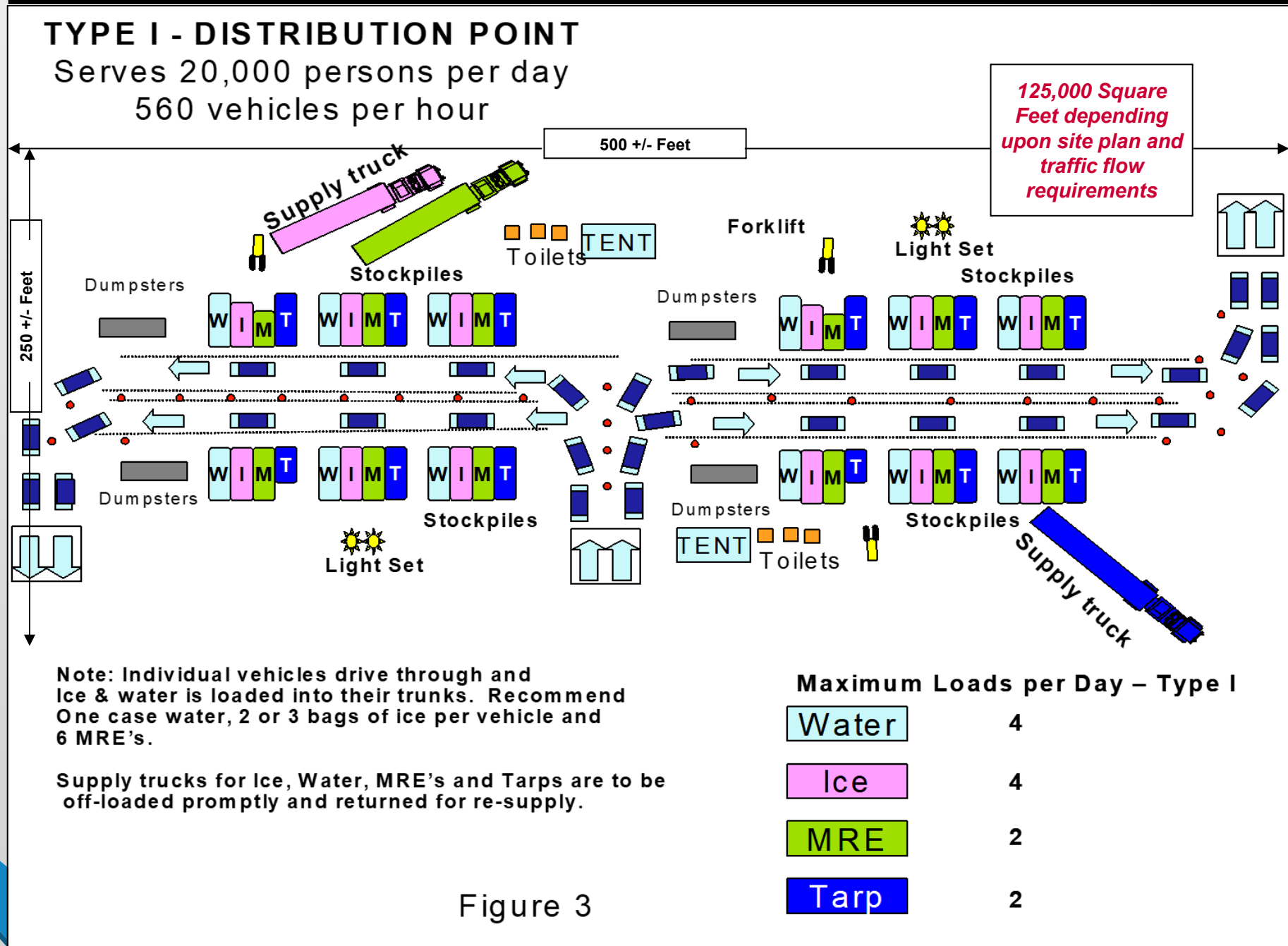


Figure 3

Type I County Point Of Distribution (POD)

Type I Distribution Point Resources Required

Type I Distribution Point						
Manpower				Equipment		
Type		Day	Night	Type	Number	
Local Responsibility	Manager		1	0	Forklifts	3
	Team Leader		2	1	Pallet Jacks	3
	Forklift Operator		2	3	Power Light Sets	2
	Labor		57	4	Toilets	6
	Loading Point	36			Tents	2
	Back-up Loading PT	18			Dumpsters	4
	Pallet Jacks Labor	3			Traffic Cones	30
	Totals		62	8	Two-way radios	4
Others	Law Enforcement		4	1		
	Community Rel.		4	0		
Grand Total		70	9			

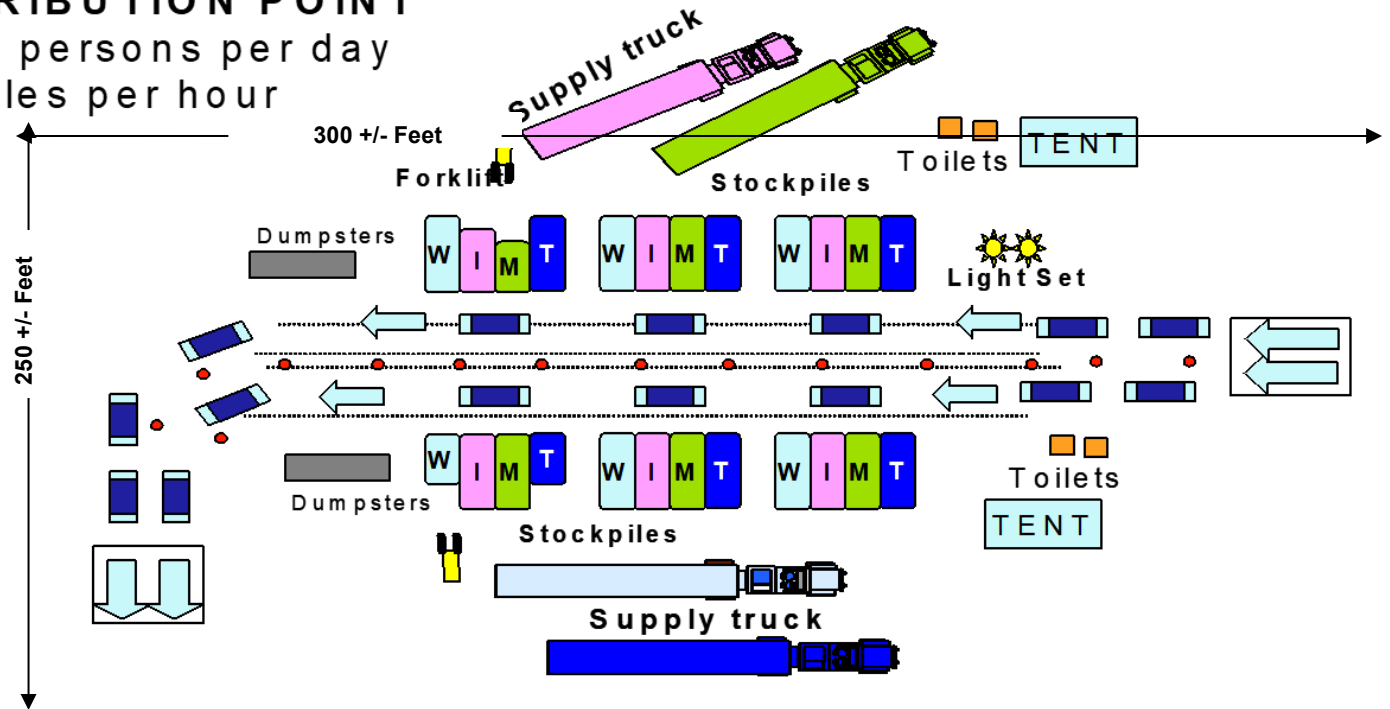
Figure 4

Type II County Point Of Distribution (POD)

TYPE II - DISTRIBUTION POINT

Serves 10,000 persons per day
280 vehicles per hour

75,000 Square Feet depending upon site plan and traffic flow requirements



Note: Individual vehicles drive through and ice & water is loaded into their trunks. Recommend One case water, 2 or 3 bags of ice per vehicle and 6 MRE's

Supply trucks for Ice, Water, MRE's and Tarps are to be off-loaded promptly and returned for re-supply.

Maximum Loads per Day - Type II

Water	2
Ice	2
MRE	1
Tarp	1

Figure 5

Type II County Point Of Distribution (POD)

Type II Distribution Point Resources Required

Type II Distribution Point						
Manpower				Equipment		
Type		Day	Night	Type	Number	
Local Responsibility	Team Leader		1	0	Forklifts	2
	Forklift Operator		1	2	Pallet Jacks	2
	Labor		28	3	Power Light Sets	1
	Loading PT	18			Toilets	4
	Back-up Loading PT	9			Tents	2
	Pallet Jacks Labor	1			Dumpsters	2
	Totals		30	5	Traffic Cones	15
Others	Law Enforcement		2	1	Two-way radios	0
	Community Rel.		2	0		
Grand Total		34	6			

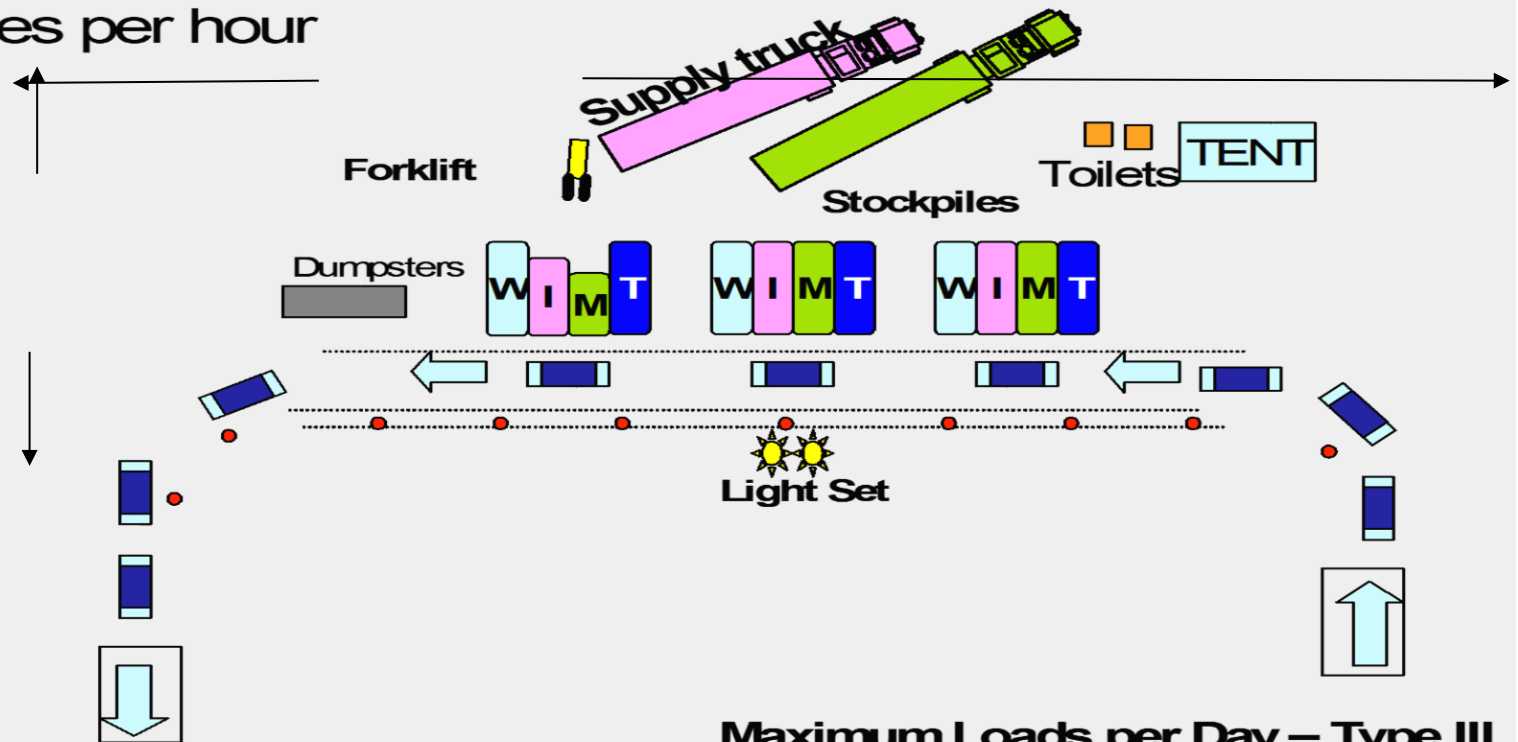
Figure 6

Type III County Point Of Distribution (POD)

TYPE III - DISTRIBUTION POINT

Serves 5,000 persons per day
140 vehicles per hour

45,000 Square Feet depending upon site plan and traffic flow requirements



Maximum Loads per Day – Type III

Water	1
Ice	1
MRE	1/2
Tarp	1/2

Note: Individual vehicles drive through and Ice & water is loaded into their trunks. Recommend One case water, 2 or 3 bags of ice per vehicle and 6 MRE's

Supply trucks for Ice, Water, MRE's and Tarps are to be off-loaded promptly and returned for re-supply.

Figure 7

Type III County Point Of Distribution (POD)

Type III Distribution Point Resources Required

Type III Distribution Point						
Manpower				Equipment		
Type		Day	Night	Type	Number	
Local Responsibility	Forklift Operator		1	1	Forklifts	1
	Labor		15	2	Pallet Jacks	1
	Loading PT	9			Power Light Sets	1
	Back-up Loading PT	5			Toilets	2
	Pallet Jacks Labor	1			Tents	1
	Totals		16	3	Dumpsters	1
Others	Law Enforcement		2	1	Traffic Cones	10
	Community Rel.		1	0	Two-way radios	0
Grand Total		19	4			

Figure 8

POD Operations

- Identification is not asked for of POD clients
- Never discriminate, all survivors are entitled to relief supplies
- Survivors with other County/State plates still are entitled to supplies
- Only restriction is the amount of supplies, one day supply

POD Operations

- PODs must maintain communications with the respective County EOC
- Reports will be filed at least twice each day at each POD prior to opening and at the end of each day indicating the:
 - Level of commodities
 - Shipments received overnight by truck and shipment number (bar code)
 - Staffing and support on site
 - Critical concerns
 - Quantity distributed for the operational period

POD Operations

- PODs are operational 24 hours per day
- Distribution is done only in daylight (7AM-7PM)
- Night operations:
 - Receive Trucks
 - Unload trucks
 - Position commodities on line
 - Push out empty trailers and debris
 - Security
 - If trailers must remain, ensure they are parked away from area of operations

POD Operations

- Ensure access roads are clear of debris and trailers
- Have plan to deal with vehicle break down
- Treat as Chic-Fil-Lay drive thru
- Do not engage in issues with clients
- No parking and getting out of vehicles (except in designated areas)
- Treat with respect

Distribution of Commodities

- In the first 24-48 hours of response, it is possible to expend all commodities
- POD sites must adhere to distribution rates established by State
- Distribution Rates:
 - 1 gallon of water per person per day (8-16.9 oz)
 - 2 emergency food rations per person per day
 - Do not break up cases of water



POD FORMS

POD Kit

1 Ea	96 Gal Trash Can, Wheeled (for storage of supplies)	
20 Pr	Leather work gloves	
4 Rolls	Duct Tape	
20 Ea.	Flash Lights (D cell batteries)	
1 Ea.	First Aid Kit	
12 Ea.	36" Reflective Traffic Cones	
20 Ea.	Safety Hard Hats	
30 Ea.	Orange or Red Glow Sticks	
36 Ea.	D-Cell batteries	
10 Ea.	Medium back support belts or vest	
1 Ea.	Fire Extinguisher, 5 Lbs	
6 Ea.	Two way radios	
2 Ea.	Cell phones or Sat Phones	

POD Daily Report

Line 1	Date of Message	
Line 2	Time of Message	
Line 3	Manager Last Name	
Line 4	Managing Organization	
Line 5	Location	
Line 6	Date Opened	
Line 7	Quantity of Water Received (Pallets)	
Line 8	Quantity of Water Distributed (Pallets)	
Line 9	Quantity of Food Received (Pallets)	
Line 10	Quantity of Food Distributed (Pallets)	
Line 11	Quantity and Type of Other Commodity Received	
Line 12	Quantity and Type of Other Commodity Distributed	
Line 13	Number of Day Staff	
Line 14	Number of Night Staff	
Line 15	Number of Unassigned Staff	
Line 16	Number of Spontaneous Volunteers	
Line 17	Initials of Reporting Manager	

POD Information Form

Line 1	POD Manager Name/Org	
Line 2	POD Location	
Line 3	Date POD Opened	
Line 4	Quantity of Water per Vehicle	
Line 5	Quantity of Food per Vehicle	
Line 6	County EM Point of Contact	
Line 7	County EM Phone Number	
Line 8	Supporting State LSA	
Line 9	Point of Contact at State LSA	
Line 10	Phone Number of POC at State LSA	
Line 11	Date and Time Close POD	

POD Site Setup Checklist

		Yes	No	Remarks
1	Team Members Arrive			
2	Communications Established with County EM			
3	Determine the Location of the Supply, Loading, and Vehicle Lines			
4	Establish Port-A-Potty location			
5	Establish dumpster location			
6	Establish break area location			
7	Ensure traffic cones are set up			
8	Ensure supply trucks can enter and exit			
9	Assign staffing positions			
10	Distribute PPE			
11	Conduct a safety briefing			
12	Ensure signs are placed properly			
13	Notify County EM when POD is operational			
14	Notify County EM when POD is opened			

TYPE III POD

What's wrong here?



POD Closure

- Have a plan or procedure which shows shutdown procedures/thresholds
- Ensure transition timeframe
- Plan for backfill of FLNG if POD continues
- POD numbers are gold, justification is always needed
- Coordinate with Human Services/non-profit mass feeding



MODULE 11

Emergency Worker Base Camp

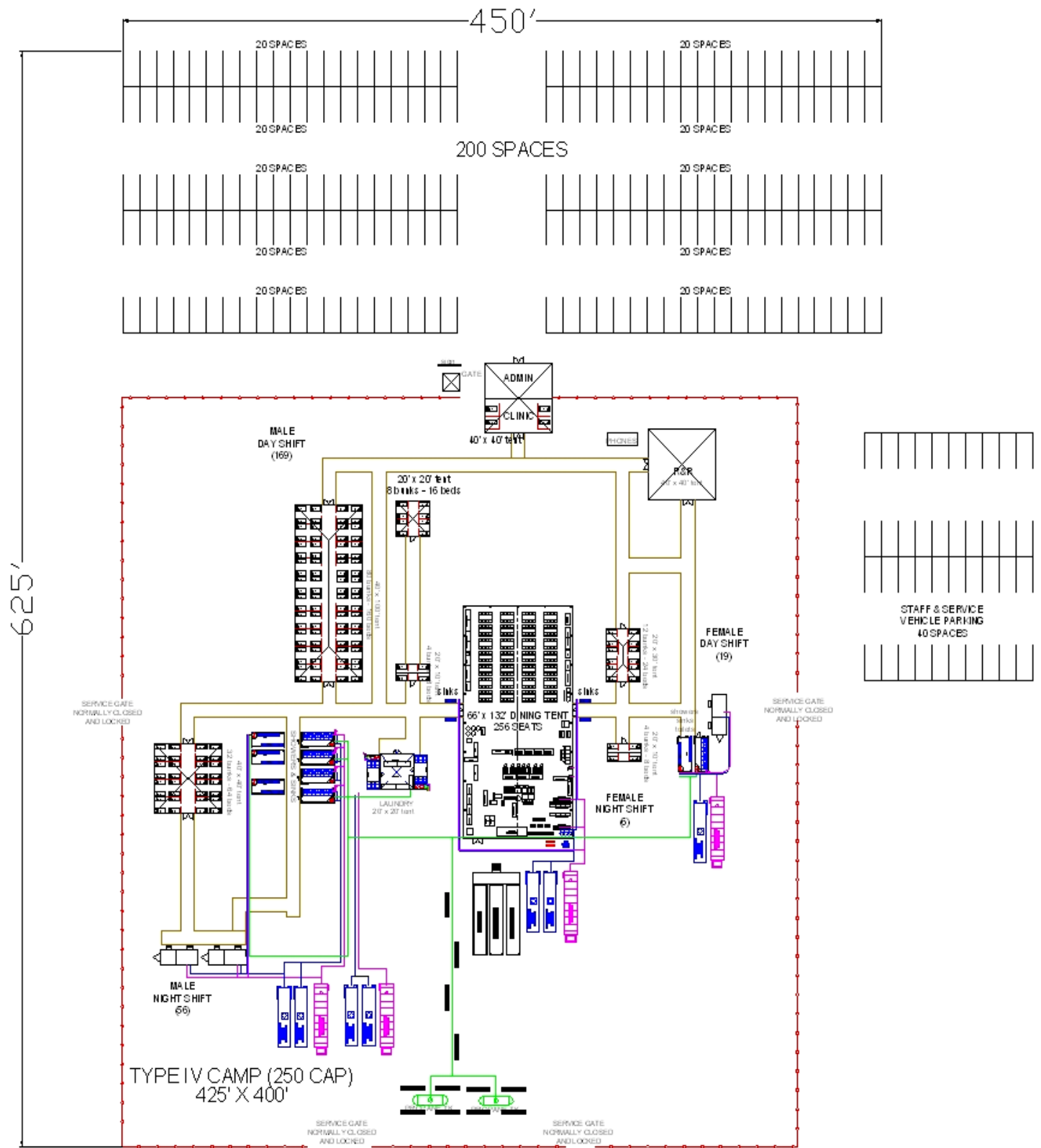
Base Camp Purpose

- A managed site to support emergency personnel and teams working in the disaster area or at the LSA
- Activated when either there are insufficient hotel and food service facilities available OR when such use would displace disaster victims from such facilities and services
- Typically activated for a period of 30 days or longer in response to an event, located in close proximity to the event site, yet still out of harms way

NIMS Type Camps

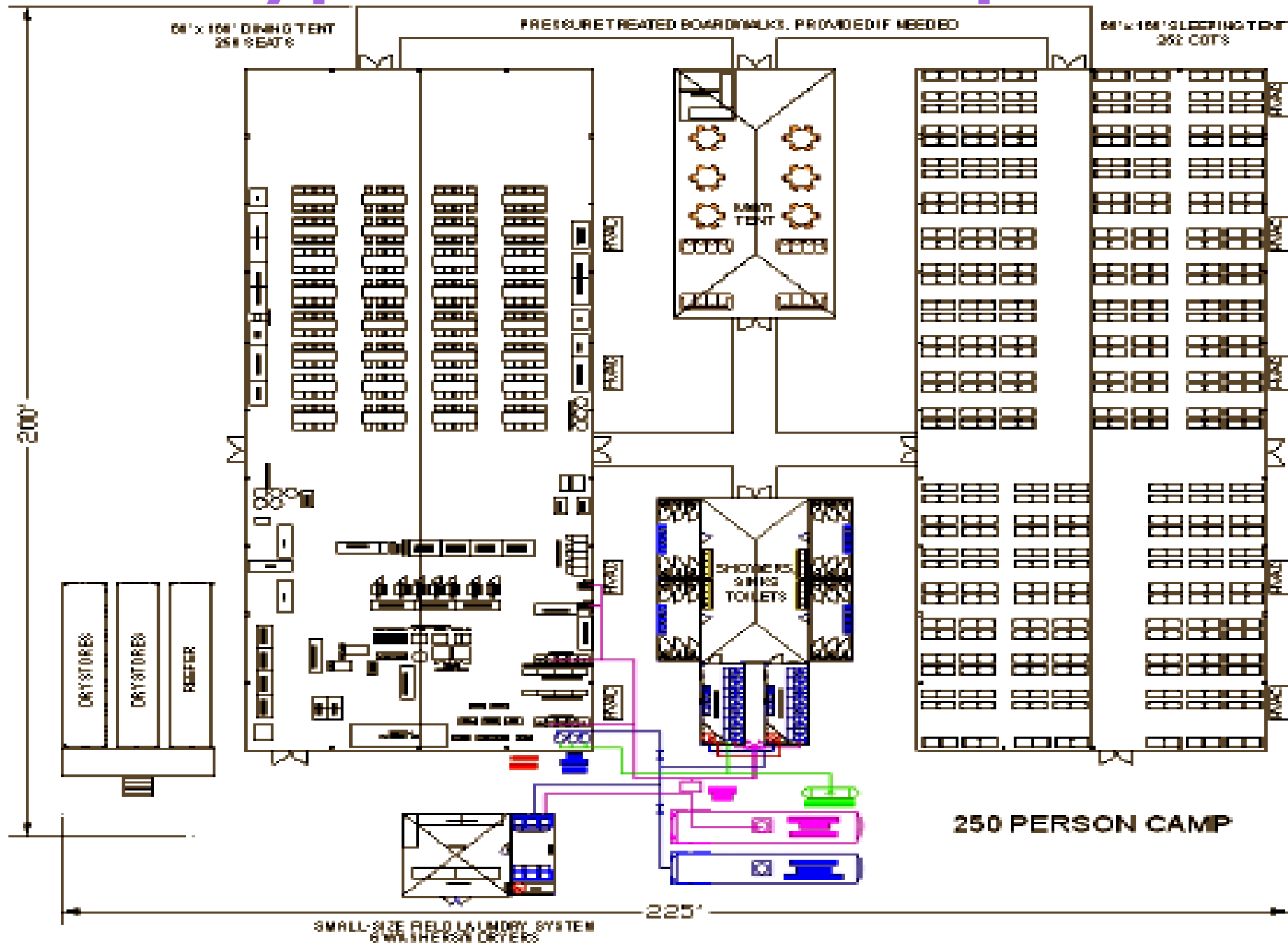
- Type I = 751 - 1,000 persons
 - Space Required: 250,000SF camp, 550,000SF = 800,000SF total
- Type II = 500- 750 Persons
 - Space Required: 210,000SF camp, 370,000SF = 580,000SF total
- Type III = 250-499 Persons
 - Space Required: 180,000SF camp, 180,000SF = 360,000SF total
- Type IV = 249 or less Persons
 - Space Required: 170,000SF camp, 120,000SF = 290,000SF total

Type IV Base Camp

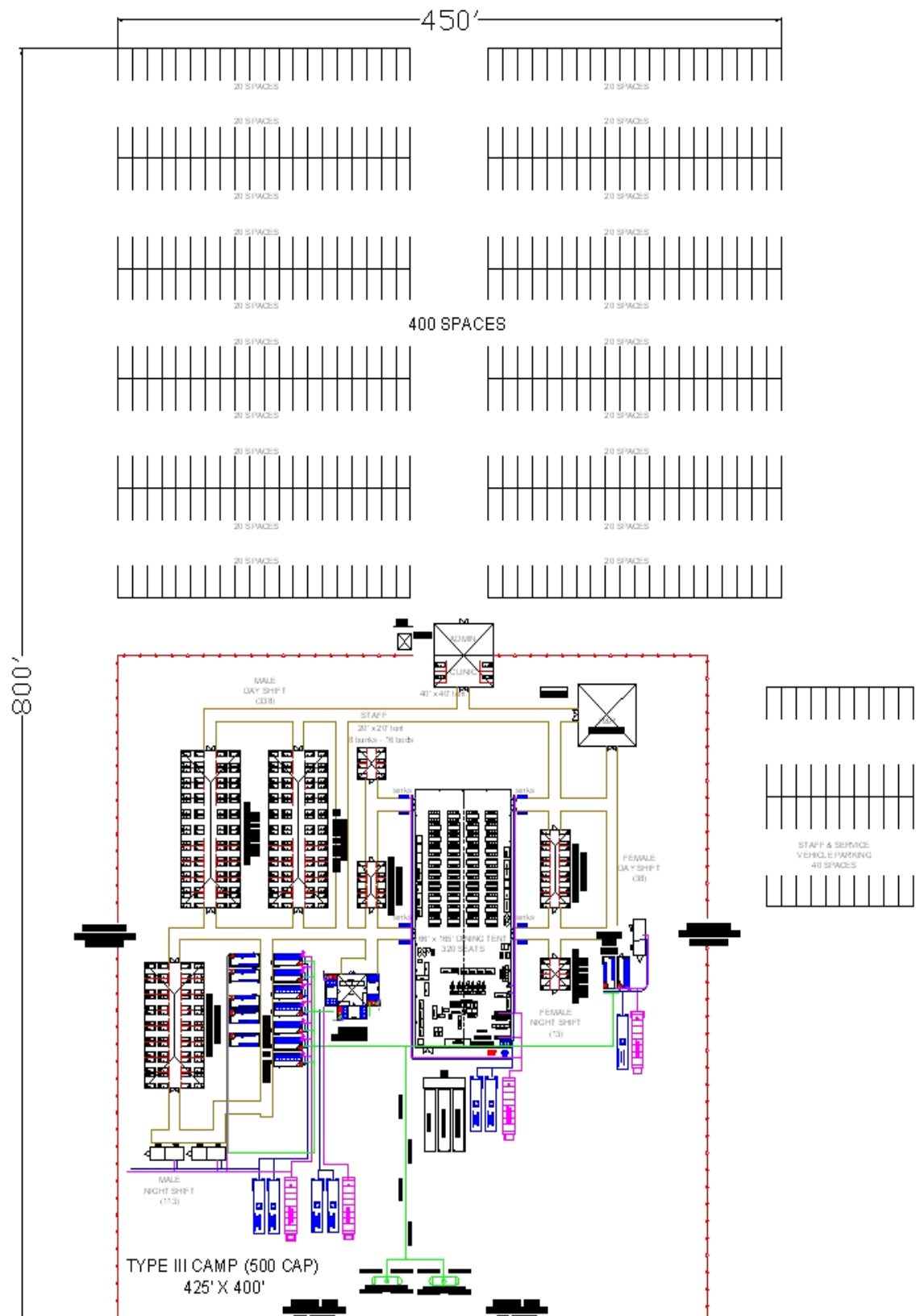


250 Persons Camp
General Layout

Type IV Base Camp

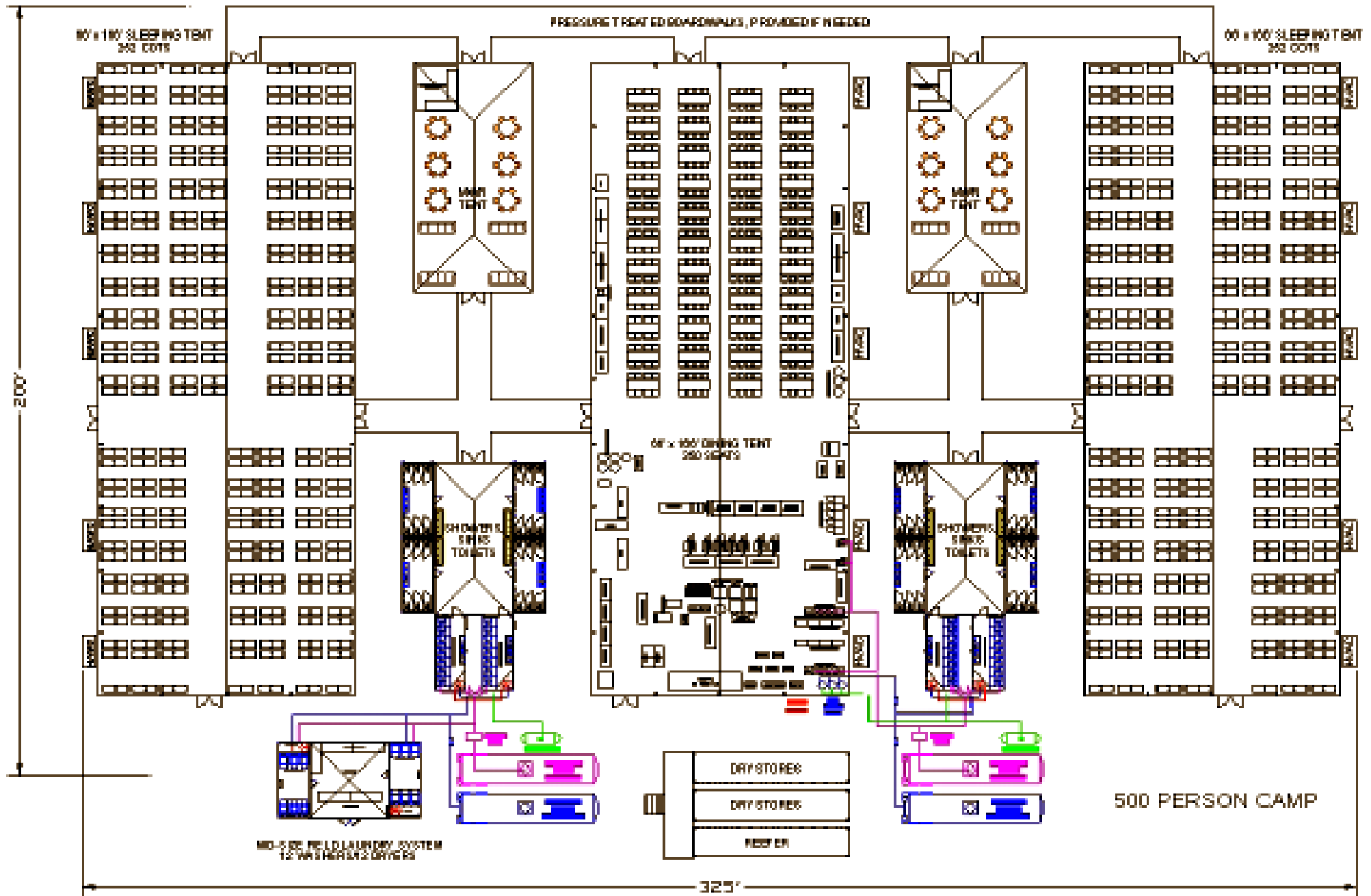


Type III Base Camp

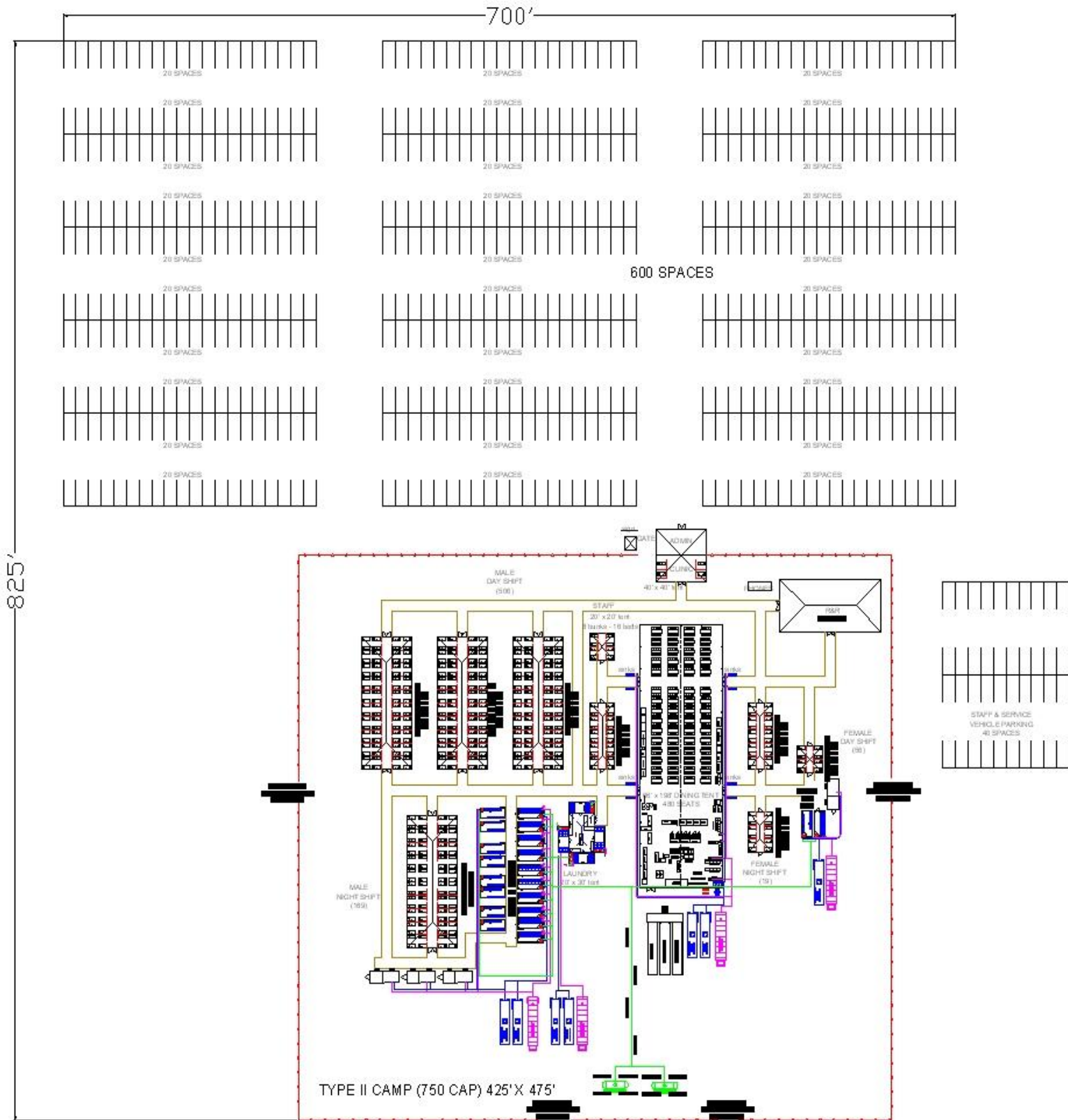


500 Persons Camp
General Layout

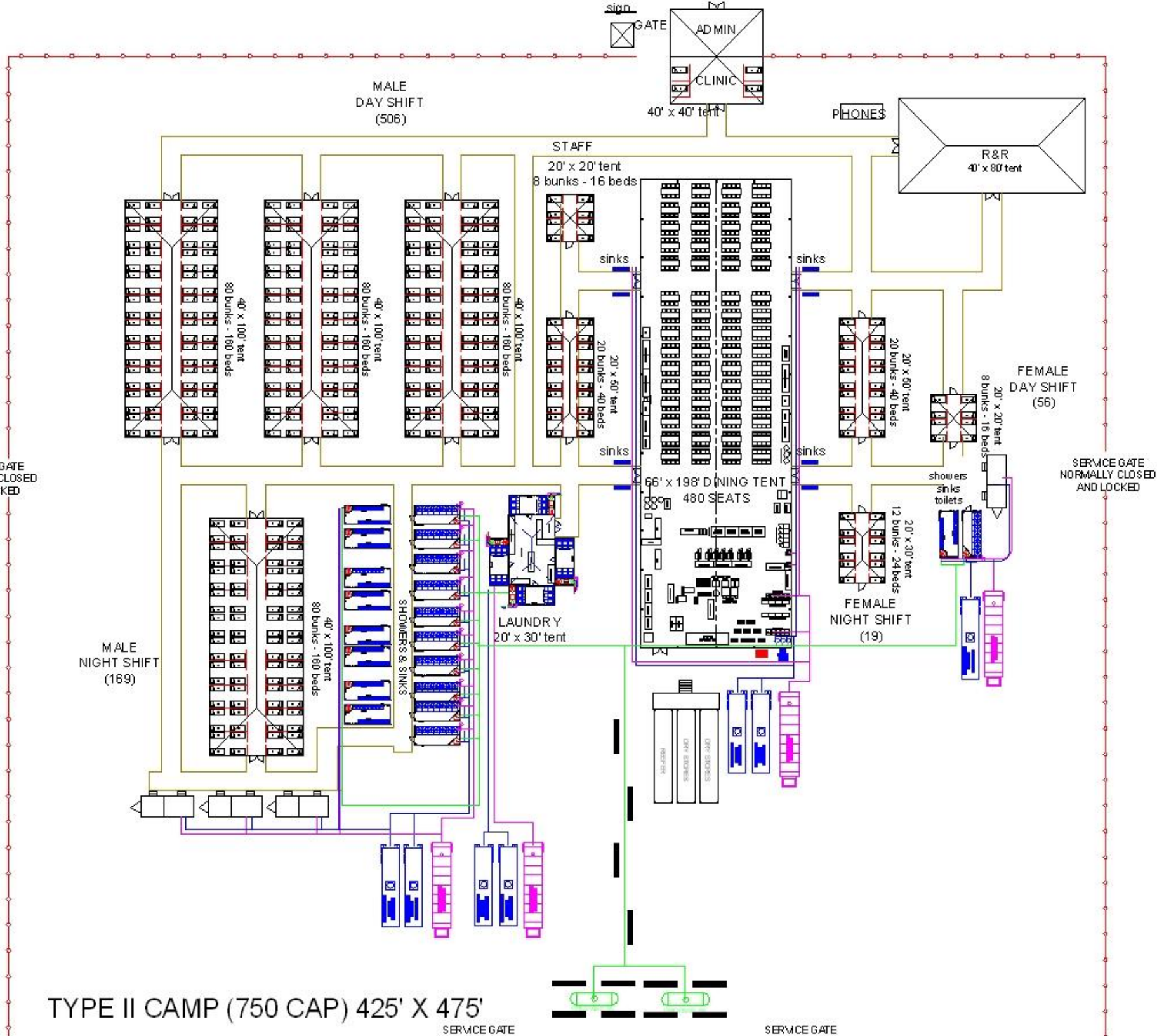
Type III Base Camp



Type II Base Camp



Type II Base Camp



TYPE II CAMP (750 CAP) 425' X 475'

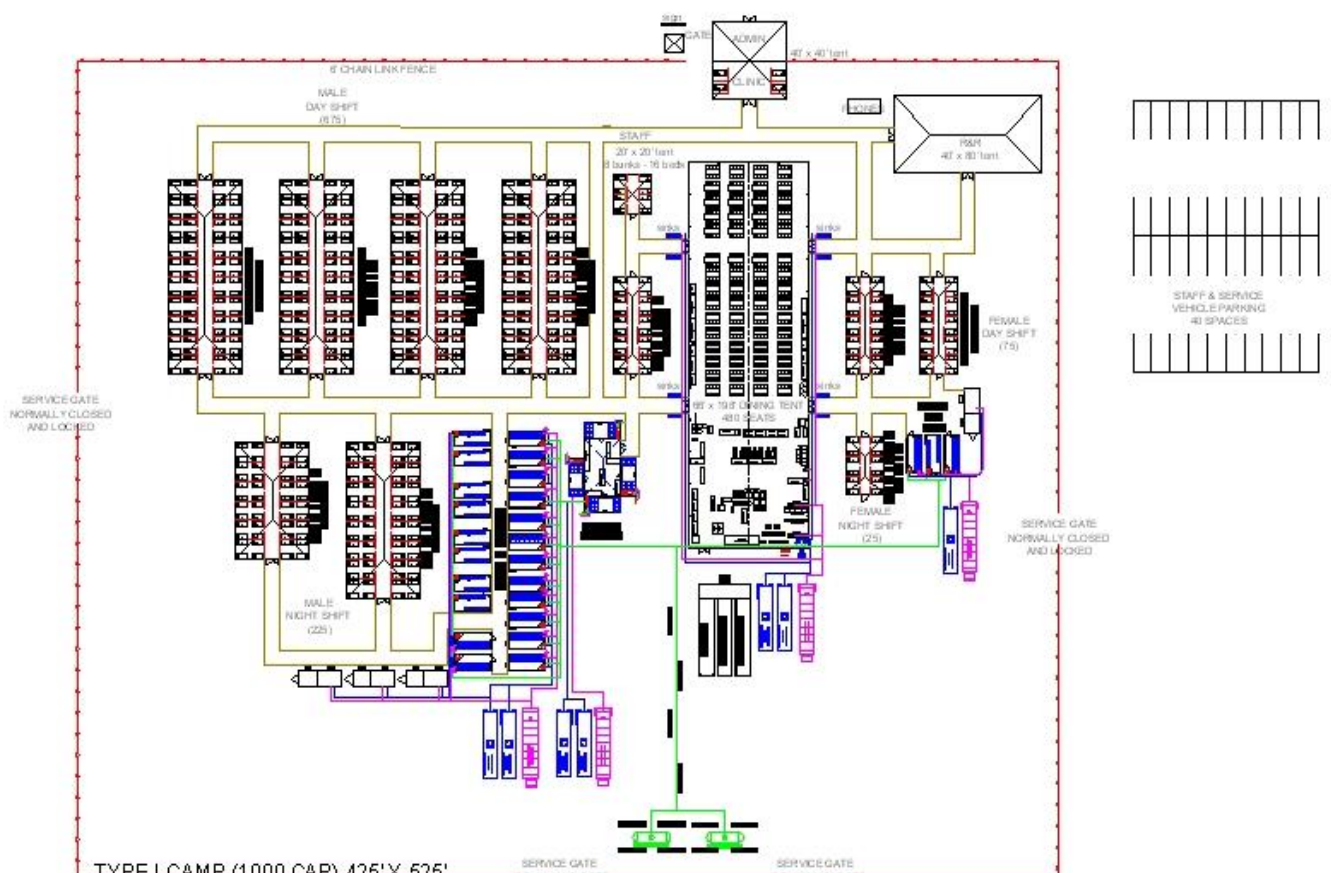
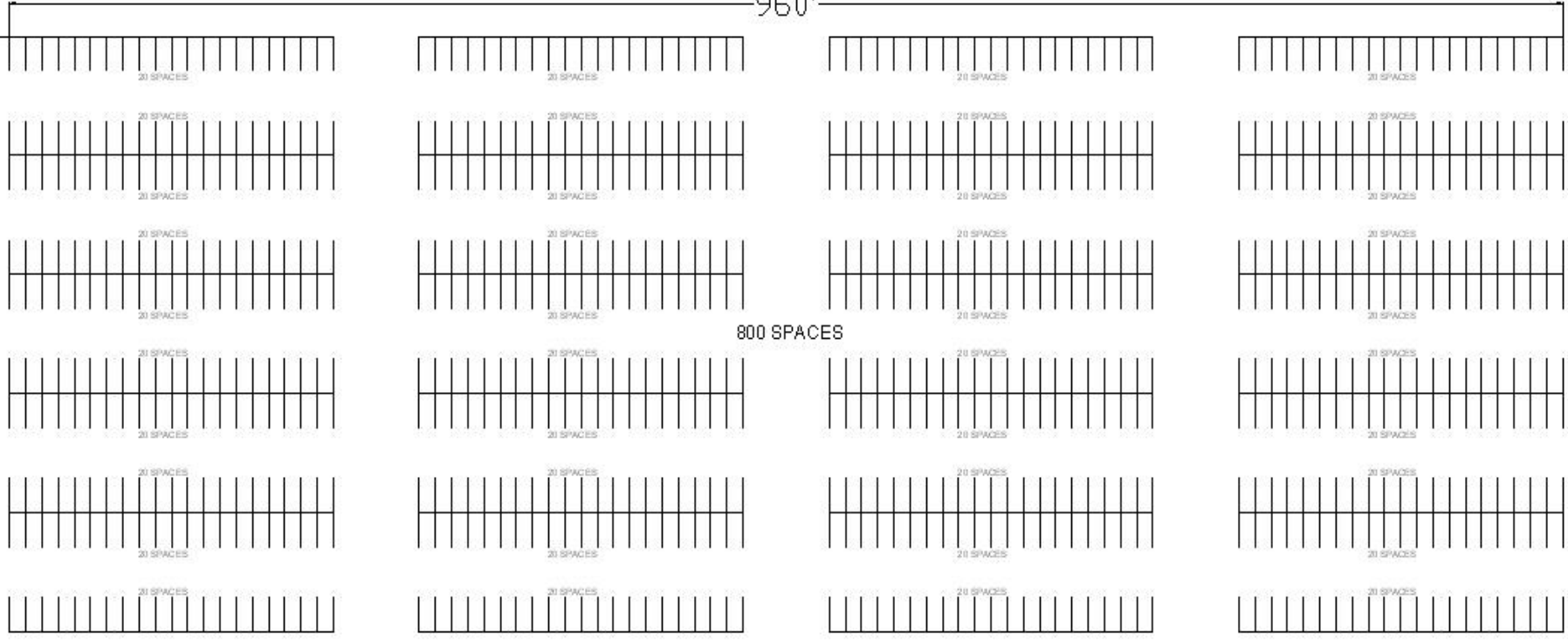
SERVICE GATE

SERVICE GATE

Type I Base Camp

960'

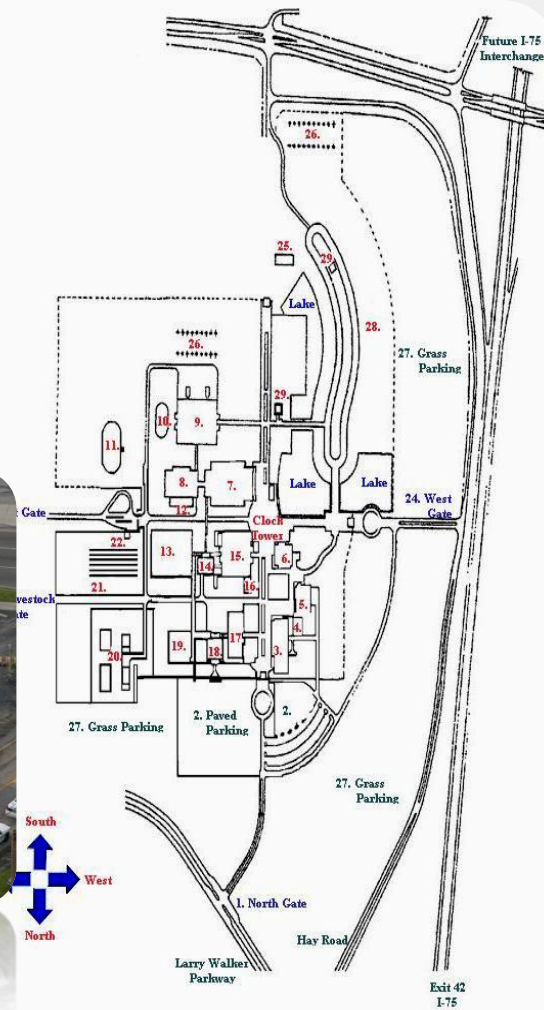
825'



TYPE I CAMP (1000 CAP) 425' X 525'

Building Base Camps

- Site Selection and Preparation
 - Utilization of Existing Facilities
 - Alternative Sites
 - Flat open space
 - Level Ground
 - Water Runoff
 - Gravel Topcoat
 - Surface or Trench Infrastructure
 - Perimeter and Site Security
 - Parking and Traffic Management



Building Base Camps

- Infrastructure Support
 - Potable Water
 - Waste Management
 - Grey Water
 - Black Water
 - Solid Waste
 - Ground Power
 - Communications
 - Fuels



Building Base Camps

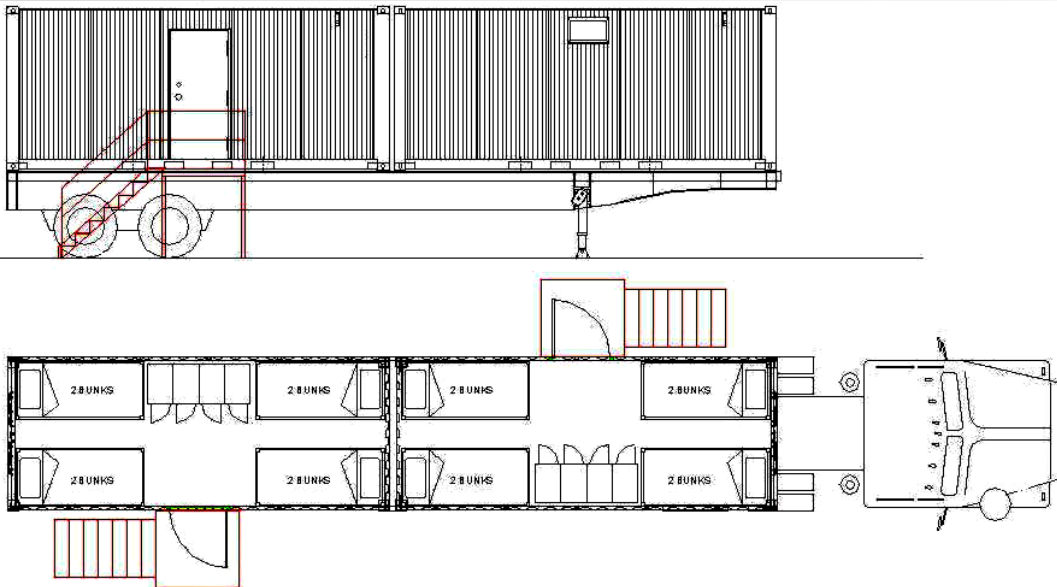






Base Camp Billeting

- Structures
 - Existing Buildings
 - CONEX Container Bunk Houses
 - Long Span Structures
 - Custom Semi Trailer Bunk Houses



Base Camp Billeting

**CONEX
Containers**



**Long Span
Structures**



Mobile Bunkhouse Trailers

Bunkhouse Trailers are equipped with privacy and comfort in mind.

Features below:

12 Individual Sleeping

Berths Climate Controlled

Electrical/USB Outlets

Programmable Electronic

Locks Independent Screen

Doors

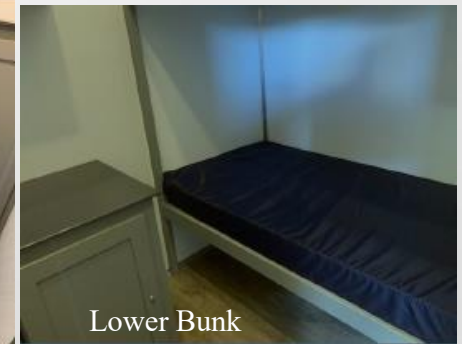
Non-Slip Steps with Handrail

Cabinet and Nightstand
Space in each Sleeping
Berth

Liquid Resistant Mattresses

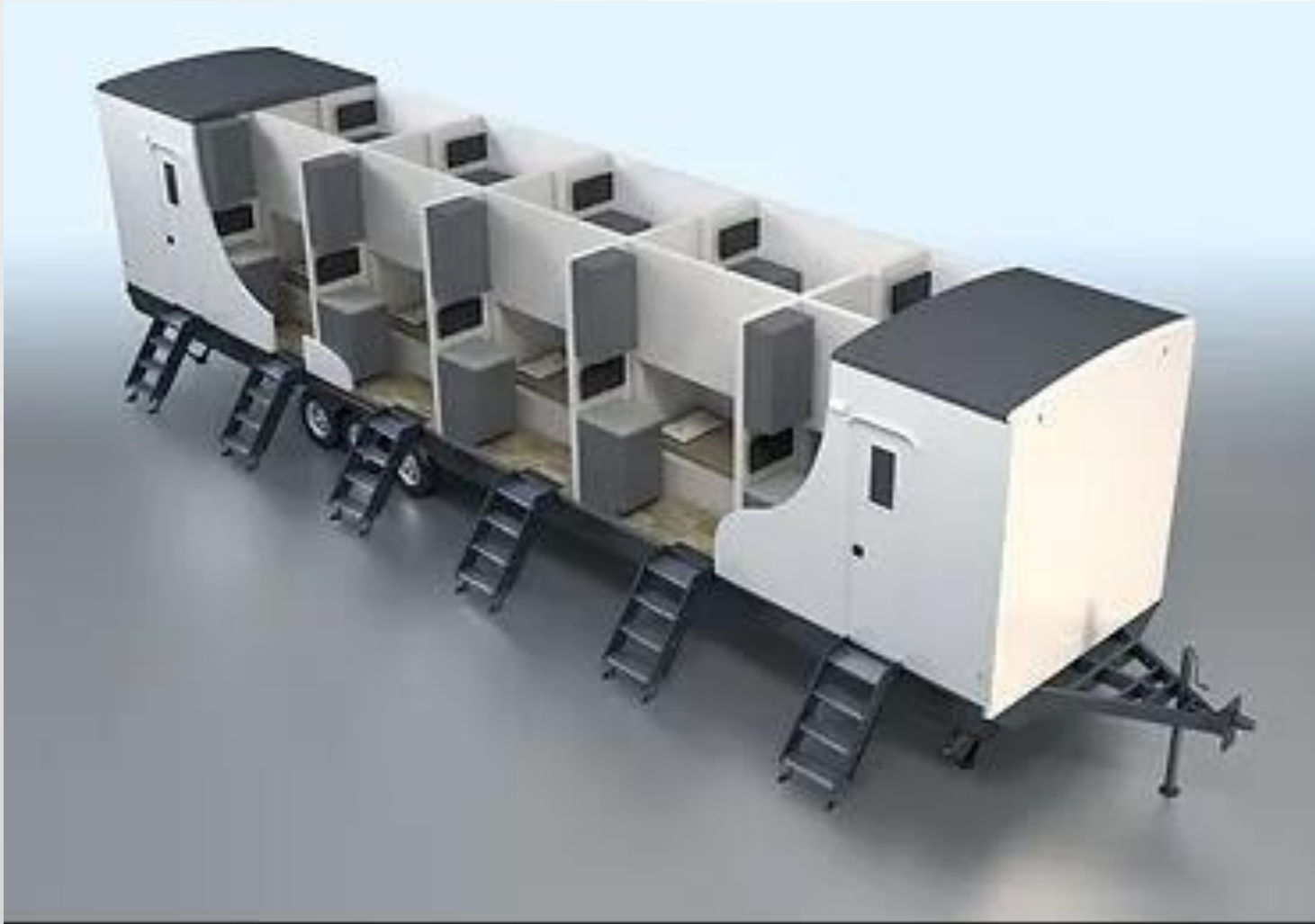


Upper Bunk



Lower Bunk

Mobile Bunkhouse 3D Cut Away











Base Camp Feeding

- Food Services
 - Trailer Mounted Field Kitchens
 - Stand Alone Kitchen Components
 - Off-Site Catering Served On-Site
 - Tented Dining Halls



Through Polar Leasing Company partners, complete temporary kitchen and base camp setup is available







Coca-Cola
CLASSIC

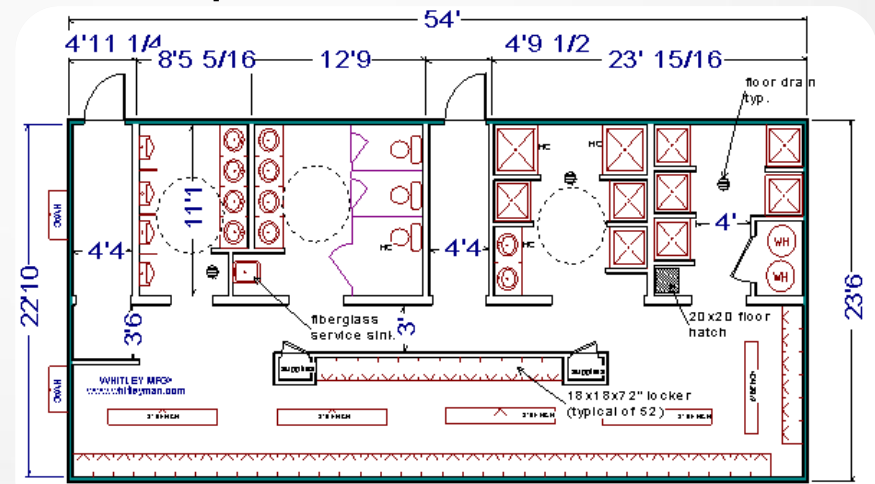
Cold Juice
Beverages

BUNN

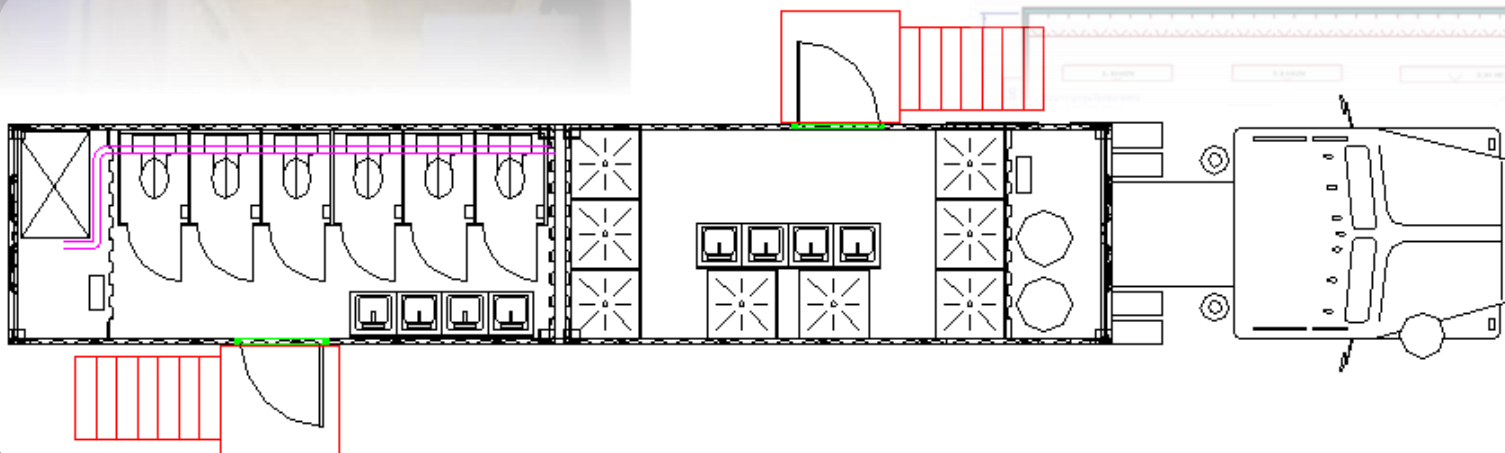
ERNER

Base Camp Personal Hygiene

- Restrooms and Showers
- Air-Conditioned Trailer Mounted Systems versus Porta-Potties for long term operations



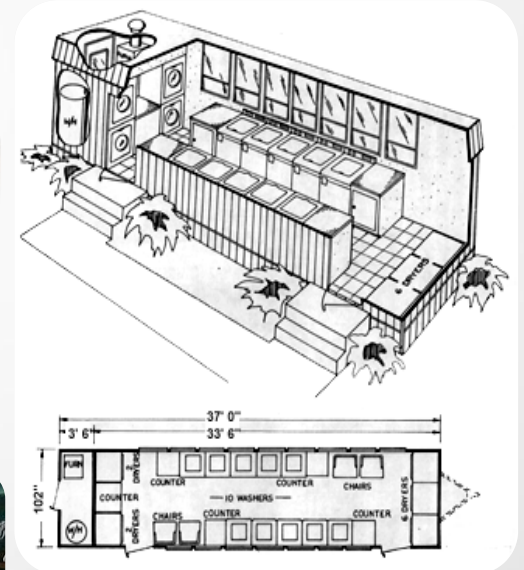
whitley SLTF-1734B-1
whitley SLTF-1734B-1





Base Camp Services

- Life Safety
 - Safety Officer
 - Fire
 - Security
 - Medical / Clinic
- Laundry (Fluff 'n Fold)
- Supply Warehouse
- Barber Shop
- After-Hours Area
 - TV
 - Cards
 - Recreation
- Postal Services
- Newspaper Delivery
- Sundries Store



Requesting Base Camps

- Florida's pre-positioned disaster logistics services contract covers the logistical elements of a base camp allowing Municipalities and Counties to request establishment, coordination, and servicing of a base camp.

How many people are expected to be served by the Responder Base Camp

Where will the site be located and what are the characteristics? (size, paved, fenced, security, etc)

What type of responders are expected to be served (state, county, municipal?)

Were hotel accommodations available?

What is the timeframe for the need?

Are there electrical, water, or sewer hookups on site?

Will this site be shared with any other emergency resources?



MODULE 12

Resource Tracking

Resource Tracking in ICS

- Tracking typically occurs within Planning Resource Unit
- Ensure a smooth handoff between Logistics and Resource Unit
- Resource Unit communicates with Operations and Logistics on expected timeframes and backfill
- Vendor Contacts and Resource Sources must be clearly identifiable to ensure the tracking and demobilization pieces are integrated

Common Operating Picture

```
graph LR; A((Develop and implement a resource request tracking system that works for your agency)) --> B((Ensure requests are entered into resource management system)); B --> C((Develop statuses for each resource to be maintained appropriately)); C --> D((Ensure Statuses are kept up to date and resource locations updated));
```

Develop and implement a resource request tracking system that works for your agency

Ensure requests are entered into resource management system

Develop statuses for each resource to be maintained appropriately

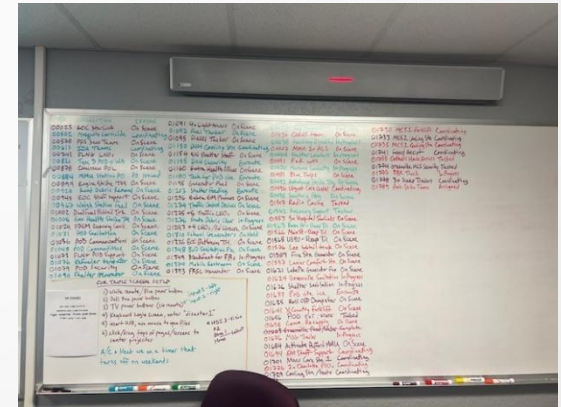
Ensure Statuses are kept up to date and resource locations updated

Tracking Methods

Excel

Title	County Mission Number	State Mission Number	6. Dept. (include dept. order number if applicable)	7. Date of Order	8. Time of Order	Potential Head Count	9. Description
North Port - EOC - Fuel Bob Tail Gasoline & Diesel	#0859	00947	EOC	10/7/2024	9:50 AM	71	The City of North Port is requesting a dual diesel / gasoline bob tail fuel truck to be located at City of North Port Police Department Headquarters for use by first responders and generator refueling. Fuel truck is requested post landfall and for a 1 week time period with the ability to extend as needed.
North Port - EOC - Restroom Trailer	#0864	01008	EOC	10/7/2024	10:21 AM		The City of North Port is requesting a bathroom trailer with at minimum of four stall per gender to support critical EOC operations for the City of North Port, and will be located at North Port City Hall. This restroom trailer is requested for post landfall or anticipated to be needed for approximately two weeks, with the ability to extend as needed.
Base Camp - South County (Formerly North Port - EOC - Base Camp)	#0858	00835	EOC	10/7/2024	9:43 AM		Sarasota County is requesting a 200 person base camp with full wrap around service. Base camp will support mutual aid responders for emergency life saving measures immediately post landfall. The base camp is requested to be established at the Suncoast Technical College staging area ASAP post-landfall.
Damage Assessment Teams for North Port	#0856	00868	EOC	10/7/2024	9:53 AM	10	The City of North Port is requesting 5 teams of 2 people to assist with damage assessments post landfall. The City is requesting individuals to be experienced/certified property or building inspectors. Individuals should come fully equipped with vehicle and all other necessary equipment to perform post landfall damage assessment of residential and commercial structures in the City.
Fire - Rescue Strike Team Request for North Port	#0853	00855	EOC	10/6/2024	6:07 PM		North Port Fire Rescue is requesting 2 strike team of ALS rescues to be deployed to City of North Port post-landfall. Rescue units will assist with 911 calls and rescue/medical calls. The team will be tasked by North Port Fire Rescue upon arrival.

White Board



T-Cards (219)



Electronic (WebEOC or alt)

Tracking #	Mission Name	Originator	Assigned To	Approvals	Priority	Time Due	Status	Last Updated
2604-0002	Field Hospital	CMD EOC Director	LOG Logistics Section Chief	COMPLETE	CRITICAL	05/01/2026 12:00:00	ASSIGNED	04/30/2026 10:19:06
2604-0001	Damage Assessment E-Role Employees	CMD EOC Director	FIN Finance/Admin Section Chief	COMPLETE	MEDIUM	05/01/2026 12:00:00	ASSIGNED	04/30/2026 10:12:25
2510-0005	ICEYE Satellite Footage	PLN Planning Section Chief	PLN GIS	COMPLETE	MEDIUM	11/14/2025 12:00:00	ASSIGNED	04/30/2026 09:38:52
2512-0004	Utilities Test 3	DOC Utilities	OPS Utilities	COMPLETE	MEDIUM	01/07/2026 12:00:00	ASSIGNED	12/30/2025 16:32:41
2512-0003	Utilities Test 2	DOC Utilities	OPS Utilities	PENDING - DOC	LOW	01/08/2026 12:00:00	ASSIGNED	12/30/2025 16:26:18
2512-0002	Utilities Test	DOC Utilities	OPS Utilities	PENDING - DOC	MEDIUM	01/08/2026 12:00:00	ASSIGNED	12/30/2025 16:24:38
2512-0001	Test2	DOC Fire	OPS Fire	PENDING - DOC	MEDIUM	01/01/2026 12:00:00	ASSIGNED	12/30/2025 15:33:46
2511-0034	SCFD Brush Truck and Crew	OPS Fire	LOG Supply	COMPLETE	LOW	11/13/2025 12:00:00	ASSIGNED	11/13/2025 11:54:42
2510-0003	EOC Support Team	CMD EOC Director	LOG Logistics Section Chief	COMPLETE	HIGH	11/14/2025 12:00:00	COUNTY REQUEST	11/13/2025 11:53:22
2511-0007	Ukrainian and Spanish translator services	CMD Public Information Officer	LOG Supply	COMPLETE	MEDIUM	11/14/2025 17:00:00	ASSIGNED	11/13/2025 11:51:03
2511-0025	Animal Services / Livestock	LOG Logistics Section Chief	LOG Tracking	COMPLETE	CRITICAL	11/13/2025 12:00:00	COMPLETE	11/13/2025 11:49:55
2511-0014	Ambulance Strike Team - Advanced Life Support	OPS Operations Section Chief	OPS Fire		HIGH	11/14/2025 08:00:00	ASSIGNED	11/13/2025 11:48:01
2511-0021	Five E-Role employees	CMD Public Information Officer	FIN Finance/Admin Section Chief	COMPLETE	LOW	11/15/2025 08:00:00	ASSIGNED	11/13/2025 11:46:34
2511-0037	Hazardous Materials Team	OPS Fire	LOG Logistics Section Chief	PENDING - OPS	CRITICAL	11/13/2025 12:00:00	COUNTY REQUEST	11/13/2025 11:43:53

Benefits to Effective Tracking

- Minimize gaps in resource backfill
- No lost resources
- Ensure resources are established and maintained well
 - Continual service for resources as appropriate
- Demobilize resources promptly when no longer needed
 - Maximize reimbursement

Resource Check-In

- Develop a Check-In process for resources arriving at staging area
- Ensure the Check-In process interacts with your resource management system
- Develop a Check-In process for resources sent directly to field sites



Personnel Tracking Considerations

- Tracking Deployment Timeframes and Planning Backfill
- Ensure that personnel accommodations are coordinated
- Communicate with personnel on deployment, arrival, integration, training, departure, demobilization



Resource Accountability

- Counties or Municipalities that receive accountable state resources as a part of a State mission are responsible for the tracking and accountability of those resources.
- Failure to return the resources can render the County financially responsible for their replacement.



Questions ??