



**FEMA**

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# Fact Sheet

## LOGISTICS SUPPLY CHAIN

- **There are seven pieces in the supply chain to provide commodities to disaster victims:**
  1. **FEMA Logistics Centers** – permanent facilities that receive, store, ship, and recover disaster commodities and equipment
    - 4 CONUS (Continental United States) containing general commodities
    - 3 OCONUS containing general commodities
    - 2 CONUS containing special products; computers, office electronic equipment, medical and pharmaceutical caches
  2. **Commercial Storage Sites** – permanent facilities owned and operated by private industry that store commodities for FEMA; e.g., freezer storage space for ice
  3. **Other Federal Agencies Sites** – representing vendors from whom commodities are purchased and managed; e.g., Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), General Services Administration (GSA)
  4. **Mobilization (MOB) Centers** – temporary federal facilities in theater at which commodities, equipment and personnel can be received and pre-positioned for deployment as required; commodities remain under the control of HQ Logistics and can be deployed to multiple states; generally projected to hold 3 days of commodities
  5. **Federal Operational Staging Areas (FOSAs)** – temporary facilities at which commodities, equipment and personnel are received and pre-positioned for deployment within one designated state as required; commodities under the control of the Operations Section of the Joint Field Office (JFO) or Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC); commodities usually supplied from MOB Centers, Logistics Centers or direct shipped from vendor; generally projected to hold 1 – 2 days of commodities
  6. **State Staging Areas** – temporary facilities at which commodities, equipment and personnel are received and pre-positioned for deployment within a state; title transfers for delivered federal commodities and cost sharing is initiated.
  7. **Points of Distribution (PODs) Sites** – temporary local facilities at which commodities are distributed directly to disaster victims. PODs are operated by the affected state.

(more)

**Pre-Landfall**

When notified by the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) of a pending threat, HQ Logistics activates the Logistics Response Center (LRC) and initiates a planning session and coordinates with the Operations and/or Logistics Chiefs of the affected Region (RRCC)

- HQ Logistics identifies Mobilization (MOB) Centers; runs the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) models to determine commodity consumption based on storm category; establishes a three day supply stocking level.
  - Reviews commodity readiness levels
  - Mission Assigns the Department of Transportation (DOT/Emergency Support Function, (ESF), #1) to activate the National Transportation Contract. Orders all transportation, loads trailers, and pre-position commodities as necessary.
  - Mission assigns the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE/ESF#3) for support of the ice, water and emergency power missions.
  - Coordinate with DLA to draw down on stocks held for FEMA as required.
  - Procure additional stock from DLA or other sources as needed
  - Activates and deploys MOB Teams, and other Log personnel
  - Plans the fulfillment of FOSAs and MOB Centers requirements from fixed storage sites such as Logistics Centers, DLA and/or commercial storage facilities.
- The Region identifies potential FOSAs and requests an initial amount of commodities to be **“pushed”** to the site by a specific date; usually defined as before the time storm conditions affect site operations at a Staging Area
- Performance is measured by filling the Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) and Regions’ requests prior to shut-down of operations due to storm passage.

**Post-Landfall**

- Resources needed to provide relief to victims are identified by local incident command and can involve equipment or services
- Local jurisdictions attempt to fill the need from existing resources. If unable, they pass the requirement to their county or State jurisdiction
- When the State receives the requirement, it attempts to fill from existing resources, commercial resources, Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) or mutual aid agreements. If the State cannot fill the need, it requests Federal assistance to the RRCC/ERT-A/JFO Operations section using an Action Request Form (ARF)
- If the commodity or equipment is available in the Federal Operational Staging Area (FOSA), the JFO Operations Section Chief/ will direct fulfillment from the FOSA; if not available, the request is passed to the Logistics Chief for fulfillment
- The JFO Logistics Section Chief can fill the request by one of the following:
  - Fill from the MOB Center – **“pull system”**
  - If still not readily available, pass the request to the Region or HQ Logistics organizations for fulfillment

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- Fill by mission assigning another agency
  - Fill by completing a requisition and forwarding to Acquisitions for procurement
  - If accelerating requests are out paced by actual demands, Logistics engages in increasing quantities at MOB Centers and/or pushing more product forward to FOSAs and/or State staging areas
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- Once the Region or HQ Logistics receives the validated request, they determine how and if the requirement can be fulfilled
  - Once the source is identified, the resource is delivered to the location specified by the JFO Logistics Section Chief
  - The resource can be delivered and transferred to State control at any one of the following:
    - Directly where the resource is needed
    - Incident Command Post in a local jurisdiction
    - Point of Distribution (POD)
    - State Staging Area (Most likely place to transfer ownership to the State.
    - Federal Operational Staging Area
    - MOB Center
  - Performance is measured by response time.

### Re-stockage

- Stocks are replenished at Logistics Centers and DLA/Commercial stocks.
- Supplies are restocked at MOB Centers and FOSAs to a 1-3 day supply level (or more if required)

*FEMA manages federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates mitigation activities, works with state and local emergency managers, and manages the National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on March 1, 2003.*

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