



# FEMA

## LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

# Logistics Capability Assistance Tool

FEMA Region III  
Regional Interagency Steering Committee Meeting  
January 16, 2013 | Philadelphia, PA



I feel your pain...



Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC) Agenda  
FEMA Region III

Wednesday, January 16

<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
8:00 – 8:30	<b>Registration/Sign-in</b>	
8:30 – 8:45	Welcome and Introductions	Response Division & MaryAnn Tierney, Regional Administrator, FEMA Region III
8:45 – 9:30	Regional Planning Update	Mike Sharon, Response Division
9:30 – 10:30	National Frameworks and Interagency Operational Plans	FEMA HQ, PPD-8 Program Office
10:30 – 11:00	Inauguration Update	Rob Hutchinson, Response Division
11:00 – 12:00	RRCC Orientation and Tour	Cam Collins, Response Division
12:00 – 13:00	<b>Lunch</b>	
13:00 – 13:45	National Weather Service Seasonal Outlook	National Weather Service
13:45 – 16:15	ESF & Federal Partner Operations Reports (approx 10 min each) <b>Infrastructure</b> ESF-1 ESF-2 RECWG Update ESF-3 ESF-12  <b>Emergency Services</b> ESF-4 ESF-8 ESF-9 ESF-10 RRT Update ESF-13  <b>Human Services</b> ESF-6 ESF-11  Defense Coordinating Officer Responder Health & Safety Small Business Administration	
16:15 – 16:45	Logistics Update Logistics Capability assistance visits	Logistics Management Division
16:45 – 17:00	Recap & Day 1 Hot wash	Response Division

As of 12/6/2012

**audit**

**compliance  
review**

**inspection**

**test**

**service**

**opportunity**

**resource**

**toolbox**

Recognized need for  
logistics capability  
enhancement

Joint Federal/State  
development

Transition  
to Regional  
implementation

Program  
launch

Congressional  
mandate

Format: **facilitated** workshop or **self**-assessment

Tool: LCAT **software**

Supporting **materials**: Facilitator Guide and DVD, User Guide, Content Guides (local, State, Tribal), SOW templates

Deliverable: standardized **report**

Cost: **time**, coffee...lots of coffee

Confidentiality: customer **owns** their data

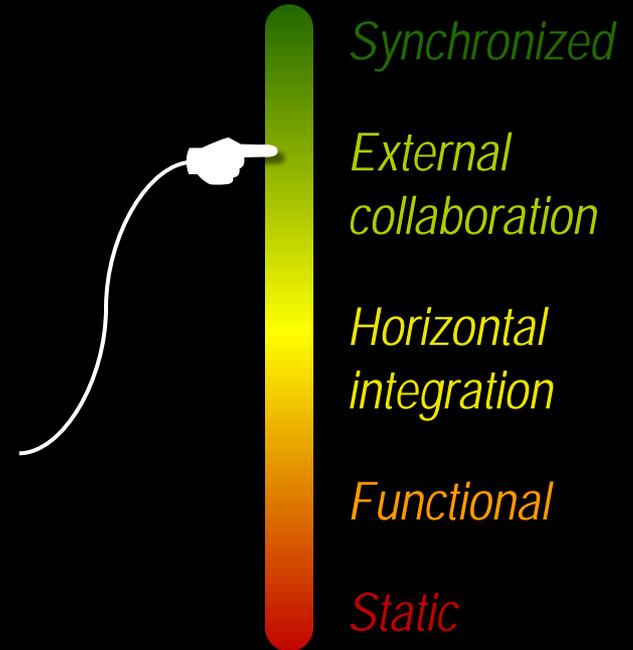
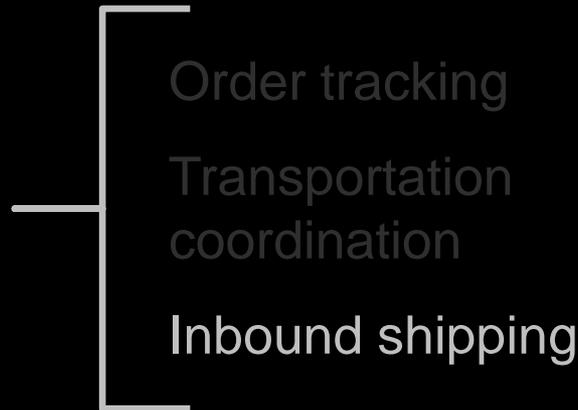
Logistics  
planning

Logistics  
operations

**Distribution  
management**

Property  
management

Organizational  
functions



**Question** →  
**Objective** →

**1.1.3 (Q3) How does the state use modeling and/or geographic information system (GIS) analysis to determine logistics support requirements?**

**Intent:** You should determine the amount of commodities (i.e., water and shelf stable meals), supporting staff, and equipment required to meet affected population needs. FEMA does not endorse a specific model to determine how many LSAs should be established during an incident. However, the Logistics section should plan for LSAs to support each area of operation.

**Capability:**

Static	The state does not utilize modeling to support identifying logistics support requirements.
Functional	The state has used modeling sources to identify logistics support requirements.
Horizontal Integration	The state uses modeling to determine logistics support requirements and identify and prioritize critical commodities. The results are coordinated within the state emergency management agency.
External Collaboration	The state logistics support requirement factors and prioritized critical commodities are based on modeling and collaboration with external partners, including local and tribal jurisdictions, private partners, and nongovernment organizations.
Synchronized	The state uses modeling such as Hazards U.S. (HAZUS) or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) tools to determine planning factors (such as identification and prioritization of critical commodities), identify logistics support requirements, and to coordinate results and planning factors with FEMA Region.

**Proficiency scale** →

**Approach:** To assess whether the state can adequately determine the amount of commodities and support required to meet affected population needs consider the following:

**Elicitation tip(s)** →

- Determine what resources, such as bottled water or shelf stable meals, are required. These requirements should be based on current and/or historical data.
- Determine which modeling source you should use to determine the amount of commodities that may be required during a disaster response.

The modeling source should allow you to determine support requirements, such as the number of LSAs and PODs that may need to be established and the support personnel and equipment required to operate them.

**Reference(s)** →

**Reference:** Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, 2009, p. 3-11

Question →

**Q1 of 17: Has your State identified the most likely disaster scenario and impacts?**

Proficiency scale slider →

- Synchronized**
- External Collaboration
- Horizontal Integration
- Functional
- Static
- N/A

*State has coordinated catastrophe with FEMA Region to ensure coordination and impacts through proper planning*

State has included local, tribal input and other government and non-governmental organizations

State has included inputs from State and impacts

Comment space →

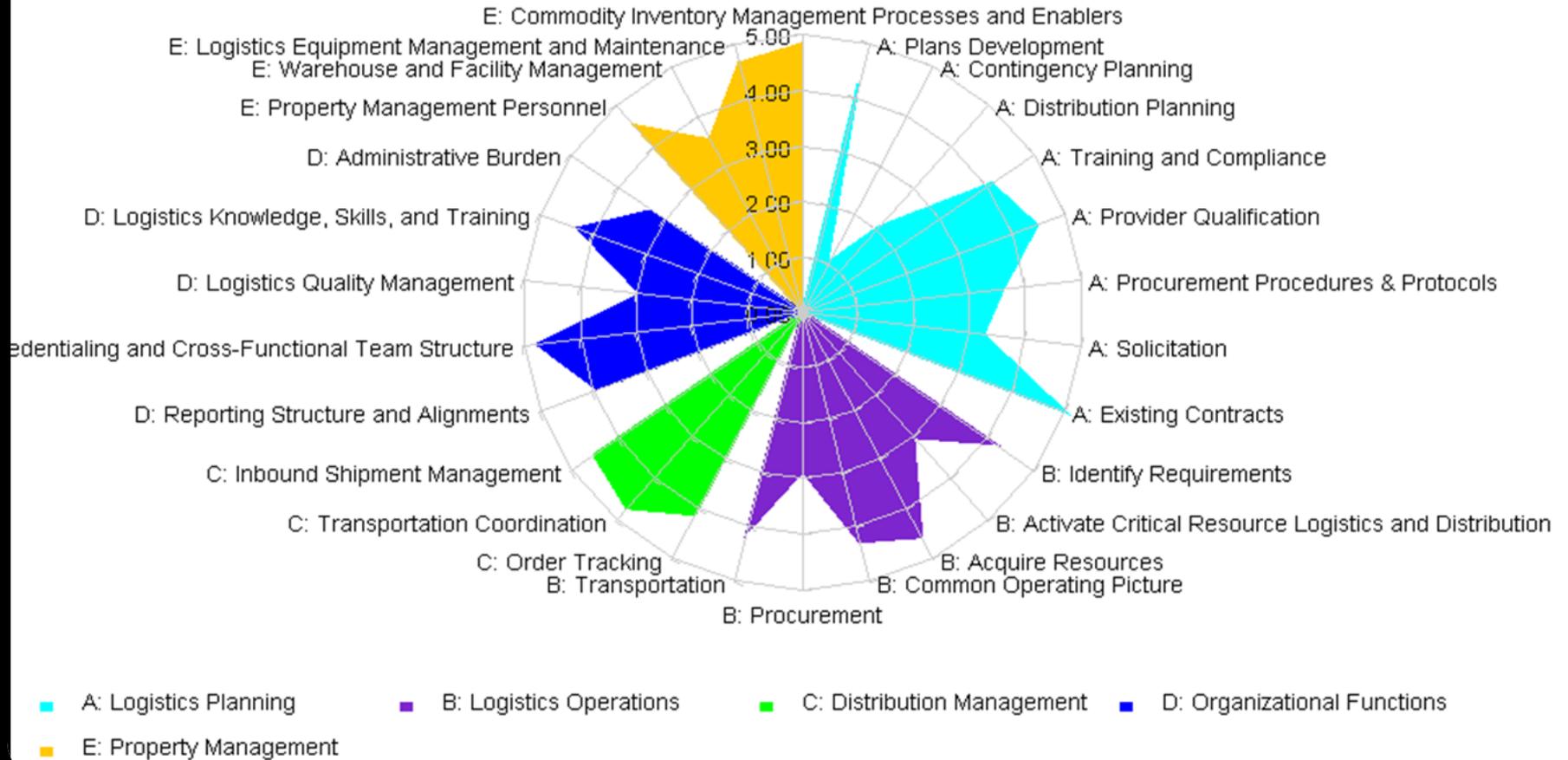
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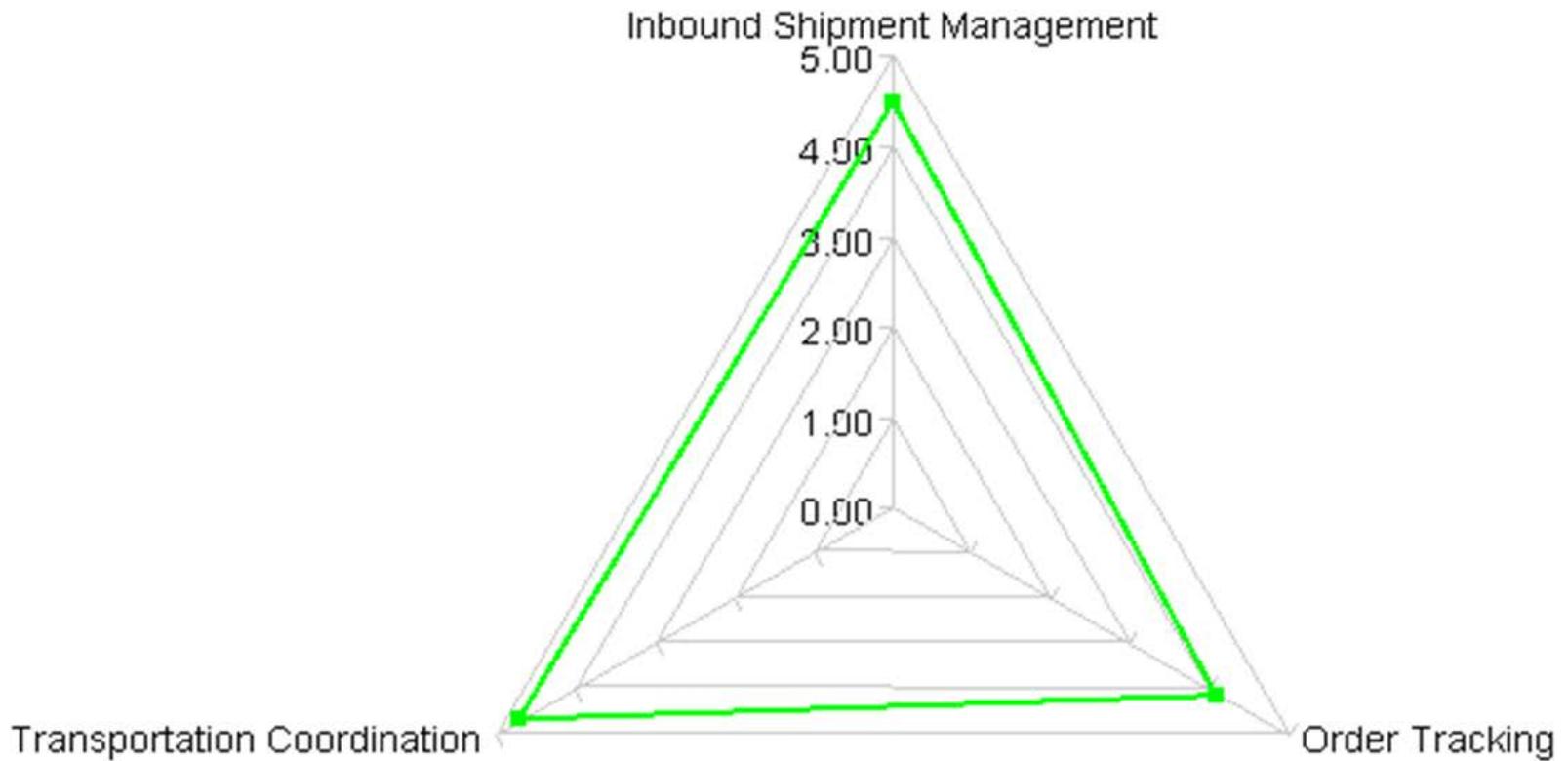
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## State Disaster Logistics Capabilities



## Distribution Management Core Competencies



## Strengths

- Recognition of the importance and role of logistics in State EM organizations
- Logisticians' use of information sharing capabilities
- Incorporation of logistics into States' planning
- FEMA-State collaboration

## Opportunities

- EMAP accreditation and EMAC membership
- Testing logistics capabilities in exercises and incidents
- Increasing use of crisis information management systems
- Focused attention to AARs and lessons learned

## Weaknesses

- Identification of commodity requirements
- POD planning and operations
- Real-time order tracking and in-transit visibility
- Ground and air evacuation planning
- Leveraging training opportunities

## Threats

- Deconfliction of logistical facility missions
- Tracking and accounting for State-owned property
- States with high hurricane risk tend to have strongest capability development

Promotes transparency, collaboration, and partnership in resource management.

Sharpens common operating pictures.

Analyzes capability maturity levels and identifies SWOTs.

Documents wins and lessons learned.

Generates a business case and roadmap for long-term logistics program development.



# FEMA

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