



# Cumberland County EMA



**Commodity Points of Distribution**



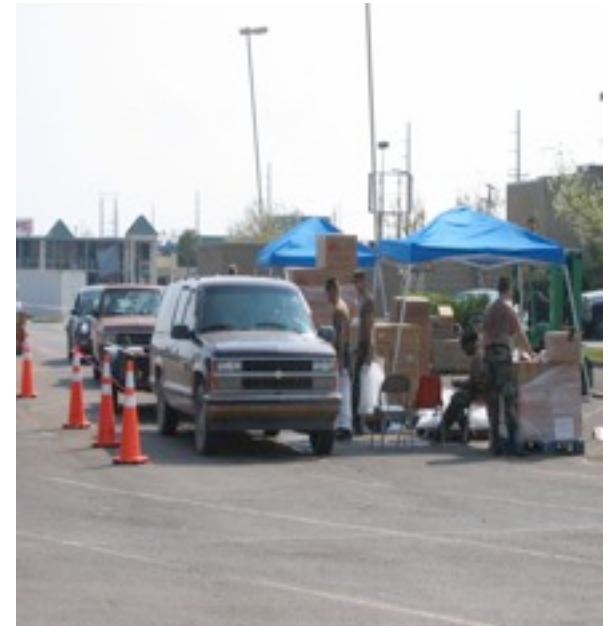
# Key Points



**The ability to *distribute* commodities to the public is the controlling factor in determining requirements, not the people "in need"**

# Community Points of Distribution (C-POD)

- In the immediate aftermath of an event, C-PODs are the first line of relief operations to affected clients.
- POD sites will be used for the purpose of receiving and distributing bulk emergency relief supplies within the first hours after an event.
- Sites are to be included in the County EOP and updated through MEMA





# Key Points

- **C-PODS are designed for catastrophic or near catastrophic events**
- **C-PODS typically operate only for the first 2-5 days of an event.**
- **C-PODS should not be co-located with commercial businesses in operation. (supermarkets, Wal-Mart etc.)**
- **Major Chains have committed to be operational in 24 hrs.**
- **Communities are responsible for coordinating locally with principal retail businesses who intend to re-open to sell commodities, in order to avoid site co-location.**
- **Alternative means of distribution such as mobile distribution must also be planned for by the community.**
- **Support to all facilities such as shelters and feeding sites must also be a factor of distribution.**



# Key Points

## Communities:

- **need to pre- identify all C-POD locations annually to CCEMA utilizing MEMA POD Profile form.**
- **must provide security, traffic management and assets (cones, barricades etc.) to the extent possible, or request additional assets through the County EOC.**
- **must provide local communications to the extent possible, or request additional assets through the County EOC.**
- **must provide waste management on site (dumpsters) and Portable toilets.**

# POD Staffing

- **Communities must assume full responsibility for C-POD staffing and management from the first day and forward.**
- **Additional staffing is dependent upon the pre-event arrangements made by each community (Adopt – A- POD program).**
- \* **The State may provide staffing assistance from the ME National Guard based upon available resources.**





# Selecting C-POD Locations

- **It is counter productive to place a C-POD across the street from an open Wal-Mart, Hannafords, Shaws etc. that has water, food and ice available for sale.**
- **The objective is to ensure that resources are “available” to a community. This does not mean it has to be “*FREE*”, just available.**
- **The same goes for distributing tarps, etc. in front of a Home Depot or Lowes, etc.**



# C-POD Site Assessment

## Factors

- **Population base: each site must be able serve the resident community in which it is located.**
- **Referring to the three USACE Typed POD site plans, a community may require a Type I POD in a densely populated area, while Type II and Type III sites would serve outlying areas and special communities.**
- **More than one Type III site may be required in a given community due to size or geography of the community.**
- **The Type IV POD is specific to Maine and is typically a single commodity POD, i.e. water or ice**



# POD Site Assessment

## Factors

- **Remote and special communities: Don't assume the public will travel far from their homes to access resources.**
- **Type III C-POD's should be planned for small communities, large sub-division development tracks, migrant worker camps, Indian reservations, low income areas.**
- **Feeding kitchens are never co-located with a C-POD.**



# C-POD Location

**The final selection of which C-PODs will be opened for a specific event should be provided to CCEMA no later than 24-hours pre-event whenever possible**



# **C-POD Resources**

**CCEMA will be pushing out C-Pod Resources in the form of a POD Appendix to your local EOP as well as some basic C-POD Operational Guidelines to the Local EMA Directors.**

**We ask that you develop the C-POD program in your respective communities and reach back to us with any deficiencies that you identify.**

**We will be happy to provide technical assistance to you.**

# Mass Feeding Infrastructure

- The focus of a mass feeding infrastructure is on the preparation and delivery of cooked meals, snacks, and beverages from mobile and fixed kitchen sites.

# Maine Mass Feeding Taskforce

The MEMA MFTF is comprised of Local, County and State EMA members.

The NGO's –ARC, SA, SBC

USDA representatives from state and regional offices

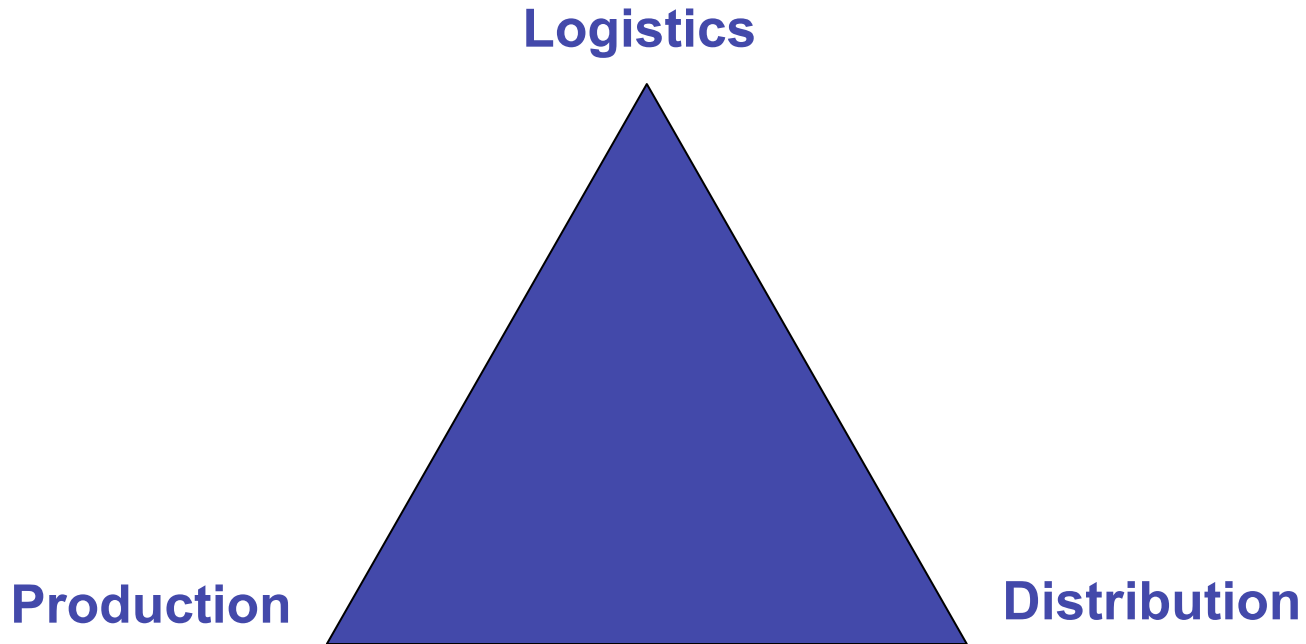
Several private businesses - food production, food storage and distribution

Major supermarket chains

# Maine Mass Feeding Taskforce

- The goal... is the creation of a mass feeding infrastructure, defined as the combination of resources provided by Federal, State and Voluntary Organizations designed to deliver emergency mass feeding to those impacted by a disaster and to disaster workers.

# The Mass Feeding Triangle



# A Coordination Plan

- This Multi-Agency Feeding Plan is a coordination mechanism, not a Command & Control mechanism.
- Participating agencies operate according to their internal procedures in coordination with other actors and stakeholders.

# Control of feeding assets

- Operational decisions on the employment of the production part of the mass feeding infrastructure are the responsibility and concern of the non-governmental organizations that own those assets.
- If state and/or federal production or distribution assets are employed, then their deployment is done in coordination and cooperation (at the state Emergency Operations Center) with the principal non-governmental organizations operating in the area.

# Role of Voluntary Agencies

- Additionally, the American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, the Southern Baptist Convention and other NGOs that traditionally deliver mass care in a disaster will respond with available resources in accordance with the requirements of their internal policies and in cooperation with emergency management officials.

# Role of local officials

- Local government officials provide guidance on the distribution of meals within their jurisdiction to the delivering agencies.
- The coordination for the local feeding plan is conducted at the local emergency operations center with the relevant agency liaisons.

# Role of local EMA

- Local EMA identifies local feeding capabilities, i.e. church or civic groups.
- Local EMA develops plans to support the local feeding capabilities –commodities, personnel, locations, etc.
- Local EMA needs to reach out in advance to CCEMA with identified deficiencies to be supported.

# MEMA Mass Feeding Taskforce Critical Task

- When the combined resources of the non-governmental organizations are insufficient to meet the projected demand for feeding, then the MEMA MFTF will take those actions necessary to secure the necessary resources from the state and, if required, the federal government.

# FEMA's Role

- Under a major disaster declaration and when conditions warrant, the State may request additional federal support through the FEMA Region.
- This support may include the purchase of food and other feeding supplies when state and voluntary purchasing resources are insufficient to meet demand in disaster-impacted areas.