

Support Annex 10. Commodity Staging & Distribution

1. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to assure Coos County receives the basis life-sustaining needs they may have in the event of a declared emergency in the quickest manner possible given the situation.

This plan is intended to be a county-wide application to include the city jurisdictions upon participation of necessary staff to better address the needs of all citizens rather than those specifically in the unincorporated areas of Coos County.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

2.1.1 Coos County is a rural county in southern Oregon with seven incorporated cities of Powers, Bandon, Myrtle Point, Coquille, Coos Bay, North Bend, and Lakeside with communities of Charleston, Eastside, Empire, Hauser, North Bay, Bridge, Fairview, Sumner, Greenacres, Coos River, Dora-Sitkum, Millington, and Riverton. It has a population of approximately 62,000 with approximately half in incorporated and the other in the unincorporated areas. The county is approximately 1600 square miles. The County seat is in Coquille with a population of 4,000. The County is subject to the impacts from high wind, flood, fire, earthquake, and tsunami. These hazards can lead to wide spread power interruptions. The impact of the loss of power leads directly to the ability of the general public to sustain them selves.

2.1.2. Upon the detection of a critical event, Coos County Emergency Management will activate portions of ESF 6 (Mass Care), ESF 7 (Logistic Management and Resource Support), and ESF 13 (Public Safety & Security). The response effort will be directly portioned to the amount of citizens and business without power or the number of uninhabitable dwelling units. Temporary generator capability has the ability to reduce the negative impact of individual households. Critical utilities and commercial services power loss impact are being reduced through initiatives to provide FEMA/State generator assets and through the 5% hazard mitigation grant program.

2.1.3 This plan addresses the ordering, receiving, and distributing of mass commodities provided to Coos County during times of major crisis/catastrophic events. Specifically, this plan addresses water, ice, MRE's, blankets and tarps or plastic.

2.1.4 This plan understands the existence of approximately 30 sites available serviced by food bank commodities on a regular basis and managed through **Community Action.**

2.1.5 This plan does not cover the SNS ordering, receiving, and distributing.

2.2 Assumptions

2.2.1 The loss of power on the commercial side leads to the loss of critical services for the general public. Other hazards can lead to the same result but high wind, flood, and fire are the most common. The loss of power can have a cascading impact on the other utilities such as telephone, water, and sewer.

2.2.2 Coos County, the incorporated Cities therein, and the tribes of the Coquille and the Confederated have the primary responsibility to provide emergency supplies to their citizens in areas impacted by an emergency.

2.2.3 It is the responsibility of the Coos County Office of Emergency Management to support the Cities of Coos County as well as the tribes when they have exceeded their capacity to supply provisions.

2.2.4 The Emergency Management Plan identifies the roles of other local and state agencies have in assuring Coos County are well supported in their emergency operations. The roles and responsibilities as they pertain to mass commodity distribution during emergencies are described in this plan.

2.2.5 Assumptions specific to Mass Commodity Distribution are as follows:

- The initiating disaster will be major to catastrophic in scale
- The disaster will occur with little or no warning
- Local and State resources will be overwhelmed requiring federal commodity assistance
- The commodities required will be identified ahead of time by the counties
- Commercial power will be unavailable in most areas following the disaster
- requiring an even greater need for ice, food, and generators
- Coos County EOC will be in stage II full activation mode and fully staffed with all sections of ICS filled
- Counties will have pre-identified potential distribution locations
- Counties will be self-sufficient for the first 72 hours following the event
- Counties will interact with tribes in their area to coordinate commodity needs and distribution
- Inmate labor will be utilized to their fullest extent possible in the operation of staging and distribution centers

- Incident Command System will be used as the organizational structure for managing Mass Commodity Distribution
- Road networks will be impacted by the event and air and sea transportation of goods will be heavily used
- Activate and operate the PODs (Points of Distribution) when a disaster occurs
- Establish initial layout of staging areas and distribution points

3. Organization and Responsibilities

This section describes the process for general life sustaining commodities such as tarps, generators, cots, blankets, water, and Meals Ready-to-Eat (MREs). It does not include medical supplies that are provided under the Strategic National Stockpile (NSN) process. SNS distribution information is located under ESF8 of the Coos County Plan.

3.1 Tiers of Commodity Distribution

The three tiers of the commodity distribution system are:

- Federal Mobilization Center (MOB Center)
- State Staging Areas
- Local Points of Distribution (PODs)

(The definition of the Federal Mobilization Center and State Staging Areas can be found in the State Mass Commodity Distribution Plan through ODOT.)

3.2 Type and Quantity of Supplies

The type and quantity of supplies the public will need in the aftermath of disasters or other crisis will vary upon many factors, and no one event will be just like another. Experience in emergency response over the years suggests some common necessities that the public will require to meet health, safety, and lifesaving needs. They include potable water (usually bottled), packaged ice, Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) and other supplies. In small scale disasters and in the initial hours of large disasters, these commodities are often supplied by state and local governments, donations from industry, and volunteer agencies.

3.3 Resource Needs

3.3.1 When the need for commodities exceeds the state's capability, under a Presidential Declaration, the state can request that FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) provide the additional requirement.

3.3.2 FEMA will provide commodities stored in bulk quantities at regional logistics centers in various locations, and if needed, task ESF #3 (USACE – US Army Corps of Engineers) to purchase additional quantities of ice and water.

3.3.3 The FEMA/USACE provided commodities are delivered to state logistical staging areas where the state in-turn supplies the local distribution points.

3.4 Resource Delivery

3.4.1 Nationally, these commodities and supplies are most often delivered in over-the-road tractor trailer loads. Since these types of trucks (eighteen wheelers) are eighteen to thirty feet long, with a trailer that is forty-five to fifty-two feet long, large open areas are required to accommodate the vehicles with their loads.

3.4.2 In the event of a major earthquake, it is anticipated that roads and bridges will be seriously damaged and that alternate modes of transportation, primarily aviation, will be used to deliver commodities to and evacuate people from affected areas.

3.5 Resource Distribution

3.5.1 Distribution points must be areas that are paved, concrete, or gravel hard-stand that can withstand loads that are at load limits of national roadways. In addition to the area needed for the trucks, planning must include area for unloading, dumpsters, proper traffic flow, stockpiles, and ingress and egress for the distribution to the public.

3.5.2 Local Points of Distribution (PODs) are temporary local facilities at which commodities are distributed directly to disaster victims. Local authorities establish and operate PODs. Those identified for Coos County are identified below.

3.5.3 In extreme cases where transportation routes are unavailable in order to reach distribution sites for both delivery and dispensing commodities, the community will need to access delivery sites as walk-ins. This will require the use of community church facilities, school buildings, and fire departments as identified sites for isolated communities to access for commodities.

4. Concept of Operations

4.1 Primary Contacts

The primary contacts for this annex are the following:

Local – Coos County Emergency Management Program Manager

Phone:

- City of Coos Bay –
- City of North Bend –
- City of Lakeside –
- City of Bandon –
- City of Coquille –
- City of Myrtle Point –
- City of Powers –
- Confederated Tribes –
- Coquille Tribe -

State – Oregon Emergency Management through OERS (Oregon Emergency Response System) 1-800-452-0311

4.2 Recognition of the Problem

4.2.1 Until the event occurs and a damage assessment has been completed, prediction of the needs is an educated guess, based on past events.

4.2.2 Coos County EOC Responders through Damage Assessment will make the initial assessment as soon as practical after the event has occurred.

4.2.3 They will consult with the power companies that serve Coos County as to the magnitude of the outages and the anticipated repair times.

4.2.4 The EOC will consult with other emergency agencies to determine the extent of the damage to the community infrastructure.

4.3 Principle of Supply and Distribution

4.3.1 It is recognized that the flow of commodities is not instant but is a pipeline effect. That fact complements the reality that it takes time and resources to set up public distribution centers, and the general public in this region generally has several days of water, ice, and food available to them at their places of residence based on the hazards that are more frequent to this county.

4.3.2 Unusual hazards occurrences could make these planning assumptions invalid.

4.3.3 Community water supplies will generally last several days to a week based on reduced consumption. Since there are 6 water systems within the county with various degrees of backup, some form of drinking water should always be available.

4.3.4 MRE needs are related to the operating status of the grocery stores, of which there are 14 major grocery stores within the county and various mom and pop stores throughout the smaller rural communities.

- Safeway – Coos Bay, North Bend, Coquille, Myrtle Point
- Fred Meyer – Coos Bay
- Wal Mart Super Store – Coos Bay
- Albertson's – Coos Bay
- McKay's Market – Coos Bay, Coquille, Lakeside, Empire, Myrtle Point
- Ray's Food Place – Bandon
- Price N Pride - Bandon

4.3.5 The financial condition of the population will sometimes dictate the need for MRE's to bridge the time between the event and the next normal pay day.

4.3.6 Unfortunately, the public desire for commodities outpaces their need for commodities. Arrangements for commodities will be based on power, water, and grocery store status.

4.3.7 Generally the nature of our disasters determines the need for tarps or plastic. (need to revise this section) They are usually dispensed as requested directly from EM office.

4.4 County Staging Areas

4.4.1 The staging area utilized for commodity staging is _ESD? n Teakwood in Coos Bay_. This facility has large open areas for parking. It has secure and unsecured storage parking as well as dry storage within the building itself. *(Need a better definition of the site)*

4.4.2 Commercial fork truck and pallet jacks availability is nearby. Some storage is available in the main building however, most of the storage would be in the surrounding area _. Detail information sheets are attached at end of this document.

4.4.3 The County has churches, schools, and parks identified as un-official shelters. They are located at various locations throughout Coos County. Each shelter has various capacity limits however are identified in the resource data forms. If the shelters need supplies from the commodities distribution, they would be split off prior to the public distribution. Similarly, first responder and utility companies' needs would be accommodated prior to public distribution.

The ARC has _____ official shelters. They are located at _____. Each shelter has a capacity of _____ people each.

4.4.4 Various charitable and private organizations have provided dry food and other disaster supplies in the past. They often arrive via truck loads. They would be placed in the _____ where the _____ would be requested to sort and arrange for the distribution of these goods. An alternative and more desirable plan would be the placement at one of the local churches and allow them to distribute to the persons in need.

4.5 Distribution Points

4.5.1 Coos Count has identified 1 type III distribution sites. The site is in Coos Bay with the second not determined at this time. Sites have access to fork trucks and pallet jacks.

4.5.2 The County tends to do its commercial business on a north/south basis and these distribution centers would support this habit.

4.5.3 The **ESD** site would be primary. This would provide capability for almost **55%** of the population, of the County.

4.5.4 Up scaling this/these sites slightly could handle the balance of the population, should it be necessary. This/these sites have been used in the past and have proven to be workable distribution sites.

4.5.5 Utility POCs:

Coos Co Fair grds Myrtle Pt		Airport Lakeside
SOCC Coos Bay		Port of Charleston
Airport North Bend		All City High Schools
Airport Bandon	P	Penny Sturtevant Park
Airport Powers		

4.5.6 Coos County Food Pantry’s and Warehouse locations to include Head Start: see attached list *(get from Rollie)* **(call Dale Helland – Director 888-3717)**

4.6 Status of Air & Sea Transportation Systems

4.6.1 Bandon: Earthquake damage is possible, but tsunami damage is unlikely because of a runway elevation of 123 feet. Bandon’s longest runway is 3,600 feet; it has no instrument approaches.

4.6.2 North Bend: Earthquake damage is probable and tsunami damage is likely due to a low runway elevation of just 13 feet. The longest runway is 5,321 feet, and North Bend has ILS, VOR, and NDB instrument approaches.

4.6.3 Lakeside: Earthquake damage is probable as the surface of the runway is grass turf. However, tsunami damage is not likely due to an elevation of 28 ‘. The runway is 100’ x 2172’ long with no instrument approach/ FOB. There are approximately 6 tie-down locations with no water or bathroom facilities.

4.6.4 Powers: Earthquake damage is probable as the surface of the runway is grass turf. The runway is 2500 feet long at an elevation of 326 feet with **no instrument approach, water, or bathroom facilities.**

4.6.5 Port of Coos Bay: *(get from Mike Gaul)*

4.7 Planning Factors:

The following are general information and common planning factors that, if used by all, will help in coordinating and communicating during the planning and response process. (from USACE)

4.7.1 General Information:

- a. Ice: 8# (1 bag) per person per day
 40,000 #per truck load
 20 pallets per truck, 2000# per pallet,
 250-8# bags per pallet, 5000 bags per truck
 25 trucks = 1 million #
- b. Water: 3 liters or 1 gal per person (3.79 liters per gal)
 18,000 liters or 4,750 gal per truck
 20 pallets per truck, 900 liters per pallet, 237
 gal per pallet, 1900# per pallet
 212 trucks = 1 million gal
- c. MREs: 2 MREs per person per day
 21,744 MRes per truck load
 12 MREs per case, 1812 cases per truck
 46 truck loads = 1 million MREs
- d. Tarps: 4,400 tarps per truck load
 Tarp size is generally 20'x25'
- e. Blankets: 1 blanket per person
 ___ blankets per truck load
 ___ blankets per case, ___ cases per truck
 (get from OEM – email to Joseph prior to
 2nd meeting)

4.8 Distribution Point Planning:

The following are assumptions used for distribution planning:

- Victims will drive through a distribution point and be served without leaving their vehicles
- Each car represents an average family of 3 each vehicle passing through a distribution point would receive the following:
 - 2 or 3 bags of ice
 - 1 case of water (9-12 liters)
 - 6 MREs
 - 1 tarp
 - 3 blankets
- 1 truck load of ice and water will serve 1,660 vehicles or about 5000 people
- 1 truck load of MREs will serve 3,624 vehicles or about 10,000 people
- 1 truck load of tarps will serve 4,400 vehicles or about 4,000 homes
- 1 truck load of blankets will serve _____ vehicles or about _____ homes
- Distribution points will be open to the public for 12 hours per day
- Re-supply of distribution points will primarily be at night (while the point is closed to the public)

- Layouts are designed according to the number of victims expected to be served in a day. See appendices.

4.9 Communication and Public Information

Communication is a critical factor throughout all phases of disaster and emergency planning and response, particularly when trying to meet the needs of the citizens through mass commodity distribution. **Add more...**

Public Information among local jurisdictions should be coordinated to disseminate information and instructions to first responders and citizens on the necessary means to establish and manage mass commodity distribution sites as well as distribution to the public. **Add more...**

4.10 Security

Add...

4.11 State Resources Needs

4.11.1 The desired local state of affairs is that staging and distribution centers shall be equipped with local resources for operation. The practicality of this, decreases rapidly when the return of normal commercial operations occurs consuming the volunteers back to their normal employment. Since commodity distribution often extends beyond core commercial operation, shortfalls can occur.

4.11.2 The following is considered to be the maximum local support needed for Coos County for anticipated emergency events.

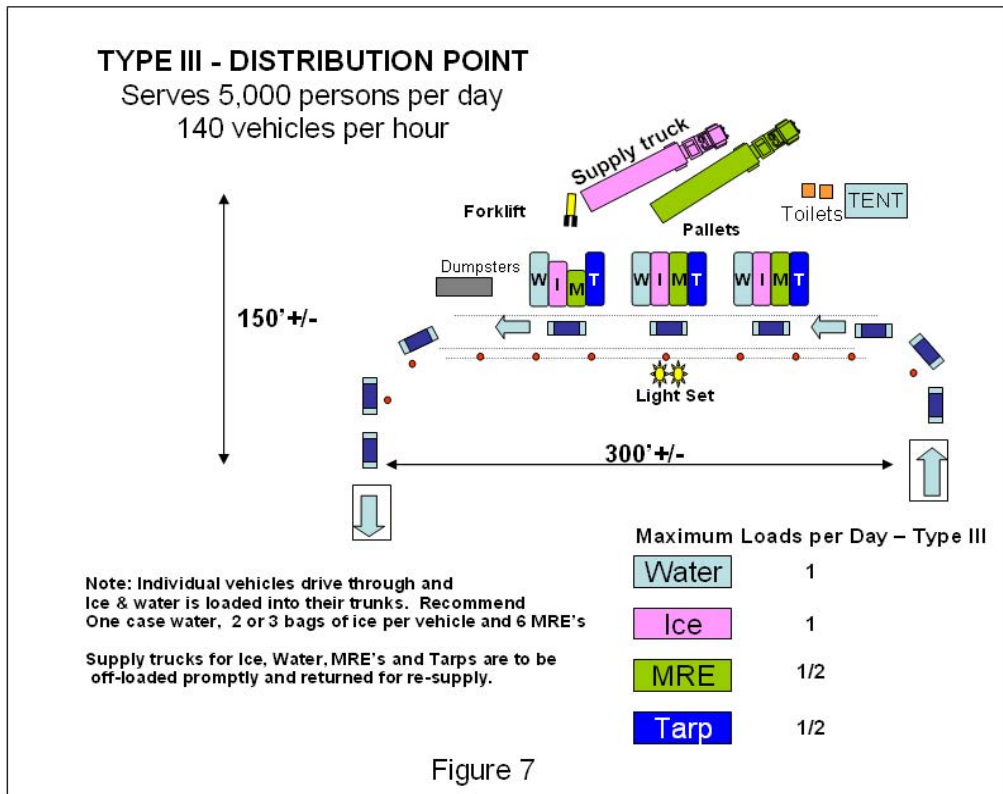
- # support personnel
- # support vehicles
- # fork truck
- # pallet jack

Affiliated Organizations:

Add contact name number etc.

South Coast Food Share
 Community Action
 Head Start
 Salvation Army
 American Red Cross
 US Coast Guard
 Army National Guard
 Service Organizations – Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, Elks, Soroptimist,
 Sororities, etc.

Other?



Type III Distribution Point Resources Required

Type III Distribution Point						
Manpower				Equipment		
Type		Day	Night	Type	Number	
5. A	Local Responsibility	Team Leader	1	0	Forklifts	1
		Forklift Operator	1	1	Pallet Jacks	1
		Labor	14	2	Power Light Sets	1
		1. Loading PT	9		Toilets	2
		2. Back-up Loading PT	4		Tents	1
		3. Pallet Jacks Labor	1		Dumpsters	1
		Totals	16	3	Traffic Cones	10
Others	Community & City's Commodity Tracking Sheets	Law Enforcement	2	1	Two-way radios	0
		Community Rel.	1	0		
		Grand Total	19	4		

Figure 8

6. References

- State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan, Volume II, Part I
- FEMA Region 10 Federal Commodity Distribution Concept Initial Draft, January 2006 – no longer a draft
- Local Distribution Point Planning for Commodities Allen Morse, Disaster Program Manger, Office of Homeland Security, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, April 21, 2005
- Logistics and Staging Areas in Managing Disaster and Emergeices Naim Kapucu, Wendell C. Lawther, and Sommer Pattison, Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Volume 4, Issue 2, 2007
- State of Washington State Staging Area Standard Operation Procedures
- FEMA Region 10 and Oregon Emergency Management GAP Survey, 2008-2009
- GAP Analysis Program Fact Sheet
- FEMA Inmate Labor Plan
- Sample plan on-line

Memorandum of Understanding

Between

Coos County Emergency Management

and Primary POD

Owner of Proposed Staging Area/Distribution Point

Name of Owner owns and operates a/an type of business at street address city county state. This site is desired to be used as a distribution and staging area for critical commodities during times of emergencies.

The City of location of staging area/distribution point agrees that this shall be the preferred distribution site for the City of location of staging area/distribution point and surrounding areas of Coos County. The City of location of staging area/distribution point will provide logistical and protective services for the operation of this facility.

Coos County Emergency Management will arrange for commodity ordering and administrative support for the distribution center operation.

This memorandum of Understanding will be effective upon signature and will remain in effect until terminated by either party with a 60 day notice.

Owner of proposed SA/POD

Coos County Emergency Management

Date

Date

Coos County Primary Distribution Point Information Sheet

<p align="center">Coos County Distribution Point Primary</p>	<p align="center">Required Information</p>
Name of Staging Area	
Address	
Access	
MOU	
Point of Contact	
Point of Contact Alternative	
Physical Description of Facility	
Line Drawing of Facility	
Communications	
Secure or Open / Building / parking	
Site Plan or parking	
Directions to the facility	
Parking Area Type	
Is electricity available	
Phone Service	
Flooding Potential	
Restrictions on use	
Latitude / Longitude	
Fork truck / jack availability	
People Resources	

PICTURES & DIAGRAM OF STAGING AREA/DISTRIBUTION SITE

PRIMARY

DRAFT

Coos County Staging and Distribution Plan
 Coos County Emergency Management Agency
Commodity Tracking Sheet
 Primary Staging Area Location
 Primary Distribution Point Location

Date	Time	Commodity	Contract Number	Vendor Name	Driver Name	Driver Phone	Trailer Number	Quantity Delivered	Departure Time

SA 10-15

Bandon Primary Distribution Point Information Sheet

Coos County Distribution Point Secondary - Bandon	Required Information
Name of Staging Area	
Address	
Access	
MOU	
Point of Contact	
Point of Contact Alternative	
Physical Description of Facility	
Line Drawing of Facility	
Communications	
Secure or Open / Building / parking	
Site Plan or parking	
Directions to the facility	
Parking Area Type	
Is electricity available	
Phone Service	
Flooding Potential	
Restrictions on use	
Latitude / Longitude	
Fork truck / jack availability	
People Resources	

DIAGRAM OF SECONDARY STAGING AREA/DISTRIBUTION POINT

CITY OF BANDON

DRAFT

Coos County Staging and Distribution Plan
Coos County Emergency Management Agency
Commodity Tracking Sheet
Bandon Staging Area Location
Bandon Distribution Point Location

Date	Time	Commodity	Contract Number	Vendor Name	Driver Name	Driver Phone	Trailer Number	Quantity Delivered	Departure Time

8I-01 VS

Lakeside Primary Distribution Point Information Sheet

Coos County Distribution Point Secondary - Lakeside	Required Information
Name of Staging Area	
Address	
Access	
MOU	
Point of Contact	
Point of Contact Alternative	
Physical Description of Facility	
Line Drawing of Facility	
Communications	
Secure or Open / Building / parking	
Site Plan or parking	
Directions to the facility	
Parking Area Type	
Is electricity available	
Phone Service	
Flooding Potential	
Restrictions on use	
Latitude / Longitude	
Fork truck / jack availability	
People Resources	

DIAGRAM OF SECONDARY STAGING AREA/DISTRIBUTION POINT

CITY OF LAKESIDE

DRAFT

Coos County Staging and Distribution Plan
Coos County Emergency Management Agency
Commodity Tracking Sheet
 Lakeside Staging Area Location
 Lakeside Distribution Point Location

Date	Time	Commodity	Contract Number	Vendor Name	Driver Name	Driver Phone	Trailer Number	Quantity Delivered	Departure Time

SA 10-21

Powers Primary Distribution Point Information Sheet

Coos County Distribution Point Secondary - Powers	Required Information
Name of Staging Area	
Address	
Access	
MOU	
Point of Contact	
Point of Contact Alternative	
Physical Description of Facility	
Line Drawing of Facility	
Communications	
Secure or Open / Building / parking	
Site Plan or parking	
Directions to the facility	
Parking Area Type	
Is electricity available	
Phone Service	
Flooding Potential	
Restrictions on use	
Latitude / Longitude	
Fork truck / jack availability	
People Resources	

DIAGRAM OF SECONDARY STAGING AREA/DISTRIBUTION POINT

CITY OF POWERS

DRAFT

Coos County Staging and Distribution Plan
Coos County Emergency Management Agency
Commodity Tracking Sheet
Powers Staging Area Location
Powers Distribution Point Location

Date	Time	Commodity	Contract Number	Vendor Name	Driver Name	Driver Phone	Trailer Number	Quantity Delivered	Departure Time

SA 10-24

Coquille Primary Distribution Point Information Sheet

Coos County Distribution Point Secondary - Coquille	Required Information
Name of Staging Area	
Address	
Access	
MOU	
Point of Contact	
Point of Contact Alternative	
Physical Description of Facility	
Line Drawing of Facility	
Communications	
Secure or Open / Building / parking	
Site Plan or parking	
Directions to the facility	
Parking Area Type	
Is electricity available	
Phone Service	
Flooding Potential	
Restrictions on use	
Latitude / Longitude	
Fork truck / jack availability	
People Resources	

DIAGRAM OF SECONDARY STAGING AREA/DISTRIBUTION POINT

CITY OF COQUILLE

DRAFT

Coos County Staging and Distribution Plan
 Coos County Emergency Management Agency
Commodity Tracking Sheet
 Coquille Staging Area Location
 Coquille Distribution Point Location

Date	Time	Commodity	Contract Number	Vendor Name	Driver Name	Driver Phone	Trailer Number	Quantity Delivered	Departure Time

SA 10-27

Coos Bay Primary Distribution Point Information Sheet

Coos County Distribution Point Secondary – Coos Bay	Required Information
Name of Staging Area	
Address	
Access	
MOU	
Point of Contact	
Point of Contact Alternative	
Physical Description of Facility	
Line Drawing of Facility	
Communications	
Secure or Open / Building / parking	
Site Plan or parking	
Directions to the facility	
Parking Area Type	
Is electricity available	
Phone Service	
Flooding Potential	
Restrictions on use	
Latitude / Longitude	
Fork truck / jack availability	
People Resources	

DIAGRAM OF SECONDARY STAGING AREA/DISTRIBUTION POINT

CITY OF COOS BAY

DRAFT

Coos County Staging and Distribution Plan
Coos County Emergency Management Agency
Commodity Tracking Sheet
Coos Bay Staging Area Location
Coos Bay Distribution Point Location

Date	Time	Commodity	Contract Number	Vendor Name	Driver Name	Driver Phone	Trailer Number	Quantity Delivered	Departure Time

SA 10-30

North Bend Primary Distribution Point Information Sheet

Coos County Distribution Point Secondary – North Bend	Required Information
Name of Staging Area	
Address	
Access	
MOU	
Point of Contact	
Point of Contact Alternative	
Physical Description of Facility	
Line Drawing of Facility	
Communications	
Secure or Open / Building / parking	
Site Plan or parking	
Directions to the facility	
Parking Area Type	
Is electricity available	
Phone Service	
Flooding Potential	
Restrictions on use	
Latitude / Longitude	
Fork truck / jack availability	
People Resources	

DIAGRAM OF SECONDARY STAGING AREA/DISTRIBUTION POINT

CITY OF NORTH BEND

DRAFT

Coos County Staging and Distribution Plan
Coos County Emergency Management Agency
Commodity Tracking Sheet
North Bend Staging Area Location
North Bend Distribution Point Location

Date	Time	Commodity	Contract Number	Vendor Name	Driver Name	Driver Phone	Trailer Number	Quantity Delivered	Departure Time

SA 10-33

Myrtle Point Primary Distribution Point Information Sheet

Coos County Distribution Point Secondary – Myrtle Point	Required Information
Name of Staging Area	
Address	
Access	
MOU	
Point of Contact	
Point of Contact Alternative	
Physical Description of Facility	
Line Drawing of Facility	
Communications	
Secure or Open / Building / parking	
Site Plan or parking	
Directions to the facility	
Parking Area Type	
Is electricity available	
Phone Service	
Flooding Potential	
Restrictions on use	
Latitude / Longitude	
Fork truck / jack availability	
People Resources	

PICTURES & DIAGRAM OF SECONDARY STAGING AREA/
DISTRIBUTION POINT

CITY OF MYRTLE POINT

DRAFT

Coos County Emergency Management Agency
Commodity Tracking Sheet
Myrtle Point Staging Area Location
Myrtle Point Distribution Point Location

Date	Time	Commodity	Contract Number	Vendor Name	Driver Name	Driver Phone	Trailer Number	Quantity Delivered	Departure Time

SA 10-36

DRAFT