



2019

# State of Louisiana Mass Care Feeding Plan

Supplement Plan to the State of Louisiana  
Emergency Operations Plan-ESF 6 Mass  
Care, Housing, and Human Services Annex



*The Salvation Army Field Kitchen (operated by the Southern Baptist Disaster Relief team) Staging Area*

*Baton Rouge, August 2016 Flood*

*Courtesy of The Salvation Army*

## Signatories



Director

Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness



Secretary

Louisiana Workforce Commission



Secretary

Department of Children and Family Services



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## **Introduction:**

The State of Louisiana Mass Care Feeding Plan is unified in its approach as it establishes a structure for mass feeding applicable to the capabilities of mass care providers at the local, state, and federal level. The State of Louisiana Mass Care Feeding Plan conforms to the State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Emergency Support Function -6 (ESF-6) Mass Care Annex, and the Louisiana Unified Shelter Plan. Furthermore, it creates a common operating picture of the arrival of mass care feeding capabilities external to the impacted jurisdiction/s.

## **Purpose and Scope:**

The purpose of the State of Louisiana Mass Care Feeding Plan is to define an approach that the state of Louisiana will use to support mass care feeding demands pre- and post-event to sustained operations and recovery. The demand for food supply will be exacerbated at the time a disaster strikes. The Mass Care Feeding Plan identifies the roles and responsibilities of the local, state, and federal Emergency Support Function-6 (ESF-6) Mass Care partners and the establishment of the Louisiana Mass Care Feeding Taskforce (LMFTF), which will be activated at any time there is a threat to essential feeding services and programs and during major and catastrophic disaster operations.

A proclamation of emergency from the Governor activates (ESF) - 6 Mass Care in accordance with the State EOP for the state of Louisiana. The Human Services Branch Manager coordinates Mass Care ESFs at the local, state and federal level.

The State of Louisiana ESF-6 Mass Care leads are the Louisiana Workforce Commission (LWC) and the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). In accordance with the ESF-6 Annex, LWC will coordinate mass feeding operations. LWC will activate the LMFTF in order to implement feeding operations to meet the needs of affected jurisdictions, avoid duplication of benefits, and mature a common operating strategy that leverages the response capacity of feeding entities.

## **Planning Assumptions:**

- A. In recognition of food infrastructure networks not being online, provision of food service at the Point of Distribution (POD) sites will be coordinated in accordance with the State EOP, by the ESF 7 Logistics Coordinator. POD activation and locations are in accordance with the State EOP- POD Annex.
- B. Mass Feeding will be needed in some capacity during most disaster incidents. Feeding needs may be easily met, or at least begin with response from local NGO's, American Red Cross and/or The Salvation Army.
- C. In large scale and catastrophic disasters, feeding needs will exceed the capacity of any one entity/organization. It will be necessary to coordinate efforts and resources provided by Federal, State and NGO's. In these cases, the LMFTF will be activated.
- D. Safe and sanitary food practices must be followed. The Louisiana Office of Public Health (OPH) Sanitarian Services maintains inspections from food providers as an "approved source". The definition for approved supplier in The Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) Title 51 Part XXIII is a producer, manufacturer, distributor, or food establishment that is acceptable to the enforcement agency based on a

- determination of conformity with applicable laws, or, in the absence of applicable laws, with current public health principles and practices, and generally recognized industry standards that protect public health.
- E. Development of a strategy to augment food resource distribution based upon transportation-challenged disaster survivors, the impact of multiple disasters, and loss of feeding infrastructure is an inherent requirement for the LMFTF to sustain its capability in mass feeding.
  - F. Activation of the LMFTF is not contingent upon the loss of feeding infrastructure that follows a major/emergency declaration, or a natural disaster. Any identified threat that has the potential to impede essential feeding services or programs that support the citizens within the State is cause to leverage the activation of this Taskforce (see Annex 1).
  - G. Sustained feeding and recovery operations focus on the independence of households. Mass feeding capabilities differ when survivors are in transition from congregate sheltering to temporary –permanent aggregate housing solutions. Whole Community Recovery is a responsibility of the State of Louisiana ESF 14, State of Louisiana Disaster Recovery Framework (SLDRF). The LMFTF will meet and brief with the Long Term Recovery Subcommittee (LTRS) in order to transition sustained feeding and recovery operations in mass feeding to appropriate Recovery Support Functions (RSFs).

## **Concept of Operations:**

### Planning Meeting:

At this phase, information will be shared broadly with Mass Care leads on requests from local parishes regarding mass feeding and resource requests. The LWC ESF-6 lead will review and assign available resources and coordinate the security of additional necessary resources through the activation of the LMFTF.

A WEB-EOC interface will be established as the primary means to coordinate a Mass Care Feeding Common Operating Picture (COP). The COP allows the LMFTF to spatially represent ongoing mass feeding activities and resource requests (including points of distribution, food banks/pantries, open shelters, and fixed feeding sites, to name a few.) LMFTF members will upload applicable order logs, resource requests, and any other applicable documents related to mass care feeding logistics. The LMFTF will use WEB-EOC to develop targeted feeding response strategies.

### Initial Response:

The convening of the LMFTF will be oriented towards solution strategies. In the initial phase, partners and stakeholders will collect and assess data. The key determinates in this phase are as follows:

Profile of Population

Determination of unmet food needs

Current and future availability of resources with and without Federal support

Sustained Response:

The LMFTF focuses on response and efficiency. Resources are ascertained, and the identification of gaps are measured in terms of specificity so that actions taken are effective to meet these gaps.

Recovery:

Recovery focuses on the independence of households. The Louisiana Mass Care Feeding Plan unifies stakeholders and agencies to implement a tactical response solution for survivors. The LMFTF will transition long term solutions to the leadership of the LTRS. The LTRS will activate the RSFs in order to aid survivors to reach a sustainable state.

## Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

### Louisiana Mass Feeding Task Force (Lead Agency- Louisiana Workforce Commission (LWC))

Phase	Louisiana Mass Feeding Task Force (LMFTF)
<p><b>Immediate Response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LMFTF will convene a meeting of the key membership responding to the disaster either in person or by conference call or both within 48 hours or as soon as possible dependent upon the conditions.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will determine the immediately available mass feeding capacity and identify any excess or shortfall.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will identify any additional members needed to participate in the meeting or be communicated with.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will develop a standard meeting time, venue and plan of action for conducting the business of the group.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sustained Response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LMFTF will promote collaboration, cooperation and communication about the locations of food service delivery by LMFTF members to prevent gaps and/or duplications of services.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will promote awareness communication within the group about any spontaneous or emergent group feeding sites that may be serving in the impacted area(s). This would include direct communication with these groups to determine their future plans, capacity and needs.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will continue to monitor and assess any emerging needs or trends including increased or decreased need for mass feeding.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will promote collaboration, cooperation and communication about demobilization plans.</li> <li>• The members of the LMFTF will prepare and submit daily statistical reports to the LMFTF for planning purposes and to ESF-6 through Web EOC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Recovery</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LMFTF will confirm demobilization of the Taskforce with demobilization plans and communicate and collaborate identified areas of need in feeding. The LMFTF will consult with the LTRS to assist with the connection of the State RSFs and/ or Long Term Recovery Groups (LTRG)'s with those member or emergent groups that have the capacity to provide those services.</li> </ul>

### Louisiana Workforce Commission

Phase	Louisiana Workforce Commission
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<b>Immediate Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LWC maintains contracts with vendors to handle feeding at large shelters or other fixed locations. LWC will initiate the appropriate contracts based upon the logistics of the vendors and their capability to fulfill the need of clients</li> </ul>
<b>Sustained Response</b>	An internal order tracking log is used to keep up with the distribution of meals. Maximum capacity is limited to meals per day and within fixed locations and large shelters

### Department of Children and Family Services Responsibilities

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)</b>
<b>Immediate Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DCFS maintains 1 day's supply MREs and 2 day's supply of water on hand for State run CTN and MSN shelters. This is to help cover gap if needed between client arrival and LWC getting contracts started.</li> </ul>
<b>Recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upon Parish receiving IA and request from Parish OEP's, DCFS will request D-SNAP from USDA FNS. If approved, DCFS will coordinate with Parishes on locations and date/times of issuance.</li> </ul>

### Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF) Responsibilities

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF)</b>
<b>Immediate Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDAF will notify school food authorities to release USDA food inventories for mass feeding efforts (If Presidentially declared disaster, the USDA will replace the value of the food. In a situation of distress, the USDA may or may not replace the value of the food. Utilizing the USDA food for the National School Lunch Program to support mass feeding efforts is based on the crisis situation.)</li> </ul>
<b>Sustained Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDAF will release bulk inventory to mass feeding sites upon requests made in WEB EOC for assistance. A stock status report of current inventory is maintained daily. Will contact USDA for additional resources if necessary from the strategic stockpile warehouses.</li> </ul>
<b>Recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDAF submits any requests for additional USDA assistance regarding Emergency Food Assistance (TEFAP) relating to the Food Banks in conjunction with D-SNAP.</li> </ul>

## American Red Cross Responsibilities

Phase	American Red Cross (ARC)
<p><b>Immediate Response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARC surveys local Offices of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP)'s feeding requests and requirements. An assessment of food infrastructure is prepared.</li> <li>• ARC maintains a partnership with the Southern Baptist and other non-profits and for profits to cater food to support mass feeding efforts based upon situation of distress and location of food infrastructure.</li> <li>• Fixed shelter sites are generally a part of the initial response phase.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sustained Response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARC will deliver food via Emergency Response Vehicles (ERV)s at the community level in coordination with the local /state emergency management survey of need</li> <li>• Mobile routes will be targeted where food infrastructure may still not be restored and where clients are cleaning up their homes</li> </ul>

## The Salvation Army

Phase	The Salvation Army
<p><b>Immediate Response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The local Salvation Army unit consults with their local Offices of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP)'s about feeding requests and requirements.</li> <li>• Within Louisiana, The Salvation Army maintains a small fleet of mobile kitchens capable of on-site cooking which may be activated quickly at the local level and within 24 to 48 hours if needed within Louisiana but outside of their local area.</li> <li>• The Salvation Army maintains a partnership with the Southern Baptist and other non-profits and for-profits to provide food to support mass feeding efforts based upon the situation.</li> <li>• Although The Salvation Army does not generally operate shelters, it may support shelters managed by the American Red Cross or other organizations with food services when necessary and requested if sufficient resources are available.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sustained Response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Salvation Army will deliver food via Canteens (mobile kitchens) and other food delivery vehicles at the community level in coordination with the local /state emergency management survey of need.</li> </ul> <p>Mobile routes will be targeted where food infrastructure may still not be restored and where clients are cleaning up their homes.</p>

<b>Recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In consultation with the Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster's (VOAD) and the LTRS, The Salvation Army may provide limited mobile food service support for other groups engaged in recovery activity if sufficient resources are available.</li> </ul>
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## Feeding Louisiana

Phase	Feeding Louisiana
<b>Immediate Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeding Louisiana locally provides surveillance at the local (OHSEP) in the State's capital. The Feeding Louisiana representative is able to coordinate from that office with regional food banks and local and state Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs) on feeding infrastructure and needs distribution. Feeding Louisiana will assist with warehousing and distribution of donated groceries.</li> <li>As a member of Feeding Louisiana, the Second Harvest Food Bank of New Orleans has the capacity to provide hot meals, flash frozen foods, and transportation of food according to the scale of disaster and feeding need</li> </ul>
<b>Sustained Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeding Louisiana maintains communications at the national level with food banks associations and the national VOADS for surveyed need and assistance to provide feeding</li> </ul>
<b>Recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeding Louisiana regional food banks and their network of partner agencies will support ongoing food needs for as long as they have sufficient resources in consultation with VOADs and the LTRS.</li> <li>Feeding Louisiana partners with the State in outreach coordination to survey local areas of need to ensure eligible areas of need are educated about the D-SNAP program and aware of issuance times and locations</li> </ul>

## Catalog of Resource Management

The catalog of resource management is to assess feeding capacity across the state and is used for planning purposes by lead agencies and stakeholders. Feeding capacity is dependent upon feeding infrastructure, scale of disaster, vendor location and capacity, etc.

Feeding Capacity throughout the state	Immediate Response	Sustained Response	Recovery
Feeding Louisiana	<p>Fixed and mobile distribution (raw/frozen goods based upon inventory and donations)</p> <p>Feeding Kitchen (Second Harvest Food Bank) 5500 meals per day</p>	<p>Fixed and mobile distribution (raw goods based upon inventory and donations)</p>	<p>Fixed and mobile distribution (raw goods based upon inventory and donations)</p>
American Red Cross	<p>Limited Mobile (Emergency Response Vehicle/ Box Truck/ Large SUV)/ Sheltering</p> <p>Local Caterers (maybe limited to Fast Food/ Restaurants)</p> <p>100-200 People (200-400 Meals)</p>	<p>Mobile (Emergency Response Vehicles/ Box Trucks (as available; may have to deploy in from other Regions) / Sheltering</p> <p>27,500 to 30,000 People Per Day (using Caterers); (55,000 to 60,000 meals a day). Additional Meals can be provided based on the capacity of the Southern Baptist.</p>	N/A
The Salvation Army	<p>Limited Fixed/Mobile food preparation and distribution with fixed and / or mobile kitchens and other mobile food delivery vehicles.</p> <p>May also obtain pre-made food resources from local vendors such as fast food restaurants</p> <p>Mobile Kitchens capable of producing from 750 to 1,500 meals per day are assigned to eight (8)</p>	<p>Mobile food preparation and distribution with mobile kitchens. Additional units are available from other states, if needed, within 24 to 72 hours.</p> <p>Approximately 25 additional units capable of producing an additional 25,000 meals (12,500 people) per day could become available within 24-48 hours. Additional meals may be provided by the Southern Baptists or other non-profit or for-profit partners based on their capacity at the time.</p>	<p>Limited mobile food service support for other groups engaged in recovery activity if sufficient resources are available.</p>

	local units throughout Louisiana for immediate service in those areas. State-wide capacity is approximately 10,500 meals (5,250 people) per day.	All of this may be dependent upon the scope of the disaster and the available financial, equipment and personnel resources. If other nearby states have been impacted, the out-of-state response to Louisiana may be impacted accordingly.	
LA Workforce Commission	<p>Fixed (congregate shelters), Fixed/mobile(feeding kitchens)</p> <p>TIYA Services 18,000-20,000 meals per day(dependent upon contractor location and feasibility to meet demand)</p> <p>Piccadilly Restaurants 100,000 meals per day(dependent upon contractor location and feasibility to meet demand)</p> <p>Compass Group 5,000-10,000 meals per day (dependent upon contractor location and feasibility to meet demand)</p>	<p>TIYA Services 18,000-20,000 meals per day(extended dependent on logistics of vendors)</p> <p>Piccadilly Restaurants 100,000 meals per day(extended dependent on logistics of vendors)</p> <p>Compass Group 5,000-10,000 meals per day (extended dependent on logistics of vendors)</p>	N/A
DCFS	Limited survival food in congregate shelters(MREs, water)	N/A	Request to USDA for DSNAP upon approval of Individual Assistance (IA)
LDAF	Bulk distribution(raw goods based upon inventory and situation of distress)	Bulk distribution(additional resources requested as necessary from strategic stockpile warehouses)	Additional request to USDA for TEFAP in consideration

			of DSNAP Approval
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## **Document Development and Maintenance**

This section describes the process used to regularly review and update the document.

### **Development**

Emergency management is governed by State and Federal law, regulations and policy. Under Louisiana law, emergency management is primarily governed by the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act (Disaster Act) – Louisiana Revised Statute (LRS) Title 29:721 – 739.

Louisiana Revised Statute (LRS) Title 29:726 defines GOHSEP as the responsible agent for emergency planning and coordination in the state of Louisiana. As such GOHSEP is responsible for ensuring the appropriate development and distribution of this document and any changes thereto. In addition each Unified Command Group (UCG) agency is responsible for the development and maintenance of appropriate planning documents to address responsibilities assigned in this plan including standard operating guidelines.

### **Maintenance**

GOHSEP authorizes and issues changes to this document until such time as it is superseded. This document and all attachments are living documents. UCG member representatives are responsible for participating in plan reviews and are required to provide information concerning capability changes that impact their emergency management responsibilities.

GOHSEP coordinates the plan updating process and maintains the plan after receiving feedback and updates from partner agencies. The LMFTF members will draft, approve, and distribute all applicable contracts, partnerships, tactics, and resources in order to refine and focus future objectives in the continuity of this plan.

## Authorities and References

The following table presents specific sources, their relevance to this document, and hyperlinks to their online location; providing the legal basis for emergency management and mass care support functions for the state of Louisiana

Source	Relevance	Link
<p><b>Louisiana Revised Statute (LRS)</b> <b>Title 29:725</b></p>	<p>Describes the homeland security and emergency preparedness functions GOHSEP is to carry out on behalf of the state.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.legis.la.gov/legis/Law.aspx?d=85672">https://www.legis.la.gov/legis/Law.aspx?d=85672</a></p>
<p><b>Louisiana Revised Statute (LRS)</b> <b>Title 29:725</b></p>	<p>Establishes the state Unified Command Group (UCG).</p>	<p><a href="https://www.legis.la.gov/legis/Law.aspx?d=630904">https://www.legis.la.gov/legis/Law.aspx?d=630904</a></p>
<p><b>Executive Order Number JBE 2017-19</b></p>	<p>Establishes the State of Louisiana EOP, and Emergency Support Function- 6 (ESF-6) Mass Care</p>	<p><a href="http://gohsep.la.gov/Portals/0/Documents/2017_State_EOP.pdf">http://gohsep.la.gov/Portals/0/Documents/2017_State_EOP.pdf</a></p>



## Appendix 1: Definitions

**Critical Transportation Need (CTN)** - An evacuee classified as a CTN is an individual that does not have the means to transport themselves out of a risk area and depends on government supported assistance.

**Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP)** - A food assistance program given to households with food loss or damage caused by a natural disaster.

**Individual Assistance (IA)** - A FEMA grant program that offers a variety of methods of assistance to help individuals and families in need following a Presidential declared disaster

**Meal Ready to Eat (MRE)** - A precooked and prepackaged lightweight meal ration.

**Medical Special Needs (MSN)** - An evacuee that needs almost constant medical care but does not require hospitalization.

**Point of Distribution (POD)** - Points of issuance locations identified by the State in which supplies are distributed to survivors.

**The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)** - Provides states with emergency food and nutrition assistance through the U.S Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (USDA-FNS).

**U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (USDA-FNS)** - An agency of the USDA that administers food distribution and child nutrition programs.

# **Annex 1: Essential Administration of Programs and Services Annex**

## **Purpose and Scope:**

The State of Louisiana oversees the human and social welfare of Louisiana citizens on a regular basis; as well as, throughout the emergency management cycle. The administration of feeding programs, food insecurity, and the leverage of sustainable food infrastructure systems analyses process are all inclusive priorities to protect the State's capacity to administer essential programs and services. This includes the administration of programs and services that aid low-moderate income and elderly citizens. In any event that threatens the State's essential feeding programs and services, the LMFTF will be activated.

## **Planning and Readiness Considerations:**

- A. Food and nutrition supported networks
- B. Food infrastructure funding and stability
- C. Leverage grassroots strategies, advocacy, and solutions
- D. Inventory of resources and programs for vulnerable populations
- E. Manage communication and perception to the public
- F. Coordinate and collect data on current baseline needs and determine any gaps

## **Funding Resources and Programs:**

This comprises a list of funded programs administered directly by Louisiana state agencies, food distribution contractors and/or networks, and/or non-governmental organizations within the state.

### **A. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**

The SNAP Program offers nutrition assistance to eligible, low income individuals and families. For the state of Louisiana, the DCFS administers this program to over 380,000 families.

### **B. USDA Food Distribution Administration, Programs and Services**

#### **1. State Distribution Administration**

For the state of Louisiana, The Department of Agriculture and Forestry Food Distribution program receives donated commodities from the USDA; in order to, store and subsidize school lunch programs and other donated food programs administered by USDA.

#### **2. Commodity Supplemental Food Program (Food for Families Organization)**

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) program offers USDA commodity foods to eligible seniors at least 60 years of age. For the state of Louisiana, the Food for Families Organization has more than 400 sites where

food is distributed each month. It is managed by Louisiana Department of Health, Office of Public Health.

### 3. Child Nutrition

The Louisiana Department of Education (LDOE) administers child nutrition programs for the state of Louisiana. This includes: The National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program, Summer Food Service Program, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, and the Special Milk Program

### 4. The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry can administer this program as a last resort during declared disasters and situations of distress.

## **C. Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC Program)**

WIC offers healthy foods, nutrition information, and referrals for other helpful services. There are over 100 offices across the state of Louisiana run by the Louisiana Department of Health.

## **D. Feeding Louisiana**

Feeding Louisiana is comprised of five regional food banks with 900 partner agencies across the state to leverage and support their collaborative efforts in advocacy, food and fund raising objectives.

## **E. Older American's Act Services**

The Governor's Office of Elderly Affairs (GOEA) oversees the Older American's Act (OAA) services to individuals age 60 or older. The OAA program is funded through the Older American's Act (Title III) through the Administration for Community Living/Administration on aging. Through the Louisiana Council on Aging network, local parish councils' provide congregate meals and home delivered meals for Louisiana's senior citizens.

## Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

### Louisiana Mass Feeding Task Force

Phase	Louisiana Mass Feeding Task Force (LMFTF)
<p><b>Immediate Response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LMFTF will convene a meeting of the key membership and determine the type of policies that will need to be implemented during a threat that impedes essential feeding programs and/or services.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will maintain situational awareness of essential feeding programs and services and available funding sources.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will determine the immediately available mass feeding capacity and identify any excess or shortfall.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will identify any additional members needed to participate in the meeting or be communicated with.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will develop a standard meeting time, venue and plan of action for conducting the business of the group.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will promote awareness with the public and implement communications and outreach to ensure the public is educated regarding feeding program interruption or deficit; and be made aware of available food infrastructure support networks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sustained Response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LMFTF will promote collaboration, cooperation and communication about the locations of food service delivery by LMFTF members to prevent gaps and/or duplications of services.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will continue to monitor and assess any emerging needs or trends including increased or decreased need for mass feeding.</li> <li>• The LMFTF will promote collaboration, cooperation and communication about demobilization plans.</li> <li>• The members of the LMFTF will prepare and submit daily (or as applicable) statistical reports to the LMFTF for planning purposes and to applicable feeding partners until a threat no longer exists.</li> </ul>