
Unit 7: Demobilization

STUDENT GUIDE

Objectives

By the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Describe the Operations Section Chief's roles and responsibilities with regard to demobilization
- Identify the purpose of early resource monitoring
- Describe the Operations Section Chief's and the Planning Section Chief's roles in creating the Demobilization Plan
- Describe the Operation Section Chief's responsibilities in executing the Demobilization Plan

Methodology

This unit uses lecture and discussion.

Students will be tested on this unit's content through the administration of Quiz 1 (to be administered upon completion of this unit). Knowledge of unit content will also be evaluated through the administration of the Final Exam (to be administered upon completion of the course).

Time Plan

A suggested time plan for this unit is shown below. More or less time may be required based on the experience level of the group.

Topic	Time
Lesson	30 minutes
Quiz 1	15 minutes
Total Time	45 minutes

**Key Points**

Scope Statement

Through this unit, students will learn the demobilization responsibilities of the Operations Section Chief. Students will gain an understanding of the purpose and use of the Incident Resource Projection Matrix (ICS Form 215M), the Demobilization Plan, and the Glide Path, and how these resources are utilized to assist the Operations Section Chief in executing his/her demobilization duties.

Unit Terminal Objective

Describe the Operations Section Chief's roles and responsibilities for demobilization.



Key Points

Unit Terminal Objective

Describe the Operations Section Chief's roles and responsibilities for demobilization.

Unit Enabling Objectives

- Identify the purpose of early resource monitoring
- Describe the Operations Section Chief's and the Planning Section Chief's roles in creating the Demobilization Plan
- Describe the Operation Section Chief's responsibilities in executing the Demobilization Plan

Demobilization planning occurs throughout an incident. It's the Operations Section Chief's responsibility to understand the demobilization process and provide input for the Demobilization Plan.

Demobilization

- Will occur throughout the incident
 - Resources may be demobilized prior to the completion of the incident for many reasons
- Procedures and priorities must be understood early
 - Plan ahead
- Obtain jurisdiction
 - Agency input



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Visual 7-3

Key Points

Describe demobilization throughout the incident. Usually, demobilization is informal. If you are changing time zones, it's more complicated. Other complications involve emergency trips back home.

A Demobilization Plan is like a Contingency Plan in that it involves thinking ahead.

The Operations Section Chief directs and utilizes most of the incident resources. The Operations Section Chief does not have the authority to release resources (the Incident Commander does), but can designate resources as being excess to the Operations Section.

“Jurisdiction agency input” refers to the Agency Administrator. You need to know what the Agency Administrator expects the incident site to look like before you leave (e.g., how much debris can remain, which may be affected by cost concerns). This condition of the incident site is referred to as “turn-back standards.”

Topic OSC's Responsibilities for Demobilization

OSC's Responsibilities for Demobilization

- Provide input
- Identify excess resources
- Identify time and date of availability for release
- Review Demobilization Plan for accuracy
- Cancel or delay demobilization if situation changes
- Ensure subordinates are informed and follow demobilization procedures
- Glide Path input

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Visual 7-4

Key Points

The Operations Section Chief provides input for the Demobilization Plan and advises the Planning Section of excess resources to be released. Releases should be identified at least one operational period in advance.

- Identify resources available for release by:
 - Name/Type
 - Quantity
 - Time/Date available for release (posted at base and included in the IAP)
- Review the Demobilization Plan for accuracy daily
- Operations Section Chief can cancel/delay demobilization if the situation changes
- Ensure that your subordinates are informed of and follow the demobilization procedures
- Ensure that all paperwork, such as personnel evaluations, equipment time records, personnel time records, accident reports, and mechanical inspections have been completed and are accurate
- Return all loaned equipment

- Follow demobilization instructions as outlined in ICS Form 221, Demobilization Checklist

Glide Path

The intent of the Glide Path is to accurately forecast incident resource needs. It would be most commonly used for an incident where resources would be replaced during the course of the incident with like resources. For example, an incident that requires 10 Division Supervisors over an extended period of time (such as a hurricane deployment) will have people that will rotate out due to length-of-duty requirements, such as the Federal 14-day limit. Although individual personnel will change, the incident will still need 10 Division Supervisors. The Glide Path provides a numeric representation of the ebbs and flows of this personnel exchange while providing for some debriefing overlap.

Topic Considerations in Planning for Demobilization

Considerations in Planning for Demobilization

- Consider demobilizing resources from the same geographic area together
- “Banding” of resources
- Demobilize the most expensive resources first
- Consider condition of personnel
- Obtain input from Agency Representatives



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Visual 7-6

Key Points

- Transitioning from one IMT to another may involve the communication of the Demobilization Plan
- Demobilizing resources from out of the area may require contract carriers for their transportation. This will save money in air carrier costs
- Demobilize the most expensive excess equipment and resources first:
 - ICS Type I resources are more expensive
 - You may get good performance from less expensive equipment
 - Demobilization can occur at locations other than at the base (e.g., demobilization centers, staging areas)
- Obtain input from other agencies regarding release of their resources by Agency Representatives
- “Banding” of resources means sending resources from the same geographic area at the same time (usually people flying to the incident)

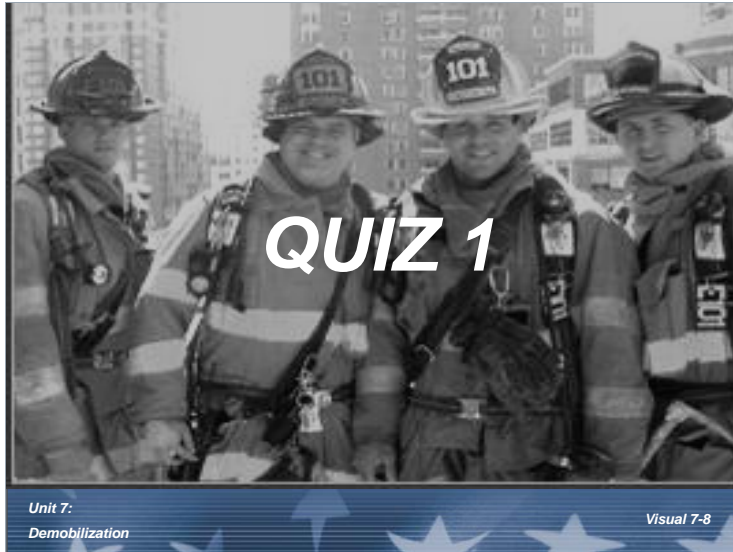
With regard to the performance or effectiveness of personnel or equipment, if a piece of equipment is not working, declare a resource excess and arrange for the Incident Commander to release it from the incident by having it incorporated into the Demobilization Plan.

With regard to fatigue and length of assignment, take into account agency guidelines for fatigue or have the Incident Commander approve guidelines specifically for the incident. Ensure that personnel are not traveling home late in the day after a full shift. Confirm that additional periods of rest can be charged to the incident before demobilization occurs. Make sure that you have the agency policy governing the demobilization. It is ultimately the Incident Commander's responsibility to ensure that everyone gets enough rest. The Incident Commander will give directions through the IMT that rest guidelines will be followed. The Operations Section Chief will announce the guidelines at a briefing and the guidelines will be posted in front of the Demobilization Unit in the Planning Section. Direct Supervisors are responsible for determining whether someone has had enough sleep. If the individual is in your chain of command, you are responsible for ensuring that he/she gets enough sleep.

Objectives Review

1. *What is the purpose of early resource monitoring?*
2. *What are the Operations and Planning Section Chief's roles in creating the Demobilization Plan?*
3. *What are the Operations Section Chief's responsibilities in executing the Demobilization Plan?*

Key Points



Key Points

Follow directions from the instructor on how to complete this quiz.