

Section 7016
(October 2002)

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Demobilization involves the reduction of resources and supplies geared to the lessening requirements of the incident situation. It also involves the performance of certain repair work and the completion of all formal and narrative reports by section leaders. Planning and preparation for demobilization should begin when it is anticipated that the incident conditions permit. Good demobilization requires a considerable amount of planning and coordination between the incident commander and section leaders.

The details of demobilization can be greater and more complicated than those of mobilization. For that reason, it may be desirable on larger or more complex incidents to appoint a Demobilization Unit Leader whose job will be to plan the orderly demobilization of personnel and equipment. He/she would be supervised by the Planning Section Chief. A supply demobilization team may be designated by the region office to assist in planning the orderly demobilization of supplies.

The preceding chapters establish policies and guidelines for mobilization of resources and supplies to support the fire control organization. This chapter presents policy and guidelines for orderly demobilization of the fire control organization.

The incident commander is responsible for managing, supervising, and coordinating the activities required for demobilization of a fire control organization. He/she provides guidelines to the Planning Section for preparing a demobilization plan for personnel and equipment.

The incident commander approves the demobilization plan and sees that it is carried out according to established guidelines and CDF policy.

The Demobilization Unit is responsible for preparing a demobilization plan for:

1. Crews
2. Equipment
3. Overhead

The plan must be closely coordinated throughout demobilization to ensure that it proceeds in an orderly fashion and considers the continuing, lingering needs of the emergency.

The plan can include the following:

1. General Information
2. Responsibilities

3. Release Procedures
4. Release Priorities

The demobilization unit is responsible for the following:

- Preparation of the Incident Demobilization Plan
- Making sure releases have been approved by the IC or designee.
- Seeing that priorities established for release of resources are followed.
- Seeing that release of resources are orderly and timely.
- Making sure released units have returned any borrowed non-expendable property.
- Making sure released units have submitted required Finance Documents.
- Keeping ECC up to date on release times and ETA's.
- Making sure that all ordered resources have been accounted for.
- Seeing that the state of fatigue and CDF policy is considered before releasing personnel to travel home (Reference: Health, Safety, and Physical Fitness Procedures Handbook, 17-Hour Drive Rule).
- Seeing that all assigned jobs are properly completed before key personnel are released.
- Arrangements for appropriate ground or air transportation for personnel who require it.
- Making sure mobile equipment is safety inspected, under any of the following conditions:
 - 1) An Incident Base has been established and operating for more than 48 hours.
 - 2) The nature of the incident has subjected assigned vehicles to unusually severe operating conditions (dust, mud, water, off-road or 4 wheel drive operations) for more than two operational periods.
 - 3) Vehicles will be sent directly to another emergency (not Code 3 response) without the opportunity for service or repair.

A demobilization center may be established for CDF personnel and equipment released from the emergency. The center will provide the following:

- Equipment inspection, including safety repairs and servicing.
- Rest.
- Feeding.
- Replacement of lost and damaged tools.
- Arrangements for appropriate ground or air transportation for personnel who require it.

- The demobilization center should locate according to the following guidelines:
 - Generally not more than 30 minutes driving time from the fire area.
 - Centrally located so it is a convenient stop for resources on their way home.
 - Easy to find.

The incident commander is responsible for deciding if a demobilization center is needed for a single incident. The region chief is responsible for deciding if a demobilization center is needed for multiple fires in the region.

The region office may designate a team to assist the demobilization unit with demobilization of unused supplies.

RELEASE PRIORITIES
(October 2002)

7016.1

The following are guidelines for planning release of hired, other agency, and CDF personnel and equipment:

PRIORITY OF RELEASE

1. Local Government Fire departments
2. OES engines
3. Federal military forces
4. National Guard
5. Hired personnel and equipment
6. Other agencies (USFS, BLM, etc.)
7. Out-of-region CDF forces
8. EFF crews
9. Within region CDF forces
10. Unit CDF forces

Local conditions, economics, life and property protection responsibilities of sending agencies, etc. may justify deviation from these guidelines. The incident commander is responsible for approving these deviations when they occur.

DEMOBILIZATION CENTER
(October 2002)

7016.2

To be written

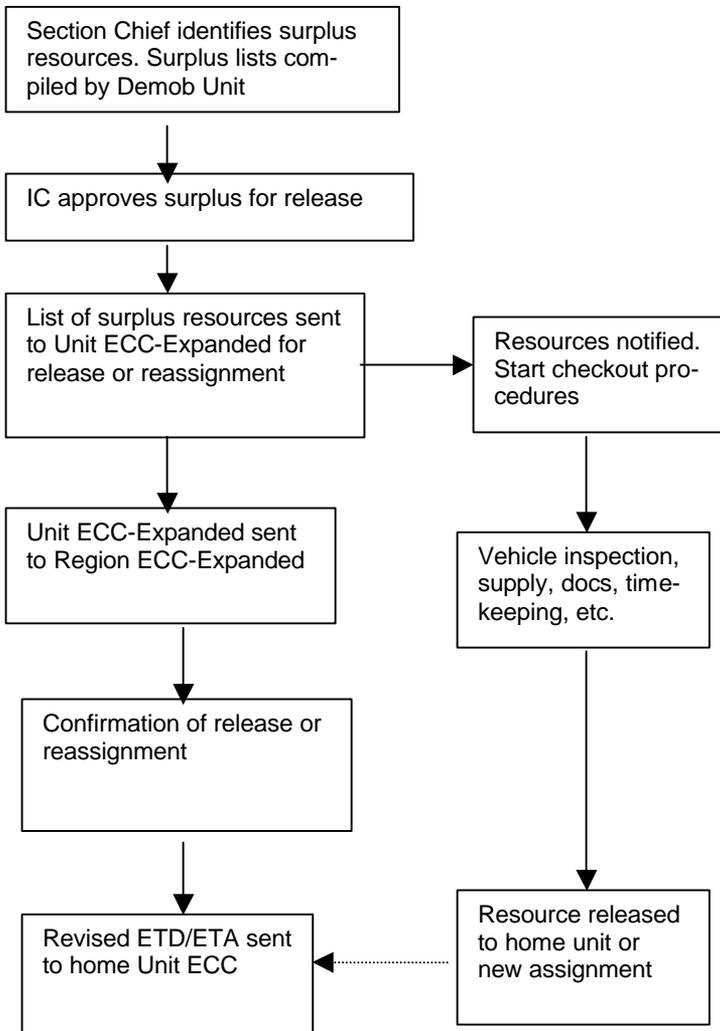
**DEMOBILIZATION OF SUPPLIES
AND FACILITIES**
(October 2002)

7016.3

To be written

DEMOBILIZATION FLOW CHART
(October 2002)

7016.4



(see next section)

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(see Forms or Forms Samples)