
Unit 6: Incident Resource Management

STUDENT MANUAL

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Visual 6.1

UNIT 6: INCIDENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This unit will cover the resource management process during an incident which includes standard methods to identify, order, mobilize, and track resources.



Visual 6.2

UNIT TERMINAL OBJECTIVE

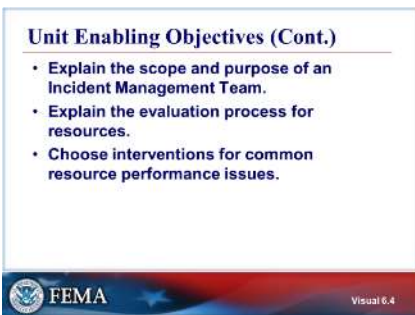
Explain the principles and practices of incident resources management.



Visual 6.3

UNIT ENABLING OBJECTIVES

- Identify the progression and associated considerations involved in the Incident Resource Management Process.
- Recall the authorities or organizational elements that can order resources.
- Contrast the differences and motives between single-point and multipoint resource ordering.



Visual 6.4

UNIT ENABLING OBJECTIVES (CONT.)

- Explain the scope and purpose of an Incident Management Team.
- Explain the evaluation process for resources.
- Choose interventions for common resource performance issues.



Visual 6.5

NIMS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PREPAREDNESS

The resource management process can be separated into the following two parts:

- **Preparedness:** The preparedness activities (resource typing, credentialing, and inventory) are conducted on a continual basis to help ensure that resources are ready to be mobilized when called to an incident.
- **During an Incident:** Resource management during an incident is a finite process with a distinct beginning and ending specific to the needs of the particular incident.

The resource management tasks for preparedness.

Resource management preparedness involves those activities conducted prior to an incident response. This includes identifying and typing resources; qualifying, certifying, and credentialing personnel; planning for resources; and acquiring, storing, and inventorying resources.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) includes the following preparedness tasks related to resource management:

- **Identifying and Typing Resources**
Resource typing is defining and categorizing incident resources by capability. Resource typing definitions establish a common language for discussing resources by defining minimum capabilities for personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and supplies. Resource typing enables communities to plan for, request, and have confidence that the resources they receive have the capabilities they requested.
- **Qualifying, Certifying, and Credentialing Personnel**
Qualifying, certifying, and credentialing are the essential steps, led by an AHJ, that help ensure that personnel deploying through mutual aid agreements have the knowledge, experience, training, and capability to perform the duties of

their assigned roles. These steps help to ensure that personnel across the Nation are prepared to perform their incident responsibilities based on criteria that are standard nationwide.

Qualification is the process through which personnel meet the minimum established criteria—training, experience, physical and medical fitness, and capability—to fill specific positions.

Certification/Recertification is the recognition from the AHJ or a third party stating that an individual has met and continues to meet established criteria and is qualified for a specific position.

The National Qualification System (NQS) provides the tools for jurisdictions and organizations to share resources seamlessly. Using the NQS approach to qualify, certify, and credential incident management and support personnel ensures personnel deploying through mutual aid agreements and compacts have the capabilities to perform the duties of their assigned roles.

The NIMS Guideline for the National Qualification System and all NQS Job Title/ Position Qualifications and Position Task Books can be found here: <https://www.fema.gov/national-qualification-system>.

- Planning for Resources

Jurisdictions and organizations work together before incidents occur to develop plans for identifying, managing, estimating, allocating, ordering, deploying, and demobilizing resources. The incident action planning process includes identifying resource requirements based on the threats to, and vulnerabilities of, the jurisdiction or organization. Planning also includes developing alternative strategies to obtain needed resources. Resource management personnel should consider resources necessary to support all mission areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery).

Note: The National Preparedness Goal and the five National Planning Frameworks describe the mission areas in greater detail.

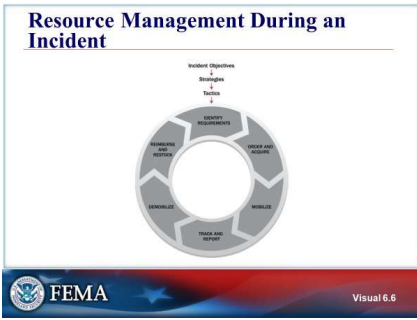
- **Acquiring, Storing, and Inventorying Resources**

Organizations acquire, store, and inventory resources for day-to-day operations, as well as additional resources that the organization has stockpiled for incidents. Those with resource management responsibilities should plan for periodic replenishments, preventive maintenance, and capital improvements. They should also plan for any ancillary support, supplies, or space that may be needed for large or complex resources. Effective resource management involves establishing a resource inventory and maintaining the currency and accuracy of the information. While a resource inventory can be as simple as a paper spreadsheet, many resource managers use information technology (IT)-based inventory systems to track the status of resources and maintain an accurate list of available resources. Accurate resource inventories not only enable organizations to resource incidents promptly, but also to support day-to-day resource management activities such as reconciliation, accounting, and auditing.

- **Mutual Aid Agreements and Compacts**

Mutual aid agreements establish the legal basis for two or more entities to share resources. Mutual aid agreements exist in various forms among and between all levels of government. These agreements support effective and efficient resource management. Mutual aid agreements may authorize mutual aid between two or more neighboring communities, among all jurisdictions within a state, between states, between Federal agencies, and/or internationally. Mutual aid also exists through formal and informal arrangements developed by tribal governments, NGOs, and in various forms within the private sector.

FEMA has published a NIMS Guideline for Mutual Aid available at: <https://www.fema.gov/national-qualification-system>

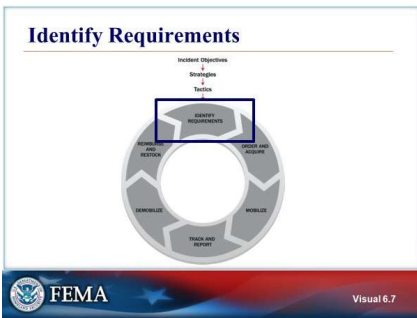


Visual 6.6

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DURING AN INCIDENT

Incident resource management includes standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions. The following are the six primary tasks of resource management during an incident:

- Identify Requirements
- Order and Acquire
- Mobilize
- Track and Report
- Demobilize
- Reimburse and Restock



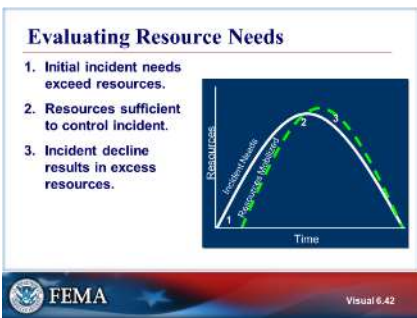
Visual 6.7

IDENTIFY REQUIREMENTS

During an incident, personnel continually identify, validate, and refine resource needs. This process involves identifying the type and quantity of resources needed, the location where resources should be sent, and who will receive and use the resources.

When an incident occurs, those with resource management responsibilities should continually identify, refine, and validate resource requirements. This process involves accurately identifying:

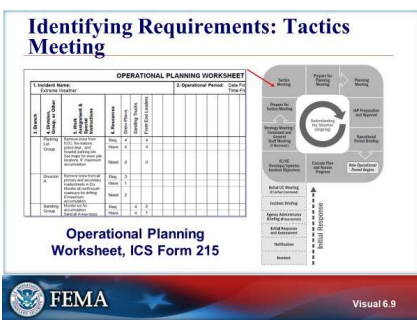
- What and how much is needed,
- Where and when it is needed, and
- Who will be receiving or using it.



Visual 6.8

EVALUATING RESOURCE NEEDS

On most incidents, resource needs follow a predictable arc that corresponds to the arc followed by the incident itself.



The image shows the Operational Planning Worksheet, ICS Form 215. It is a structured form used for planning operations. The form is divided into several sections: 1. Incident Name, 2. Incident Location, 3. Incident Type, 4. Incident Date, 5. Incident Time, 6. Incident Status, 7. Incident Priority, 8. Incident Severity, 9. Incident Impact, 10. Incident Cause, 11. Incident Consequence, 12. Incident Response, 13. Incident Resources, 14. Incident Objectives, 15. Incident Tactics, 16. Incident Strategy, 17. Incident Operations, 18. Incident Logistics, 19. Incident Finance, 20. Incident Administration. The form includes a table for recording resources and a flowchart on the right side illustrating the process of identifying requirements and tactics. The FEMA logo is visible in the bottom left corner, and the text 'Visual 6.9' is at the bottom right.

Visual 6.9

IDENTIFYING REQUIREMENTS: TACTICS MEETING


The Operational Planning Worksheet, ICS Form 215, identifies the resources needed to achieve the incident objectives and tactics. It documents the results from the Tactics Meeting and serves the following functions:

- Assists in establishing requirements (resource needs) for an Operational Period.
- Communicates the decisions made during the Tactics Meeting.
- Provides information that is used for ordering resources for the incident.

Incident Management Team (IMT)

A comprehensive resource to either:

- Augment ongoing operations through provision of infrastructure support, or
- When requested, transition to an incident management function to include all components/ functions of a Command and General Staff.



Handout 6-1: Incident Management Teams

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Visual 6.10

Visual 6.10

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (IMT)

One specific resource that may be identified as a requirement for a complex incident is an IMT.

An Incident Management Team (IMT) is a rostered group of ICS-qualified personnel, consisting of an Incident Commander, other incident leadership, and personnel qualified for other key ICS positions. IMTs exist at local, regional, state, tribal, and national levels and have formal notification, deployment, and operational procedures in place.

These teams are typed based on team members' qualifications and may be assigned to manage incidents or to accomplish supporting incident-related tasks or functions. When assigned to manage an incident or to support an incident-related task or function, IMTs are typically delegated the authority to act on behalf of the affected jurisdiction or organization.

A delegation of authority is a statement that the authorized jurisdiction/organization official provides to make such delegations to the Incident Commander. It assigns the Incident Commander specific responsibilities and authorities. The delegation of authority typically describes priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations or guidelines. Many agencies require the delegating authority to provide a written delegation of authority to the Incident Commander before the Incident Commander may assume command:

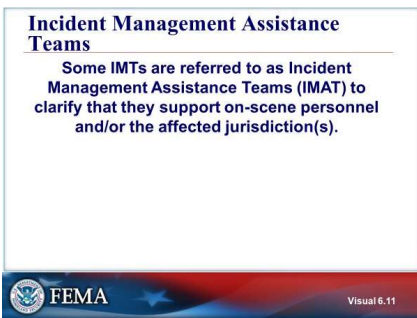
- Provide subject-matter expertise to advise operations and support during the incident, or
- Augment ongoing operations through supporting incident-related tasks or functions, or
- The IMT may be directed to transition to an incident management function. This includes filling all primary functions of a Command and General Staff.

The key aspects of IMTs:

- Include Command and General Staff members and support personnel.

- Pre-designated roles and responsibilities.
- Rostered and on-call (Types 1-4).
- Identified and able to be contacted (Type 5).
- Typed based on capability, the level of training and experience, and reasonably anticipated incident response requirements.
- Delegated statutory authority and/or formal response requirements and responsibilities.
- Available 24/7/365.

Refer to Handout 6-1: Incident Management Teams.

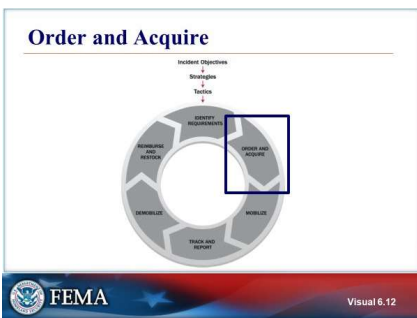


Visual 6.11

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TEAMS

Some IMTs are referred to as Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT) to clarify that they support on-scene personnel and/or the affected jurisdiction(s).

IMATs may have command and control over certain aspects of response and recovery efforts (e.g., the use of state/Federal assets). Through participation in a Unified Command with representatives from local, state, and/or tribal government, they ensure that activities align with local priorities. IMATs exist at various levels of government and within the private sector. Regardless of who owns IMATs or their specific missions, IMATs operate using the principles and practices of ICS.

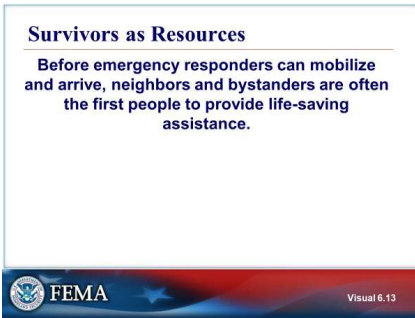


Visual 6.12

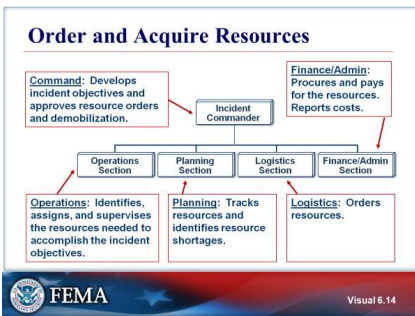
ORDER AND ACQUIRE

Both incident and EOC staff make initial and ongoing assessments of resource requirements and either activate or request those resources. Incident personnel can order additional resources by executing contracts, implementing mutual aid agreements, or requesting assistance from another level of government (e.g., a local government to a state, or a state to the Federal Government).

Usually, all incidents will have an initial commitment of resources assigned. Resources can include key supervisory personnel (incident management) and personnel and equipment assigned as tactical resources.



Visual 6.13



Visual 6.14

SURVIVORS AS RESOURCES

The natural desire to help does not disappear once responders arrive on the scene. Incident management personnel should anticipate this and have plans to use these volunteers' capabilities safely and effectively.

ORDER AND ACQUIRE RESOURCES

Resource ordering activities of the incident command organization include the following:

- Command develops incident objectives and approves resource orders and demobilization.
- Operations identifies, assigns, and supervises the resources needed to accomplish the incident objectives.
- Planning tracks resources and identifies resource shortages.
- Logistics orders resources.
- Finance and Administration procures and pays for the resources and reports costs.

This is the process for ordering resources that perform tactical operations. Planning, Logistics, and Finance can order non-operational resources for their respective sections.



Visual 6.15

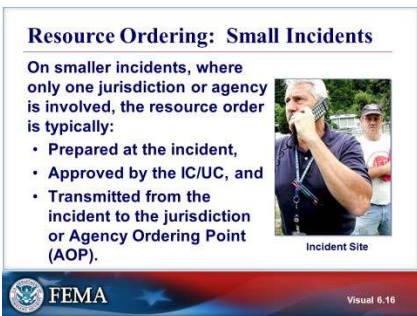
AUTHORITY TO ORDER RESOURCES

Final approval for ordering additional resources, as well as releasing resources from an incident, is the responsibility of the Incident Commander/ Unified Command.

If the incident organization is small and General Staff positions have not been filled, then the Incident Commander will personally request the additional resources from the agency dispatch/ordering center. Ordinarily, it is not efficient use of the Incident Commander/Unified Command's time to review and approve all resource orders for routine supplies (e.g., food) on a major incident. The Incident Commander may delegate approval of certain orders while reviewing and approving any nonroutine requests, especially if they are expensive, require outside agency participation, or have potential political ramifications.

If the Logistics Section Chief (LSC) position has been filled, then the Logistics Section Chief has the delegated authority to place the resource order after the order has been approved by the Incident Commander or his/her designee.

On larger incidents, where the Logistics Section contains a Supply Unit, the Supply Unit Leader (SPUL) has the authority to place the approved resource order. Also the ordering manager has authority to place orders.

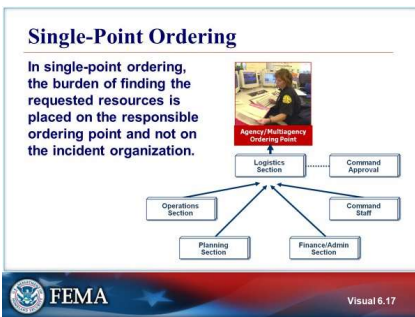


Visual 6.16

RESOURCE ORDERING: SMALL INCIDENTS

During smaller incidents, where only one jurisdiction or agency is primarily involved, the resource order is typically prepared at the incident, approved by the Incident Commander/Unified Command, and transmitted from the incident to the jurisdiction or Agency Ordering Point (AOP). Resource ordering can be accomplished by:

- Single-point resource ordering.
- Multipoint resource ordering.

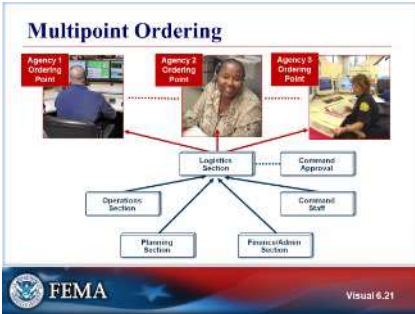


Visual 6.17

SINGLE-POINT ORDERING

Single-point resource ordering (i.e., ordering all resources through one dispatch/emergency operations center or other multiagency coordination entity) is usually the preferred method. However, single-point resource ordering may not be feasible when:

- The dispatch/emergency operations center becomes overloaded with other activity and is unable to handle new requests in a timely manner.
- Assisting agencies at the incident have policies that require all resource orders be made through their respective dispatch/emergency operations center.
- Special situations relating to the order may necessitate that personnel at the incident discuss the details of the request directly with an offsite agency or private-sector provider.



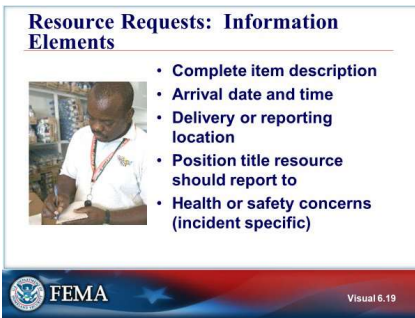
Visual 6.18

MULTIPOINT ORDERING

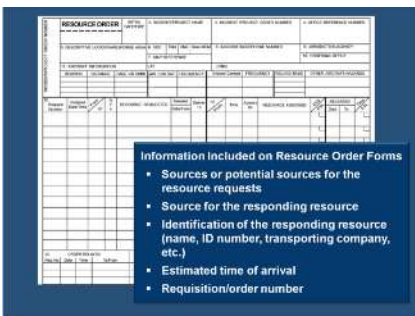
Multipoint ordering is when the incident orders resources from several different ordering points. This can include orders from voluntary organizations and the private sector.

Voluntary organizations, such as the American Red Cross or Medical Reserve Corps, also mobilize and provide valuable assistance before, during, and after incidents. These groups provide a structure to integrate volunteers into incident activities. They also frequently have established relationships with the community, provide assistance that governmental organizations cannot, and support requests through formal resource-ordering processes.

- Multipoint ordering is used when:
 - A certain kind of resource must be directly ordered through the owner agency or supplier (which may not be the home agency). For example, hazardous materials situations may require specialized private-sector cleanup equipment.
 - Agency policy requires the direct ordering process.
 - Most of the requested resources are not from agencies or organizations within the jurisdiction, and it is more convenient or effective to deal with resource providers directly from the incident.
- Multipoint ordering places a heavier load on incident personnel by requiring them to place orders through two or more ordering points. This method of ordering also requires coordination between and among ordering points, and increases the chances of lost or duplicated orders. An EOC may assist the resource ordering process. Advantages of involving the EOC include:
 - A wider range of sources can be accessed.
 - Priorities can be established, especially in large-scale incidents that have multiple Incident Command Posts.



Visual 6.19



Visual 6.20

- On-scene personnel can focus better on the response issues at hand.

RESOURCE REQUESTS: INFORMATION ELEMENTS

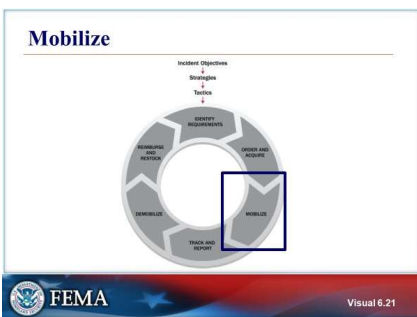
Organizations that request resources should provide enough detail to ensure that those receiving the request understand what is needed. Using NIMS resource names and types helps ensure that requests are clearly communicated and understood.

RESOURCE REQUESTS: INFORMATION ELEMENTS (CONT.)

On more complex incidents, resource order forms may be used. In most jurisdictions there is an established format for resource requests. For the purposes of this course, a sample Form 213RR Resource Request Message is included. Note: this form is not included in the NIMS ICS Forms List, but is included in these course materials.

The following information is typically included on resource order forms:

- Source for the resource request
- Source for the responding resource
- Description of resource
- Approval by the requesting agency
- Estimated time of arrival and reporting location
- Resource request order number



Visual 6.21

MOBILIZE

Personnel and other resources begin mobilizing when notified by the requesting jurisdiction or by an intermediary acting on its behalf, such as the state Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) coordinator. At the time of notification, deploying personnel should be notified regarding:

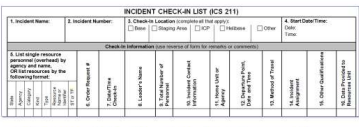
- Date, time, and place of departure.
- Mode of transportation to the incident.
- Estimated date and time of arrival, reporting location (address, contact name, and phone number), and anticipated incident assignment.
- Reporting location (address, position title, and phone number or radio frequency).
- Anticipated incident assignment.
- Anticipated duration of deployment.
- Resource request number, incident number
- Applicable cost and funding codes.

The resource tracking and mobilization processes are directly linked.

Resource tracking occurs during an incident and includes the number and status of resources assigned to an incident, the organizational element to which they are assigned, and their progress against applicable work/rest ratios. Incident needs drive the numbers and types of resources tracked.

- The Logistics Section staff track resources that have been ordered but have not yet arrived at the incident.
- The Resources Unit tracks resources assigned to an incident.

Mobilization: Check-In Process



INCIDENT CHECK-IN LIST (ICS 211)

1. Incident Name: _____ 2. Incident Number: _____ 3. Check-in Location (circle all that apply):
 Home Sleeping Quarters CAMP Warehouse Other: _____

4. Start Date/Time: _____
 Day: _____ Time: _____

5. Check-in Recorder: _____

6. List single resource personnel (showed by agency and name) and resources (showed by the designator) assigned to the incident.

Resource Name	Agency	Designator	Position	Check-in Status	Check-in Location	Start Date/Time	End Date/Time	Other Information

7. ICS Form 211, Check-In List, is used to document the check-in process.

8. Check-in recorders report check-in information to the Resources Unit.

FEMA Visual 6.22

Visual 6.22

MOBILIZATION: CHECK-IN PROCESS

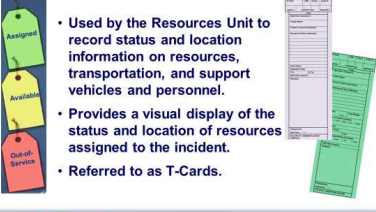
The ICS Form 211, Incident Check-in List, is used for resource check-in. A Check-In Recorder will be assigned to each location where resources will check in. Check-In Recorders must have an adequate supply of check-in forms and be briefed on the frequency for reporting check-in information to the Resources Unit.

Limiting the number of check-in locations will greatly increase the reliability of resource information on the incident, thus improving future planning efforts.

Some organizations may use a system other than the ICS form 211 for check in. For example, some organizations use automated check in using scanners that record information from a Personal Identity Verification (PIV) card into a personnel database.

Refer to Handout 6-3: ICS Form 211.

Resource Status Card (ICS Form 219)



• Used by the Resources Unit to record status and location information on resources, transportation, and support vehicles and personnel.

• Provides a visual display of the status and location of resources assigned to the incident.

• Referred to as T-Cards.

FEMA Visual 6.23

Visual 6.23

RESOURCE STATUS CARD (ICS FORM 219)

Resource Status Cards (ICS Form 219) are also known as “T-Cards,” and are used by the Resources Unit to record status and location information on resources, transportation, and support vehicles and personnel.

Information to be placed on the cards may be obtained from the Incident Check-In List (ICS Form 211).

T cards provide a visual display of the status and location of resources assigned to the incident:

- Assigned – Currently working on scene.
- Available – Ready for immediate assignment and has been issued all required equipment. Has completed check-in and has been briefed.
- Out of Service – Not available or ready to be assigned (e.g., maintenance issues, rest periods).



Visual 6.24

Assigned: Direct Assignment to Scene

- On fast-moving or rapidly expanding incident, tactical resources may report to an on-scene Task Force or Strike Team immediately.
- As soon as possible, these resources should be checked-in.
- If check-in is not done, resources must check in after tactical assignment.

FEMA Visual 6.25

Visual 6.25

INCIDENT ASSIGNMENT AND RESOURCE STATUS

Incident Assignment on the ICS Form 211 and Resource Status on the ICS Form 219 are based on where Tactical Resources are assigned.

ASSIGNED: DIRECT ASSIGNMENT TO SCENE


The key is that every resource participating in the response must be tracked.


A Strike Team composed of Law Enforcement may be called a Resource team.

Available: Resources in Staging Area

Resources are sent to Staging Area when resources are:

- Assigned during the current Operational Period.
- Needed to provide a reserve force for contingencies.
- Formed into TF and/or ST/RT prior to assignment on-scene.



 FEMA Visual 6.26

Visual 6.26

AVAILABLE: RESOURCES IN STAGING AREA

Incoming tactical resources are normally first assigned to Staging Areas prior to receiving their tactical assignments.

Staging Areas: The Operations Section Chief may establish staging areas to position and track for resources. A staging area can be any location in which personnel, supplies, and equipment await assignment. Staging areas may include temporary feeding, fueling, and sanitation services. The Operations Section Chief assigns a manager for each staging area who logs in all incoming resources, dispatches resources at a section chief's request, and requests Logistics Section support, as necessary, for resources at the staging area.

As part of the planning process, the Operations Section Chief will decide quantity, kind, and type of resources to be kept in Staging Areas. These decisions are based on creating adequate reserves to meet expected contingencies.


The number of resources in a Staging Area can change dramatically during an Operational Period. It can be, and often is, a dynamic and fluid situation, with resources leaving the Staging Area for active assignments and new resources arriving.

The Staging Area Manager must maintain the status of resources in the Staging Area and inform the Operations Section Chief when minimum levels of resources are about to be reached.

The Operations Section Chief may delegate authority to the Staging Area Manager for placing additional resource orders to maintain minimum levels.

Out-of-Service to Incident Base or Camp

- Often done when the tactical resources are not scheduled for assignment on-scene during the current Operational Period.
- For resources who have traveled a long distance, being in Out-of-Service status allows a rest period.



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Visual 6.27

OUT-OF-SERVICE TO INCIDENT BASE OR CAMP

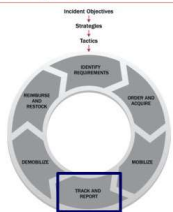
Out-of-Service to the incident Base or Camp location is often done when the tactical resources are not scheduled for assignment on-scene during the current Operational Period.

For resources who have traveled long distance, the assignment to the Incident Base or Camps in an out-of-service status allows for a rest period prior to taking on an active assignment in the next Operational Period.

Personnel resources ordered to fill specific organizational assignments will report to their designated check-in location, which will usually be the Resources Unit at the Incident Command Post, the Incident Base, or another designated facility.

Tactical resources are not assigned to a Incident Base or to a Camp. Out-of-Service equipment may be sent to a Incident Base. Out-of-Service personnel may be sent to a Camp.

Track and Report



FEMA Visual 6.28

Visual 6.28

TRACK AND REPORT

Incident managers use established procedures to track resources from mobilization through demobilization. Resource tracking occurs prior to, during, and after an incident. This process helps staff prepare to receive and use resources; tracks resource location; facilitates the safety and security of personnel, equipment, teams, and facilities; and enables effective resource coordination and movement.

Tracking Resources: Responsibilities

Resource tracking responsibilities are shared as follows:

- Planning Section is responsible for tracking ALL resources assigned to the incident and their status (assigned, available, out of service).
- Operations Section is responsible for tracking the movement of resources within the Operations Section.
- Finance/Administration Section is responsible for tracking the costs associated with resources.

FEMA Visual 6.29

Visual 6.29


TRACKING RESOURCES: RESPONSIBILITIES

The Logistics Section staff track resources that have been ordered but have not yet arrived at the incident. The Resources Unit tracks resources assigned to an incident.

Changing Resource Status

Change in resource status:

- May be made by the IC/UC, Operations Section Chief, Branch Director, or Division/Group Supervisor.
- Changes in resource status must be communicated using the chain of command.




FEMA Visual 6.30

CHANGING RESOURCES STATUS

This is the NIMS characteristics of chain of command and unity of command. This communication of resource status enables situational awareness and decision support.

Ongoing Resource Tracking

- Manual recordkeeping on ICS forms
- Card systems
- Magnetic symbols on maps or status boards
- Computer systems



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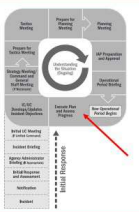
ONGOING RESOURCE TRACKING

- Manual Recordkeeping on Forms. ICS forms can be used for resource tracking: ICS Form 201, ICS Form 211, and ICS Form 204.
- Card Systems. Several versions are available. One of these systems has different colored T-shaped cards for each kind of resource ICS Form 219-1 through 10 Resource Status Cards.
- Magnetic Symbols on Maps or Status Boards. Symbols can be prepared and placed on maps or boards indicating incident locations.
- Computer Systems. A laptop computer can be used to maintain information on resources.

Monitoring and Assessing Resources

Resource use is:

- Monitored on an ongoing basis.
- Assessed before objectives are set for the next Operational Period.



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MONITORING AND ASSESSING RESOURCES


The Planning “P” is used to illustrate the operational period planning cycle. Resource use is:

- Monitored on an ongoing basis.
- Assessed before objectives are set for the next Operational Period.

Resource Performance Evaluation

Resources should be evaluated:

- On an ongoing basis as part of resource monitoring.
- At demob, upon the achievement of assigned tactical objectives.
- During after-action reporting.



FEMA Visual 6.33


Visual 6.33

Addressing Poor Performance

- Management actions may contribute to poor performance.
- Failure at the tactical level may reflect a failure in the planning process.
- Ongoing evaluation and corrective action are made throughout the incident.

FEMA Visual 6.34

Visual 6.34



**Activity 6.1:
Improving Performance Effectiveness**

Allotted Time: 30 minutes

FEMA Visual 6.35

Visual 6.35

RESOURCE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Evaluation of resource performance involves monitoring, evaluating, and adjusting the performance of the organization and its components to ensure that all efforts are directed toward achieving the specified objectives.

ADDRESSING POOR PERFORMANCE

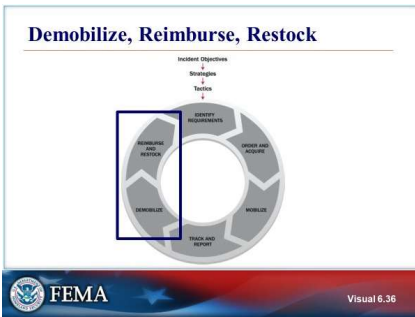
Understand that management actions may have contributed to the poor performance. Management actions that may cause poor performance include the following:

- Incident objectives, strategies, or tactics are unrealistic or poorly defined.
- The wrong resource was allocated for the assignment.
- There are inadequate tactical resources, logistical support, or communications.
- The resource is not trained or properly equipped for the assignment.
- Conflicting agency policies or procedures prevent the resource from carrying out the assignment.

ACTIVITY 6.1: IMPROVING PERFORMANCE EFFECTIVENESS

The instructor will explain Activity 6.1.

You will have 30 minutes for activity completion (15 minutes for group work and 15 minutes for collaborated discussion).



DEMOBILIZE, REIMBURSE, RESTOCK

The goal of demobilization is the orderly, safe, and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status. Once resources are no longer needed on an incident, those responsible for resources should demobilize them. The resource requestor and provider may agree to reassign a resource rather than demobilize it. Prior to demobilization, incident staff responsible for the planning and logistics functions collaborate to plan how resources are rehabilitated, replenished, disposed of, and/or returned or restored to operational condition.

Reimbursement includes the payment of expenses incurred by resource providers for specific activities. Reimbursement processes are important for establishing and maintaining resource readiness and establishing the means to pay providers in a timely manner. Processes include mechanisms for collecting bills, validating costs against the scope of the work, replacing or repairing damaged equipment, and accessing reimbursement programs. Reimbursement procedures are often specified in mutual aid and assistance agreements.

Restocking is returning inventories to a predetermined minimum level.

Resource Demobilization

- Excess resources must be released in a timely manner to reduce costs and to "free them up" for reassignments.
- Demob planning should begin as soon as practical.
- Demob planning begins with the tactical resources assigned to the Operations Section. As tactical resources are demob, support resources may also be demob.

Visual 6.37

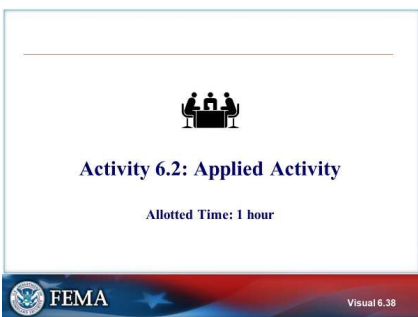
RESOURCE DEMOBILIZATION

Excess resources must be released in a timely manner to reduce incident-related costs and to "free up" resources for other assignments.

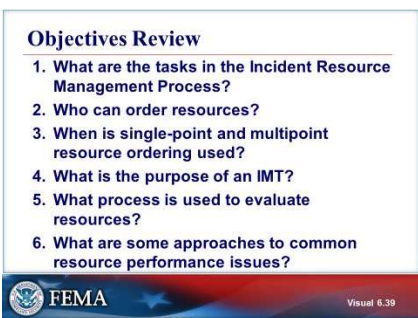
The planning for demobilization should begin in the very early stages of the incident and certainly well in advance of when demobilization actually takes place.

The process of demobilizing resources begins at the Operations Section level, where the need for continued tactical resources will be determined.

When tactical resources are no longer needed, other support resources may also be demobilized.



Visual 6.38



Visual 6.39

ACTIVITY 6.2: APPLIED ACTIVITY

The instructor will explain Applied Activity 6.2.

You will have 30 minutes to complete the activity with an instructor-facilitated 30-minute debrief.

Refer to Unit 6 of the Applied Activity Materials document.

OBJECTIVES REVIEW

Unit Enabling Objectives

- Identify the progression and associated considerations involved in the Incident Resource Management Process.
- Recall the authorities or organizational elements that can order resources.
- Contrast the differences and motives between single-point and multipoint resource ordering.
- Explain the scope and purpose of an Incident Management Team.
- Explain the evaluation process for resources.
- Choose interventions for common resource performance issues.