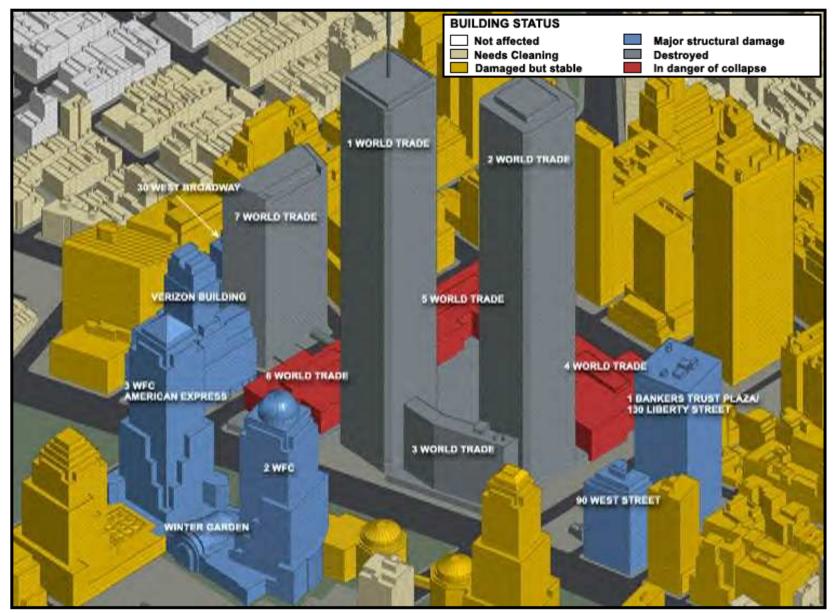
FDNY Facing Future Challenges with ICS



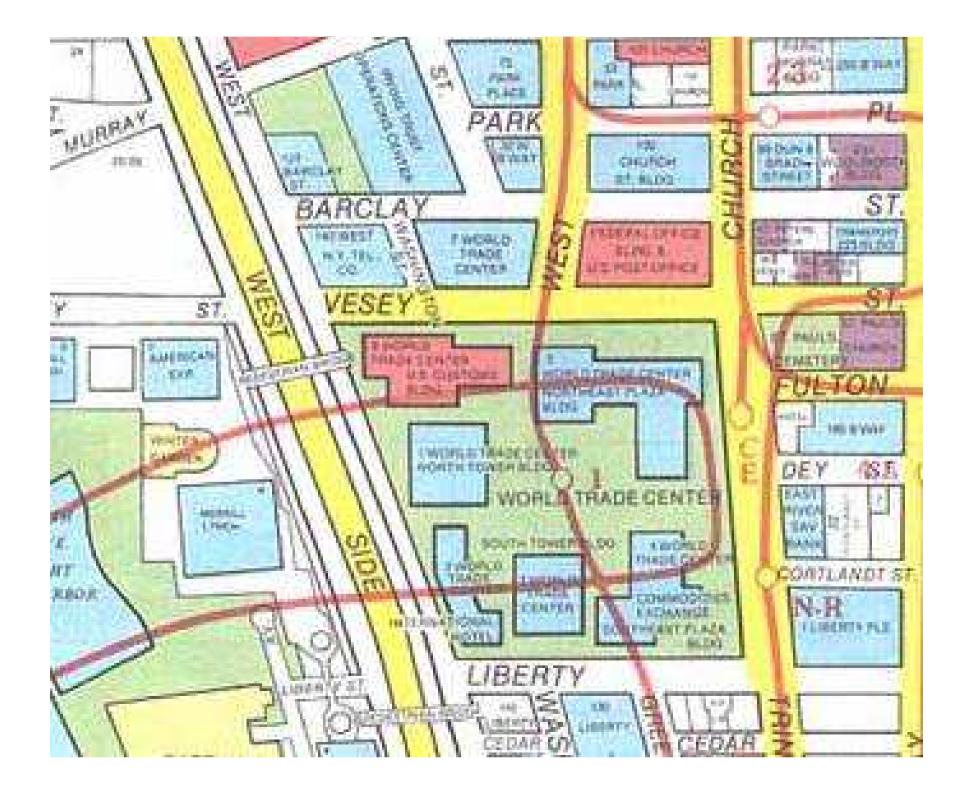
Deputy Assistant Chief Ron Spadafora





3-D view of Ground Zero showing destroyed buildings and those with major structural damage (viewed from southwest)























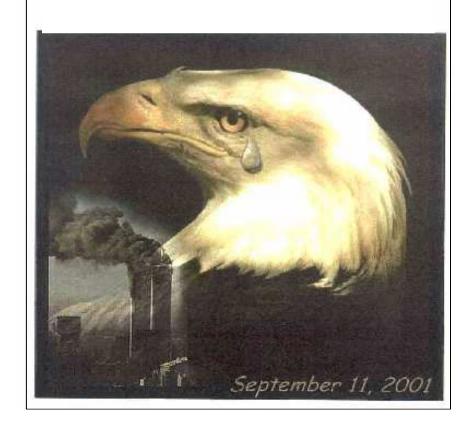


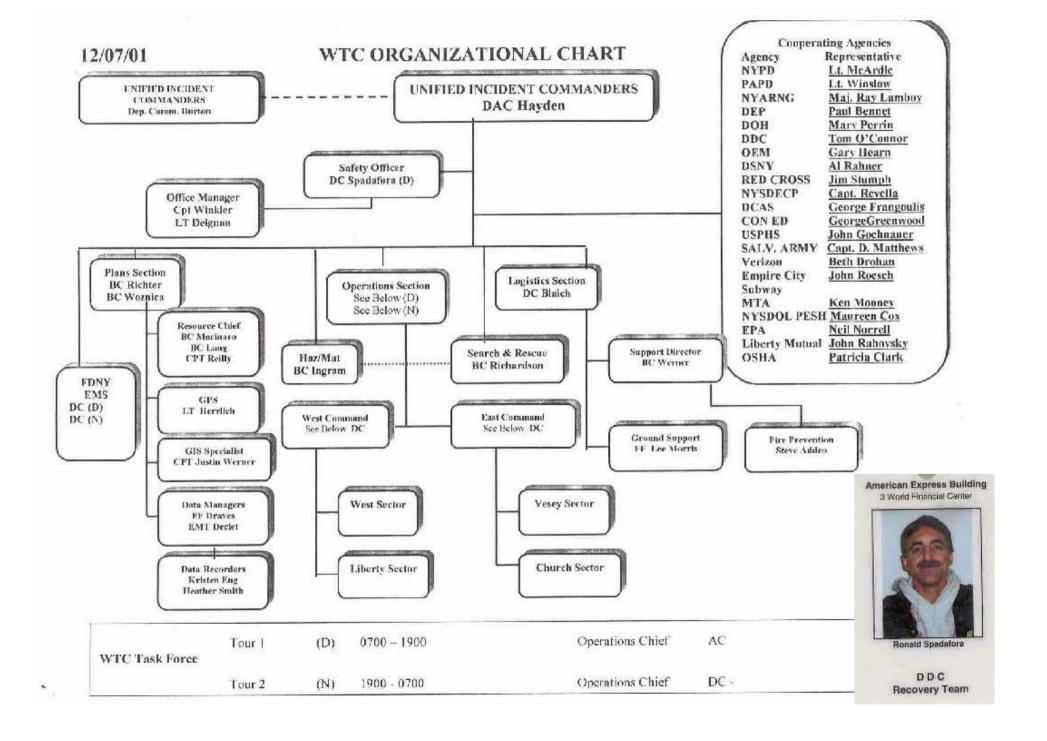




FDNY

Incident Action Plan



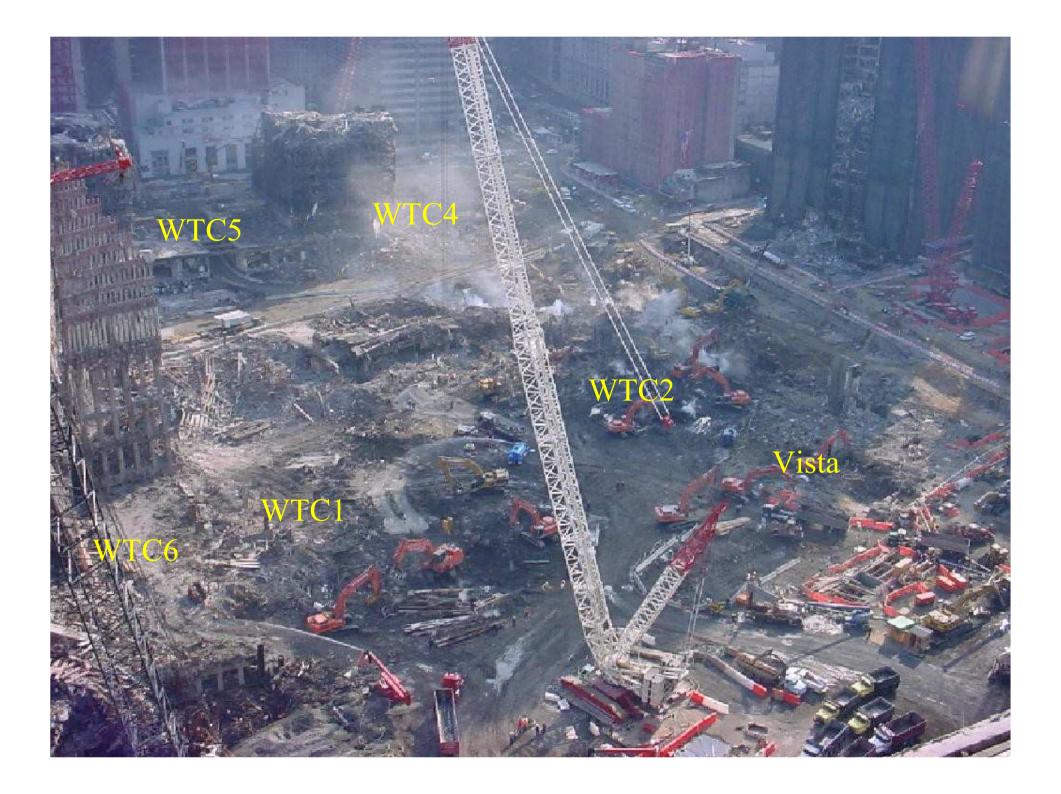




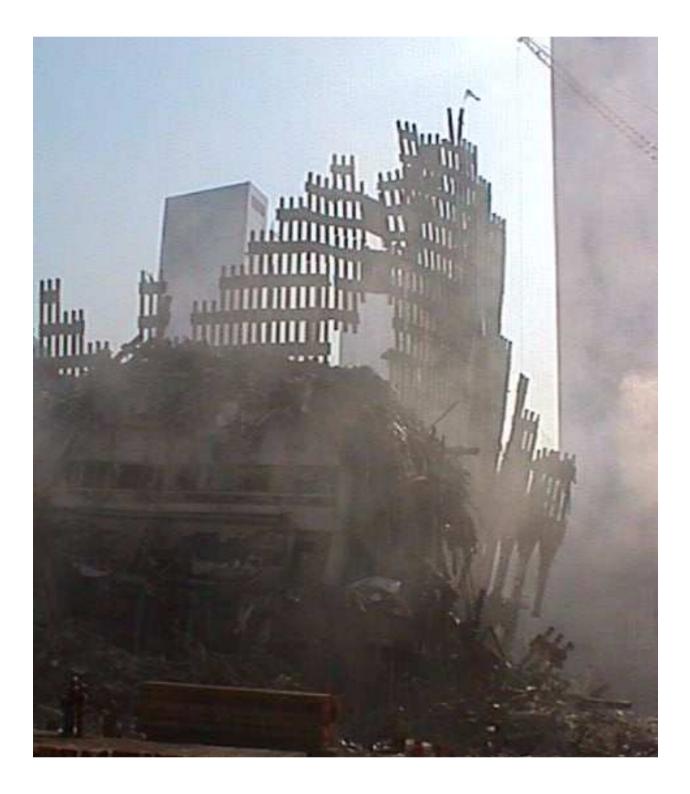


September 17, 2001















Falling Debris Overhead Hazards

9/21/01





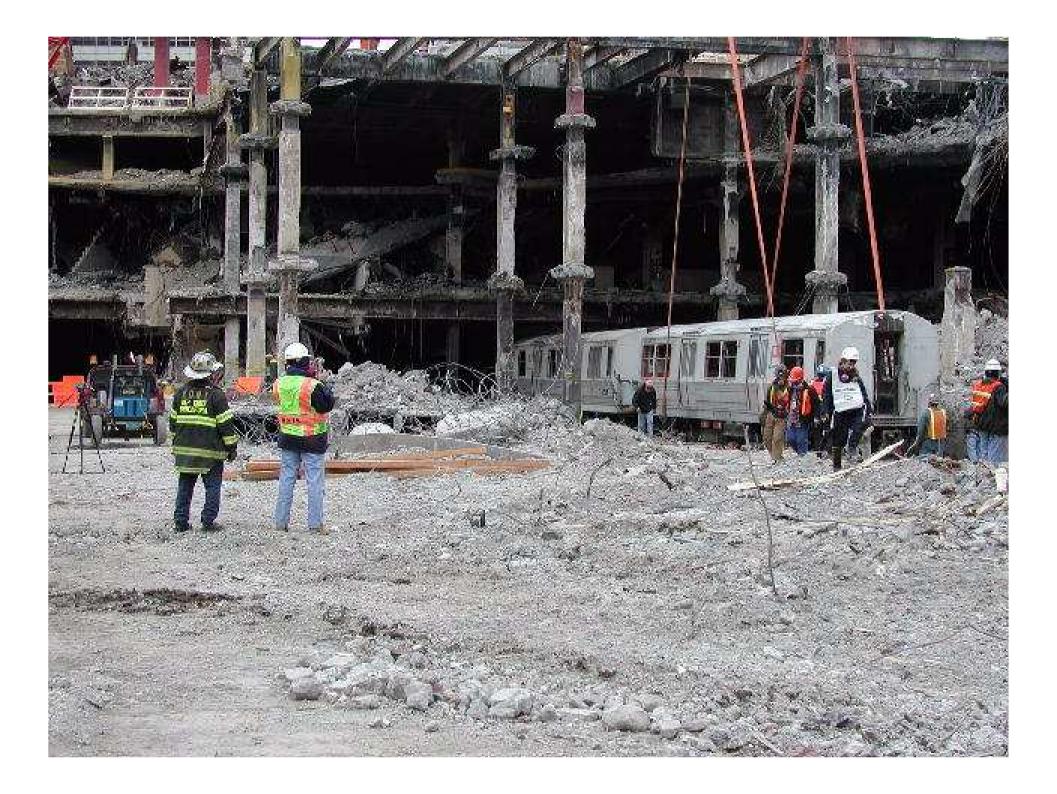


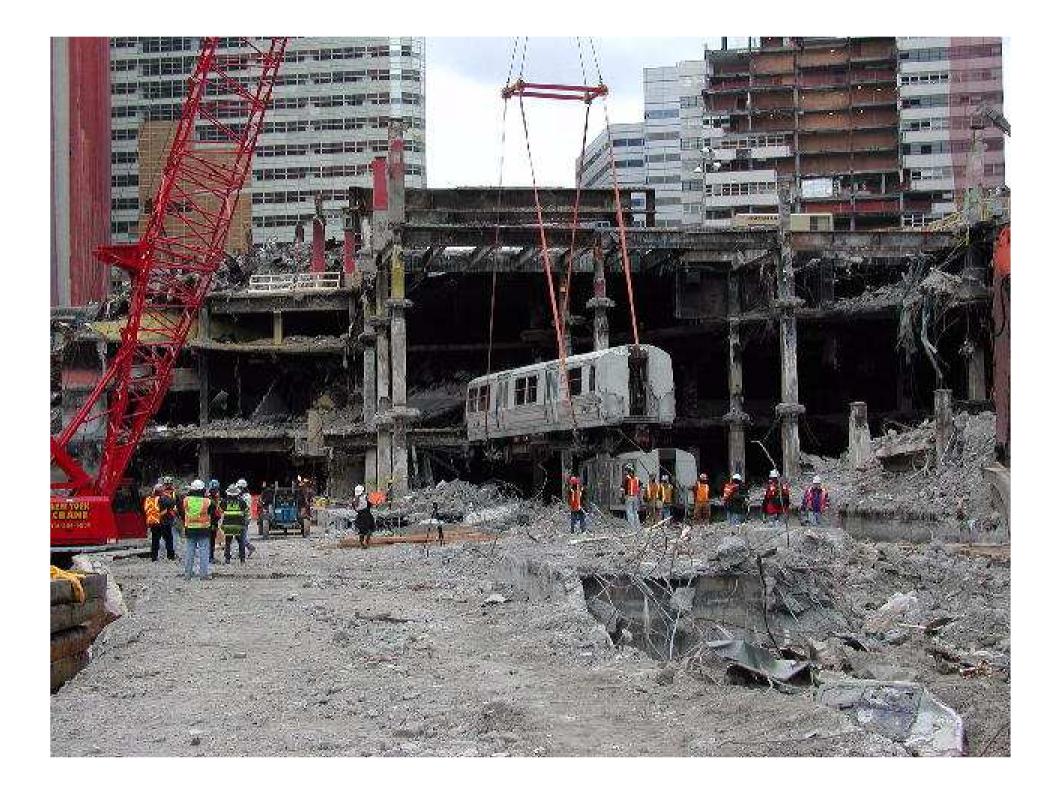


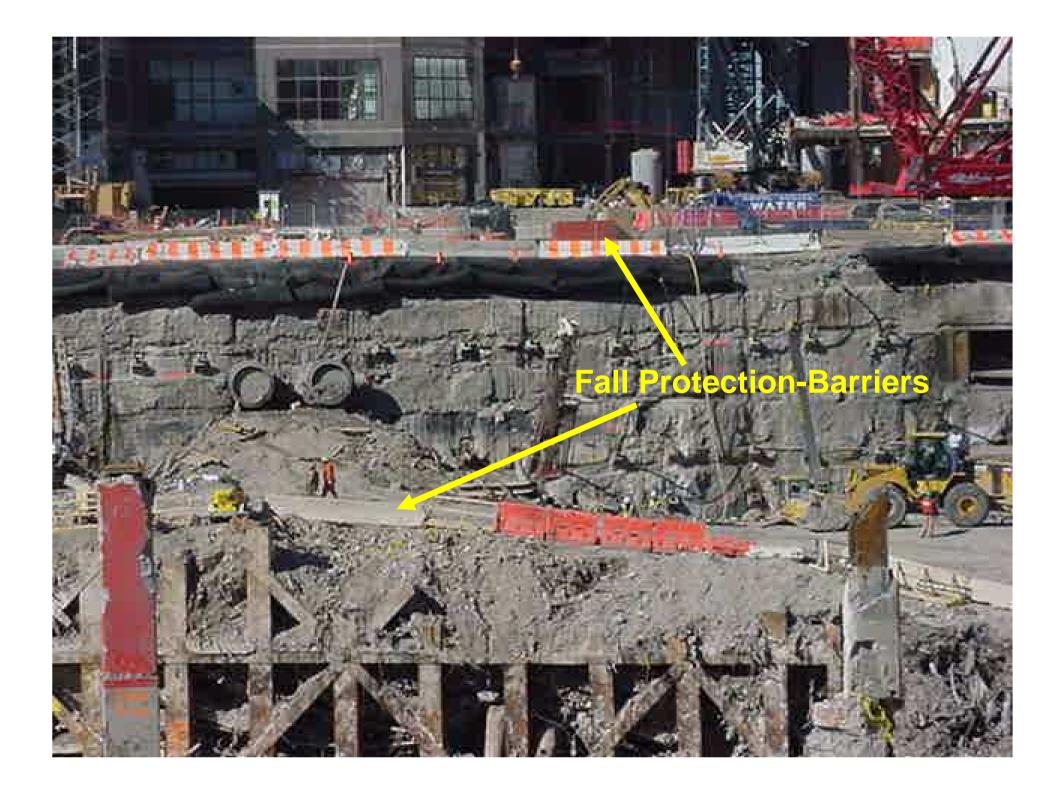














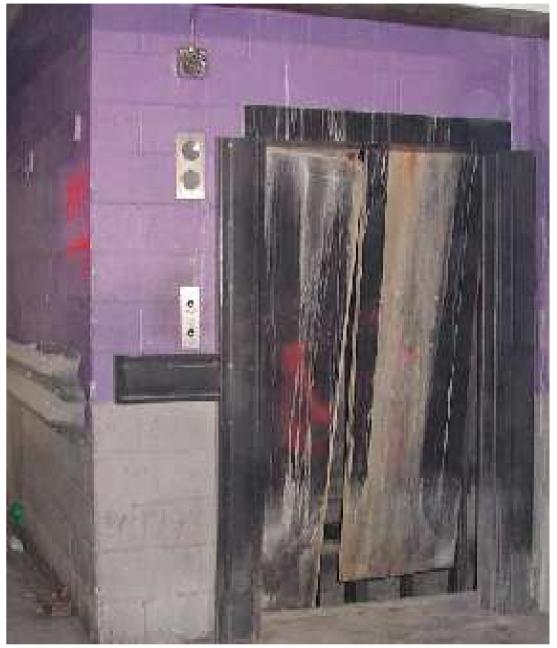
Fall Hazards











Unprotected elevator shaft

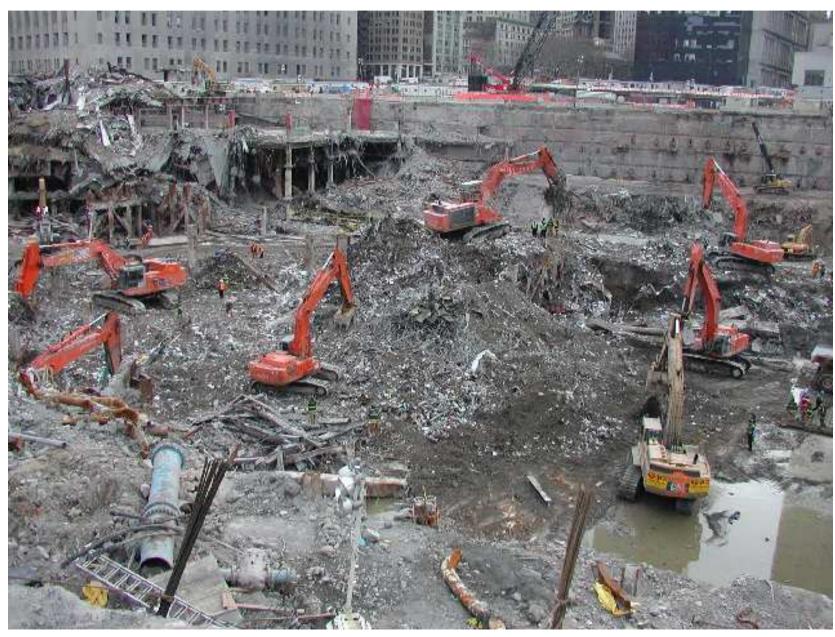














Safety Message 12/14/01



Major Hazards

Crane Operations
Demolition Operations
Biological Hazards
Dust /Airborne Particles

Falling Glass & Debris
Traffic
Walking and Working Surfaces
Open Shafts

Hazardous Materials Lack of PPE Cold Weather







Trucks Hauling Debris



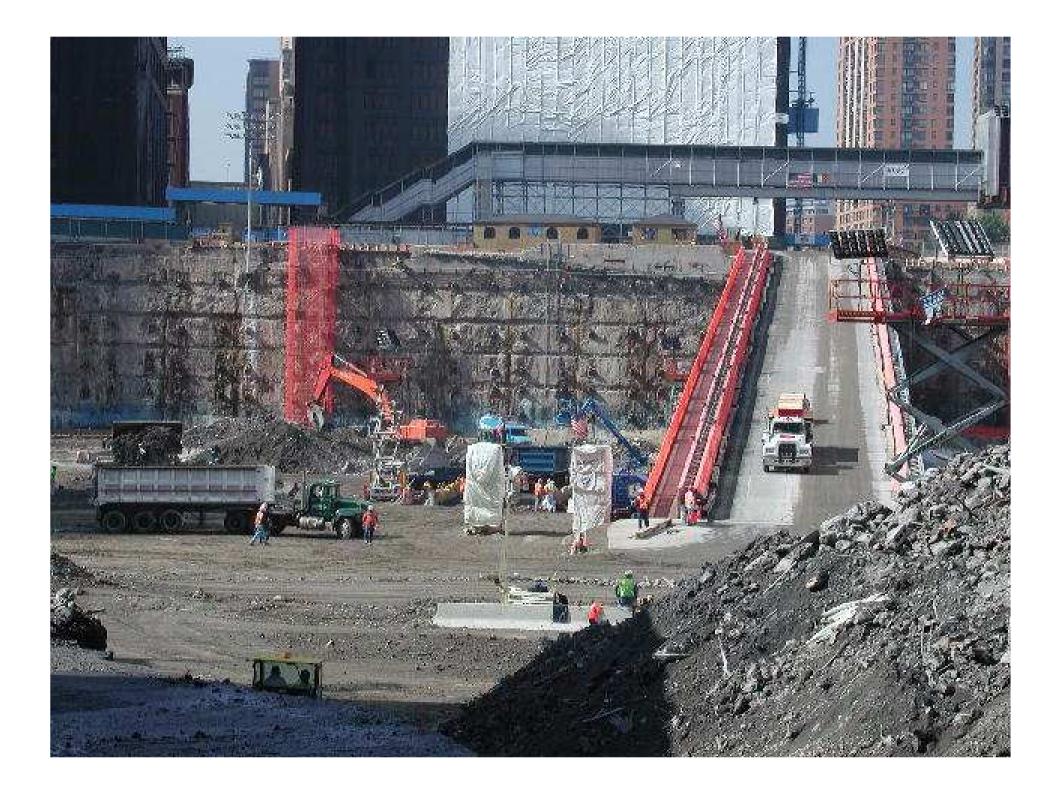










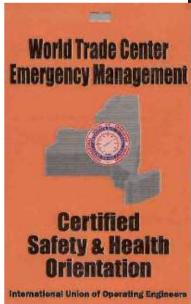




Orientation for all FDNY Members



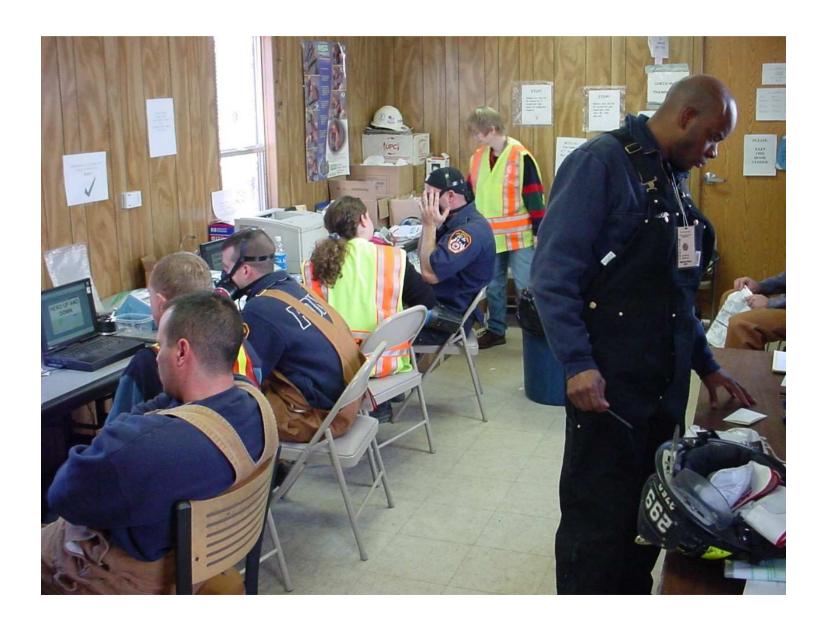






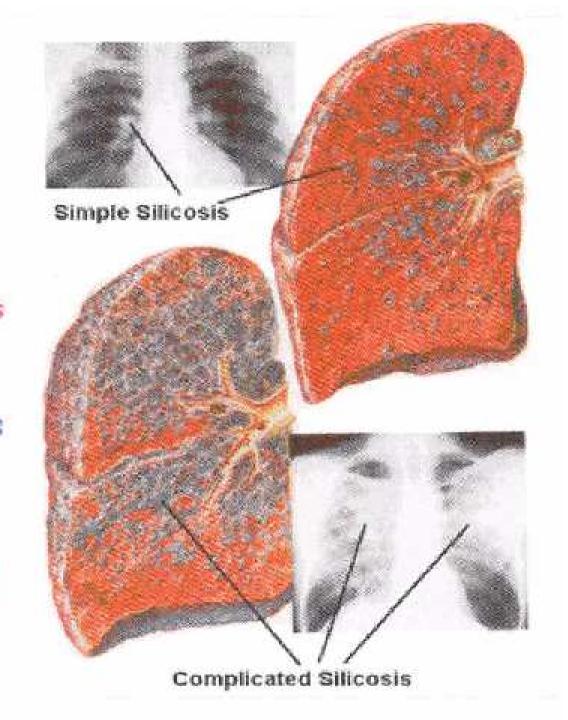






What Does Silicosis Look Like?

- Simple Silicosis
 - Small discrete nodules (lesions)
- Complicated Silicosis
 - Lesions Increase In size
 - Grow together to form larger opacities (masses)



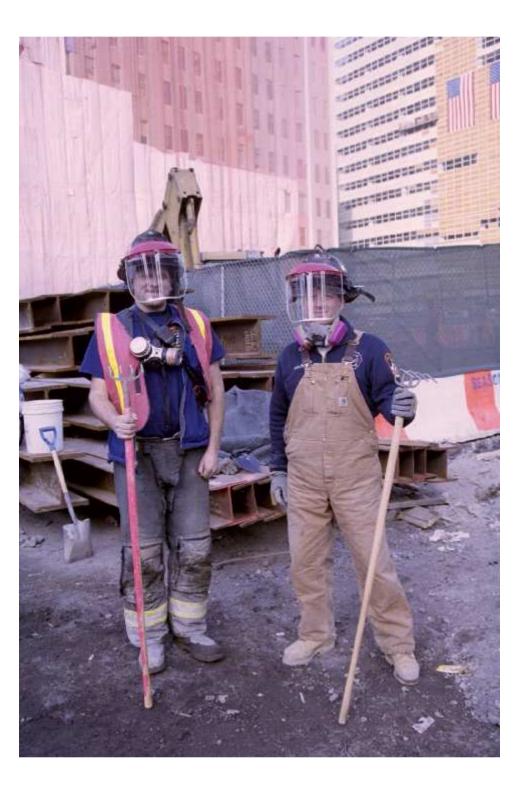


PPE-Physical Hazards













Recovery Team Safety: Safety Officers



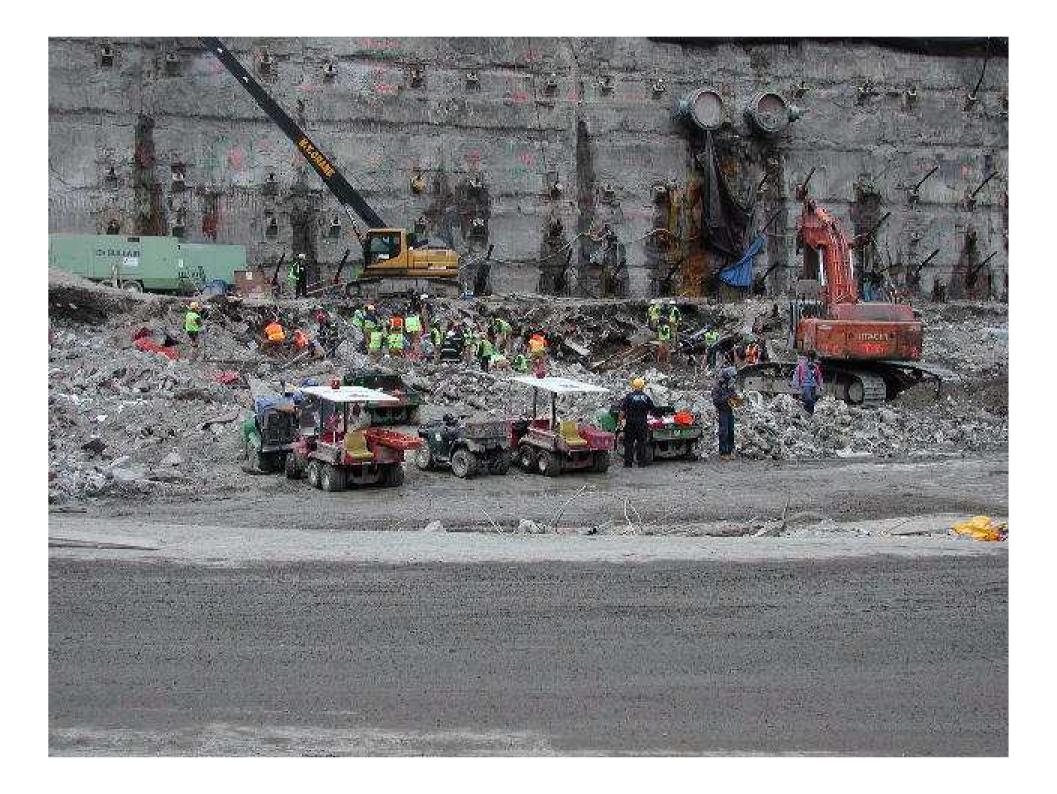




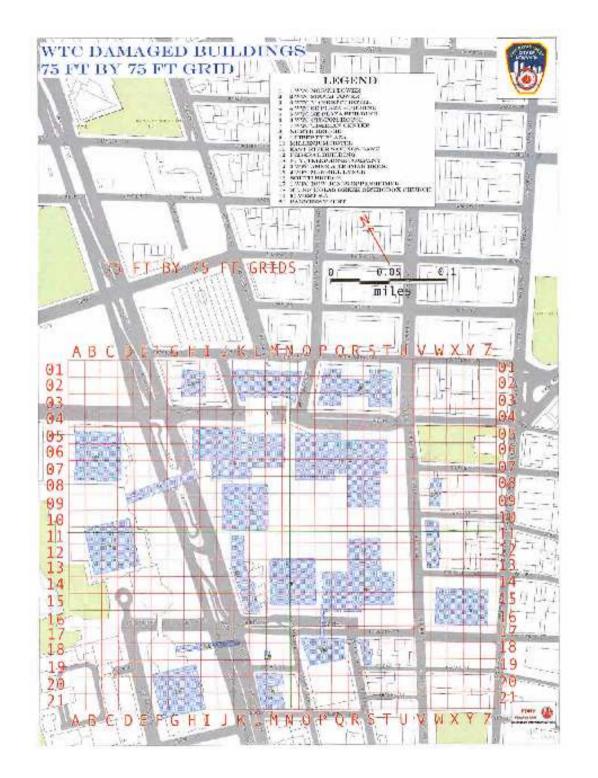
Recovery Team Safety: Spotter















Hazardous Environment:



Exposure to Combustion By-Products





Cutting Steel











- Silica
- Asbestos
- Sulfuric Acid
- Heavy Metals
- Combustion Products from the fires
- Freon









Exposure Controls: Dust Suppression









Fire Prevention Issues







Liquid Oxygen

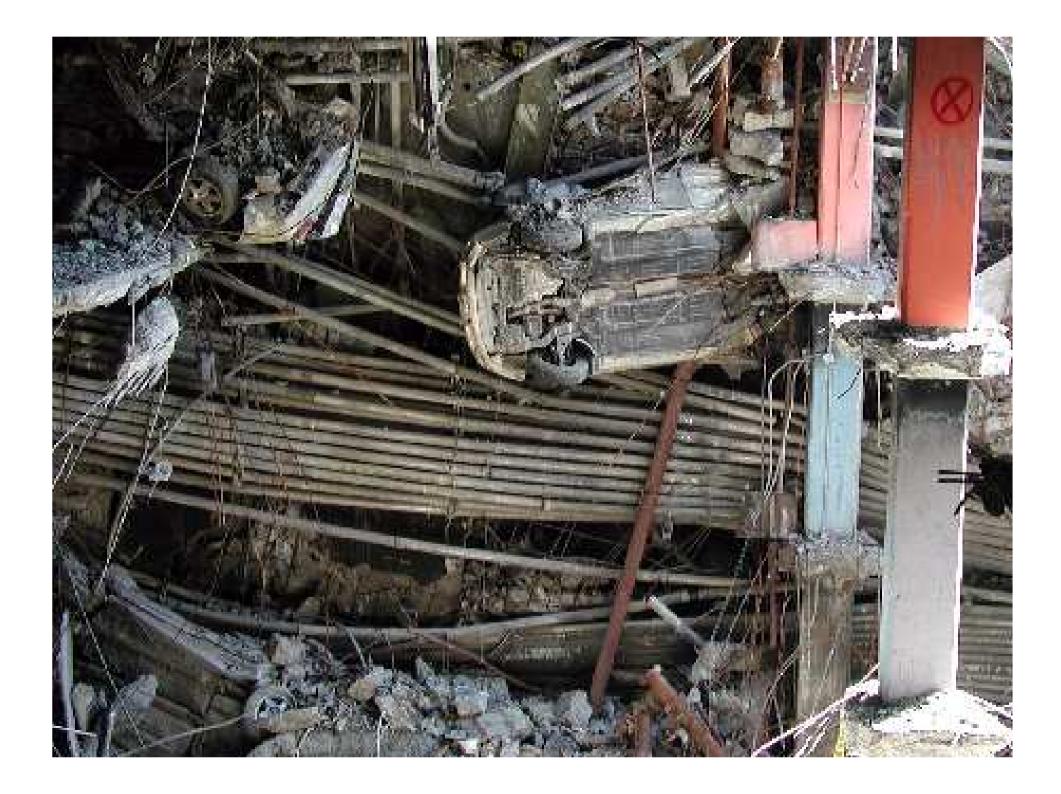




Exposures to Hazardous Materials









Freon Tank



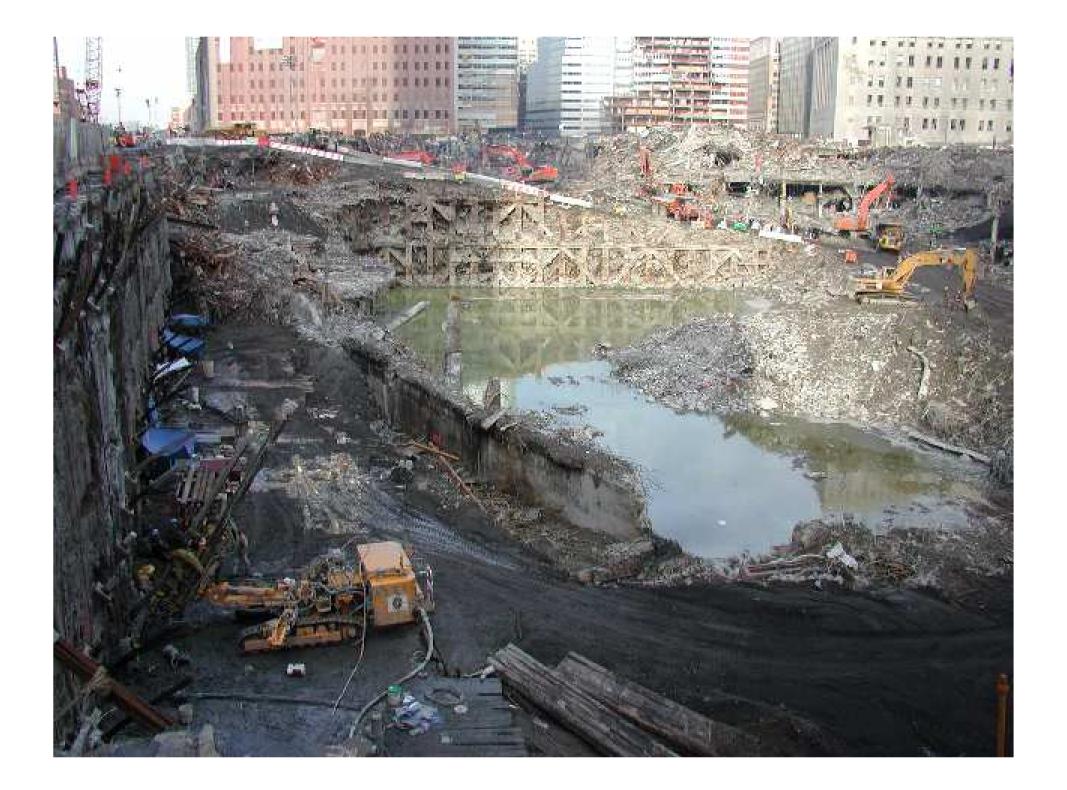














Evacuation: Alarm System







Evacuation: Stairways





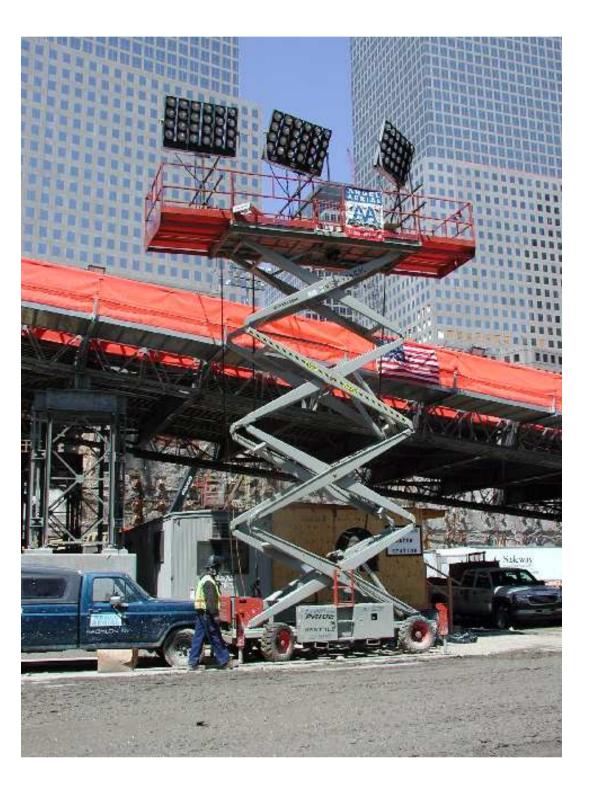


Lighting







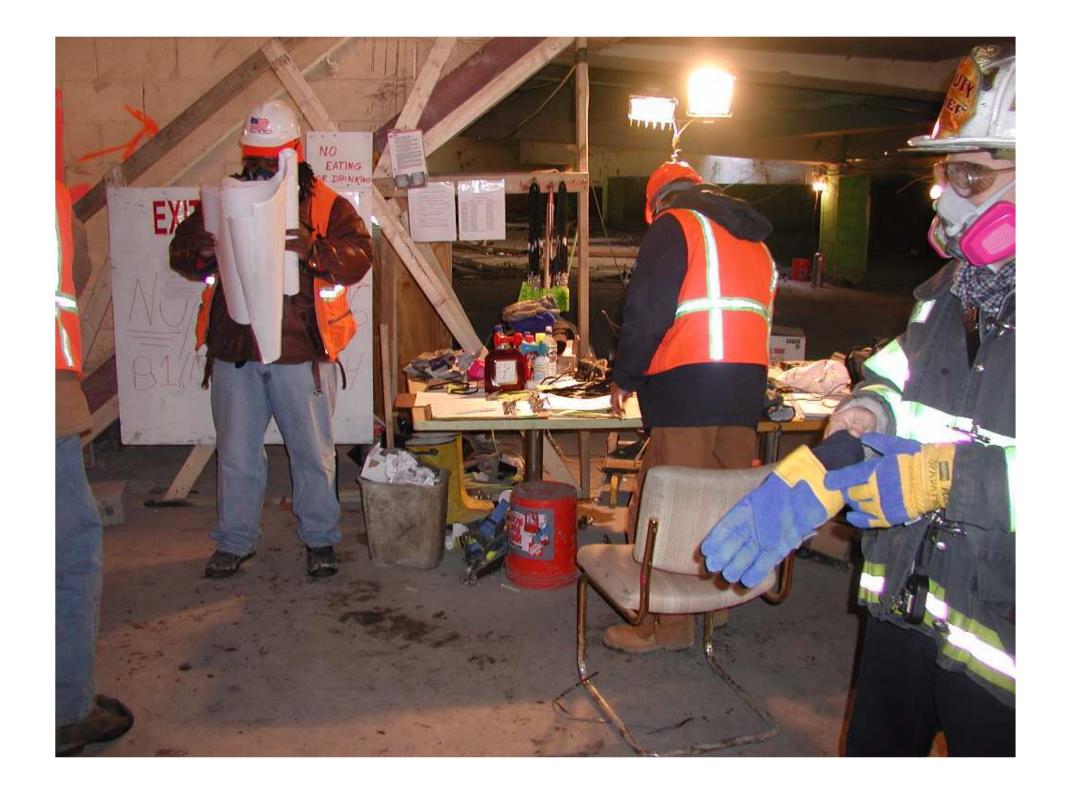














EMS











Hydration Station





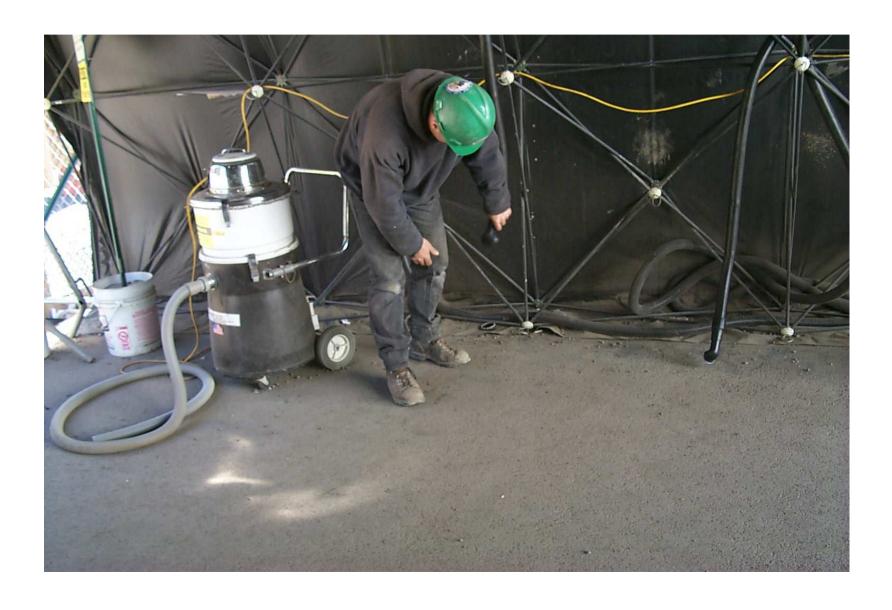






Vacuum Station







Boot Wash







Hand Wash







Wash Stations









Cafeteria







NEW YORK CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT'S COUNSELING SERVICE UNIT

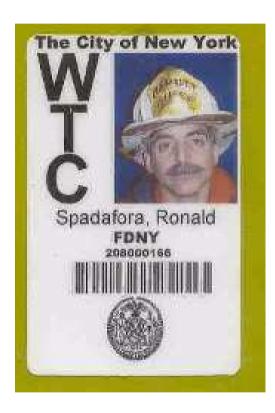


Mychal's Prayer

Lord,
Take me where you want me to go
Let me meet who you want me to meet
Tell me what you want me to say
And keep me out of your way.







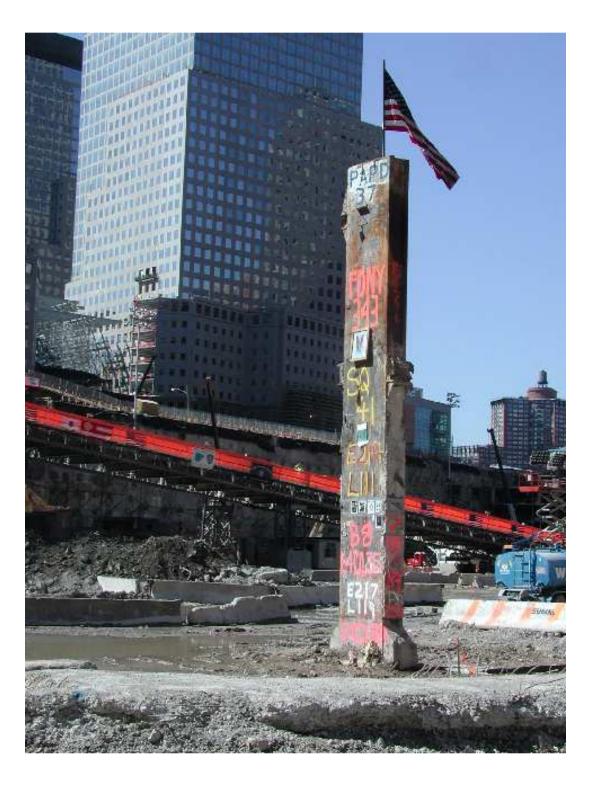


Environmental Health & Safety Issues



- Ongoing Construction Evaluation
- Structural Hazards
- Utility Installation
- Fire Prevention
- Site Access
- Building Fire Suppression Systems
- Fire Hydrants
- Site Security
- Hazardous Materials
- Safety/Health Issues







December 2001 U.S. Naval War College Planning Exercise

Evaluators Concluded:

 As a function of Command and Control the FDNY has no formal system to evaluate problems or develop plans for multiple, complex, events. The FDNY has conducted very little formal planning at the operational level.

Feb-Aug 2002 McKinsey Report

Analyzed FDNY 9/11/01 Operations

- Interviewed FDNY Officials
- Reviewed Tapes/Audio transmissions
- Read Computer Files/Operational Logs
- Interviewed Outside Experts

Feb-Aug 2002 McKinsey Report, Cont'd

169 Page FDNY Report Resulted:

- Improve Operational Procedures and Planning
- Specially trained personnel are needed
- Evident 9/13 with arrival of Southwest IMT
- Use of ICS as a "Management Tool Box"

February 2003 USDA-FDNY MOU

- Develop IMTs in the FDNY
- IMT 2-Week Training Course-using NIIMS Curriculum
- U.S. Forest Service Southwest IMTs
- 70 FDNY Chief Officers
- 38 Civilian Officials-ICS for Executives
- Foundation for establishing FDNY IMTs was the completion of the 17 module training to ICS 400 Level

August 2003-Shadow Team Training

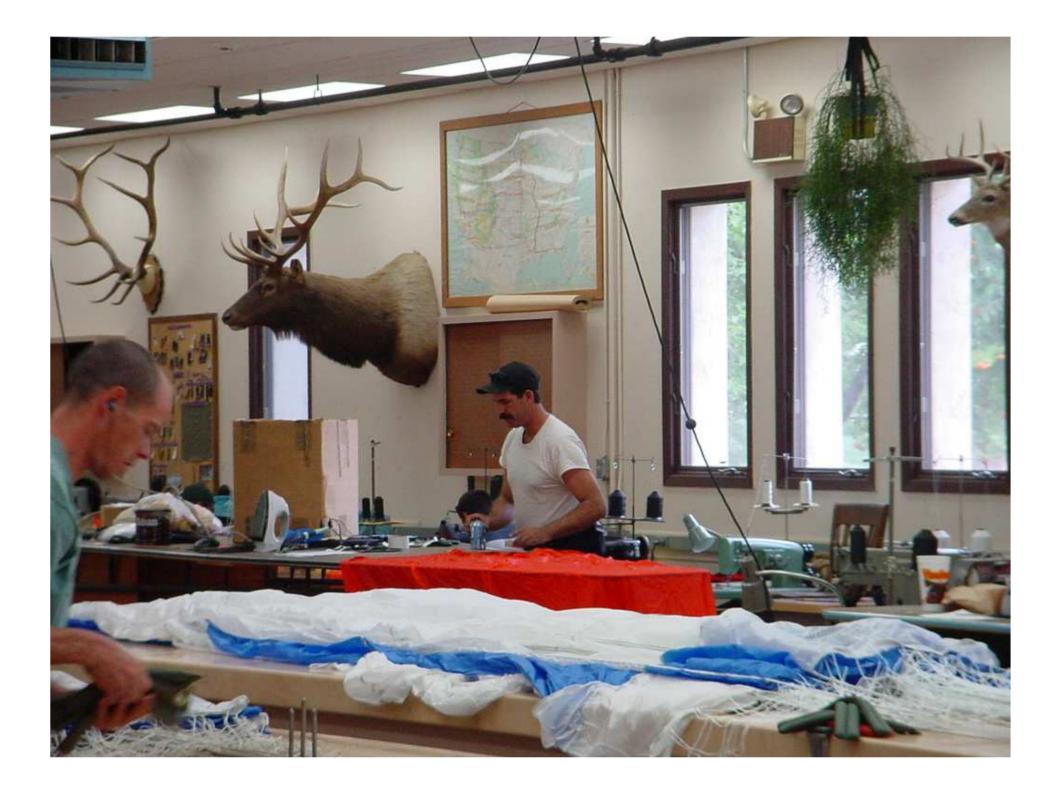
- Culmination of FDNY ICS Training
- Goal: 12 teams of 5 Chief
 - 5 day shadow assignment at an Incident
- Designated as Technical Specialists
 - Operations/Planning
- Objective:
 - Expose FDNY teams to an IMT in action
 - Gain knowledge of ICS techniques and team structure
 - Better response to complex and long duration assignments-Nationally and within NYC

Missoula meeting new friends



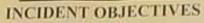
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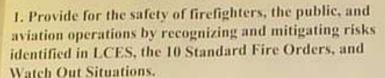


Camp Robert

Robert Incident



8/3/03 - 1300 hrs



- 2. Keep the fire north of the North and Middle forks of the Flathead River, north and east of Canyon Creek drainage, and south and east of Big Creek.
- 3. Provide for the protection of property in the communities of North Fork Canyon, Apgar, Lake McDonald, and Glacier National Park Headquarters.
- 4. Provide for protection of Huckleberry Lookout and Apgar Lookout.
- 5. Continue to provide timely and accurate information to the communities affected by the fire.
- Provide for initial attack for Glacier National Park and Flathead National Forest.



http://akteam.akteam.ak.bim.gov WWW. Fs. fed. us. r5/fire/cimts/ac

JULY 23, 2003

START DATE:

ROBERT FIRE AUGUST 4, 2003

ALASKA TYPE 1 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM DE STAM - I.C.

TOTAL ACRES: 24,400

% CONTAINED: 40%

BURN OUT OPERATIONS. TOTAL ACRES: 5000 TOTAL MILES: 12

RESOURCES ASSIGNED.

PERSONNEL: 994

HELICOPTERS' 8

DOZERS: 9

CREWS: 22 ENGINES: 68

WATER TENDERS: 17

COST TO DATE: 7, 100,000

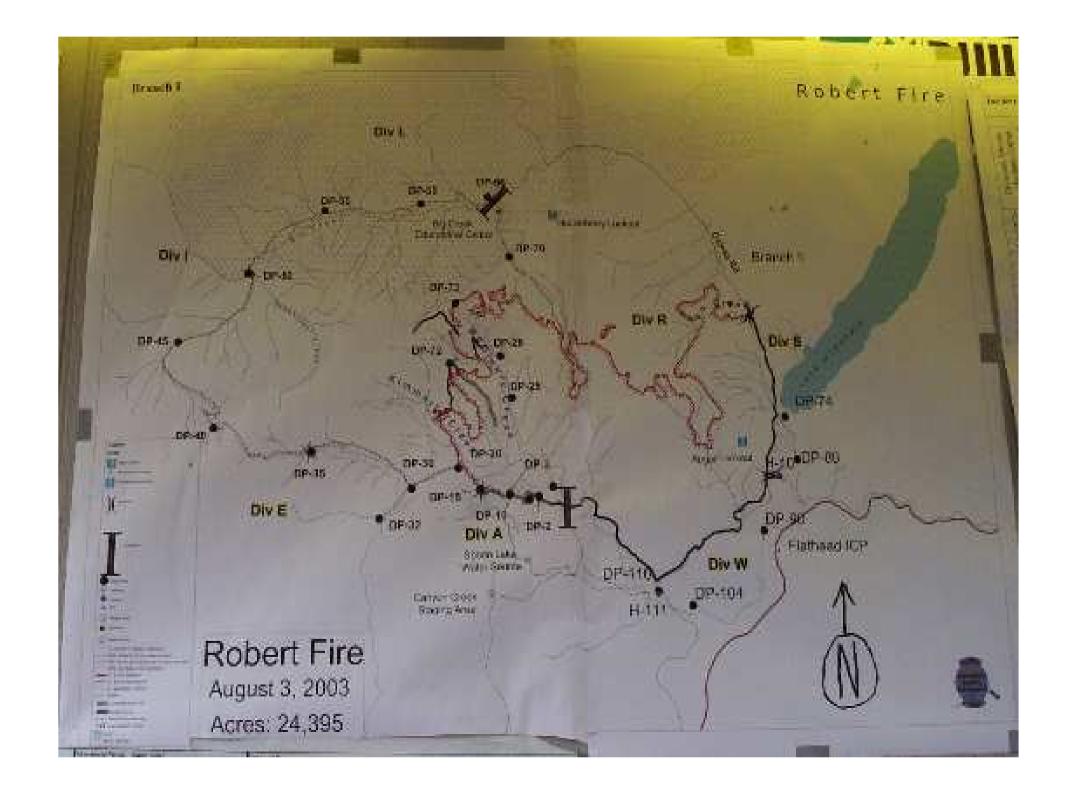
EVACUATED AREAS

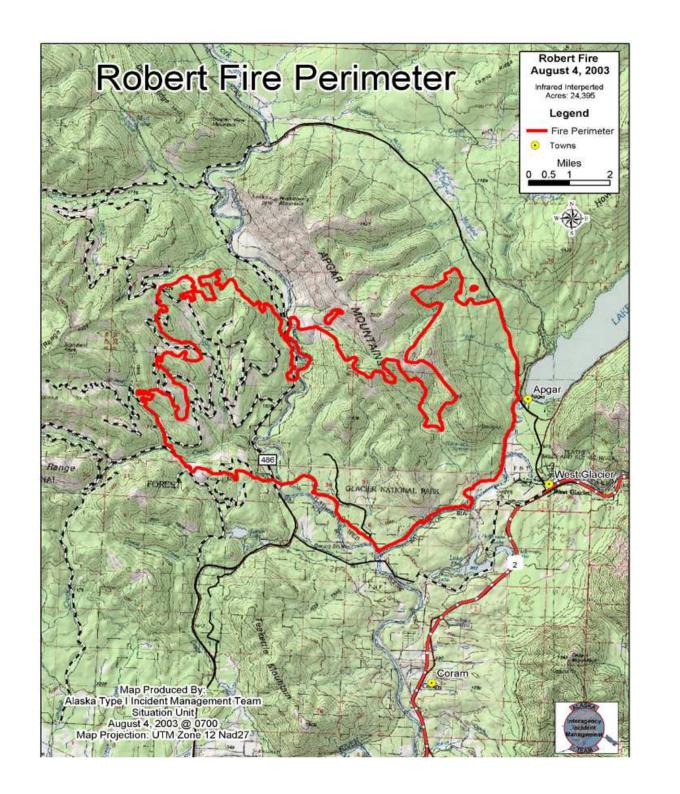
AREAS! LAKE MCDONALD STRUCTURES!

AFGAR (OTEN 8AM-8FM)

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

OTHER: 36









"Hunkering Down"







Camp Robert

































