Fire Department City of New York

FDNY Marine Operations Celebrates its Centennial Anniversary

FDNY ANNUAL REPORT

2008 - 2009

FIRE

EMS

EDUCATION & PREVENTION

Michael R. Bloomberg
Mayor

Nicholas Scoppetta
Fire Commissioner

144 YEARS OF SERVICE TO NEW YORK

FDNY's newest fireboat, **Three Forty Three,** *at its christening in Panama City, Florida, September 11, 2009.*
This boat is dedicated to the memory of the 343 FDNY members killed at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Proudly Serving New York City Since 1865

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK

MICHAEL R. BLOOMBERG, *Mayor*
NICHOLAS SCOPPETTA, *Fire Commissioner*
SALVATORE J. CASSANO, *Chief of Department*

9 MetroTech Center • Brooklyn, New York 11201
www.nyc.gov/fdny

FDNY
Proudly Serving New York

FDNY can trace its earliest history back to the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam in the 17th century under Peter Stuyvesant. In 1648, as Director General, he issued the New World's first directive on fire prevention and firefighting.

The New York City Fire Department originally was chartered in 1865 under the name Metropolitan Fire Department. It included the separate Cities of New York and Brooklyn and replaced firefighting volunteers with paid Firefighters.

With the consolidation of New York City in 1896, the Fire Department of New York expanded to include most other paid and voluntary fire companies then operating across the small neighborhoods and villages located in the outlying boroughs.

Since its incorporation as a Department in 1865, FDNY has fought more than two million fires in New York City. During its long history, FDNY's duty to New York can be summarized best by its core values: Service, Bravery, Safety, Honor, Dedication, Preparedness.

In 1996, NYC EMS was merged into the Fire Department, thus including emergency medical service as part of its core service mission. 2010 will mark the 145th year of service by FDNY members to 8.4 million residents and 47 million annual visitors to New York City.

Since its beginnings in 1865, 1141 FDNY members have been killed in the line of duty, making the Supreme Sacrifice while in service helping others.

MOST RECENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS *Fiscal 2009*

RESPONSE TIME *(City-wide Average, Minutes:Seconds)*

4:05	Structural Fires
4:14	Medical Emergencies (Fire)
4:09	Cardiac Arrest/Choking (Fire & EMS)
6:40	Life-threatening Emergencies (EMS)
4:32	All Incidents by Fire
8:20	All Incidents by EMS

PERSONS SAVED OR RESCUED

1657	Building Fires
1284	Utility Emergencies
1057	Trapped (Buildings or Apartments)
12,145	Trapped In Elevators
1809	Injured/Extricated Vehicle Accidents
1420	Resuscitated (Return of Spontaneous Circulation)

PUBLIC SAFETY

197,418	Fire Prevention Inspections
6118	Fire Investigations
8055	Fire Safety Education Presentations
6076	Persons Trained in CPR

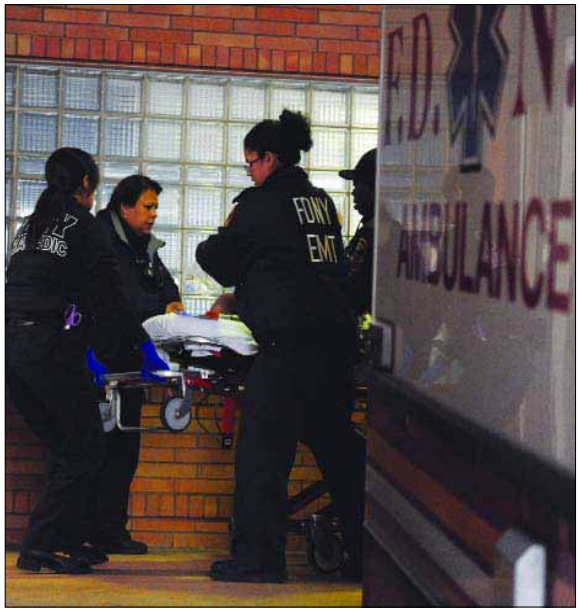
SERVICES

- Average response time to structural fires improved to one of the fastest times ever recorded.
- Fire fatalities in New York City are holding at historic lows. Fewer persons are being injured and killed as a result of aggressive outreach by FDNY fire safety educators.
- New York City has experienced fewer serious fires as a result of improved inspections and recent improvements made to the City's fire codes.
- FDNY EMS has successfully introduced several innovations in prehospital care, 911 triage and transport that are helping to save lives.
- The Fire Department has expanded and improved high-rise building inspections to ensure public and Firefighter safety. FDNY is a key player in a multi-agency effort to better regulate and monitor new high-rise building construction City-wide.
- FDNY has introduced several improvements in Fire and EMS dispatch procedures that result in quicker response to emergencies by both Firefighters and EMS personnel throughout the five boroughs.

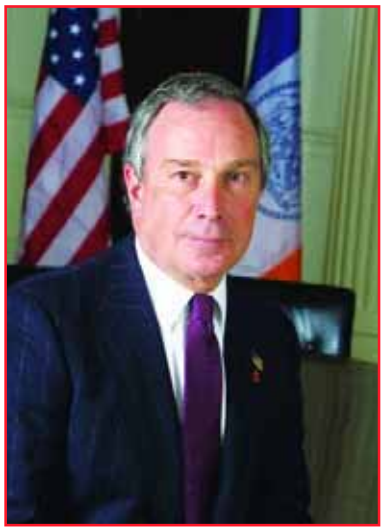
photo by Brooklyn Dispatcher Warren Fuchs (retired)

PROGRAMS

- New state-of-the-art facilities, equipment and apparatus have been introduced throughout Fire and EMS operations, resulting in Firefighters, Paramedics and EMTs who are better trained, qualified and ready to help the public during an emergency.
- FDNY has entered into new partnerships with local hospitals and health organizations to improve the immediate health care needs of critically sick or injured people.
- FDNY Fire and EMS Officers and civilian bureaus routinely are conducting performance measurement and assessment to evaluate monthly service delivery performance across all Fire and EMS responses City-wide.
- FDNY is exploring several innovative approaches to improve operation of its City-wide physical plant of nearly 300 field locations and 2000-vehicle service fleet, using 21st century technology that will help "green" New York.
- Minority recruitment efforts by FDNY to diversify the ranks of Firefighters continues. The December 2008 graduating class of FDNY Probationary Firefighters was the most diverse in the Department's history.



Message from the Mayor



Michael R. Bloomberg

For more than 140 years, New Yorkers have benefited from the hard work and dedication of our Bravest, who have extinguished more than two million fires and saved countless lives. And, today, our City is safer than ever before. Fire-related fatalities continue to decline, dropping another 10 percent in 2008 alone. In fact, we have experienced fewer than 100 civilian fire fatalities per year for three straight years--a feat that has been achieved only three times in modern history. When it last occurred in 1927, two million fewer people lived in the five boroughs.

Firefighters, Paramedics, EMTs and Fire Protection Inspectors have distinct skills and face different challenges on the job, but they are united in a common goal: protecting the lives of the 8.4 million residents, plus the millions of visitors to New York City.

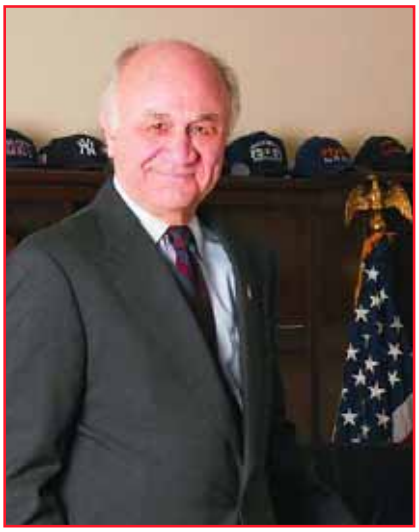
Eight years ago, when I appointed Nicholas Scoppetta to lead the FDNY, it was a time of great need for both the Department and our City. Along with his dedicated staff, they have more than met the challenge--rebuilding the ranks, increasing training in terrorism preparedness and investing in technology that has allowed us to cut response times. On behalf of all New Yorkers, I thank Commissioner Scoppetta for his outstanding service.

This report highlights some of the Department's impressive achievements in firefighting, fire prevention, emergency medicine and emergency preparedness, from January 2008 through June 2009. Harder to capture on paper are the incredible bravery, loyalty and devotion to duty that the men and women of the FDNY exhibit every single day. But I have had the opportunity to witness these characteristics on countless occasions and these attributes are what make the FDNY the best fire department in the world.

Michael R Bloomberg

Message from the Commissioner

Nicholas Scoppetta
31st Fire Commissioner



In 2002, when I became Commissioner of the New York City Fire Department, we faced enormous challenges. Our greatest tasks were rebuilding the ranks and maintaining our excellent record of service, while simultaneously learning the lessons of 9/11 and preparing to respond to another attack.

Eight years after, it is clear that we have done just that. Today's FDNY is--without question--better prepared, better trained and better equipped than ever before. We continue to improve public safety and enhance the many services that FDNY provides to New Yorkers.

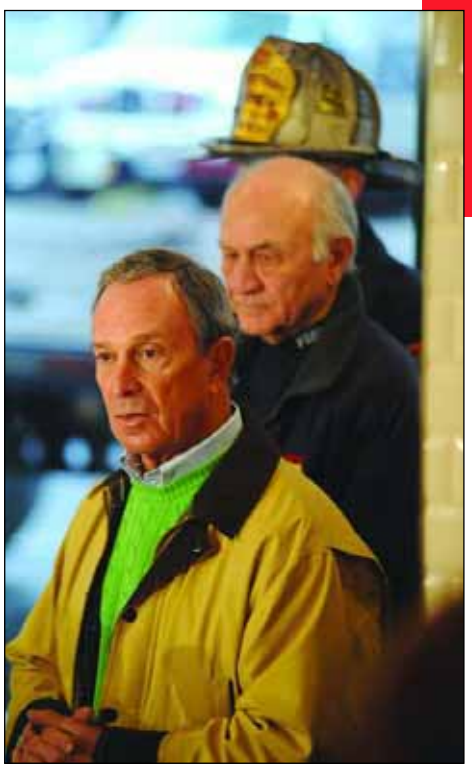
This year has been tremendously successful in both regards. We are getting to fires faster than at almost any other time on record. Thanks in part to new dispatch protocols and improved technology, in 2008 and 2009, our average response time to structural fires was four minutes and 12 seconds--the fastest time in 15 years and the second fastest on record.

The number of civilian fire deaths continues to drop. In calendar year 2008, the City experienced 86 fire deaths, down from 95 the year before and the third lowest ever recorded in FDNY history. The past seven years have seen the lowest number of fire deaths ever recorded in City history. In 2008, the number of structural fires also hit a nearly 50-year low. These developments are due, in no small part, to the hard work of the FDNY's Fire Safety Education Unit and FDNY Foundation.

Our Emergency Medical Service continues to work at the forefront of emergency medicine, saving more lives, with among the fastest response times to life-threatening calls. This year, we rolled out several new initiatives, including Project Hypothermia and STEMI, which transport certain patients to hospitals that can best treat their injuries. And as a reflection of our diverse City, our EMS members now carry translator cards to help them better serve non-English-speaking patients.

Inside these pages you will find details of these and a host of other innovative programs, all made possible by the hard work and ingenuity of our members, as well as the steady hand of our top managers and Chiefs. I am proud of all we have achieved by working together.

It has been an extraordinary honor to lead the FDNY out of its darkest days and into the future.

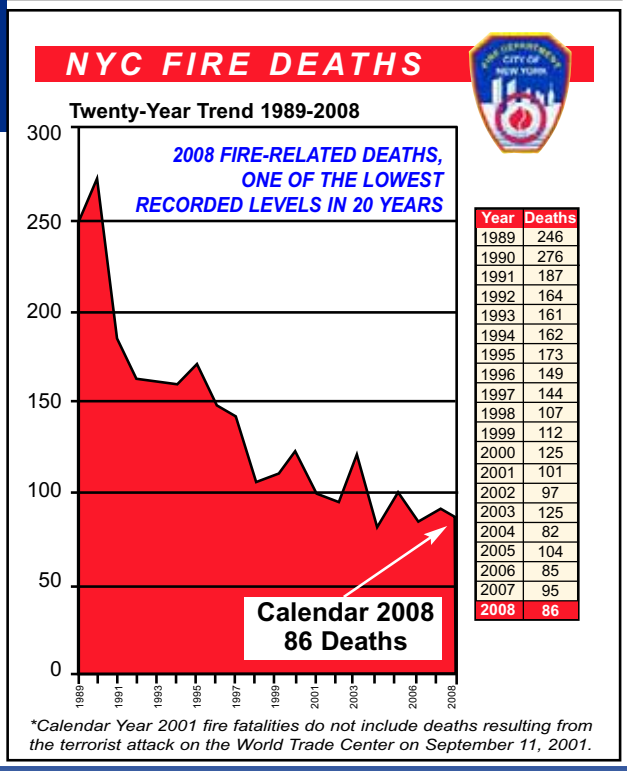


Responding To Major Incidents

FDNY is on call 24/7 to protect the life, property and safety of 8.4 million New York City residents and 47 million annual visitors.

FDNY is the largest municipal fire department in the United States. Fire Operations is staffed by 11,350 Firefighters and Fire Officers, assigned among 198 Engine Companies, 143 Ladder Companies, 37 Specialized Units and 67 field command offices. FDNY also staffs 118 Fire Marshals in five field offices.

Last year, FDNY dispatched fire apparatus nearly one million times to 448,000 fire, health and other New York City emergency incidents.



Year	Deaths
1989	246
1990	276
1991	187
1992	164
1993	161
1994	162
1995	173
1996	149
1997	144
1998	107
1999	112
2000	125
2001	101
2002	97
2003	125
2004	82
2005	104
2006	85
2007	95
2008	86

**Calendar Year 2001 fire fatalities do not include deaths resulting from the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.*

Fire and EMS Counted on at New York City Emergencies

Looking back on FDNY's achievements during the past year, New York City has never been safer and better protected from the dangers of fire. During the past eight years of this administration, there have been fewer fire-related deaths than at any other time in the past 50 years. FDNY also is getting to fires faster than at almost any other time on record. Last year, average response time to structural fires was four minutes and 12 seconds--the fastest time in 15 years and the second fastest on record.

Building on successes from past years, FDNY ambulances also are responding to emergencies faster than ever before, maintaining some of the fastest response times on record.

FDNY accomplished this through adoption of a new dispatch policy that, complemented by the unwavering dedication of members, played a large role in getting them wherever they are needed, whenever they are needed.

Hard work by the Fire Safety Education Unit, which spread its important message throughout communities in all five boroughs, helped save lives and reduce the number of fires in New York City.

Improved Fire Safety, Education and Outreach

Civilian fire fatalities continue at historically low levels since FDNY began keeping records in 1916. In calendar year 2008, FDNY recorded 86 civilian deaths, nine fewer than in 2007. Trends in 2009 continue to be encouraging and are expected to approach an all-time low.

- FDNY once again provided aggressive outreach in fire safety education to all communities of the City. Last year, critical fire safety messages were provided by the FDNY Fire Safety Education Unit to 660,000 New Yorkers. Partnership with the FDNY Foundation provided additional funding to support FDNY efforts to distribute 100,000 batteries and more than 30,000 smoke alarms.
- FDNY plans to expand its fire safety education literature in several additional languages to reduce fire incidents and injuries to harder-to-reach, non-English-speaking, immigrant communities. Literature now is or will be provided in English, Spanish, Korean, Chinese, Urdu, Arabic, Russian, Yiddish, Italian and French Patois/Creole.
- Fire Safety Education Kits were placed in FDNY firehouses to support neighborhood efforts of local Firefighters to better conduct visits to local schools or classroom visits to firehouses.

Serious Fires Decline City-wide

There were fewer serious fires in New York City. In Fiscal 2009, the City experienced 26,503 structural fires in the five boroughs. Comparatively, there were 27,208 fires in Fiscal 2008 and 28,231 fires in Fiscal 2007. This represents a three percent drop from last year and a nine percent drop from two years ago.

- Firefighters have improved training, apparatus and equipment to better respond to any emergency in the City. In March 2009, FDNY officially launched its new state-of-the-art High-Rise Simulator at the FDNY Training Academy on Randall's Island. High-rise training in the new facility's controlled environment includes development of critical skills in hose-line operations, searching for fire victims in a variety of floor layouts and access into and out of elevators, scissor stairways and multiple floors.
- The FDNY Operations Center (FDOC), which monitors and helps to coordinate all large-scale incident response, placed a Command Tactical Unit (CTU) into service in late Fall 2008. New technology allows FDNY to send and receive wireless communications between the Incident Commander in the field and critical Fire Headquarters staff at 9 MetroTech Center, Brooklyn. The CTU is staffed 24/7 and responds to any second alarm or higher and other unusual incidents. Cutting-edge features include video feeding and transmission of centrally stored critical information, such as high-rise floor plans, location of gas lines and outstanding code violations.

New Dispatch Protocols

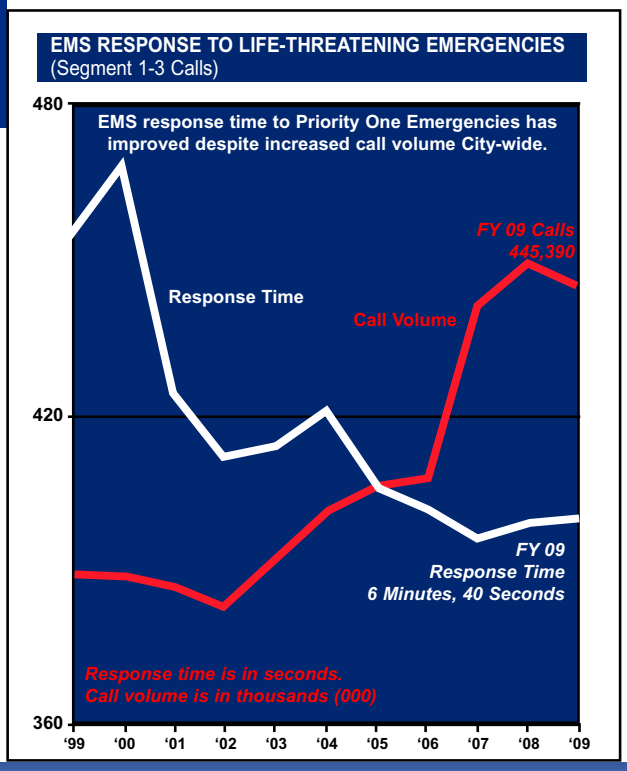
Average response time to structural fires was four minutes and five seconds in Fiscal 2009, a significant decrease of 17 seconds since 2008 and 24 seconds since 2007.

- These potentially lifesaving response times are attributable to two recent Communications initiatives--the successful expansion of the Queens Expedited Dispatch pilot program to include all City-wide fire operations and the newly installed Unified Call Taking (UCT) program launched in the City 911 Dispatch Center in May 2009.
- FDNY now employs an Expedited Dispatch protocol whereby dispatchers assign fire units to an emergency as soon as the location and nature of the emergency are obtained from a 911 caller. If additional information is received from the original or subsequent callers, those details are relayed via apparatus radio to fire units already en route to the reported emergency.
- Under UCT (in operation for several months), 911 call-takers take critical information and relay it immediately to FDNY dispatchers. This differs from the previous system, when an NYPD call-taker would collect information and then initiate a conference call with FDNY, requiring the 911 caller to repeat information, losing valuable seconds.

Cutting-Edge Medical Response

FDNY EMS is the largest municipal EMS system in the United States. FDNY EMS is staffed by 3071 Officers, Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) assigned among five Divisions and 30 EMS Stations City-wide. Additional assignments include 16 Specialized Units, one Central Dispatch Command and an oversight Medical Affairs Office.

FDNY EMS dispatches 543 FDNY ambulance tours and an additional 378 participating hospital ambulance tours City-wide per day on average. Since September 11, 2001, FDNY EMS has broadened its scope to include specialized units, such as Hazardous Materials, Weapons of Mass Destruction and Collapse Rescue.



Once again, New York City's largest Emergency Medical Service provider, FDNY EMS, is at the forefront with new innovations to help first responders save lives. EMS has implemented several improvements in pre-hospital care, triage and transport of critically ill patients City-wide.

With new programs, such as NYC Project Hypothermia and STEMI (ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarctions), FDNY is working to get certain patients to hospitals that offer the specialized treatments they need to have the best chance at making a full recovery.

Specialized EMS units also are making use of innovative new medications designed to aid patients trapped under debris before they can be rescued, increasing their likelihood of survival.

FDNY EMS is breaking down the language barrier and helping crews communicate even more effectively with non-English-speaking New Yorkers. EMS language translator cards have been issued to every unit to assist them in the field.

Via the CPR training unit, teaching the lifesaving skill to more citizens than ever before helps New Yorkers help themselves.

NYC Project Hypothermia

- Beginning in January 2009, FDNY ambulances initiated a new transport protocol to bring eligible cardiac patients directly to hospitals that use more advanced cooling therapy. Administering chilled intravenous saline fluids reduces the chance of brain damage and increases the chance of survival after a heart attack. The NYC Project Hypothermia program--developed by FDNY's Office of Medical Affairs and EMS Operations, in partnership with Presbyterian/Columbia University Medical Center, the Greater New York Hospital Association, American Heart Association, NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation and the Regional Emergency Medical Service Council of New York City--was nationally recognized by the Washington-based Sudden Cardiac Arrest Association for its innovative, lifesaving patient care.

EpiPens

- In April 2009, FDNY ambulances began carrying ready-to-use doses of epinephrine in "EpiPens" to administer to critically ill patients suffering from anaphylactic shock brought on by severe allergic reactions. These patients experience rapid constriction of airways, which can lead to respiratory failure. Previously, only Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulances, representing a third of the EMS fleet, administered epinephrine to these priority calls. FDNY expanded their use to include all other ambulances staffed by FDNY EMTs.

Smoke Inhalation Project

- FDNY launched a new program in 2009 to bring quicker on-scene care and targeted transport of smoke inhalation patients to an expanded City-wide network of hospitals with specialized facilities. FDNY has trained EMS personnel to rapidly identify patients experiencing cyanide poisoning at the fire scene and developed protocols for EMS to provide immediate, lifesaving medication. Further, FDNY EMS has partnered with several City hospitals throughout the five boroughs to identify Specialty Care Centers with expanded hyperbaric medical therapy treatment capability for patients suffering from smoke inhalation, carbon monoxide, cyanide poisoning and decompression sickness.

SmartCPR

- FDNY launched a major initiative to improve survival of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in New York City. The SmartCPR program, currently in a pilot phase, seeks to evaluate the ability of new technology to better direct members of the public, EMS personnel and Firefighter first responders to provide the best pre-hospital treatment for sudden cardiac arrest. Included in the trial program is better public and professional first responder training in four critical components of pre-hospital care that may ensure higher rates of survival: the early recognition of cardiac arrest; immediate activation of the 911 system; administration of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR); and the appropriate and correct use of automated external defibrillators (AEDs) to "shock" patients back to life. The effectiveness of SmartCPR currently is being evaluated in a similar program launched by the London Fire Brigade.

STEMI

- EMS initiated an improved patient care and transport protocol to maximize survivability of heart attack victims. EMS dispatchers and on-line medical control physicians now conduct immediate assessment of 911 calls to better direct field EMTs and Paramedics to transport patients to hospitals more fully equipped with 24-hour therapeutic Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI). Receiving hospitals are notified in advance of en route patients needing specialized care, thus reducing critical time to provide treatment. This new procedure parallels similar EMS critical care initiatives for trauma, burn and stroke victims where on-line assessment is made of patients meeting criteria for immediate transport to a specialty referral hospital center most closely located and readily equipped to handle patients needing specialized care throughout the five boroughs.

Public CPR Training

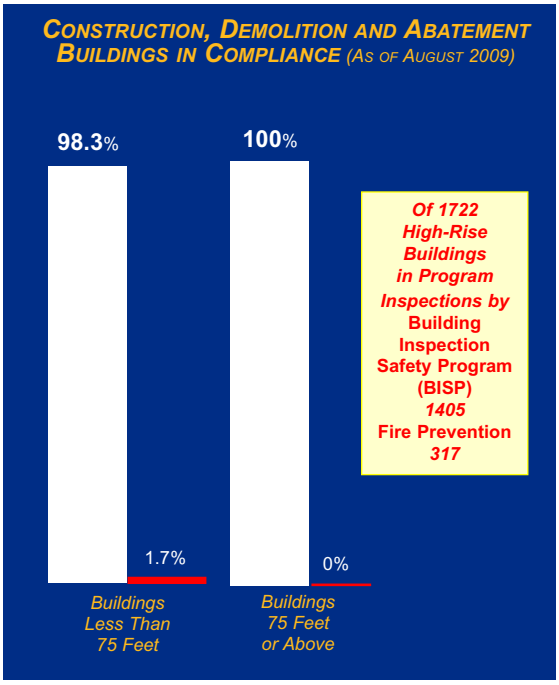
- FDNY continues to build on its successful City-wide CPR Citizen Training Program to involve the public as a key component in the first step of the "chain of survival." Begun in April 2005 as a collaborative project with the American Heart Association (AHA), FDNY EMS staffs a dedicated unit of Paramedics and EMTs that routinely attend local neighborhood programs, schools and community centers to provide free CPR instruction. Since the program's inception to the end of Fiscal Year 2009, 31,000 members of the public have been trained directly and 47,000 indirectly in this critical, lifesaving skill. For Fiscal Year 2009 alone, FDNY trained 9200 people directly and 19,000 through its "train the trainer" approach.

All EMS personnel now carry a Medical Visual Language Translator to assist non-English-speaking patients.

Improved Building Inspections and Information-gathering

In addition to its principal service mission of immediate response to Fire and EMS emergencies, FDNY is mandated to certify and inspect the fire safety of newly constructed and existing buildings throughout the five boroughs, enforce the code compliance of mandated fire protection systems and ensure the fire-safe assembly and operation of public events.

FDNY conducts more than a quarter-million field inspections each year in New York City. Both Firefighters from local fire companies and trained, dedicated Fire Prevention Inspectors from the Bureau of Fire Prevention are responsible for the routine oversight of 580 hazards and materials and some 228,000 locations that require periodic monitoring, testing, or permitting to ensure New York City Fire Code compliance.



During the past two years, FDNY has made numerous changes to improve how building inspections are performed and the best way to make use of that information.

Since the tragic August 2007 fire at the former Deutsche Bank building, FDNY created a new, 25-member unit to perform inspections and enforce safety regulations at buildings under construction, demolition and/or abatement.

FDNY also is working with IBM to create a central data base for all building inspection and safety information that will be connected to other City agencies--the Departments of Buildings (DOB) and Environmental Protection (DEP)--that will allow the City to make even more effective use of information that can improve public safety.

FDNY also has increased the amount of time fire crews spend performing building inspections and enhanced that component of training for all members, regardless of rank.

CDA Task Force

In 2008-2009, FDNY participated in a multi-agency Construction, Demolition & Abatement (CDA) Working Group, led by the Deputy Mayor for Operations, and comprised of representatives from DOB, DEP and the Mayor's Office of Operations.

- The review of CDA sites in New York City resulted in the development of 33 recommendations that focused on improvements across four areas: inspection processes; general oversight; field operations; and data-sharing. In June 2009, the Mayor and City Council signed into law 12 pieces of legislation that collectively address many of the recommendations from the panel. Highlights include:
  - *1001-A* and *1002* prohibit smoking on any floor where asbestos-abatement activity is taking place *and* prohibit tobacco, lighters and matches at asbestos-abatement work sites, including zero-tolerance enforcement.
  - *1003-A* establishes a permitting requirement for asbestos-abatement jobs that pose the greatest risk to the safety of workers, first responders and the general public.
  - *1005* requires rules giving guidance to contractors on how to maintain safe abatement project sites.
  - *1007* requires DOB, DEP and FDNY to establish procedures to share information regarding violations issued as a result of building inspections.

As of June 2009, FDNY began receiving notifications about all demolition and construction jobs directly from the DOB and notice of the highest risk abatement jobs from DEP, resulting in more comprehensive FDNY on-site inspections.

CDA Inspection Program

FDNY launched a comprehensive inspection, tracking and audit program (CDA Inspection Program) designed to ensure that buildings being constructed, demolished or abated are inspected on a regular basis and remain in compliance with the Fire Codes. The program includes the below-listed coordinated components.

FDNY Field Units

- A significant component of FDNY's Fire Prevention Inspection Program is the Building Inspection Safety Program (BISP), once known as Apparatus Field Inspection Duty (AFID). This cyclical inspection program is the primary method by which Firefighter field units meet their fire prevention responsibilities. Each fire unit conducts regular inspections of all CDA buildings less than 75 feet tall, as well as other buildings within their administrative districts, during three-hour inspection periods three times per week. In Fiscal Year 2009, Fire Operations field units completed inspections of 61,732 buildings. Additionally, field units conducted 22,980 fire safety inspections at CDA sites.

FDNY's Bureau of Fire Prevention CDA Unit

- This specially trained 25-member unit regularly inspects CDA buildings taller than 75 feet throughout the five boroughs. Currently, there are 286 CDA sites being inspected each month by the FDNY CDA Unit. Since its inception in mid-April 2009, an average of 100 inspections have been conducted per week. Through the close of Fiscal Year 2009, 1301 comprehensive CDA inspections were completed.

FDNY Compliance and Fire Prevention Audit Units

- The FDNY created two separate CDA audit teams comprised of nine senior fire prevention inspectors. For quality assurance and quality improvement purposes, these inspectors conduct random audit inspections of CDA sites that recently had been inspected by either the Fire Prevention CDA Unit or a Fire Operations field unit.

Expanded Reporting

The Coordinated Building Inspection and Data Analysis System (CBIDAS) Project enables Firefighters and Fire Prevention inspectors to target highest risk buildings and provide information to senior management to ensure the inspections are being completed in a timely and effective manner. Highlights of the new system include:

- A data warehouse to consolidate all relevant building and inspection data to allow better intra- and inter-agency communication and coordination.
- Business intelligence reporting within a web portal to allow analysis, planning, data mining and data correlation, including single building folders, inspection and violation histories, automated statistical reporting and full Geographical Information System (GIS) features.
- New applications to support risk-based scheduling, coordinated inspection activity and automated process work flow.

The Bureau of Fire Prevention completed the design of a Field Activity Routing and Reporting (FARR) project to automate and improve the assignment, review and processing of City-wide inspection requests and routine cyclical inspections. This state-of-the-art system will provide field inspectors with portable, handheld computers with an array of assignments, travel directions, electronic surveys, reference materials and digital floor plans.

Another milestone effort was initiated by the Bureau of Fire Prevention to digitize and automate critical building information for more than 900 high-rise building floor plans to facilitate data- and information-sharing between FDNY Headquarters and local Fire Companies City-wide.

Greening FDNY

FDNY is "going green" in support of the Mayor's 30-year, long-range sustainability plans and goals--known as PLANYC 2030. The Fire Department has plans to make a major contribution to the City's "green" initiatives by introducing green technology where possible to FDNY's large physical plant of 300 Fire and EMS field locations and its City-wide fleet of 2000 apparatus, ambulances and support vehicles. Greening FDNY will require the long-term efforts of three principal Divisions of the Department: the Bureaus of Fleet and Technical Services; Buildings and Facilities Maintenance; and Technology Development and Systems.

Facility and Fleet Upgrades

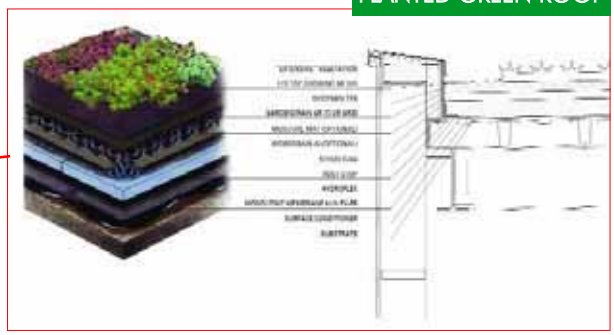
- State-of-the-art green-roofing systems will be installed atop the new quarters of Marine 9 on Staten Island, as well as the new quarters of EMS Station 3 in the Bronx. Both projects will launch construction in 2010. Green roofing places grass atop a building to hold water that keeps buildings naturally cooler in summer and warmer in winter, thus reducing energy consumption for heating and air-conditioning.
- Solar-powered water heating systems will be installed at six firehouses, two EMS stations and one Marine location. FDNY will begin a pilot project with the use of Federal funds to convert existing boilers to gas-fired systems and install solar-powered, hot-water heating, thereby reducing energy consumption.
- All trash generated in FDNY Headquarters is picked up by a contracted private carting firm that handles it as post-consumer re-cycle waste. Using the City's Central Storehouse Catalog, FDNY purchases paper cups, plates, etc., marked as "green." The Department also purchases items such as "absorb-all," which is stamped as a "natural earth product," and is used by field units.
- In 2008-2009, the Bureau of Fleet and Technical Services received 30 hybrid vehicles to replace older, conventional sedans and SUVs. In 2011–2012, FDNY expects to purchase vehicles that will convert engine nitrous oxide emissions into non-polluting ammonia and also purchase newer sedans, which will have better emissions than those currently used by FDNY.
- FDNY's Reproduction Unit will be instituting a recycling program for toner cartridges used in faxes, printers and copiers agency-wide. FDNY copy/printer/fax paper now uses a percentage of recycled material.

Alternate Technology

- FDNY is working to reduce energy usage in Department computers and communications equipment through the procurement of emerging energy-efficient technologies. FDNY has introduced computerized scanning and archiving of all architectural drawings and blueprints of Department facilities and buildings, thereby eliminating the use of toxic toner and excessive use of paper, while reducing shipping and handling costs. The FDNY Bureau of Fire Prevention is replacing the traditional paper receipt and storage of blueprints and drawings submitted by owners/agents for new high-rise construction and Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) required by the New York City Fire Code with digital CD/DVD submissions.
- FDNY is partnering with the Department of Administrative Services (DCAS) and the New York Power Authority to upgrade out-of-date electrical and lighting to more energy-efficient systems at nine firehouses in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn and also at the Fleet Services Shop in Queens.
- The FDNY Training Academy at Randall's Island plans to conserve water by recycling water used for firefighting training. FDNY is developing a proposal with DCAS to install large-scale retention tanks that will capture water for reuse, thus saving millions of gallons of water per year.
- FDNY is partnering with MillionTreesNYC to extensively plant long-growth trees on many of its largest borough properties, including the Training Academy at Randall's Island and its multi-use facility at Fort Totten, as well as at several other centralized facility shop locations throughout the City.

EMS Station 3--Bronx

PLANTED GREEN ROOF



Sustainable Strategies at New FDNY Facilities

Marine 9 Homeport Pier, Stapleton Waterfront, Staten Island
EMS Station 3, Soundview, Bronx

INSTALL **Planted or Green Roof**
Benefits
- *Provides storm water detention and retention*
- *Provides storm water filtering*
- *Mitigates heat island effect*
- *Provides additional insulation*
- *Increases life expectancy of waterproofing membrane*
- *Provides natural habitat for plants and animals*

INSTALL **Solar Thermal Collectors**
Benefits
- *Provides inexpensive renewable-source heating for domestic water*
- *Provides supplemental heat for building*
- *Minimizes energy consumption*

INSTALL **Photovoltaic Panels**
Benefits
- *Provides power for solar thermal pumps*
- *Minimizes energy consumption*

INSTALL **Continuous Insulation & Air Barrier**
Benefits
- *Reduces heating and cooling loads*
- *Minimizes energy consumption*

ORIENT FOR **Passive Solar**
Benefit
- *Allows solar gain during heating season*

SPECIFY **Low E Fitted Glazing**
Benefits
- *Reduces heat gain*
- *Deters bird collisions*

PROVIDE FOR **Day Lighting**
Benefits
- *Minimizes need for electric lighting*
- *Provides views of exterior, increasing surveillance*

INSTALL **Automatic Lighting Controls**
Benefit
- *Minimizes energy consumption*

PROVIDE **Natural Ventilation**
Benefits
- *Minimizes need for air conditioning*
- *Minimizes energy consumption*

INSTALL **Wipe-Off Grilles at Entry Doors**
Benefits
- *Minimizes need for cleaning*
- *Improves indoor air quality*

SPECIFY **Low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Materials**
Benefit
- *Improves indoor air quality*

INCORPORATE **Pozzolans in Concrete Mix**
(fly ash, blast furnace slag, etc.)
Benefits
- *Increases concrete strength*
- *Diverts materials from landfill*

SPECIFY **Recycled Content**
Benefit
- *Diverts material from landfill*

SPECIFY **Locally Available Material**
Benefits
- *Minimizes energy consumptions*
- *Supports regional businesses*

ENFORCE **Construction Waste Management Practices**
Benefits
- *Protects site from contamination*
- *Diverts material from landfill*

Marine 9--Staten Island

Message from the Chief of Department

Salvatore J. Cassano

Training is the lifeblood of the fire service. It takes many forms and covers many disciplines at the FDNY. I discuss several of FDNY's numerous training initiatives below.

New BISP Curriculum for Each Rank--FDNY has enhanced its building inspection procedures, with a new control system to standardize the way every Fire Company organizes its Building Inspection and Safety Program (BISP) activities. A new curriculum was developed for each rank, from Proby to Deputy Chief. Examples include summons procedures training for Probies, administration and problem-solving for Lieutenants and Captains and training in fire and building codes, rules and regulations for Battalion and Deputy Chiefs. The BISP control system went on-line in late July 2008. Three Proby classes and more than 700 Company and Chief Officers have received this training.

Terrorist Drills with the Tactical Training Unit at the Fire Academy--In June 2008, the Bureau of Training initiated a series of drills at the Fire Academy to train units for response to a terrorist attack involving a bus bombing. Members practice proper use of radiation-detection meters and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and identify potential secondary devices, such as wires, batteries and timers. EMS units joined Fire Officers and Firefighters in these drills in March 2009. Members responded to detonation of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) on a City bus with numerous victims. Personnel work together to prioritize patient treatment and transport.

Community Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Program--The EMS Command is charged with improving survivability of cardiac patients via the following actions: 1. Obtained grant funding to meet staffing, supplies, vehicle and CPR equipment needs. 2. Enhanced effectiveness of CPR interventions through "auto CPR devices" that provide biofeedback on the patient's condition in response to the EMS and Fire CFR-D members who are administering CPR to the patient. (See the Cutting-Edge Medical Response section on pages 10 and 11 for more details on this and other EMS-related programs.)

IMT Deployment to Idaho to Fight Wildfires--FDNY has trained more than 140 members to participate on the FDNY Incident Management Team (IMT). In late August 2007, the country experienced an exceptionally demanding wildland fire season. This heralded the first time FDNY's IMT was deployed for a wildfire and the first deployment since Hurricane Katrina. Idaho wildfire participation increased FDNY preparedness. The experience gave FDNY members the opportunity to polish their skills as they relate to logistics, planning, finance, public information and liaisoning with outside agencies. Additionally, members attained their qualifications in specific Incident Command System (ICS) positions.

Non-Invasive Carbon Monoxide Monitoring Program--Designed to improve the survivability of fire victims suffering from carbon monoxide and cyanide toxicity due to smoke inhalation, this program does the following:

- Assesses the utility of on-scene, non-invasive carboxyhemoglobin measurements for patients and others who may have been exposed to toxins at fires or potential haz-mat incidents where high carbon monoxide (CO) levels are detected by environmental monitoring devices.
- Expands use of the Masimo Rad-57 Pulse CO-oximeter that enables EMS field personnel to accurately assess a patient's blood, determine toxicity levels and dispense high flow (100 percent) oxygen to commence initial treatment of CO patients.
- Expands the FDNY CO Initiative pilot program to assess Fire and EMS personnel operating on the scene of second-alarm and greater fires, Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI) and haz-mat responses.

These are just a few of the many training programs designed and implemented to ensure that FDNY retains its pre-eminent position in the fire service/first responder world. As you read through the pages of this Annual Report, you will learn about other FDNY initiatives and training programs that help to keep all of New York City--including our first responders--safe.

FDNY Wind-Driven Fire Research

FDNY members--indeed, all in the fire service--always have recognized the inherent difficulties of fighting fires in high-rise multiple dwellings during high wind conditions. After some particularly brutal fires of this nature, which resulted in line-of-duty deaths for FDNY Firefighters, some dedicated and inquisitive FDNY members decided to look into new ways to battle these difficult fires.

Collaborating with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), these FDNY members teamed up with the Toledo, Ohio, and Chicago Fire Departments to begin sanctioned research in June 2006. They categorized the six problems/challenges as follows:

- Develop an understanding of the dynamics of interior pressure differentials, stack effect (interior air movement) versus fire behavior in a fire apartment/area in high-rise buildings.
- Develop an understanding of the dynamics of exterior wind conditions and the phenomenon of wind-driven fires upon window failure and how that will affect fire behavior in the fire apartment/area and at points of access to the fire.
- Control smoke and heat in stairwells and hallways with the use of portable fans.
- Validate the deployment method of fire blankets to reduce or eliminate a wind condition blowing into the fire apartment/area from a position above the fire.
- Test and develop a nozzle appliance that is easy to transport and deploy from a position below the fire floor and is efficient in extinguishment or control of a fire when extreme wind-driven conditions are encountered.
- Establish the validity and safety of a flanking maneuver to introduce a water stream from an adjoining space or apartment (fireproof multiple dwellings) when access can be achieved with assured safety.

Polytechnic University joined the team and the research transitioned to Governors Island in February 2008. At this location, three fire-suppression tools--the high-rise nozzle, fire-resistant blanket and positive pressure ventilation with fans--were tested. An FDNY pilot program followed and these tools were rated in Manhattan, the Rockaways and Coney Island.

A multi-step training program with drills held at the Fire Academy was initiated, along with training for Chief Officers in the firehouses City-wide. The wind-driven fire component was added to the Annual Education Day and also became part of FLSTP (First Line Supervisor's Training Program). Additionally, DVD and PowerPoint presentations on the effectiveness of these three tools are provided in firehouses.

These many years of research and testing culminated in a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant of more than $1 million from the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program in 2009. This welcome grant will fund implementation of the three new tools--stairwell pressurization fans, thermal window blankets and high-rise nozzles--for FDNY Firefighters to fight high-rise fires more safely and effectively in the field.

FDNY now is positioned to share this research data on wind-driven fires with all members of the fire service.

FDNY: Action Photos from 2008 & 2009

Fire and EMS rescuers operate at crane collapse at Manhattan Box 44-0861, 305 East 50th Street/2nd Avenue, March 15, 2008. Victim is removed from crane collapse.

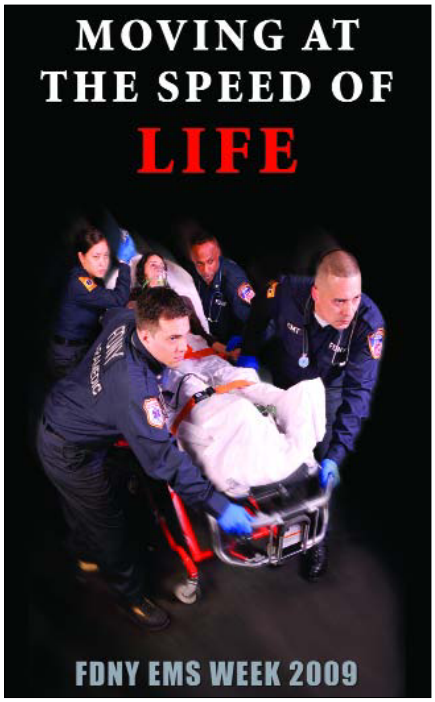
Brooklyn Box 33-2961, 222 Kings Highway/West 10th Street, December 30, 2008. *photo by Brooklyn Dispatcher Warren Fuchs (retired)*

Queens Box 55-7357, 31-10 37th Avenue/31st Street, November 22, 2008. *photo by Fred Bacchi*

FDNY swore in 286 Probationary Firefighters aboard the *USS Intrepid* in December 2008. This Proby graduation class included 35 percent minorities, the most diverse in the Department's history.

The New York City Fire Museum hosted the official launch of the first ever Carbon Monoxide Awareness Week in January 2009. Chief of Department Salvatore J. Cassano signs off on the official Mayoral Proclamation presented by a local school student.

Actor Denis Leary (center) of the Leary Firefighters Foundation and Stephen Ruzow (left), Chairman of the FDNY Foundation, co-sponsors of FDNY's state-of-the-art High-Rise Simulator at FDNY's Randall's Island Training Academy, join Chief of Department Salvatore J. Cassano, Commissioner Nicholas Scoppetta and then-Chief of Operations Patrick McNally at the March 20, 2009, ribbon-cutting ceremony.



FDNY Paramedics and EMTs were honored during EMS Week 2009. This year's poster motto, "Moving at the Speed of Life," reflects improvements made in EMS response time to medical emergencies City-wide.

Bronx Box 75-2278, Saint Ann's Street/Westchester Avenue, February 8, 2009.
photo by Pat Travers

Staten Island Box 66-2693, Mill Road/ Aviston Street, April 12, 2009. Burning bulkhead; the fire stretched 100 feet along the shore. Large-area brush fire with extension to 108, 114 and 126 Kissam Avenue.
photo by Staten Island Dispatcher Steve White (retired)

Manhattan Box 44-0212, 117 East Broadway/Pike Street, May 14, 2009. *photo by Brooklyn Dispatcher Warren Fuchs (retired)*

FDNY Major Incident Responses

Manhattan Box 66-0775, 370 Lexington Avenue/41st Street (steam explosion), July 18, 2007.

Because FDNY's responsibilities no longer are just firefighting, its response has become more complex as the Department mitigates more complicated incidents. The three occurrences briefly described below are indicative of this trend. Each event required a multiple-alarm or major emergency response, bringing engines and ladders, but also specialized units from the Special Operations Command (including Haz-Mat 1) and EMS. These incidents--a steam explosion, crane collapses and evacuation from a plane that landed in the Hudson River--reflect the varied nature of FDNY's response and the interaction and cooperation of its multiple units and coordination with outside agencies.

STEAM EXPLOSION at Manhattan Box 66-0775, 370 Lexington Avenue/41st Street, July 18, 2007.

FDNY members were greeted with a 150-foot geyser of scalding mud, rocks and steam, flying in all directions. Four key FDNY competencies were deployed and implemented: search and rescue; pre-hospital emergency medical care; structural evacuation; and hazardous materials life safety operations and mass decontamination.

In one aspect of this incident, members of Rescue 1 and Ladder 4 removed bus occupants, physically carrying them over steaming water flowing in the street. There was one fatality; a woman suffered a heart attack and died. In all, approximately 200 people were assisted and/or tended to by FDNY personnel.

CRANE COLLAPSES at Manhattan Box 44-0861, 305 East 50th Street/2nd Avenue, March 15, 2008, and Manhattan Box 22-1191, 354 East 91st Street/First Avenue, May 30, 2008.

In the March incident, a 200-foot, 250-ton tower crane broke away from a building under construction. FDNY members confronted a total pancake collapse of a brownstone building with a heavy odor of gas and a major water leak in the basement of 311 East 50th Street. Firefighters were charged with victim removal, void search and debris removal.

Five civilians were rescued and several other victims were removed. Seven fatalities were recovered. Teamwork was essential. This was the first time that a Rescue Medic worked inside a trench with a Rescue Company and provided crush syndrome medicine, epitomizing the teamwork of Fire and EMS personnel.

FDNY learned from this experience and quickly put that knowledge into play during the May response. For example, a Planning Vehicle and Incident Action Plan were employed at the second, more localized event. Additionally, maps from Geographic Information Systems (GIS) that illustrate footprints of surrounding properties proved very useful. The second incident resulted in four confirmed fatalities and numerous injured civilians. Two people were trapped in voids. Finally, as a result of these two crane collapses, the Department is exploring different technologies to provide accurate information to the Incident Commander in "real time."

Manhattan Box 44-0861, 305 East 50th Street/2nd Avenue, March 15, 2008.

Manhattan Box 22-1191, 354 East 91st Street/First Avenue, May 30, 2008.

U.S. AIRWAYS AIRBUS LANDED IN THE HUDSON RIVER at
Manhattan Box 0868 (10-60, major emergency response), West 45th Street, January 15, 2009.

As the *Miracle on the Hudson* unfolded, 155 passengers and crew members were safely evacuated from the Airbus within a half hour by numerous rescue personnel. Victims were treated for non-life-threatening injuries, most of which consisted of minor cuts, scrapes and bruises and possible hypothermia. Some factors worked in the rescuers' favor that day--the Hudson River was unusually calm and, because it was winter, there were few recreational boats on the river. Conversely, the air and water temperatures were 20 and 36 degrees Fahrenheit, respectively.

Although most passengers were removed and transported via the commercial ferry system, this event dictated extended operations by the FDNY as members addressed a large-scale surface water rescue, inter-agency collaboration, salvage and hazmat concerns (fuel). Marine 1 towed the crippled airliner to a ferry dock, where it was set up for foam operations. The original plan was to move the plane to New Jersey, but since it was leaking fuel, the wing was drilled and the fuel was off-loaded.

Reflecting their extensive training, FDNY units--working together to help others who were in danger--superbly managed and mitigated the above-listed and varied non-fire incidents.

Manhattan Box 0868 (10-60, major emergency response), West 45th Street, January 15, 2009. U.S. Airways Airbus landed in the Hudson River.

FDNY Services

Overturned 9000-gallon gasoline truck on fire with small pools of fire at Queens Box 22-8922, Van Wyck Expressway/North Conduit Avenue, March 3, 2008.
photo by FF Raymond Pfeifer

Ladder 147 Firefighter carries youngster down a fire escape. A fire roared through an apartment opposite the child's on the sixth floor of 1364 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn. The all-hands fire destroyed an apartment and filled the building with smoke on November 23, 2008, but everyone evacuated safely.
photo by Todd Maisel, New York Daily News

In addition to traditional firefighting and providing pre-hospital emergency medical care, the Department's responsibilities include a broad array of technical public emergency services:

FIRES
Structural and non-structural
Structural firefighting; transportation fires, including car, train, subway, ship and airplane fires; brush fires; and rescues related to these fires.

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES
Accidental, natural disasters or terrorist acts
A complete package of pre-hospital care, mass-casualty trauma care, decontamination and hospital transport is provided for medical emergencies arising from accidents, storms, floods, snowstorms, earthquakes or deliberate acts.

TERRORIST ACTS
Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, incendiary and explosive
Homeland security issues now necessitate that FDNY members respond to and mitigate acts of terrorism. The FDNY has focused on "consequence management" through continuous training and simulation exercises.

FIRE PREVENTION
Inspection, education, enforcement and evacuation
Fire Prevention also includes a proactive fire safety education program for the City.

FIRE INVESTIGATION
Arson, cause/origin, intelligence, law enforcement and site security
Due to the increase in terrorist threats, traditional duties have been expanded to include law enforcement agency interaction, intelligence-sharing and site security.

STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE
Search, rescue and recovery
Specially trained and Special Operations Command (SOC) units perform scene surveys and high-angle and confined space rescues at life-threatening incidents involving structural collapse. Enhanced training of EMS members facilitates delivery of Advanced Life Support (ALS)-level care to victims injured in these incidents.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
Incident response and planning
The highly specialized FDNY Hazardous-Materials Company #1, which works with 12 Hazardous-Materials Technician Companies, forms a comprehensive "Haz-Mat Group" to respond to and mitigate hazardous-materials incidents of all levels. EMS units provide medical decontamination, patient management and medical support for haz-mat units. One hundred thirty additional fire and medical units are trained in specific missions for large hazardous-materials events, including weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attacks.

Transformer fire at Queens Box 33-6334, Northern Boulevard/45-08 244th Street, July 24, 2009. *photo by FF Michael Minutoli (retired)*

UTILITY EMERGENCIES DISRUPTION

Gas, electric, steam, water and sewer

The Department interacts with many utility agencies, both public and private.

TRANSPORTATION INCIDENTS

Land, air, rail, water

Working in partnership with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the New York City Department of Transportation (DOT) and the many subway and railroad authorities in New York City, the FDNY responds to emergencies involving all modes of transportation.

CATASTROPHIC WEATHER EVENTS

Hurricanes, storms, earthquakes, snow, heat

The Department assists the community by protecting life and property in all weather emergencies and natural disasters.

SPECIAL EVENT AND DIGNITARY PROTECTION

Planning and response

With the added threat of terrorism, events such as high-profile sporting competitions, New Year's Eve and United Nations' functions, take on a whole new dimension and no longer are routine.

Brush fire at Queens Box 33-2034, 165th Avenue/Cross Bay Boulevard, Howard Beach, April 30, 2008.
photo by Todd Maisel, New York Daily News

FDNY AT A GLANCE

WHAT WE DO

Fight Fires to Save Life and Minimize Property Damage

Provide Pre-Hospital Emergency Medical Service

Prepare for Terrorism

Investigate Origin and Cause of Fires

Enforce NYC Public Safety Codes

Conduct Fire Safety and Public Health Presentations and Events

WHO WE ARE *(As of July 1, 2009)*

11,086	Firefighters and Fire Officers
3122	EMTs and Paramedics
120	Fire Marshals
301	Fire Inspectors
462	Dispatchers (Fire = 183; EMS = 279)
505	Trades Persons (Buildings, Fleet, Communications, Radio Repair, etc.)
315	Administrative, Managerial & Support Personnel

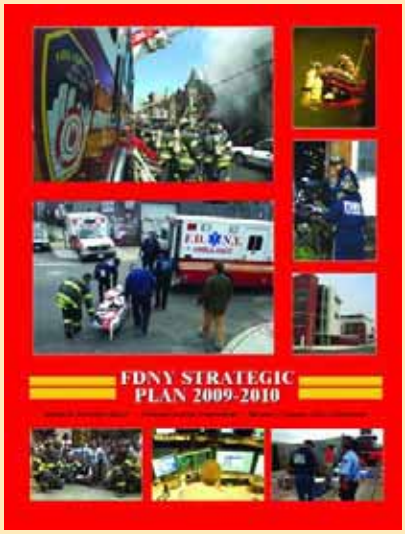
SERVICES PROVIDED TO NEW YORKERS AND VISITORS

(Close of FY '09)

991,721	Fire Apparatus Responses (Fire Runs)
472,362	Fire, Non-Medical Emergencies and Medical Calls (Incidents)
44,287	Fires Extinguished
1,385,129	EMS Unit Responses (Runs)
1,224,743	Medical Emergencies (Incidents)
6118	Fires Investigated
159,961	Fire Code Regulatory Inspections Completed
61,732	Fire Inspections by Firefighter Field Force

FDNY Runs are the number of Fire or EMS apparatus responding to a Fire or EMS incident.

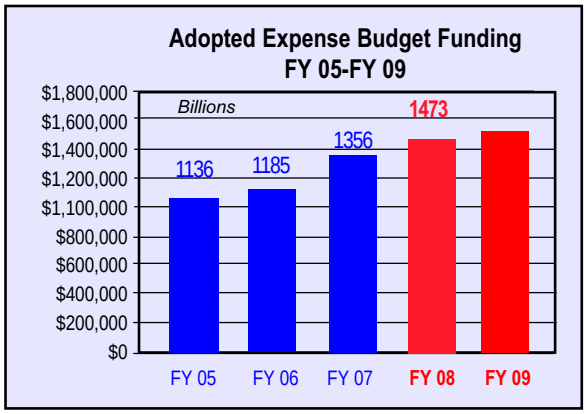
Runs will exceed incidents because, as an example, more than one piece of fire apparatus responds to a reported fire.

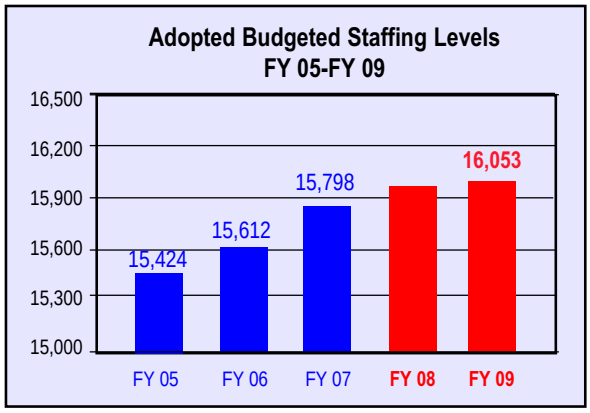


In May 2009, FDNY released its third comprehensive report, Strategic Plan 2009-2010, highlighting program improvements made to and planned for City-wide Fire and EMS operations.

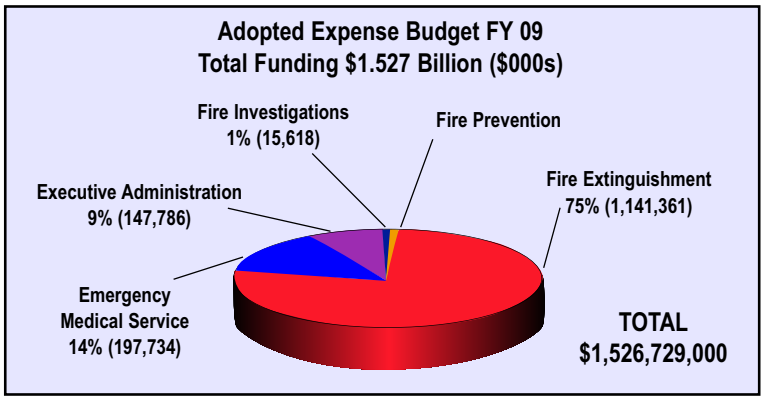
Read the report on-line at www.nyc.gov/fdny

FDNY Financials

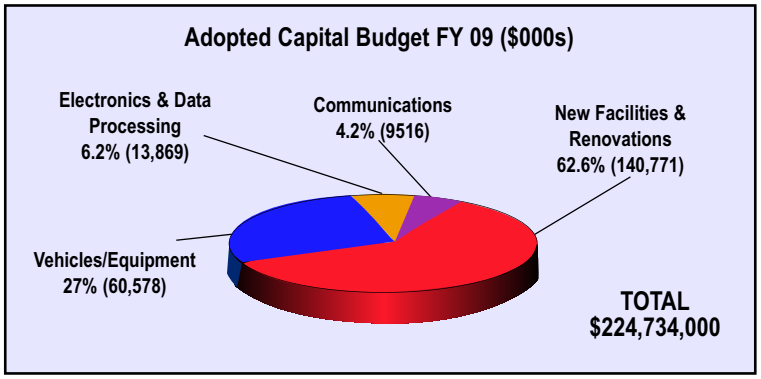




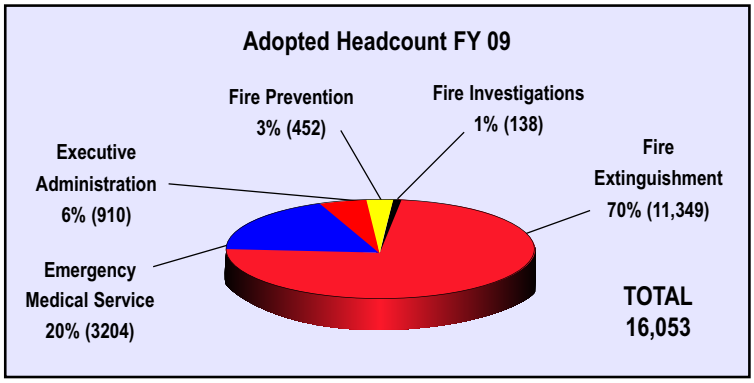
Adopted Expense Budget FUNDING	FY 08 ($000s)
Fire Extinguishment	1,097,444
Emergency Medical Service	189,051
Executive Administration	148,807
Fire Investigations	15,246
Fire Prevention	22,360
TOTAL	$1,472,908



Adopted Capital Budget FUNDING	FY 08 ($000s)
Renovations/Construction	141,325
Vehicles/Equipment	58,778
Computer Equipment	3335
Communication	2011
TOTAL	$205,449



Adopted Headcount PERSONNEL	FY 08
Fire Extinguishment	11,383
Emergency Medical Service	3072
Executive Administration	1011
Fire Prevention	420
Fire Investigations	138
TOTAL	16,024



FDNY Statistics: Fire & Emergency Medical Services — City-wide

Service Statistics for Fire and EMS

	FY '05	FY '05	FY '06	FY '06	FY '07	FY '07	FY '08	FY '08	FY '09	FY '09
FIRE SERVICE	Incidents	Runs	Incidents	Runs	Incidents	Runs	Incidents	Runs	Incidents	Runs
Structural Fires	27,610	133,345	28,372	136,523	28,231	136,987	27,208	130,520	26,503	126,754
Non-structural Fires	21,519	56,654	22,214	56,489	20,289	53,426	17,670	45,261	17,784	50,276
Non-fire Emergencies	180,284	465,343	199,690	503,924	211,459	530,637	197,245	511,683	193,709	510,159
Medical Emergencies	201,812	223,562	205,050	227,528	209,978	232,946	209,575	231,835	209,547	231,229
MFAs*	34,730	99,395	30,002	85,325	27,722	80,157	25,591	74,076	24,819	73,303
Total	465,955	978,299	485,328	1,009,789	497,679	1,034,153	477,289	993,375	472,362	991,721
EMS	**Incidents**	**Runs**	**Incidents**	**Runs**	**Incidents**	**Runs**	**Incidents**	**Runs**	**Incidents**	**Runs**
Seg 1-3 (Life-Threat.)†	406,452	532,798	408,451	533,663	440,820	566,309	449,245	568,510	445,390	550,611
Total, Segs 1-8	1,129,842	1,307,758	1,152,110	1,322,206	1,179,075	1,356,100	1,205,739	1,381,710	1,224,743	1,385,129

* Malicious False Alarms
† Life-threatening

In all cases above, *Runs* are equivalent to apparatus responses.

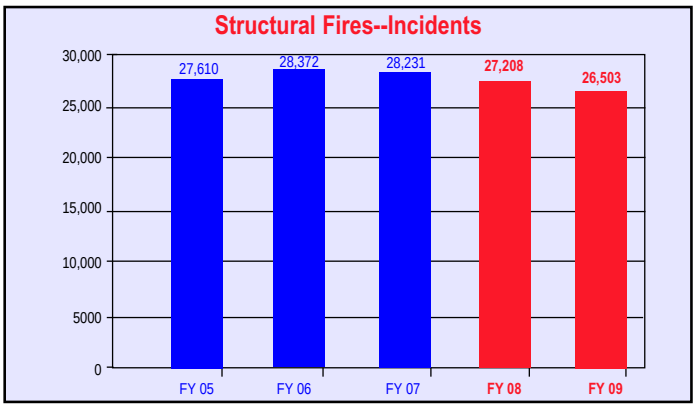
Response Time Statistics for Fire and EMS Operations

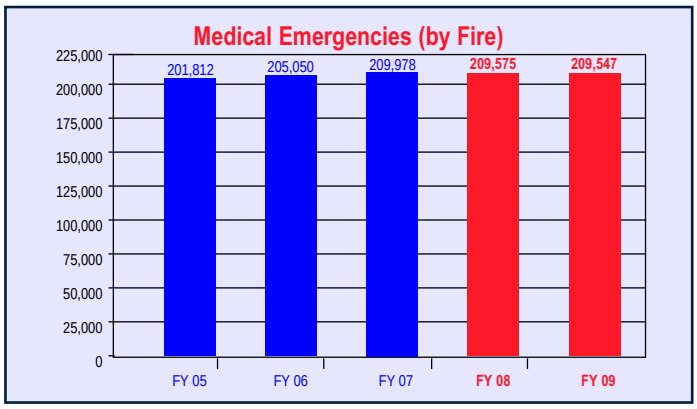
Response Time	FY '05	FY '06	FY '07	FY '08	FY '09
Avg. to All Emergencies	5:07	4:58	4:54	**4:45**	**4:32**
Structural Fires	4:31	4:32	4:29	**4:22**	**4:05**
Non-structural Fires	5:02	5:01	4:57	**4:47**	**4:29**
Non-fire Emergencies	5:34	5:27	5:22	**5:11**	**4:53**
Medical Emergencies (Fire Units Only)	4:48	4:30	4:24	**4:19**	**4:14**
Seg 1-3 Life-Threatening (EMS Only)	6:47	6:42	6:36	**6:39**	**6:40**
Seg 1-3 Life-Threatening (Fire and EMS)	5:58	5:48	5:43	**5:46**	**5:45**

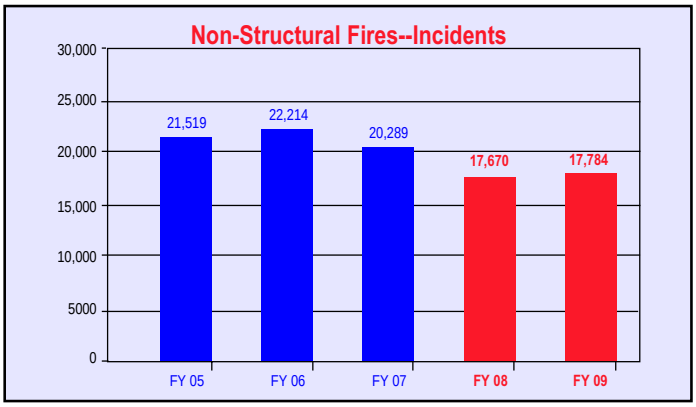
Civilian Fire Fatalities

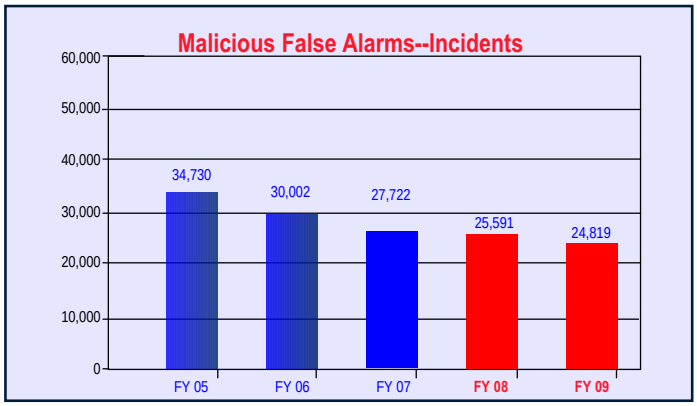
	FY '95	FY '96	FY '97	FY '98	FY '99	FY '00	FY '01	FY '02	FY '03	FY '04	FY '05	FY '06	FY '07	FY '08	FY '09
Fatalities	**171**	**155**	**138**	**118**	**114**	**133**	**107**	**98**	**109**	**106**	**91**	**93**	**92**	**85**	**78**

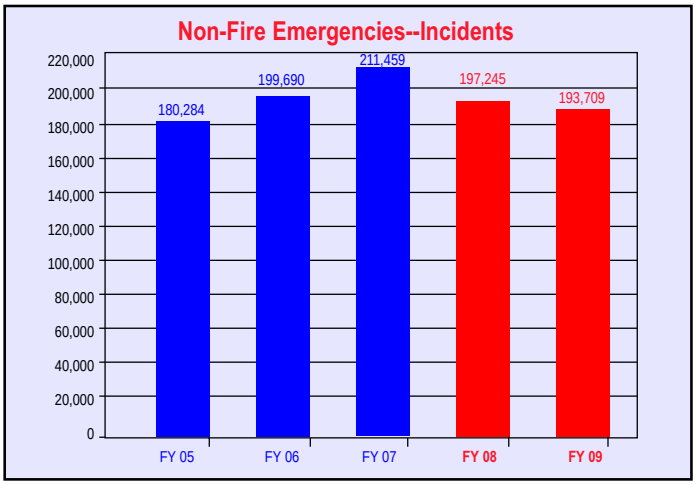
FDNY Services: Statistics — City-wide









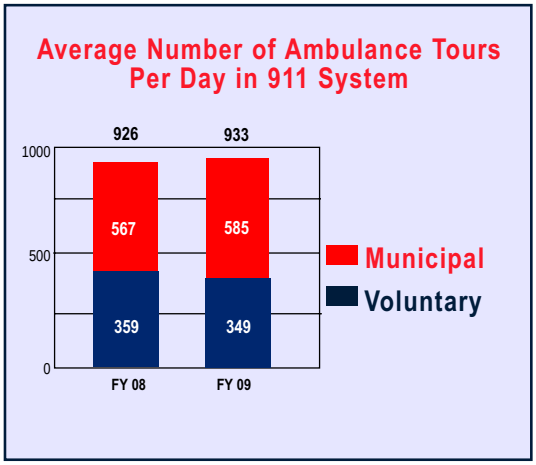


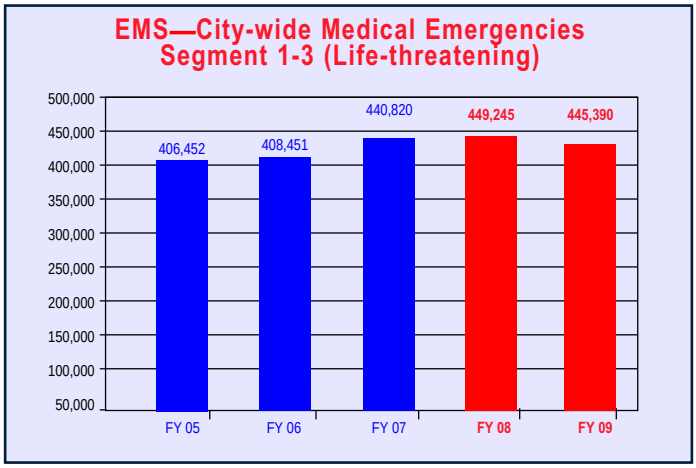
Causes of Fatal Fires	FY 08	FY 09
Non-Accidental (Intentional)	13	4
Smoking	22	16
Candles	3	8
Cooking	5	3
Matches/Open Flame	12	13
Electrical Appliance/Wire/Cord	19	24
Electrical/All Others	3	2
Gas/Vapors	6	6
Others	2	2
Total	**85**	**78**

BFI Fireworks Task Force

CATEGORY	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09
Cases Confiscated	1595	1602	1066	215	397
Arrests	109	67	101	25	33
Injuries	7	6	3	2	0

FY fireworks reporting periods are July 5th through July 4th.





FDNY EMS Runs
Calendar Year 2008

City-wide* Total:	**1,382,609**
Brooklyn	403,784
Bronx	316,248
Manhattan	334,914
Queens	269,112
Staten Island	58,495

* Some calls were not associated with a borough. Therefore, the borough totals do not equal the City-wide total.

Top 25 EMS Unit Responses
Calendar Year 2008

Rank	Ambulance Unit	Number of Responses
1	07C3	2254
2	38H3	2223
3	16B3	2197
4	06B3	2182
5	12B2	2179
6	17F3	2150
7	13D3	2137
8	07C1	2123
9	16E3	2106
10	57A3	2097
11	04H3	2095
12	37B2	2081
13	44A3	2079
14	04B3	2070
15	26A3	2045
16	26F3	2044
17	17G2	2042
18	37D3	2037
19	43H3	2037
20	02A3	2034
21	42A2	2027
22	26D2	2024
23	02H2	2014
24	16C3	2011
25	43G2	2009

Fire Company Runs and Workers 2008

photo by Staten Island Dispatcher Steve White (retired)

Rank	Engine	Division	Runs
1	75	7	5395
2	58	3	5387
3	48	7	5270
4	62	7	5221
5	298	13	4999
6	1	1	4987
7	257	15	4956
8	92	6	4949
9	65	3	4920
10	290	15	4848
11	93	7	4842
12	69	6	4801
13	8	3	4780
14	42	7	4713
15	283	15	4707
16	3	1	4699
17	234	15	4699
18	59	6	4614
19	54	3	4566
20	33	1	4558
21	96	6	4554
22	231	15	4493
23	255	15	4483
24	14	1	4465
25	248	15	4438

Rank	Engine	Division	Workers
1	257	15	4232
2	290	15	3990
3	3	1	3914
4	62	7	3862
5	298	13	3822
6	75	7	3802
7	96	6	3786
8	1	1	3779
9	48	7	3721
10	33	1	3704
11	255	15	3661
12	234	15	3637
13	8	3	3623
14	58	3	3622
15	93	7	3621
16	92	6	3614
17	16	3	3413
18	231	15	3389
19	54	3	3352
20	273	14	3348
21	283	15	3327
22	69	6	3312
23	59	6	3298
24	64	6	3258
25	65	3	3241

photo by Vic Nicastro

Rank	Engine	Division	OSW*
1	75	7	596
2	255	15	552
3	38	7	491
4	257	15	472
5	42	7	469
6	92	6	458
7	45	7	451
8	290	15	444
9	231	15	442
10	62	7	435
11	283	15	430
12	248	15	429
13	249	15	427
14	227	15	407
15	69	6	400
16	64	6	396
17	48	7	392
18	234	15	391
19	50	6	390
20	280	15	387
21	58	3	380
22	310	15	380
23	43	7	374
24	273	14	373
25	59	6	367

Rank	Engine	Division	Med. Resp.
1	257	15	2410
2	96	6	2194
3	298	13	2159
4	16	3	2093
5	3	1	1966
6	1	1	1962
7	290	15	1934
8	48	7	1870
9	8	3	1823
10	35	3	1795
11	62	7	1789
12	58	3	1773
13	273	14	1758
14	246	8	1753
15	54	3	1740
16	76	3	1734
17	5	1	1723
18	255	15	1668
19	14	1	1652
20	22	3	1605
21	82	6	1595
22	38	7	1587
23	42	7	1578
24	302	13	1573
25	28	1	1572

Rank	Ladder	Division	Runs
1	123	15	4334
2	26	3	4215
3	4	3	4148
4	43	3	4146
5	157	15	3896
6	24	1	3894
7	120	15	3838
8	147	15	3819
9	2	3	3812
10	111	15	3777
11	113	15	3698
12	103	15	3639
13	138	14	3608
14	16	3	3606
15	44	6	3585
16	28	6	3541
17	170	15	3528
18	40	3	3482
19	33	7	3480
20	102	11	3456
21	174	15	3427
22	13	3	3338
23	45	7	3320
24	32	7	3289
25	51	7	3263

Rank	Ladder	Division	Workers
1	4	3	3413
2	123	15	3287
3	111	15	3231
4	157	15	3178
5	120	15	3173
6	2	3	3145
7	113	15	3098
8	43	3	3037
9	102	11	3017
10	26	3	2974
11	147	15	2946
12	44	6	2855
13	170	15	2843
14	24	1	2830
15	28	6	2790
16	138	14	2676
17	13	3	2658
18	16	3	2642
19	176	15	2642
20	103	15	2639
21	32	7	2630
22	12	1	2568
23	174	15	2566
24	7	3	2541
25	110	11	2531

Rank	Ladder	Division	OSW*
1	120	15	718
2	111	15	707
3	123	15	695
4	147	15	671
5	44	6	664
6	112	15	643
7	157	15	623
8	113	15	620
9	176	15	616
10	102	11	570
11	26	3	531
12	174	15	530
13	132	15	520
14	43	3	510
15	33	7	509
16	19	6	504
17	103	15	491
18	170	15	489
19	28	6	483
20	32	7	475
21	138	14	472
22	108	11	464
23	154	14	454
24	105	11	442
25	40	3	439

Battalion	Runs	Operational Time (hours)	Structural Workers
1	3140	1397	277
2	2611	1228	249
3	1884	850	375
4	2493	1535	395
6	4352	1078	183
7	3570	1875	314
8	4621	2252	271
9	5451	2588	411
10	3572	1771	554
11	3435	1441	605
12	3619	1703	746
13	3463	1248	622
14	2472	1046	613
15	3959	3143	942
16	3871	2072	829
17	2583	1161	705
18	2692	1031	652
19	3680	1960	916
20	3149	1718	544
21	2129	1034	337
22	2438	2072	351
23	1786	967	219
26	2119	963	639
27	2463	1452	710
28	2334	667	427
31	2914	1357	383
32	1911	1380	277

Battalion	Runs	Operational Time (hours)	Structural Workers
33	2915	1435	579
35	3155	1640	597
37	2069	928	518
38	2990	1175	849
39	2498	891	483
40	2952	1275	602
41	3606	2509	1320
42	1845	938	260
43	1955	1088	367
44	3367	1884	918
45	2911	1361	325
46	3672	1901	708
47	1751	815	257
48	2056	1237	429
49	2493	988	415
50	3989	1703	749
51	2573	1571	419
52	3013	1387	452
53	2198	2066	214
54	2767	1467	539
57	2826	1335	591
58	2482	1105	469

Bureau of Fire Investigation

All Cases Investigated	**6118**
Total Incendiary Fires	**2252**
All BFI Arrests/Assists	**581**

Special Units: Runs & Workers

Unit	Runs	Workers	OSW* or Hrs. Worked
Rescue 1	2779	1079	302
Rescue 2	3291	758	403
Rescue 3	1546	559	362
Rescue 4	2261	799	371
Rescue 5	1761	530	187
Squad 1	2006	1278	326
Squad 18	3994	2713	266
Squad 41	3478	1783	360
Squad 61	3314	2019	367
Squad 252	2436	1521	314
Squad 270	2838	2051	300
Squad 288	2143	1291	201
Marine 1	376	376	275*
Marine 3	275	275	175*
Marine 4	170	170	144*
Marine 6	362	362	351*
Marine 8	141	141	105*
Marine 9	218	218	172*
Hazardous Materials Company 1	705	413	559*
Haz-Mat Battalion	824	396	591*
Rescue Operations Battalion	1554	1554	260
Safety Battalion #1	1703	1703	274
Field Communications Unit	414	196	449*

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

FDNY MARINE OPERATIONS CENTENNIAL 1908-2008

FDNY Marine Operations has been providing service to the City of New York for more than 100 years and is charged with protecting New York City's 560 miles of waterfront. The FDNY Marine fleet consists of more than 30 vessels.

History of FDNY Marine

In the 19th century, New York led the world in port commerce, shipbuilding and industry, handling more passengers and cargo than all other United States harbors combined. With the ever-increasing number of shipboard, waterfront and shore-based fires, the FDNY recognized the need for a fireboat.

On May 10, 1875, the FDNY purchased its first fireboat, the *William F. Havermeyer*. Two other boats joined the fleet shortly thereafter--the *Zophar Mills* in 1883 and the *New Yorker* in 1891. In 1898, the consolidation of the City of New York added greatly to the City limits. At that time, the Brooklyn Fire Department, along with its own two fireboats, were absorbed into the FDNY.

In 1908, three more fireboats were added to the FDNY fleet, bringing the total to 10 large fireboats. With this increase, the FDNY formally organized a Marine division to oversee the growing fleet.

Under the direction of the Special Operations Command, Marine Operations currently operates three large fireboats--the *John D. McKean*, based at Marine 1, North River, Manhattan; the *Kevin C. Kane*, based at Marine 6, Brooklyn Navy Yard; and the *Fire Fighter*, based at Marine 9, Staten Island, with the *Governor Alfred E. Smith* as a spare. They also run a number of Boston whalers and fast motorboats for rescue operations.

FDNY's Newest Fireboats

As the City continues to grow, so does FDNY's Marine Operations. Within the next couple of years, the FDNY anticipates delivery of two new state-of-the-art fireboats that will support the ever-increasing volume of commuter, recreational and commercial traffic passing through local waterways.

FDNY's newest fireboat, *Three Forty Three*, is expected to arrive in New York City in early 2010 and will be assigned to Marine 1, replacing the 50-year-old *John D. McKean*.

The *Three Forty Three* officially was christened in Panama City, Florida, September 2009 (see back cover.) The *Three Forty Three* is proudly named in commemoration of the 343 FDNY members who made the Supreme Sacrifice at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

A second fireboat currently under construction, *Fire Fighter II*, eventually will replace the 50-year-old *Fire Fighter* and be assigned to Marine 9 on Staten Island. A new Marine stationhouse for Marine 9 currently is being designed.

photo by FF David Raynor, SOC

FDNY MISSION STATEMENT

As first responders to fires, public safety and medical emergencies, disasters and terrorist acts, the FDNY protects the lives and property of New York City residents and visitors. The Department advances public safety through its fire prevention, investigation and education programs. The timely delivery of these services enables the FDNY to make significant contributions to the safety of New York City and homeland security efforts.

CORE VALUES OF THE DEPARTMENT

SERVICE

The Department continues its unwavering call to protect and serve.

BRAVERY

Courage is the foundation of our character. Bravery is the ability to overcome fear through fortitude, instinct, compassion for others and training.

SAFETY

Our citizens must be reasonably free from danger, especially deliberate, harmful acts. With the best equipment and training, the Department can reduce the risk to the public and its members at fires, emergencies and medical incidents.

HONOR

The enormous commitment necessary to perform the Department's tasks requires excellence of character. We inspire each other through pride in our unit, which is a belief that every action reflects on all the members of the unit, both past and present.

DEDICATION

A commitment to the objectives of our mission is an essential part of our code of conduct. The faithful observance of duty calls for us to fulfill our obligations professionally and honestly.

PREPAREDNESS

By combining all the components of our core values, the FDNY will maintain its constant state of readiness to meet all threats and challenges, traditional and new.

REPORT PRODUCED BY
THE FDNY OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Francis X. Gribbon
Deputy Commissioner for Public Information

Stephen Paul Antonelli
Director of Publications

Janet Kimmerly
Editor

Thomas Ittycheria
Production & Graphics

Steve Ritea
Press Secretary

Photos by FDNY Photo Unit
SFM Ralph Bernard
Randy Barron, Kristin Eng,
FF Michael Gomez,
FF Chris Landano,
Heather E. Smith, David Warren

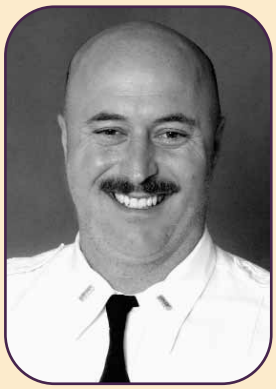
Other FDNY Contributors

Andrea Allocca
Director of Management Analysis & Planning

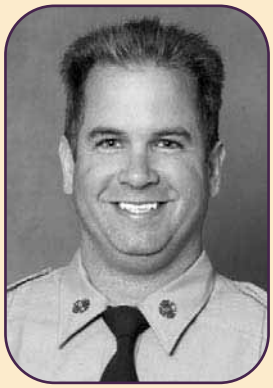
Fred Novello
Director of Budget Services

IN MEMORIAM

Firefighter Jamel M. Sears
Engine Company 218
Died on November 11, 2008, as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty
at Manhattan Box 8336, November 10, 2008.
Appointed July 1, 2008.



Lieutenant Robert J. Ryan, Jr.
Engine Company 155
Died on November 23, 2008, as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty
at Staten Island Box 22-0021.
Appointed April 14, 1991.



Firefighter Paul Warhola
Engine Company 221
Died on August 14, 2009, as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty
at Brooklyn Box 0106, August 12, 2009.
Appointed January 16, 1994.