



ANNUAL REPORT 2007



BUILDING FOR A 21ST CENTURY NEW YORK



2007 PROGRAM & SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK

INCREASING FIREFIGHTER DIVERSITY



Successful minority recruitment programs will lead to more agency diversity.

IMPROVING RESPONSE TO EMERGENCIES



State-of-the-art technologies on EMS and Fire vehicles equate to faster response to emergencies.

EXPANDED TRAINING FOR FDNY MEMBERS



More training and new facilities will better protect Firefighters and EMS personnel from danger.

BUILDING FOR A 21ST CENTURY NEW YORK



Designing Fire and EMS stations to serve the future of New York City communities.

A HISTORY OF COMMITMENT, COURAGE AND COMPASSION

The 2007 edition of the FDNY Annual Report represents the policies, programs and services of Fiscal Year 2007, July 2006 through June 2007.

Key information is brought up to date through December 31, 2007.

AGENCY HIGHLIGHTS 2007

WHAT WE DO

- Fight Fires to Save Life and Minimize Property Damage
- Provide Pre-Hospital Emergency Medical Service
- Prepare for Terrorism
- Investigate Cause and Origin of Fires
- Enforce NYC Public Safety Codes
- Conduct Fire Safety and Public Health Presentations and Events

WHO WE ARE

11,356	Firefighters and Fire Officers
2714	EMTs and Paramedics
134	Fire Marshals
241	Fire Inspectors
460	Dispatchers (Fire = 182; EMS = 278)
451	Trades Persons
442	Administrative, Managerial & Support Personnel

SERVICES PROVIDED TO NEW YORKERS AND VISITORS

1,034,153	Fire Apparatus Responses (Runs)
497,679	Fires, Non-Medical Emergencies and Medical Calls (Incidents)
48,520	Fires Extinguished
1,356,100	EMS Unit Responses (Runs)
1,179,075	Medical Emergencies (Incidents)
5971	Fires Investigated
222,721	Fire Code Regulatory Inspections Conducted
48,540	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.





Message from the Mayor

Michael R. Bloomberg

The Fire Department of New York is the best in the world and in recent years, its members have achieved historic success. Since 2002, we've had fewer civilian fire fatalities than any previous six-year period—even as our City's population continues to grow. Meanwhile, the EMTs and Paramedics of EMS have continued to provide vital emergency care to the New Yorkers who need it most.

We are proud of these courageous public servants and our Administration is determined to help them do even more to protect all New Yorkers. With a new high-rise simulator to better train Firefighters for these dangerous emergencies, improved EMS ambulance response times since the introduction of the state-of-the-art Automated Vehicle Locator System and our commitment to building new Fire and EMS stations throughout the five boroughs, today's FDNY is better prepared and better equipped than ever before.

This report marks the highlights of the 18 months between July 2006 and December 2007, delineating the FDNY's incredible achievements in the fields of firefighting, emergency medicine and terrorism preparedness. It is because of their bravery, loyalty and devotion to duty that all New Yorkers can feel secure, knowing that our safety is in good hands.

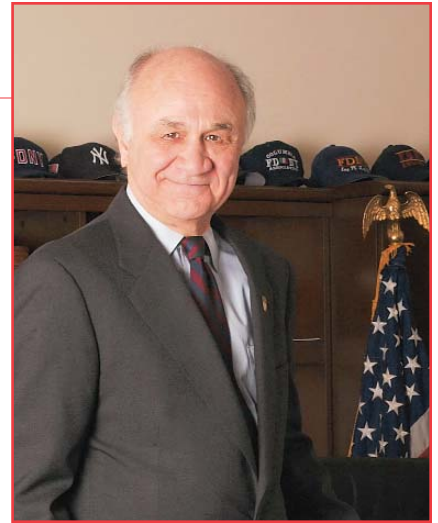
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael R. Bloomberg".



Mayor Bloomberg and Fire Commissioner Scoppetta on-site in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, following the tornado touchdown in Summer 2007.

Message from the Fire Commissioner

Nicholas Scoppetta



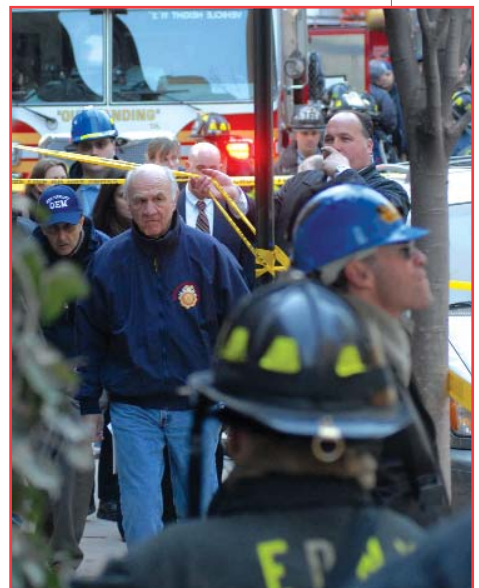
In 2007, the FDNY initiated a broad array of ground-breaking new programs that will greatly enhance the Department's mission of delivering the most effective emergency services to New York City residents and visitors. These initiatives were implemented as we continued to see faster response times to fires and life-threatening medical emergencies for the second consecutive year—even while Firefighters and EMS personnel responded to more calls than ever before in Department history.

The Department and the City delivered on several top goals in 2007. Among them:

- Fire unit response times fell for the second consecutive year after the implementation of a new management program in which response time data are prepared for each individual unit and shared with uniformed managers up and down the chain of command. EMS response times also dropped with the use of Automated Vehicle Locator (AVL) technology that helps us pinpoint ambulance location and use that information to dispatch the closest ambulance units.
- With the support of Mayor Bloomberg, we implemented the largest expansion of training for Probationary Firefighters in Department history. Training at the Fire Academy increased from 13 to 23 weeks and now includes a greater emphasis on building inspection and construction, fire prevention and hazardous materials.
- The Department made key improvements to its building inspection program, including several joint initiatives with the City's Department of Buildings to facilitate critical information-sharing; upgraded technologies to track and manage inspections; improved accountability measures to ensure that inspections are completed; and increased scheduled field inspection time by 50 percent.
- We ran the most successful recruitment campaign in Department history and can expect a more diversified Department in the years to come. Nearly one-third of those scoring at the top of the list are minorities and women. An unprecedented number of New Yorkers traditionally underrepresented among the Firefighter ranks—African-Americans, Hispanics, Asians and women—passed the civil service exam for Firefighter and now are on the list to become Firefighters.
- We opened a new base for our Fire Marshals in Fort Totten, Queens, creating a City-wide North Base for the Bureau of Fire Investigations (BFI). Along with a 30 percent increase in BFI staffing, the Department will increase investigations by more than 20 percent, leading to more arrests and improved knowledge of fire trends that will reduce fires and improve public safety throughout the City.

No one is more dedicated to saving lives and protecting the public than our Firefighters, Fire Officers, EMTs and Paramedics. We will continue to support them in their mission by providing the necessary tools, equipment, training and resources they need to do their jobs effectively. That's our promise and our responsibility to our members and to the City.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nicholas Scoppetta".





Message from the Chief of Department

Salvatore J. Cassano

PROVIDING THE BEST IN EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO THE CITIZENS AND VISITORS OF NEW YORK CITY

In the 18-month period covered by this annual report, the Department introduced new programs and initiatives that have resulted in a better trained, better prepared work force of Firefighters and EMS personnel who stand ready—and even more committed—to serve the people of our great City. We have done this by improving and expanding our educational and training programs, devoting more resources to improve our Special Operations Command and opening a new base for our Fire Marshals.

As part of a broad and dramatic increase in training, we lengthened the Probationary Firefighter course at our Randall's Island Training Academy to 23 weeks—up from 13 weeks. We have continued the successful FDNY Officers Management Training program, run in conjunction with Columbia University, and expanded advanced life-support HazTac training for the Emergency Medical Service. And, thanks to funding from the FDNY Foundation and the Leary Firefighters Foundation, we broke ground last fall on a \$4 million high-rise simulator at the Fire Training Academy.

In keeping with goals set out in our Strategic Plan, we are continuing to train and equip specialized companies to deal with large-scale or multiple incident events, such as a collapse or chemical attack. In total, we have 117 units with enhanced training in hazardous materials operations that provides us with broader response capability and flexibility.

The City is experiencing an historic low in civilian fire fatalities. Fewer New Yorkers have died in fires during the past six years than in any other six-year period on record. Our response times continue to fall while call volume continues to climb. And, in December, we opened a new Bureau of Fire Investigations base in Fort Totten, which will lead to an increase in fire investigations and improved knowledge of fire trends.

Last September, the FDNY and the Department of Homeland Security hosted fire officials from around the country at a ground-breaking conference on information- and intelligence-sharing. The conference launched an ongoing collaborative effort among the country's major fire departments to formalize the sharing of important information. And, that same month, we published findings from our World Trade Center Medical Monitoring and Treatment Program. It is the first report of its kind to offer a systematic and thorough look at medical problems among people who worked at the World Trade Center disaster site. More than 14,200 first responders participated in the program and the data culled from their participation makes this one of the most comprehensive studies done on the health impact of the World Trade Center collapse.

Throughout this Annual Report, you will be provided with more details about these and other initiatives that the FDNY has undertaken recently to strengthen and improve the Department. The events of 9/11 taught us all a brutal and devastating lesson. I can assure you that the FDNY stands ready to meet its responsibilities and any challenges encountered.



OUR PRESENCE IN NYC COMMUNITIES

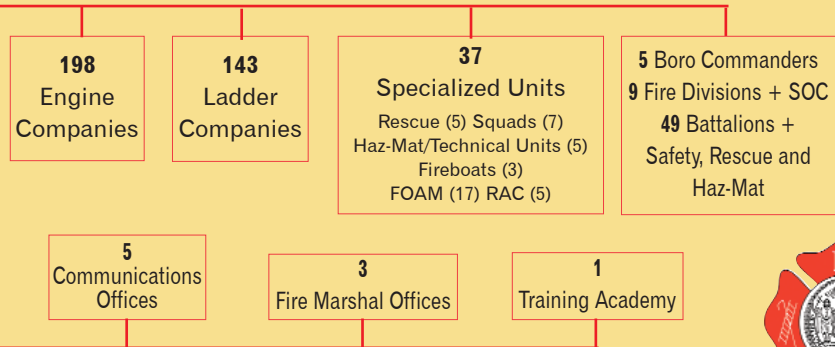
FDNY FIRE & EMS PUBLIC SERVICES

Each and every day, the New York City Fire Department provides a broad array of services to its 8.25 million residents. FDNY proudly stands ready for any type of emergency by staffing myriad emergency equipment with highly trained personnel. In 2007, FDNY responded to 1,800,000 Fire and EMS emergency calls, dispatching 2,400,000 Fire and EMS apparatus or ambulances. FDNY is the largest Fire Department and EMS system in the world.

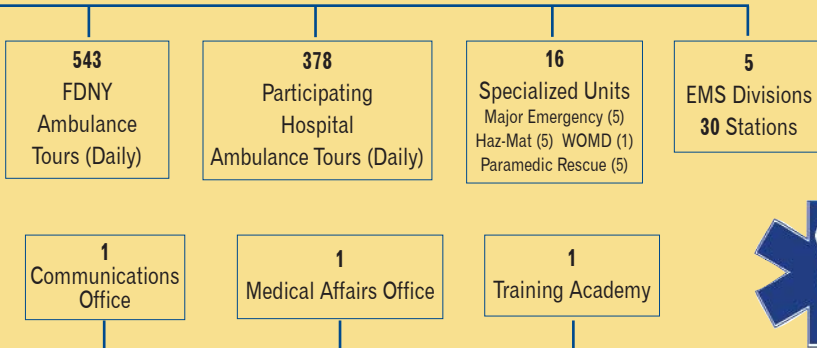
FIRE SERVICES



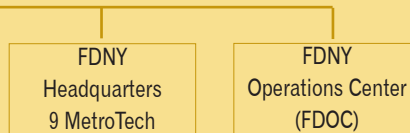
FDNY Daily City-Wide Operations



EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE



CENTRAL SERVICES



FDNY

FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS



The Department continually is seeking new ways to carry out its key missions--protecting life and property in our City, while making sure Firefighters operate safely and have the best tools, equipment and protocols in place to do their jobs effectively. In keeping with these goals, in 2007, we launched several new programs directed at further improving our training, technology and response protocols.

Training Initiatives

- Newly hired Probationary Firefighters now receive 23 weeks of training at the Fire Academy to better prepare them for various operational responses City-wide.
- Newly promoted Fire Officers at every level receive additional fire prevention and inspection training. Additionally, a new course was developed in 2008 for specially designated fire prevention coordinators in each Company, Battalion and Division.
- FDNY Officers Management Institute (FOMI) continues, offering graduate-level management training for Fire and EMS Officers.
- FDNY is building a new state-of-the-art training simulator to better prepare members to fight fires in high-rise buildings. The new training facility is scheduled for completion in late 2008.
- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) awarded FDNY more than \$34 million in new grant funding. Part of this money will be used to strengthen FDNY's tiered response matrix to ensure ample hazardous materials response capabilities in all five boroughs.

Inspection Program Enhancements

FDNY upgraded technologies to track and better manage building safety inspections. More than 97 percent of FDNY inspections of buildings taller than 75 feet and under construction were completed within the mandated 15 days and compliance exceeded 99 percent within 20 days. Key initiatives this year included:

- Collaboration with the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications to analyze and procure the tools necessary to better integrate all inspection information.
- Broadened partnership with the Department of Buildings, receiving reports on construction, renovation, demolition and structural integrity issues regarding buildings City-wide. This information then is disseminated to field units.
- Enhanced accountability measures that help ensure required inspections are completed.
- Engaged IBM to develop a pilot program for FDNY's Field Activity Routing and Reporting Project, which will use handheld computers to input and automate the information gathered through Fire Prevention inspections.
- Initiated an additional weekly three-hour inspectional period for all fire companies to inspect buildings in their administrative districts—a 50 percent increase in scheduled inspection time.

SUMMARY OF FIRE RESPONSE DURING FISCAL YEAR 2007, COMPARED TO FISCAL YEAR 2006

- ◆ **28,231** structural fires in 2007; essentially unchanged from 28,372 structural fires in 2006.
- ◆ Average response time to structural fires was **four minutes and 29 seconds** in 2007, three seconds faster than the four minutes and 32 seconds in 2006.
- ◆ **20,289** non-structural fires in 2007, compared to 22,214 non-structural fires in 2006; a nine-percent decrease.
- ◆ Average response time to non-structural fires was **four minutes and 57 seconds** in 2007, four seconds faster than in 2006.

Major responses in 2007 included the Midtown Manhattan steam pipe explosion in July and the Staten Island/Brooklyn tornado touchdown in August.

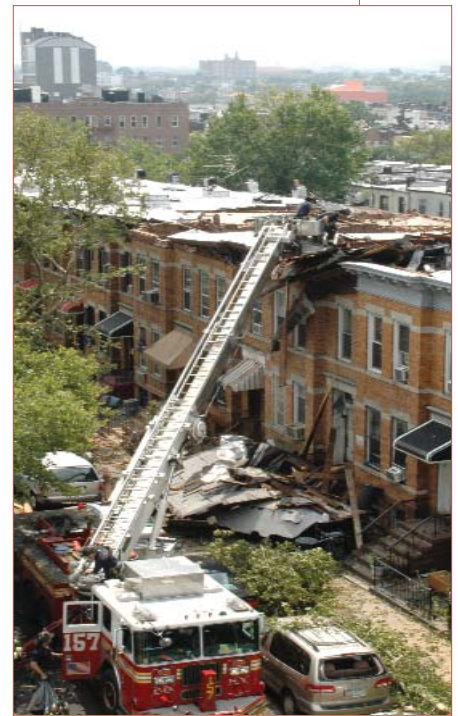


Improved Emergency Response

- Average response time to structural fires was four minutes and 29 seconds in Fiscal 2007, three seconds faster than the same period the prior year.
- The Department launched a dispatch pilot program in Queens in early 2008 that resulted in dramatic improvements in response times. The pilot was expanded City-wide in June 2008.
- Civilian fire fatalities continue at historically low levels. In 2007, FDNY recorded 95 civilian deaths, continuing a trend of the fewest civilian deaths due to fire in City history. During the past six years, fewer residents have died in fires than during any comparable six-year period since we began keeping records in 1916.

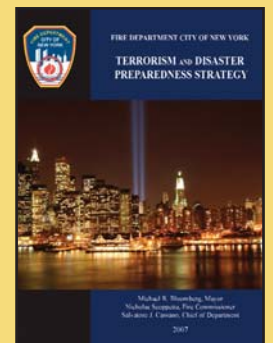
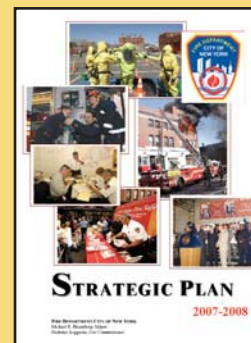
Incidents faced today by FDNY members are multi-faceted and varied. Only a few years ago, some of the functions listed below were never in the mix for FDNY response. Not only has the Department solidified its core competencies, it has diversified and become more specialized to capably handle all challenges.

- ❑ structural and non-structural fires;
- ❑ natural or terror-induced medical emergencies;
- ❑ gas, electric, steam, water and sewer utility emergencies/disruptions;
- ❑ chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, incendiary and explosive terrorist acts;
- ❑ fire prevention, inspection, education, enforcement and evacuation;
- ❑ arson, cause/origin, intelligence, law enforcement and site security relating to fire investigation;
- ❑ search, rescue and recovery during structural collapses;
- ❑ incident response and planning regarding hazardous materials;
- ❑ land, air, rail and water transportation incidents;
- ❑ hurricanes, storms, earthquakes, snow and heat that cause catastrophic weather events; and
- ❑ planning and response for special events and dignitary protection.



The Fire Department released a comprehensive **2007-2008 Strategic Plan**, which highlights program improvements made to and planned for City-wide Fire and EMS operations. The report details the progress made on more than 16 key initiatives organized under five Department goals: emergency response operations; health and safety; management and organizational development; uniformed personnel diversity; and fire prevention and fire safety education.

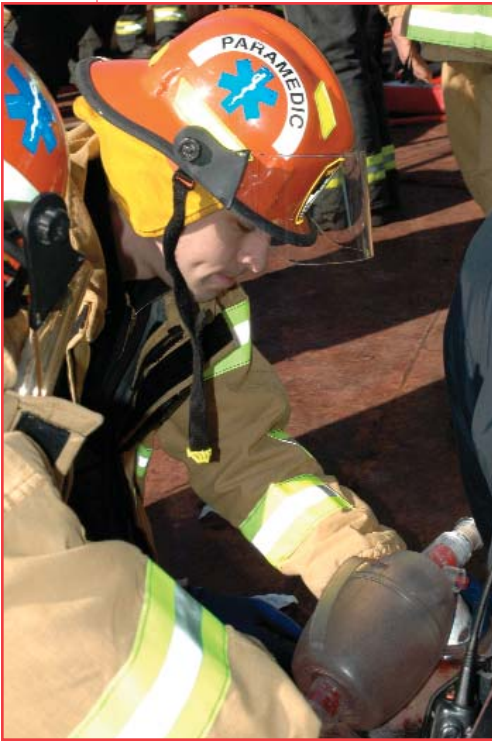
Additionally, in 2007, FDNY released a City-wide **Terrorism and Disaster Preparedness Strategy**, which outlines the Department's progress in preparing for future terrorist threats and natural disasters, including the development of new operational capabilities and expanded capacity to respond to all hazardous events in New York City.



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

FDNY

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE



Emergency Medical Service units continued to respond to record numbers of calls for assistance while achieving the fastest average response times to life-threatening incidents in City history.

The record-setting accomplishments came as the result of hard work by the men and women of our EMS Command, along with new technology and additional resources that have helped further improve the City's pre-hospital emergency medical care system.

Automated Vehicle Locator (AVL)

During the 18-month period covered by this annual report, all ambulances in the 911 system were outfitted with AVL or Global Positioning System (GPS) technology. AVL tracks ambulance locations throughout the City and uses the data in a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system to select the closest units for Segment 1-3--the most life-threatening-calls. This new technology has helped reduce critical care ambulance response times during 2007 by nearly 20 seconds.

Addition of Ambulance Tours

Eight new ambulance tours were approved, effective July 1, 2007. Four ALS and four BLS units were added to the daily ambulance schedule to address the ever-growing call volume. Additionally, during FY '07, FDNY EMS units were expanded by an extra 26 tours, which replaced hospital-based units that were lost as a result of the Berger Commission recommendations on hospital closings.

Implementation of the Hospital Re-direction Program

Extended turnaround times in hospital Emergency Departments negatively impact on ambulance availability and EMS response times. In a focused pilot, EMS Operations and the Office of Medical Affairs developed and implemented a re-direction program at 11 hospitals, which reduced ED turnaround time significantly and improved ambulance availability.

Implementation of Rescue Medic Program

To ensure that high-quality, pre-hospital care can be provided in a timely, safe and effective manner, five EMS ALS HazTac units (50 Paramedics) were trained and equipped to operate in challenging environments. These Paramedics have completed a rigorous 144-hour training program, covering collapse, confined space and trench and high-angle rescue disciplines, plus 24 hours of collapse and crush medicine. The units carry specialized equipment to allow members to operate safely and have specific protocols for handling patients who may present in these environments.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE DURING FISCAL YEAR 2007, COMPARED TO FISCAL YEAR 2006

- ◆ **1,179,075** medical emergency incidents in 2007, compared to 1,152,109 in 2006, a two-percent increase.
- ◆ **440,820** segment 1-3 life-threatening medical emergencies (such as cardiac arrest and major trauma) in 2007, compared to 408,451 in 2006, an eight-percent increase.
- ◆ Average EMS response time to segment 1-3 incidents was **six minutes and 36 seconds** in 2007, a decrease of 10 seconds compared to 2006.
- ◆ Average CFR-D fire unit response time to segment 1-3 incidents was **four minutes and 24 seconds** in 2007, six seconds fewer than in 2006.
- ◆ Combined EMS and CFR-D average response time to segment 1-3 incidents was **five minutes and 43 seconds** in 2007, a decrease of six seconds compared to 2006.

Carbon Monoxide Monitoring Program

EMS Operations and the Office of Medical Affairs initiated a program to evaluate carbon monoxide levels by using new, state-of-the-art, non-invasive equipment on victims exposed to smoke and/or other hazardous fumes. Recently, this program has been expanded to include routine evaluation of all fire-fighting and EMS personnel who operate at third-alarm or greater assignments. During the past year through this program, many individuals have been identified with high levels of CO present, who otherwise would not have had those CO levels identified by EMS providers.

EMS Recruitment Campaign

The EMS Command adopted a new slogan during its 2007 EMS week campaign, *I Am FDNY EMS: Millions Depend on Me, My Office is the Street, My Work is You*. This slogan epitomizes the commitment and dedication of the men and women of FDNY EMS to the millions of New Yorkers served everyday. This slogan has been adopted successfully by the Department's Recruitment Unit to facilitate the ongoing recruitment drive to attract men and women to careers in EMS.

New Major Emergency Response Vehicles (MERV)

EMS Operations received delivery of a MERV that was placed into service in Staten Island, thus becoming the first vehicle of this kind ever assigned to serve the residents of the Island. A fifth and final MERV is expected to be placed into service in the Bronx during 2008. This will mark the first time that EMS has had a MERV available for response to mass-casualty assignments in every borough.

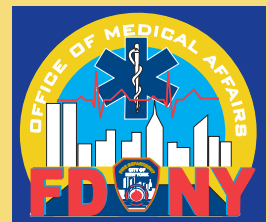


FDNY accepts donation of a new Major Emergency Response Vehicle (MERV) on October 30, 2007, from Staten Island Borough President James P. Molinaro.

Pre-Hospital Save Recognition

Each year, FDNY recognizes EMS and Fire members who save a life in performance of duty. Many of the 911 calls for medical emergencies involve patients whose lives are in imminent danger, due to cardiac arrest or choking. In 2007, the FDNY Office of Medical Affairs awarded recognition awards to 1466 EMS personnel and 457 CFR-D-trained Firefighters for delivering heroic lifesaving measures. Last year, their combined efforts resulted in 352 documented saves before these individuals were brought to a hospital for additional care.

BRONX	59
BROOKLYN	123
MANHATTAN	64
QUEENS	87
STATEN ISLAND	19
TOTAL	352



Pre-hospital save is designed to acknowledge the performance of Basic and Advanced Life Support skills in conformance with American Heart Association-approved and Regional Emergency Medical Advisory Committee (REMAC) guidelines with the successful return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). Eligibility requires that members participate in a successful resuscitation in the field, as defined by ROSC on-scene or prior to delivery to the Emergency Department. Verification of award requires that the patient survive to admission.

FDNY

INCREASING DIVERSITY WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT

Following the largest recruitment campaign in FDNY history, the Firefighter exam was administered on January 20, 2007, and the results were very encouraging. More minority Firefighter candidates took the exam than ever before, a clear sign that thousands of New Yorkers of all backgrounds have a strong desire to join the ranks of New York's Bravest. Since 2002, the hiring of minority Firefighters has tripled when compared to the previous decade and these exam results are likely to continue and improve upon that trend. Thanks to the tireless efforts of the FDNY Recruitment and Diversity Unit, these results serve as a major step for the Department in ensuring that the future classes of the Fire Academy are the best, the brightest and the most diverse.

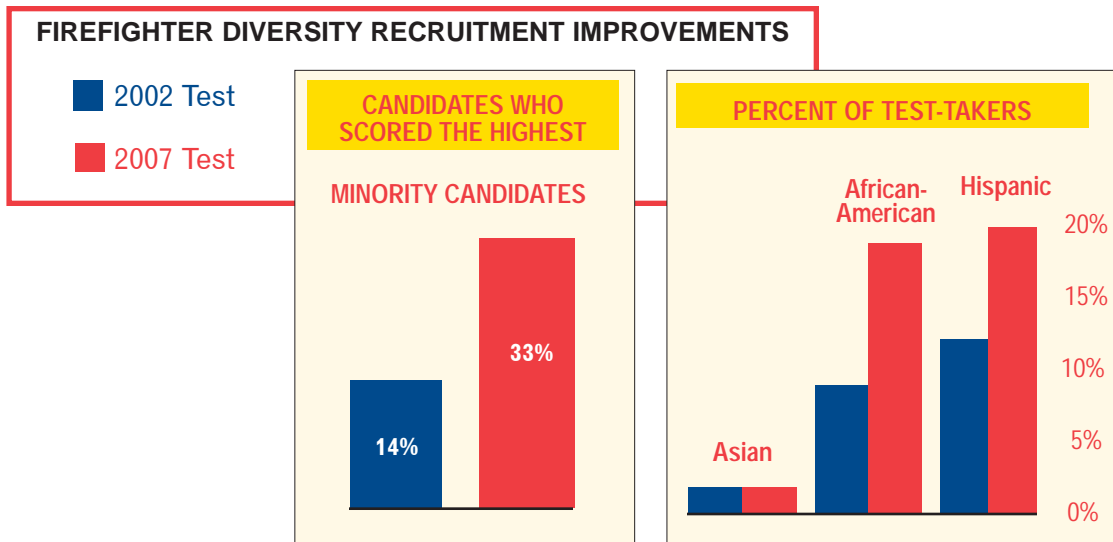
Minority Test-takers Reach 38 Percent

The overall goal of the campaign was to ensure that people in every neighborhood throughout the City were reached and introduced to the benefits of becoming a New York City Firefighter. A total of 29,638 candidates applied for the 2007 exam. Of the 21,283 test-takers who passed the competitive exam, 38 percent are minorities: 3862 (19 percent) are Hispanic; 3487 (17 percent) are African-American; and 435 (two percent) are Asian. This is a significant improvement in diversity compared to the 2002 exam where 12 percent of test-takers who passed were Hispanic, seven percent were African-American and two percent were Asian. Additionally, 770 women passed the 2007 exam, compared to 512 who passed the previous one.

More Minorities Score High on Test

More significantly, of the 4000 test-takers who scored the highest on the 2007 exam and are likely to be called for possible appointment, 33 percent are minorities. Of that number, 722 (18 percent) are Hispanic, 491 (12 percent) are African-American and 114 (three percent) are Asian. This is a major increase in diversity compared to the 4000 test-takers who scored the highest on the 2002 exam, where nine percent were Hispanic, four percent were African-American and one percent were Asian.

This notable increase in diversity among both the test-takers and the top scorers is expected to translate into more minority Firefighters being hired during the four-year list period from 2008-2012.



These impressive results can be attributed to the expansion and efforts of the FDNY Recruitment and Diversity Unit, which received \$3.2 million in new annual funding from the City and the Department. Its members attended more than 2600 community-based events at schools, churches and civic and cultural organizations across the five boroughs. This surpassed by 10 times the number of events visited in the months leading up to the 2002 exam. Backed by a cutting-edge advertising campaign from the Arnell Group, the unit employed 350 Firefighters and EMS members of various backgrounds to attract the most diverse and qualified applicants. The unit offered tutorial sessions to help recruits prepare for the exam and set up a telephone bank to call thousands of applicants and offer information and support.



Candidate Physical Ability Test

The candidates who passed the written test will be called in order, based on their rank on the eligible list, for the physical part of the exam—the Candidate Physical Ability Test (CPAT). The CPAT is graded on a pass or fail basis. Qualified candidates who pass are eligible to be appointed to the FDNY and report to the Fire Academy at Randall's Island, where approximately 600 probationary Firefighters are trained each year.



FDNY LAUNCHED A HIGH SCHOOL

As a key component of its efforts to promote more diversity within the uniformed ranks of the Department, FDNY launched a high school in collaboration with the New York City Department of Education—the FDNY High School for Fire and Life Safety. Founded in 2004, the central mission of the program is to offer inner-city youngsters an academically rigorous program structured around the core values of FDNY. Uniformed Fire and EMS personnel participate in the classroom curricula, supplementing Department of Education teaching staff, giving a new generation of New Yorkers a firsthand experience of the personal satisfaction and fulfillment gained in a career in the emergency services. The 2007-2008 academic year represents the first full four-year term of the high school. Sixty percent of the students in the first graduating class are going on to college to further their education.



FDNY

INVESTIGATING FIRES

The Mayor and Fire Commissioner have increased staffing in the Bureau of Fire Investigation (BFI) by hiring 27 more Fire Marshals and five additional Supervisors. This additional manpower allowed BFI to open a new Command at Fort Totten, Queens, increasing by approximately 1400 the number of fires that are fully investigated per year. This also reduces response times and increases time for follow-up investigations. The new City-wide North Command is responsible for all investigations in Queens, the Bronx and northern Manhattan.

Notable Investigations & Reporting

The Bureau continues to successfully perform its fundamental mission of fire investigation. The following are two major and notable investigations conducted by BFI in Fiscal 2007:

- On January 1, 2007, there was a two-alarm fire in a commercial occupancy on Hunts Point Avenue in the Bronx. Fire Marshals determined that the owner of a store used a pressurized insecticide sprayer to spray gasoline into an adjoining shop in an attempt to drive a competitor out of business.
- On February 2, 2007, there was a six-alarm fire on Neilson Street in the Far Rockaway section of Queens. The fire destroyed a six-story multiple dwelling, forcing approximately 50 families out into the bitter cold. Fire Marshals were able to determine that the fire was intentionally set and an arrest was made.

The Bureau continues to improve on a state-of-the-art computer program. The Investigative Management & Reporting System (IMRS) has many capacities, including the ability to produce reports based on all BFI investigations City-wide. These reports help identify fire trends, track fire fatalities and injuries by community board, time of day, age of victim and specific fire cause. These statistics are used by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and FDNY's Fire Safety Education unit to target neighborhoods most at risk. Additionally, the program assists Fire Marshals in investigating incendiary fires.



Homeland Security, JTTF and Securing FD Facilities

On a continuing basis, BFI has a liaison to the multi-agency Anti-Terrorism Work Group (ATWG). BFI receives briefings from Federal, State and local governments on potential threats to New York City public security.

Operating in today's climate, under a continual threat of terrorism, the BFI has Fire Marshals assigned to the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), ensuring that the FDNY has direct access to information that could prove crucial in case of another attack. Concurrently, members continue to be selected for training at the FBI National Academy, which produces more proficient and knowledgeable law enforcement managers within the BFI.

BFI staff continues to develop and fine-tune internal security enhancements for the Department and provide security details and dignitary protection at various functions. The Department's Fire Marshals provide additional security through target-hardening (surveillance and barriers) of FDNY facilities.

Bureau of Fire Investigation Fiscal 2007

All Cases Investigated	5971
Total Incendiary Fires	2174
All BFI Arrests/Assists	332

REVISING THE CITY'S FIRE CODE



On June 3, 2008, Mayor Bloomberg signed into law a new Fire Code—the first comprehensive revision of the code in almost a century. The new code was drafted by civilian and uniformed staff in the Department's Bureaus of Legal Affairs and Fire Prevention, who worked on this major revision during a three-year review with the goal of updating fire safety standards throughout the City.

The Fire Code establishes standards and requirements for fire safety in the City, including regulating the manufacturing, storage, handling and use of hazardous and combustible materials, the conduct of various businesses and operations and the design, installation, operation and maintenance of various facilities.

Adopting Fire Code Standards

The new Fire Code is based on a model code, the International Fire Code (IFC), which is published by the International Code Council, Inc. The IFC was carefully reviewed and revised by Department members, including Fire Officers, engineers, inspectors and legal staff. Throughout the revision project, members of the City Council and the City's Department of Buildings were consulted, as well as industry representatives from real estate, building management, design/engineering, manufacturing and trade, union and public utility organizations.

By enacting a Fire Code based on the IFC, the City will join growing numbers of states and municipalities across the country that have adopted uniform fire safety standards with modifications to address specific local conditions and concerns. The proposed Fire Code would reflect national fire safety standards, while incorporating various existing fire safety requirements that address the unique nature of the City's urban environment. This model code revision process focused attention on new fire safety technology and encourages an ongoing evaluation of the City's Fire Code.

The new Fire Code took effect on July 1, 2008, coinciding with the effective date of the new City Building Code.

PUBLIC BENEFITS OF REVISED FIRE CODE

- ◆ More comprehensive regulation of hazardous materials by incorporating more than 100 industry standards.
- ◆ More detailed maintenance requirements for sprinkler, standpipe and fire alarm systems.
- ◆ Better user-readability to ensure understanding of complex code regulations and requirements by both the trades industry and the public.
- ◆ Provision for fire apparatus access roads in private developments.
- ◆ Expanded emergency preparedness planning in Assembly and Mercantile Occupancies.
- ◆ Provision for rooftop access to enhance Firefighter operations.
- ◆ Designation of persons responsible for fire safety on construction sites and when hazardous materials and hot work operations are being conducted.

SUMMARY OF FIRE PREVENTION DURING FISCAL YEAR 2007

◆ Bureau of Fire Prevention	
Inspections	222,721
Violations Issued	80,212
Violations Corrected	69,830
Summonses Issued	4123
◆ AFID (Apparatus Field Inspection Duty)	
Inspections	48,540
Violations Issued	5126
Violations Corrected	4910
◆ Combined	
Violations Issued	85,338
Violations Corrected	72,742

FDNY

OUTREACH TO THE COMMUNITY

Combing through the wreckage of the fire that took the lives of nine children and one adult at 1022 Woodycrest Avenue, the Bronx, on March 7, 2007, FDNY members discovered the smoke alarm. It had no battery. In another room, a second smoke alarm was discovered and it, too, had no battery. In the hours immediately following this tragedy, FDNY employed all fire education resources in a major outreach to the community. The members of the Fire Safety Education (FSE) Unit's Fire Safety Response Team (FSRT) took the harsh reality of battery-less smoke alarms with them to the Highbridge section of the Bronx. The very next morning, important fire safety tips, educational materials and more than 1000 batteries and 400 smoke alarms were distributed for free to the public during a six-hour period.

The mission of the FSRT is to immediately reach out to a community after a serious or fatal fire to promote fire safety. Within 24 to 36 hours of an incident and in proximity to the fire scene, the team stages tabletop presentations--using the circumstances of the unfortunate tragedy--to tailor the educational message. The strategy focuses on encouraging safe behavior and renewing a community's commitment to fire safety, rather than placing blame.

In the wake of the Bronx blaze, the FDNY's fire safety education resources turned out in full force City-wide. On March 9th, The FDNY Foundation, a major supporter of the Department's fire safety education effort, donated \$75,000 for the purchase of 145,000 nine-volt batteries. On March 12th, Operation Fresh Battery was announced as a plan to distribute free batteries and smoke alarms City-wide in high fire-risk neighborhoods. On March 16th, the batteries were packaged and a City-wide outreach was organized, scheduling fire safety presentations with civic, community and religious groups, as well as a concentration in areas of high incidence of fire injuries and fatalities.

The Woodycrest Avenue fire was of particular interest to the African-Muslim community because all the victims were members. FSE members organized a special presentation at a local mosque where the community was given information on fire safety, smoke alarm maintenance and escape planning. On March 19th, Fire Commissioner Nicholas Scoppetta, Chief of Department

Salvatore J. Cassano and Chief of Operations Patrick McNally, along with members of FSE, met with leading Imams from many of New York City's Muslim communities at the Islamic Cultural Center in the Bronx to officially begin Operation Fresh Battery.

On March 25th, a second special presentation took place in the Bronx mosque with more than 500 children and their parents in attendance. Additionally, during the previous week, on March 20th, a day-long event was held at PS 11 on Ogden Avenue. Smoke alarms and batteries were distributed and presentations given to about 400 parents and children.

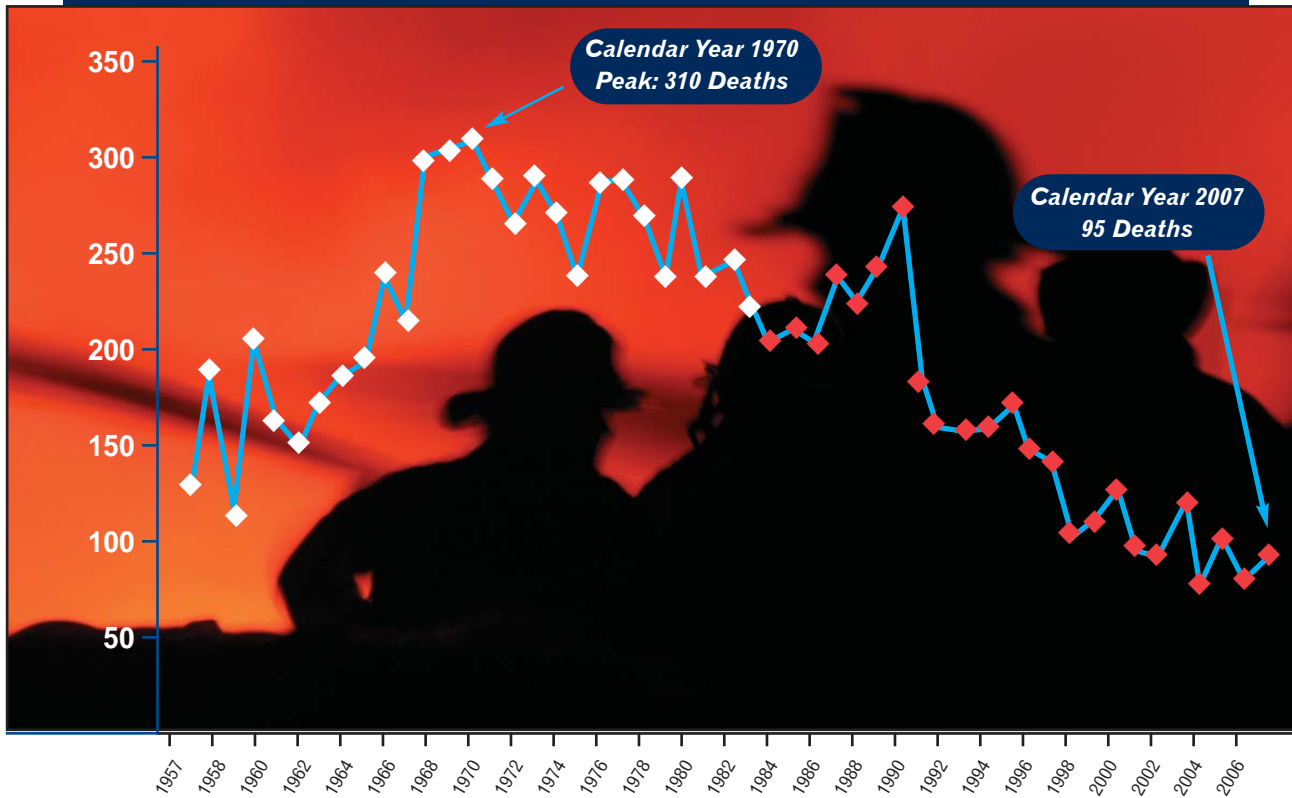
From March 18 to April 9, 2007, FSE conducted 27 educational events in direct response to this fatal fire. As part of the safety campaign, Firefighters also distributed free nine-volt batteries and fire safety information to residents at hundreds of locations throughout the City. In all, nearly 10,000 people attended these events, with 13,000 batteries and nearly 700 smoke alarms distributed.

The Fire Safety Education Unit (12 full- and light-duty personnel, assisted by 25 retired Firefighters who work for the FDNY Foundation) carried out Operation Fresh Battery without a disruption to their regular schedule of presentations throughout the City, which totaled more than 9700 in 2007.



CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS TREND LOWER

CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY: 50-YEAR TREND, 1957-2007



Fire Prevention Week, October 2007



Public Education FY 2007

• Fire Safety Education Presentations	9778
• Civilians Trained in CPR	7698
• Number of Fatal Fire Campaigns	92
• Smoke/CO Detectors Distributed	31,416
• Detector Batteries Distributed	230,000



Manhattan Box 66-0947, 34 East 62nd Street/Madison Avenue, July 10, 2006. *photo by FF Michael Gomez*



Manhattan Box 596, August 19, 2006. EMS and Fire members assist people at transit fire on Manhattan Bridge. *photo by FF Frank Daum*



Brooklyn all-hands at 1103 Broadway, September 17, 2006. *photo by Vic Nicastro*



Queens Box 75-9353, 102nd Street/Northern Boulevard, Corona, November 12, 2006. *photo by FDNY Manhattan Dispatcher Chris Creighton*



EMS responds to East Side high-rise apartment building airplane crash, October 11, 2006. *photo by Heather Elizabeth Smith*



Brooklyn Box 33-0709, 158 Cook Street/Bushwick Avenue, December 6, 2006. *photo by FF Michael Gomez*



EMS member provides care to two victims at 356 Thadford Avenue, Brownsville, Brooklyn, on January 3, 2007. This all-hands fire produced numerous injuries. *photo by Todd Maisel, NY Daily News*



Brooklyn Box 33-2379, 5885 Preston Court, February 22, 2007. *photo by Steve Solomanson*



In March 2007, Commissioner Nicholas Scoppetta (center) presents a plaque of recognition to Deputy Commissioner Milton Fischberger and FDNY members who developed the PSS--Personal Safety System, an escape rope system created in the aftermath of the tragic deaths of Lieutenants Curtis W. Meyran and John G. Bellew on January 23, 2005.



Queens Box 33-1076, 1849 Gateway Boulevard/ Brookhaven Avenue, Far Rockaway, April 16, 2007. *photo by Vic Nicastro*



Bronx Box 33-2155, 533 East 139th Street/Brook Avenue, May 12, 2007. *photo by FF Michael Gomez*



Firefighters, EMS personnel and other rescue workers extricate victim from underneath a train at Roosevelt Avenue and 103rd Street, Queens, June 29, 2007. *photo by Steve Spak*

FDNY:

BUILDING FOR THE NEW CENTURY

The New York City Fire Department has a presence in every neighborhood and community of the five boroughs. Currently, FDNY has 221 firehouses and 30 EMS ambulance stations placed throughout the City, from which fire apparatus, EMS ambulances and other emergency equipment and personnel are dispatched each day in response to 911 calls. Many of FDNY's other functions and facilities, such as communications offices, training centers and apparatus repair shops, are located throughout the boroughs.

FDNY opened its state-of-the-art Headquarters in the modern MetroTech Center in Downtown Brooklyn in 1997 and is one of the first City agencies to make a long-term commitment to the economic revitalization of the Borough. Proudly, FDNY's presence has helped launch Brooklyn's 21st century economic, building and housing renaissance. Additionally, since the turn of the 21st century, FDNY has embarked on a major capital improvement program to build several new Fire and EMS stations in selected New York City communities and modernize many of its older facilities throughout New York.

FDNY understands the importance of its position as a premier emergency response agency and its role as a key neighborhood resource for local residents. As such, FDNY has carefully worked with architects to build modern and aesthetically distinctive buildings that not only will serve to enhance both Fire and emergency medical services, but also stand as models of contemporary design that instill pride in each neighborhood. FDNY renews its commitment to serve New York in this, its third century since its charter as a City agency in 1865.



YEAR	FACILITY IMPROVEMENT	NEIGHBORHOOD
FIREHOUSE UPGRADES		
2000	Engine 73, Ladder 42	Longwood, Bronx
2000	Engine 258	Long Island City, Queens
2001	Engine 93, Ladder 45	Washington Heights, Manhattan
2001	Engine 210	Fort Greene, Brooklyn
2003	Engine 1, Ladder 24	Midtown Manhattan
2003	Ladder 25, Division 3	Upper West Side, Manhattan
2003	Engine 10, Ladder 10	World Trade Center, Manhattan
2005	Engine 6	Downtown Manhattan
2007	Engine 239	Park Slope, Brooklyn <i>(under construction)</i>
2007	Engine 259, Ladder 128	Long Island City, Queens <i>(under construction)</i>
2007	Engine 293	Woodhaven, Queens <i>(in design)</i>

NEW FIREHOUSES		
2003	Engine 166	Rossville, Staten Island (combined with EMS Station 23)
2004	Engine 265, Ladder 121	Rockaway, Queens (combined with EMS Station 47)
2007	Engine 277, Ladder 112	Bushwick, Brooklyn
2007	Rescue 3	Bathgate, Bronx <i>(under construction)</i>
2007	Engine 201, Ladder 114	Bay Ridge, Brooklyn <i>(under construction)</i>
2007	Engine 160, Rescue 5 Depot	Staten Island <i>(in design)</i>
2007	Marine 1	Hudson River, Greenwich Village, Manhattan <i>(in design)</i>
2007	Marine 9	Staten Island Homeport, Stapleton <i>(in design)</i>

NEW EMS STATIONS		
2002	EMS Station 18	Bathgate, Bronx
2004	EMS Station 23	Rossville, Staten Island (combined with Engine 166)
2004	EMS Station 47	Rockaway, Queens (combined with Engine 265/Ladder 121)
2005	EMS Station 54	Springfield Gardens, Queens
2006	EMS Station 32	Carroll Gardens, Brooklyn
2007	EMS Station 27	Woodlawn, Bronx <i>(in design)</i>
2007	EMS Station 35	Greenpoint, Brooklyn <i>(in design)</i>
2007	EMS Station 50/Queens Hospital	Jamaica, Queens <i>(in design)</i>

NEW TRAINING FACILITIES		
2004	Fire Fieldhouse	Randall's Island Fire Training Academy
2004	Fire Classroom Upgrades	Randall's Island Fire Training Academy
2005	Subway Simulator	Randall's Island Fire Training Academy
2007	High-Rise Simulator Building	Randall's Island Fire Training Academy <i>(under construction)</i>

NEW COMMUNICATION FACILITIES		
2006	Emergency Operations Center	FDNY Headquarters, Brooklyn
2007	Fire Borough Dispatch Office	East Tremont, Bronx <i>(under renovation)</i>
2007	Fire Borough Dispatch Office	Forest Hills Park, Queens <i>(under renovation)</i>

Engine 201/Ladder 114/Battalion 40, Brooklyn



FDNY

STATE-OF-THE-ART EMERGENCY DISPATCH

Among the many benefits of the GPS-based AVL System are the following:

- Installation of interactive, real-time maps in FDNY Fire and EMS communication dispatch centers, showing the location of all GPS-equipped units to improve unit supervision and services.
- Installation of GPS equipment in participating private hospital ambulances to better integrate and coordinate emergency medical services City-wide.
- Development of improved FDNY EMS dispatch protocols to locate ambulances based on GPS locations to reduce 911 ambulance call response time.
- Radio system upgrades to improve data transmission on 911 system.
- Upgrades and installation of state-of-the-art computers/mobile data transmitters (MDTs) in all ambulances.
- Expansion of GPS equipment to all Fire apparatus, including engines and ladder companies, specialized response units, Marine fireboats, etc.

The New York City Fire Department is committed to improving City-wide services through the introduction of state-of-the-art communication systems and information technology. At any one time each day, FDNY is ready to dispatch more than 700 Fire and EMS units--including Fire apparatus, ambulances and specialized units--to calls for emergencies. When seconds count, FDNY is charged not only with getting to an emergency in a timely fashion, but must configure personnel and equipment to best address each emergency.

To better coordinate its EMS dispatch operations, the Department installed GPS technology on all FDNY and participating private hospital ambulances dispatched through the City's 911 EMS system. Global Positioning Systems (GPS) use satellite and wireless radio frequencies to accurately track the physical location of any ambulance throughout the five boroughs and is used in conjunction with computer-assisted dispatch to assign ambulance resources more efficiently and effectively.

Since the introduction of Automated Vehicle Locator (AVL), FDNY has realized significant improvement in ambulance response times City-wide, thus providing better emergency medical services to the public. FDNY currently is installing AVL in all Fire apparatus City-wide.

AUTOMATED VEHICLE LOCATOR AMBULANCE SYSTEM

VEHICLE COMPONENTS



1 EMS Ambulance receives GPS satellite signal to determine location.



2 Mobile Data Terminal in ambulance sends coordinates by radio: unit location, time of operational status, distance traveled.

DISPATCH COMMUNICATION



4 Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system analyzes geographical and operational data, recommends closest available units in area.



3 Data Radio transmits coordinates over network to FDNY dispatch center at FDNY Headquarters.

VEHICLE LOCATIONS

5 Via radio communications to each unit, the EMS dispatcher relocates ambulances to new, more effective locations.



⊗ EMS Ambulances
⊗ Fire Apparatus

9/11 WTC HEALTH REPORT

In September 2007, FDNY marked the sixth 9/11 anniversary with the release of a comprehensive six-year assessment of the physical and psychological effects on active and retired FDNY members who responded to the World Trade Center site on and after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The 64-page report, *World Trade Center Health Impacts on FDNY Rescue Workers, A Six-Year Assessment: September 2001 to September 2007*, is based on the widely recognized work of the FDNY Bureau of Health Services, which has evaluated, monitored and treated more than 14,200 Firefighters and EMS members since the days following the attacks. The Fire Department's World Trade Center Medical Monitoring Program has become a national model in treating first responders and identifying the overall impact of 9/11.

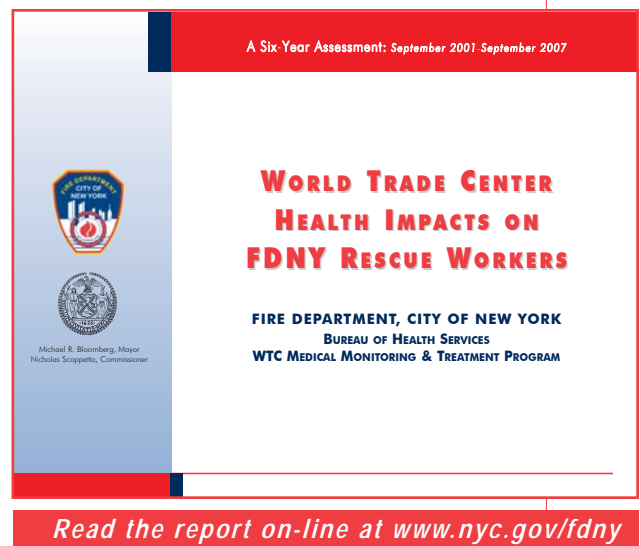
The report's findings stem from the analysis of thousands of questionnaires, medical examinations and other critical data, which show that the health impact of the World Trade Center site can be linked to the arrival time of FDNY members. Effects ranged from eye and skin irritations to respiratory symptoms to concerns about individual mortality. The data also suggest that continued monitoring and treatment have helped in the medical management of FDNY members exposed to 9/11 and post-9/11 WTC work conditions.

Among the chief findings of the report are:

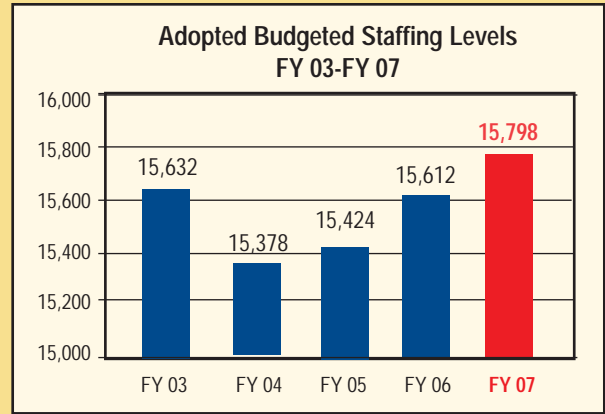
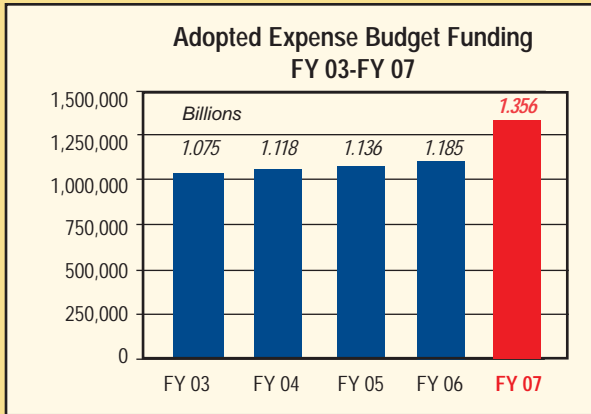
- Earlier arrival times (especially within the first 48 hours) at the World Trade Center site are associated with the highest incidence rate for respiratory symptoms. More than 79 percent of those present on the morning of 9/11 had at least one lower respiratory symptom, such as daily cough, shortness of breath, wheezing and/or chest pain.
- There was an unprecedented decline in lung function among members in the first 12 months after 9/11.
- After 9/11, the number of new FDNY sarcoidosis cases increased, with 13 cases developed among members in the first year. Sarcoidosis is an inflammatory disease that produces tiny lumps of cells in multiple organs--such as the lungs and skin--all of which are entry points for occupational and environmental agents.
- The number of Firefighters and Fire Officers who collect disability pensions for lung problems has increased since 9/11, with an average of 146 members retiring annually since 2001. Prior to 9/11, an average of 49 Firefighters and Fire Officers collected disability pensions for lung problems.

In September 2007, the Fire Department announced the expansion of its 9/11-related treatment for active and retired FDNY members by offering both physical and mental health services at four satellite offices, closer to where most participants live. The sites in Staten Island, Fort Totten in Queens, Brentwood in Suffolk County and Middletown in Orange County have been used as FDNY counseling centers since 9/11 and make it easier for thousands of rescue workers to receive the appropriate care.

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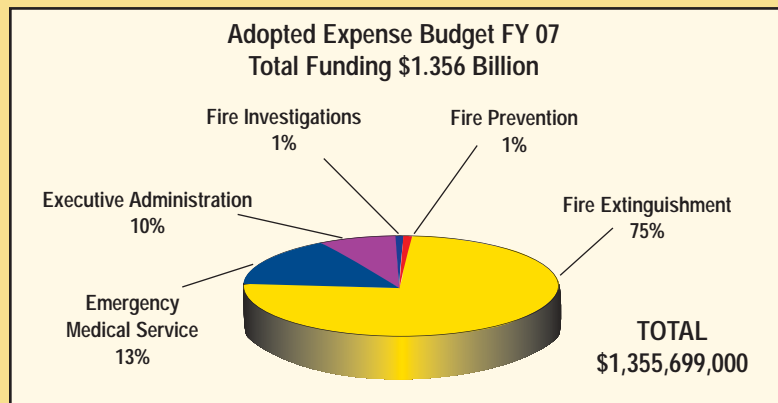


FDNY FINANCIALS



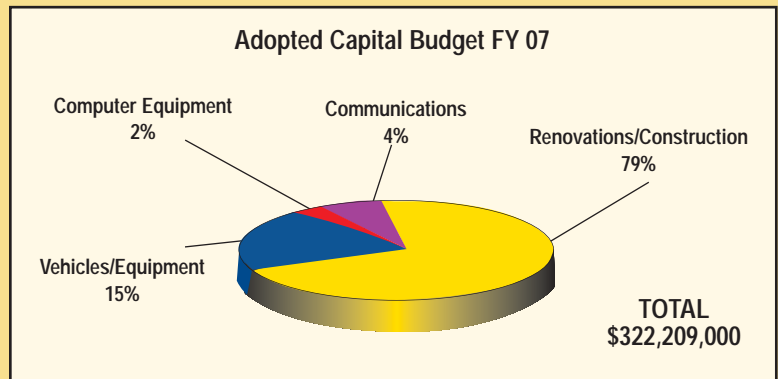
Adopted Expense Budget FY 07 (\$000s)

FUNDING	
Fire Extinguishment	1,016,542
Emergency Medical Service	174,662
Executive Administration	131,748
Fire Investigations	12,670
Fire Prevention	20,077
TOTAL	\$1,355,699



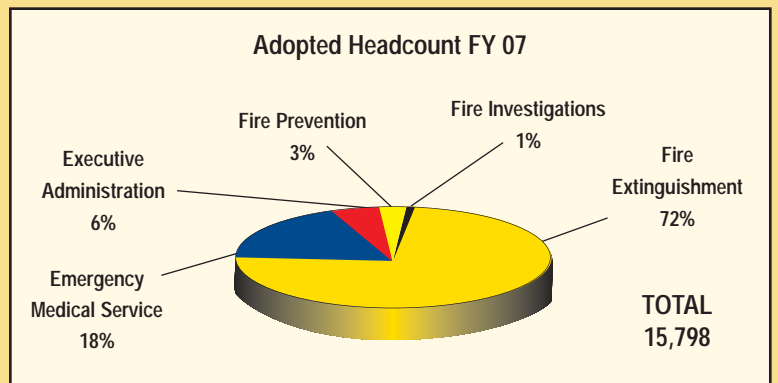
Adopted Capital Budget FY 07 (\$000s)

FUNDING	
Renovations/Construction	254,815
Vehicles/Equipment	48,460
Computer Equipment	7,838
Communication	11,096
TOTAL	\$322,209



Adopted Headcount FY 07

PERSONNEL	
Fire Extinguishment	11,356
Emergency Medical Service	2,992
Executive Administration	946
Fire Prevention	398
Fire Investigations	106
TOTAL	15,798



FDNY STATISTICS

FIRE & EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES — CITY-WIDE

Service Statistics for Fire and EMS

	FY 03	FY 03	FY 04	FY 04	FY 05	FY 05	FY 06	FY 06	FY 07	FY 07
<u>Fire Service</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Runs</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Runs</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Runs</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Runs</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Runs</u>
Structural Fires	26,431	127,129	27,805	132,569	27,610	133,345	28,372	136,523	28,231	136,987
Non-structural Fires	24,827	63,701	24,416	63,977	21,519	56,654	22,214	56,489	20,289	53,426
Non-fire Emergencies	176,446	418,714	184,274	452,378	180,284	465,343	199,690	503,924	211,459	530,637
Medical Emergencies	162,935	172,622	178,887	189,171	201,812	223,562	205,050	227,528	209,978	232,946
MFAAs*	42,577	116,321	39,945	113,360	34,730	99,395	30,002	85,325	27,722	80,157
Total	433,216	898,487	455,327	951,455	465,955	978,299	485,328	1,009,789	497,679	1,034,153
<u>EMS</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Runs</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Runs</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Runs</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Runs</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Runs</u>
Segments 1-3†	391,543	519,828	401,197	527,520	406,452	533,257	408,451	533,663	440,820	566,309
Total, Segments 1-8	1,088,378	1,267,340	1,118,117	1,285,836	1,129,842	1,293,555	1,152,109	1,322,206	1,179,075	1,356,100

* Malicious False Alarms

† Life-threatening

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

Response Time Statistics for Fire and EMS Operations

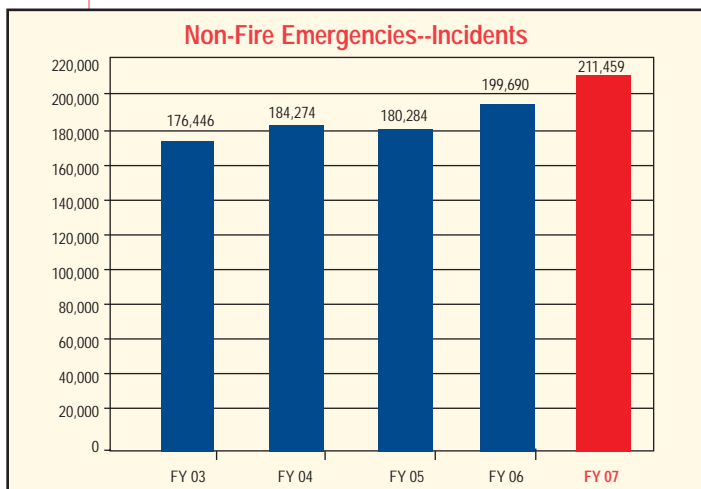
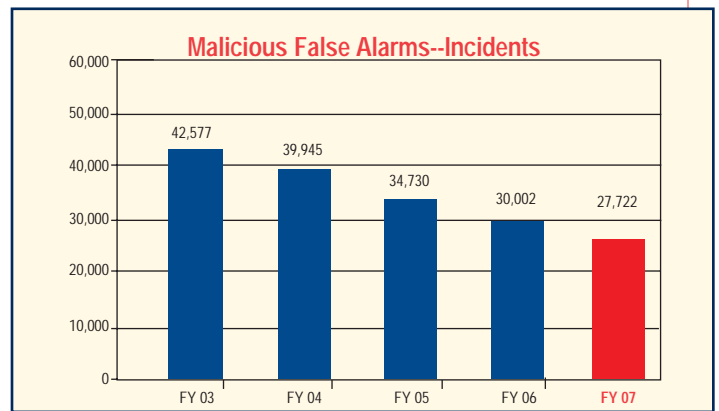
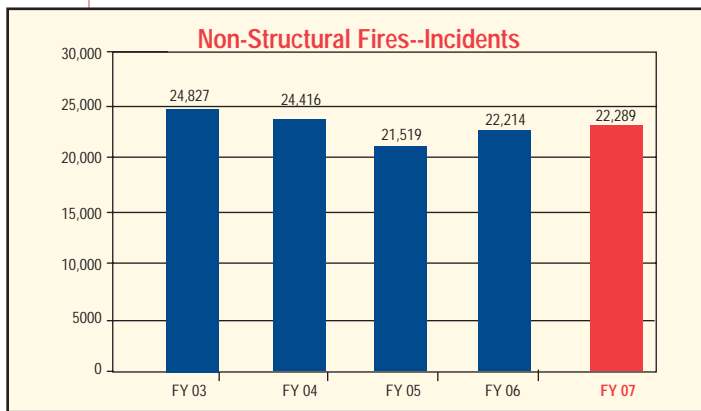
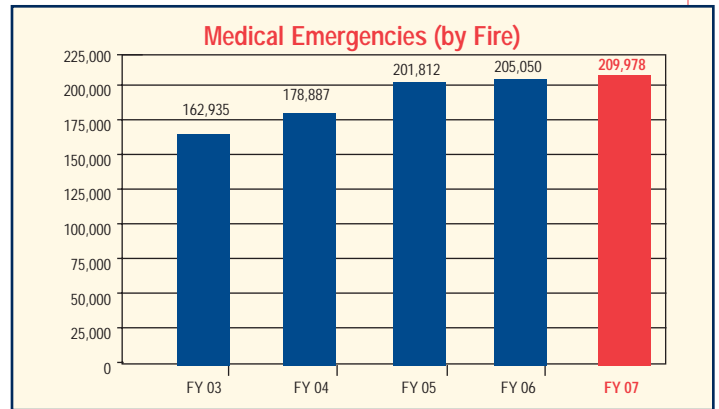
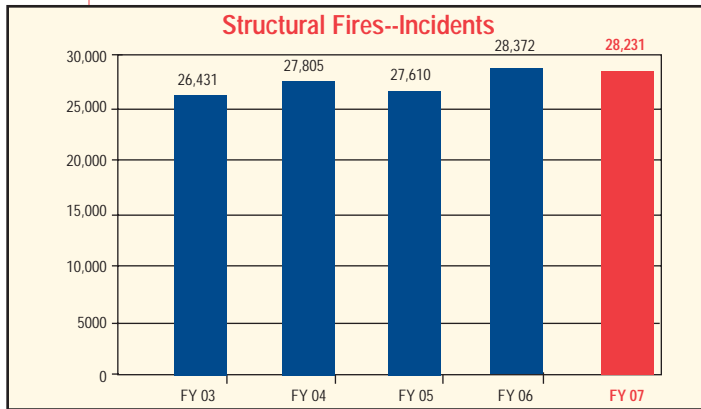
Response Time	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07
Average to All Emergencies	4:44	4:47	5:07	4:58	4:54
Structural Fires	4:16	4:18	4:31	4:32	4:29
Non-structural Fires	4:43	4:44	5:02	5:01	4:57
Non-fire Emergencies	5:12	5:13	5:34	5:27	5:22
Medical Emergencies (Fire Units Only)	4:23	4:28	4:48	4:30	4:24
Segment 1-3 Life-threatening (EMS Only)	6:54	7:00	6:46	6:42	6:36
Segment 1-3 Life-threatening (Fire and EMS)	5:57	6:01	5:58	5:49	5:43

Civilian Fire Fatalities

	FY 93	FY 94	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
Fatalities	170	158	171	155	138	118	114	133	107	98	109	106	91	92	92

Fire Services

FDNY STATISTICS—CITY-WIDE



BFI--CAUSES OF FATAL FIRES

Non-Accidental (Intentional)	9	Electrical/Extension Cord	27
Smoking	18	Electrical/All Others	8
Candles	2	Gas/Vapors	2
Cooking	9	Other	6
Matches/Open Flame	9	Total Fire Fatalities	
Electrical Heater	2	All Causes	92

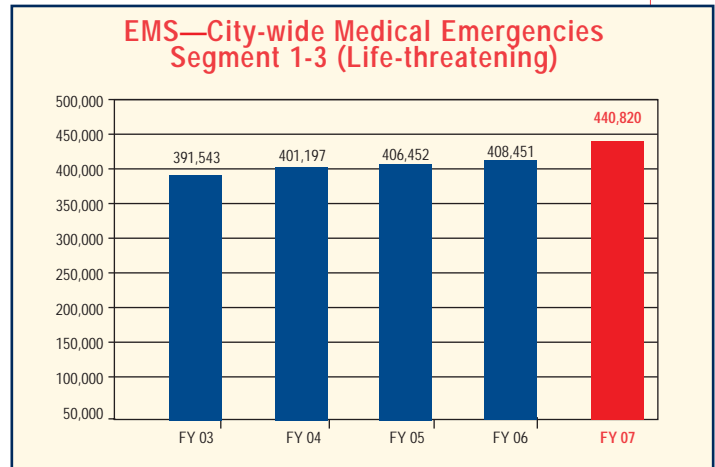
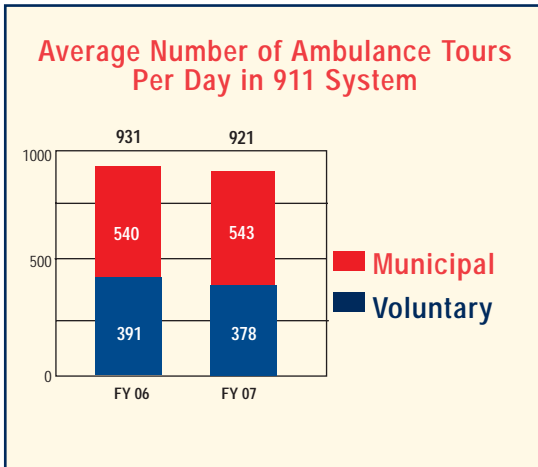
BFI FIREWORKS TASK FORCE

CATEGORY	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07
Cases Confiscated	963	872	1595	1602	1066
Arrests	14	17	109	67	101
Injuries	6	8	7	6	3

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

Emergency Medical Service

FDNY STATISTICS—CITY-WIDE



FDNY EMS Runs
Calendar Year 2006

Category	Number of Runs
City-wide* Total	1,337,966
Brooklyn	397,423
Bronx	299,388
Manhattan	325,369
Queens	261,058
Staten Island	54,715

FDNY EMS Runs
Calendar Year 2007

Category	Number of Runs
City-wide* Total	1,363,893
Brooklyn	402,522
Bronx	309,296
Manhattan	327,284
Queens	267,095
Staten Island	57,681

* 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 2006

Rank	Ambulance Unit	Number of Responses
1	07C3	2336
2	07B3	2251
3	12B2	2242
4	12A2	2187
5	08A3	2151
6	12C3	2148
7	07B2	2099
8	37D3	2089
9	16E3	2064
10	38A3	2056
11	37B3	2027
12	16C2	2026
13	07C1	2021
14	12C2	2005
15	12A3	1984
16	12D2	1984
17	16A3	1979
18	11F3	1975
19	38H3	1971
20	02A2	1969
21	57C1	1967
22	07C2	1959
23	16E2	1955
24	38E3	1954
25	16B3	1952

Top 25 EMS Unit Responses
Calendar Year 2007

Rank	Ambulance Unit	Number of Responses
1	07B3	2219
2	12A2	2200
3	38H3	2179
4	07C3	2145
5	12C3	2126
6	37D3	2107
7	12B2	2094
8	08A3	2092
9	07B2	2069
10	38A3	2046
11	18B3	2025
12	38A2	2022
13	11F3	2020
14	44F2	2014
15	43H3	2014
16	38E2	2008
17	12A3	2006
18	02A3	1999
19	17G2	1999
20	19E3	1999
21	44A3	1999
22	44A2	1989
23	57A3	1986
24	01C3	1970
25	13D3	1967



FDNY

*A HISTORY OF
COURAGE, COMMITMENT
AND COMPASSION
1865-2007*

Each year, thousands of presentations are given to public and parochial schools throughout New York City on the importance of fire safety and what it is like to be a Firefighter. Here, members of Ladder 25, Manhattan, greet youngsters at a public event.



Fire Officer greets family at Rockefeller Center during Fire Prevention Week 2007. Last year, nearly 10,000 fire safety presentations were conducted by FDNY Firefighters and retirees.



Female Firefighters from the FDNY Recruitment Unit advise youngsters about possible careers in the NYC fire service.



FDNY Fire Marshals interview members of the public at a fire scene to determine possible cause and origin of a suspicious fire.



Fire Officer explains effective home fire safety practices to residents at a local neighborhood street fair.

FDNY SETS DESIGNS ON NEWEST FIREBOATS



Two new fireboats are slated for delivery; the first is due in late summer 2009, with the second to follow about six months later. They will replace Marine 1, moored on the Hudson River in Manhattan, and Marine 9, moored at the Staten Island Homeport. The new boats are 140 feet long, designed to travel at 20 mph (compared to 14 mph for the boats they are replacing) and supply 50,000 gallons per minute (gpm) (compared to 20,000 gpm by the older boats) for extinguishment. Each boat will carry a 16-foot rescue boat that can be launched off the stern of the fireboat while the larger boat is in operation.

Top 25 Fire Runs & Workers

Rank	Engine	Division	Runs
1	E-58	3	5627
2	E-62	7	5444
3	E-290	15	5350
4	E-75	7	5330
5	E-298	13	5324
6	E-69	6	5323
7	E-92	6	5263
8	E-37	3	5136
9	E-79	7	5105
10	E-54	3	5086
11	E-93	7	5004
12	E-22	3	4986
13	E-1	1	4953
14	E-53	3	4951
15	E-8	3	4943
16	E-3	1	4927
17	E-96	6	4923
18	E-65	3	4869
19	E-59	6	4863
20	E-234	15	4814
21	E-48	7	4782
22	E-257	15	4781
23	E-249	15	4765
24	E-33	1	4764
25	E-76	3	4760

Rank	Engine	Division	Workers
1	E-290	15	4729
2	E-298	13	4350
3	E-3	1	4243
4	E-62	7	4098
5	E-257	15	4097
6	E-69	6	3962
7	E-75	7	3865
8	E-96	6	3833
9	E-8	3	3831
10	E-58	3	3816
11	E-234	15	3746
12	E-255	15	3714
13	E-93	7	3704
14	E-249	15	3690
15	E-310	15	3638
16	E-1	1	3611
17	E-235	11	3605
18	E-231	15	3544
19	E-92	6	3527
20	E-54	3	3508
21	E-273	14	3438
22	E-14	1	3430
23	E-76	3	3408
24	E-45	7	3394
25	E-59	6	3393

Rank	Engine	Division	OSW*
1	E-255	15	578
2	E-290	15	507
3	E-231	15	496
4	E-42	7	490
5	E-75	7	487
6	E-45	7	475
7	E-92	6	457
8	E-69	6	449
9	E-248	15	448
10	E-58	3	446
11	E-48	7	446
12	E-249	15	434
13	E-257	15	429
14	E-62	7	423
15	E-283	15	421
16	E-50	6	419
17	E-93	7	418
18	E-281	15	416
19	E-79	7	412
20	E-234	15	408
21	E-227	15	406
22	E-43	7	386
23	E-59	6	368
24	E-63	7	367
25	E-275	13	365

Rank	Engine	Division	Med. Resp.
1	E-298	13	2235
2	E-96	6	2068
3	E-3	1	2019
4	E-1	1	2014
5	E-290	15	1976
6	E-257	15	1883
7	E-8	3	1875
8	E-35	3	1847
9	E-92	6	1824
10	E-62	7	1792
11	E-235	11	1758
12	E-93	7	1757
13	E-54	3	1756
14	E-246	8	1753
15	E-16	3	1707
16	E-234	15	1684
17	E-76	3	1684
18	E-75	7	1682
19	E-273	14	1668
20	E-58	3	1640
21	E-302	13	1636
22	E-249	15	1629
23	E-64	6	1613
24	E-231	15	1612
25	E-45	7	1612

* Occupied Structural Workers

Calendar Year 2007

Rank	Ladder	Division	Runs
1	L-26	3	4608
2	L-4	3	4599
3	L-43	3	4475
4	L-123	15	4465
5	L-2	3	4306
6	L-147	15	4209
7	L-113	15	4124
8	L-24	1	4098
9	L-103	15	4062
10	L-120	15	4048
11	L-28	6	4045
12	L-44	6	4026
13	L-40	3	4004
14	L-157	15	4000
15	L-45	7	3875
16	L-34	7	3800
17	L-13	3	3791
18	L-111	15	3764
19	L-16	3	3751
20	L-132	15	3731
21	L-174	15	3712
22	L-112	15	3669
23	L-33	7	3620
24	L-22	3	3615
25	L-102	11	3608

Rank	Ladder	Division	Workers
1	L-4	3	3840
2	L-123	15	3705
3	L-174	15	3639
4	L-113	15	3424
5	L-170	15	3354
6	L-120	15	3333
7	L-157	15	3305
8	L-26	3	3289
9	L-43	3	3245
10	L-102	11	3221
11	L-2	3	3211
12	L-40	3	3197
13	L-44	6	3190
14	L-103	15	3171
15	L-111	15	3147
16	L-24	1	3139
17	L-28	6	3104
18	L-147	15	3019
19	L-112	15	2976
20	L-13	3	2911
21	L-22	3	2840
22	L-16	3	2828
23	L-45	7	2824
24	L-32	7	2783
25	L-33	7	2775

Rank	Ladder	Division	OSW*
1	L-157	15	767
2	L-112	15	719
3	L-120	15	714
4	L-111	15	685
5	L-123	15	660
6	L-147	15	641
7	L-113	15	625
8	L-44	6	618
9	L-174	15	611
10	L-103	15	610
11	L-176	15	587
12	L-102	11	580
13	L-132	15	550
14	L-26	3	547
15	L-19	6	542
16	L-28	6	528
17	L-40	3	519
18	L-33	7	486
19	L-138	14	484
20	L-105	11	484
21	L-170	15	475
22	L-32	7	473
23	L-148	11	471
24	L-43	3	460
25	L-54	6	451

Battalion	Runs	Operational Time (hrs.)	Structural Workers
1	3018	1473	221
2	2730	1274	286
3	2524	938	498
4	2361	1132	419
6	3817	1970	422
7	3607	1517	324
8	4862	2977	333
9	5573	2515	403
10	3726	1782	599
11	3969	1622	638
12	3713	1687	863
13	3645	1310	684
14	2548	1156	601
15	3780	1910	933
16	4184	1982	1007
17	2810	1314	670
18	2735	1135	707
19	3883	2214	995
20	3160	1876	522
21	2054	100	291
22	2587	1797	364
23	1803	881	203
26	2160	1110	707
27	2808	1693	839
28	2467	1302	434
31	3011	1047	361
32	1939	1410	291

Battalion	Runs	Operational	Structural
33	3142	1520	604
35	2999	1815	626
37	2232	837	498
38	2859	1520	840
39	2318	981	490
40	3178	1400	672
41	3545	2469	1315
42	1932	955	339
43	1737	1037	349
44	3188	1920	936
45	2816	1323	319
46	3934	1910	692
47	1789	987	342
48	2209	1476	400
49	3087	2007	390
50	4029	1730	753
51	2624	1199	505
52	2902	1442	438
53	2206	1007	264
54	2832	1355	464
57	3018	1363	710
58	2517	1254	520

Bureau of Fire Investigation	
All Cases Investigated	6084
Total Incendiary Fires	2103
All BFI Arrests/Assists	335

Special Units: Runs & Workers			
Unit	Runs	Workers	OSW* or Hrs. Worked
Rescue 1	2922	1072	320
Rescue 2	3319	804	489*
Rescue 3	1675	629	412*
Rescue 4	2483	748	331*
Rescue 5	1761	530	170*
Squad 1	1876	911	302*
Squad 18	3952	2611	288*
Squad 41	3569	2025	472*
Squad 61	3521	2049	393*
Squad 252	2649	1885	398*
Squad 270	3125	2223	317*
Squad 288	2245	1326	233*
Marine 1	355	354	324
Marine 3	272	272	197
Marine 4	150	150	142
Marine 6	366	366	288
Marine 8	143	143	136
Marine 9	226	220	216
Hazardous Materials Company 1	835	460	642
Haz-Mat Battalion	1206	520	1074
Rescue Operations Battalion	97	97	111
Safety Battalion 1	1771	1771	1562
Field Communications Unit	456	234	691

VIEW THE TOP 25 FIRE RUNS & WORKERS: CY 2006 on-line at www.nyc.gov/fdny

FDNY Fire TRAINING ACADEMY

High-Rise Simulator Building



FDNY is currently constructing a new state-of-the-art high-rise simulator at the FDNY Training Academy on Randall's Island. Developed with funding from the FDNY Foundation and the Leary Firefighters Foundation, the high-rise simulator is in direct response to the overwhelming need for New York City Firefighters to possess experience and specialized training to combat common and dangerous fire situations in high-rise buildings. The new training facility will provide both Probationary and veteran Firefighters with the opportunity to train and test skills in a controlled environment under realistic conditions, including serious and difficult levels of access into and out of elevators, scissor stairways and multiple floors. Tactical operations will include stretching and operating hose-lines and searching for fire victims in a wide variety of floor layouts, while experiencing the simulation of danger and reduced visibility caused by real fire and smoke conditions.

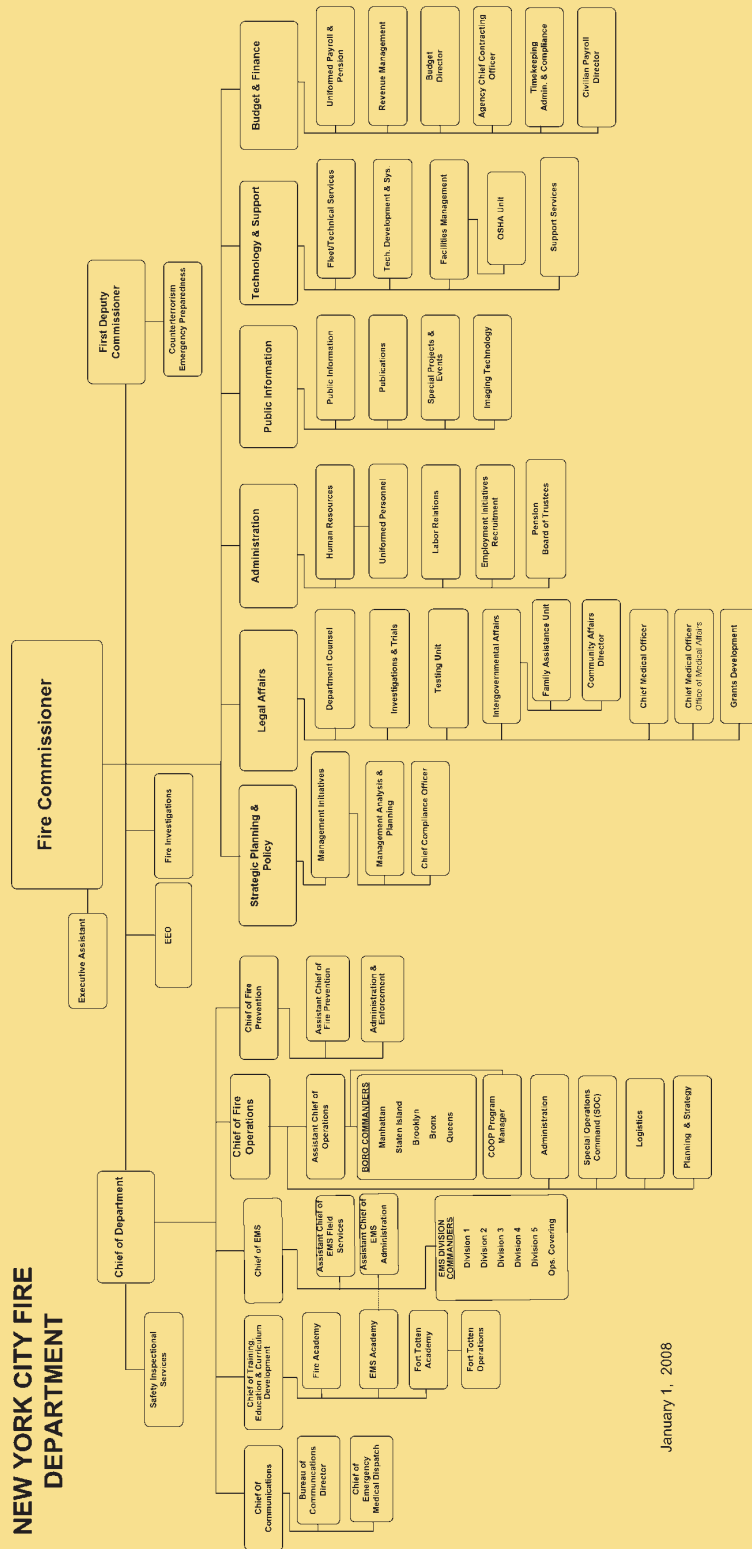
Significant Features of the High-Rise Simulator Building

- * Entry vestibule with a heavy-duty storefront and lobby to simulate a variety of building entrances.
- * A burn unit and smoke system on all floors, including burn flashover simulation.
- * Multiple floor levels, elevators and interior scissor stairways.
- * Real-life building conditions to improve searching skills for trapped or injured victims.
- * Elevator door props for practicing removal of trapped occupants at fires or emergencies.
- * Lighted roof area and roof drill floor for rappelling and rescue exercises.
- * Video hookups on each floor for training review.

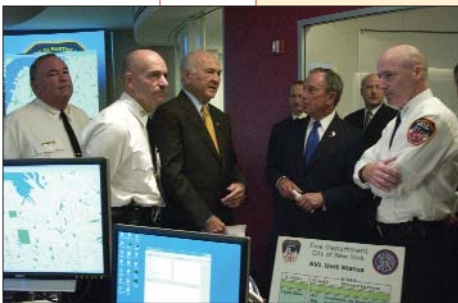
Designed and conceived by a team of consultants and senior FDNY Fire Officers, the new training simulator is currently under construction with an anticipated completion date of late 2008.

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT



January 1, 2008



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.

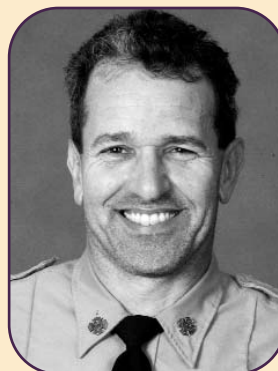


IN MEMORIAM



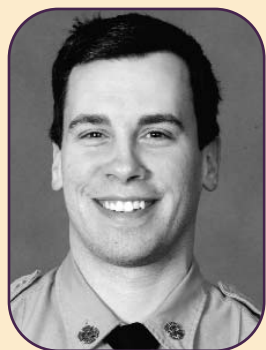
Firefighter Daniel F. Pujdak
Ladder Company 146

Died on June 21, 2007, as a result of injuries sustained
in the performance of duty at Brooklyn Box 75-0247.
Appointed September 25, 2005.



Firefighter Robert Beddia
Engine Company 24

Died on August 18, 2007, as a result of injuries sustained
in the performance of duty at Manhattan Box 77-0047.
Appointed October 24, 1983.



FF Joseph Graffagnino
Ladder Company 5

Died on August 18, 2007, as a result of injuries sustained
in the performance of duty at Manhattan Box 77-0047.
Appointed May 9, 1999.
Posthumously promoted to Lieutenant.



Lieutenant John H. Martinson
Engine Company 249

Died on January 3, 2008, as a result of injuries sustained
in the performance of duty at Brooklyn Box 22-3762.
Appointed May 9, 1993.

REPORT PRODUCED BY THE FDNY OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Francis X. Gribbon
*Deputy Commissioner for
Public Information*
Stephen Paul Antonelli
Director of Publications

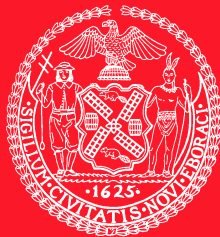
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NICHOLAS SCOPETTA, *Fire Commissioner*

SALVATORE J. CASSANO, *Chief of Department*

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