

FDNY Marine Company employs large-caliber streams to help extinguish 10-alarm fire in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, May 2, 2006.



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 members fight New Orleans house fire,
September 17, 2005.



FDNY
ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL 2006



FDNY

141 Years of Service To New York: 1865-2006

A HISTORY OF COMMITMENT, COURAGE AND COMPASSION

The 2006 edition of the FDNY Annual Report represents the policies, programs and services of Fiscal Year 2006, July 2005 through June 2006. In some instances, key information was brought up to date through December 31, 2006.

Agency Highlights 2006

July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006

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 Presentations and Events

WHO WE ARE

11,346 Uniformed Firefighters and Fire Officers
2626 EMTs and Paramedics
102 Fire Marshals
241 Fire Inspectors
435 Dispatchers (Fire = 182; EMS = 253)
400 Trades Persons (Mechanics, Carpenters, etc.)
462 Administrative, Managerial & Support Personnel
(Technologists, Civilian Professionals, etc.)

SERVICES PROVIDED TO NEW YORKERS AND VISITORS

1,009,789 Fire Apparatus Responses (Runs)
485,328 Fires, Non-Medical Emergencies and Medical Calls (Incidents)
50,586 Fires Extinguished
1,322,206 EMS Unit Responses (Runs)
1,152,109 Medical Emergencies (Incidents)
6190 Fires Investigated for Potential Arson
232,237 Fire Code Regulatory Inspections Conducted

FDNY Runs are the number of Fire or EMS apparatus reporting 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.

photo by Todd Maisel, New York Daily News





Message From the Mayor of the City of New York
MICHAEL R. BLOOMBERG



Since becoming Mayor of New York City five years ago, I have frequently been privileged to work closely with the Firefighters and emergency medical professionals of the New York City Fire Department and witness firsthand the dedication, commitment and courage of these brave men and women, who sacrifice so much to protect their fellow New Yorkers.

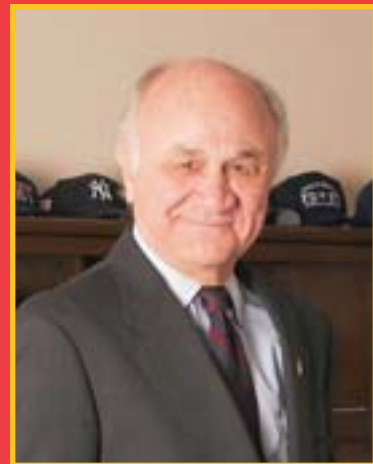
In this past year alone, I have seen Firefighters battle a 10-alarm blaze in Greenpoint and respond to a small plane crash into a high-rise on the Upper East Side, while our EMTs and Paramedics have continued to prove themselves the very best first responders in the nation. The terrible fire in the Bronx in March that claimed 10 lives--a toll that could have been far worse were it not for the heroic rescue efforts of Firefighters--was a tragic reminder of how deadly fire can be and how essential the professionalism and courage of our first responders are to our City.

This past fall, we marked the fifth anniversary of the tragic attack on the World Trade Center. We will always be grateful for the self-

less dedication of those members of the Fire Department who rushed into the twin towers to save lives in our darkest hour. And we remain truly thankful that, every day, the 15,000 members of the FDNY continue to exhibit the unparalleled heroism that has earned them the respect and admiration of all New Yorkers.

From firefighting to emergency medicine to terrorism preparedness, this report marks the highlights of the services and programs that FDNY has so capably implemented in the previous fiscal year. I congratulate FDNY on another year of phenomenal service to our great City.





Message From the Fire Commissioner
Nicholas Scoppetta

During the past five years, we have made this Department stronger by providing better training, equipment and technology for all our Firefighters and EMS personnel. In the past year alone, we have added several crucial resources. The new Fire Department Operations Center (FDOC) is a \$17 million facility that gives us an unprecedented range of capabilities and is equipped with the most advanced technology available to first responders.

Another critically important enhancement is the Automatic Vehicle Location System (AVL). AVL allows the Department to dispatch ambulances with greater efficiency, which has helped bring about an average 24-second drop in City-wide response times for life-threatening emergencies.

Among the equipment improvements made in 2006, the implementation of and training on the new safety ropes for Firefighters was critical. These changes demonstrate that public and member safety is our number one priority.

In 2006, the Department also launched an unprecedented and innovative recruitment campaign aimed at increasing the number of minorities and women in the uniformed ranks. It was the largest recruitment drive in FDNY history and attracted a diverse group of more than 30,000 applicants. More than 40 percent of this number were minorities

or women--an unprecedented response.

We expanded our haz-mat capability by training all EMTs and Paramedics to the Operations level. Additionally, 375 EMS professionals (with 35 Haz Tac units) have been trained to the Technician level, increasing to approximately 1250 the number of uniformed members possessing advanced haz-mat training. This is a significant increase in the number of FDNY members who had the training before 9/11.

Rebuilding and improving were especially relevant in 2006 as we faced the fifth anniversary of the September 11th attacks. In June, the FDNY 9/11 Memorial Wall was unveiled on the Greenwich Street side wall of Engine 10/Ladder 10. The beautiful, 56-foot-long, bas-relief bronze sculpture depicts Firefighters and EMS personnel working at the World Trade Center site and lists the names of all FDNY members killed there. It is dedicated to our 343 members who perished, as well as those who carry on.

Our achievements this year--whether they focused on training, equipment or technology--demonstrate the Department's continuing commitment and determination to make the world's greatest fire department even better.



Message From the Chief of Department
SALVATORE J. CASSANO



photo by FF Daniel P. Alfonso

The events of 9/11 forced the Fire Department to look at its operations more critically and, ultimately, re-define itself. The events of 9/11 also forced the FDNY to realize that we are not “just” a fire department any longer. The FDNY, in every sense, has become the first responder to terrorism.

Through comprehensive training and new equipment, the FDNY has significantly improved operational preparedness. Briefly, this ongoing enhancement has been accomplished by:

1. Delivering Incident Command System (ICS) training to all ranks of Fire and EMS members.
2. Developing a new state-of-the-art Fire Department Operations Center (FDOC).
3. Preparing for large-scale and terrorist events 24/7, 365 days a year, at our own Center for Terrorism and Disaster Preparedness.
4. Educating our leaders at the FDNY Officers Management Institute (FOMI).
5. Increasing Marine Operations’ capabilities.
6. Integrating EMS more fully.
7. Implementing significant technology enhancements.
8. Developing a Continuity of Operations Plan.

In accordance with the FDNY Strategic Plan, the following points summarize some of the key goals for the Department and how they are being met.

Improve Emergency Response Operations--Enhance the Department’s preparedness to respond to fires, emergencies, disasters and acts of terrorism.

- Enhance delivery of pre-hospital care.
- Continue to enhance voice, data and telecommunication

- networks to improve on-scene operations.
- Expand and enhance training provided to probationary Firefighters.
- Ensure that first responders’ core and newly acquired specialized competencies and skills are maintained and sustained.
- Ensure the continuity of operation through the development of action plans in the event of a City-wide disaster.

Enhance Health and Safety of FDNY Members--Augment and expand programs to monitor and improve the health and safety of members.

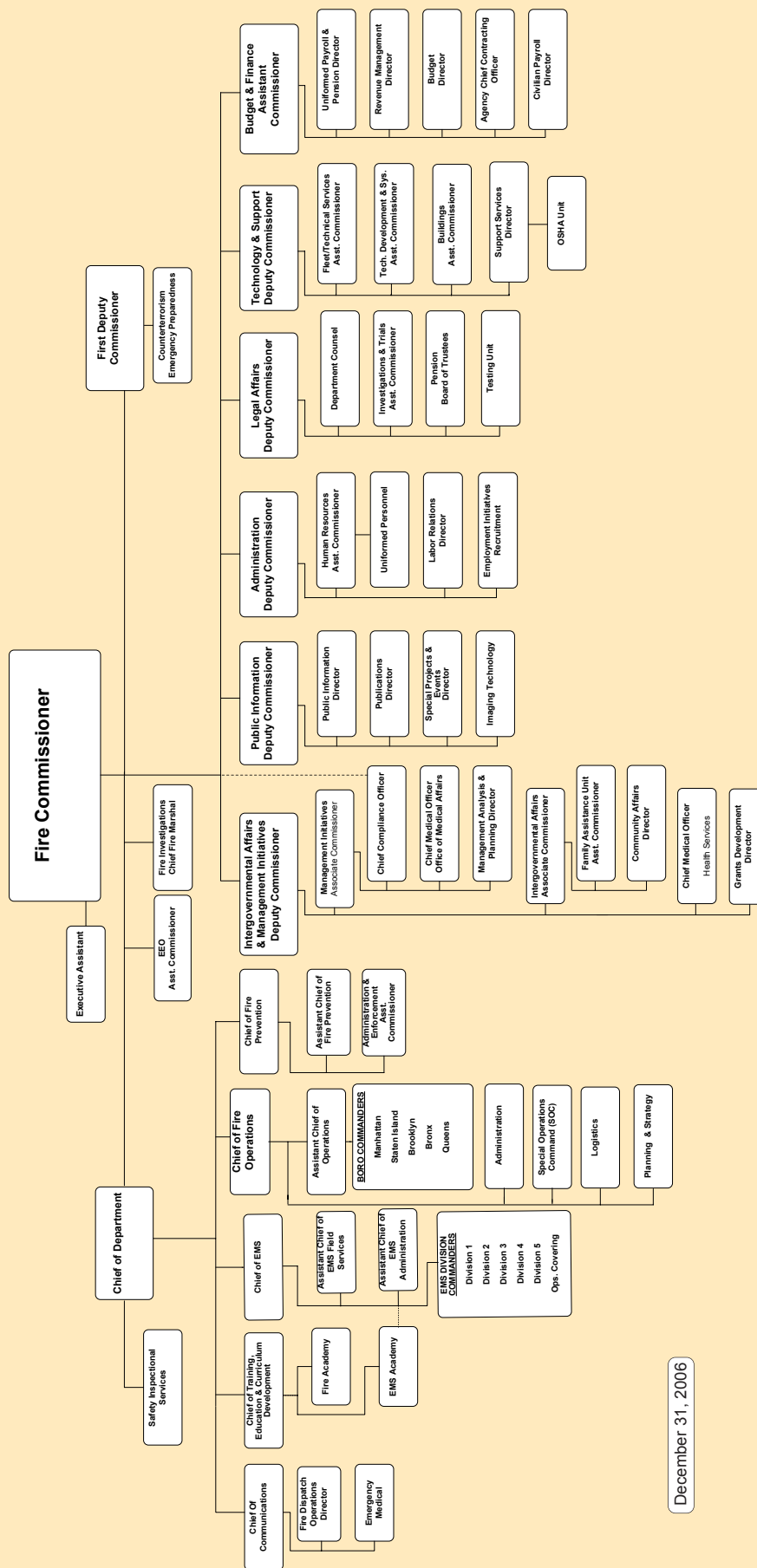
- Provide World Trade Center health monitoring of active and retired members.
- Enhance operational safety management and behavior.
- Develop operational procedures for applying water to live electricity at any electrical facility to minimize the amount of collateral damage and disruption of electrical service to larger geographical areas.

Strengthen Management and Organizational Development--Promote organizational effectiveness and develop leadership capabilities.

- Implement an enhanced Performance Management System for mission critical functions.
- Develop Battalion Chief Training Day and Deputy Chief Development Programs to augment the Department’s Executive Management initiative.

In conclusion, the FDNY constantly is changing, striving to stay a step ahead of those who would harm our City and its people. This requires being much more than “just” a fire department. The FDNY and its people are up to the challenge. We have to be--our City and our lives depend on it.

FIRE DEPARTMENT TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



December 31, 2006



photo by Chief Chris E. Mickal,
New Orleans Fire Department Photo Unit

FIREFIGHTING OPERATIONS



HERE IS A SUMMARY OF FIRE RESPONSE

DURING FISCAL YEAR 2006, COMPARED TO FISCAL YEAR 2005:

- ◆ 28,372 structural fires in 2006; a 2.8 percent increase from 27,610 structural fires in 2005.
- ◆ Average response time to structural fires was four minutes and 32 seconds in 2006, essentially unchanged from the four minutes and 31 seconds in 2005.
- ◆ 22,214 non-structural fires in 2006; a 12 percent decrease compared to 21,519 non-structural fires in 2005.
- ◆ Average response time to non-structural fires was five minutes and one second in 2006; one second less than in 2005.

On September 4, 2005, in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the FDNY received a phone call from the New York City Office of Emergency Management (OEM), requesting FDNY resources be deployed to the state of Louisiana. Within 24 hours, 324 members of the Department were en route to New Orleans, an activation authorized under a mutual-aid agreement between states titled Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). This initial deployment was followed by additional manpower rotations, with a total commitment of more than 650 members during a six-week mission to provide critical assistance to the New Orleans Fire Department. Primarily, FDNY members conducted fire suppression and search and rescue operations. This deployment was the most extensive operation ever undertaken by the Department outside the confines of New York City.

The Response

The initial deployment had two contingents. One was a fire-fighting force of 300 Firefighters and Officers. The second was 24 members of the FDNY Incident Management Team (IMT). This was FDNY's first deployment of IMTs and proved crucial to FDNY's successful operations in New Orleans. Prior to 9/11, FDNY had only limited experience with events requiring multi-operational periods and complex inter-agency operations. FDNY members were well-trained in the details of the ICS and well-schooled in working cooperatively with other agencies. One hundred members have been training specifically for an assignment such as this--running a large-scale incident for an extended period of time.

In addition to the deployment of Firefighters and EMS personnel, a convoy of vehicles and personnel was sent to provide support and logistics. The convoy was comprised of the Mobile Command Vehicle staffed with fire dispatchers, a fleet maintenance vehicle staffed with mechanics, six Battalion vans staffed with Firefighters and a step van filled with supplies. The pumper that was donated to the New York City Fire Department after 9/11--called the *Spirit of Louisiana*--also was part of the convoy.

Each FDNY member got an eyeful of the horrendous conditions that existed in the city during the 15-mile bus trip to the designated staging area at the College of Our Lady of the Holy

photo by Chief Chris E. Mickal,
New Orleans Fire Department Photo Unit



Cross. Many roads were impassible, debris was everywhere and heavily armed police checkpoints were at every major intersection. Initial security at Base Camp was provided by a group of Louisiana probation officers. The FDNY was assigned a contingent from the Texas National Guard to protect the facility and escort the five task forces that were established to respond into the city. On the third day of the FDNY deployment, a 30-man contingent of the U.S. Army's First Cavalry Division assumed command of security for the now-900-person camp. Other members of the military and law enforcement agencies helped to ensure a more secure working environment for Firefighters, whether at the Base Camp or fighting fires.

The Objectives

Chiefs of the NOFD and the Command Staff of the FDNY IMT set the following objectives:

- Provide for Firefighter and community safety.
- Provide the community with fire and emergency services.
- Establish a functional Fire/Emergency response system.
- Establish a Fire/Command support structure.

The FDNY IMT was responsible for the operation of all activities of the Base Camp. At the height of the operation, it included logistical support for more than 1400 people. All deliveries had to be received, categorized, stored and/or delivered to fire department facilities throughout the city. The IMT also was responsible for feeding, sanitary needs, garbage removal and the

living/sleeping arrangements for all personnel.

New hazards developed day by day. Some of the safety issues that were addressed included downed and energized electrical wires and downed trees, natural gas leaks, alligators and poisonous snakes, contaminated water and dust, exposure to sun, delayed notifications of fires and communications, hazardous materials and chemical spills and helicopters landing and taking off and helicopter water drops.

On their "off" tours, Firefighters averaged 12 to 14 hours a day working Camp duty--cutting fallen trees, clearing debris and stocking supplies and equipment. With virtually no tools or supplies, FDNY members went to the NOFD Firefighters' homes (80 percent of which were decimated by the hurricane) for debris removal and minor repairs. The operation became more sophisticated as tools and chainsaws were delivered and plywood and tarps appropriated. This *Operation Chainsaw* continued throughout the FDNY deployment to New Orleans, with cleanup efforts conducted in more than 320 Firefighters' houses.

During the six-week deployment, FDNY members responded to approximately 850 incidents and extinguished 115 structural fires. Non-structural incidents included response for searches and medical, haz-mat and gas/water/electrical emergencies.

Part of the FDNY's legacy following deployment in response to Hurricane Katrina is that the NOFD has established a Safety Command within its department. A Safety Officer now is assigned with an Incident Commander to respond to all alarms.

McKinsey & Company Recommendations

Every one of these five major recommendations played a key role in the success of FDNY's deployment to New Orleans.

1. Expand the Incident Command System--ICS--to provide a stronger foundation for responding to and managing any kind of fire or emergency.
2. Create Incident Management Teams that are extensively trained in the principles of ICS, enabling them to manage large and complex incidents.
3. Expand the capabilities of the Fire Department's Operations Center--FDOC--to direct the Department's response to major disasters.
4. Develop protocols for staging, recall and mutual aid.
5. Continue with FDNY-NYPD liaisons, a new program undertaken by the Fire and Police Commissioners.





BUREAU OF FIRE INVESTIGATION

The Bureau of Fire Investigation (BFI) and its Fire Marshals continue to operate professionally and with valor to deliver solid results. BFI stands as the investigative wing of the Fire Department, charged with determining the cause and origin of fires throughout the five boroughs. BFI has expanded and improved the scope of its routine investigations through new state-of-the-art technologies and since 9-11, has expanded its traditional mission to include Department-wide security and terrorism preparedness.

New Technologies

The BFI computer system continues to evolve into a state-of-the-art tracking system for fire investigation. This system has enhanced BFI's annual report, facilitating efforts to track fire fatalities and injuries, as well as locations and causes involved in all fires investigated. This capability is a first in FDNY history.

The civilian injury information, gathered by Fire Marshals at fire scenes from official and other sources, is categorized by Community Board. This information, provided to the Community Boards, includes the type of injury and personal information on the fire victims. The information is used by the Department to conduct fire awareness and fire safety education programs.

Security

BFI staff continue 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.

The Bureau of Fire Investigation currently is in the process of generating and distributing new identification cards for the entire agency. These cards are smart cards, which allow for encrypted identifying factors to be utilized for security and identification purposes. These cards also provide access control throughout FDNY Headquarters and certain EMS facilities.



Terrorism

Operating in today's climate, under a continual threat of terrorism, BFI now has two full-time Fire Marshals assigned to the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF). They both have top-secret clearance, as do the Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Marshal, ensuring that the FDNY has direct access to information that could prove crucial in case of another attack.

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, which enable BFI to keep FDNY's executive staff updated on a routine basis. By continuing this specialized and advanced training in intelligence capabilities, FDNY's terrorism preparedness is improved and enhanced.

Investigations

In addition to these added responsibilities, the BFI continues to successfully perform its fundamental mission of fire investigation. There were several major and notable investigations conducted by BFI in Fiscal 2006. On May 2, there was a 10-alarm fire in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. The fire consumed numerous buildings that were located in the old Greenpoint Terminal Market. This conflagration was the largest fire this City had seen in many years apart from the World Trade Center tragedy. The examination of this fire scene required the use of heavy equipment to painstakingly uncover the area of origin. Fire Marshals were able to make a determination regarding the incendiary cause. Fire Marshals, along with police, spent many days speaking to witnesses and viewing surveillance video from that area. This investigative work led to the arrest and indictment of the person responsible.

The Bureau of Fire Investigation also led the investigation into the fatal fire in the Bronx on January 23, 2005, which caused the death of two Firefighters. This detailed and systematic examination of illegal renovations in the fire building took more than a year by the members of the Bureau's Special Investigations Unit. The long-term investigation resulted in the indictment and arrest of three individuals and one corporation.





EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE



HERE IS A SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EMERGENCIES RESPONSE DURING FISCAL YEAR 2006, COMPARED TO FISCAL YEAR 2005:

- ◆ 1,152,109 medical emergency incidents in 2006, compared to 1,129,842 in 2005, a two percent increase.
- ◆ 408,451 segment 1-3 life-threatening medical emergencies (such as cardiac arrest and major trauma) in 2006, compared to 406,452 in 2005, less than a one percent increase.
- ◆ Average EMS response time to segment 1-3 incidents was six minutes and 42 seconds in 2006, a decrease of four seconds compared to 2005.
- ◆ Average CFR-D fire unit response time to segment 1-3 incidents was four minutes and 30 seconds in 2006, 18 seconds less than in 2005.
- ◆ Combined EMS and CFR-D average response time to segment 1-3 incidents was five minutes and 49 seconds in 2006, a decrease of nine seconds compared to 2005, and a decrease of more than two minutes compared to 1995, the year before the Fire/EMS merger.

Emergency Medical Service units continue to respond to record numbers of calls for emergency medical assistance and continue to do so faster than ever. Major initiatives to enhance EMS operations and service delivery during Fiscal Year 2006 included:

Automatic Vehicle Location--In November 2005, installation of GPS/AVL equipment began with ambulances assigned to EMS Division 5 in Staten Island/South Brooklyn. After a short evaluation period, the installation moved forward to the rest of Brooklyn and then the other boroughs of the Bronx, Manhattan and Queens. All ambulances in the "911 EMS" system--both FDNY units and participating hospital units--were completed in June 2006. This state-of-the-art system allows EMS dispatchers and supervisors to know the exact location of ambulances at all times. Through integration with the EMS CAD (computer-aided dispatch system), AVL has allowed FDNY to assign ambulance resources to emergency calls more efficiently.

Expansion of Hazardous Materials/Tactical (HazTac) Units--EMS HazTac units are both Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support units that are staffed by EMTs and Paramedics who have completed an 80-hour course of instruction certifying them as HazMat Technician Level II. These units operate as part of the Haz-Mat group and can deliver pre-hospital care in contaminated environments. Due to the events of 9/11 and the ongoing potential terrorist threats, the FDNY has increased the number of these specialized EMS units from 10 to 35 and now staffs 20 ALS and 15 BLS HazTac units per tour.

Development and Initial Roll-out of EMS Personal Protective Ensemble--After many months of field testing several types of Personal Protective Ensembles (PPE), an ensemble was found that protects EMS members from a variety of hazardous situations, while simultaneously allowing these members to operate in environments in which there is the possibility of numerous patients. The ensemble includes bunker-style coat and pants, gloves and boots. Contracts were awarded through the uniform Quartermaster and sizing of the majority of the EMS work force was completed in June 2006. This PPE not only protects from a variety of chemicals and blood-borne pathogens, but also will protect EMS members from flash fires. This improved protection for EMS members reinforces that safety is the Department's number one priority.



Implementation of a Structured Mentoring Program--The Department has established the EMS Mentoring Program, which ensures that EMTs and Paramedics are provided with the opportunity to demonstrate proficiency in clinical and related field skills during patient care activities. Additionally, they are afforded the opportunity to gain experience with the operational procedures learned during new employee training and become proficient in the tasks and standards required for their position. All members who complete an FDNY Training Orientation Program (TOP), Paramedic Training Orientation Program (PTOP), Paramedic Upgrade Program (MUP) or Paramedic Basic Program, participate in the mentor program. During the past two fiscal years, the FDNY has hired more than 800 new EMTs and provided initial training to more than 150 Paramedics. These members are guided by senior members of the Department who help them develop into the best pre-hospital patient care providers for the people of the City. EMS Officers monitor the performance of the mentors and ensure that they develop and get them any assistance necessary. After successfully completing the program, members are given permanent assignments.





FIRE PREVENTION

The mission of the FDNY's Bureau of Fire Prevention is identification, monitoring and correction of locations, conditions or equipment that pose a hazard to life and/or property within New York City. During the past year, the Bureau has been working to continue efforts to expand its mission to provide timely, accurate and reliable information to first responders and members of the public.

Emergency Action Plans

Since 9/11, the Department has been moving toward more proactive preparedness. The "Office Building Emergency Action Plan" or EAP requirement--which went into effect April 2006--is a major initiative by FDNY. This rule provides for a phased-in implementation of updated emergency and evacuation plans for office buildings. In August 2006, buildings with 40 or more floors or designated landmarks had plans filed. In October, management personnel of buildings of 25 to 40 floors were required to file and in December, the remaining office buildings had to file plans.

The EAP requirement is unique because it focuses on a variety of incident types--from natural disaster to terrorist threat--that a building and its occupants may face. It also requires that building managers make reasonable efforts to coordinate their plans with those of their neighbors. The Emergency Action Plan, coupled with improved stairway markings, signage and sprinkler requirements, ensure that building owners and occupants are pre-

pared in the event of a large-scale emergency.

The Department is implementing training and tools to facilitate EAP plan review and also introduce team reviews by Fire and technical staff of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The Department is partnering with the Department of Buildings (DOB) on an initiative to develop a digital repository to store and manage high-rise building floor plans and related information. Partnering with the DOB provides a mechanism that ensures the information is refreshed, verified and available to FDNY emergency responders.

Lightweight Wood I-Beam Construction

The use of lightweight laminated materials may pose safety concerns to Firefighters during emergencies, particularly in case of structural fires. In response to these concerns, the FDNY implemented a mechanism requiring building owners who are planning to use this material to file notice with the Fire Department. In order to improve the reporting mechanism to ensure that local fire companies are aware of locations that used or plan to use these materials, Fire Prevention partnered with the DOB to automatically process this information. Each company now will receive an updated report for their administrative district in the new format. This first report reissues all known locations in the administrative district that employed the use of lightweight or laminated materials. Each month thereafter, units will be notified of any filings with the DOB that indicate the intent to use these materials, as well as any locations with certification that installation has been completed.

Emergency Action Plan in High-Rise Buildings

Highlights of the Rule stipulate that each building must develop, implement and practice an Emergency Action Plan, including:

- Written EAPs must be submitted for Fire Department review and acceptance.
- Designation of a Fire Safety/EAP Director to be authorized to implement the Emergency Action Plan. Other staff must be trained (Deputy Wardens) to assist in building evacuations.
- EAPs must be implemented within designated time frames:
 1. August 2006--40 stories or higher.
 2. October 2006--25-40 stories.
 3. December 2006--All others.
- Distribute emergency evacuation educational materials to building occupants. Routinely conduct emergency escape drills with building tenants/occupants:
 1. Twice during first year.
 2. Once yearly thereafter.

FISCAL 2006

◆ Bureau of Fire Prevention	
Inspections	232,237
Violations Issued	80,476
Violations Corrected	68,160
Summonses Issued	7281
◆ AFID (Apparatus Field Inspection Duty)	
Inspections	49,109
Violations Issued	4980
Violations Corrected	4582
◆ Combined	
Violations Issued	85,456
Violations Corrected	72,742

FDNY NEW TECHNOLOGY

Building a State-of-the-Art Fire Department for the 21st Century

The Department officially unveiled its new \$17 million, state-of-the-art **Fire Department Operations Center (FDOC)** at Headquarters at 9 MetroTech Center, Brooklyn, in the summer of 2006. Uniformed members working in the new FDOC monitor all emergency responses 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The facility serves as a command center for the Chief of Department or his designee to manage large-scale or multiple incidents. Built with the most advanced technology available to first responders, the FDOC is a ground-breaking, innovative new tool in the FDNY's arsenal.

The FDOC brings more accurate information to the fire-ground than ever before, while providing the Department with a remote command post in the event of a major disaster. From using computerized maps of nearby fire hydrants and subway lines, to monitoring multiple radio frequencies, members in the FDOC now can share critical data with Incident Commanders in the field, enabling them to lead a more effective response. As a result, our Incident Commanders are better equipped and informed when sending Firefighters and EMS members to an emergency situation.

The FDNY's Operations Center is the result of recommendations made in the McKinsey Report, the consulting firm that analyzed the City's response to the September 11 attacks. Given the Department's largest response in its 141-year history, the study called for a large-scale increase in the FDNY's ability to handle all kinds of emergencies--both large-scale and small--through improvements and upgrades to our communications and tracking technologies. With the newly launched Fire Department Operations Center, FDNY has gone above and beyond those rec-

ommendations--developing an unprecedented data hub that will provide members with in-depth information about a building's structure, history or use.

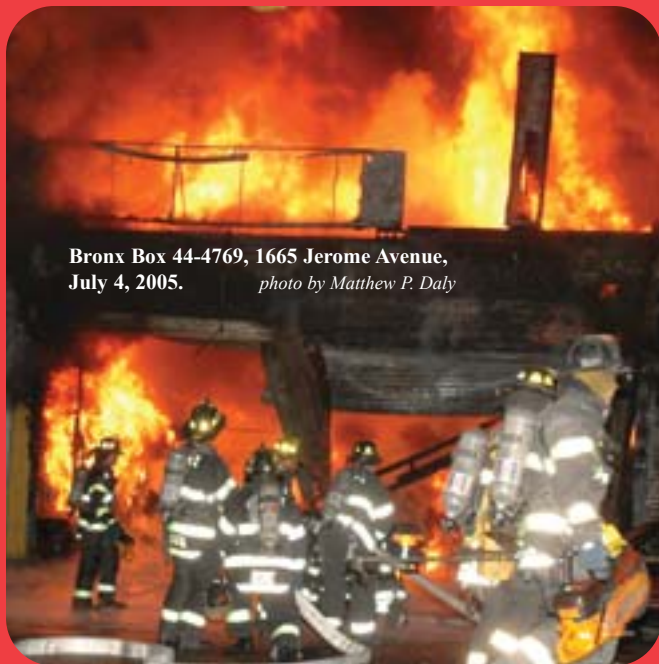
To better facilitate the exchange of information among FDNY units and other agencies, high-tech communication tools are also an integral part of the new center. The FDOC now receives and transmits on several radio frequencies, including the NYPD, and is linked to two telephone exchanges should one be damaged. Every radio transmission and telephone call that comes into the center is recorded and can be played back so important information is never lost during a crisis.

The center also has been constructed to support two new technologies that will help members in the FDOC monitor operations of Firefighters and EMS personnel in the field. The **Automatic Vehicle Location system (AVL)** currently monitors the location of all ambulances in the 911 system in the City. Soon, all fire apparatus will be tracked in the same way.

In the near future, the Department also plans on employing **Electronic Command Boards (ECBs)** in a pilot program, so Incident Commanders can see most of the data accessed in the FDOC and transmit updates back via the command boards. This revolutionary way of sharing information will greatly improve operations and keep all members better informed.

In addition to the Emergency Operations Center, which oversees day-to-day operations, the facility also includes the **Incident Support Center**, where highly trained Incident Management Teams will convene in the event of a large-scale disaster or terrorist incident.





Bronx Box 44-4769, 1665 Jerome Avenue,
July 4, 2005. *photo by Matthew P. Daly*



Salvage yard fire involving numerous vehicles at
126th Street/35th Avenue, Flushing, Queens,
August 28, 2005. *photo by Vic Nicastro*



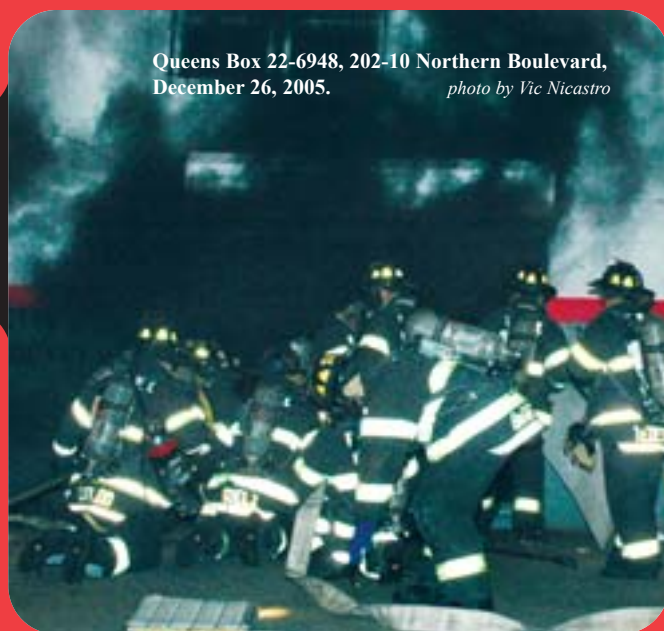
Mayor Michael Bloomberg and
Fire Commissioner Nicholas
Scoppetta cut ribbon to intro-
duce new subway simulator at
FDNY Training Academy, Ran-
dall's Island, Manhattan, on
September 1, 2005.



EMS members provide aid to victim in Manhattan.



EMS members participate in inter-agency haz-mat drill with
ConEdison in Manhattan, November 20, 2005.



Queens Box 22-6948, 202-10 Northern Boulevard,
December 26, 2005. *photo by Vic Nicastro*

AUGUST
JULY
M
E
OCTOBER
SEPTEMBER
F
I
DECEMBER
N
E

Queens Box 22-7850, Brooklyn/Queens
Expressway/Roosevelt Avenue, January 16, 2006.

photo by Todd Maisel, New York Daily News



Bronx Box 66-2585, 1270 Gerard
Street, February 1, 2006.



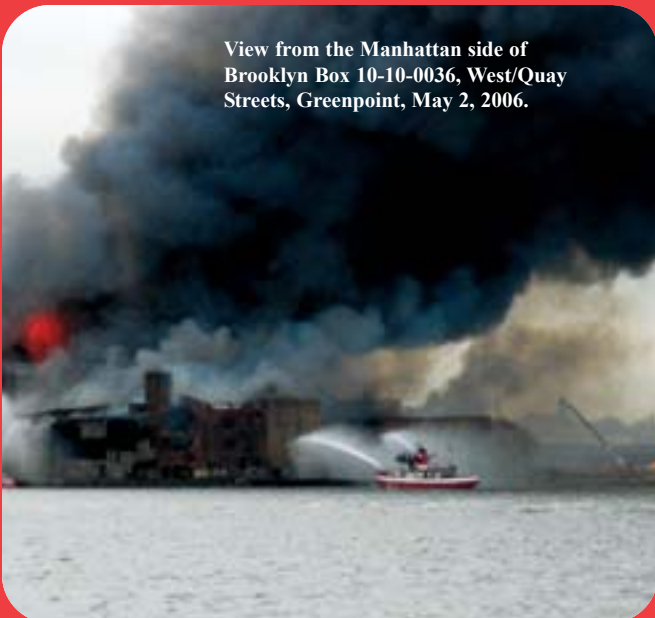
Children participate in Fire Safety
Education presentation at FDNY Headquarters
in Brooklyn.



Staten Island Box 55-8480, Gateway National Park,
Great Kills, March 11, 2006. *photo by Mary DiBiase Blaich*



View from the Manhattan side of
Brooklyn Box 10-10-0036, West/Quay
Streets, Greenpoint, May 2, 2006.



FDNY Chaplain Monsignor John Delendick blesses the FDNY
Memorial Wall at 10 House, Manhattan. It is dedicated to those
lost on 9/11. Former Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, Commissioner
Nicholas Scoppetta, then-Chief of Operations Salvatore J. Cassano
and then-Chief of Department Peter E. Hayden look on solemnly.

JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE



TERRORISM PREPAREDNESS

The FDNY Center for Terrorism and Disaster Preparedness (CTDP) provides organizational strategy, operational planning, information-sharing and administrative support to ensure terrorism and disaster preparedness efforts meet the Department's needs. Fiscal Year 2006 was the first full year of operations for the CTDP and there were many accomplishments from each of the CTDP's four main functional units.

Strategic Management: During FY 06, the Strategic Management Unit established the organizational framework for the CTDP, including developing templates and data bases for collecting, organizing and reporting preparedness activities. These management tools enable the FDNY to provide detailed cost reports on Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant spending, track improvements in efficiency and monitor member participation in preparedness activities. The Strategic Management Unit also performed extensive research of federal government, military and international fire service and emergency management documents to develop a draft FDNY Terrorism and Disaster Preparedness Strategy. This document establishes a Department-wide organizational framework for evaluating preparedness levels and managing preparedness initiatives. The final document will be released in 2007.

Risk Assessment and Target Hazards: The Risk Assessment and Target Hazard (RATH) Unit gathers information on all elements of risk to New York City's critical infrastructure and key resources to identify target hazards, prioritize preparedness efforts and develop tactical response plans for specific structures. In FY 06, the RATH Unit collaborated with the Bureau of Fire Prevention to establish the information needs and requisite data formats for gathering structural information from the field. The RATH Unit also worked with the Army Corps of Engineers and Department of Transportation to produce a bridge operations

guide, which will enable commanders to identify signs of weakened structural integrity during incidents on City bridges.

Exercise Design: The Exercise Design Unit designs, conducts, evaluates and provides after-action reports for intra- and inter-agency tabletop, functional and full-scale exercises in collaboration with FDNY field personnel, outside agencies and the private sector. During FY 06, the Exercise Design Unit designed and conducted 15 stand-alone exercises, while collaborating on numerous other exercises, including four IMT functional exercises, the

BioPod full-scale exercise and several EMS tabletop exercises. Thousands of FDNY members participated in one or more of these exercises. Additionally, the exercises included hundreds of participants and observers from other agencies, including the NYPD, OEM, MTA, Port Authority, Department of Corrections, Coast Guard, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Forest Service, American Red Cross and numerous individuals from the private sector.

Emergency Response Plans: The Emergency Response Plan Unit produces and updates emergency response plans on all-hazard topics--based on field requests, training issues, current threats, national priorities and private sector requests--to augment or replace current procedures and provide both general and detailed tactical direction for responding to terrorist events and natural disasters. In FY 06, the CTDP, in conjunction with HazMat Operations, finished and distributed the Radiological Operations addendum for the Department's general Emergency Response Plan. Other emergency response plans and addendums completed during FY 06 involved response to biological attacks and protocols for responding to improvised explosive devices. The Emergency Response Plan Unit also helped to manage a comprehensive Under River Transit System study on the vulnerability of New York City's transit facilities to terrorist events. This was the continuation of a group proj-





FDNY Terrorism & Disaster Preparedness Exercises, Funded through the Department of Homeland Security

Tabletop Exercises

- **Verrazano Bridge**--A collision on the bridge at the Staten Island tower on the Staten Island-bound upper level prompts a Fire/EMS/Haz-Mat response.
- **Red Hook with U.S. Marine Corps CBIRF**--A fire and possible explosion on a container ship docked at the terminal prompts a Fire/Marine/EMS/USMC chemical, biological incident response.
- **High-Rise Building**--High-rise fire with radiation readings initiates a weapons of mass destruction response by Fire/EMS/Haz-Mat units.
- **Plane Crash**--A Boeing 757 jet with 165 passengers aboard takes off from LaGuardia Airport and crashes into a Queens residential neighborhood, which prompts a multi-agency response, including Fire/EMS/Haz-Mat/BFI units, for a mass-casualty incident.
- **Major Department Store**--A fire in a garbage collection room challenges Fire/EMS responders with a complicated floor layout, non-ambulatory victims and fire partitions and doors.
- **Oil Terminal**--An explosion at the terminal in the Bronx initiates a mutual-aid response from Pelham Manor and Mount Vernon Fire Departments to aid FDNY Fire/EMS units to battle a petroleum-based fire with numerous injuries.
- **Prominent Hotel**--High-rise fire initiates a high-rise response of Fire/EMS personnel and equipment.
- **Riker's Island**--A box truck sideswipes a bus transporting inmates. The bus flips over and the box truck crashes into the East Module, a one-story, wood-frame building occupied by officers and inmates. The spilled fuel ignites and prompts a haz-mat/terrorist response by Fire/EMS units and Department of Corrections personnel.

Functional Exercises

- **Earthquake (Incident Management Team--IMT)**--Earthquake along the Manhattan fault line on the west side prompts response of the FDNY IMT.
- **Chlorine Plume (IMT)**--A chlorine release from a New Jersey chemical plant prompts response of the FDNY IMT.
- **Hurricane (IMT)**--A category 2 hurricane on the east coast/south shore of Long Island prompts monitoring by the FDNY FDOC personnel.

Full-Scale Exercises

- **High-Rise Buildings**--Two separate exercises simulating a terrorist use of radiological incendiary devices in office buildings. Fire and EMS units mitigated the hazard to life and property. The first exercise was held in midtown Manhattan and the second in the financial district.
- **Port Security Incident**--Fire/Marine Operations/EMS/NY-NJ Port Authority/U.S. Marine Corps CBIRF coordinated operations at a fire and explosion aboard a container ship docked at a NY/NJ terminal.
- **BioPod III (IMT/Operations/Bureau of Health Services)**--Dispersal of prophylaxis to all on-duty FDNY members.
- **Major Department Store**--With smoke alarm activation on the seventh and eighth floors, units discovered that IID (improvised incendiary devices) were used as a terrorist's weapon. Fire and EMS units controlled the fires, rescued victims and managed the potential mass casualty incident.

ect started by students in the FDNY/USMA Combating Terrorism Leadership Course. The group's original members were detailed to the CTDTP to complete the plan.

During FY 06, the Center's permanent staff included four uniformed and three civilian personnel. Additionally, more than 60 members from various field units across the City performed detail assignments at the Center, ranging in length from one week to several months. These members worked alongside permanent staff, providing invaluable subject matter expertise for designing exercises and drafting emergency response plans. Their tenure with the CTDTP also provided them with an opportunity to further their understanding of terrorism and disaster preparedness issues. Educating an even wider audience of FDNY personnel on current threats was accomplished during FY 06 through the CTDTP's second annual counter-terrorism symposium.





FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION

The Department's efforts to improve public awareness about fire safety through education and outreach have been incredibly successful. For the five-year period from 2002-2006, fewer civilians have died in fires in New York City, on average, than in any comparable five-year period on record, dating back to 1916 when record-keeping began. Clearly, the message being spread by the Fire Safety Education Unit has reached more New Yorkers than ever before.

In 2006, the FDNY Fire Safety Education Unit conducted 43 percent more presentations and information sessions for the public, community groups and schools than in prior years. In addition to its focus on fire safety education curricula for school-aged children and outreach to elementary schools, the FDNY provided expanded outreach to at-risk populations, such as the elderly and non-English-speaking immigrant neighborhoods.

As part of its efforts to expand fire safety education throughout all New York City communities, the FDNY Fire Safety Education Unit is reaching out to more than 5000 New York City public schoolchildren every week. Active and retired Firefighters, based out of the Bureau of Training at Fort Totten, visit three schools a day and make presentations throughout the City four

days a week. The program, which is partially funded by the FDNY Foundation, aims to reach almost 200,000 children during the 2006-2007 school year, more than ever before.

The team uses a classroom-by-classroom approach, rather than addressing a large assembly in a school auditorium. When space and time permit, they also bring along the new Fire Safety Experience trailer that enables children to identify common household fire hazards, such as unattended candles and stovetop dangers. For middle school children, the curriculum also includes a trip through the Mobile Fire Safety House (also known as the Smoke House), which is a mocked-down, split-level version of a private home. Infused with theatrical smoke to simulate real-life fire conditions, children can practice effective fire evacuation techniques in a realistic setting.

The mission of the Fire Safety Education Unit and the FDNY Foundation is to save lives by preventing fires. The initiatives described above demonstrate the Department's continuing and expanding commitment to educate everyone in this City about the importance of fire safety, with the goal of further reducing injuries and deaths due to fire.



1955-2005 CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY: 50-YEAR TREND



HEALTH SAFETY EDUCATION

The EMS Bureau of Training continued expansion of the recently launched CPR Citizen Training program, a collaborative effort with the American Heart Association. This program seeks to train average citizens how to save a life by quickly administering cardio-pulmonary resuscitation during the first minutes following a heart attack or breathing emergency.

CPR Citizen Training involves the public as the “first link” in the chain of survival to medical emergencies. The aim of the CPR Citizen Training program not only is to instruct people how to correctly administer CPR, but to “train the trainees” with the skills that they can pass along to other members of their family or community.

In Fiscal 2006, the FDNY mobile CPR Training Unit provided direct instruction to 9943 people. With free CPR training kits and videos provided by EMS, these newly trained members of the public, in turn, provided lifesaving instructions to an additional 11,931 people.

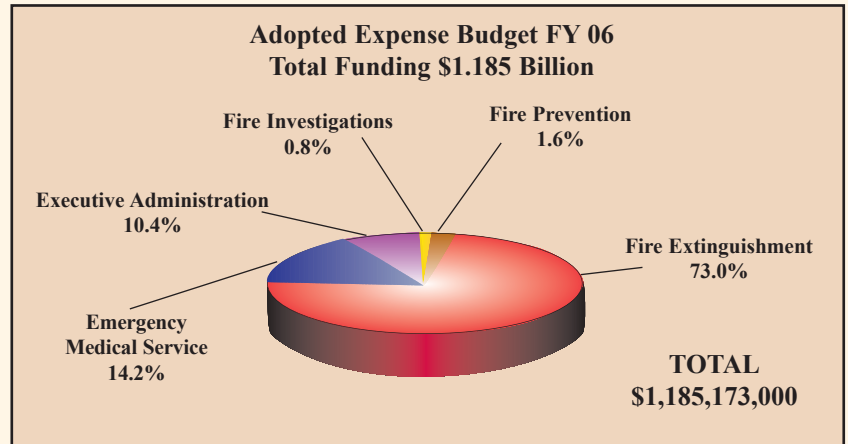


FDNY FINANCIALS

Adopted Expense Budget FY 06 (\$000s)

FUNDING

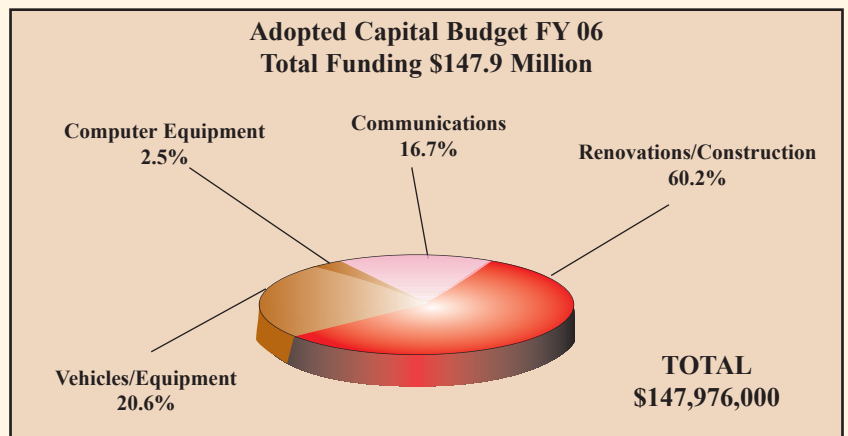
Fire Extinguishment	\$865,712
Emergency Medical Service	167,980
Executive Administration	123,308
Fire Investigations	9,184
Fire Prevention	18,989
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TOTAL	\$1,185,173



Adopted Capital Budget FY 06 (\$000s)

FUNDING

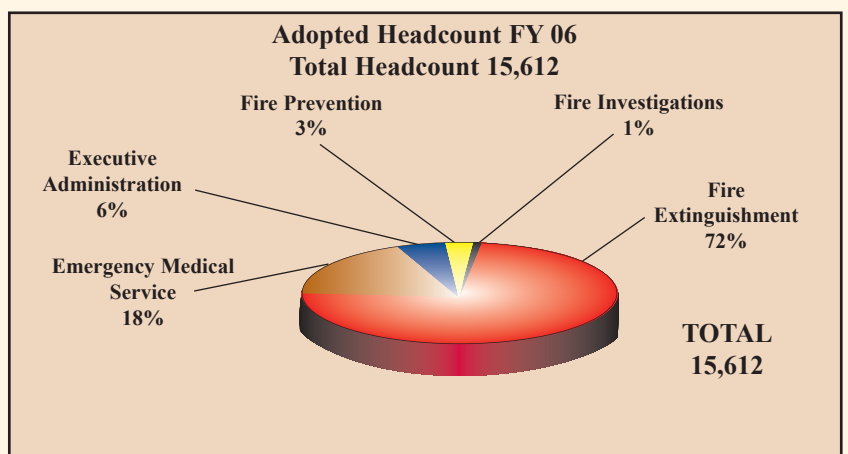
Renovations/Construction	\$89,130
Vehicles/Equipment	30,513
Computer Equipment	3,648
Communication	24,685
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TOTAL	\$147,976



Adopted Headcount FY 06

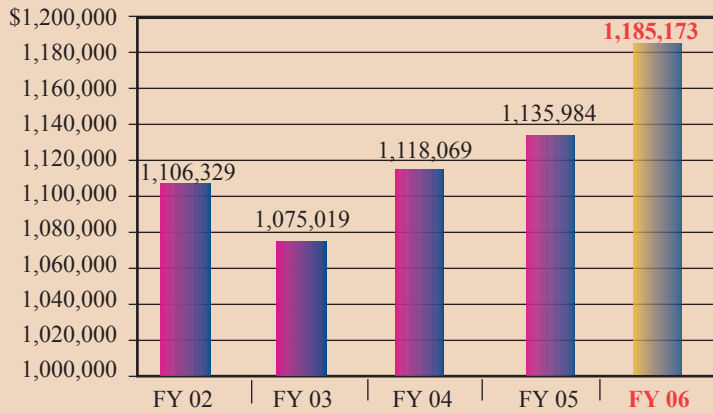
PERSONNEL

Fire Extinguishment	11,346
Emergency Medical Service	2,879
Executive Administration	881
Fire Prevention/Buildings	398
Fire Investigations	108
<hr/>	
TOTAL	15,612



FDNY FINANCIALS

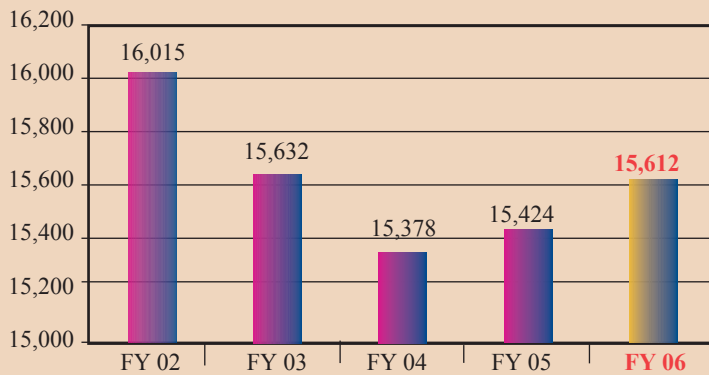
**Adopted Expense Budget Funding
FY 02 - FY 06 (\$000s)**



**Adopted Expense Budget Funding
FY 02 - FY 06 (\$000s)**

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
FY 02	\$1,106,329
FY 03	\$1,075,019
FY 04	\$1,118,069
FY 05	\$1,135,984
FY 06	\$1,185,173

**Adopted Budgeted Staffing Levels
FY 02 - FY 06**



**Adopted Budgeted Staffing Levels
FY 02 - FY 06**

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HEADCOUNT</u>
FY 02	16,015
FY 03	15,632
FY 04	15,378
FY 05	15,424
FY 06	15,612



Mayor Michael Bloomberg, Commissioner Nicholas Scoppetta and then-Chief of Operations (now Chief of Department) Salvatore J. Cassano observe haz-mat evacuation drill in NYC subway.

FIRE & EMS SERVICES

FDNY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS—CITY-WIDE LEVEL

Most Important Stats for Fire and EMS

	FY 02	FY 02	FY 03	FY 03	FY 04	FY 04	FY 05	FY 05	FY 06	FY 06
<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	26,928	127,777	26,431	127,129	27,805	132,569	27,610	133,345	28,372	136,523
Non-structural Fires	27,399	61,174	24,827	63,701	24,416	63,977	21,519	56,654	22,214	56,489
Non-fire Emergencies	169,028	390,752	176,446	418,714	184,274	452,378	180,284	465,343	199,690	503,924
Medical Emergencies	156,064	164,660	162,935	172,622	178,887	189,171	201,812	223,562	205,050	227,528
MFA's*	48,746	130,174	42,577	116,321	39,945	113,360	34,730	99,395	30,002	85,325
Total	428,165	874,537	433,216	898,487	455,327	951,455	465,955	978,299	485,328	1,009,789
<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†	383,044	510,155	391,543	519,828	401,197	527,520	406,452	533,257	408,451	533,663
Total, Segments 1-8	1,089,812	1,274,224	1,088,378	1,267,340	1,118,117	1,285,836	1,129,842	1,293,555	1,152,109	1,322,206

* Malicious False Alarms

† Life-threatening

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

Key Statistics for Fire and EMS Operations

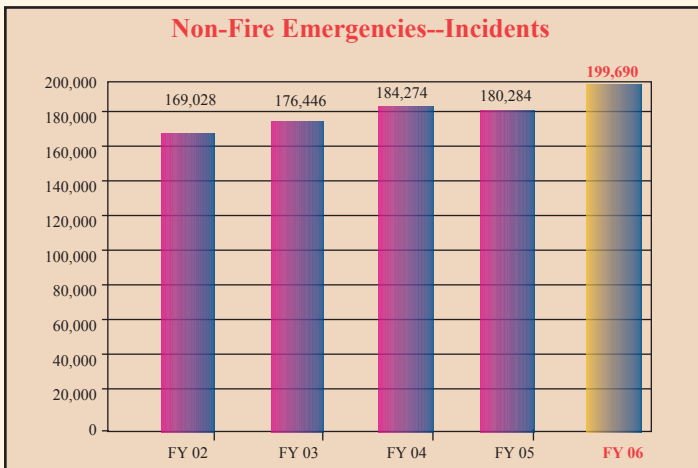
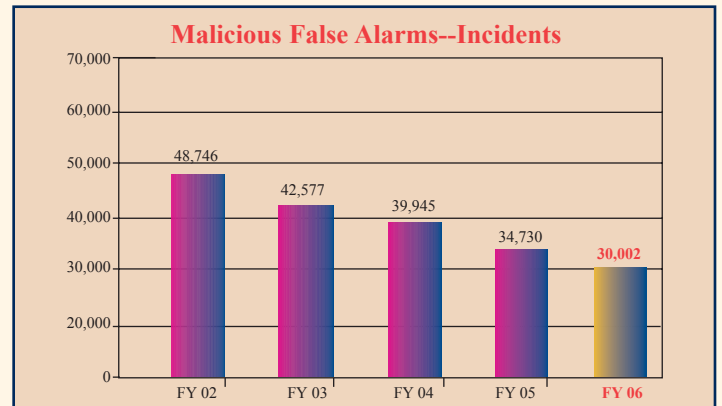
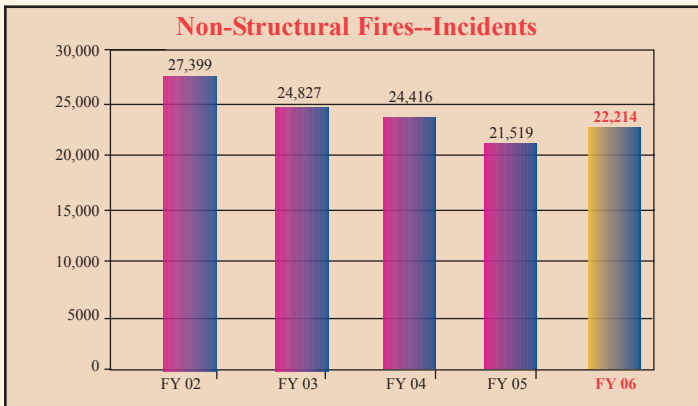
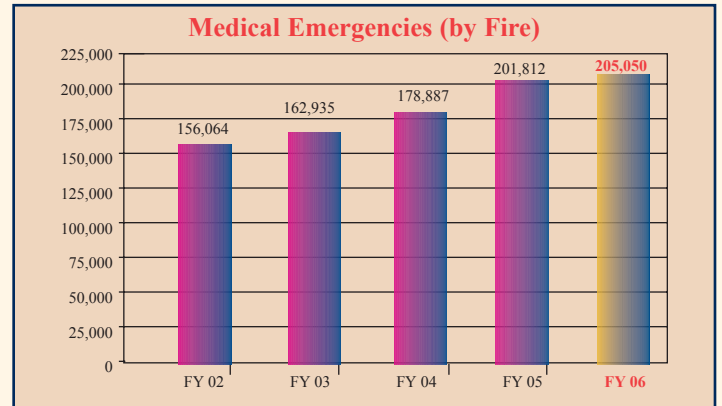
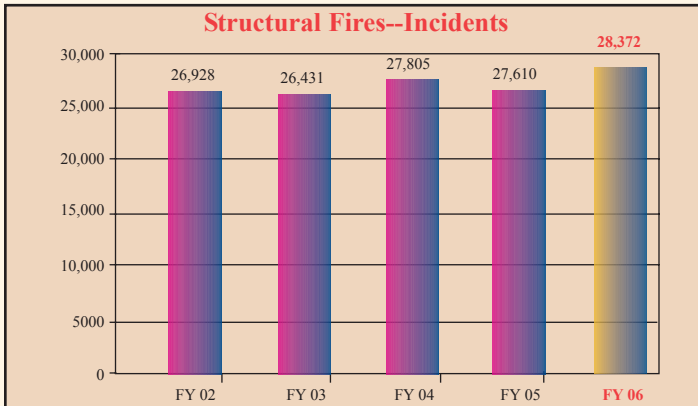
Response Time	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06
Average to All Emergencies	4:42	4:44	4:47	5:07	4:58
Structural Fires	4:14	4:16	4:18	4:31	4:32
Non-structural Fires	4:47	4:43	4:44	5:02	5:01
Non-fire Emergencies	5:13	5:12	5:13	5:34	5:27
Medical Emergencies (Fire Units Only)	4:17	4:23	4:28	4:48	4:30
Segment 1-3 Life-threatening (EMS Only)	6:52	6:54	7:00	6:46	6:42
Segment 1-3 Life-threatening (Fire and EMS)	5:56	5:57	6:01	5:58	5:49

Civilian Fire Fatalities

	FY 92	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
Fatalities	172	170	158	171	155	138	118	114	133	107	98	109	106	91	92

FIRE SERVICES

FDNY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS—CITY-WIDE LEVEL



EMS & BFI SERVICES

FDNY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS—CITY-WIDE LEVEL

EMS— Calendar 2005 & Fiscal 2006

FDNY EMS Runs Calendar Year 2005

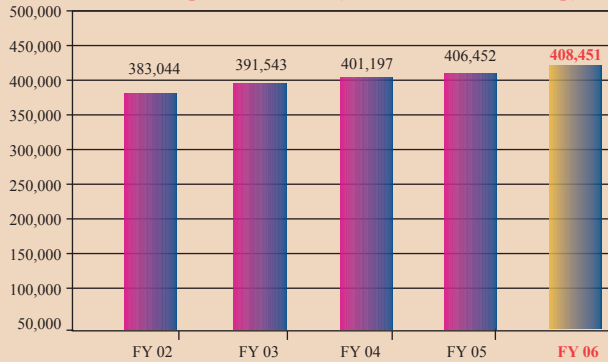
City-wide* Total:	1,312,166
Brooklyn	394,781
Bronx	293,264
Manhattan	315,699
Queens	254,524
Staten Island	53,868

* 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 2005

Rank	Ambulance Unit	Number of Responses
1	12B2	2246
2	12C3	2213
3	12C2	2202
4	12A2	2194
5	12A3	2143
6	07C3	2121
7	07B3	2116
8	07C2	2115
9	37D3	2086
10	12D2	2080
11	57C3	2075
12	16E3	2055
13	28A3	2049
14	37B3	2037
15	07B2	2016
16	26F3	2003
17	12B3	1987
18	08A3	1977
19	46B3	1972
20	02A2	1967
21	07C1	1960
22	01B2	1950
23	43E3	1949
24	02A3	1934
25	02B2	1928

EMS--Segment 1-3 (Life-threatening)



BFI— Fiscal 2006

Bureau of Fire Investigation

All Cases Investigated	6207
Total Incendiary Fires	2448
All BFI Arrests/Assists	327

Fireworks Task Force

	7/5/01- 7/4/02	7/5/02- 7/4/03	7/5/03- 7/4/04	7/5/04- 7/4/05	7/5/05- 7/4/06
CATEGORY	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cases Confiscated	1167	963	872	1595	1602
Arrests	18	14	17	109	67
Injuries	6	6	8	7	6

Causes of Fatal Fires

Fiscal Year 06

Non-Accidental (Intentional)	13
Smoking	17
Candles	10
Cooking	5
Matches/Open Flame	12
Electrical Heater	1
Electrical/Extension Cord	17
Electrical/All Others	3
Gas/Vapors	7
Other	7
Total Fire Fatalities--All Causes	92

FDNY FIREFIGHTER RECRUITMENT

Increasing Minority and Women Diversity

A top priority of the Department is to expand its recent successful efforts to diversify its uniformed work force through its expanded Recruitment Unit. The percentage of young men and women of diverse backgrounds entering the Fire Academy has been increasing steadily from 6.6 percent in 2001, to 17.4 percent in 2005. To achieve these important objectives, the Department has:

- Developed a targeted recruitment campaign for the 2007 Firefighter civil service examination that focuses on recruiting young men and women of diverse backgrounds.
- Developed a comprehensive marketing, advertising and public relations strategy.
- Collaborated with external on-line, non-profit and military organizations to assist with recruitment.
- Established tutorial opportunities for potential applicants.
- Developed and implemented an ongoing, targeted recruitment campaign for EMS that effectively maintains and increases the number of young men and women of diverse backgrounds.
- Developed strategies to maintain and continue to increase the diversity of EMS personnel.
- Expanded outreach and mentoring efforts in diverse communities throughout the City and increased visibility of the FDNY career opportunities in firefighting and EMS.
- Continued to expand the Exploring Program to reach local youths and promote the FDNY High School for Fire and Life Safety as a means of interesting young people in first-responder careers.

Unprecedented resources were devoted to the 2006 recruitment campaign, including \$1.4 million to the Department's Recruitment budget for staff and working recruitment events and an additional \$1 million for the Department's marketing and promotion of this campaign. The Arnell Group contributed \$2 million worth of pro-bono creative, marketing and promotional services toward the development of a first-rate marketing campaign.

The FDNY's massive community outreach campaign involved recruiters attending more than 2600 events at schools, sporting events, shopping centers and cultural festivals throughout the City. From this extraordinary outreach, a data base of nearly 41,500 interested applicants was amassed for the Firefighter exam, significantly more than the 23,000 names in the data base at the conclusion of the 2002 campaign. FDNY is extremely encouraged that 67.4 percent of those in the current data base of interested young people are minorities or women.

Virtually all of the 41,500 interested applicants in the data base were contacted by FDNY's recruitment staff to encourage them to file for the exam. The results are very encouraging. As of the closing filing date, approximately 30,000 people had filed for the exam, 40 percent of whom are minorities. That translates to more than 12,000 minority applicants who took that critical next step toward a firefighting career.



TOP 25 RUNS & WORKERS

Rank	Engine	Division	Runs
1	75	7	5790
2	69	6	5400
3	92	6	5272
4	37	3	5270
5	290	15	5210
6	283	15	5058
7	79	7	5006
8	58	3	4985
9	42	7	4972
10	93	7	4906
11	257	15	4892
12	234	15	4871
13	96	6	4866
14	1	1	4821
15	59	6	4803
16	53	3	4773
17	62	7	4758
18	298	13	4738
19	249	15	4735
20	248	15	4709
21	65	3	4692
22	255	15	4682
23	231	15	4614
24	76	3	4580
25	48	7	4511

Rank	Engine	Division	Workers
1	257	15	4143
2	75	7	4108
3	96	6	4071
4	290	15	4070
5	92	6	3941
6	69	6	3859
7	255	15	3840
8	298	13	3790
9	234	15	3787
10	249	15	3766
11	1	1	3668
12	62	7	3530
13	283	15	3505
14	235	11	3498
15	93	7	3456
16	8	3	3452
17	3	1	3432
18	76	3	3420
19	59	6	3405
20	37	3	3403
21	5	1	3378
22	79	7	3353
23	53	3	3344
24	64	6	3319
25	42	7	3312



Rank	Engine	Division	OSW*
1	290	15	536
2	255	15	523
3	75	7	510
4	249	15	482
5	42	7	480
6	67	7	467
7	248	15	464
8	92	6	454
9	38	7	454
10	79	7	451
11	62	7	436
12	59	6	435
13	48	7	435
14	280	15	432
15	84	7	431
16	257	15	428
17	69	6	427
18	234	15	421
19	231	15	419
20	227	15	402
21	58	3	394
22	283	15	391
23	43	7	389
24	298	13	385
25	45	7	383

Rank	Engine	Division	Med. Resp.
1	96	6	2123
2	1	1	1990
3	298	13	1975
4	257	15	1897
5	290	15	1894
6	3	1	1878
7	273	14	1874
8	76	3	1865
9	92	6	1845
10	75	7	1795
11	235	11	1736
12	246	8	1722
13	255	15	1721
14	234	15	1715
15	64	6	1690
16	249	15	1648
17	69	6	1646
18	93	7	1625
19	302	13	1599
20	54	3	1582
21	79	7	1577
22	16	3	1573
23	53	3	1566
24	5	1	1553
25	22	3	1550

Rank	Ladder	Division	Runs
1	26	3	4554
2	123	15	4420
3	43	3	4309
4	113	15	4295
5	4	3	4182
6	28	6	4144
7	103	15	4109
8	157	15	4050
9	147	15	4037
10	24	1	4003
11	2	3	3977
12	120	15	3964
13	33	7	3930
14	44	6	3863
15	34	7	3830
16	174	15	3827
17	45	7	3810
18	40	3	3790
19	111	15	3684
20	112	15	3665
21	32	7	3585
22	132	15	3572
23	23	6	3551
24	51	7	3510
25	102	11	3477

* Occupied Structural Workers

CALENDAR YEAR 2005

Rank	Ladder	Division	Workers
1	113	15	3680
2	4	3	3630
3	123	15	3552
4	157	15	3314
5	120	15	3274
6	6	1	3256
7	43	3	3195
8	28	6	3183
9	2	3	3161
10	103	15	3108
11	34	7	3079
12	44	6	3060
13	147	15	3039
14	40	3	3030
15	111	15	3008
16	24	1	3005
17	174	15	2989
18	102	11	2891
19	32	7	2855
20	170	15	2849
21	45	7	2825
22	33	7	2742
23	13	3	2680
24	110	11	2669
25	112	15	2660

Rank	Ladder	Division	OSW*
1	157	15	725
2	112	15	709
3	103	15	675
4	113	15	654
5	123	15	650
6	111	15	641
7	120	15	605
8	174	15	592
9	147	15	570
10	176	15	552
11	102	11	543
12	148	11	541
13	32	7	536
14	132	15	523
15	44	6	506
16	26	3	505
17	28	6	497
18	34	7	491
19	33	7	477
20	45	7	473
21	108	11	447
22	136	14	439
23	43	3	438
24	138	14	437
25	124	11	436

Battalion	Runs	Operational Time (hrs.)	Structural Workers
1	3193	1758	286
2	2533	1336	263
3	2103	782	415
4	2082	1073	437
6	3933	1831	407
7	3766	1585	345
8	4890	3348	359
9	5476	2486	475
10	3503	1564	601
11	3409	1612	676
12	3517	1683	868
13	3763	1218	777
14	2358	992	583
15	3528	1823	866
16	4279	2035	893
17	2803	1400	728
18	2631	1384	620
19	3844	2166	926
20	3084	1718	603
21	2218	1115	370
22	2606	1696	435
23	1863	859	215
26	2066	933	559
27	2712	1521	766
28	2458	1315	392
31	3138	1494	413
32	1809	1265	232
33	3047	1430	617
35	3158	1595	662
37	2301	847	602
38	2973	1419	878
39	2315	985	401
40	3076	1675	675
41	3625	2500	1277
42	2003	982	327
43	2013	818	344
44	3227	1578	957
45	2780	1089	348
46	3718	2211	652
47	1701	957	322
48	2336	1346	463
49	2950	1169	152
50	3937	1531	673
51	2537	1225	442
52	3064	1370	445
53	2312	1335	269
54	2979	1311	546
57	3139	1415	744
58	2447	1238	503

Bureau of Fire Investigation	
All Cases Investigated	6273
Total Incendiary Fires	2395
All BFI Arrests/Assists	448

Special Units: Runs & Workers			
Unit	Runs	Workers	OSW* or Hrs. Worked
Rescue 1	3264	1234	378
Rescue 2	3531	933	337
Rescue 3	1876	562	328
Rescue 4	2912	784	313
Rescue 5	2003	605	189
Squad 1	2237	1434	375
Squad 18	4017	2673	259
Squad 41	3906	2122	415
Squad 61	3454	2032	315
Squad 252	2661	1830	340
Squad 270	3041	2103	231
Squad 288	2412	1425	252
Marine 1	489	489	453
Marine 3	186	186	138
Marine 4	164	164	102
Marine 6	411	411	376
Marine 9	262	246	240
Hazardous Materials			
Company 1	1205	485	629
Field Communications			
Unit	435	232	509
Rescue Operations			
Battalion	1662	1662	363
Safety Battalion 1	1679	1679	1387
Haz-Mat			
Battalion	1509	574	1286



M I S S I O N S T A T E M E N T

A

s 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.

C O R E V A L U E S O F T H E D E P A R T M E N T

■ 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.

FDNY Major Accomplishments, Fiscal 2006

Unveiled new \$17 million state-of-the-art Fire Department Operations Center, which significantly upgrades FDNY's communications and tracking technologies.

Provided firefighting assistance to New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina.

The five major McKinsey Study recommendations were critical to the success of this deployment.

Extinguished 10-alarm fire in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, largest in 11 years (excluding the World Trade Center fire/collapse).

EMS implemented satellite-based dispatching system.

Fully implemented Center for Terrorism and Disaster Preparedness.

Promulgated rule mandating High-Rise Office Building

Emergency Evacuation Plans.

Launched successful minority and women

Firefighter recruitment drive.

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MEMBERS CALLED UP FOR OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM & OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

The war on terrorism affected no agency more than the Fire Department, City of New York. Officially, this war began on September 11, 2001, but it continues to this day. FDNY salutes those members who served and continue to serve under *Operation Enduring Freedom* and *Operation Iraqi Freedom*.

EMS Lieutenant Catherine L. Abramshe, Battalion 27--Army
FF Eugene D. Abramshe, Ladder 146--Army
FF David R. Abreu, Squad 288--Army
FF Willfred Acevedo, Engine 254--Marine Corps
Lieutenant Aldo J. Adissi, Squad 61--Air National Guard
EMT Wendell Allelyne, Battalion 31--Army
FF Erwin Arrendondo, Engine 308--Army
EMT Alexander V. Arroyo, Battalion 20--Navy
EMT Domingo Ayala, Battalion 20--Army
FF Justin S. Bales, Ladder 27--Marine Corps
FF Armen Baltian, Engine 260--Army
FF Christopher B. Bambury Ladder 3--Army
FF Michael A. Baranowski, Ladder 14--Army
FF Ryan Barnett, Ladder 155--Air National Guard
EMT Elaine Barreto, Battalion 43--Army National Guard
FF Richard Batista, Engine 76--Marine Corps
FF John Bauer, Engine 91--Marine Corps
EMT Kenneth Bean, BOT/EMS Division--Army
FF Daniel Beck, Engine 291--Army
FF Glen S. Berg, Ladder 161--Army
FF Edward Bergin, Engine 80--Marine Corps
FF Anthony R. Boodoo, Ladder 155--Army
FF Jason G. Braadt, Ladder 122--Marine Corps
FF Vincent R. Brennan, III, Engine 82--Marine Corps
FF Jason C. Brezler, Ladder 58--Army
FF Daniel T. Bright, Ladder 46--Air National Guard
FF Richard R. Brugman, Ladder 13--Air Force
EMS Lieutenant Curtis Butler, Battalion 55--Army National Guard
Lieutenant Thomas A. Butler, Engine 303--Air National Guard
Lieutenant John F. Byrne, Engine 293--Coast Guard
FF Jeffery Callahan, Ladder 142--Navy
FF Christopher Campuzano, Ladder 177--Army
FF Richard D. Cassido, Engine 36--Army
FF Edward F. Cassidy, Engine 219--Air Force
FF Michael Cassidy, Engine 255--Army
FF Brian Cavanaugh, Engine 225--Air National Guard
FF Nicholas Cavarretta, Engine 250--Air Force
FF Nicholas Cea, Squad 288--Coast Guard
FF Luis Chile, EOD--Navy
FF Bashkim Cira, Engine 250--Marine Corps
Lieutenant Shawn P. Cody, Engine 291--Air National Guard
FF Gregory Coleman, Engine 308--Coast Guard
FF Brian J. Collier, Engine 4--NY Army National Guard
FF Thomas R. Collisson, Engine 258--Marine Corps
FF John Colan, Engine 235--Coast Guard
FF Brian W. Conlon, Ladder 25--Army
Lieutenant Gerald V. Conlon Jr., Engine 66--Air National Guard
Lieutenant Michael Connolly, III, Haz-Mat Ops--Air National Guard
Captain William P. Connolly, BOT--Air National Guard
FF Michael Corrigan, Ladder 26--Army National Guard
FF John A. Criscuoli, Engine 230--Marine Corps
Captain John R. Crowe, Engine 28--Coast Guard
EMT Joe L. Cruz, Battalion 35--Navy
Lieutenant John P. Cullen, Engine 235--Coast Guard
FF Shaun Cullen, Engine 54--Army
FF Sean G. Cummins, Rescue 1--Army
EMT Anthony Cuomo, Battalion 17--Navy
FF Keith W. Debaun, Engine 283--Army National Guard
FF Anthony C. Delgado, Engine 96--NY Army National Guard
FF Matthew Ddneý, Ladder 34--Army
FF Shkendi Demiri, Engine 84--Air Force
FF Christopher C. Denommo, Engine 90--Army
FF John J. Desthers, Ladder 150--Air National Guard
Lieutenant George Diaz, Ladder 50--Coast Guard
FF Thomas Donovan, Ladder 78--Army
FF Edwin J. Dowling, Engine 35--Air National Guard
FF Brian T. Doyle, Engine 202--Army
FM Leonard E. Draves, BFI--Air National Guard

Lieutenant Joseph Duggan, Jr., Ladder 174--Army
FM Ronald M. Duggins, BFI--Air Force
FF Christopher J. Dunic, Squad 288--Army
FF Erick Earle, Ladder 54--Marine Corps
FF Victor W. Emerick, Ladder 124--Air National Guard
Lieutenant John M. Emma, Ladder 118--Army
†FF Christian P. Engeldrum, Ladder 61--Army National Guard
FF Samuel T. Erwen, Ladder 108--Army
Lieutenant Keith R. Facclonga, Ladder 47--Navy
FF Joseph T. Farrell, Ladder 160--Army
FF Barton D. Fendelman, Haz-Mat-1--Army
FM Charles W. Ferris Jr., BFI--Navy
FF Eric V. Figueroa, Division 14--Army National Guard
FF Stephen Finkel, Haz-Mat-1--Air National Guard
EMS Lieutenant Charles Fiske, Battalion 16--Army
FF Brian F. Flegar, Engine 298--Army
Paramedic Greg L. Floyd, Battalion 4--Army National Guard
EMT Ronald Floyd, EMD--Marine Corps
EMS Lieutenant Patricia Foley, Battalion 50--Army National Guard
FF Vincent R. Fondacaro, Engine 324--Air Force
FF Pasquale Foresta, Engine 236--Marine Corps
FF Paul E. Franco, Engine 76--Navy
FF Joseph R. Fullam, Engine 44--Coast Guard
FF William Garcia, Ladder 24--Navy
Lieutenant Sean M. Giery, Ladder 12--Air National Guard
Lieutenant Timothy K. Ginley, Engine 76--Air National Guard
EMS Lieutenant Michael Glenn, Battalion 10--Army National Guard
Lieutenant David Gold, Battalion 31--Air Force
FF Peter Gomez, Engine 320--Coast Guard
FF Sean R. Goodridge, Squad 252--Army National Guard
Captain John P. Gornley, Division 6--Navy
Captain Albert Gotay, FLSTP--Navy
FF Kevin Grafer, Ladder 49--Army
FF Robert K. Grell, Engine 153--Navy
Lieutenant Daniel B. Grogul, Battalion 16--Air National Guard
Captain Louis M. Guzzo, Marine 6--Navy
FF Daniel P. Hansen, Jr., Ladder 77--Army Reserve
FF Patrick T. Harmon, Ladder 7--Army
FF William Hayes, Ladder 45--Army
FF Michael Hengenle, Engine 320--Navy
Lieutenant Shawn P. Cody, Engine 225--Army
EMT Kevin Hill, Battalion 35--Army
Lieutenant John C. Hogan, Squad 41--Coast Guard
FF David Holdampf, Squad 61--Air National Guard
FF Lawrence Hollingsworth, Ladder 107--Army
FF Joseph D. Holtgrewe, Engine 303--Navy
FF Matthew J. Infanti, Engine 225--Air National Guard
FF Darren Jacobs, Squad 1--Air National Guard
Paramedic Edwin Jimenez, Battalion 17--Navy
FF Hugh Jimenez, Ladder 129--Army
FF Joseph M. Jirovec, Engine 271--Army
Lieutenant Thor Johannessen, Battalion 15--Army
EMT Michael Johnson, EMD--Air National Guard
FF James Kanganis, PSS--Army
FF Pearce Kearns, Engine 42--Marine Corps
EMS Lieutenant Edward Keenan, Battalion 49--Navy
Lieutenant David H.G. Kelly, Ladder 26--Air Force
FF Matthew Kempton, Ladder 151--Air National Guard
FF Michael Kenter, Ladder 33--Army
Lieutenant David W. Koyles, Ladder 152--NY National Guard
Lieutenant Mark S. Kurtz, Engine 257--Navy
FF Erik M. Lahoda, Squad 1--Air Force
FF Jacob Lappin, Engine 240--Army
Paramedic Nicole A. Lawrence, RCC--Navy
FF Michael Lazzari, Ladder 35--Army
FF Timothy E. Ledwith, Engine 236--Marine Corps
FF Steven Lee, Engine 219--Coast Guard
FF Manuel E. Leger, Engine 284--Navy

FF Joseph D. Leonardi, Engine 294--Navy
FF Ellery Liburd, Engine 60--Army
FF Christopher J. Ligarzewski, Ladder 18--Army
FF Michael Lisi, Engine 14--NY Air National Guard
FF Anthony M. Lombardo, Ladder 170--Marine Corps
FF Armondo Lopez, Jr., Engine 71--Army
FF Kenneth G. Lynch, Engine 79--Air National Guard
FF Kevin J. Lynch, Engine 35--Army
Lieutenant Gregg Magi, Division 3--Air National Guard
FF John S. Mahoney, Ladder 157--Navy
FF Alexander Malchevsky, Engine 45--Marine Corps
FF Horacia Maldonado, Jr., Rescue 5 (TAC2)--Army
FF Glenn M. Malik, Ladder 134--Coast Guard
EMT James Malwitz, Battalion 16--Army
FF Christopher R. Mandeville, Rescue 1--Navy
FF John S. Martineck, Ladder 116--Army
EMT James Martinez, Battalion 20--Army National Guard
FF Marques A. Martins, Ladder 39--Army National Guard
EMT Anthony Mazzariello, Battalion 18--Marine Corps
FF Brian W. McCarrick, Ladder 176--Coast Guard
FF Joseph J. McCarthy, Ladder 55--Army
FF Jason M. McCormick, Engine 246--Army
FF Craig McDonald, Ladder 147--Coast Guard
FF Michael McDougall, Ladder 123--Air National Guard
FF Thomas M. McGarvey, Ladder 128--Air National Guard
EMS Lieutenant John B. McGowan, Battalion 49--Army
FF Charles McGoary, Engine 317--Coast Guard
FF James McHale, Ladder 23--Marine Corps
Lieutenant Joseph T. McMahon, Engine 319--Coast Guard
FF Edward McMellon, Engine 332--Marine Corps
FF James P. McNamara, Engine 80--Air Force
FF Juan Medina, Ladder 169--Army
FF David Melendez, Ladder 9--Army National Guard
FF Michael G. Merved, Engine 16--Marine Corps
FF Nelson A. Merizalde, BOT--Marine Corps
FF James V. Messmer, Squad 288--Navy
FF Gianni L. Mirra, Engine 234--Army
EMT Nathaniel Mitchell, MEU--Navy
Lieutenant Michael Mitchell, MEU--Navy
Paramedic Charles C. Morgan, Battalion 39--Army
EMT Carlos Muller, Battalion 20--Marine Corps
FF John J. Murphy, Engine 230--Coast Guard
Lieutenant Timothy Murphy, Engine 235--Air National Guard
Lieutenant Cornelius Murray, FLSTP--Navy
FF Robert A. Murray, Ladder 6--Marine Corps
FF Reynaldo Narvaez, Squad 1--Army
FF Joseph S. Navarra, Engine 55--Army
Paramedic Jonathan Negron, Battalion 10--Navy
EMT Nicolas Negron, Battalion 20--Army National Guard
Lieutenant Patrick Neville, Battalion 14--Navy
FF Herbert Nieves, Ladder 131--NY Army National Guard
Lieutenant Michael P. Nigro, Battalion 54--Navy
FF Julio A. Noa, Engine 38--Army National Guard
FF William O'Brien, Engine 165--Air Force
FF Daniel O'Connell, Ladder 30--Marine Corps
FF Terrence O'Connor, Engine 59--Air National Guard
FF Joseph P. O'Donnell, Squad 1--Navy
FF Patrick J. O'Grady, Ladder 6--Army
Captain Robert W. O'Keefe, Division 14--Air Force
FF Jorge L. Pacheco, Jr., Engine 224--Air Force
CME Gulmar J. Parga, Marine 9--Air National Guard
FF William Patsalos, Ladder 80--Army
FF Joseph Pecorella, Ladder 172--Coast Guard
FF Michael P. Pelosi, Engine 54--NY Air National Guard
FF Jorge E. Pena, Engine 92--Marine Corps
Paramedic Licet Pena, Battalion 18--Navy
FF Luis R. Pena, Engine 50--Marine Corps
FF Cesar O. Perez, Engine 39--Army National Guard



Lieutenant Howard J. Carpluk, Jr.
Engine Company 42

Died on August 28, 2006, as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty at Bronx Box 33-2797.
Appointed August 2, 1986.

EMT Yanko Perez, Battalion 10--Army National Guard
FF Raymond Pezzoli, Ladder 76--Marine Corps
FF Ronald Pimsud, Squad 252--Army
FF Steven Porras, Squad 41--Air Force
FF Russell W. Post, Engine 72--Navy
FF Walter Powers, Ladder 58--Marine Corps
FF Jose M. Prieto, Ladder 144--Navy
FF Daniel E. Prince, Safety Battalion--Coast Guard
FF Josef M. Pruden, Engine 303--Army National Guard
FF Edward J. Schillf, Engine 240--Coast Guard
*Lieutenant Henry G. Quevedo, Division 1--Coast Guard
FM Frank Quiles, BFI--Army
FF Aldo Radovic, Jr., Ladder 8--Coast Guard
FF Robert Raguseo, Engine 289--Navy
FF Christopher Raguso, Ladder 113--Air Force
FF Raul Ramirez, Engine 95--Coast Guard
FF Steven Ramos, Ladder 152--Marine Corps
FF Robert H. Ravert, Engine 233--Army National Guard
FF Peter T. Regan, Ladder 174--Marine Corps
SFM Eric H. Rehbein, BFI--Coast Guard
FF Michael L. Rehberg, Ladder 172--Coast Guard
Captain Fred J. Reich, Ladder 6--Coast Guard
FF Justin Reilly, Engine 75--Marine Corps
††FF Michael C. Reilly, Engine 75--Marine Corps Reserve
Lieutenant James Renne, SOC--Coast Guard
FF William M. Reynolds, Ladder 19--Army
FF Christopher Rice, Ladder 161--Army
FF Ernest Richter, Engine 96--NY Air National Guard
SFM Salvatore G. Rignola, BFI--Marine Corps
FF Gerald Rivas, Engine 240--Army
FF Robert Roach, Engine 238--Army
FF Christopher Roberto, Engine 48--Army
FF Neil G. Rochford, Ladder 30--Army National Guard
FF David Rodriguez, Engine 6--Army
FF Michael Rogers, Ladder 155--Air National Guard

IN MEMORIAM



Firefighter Michael C. Reilly
Engine Company 75

Died on August 27, 2006, as a result of injuries sustained in the performance of duty at Bronx Box 33-2797.
Appointed April 11, 2006.

FF Stewart Rueter, Ladder 15--Army
Lieutenant David W. Russell, Engine 62--Air National Guard
FF Jason Russo, Engine 250--Marine Corps
FF Thomas J. Russo, Engine 306--Army National Guard
Paramedic Jason Saffon, Battalion 4--Army
Lieutenant Peter G. Salatinio, Ladder 78--Coast Guard
FF Alcide Salce, Engine 34--Army
*FF Michael Scaford, Ladder 59--Army National Guard
FF Richard A. Scheurman, Ladder 129--Army
FF Edward J. Schillf, Engine 240--Coast Guard
FF Michael Schlotis, Ladder 132--Army
Lieutenant Michael J. Schmidt, Engine 287--Coast Guard
FF Joseph P. Schutta, Ladder 33--Marine Corps
Lieutenant Alan H. Schwinn, Engine 218--Navy
FF Nick Scollan, Engine 40--Coast Guard
FF Ian J. Seagriff, Ladder 3--NY Air National Guard
FF Brian F. Seemann, Engine 92--Army National Guard
FF Matthew J. Shea, Ladder 9--Marine Corps
Lieutenant William D. Simpson, Engine 152--Coast Guard
Lieutenant John J. Sirgant, Ladder 8--Air National Guard
Lieutenant Neil J. Skow, Haz-Mat-1--Army
FF Christopher Slutman, Ladder 17--Marine Corps
FF Brian N. Smith, Engine 81--Coast Guard
Lieutenant Francesca A. Smith, FLSTP--Coast Guard
FF Kirk Smith, Ladder 17--Coast Guard
EMT Ricard D. Smith, Battalion 13--Navy
Lieutenant Thomas E. Smith, BOT--Navy
FF Adam L. Soler, Engine 68--Marine Corps
FF Joseph Spadavecchia, Engine 258--Air National Guard
FF Kevin P. Stewart, Ladder 6--Coast Guard
EMT Danny R. Suarez, Battalion 26--Marine Corps
FF Wilber Suarez, Jr., Engine 289--Army
FF Joseph Sullivan, Engine 224--Coast Guard
FF Michael Suo, Engine 161--Marine Corps
FF Fred J. Surber, Engine 331--Coast Guard

FF Daniel J. Swift, Ladder 43--Army National Guard
FF Michael J. Swift, Ladder 12--Army
FF Eric C. Sullios, Engine 227--Air Force
Lieutenant Daniel M. Tarter, FLSTP--Navy
FF Michael Tenteromano, Engine 165--Air Force
FF Abundi Thomas, Engine 90--Army Reserve
Paramedic Alberto Torres, Battalion 14--Army National Guard
FF Radames Torres, Engine 279--Army
FF Alfred P. Trentalange, Ladder 78--Air National Guard
Captain Brian Trontz, Engine 206--Navy
FF Patrick Tuohy, Engine 230--Coast Guard
FF Juan A. Vega, Engine 88--Army
EMS Lieutenant Nelson J. Velazquez, Battalion 14--Army
FF Ralph M. Vitiello, Ladder 26--Marine Corps
FF Christopher J. Vogt, Ladder 31--Marine Corps
Lieutenant Adrienne M. Walsh, Squad 18--Coast Guard
FF Christopher M. Walsh, Ladder 17--Marine Corps
FF James F. Walsh, Ladder 52--Army
FF Mark A. Ward, Engine 7--Marine Corps
Lieutenant Thomas E. Smith, BOT--Navy
FF Charles Wasilewski, Engine 214--Army National Guard
FF Joshua L. Weiner, Ladder 133--Marine Corps
*ME Ronnie B. West, Marine 9--NY Air National Guard
Lieutenant Francesca A. Smith, FLSTP--Coast Guard
FF Kirk Smith, Ladder 17--Coast Guard
EMT Ricard D. Smith, Battalion 13--Navy
Lieutenant Thomas E. Smith, BOT--Navy
FF Adam L. Soler, Engine 68--Marine Corps
FF Joseph Spadavecchia, Engine 258--Air National Guard
FF Kevin P. Stewart, Ladder 6--Coast Guard
EMT Danny R. Suarez, Battalion 26--Marine Corps
FF Wilber Suarez, Jr., Engine 289--Army
FF Joseph Sullivan, Engine 224--Coast Guard
FF Michael Suo, Engine 161--Marine Corps
FF Fred J. Surber, Engine 331--Coast Guard

† Killed in the line of duty in Iraq.
†† Killed in the line of duty, FDNY.
* Since retired.