

FIRE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT 2012/2013



FDNY: SAVING LIVES SINCE 1865
FIRE, EMS & RESCUE

Michael R. Bloomberg, *Mayor*
Salvatore J. Cassano, *Fire Commissioner*



FIRE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT 2012/2013

Covering Service Performance and Program Highlights for 2010, 2011 and 2012.

AGENCY HIGHLIGHTS

*Service Performance and Program
Accomplishments*

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* *The Fire Department, City of New York, Annual Report 2012/2013 is also available in an expanded edition on the internet at the official FDNY home site: www.nyc.gov/fdny. Included are Fire and EMS Top 25 Runs & Workers for 2009, 2010 & 2011 and the FDNY Table of Organization.*

SERVICE PERFORMANCE AND PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Major Accomplishments in FDNY Fire, EMS and Rescue

- ◆ New York City **fire fatalities** were the fewest ever recorded.
- ◆ FDNY initiated several improvements in response protocols that resulted in **faster response** times to serious fires and critical medical emergencies. FDNY achieved an average four-minute and one-second response to serious fires and a five-minute and 32-second response to critical medical emergencies in Fiscal Year 2012.
- ◆ The **FDNY EMS system**, which includes FDNY, voluntary and private hospitals in its network, responded to more calls for medical assistance than at any time in its recent history.
- ◆ FDNY improved its **customer services** in the areas of fire prevention, fire safety education and fire code review and certification.
- ◆ Significant technological innovations in the Bureau of Fire Prevention's **FDNY Service Center** at Fire Department Headquarters resulted in quicker service to the 125,000 people tested each year for operating equipment certification and licensing.
- ◆ **Fire Safety Education** Unit Firefighters now provide more outreach to at-risk communities, such as the hard of hearing, persons with physical disabilities and hard-to-reach, non-English-speaking immigrant groups.
- ◆ **EMS** launched several innovative **cardiac care** triage programs, which will save lives in cases of cardiac arrest.
- ◆ Ten years past the devastation of **September 11, 2001**, FDNY rebuilt and restored the Department's operational, administrative and managerial services and programs and expanded its core services to include disaster and terrorism preparedness.
- ◆ **FDNY Marine Operations** completely updated and re-engineered its fleet with newly built, state-of-the-art fireboats to better protect New York City waterways.
- ◆ FDNY **expanded training**, management and leadership programs. FDNY upgraded facilities at both its Randall's Island Training Academy and the EMS Training Academy at Ft. Totten, Queens, resulting in better-trained Firefighters and EMS Technicians and Paramedics.
- ◆ FDNY offers annual **seminars and symposiums**, open to other Departments throughout the tri-state region and beyond.
- ◆ FDNY **minority recruitment** outreach to underserved communities resulted in the highest enrollment of African-American, Hispanic and female candidates ever scheduled to take a Firefighter exam.
- ◆ FDNY partnered with several local area hospital centers throughout all boroughs to provide better triage, transport and emergency room treatment for critical **choking, burn and stroke victims**.



FDNY *We're There For You!*

The New York City Fire Department is committed to providing the highest quality emergency services to protect the lives and property of

8.3 MILLION RESIDENTS
50 MILLION ANNUAL VISITORS.

OUR SERVICE COMMITMENT TO YOU

FIRE & RESCUE

- PROTECT LIFE & PROPERTY
- PREPARED FOR ANY & ALL EMERGENCIES
- PROMPT RESPONSE WHEN SECONDS COUNT

EMS EMERGENCIES

- CORDIAL, RESPECTFUL & PROFESSIONAL
- MAKE PATIENTS & THEIR FAMILIES COMFORTABLE
- EXPLAIN MEDICAL CONDITIONS & TREATMENT
- RECEPTIVE TO PATIENT & FAMILY NEEDS

PUBLIC SAFETY

- CONDUCT FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTIONS
- PROVIDE OCCUPATIONAL CERTIFICATION
- EDUCATE THE PUBLIC IN FIRE SAFETY
- TEACH CPR

NYC CUSTOMER SERVICE WEEK

**Proudly Serving New York
Since 1865**



AMERICA'S SAFEST BIG CITY

Investing in Public Safety for a Better New York



During the past decade, New York City has witnessed historic gains in public safety. We are proud to be the nation's safest big city and this tremendous progress would not have been possible without the outstanding talent and dedication of our Bravest, the New York City Fire Department.

The past few years, especially, have been some of the most distinguished in the FDNY's long history. Fire fatalities are the lowest they have been in a century. And even as New York keeps growing, response times by our Fire and EMS units remain among the fastest ever.

To build on these impressive achievements, we will continue to invest in the critical infrastructure and training programs that enable the FDNY to handle the demands of a large, dynamic city. The Department already has re-engineered and rebuilt its Marine fleet to better protect our waterways. It has expanded its certification and education efforts, as well as web-based information systems for its workforce and the general public. Together, we also will continue to modernize our 911 system, strengthening our emergency communications and making it easier for first responders to share information, save precious minutes and save even more lives.

New Yorkers recognize that firefighting and emergency medical service are more than just jobs—they are a calling, one that asks our men and women in uniform to put everything on the line to protect us. We are blessed to have the best Fire Department in the world and I invite you to learn more about the FDNY's vitally important work in its Annual Report.

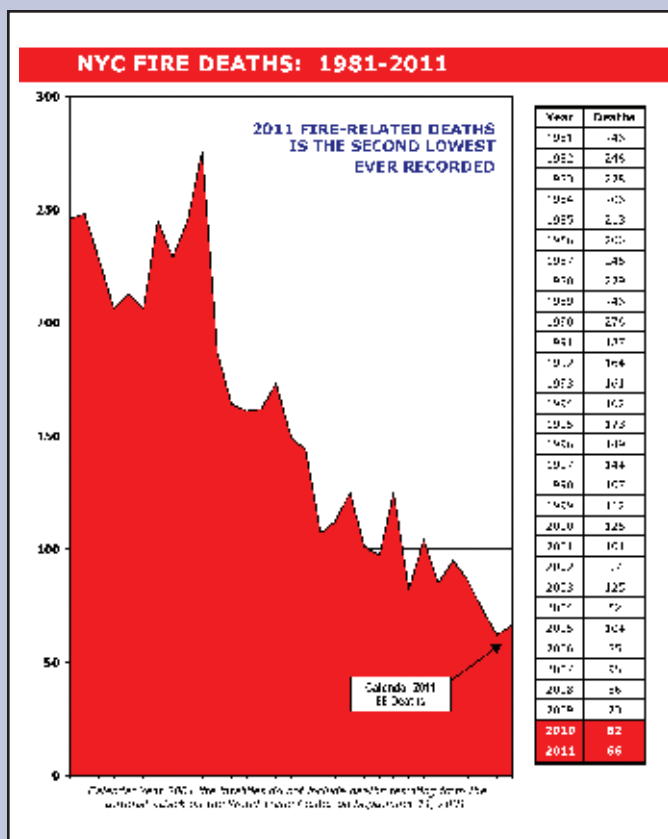
Michael R. Bloomberg
Mayor

The years 2010 and 2011 witnessed record lows for fire deaths citywide, making these the safest years in New York City over a 100-year period during which fire statistics have been recorded.

FDNY is proud that many of its firefighting, inspections, fire safety and public education initiatives have resulted in this key measure of service effectiveness. Average response times by local fire companies are quicker than ever before and improvements made to dispatch protocols have been successful. New equipment and state-of-the-art training programs have resulted in a more effective work force.

2011 response times to structural fires was four minutes and two seconds. This is only one second off the fastest average in recent New York City history—four minutes and one second—achieved in 2010.

When comparing fire fatalities in New York City, data show that this has been the safest decade ever in its history (2002-2011). As seen in the nearby chart, NYC Fire Deaths, the trend during the past 30 years shows the vast improvements made in this key service performance indicator. The 66 reported fatalities in 2011 is 73 percent below that recorded 30 years ago in 1981.



PROUDLY SERVING NEW YORK CITY SINCE 1865

Protecting the Lives and Property of 8.3 Million Residents and 50 Million Visitors



FDNY Critical Objectives

Prompt response to fires and other non-fire emergencies.

Reduce risk to life and property caused by fire incidents through inspection, investigation and public education.

Ensure prompt response to and quality pre-hospital care for medical emergencies.

Since its inception in 1865, FDNY has held steadfast in maintaining its core values of commitment, dedication and excellence in carrying out its mission to provide public lifesaving services to New York City. As it approaches its 150th anniversary as a chartered New York City agency, the 15,000 men and women currently serving as members of our organization do so with a deep sense of FDNY's storied history and reputation as one of the nation's premier emergency response agencies.

Throughout the pages of this Annual Report, you will read about many service and program highlights covering the years I have had the privilege to serve as Fire Commissioner. This report focuses on agency performance achieved during the 30 months of January 2010 through June 2012.

As you will note, FDNY has accomplished much during the past three years. The Department responds to fires more quickly and has met and exceeded most of its goals in the area of emergency medical service. We take great pride in achieving the fewest civilian fire deaths in 2010 (62) and 2011 (66) in nearly a century of record keeping.

It has been more than 10 years since the Department suffered immeasurable losses on September 11, 2001. Since then, FDNY worked tirelessly to rebuild our agency and regain its rightful place as the greatest Fire Department throughout this

nation and the world. Our members and this City deserved nothing less.

Among its many accomplishments since 9/11, FDNY has rebuilt its emergency response operations, as well as strengthened many of its core management and support programs. We have expanded FDNY's role and service mission to include terrorism and disaster preparedness through expansion of our facilities, equipment and training for Fire and EMS members. And we have developed strategic plans that include new state-of-the-art technologies that have resulted in improved service delivery in the areas of fire safety and emergency medical response.

FDNY not only has rebuilt its operational, managerial and administrative programs, we have renewed and expanded many of our programs to meet new challenges that lie ahead in the 21st century. We are grateful for everyone who has helped us to rebuild and we are especially appreciative of our many members who have come back stronger than ever during these past 10 years to deliver the best services rightfully expected by the citizens of and visitors to this great City.

Salvatore J. Cassano
Fire Commissioner

FDNY AT A GLANCE

WHO WE ARE

10,182	Firefighters and Fire Officers
2971	EMTs and Paramedics
100	Fire Marshals
350	Fire Inspectors
445	Dispatchers*
380	Trade Persons (Buildings, Fleet, Communications, Radio Repair, etc.)
688	Administrative, Management & Support Personnel

Effective June 30, 2012 *Fire=176, EMS=269

WHAT WE DO

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

THOSE WE SERVE

971,948	Fire Apparatus Responses (Fire Runs)
452,597	Fire, Emergencies & Medical Calls (Incidents)
39,834	Fires Extinguished
1,432,668	EMS Unit Responses (Runs)
1,277,985	Medical Emergencies (Incidents)
6786	Fires Investigated
189,768	Fire Code Regulatory Inspections
49,624	Fire Inspections by Firefighters

* Fiscal 2012

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT

NYC Fire, Emergency Medical and Rescue Services



Edward S. Kilduff

As you peruse the pages of this 2012/2013 Annual Report, you will see that FDNY has initiated a host of new programs that will improve our Fire, Emergency Medical and Rescue services to the public. Please note that there is a special section devoted to the 10-year anniversary of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center buildings. *A Decade of Recovery & Renewal 2001-2011: Rebuilding FDNY After 9/11* (pages 23-26) provides detailed information about FDNY's evolution during the past decade. Additionally, the scope of our services is highlighted in the section, FDNY Performance Indicators. Of note, during Fiscal Year 2012, we made 1.4 million ambulance runs and almost one million Fire runs.

By employing strategic planning, the programs/measures described in this section indicate just how proactive FDNY has been in the past decade. Our greatly specialized, enhanced and expanded training now emphasizes this pro-active response capability, but also is designed to promote the safety of our members and the citizens and visitors they are sworn to protect. Situational awareness—where every member plays a role in recognizing a threat to the safety of the Firefighter next to him/her—reflects this training.

The FDNY has grown and adapted to a new environment where we have dramatically increased our role in life-safety and all-hazards management. By creating our “tiered response” to address chemical/biological/radiological/nu-

clear/explosive (CBRNE) threats, as well as enhancing overall Special Operations capabilities, many units have become multi-faceted in their daily functions, making us more adaptable as a Department in any crisis.

By increasing our fire prevention and fire safety education programs, we protect New York City's communities from injury and devastating loss by preventing fires before they occur.

Pre-hospital care has never been more comprehensive than it is currently. In 2012, EMS is credited with 2,350 *return of spontaneous circulation* saves—an increase of 455 from 2011. Fire units logged 322 pre-hospital saves in 2012, up 13 from 2011. Much work also has gone into preparing for a mass-casualty incident where dedicated training will definitely pay off when called upon.

Emphasized focus on all-hazards type events again places the Department at the forefront of public safety in New York City. Our planning and response capabilities to any kind of weather event or large-scale emergency ensure that the FDNY can effectively and safely mitigate a major incident of any magnitude.

The impressive capabilities and accomplishments of the Department spur us to higher levels. Be assured, we will re-dedicate and devote our energies to maintaining and enhancing the Department's sterling reputation as the Bravest.



Chief Kilduff greets children on a classroom visit to a local fire company.

SERVICES BY BOROUGH

FIRE AND EMS Fiscal 2011 and 2012

Manhattan	2011	2012
Structural Fires	5987	5734
Non-Structural Fires	4138	3567
Other Emergency	55,835	55,484
Medical Emergency	57,213	58,452
<i>Serious Fires</i>		
All-Hands Fire	439	454
Multiple-Alarm Fire	38	34
EMS Segment 1	5278	5053
EMS Segments 2 & 3	108,014	107,202
EMS Segments 4-8	189,967	199,102

Brooklyn	2011	2012
Structural Fires	8498	7974
Non-Structural Fires	5428	4512
Other Emergency	57,539	57,603
Medical Emergency	62,823	63,455
<i>Serious Fires</i>		
All-Hands Fire	840	869
Multiple-Alarm Fire	66	56
EMS Segment 1	7021	6906
EMS Segments 2 & 3	130,946	128,142
EMS Segments 4-8	232,847	237,193

Richmond	2011	2012
Structural Fires	1269	1273
Non-Structural Fires	2375	925
Other Emergency	10,932	12,001
Medical Emergency	10,614	10,765
<i>Serious Fires</i>		
All-Hands Fire	172	160
Multiple-Alarm Fire	29	10
EMS Segment 1	1336	1261
EMS Segments 2 & 3	19,158	19,906
EMS Segments 4-8	31,633	33,136

Bronx	2011	2012
Structural Fires	5819	5511
Non-Structural Fires	2679	24,328
Other Emergency	42,272	42,143
Medical Emergency	40,533	40,811
<i>Serious Fires</i>		
All-Hands Fire	455	427
Multiple-Alarm Fire	49	32
EMS Segment 1	4702	4727
EMS Segments 2 & 3	99,987	126,077
EMS Segments 4-8	185,236	189,739

Queens	2011	2012
Structural Fires	4859	4762
Non-Structural Fires	4111	3238
Other Emergency	40,994	39,552
Medical Emergency	45,804	45,589
<i>Serious Fires</i>		
All-Hands Fire	612	595
Multiple-Alarm Fire	64	32
EMS Segment 1	5850	5812
EMS Segments 2 & 3	86,497	84,879
EMS Segments 4-8	154,865	156,985



FIRE Incidents:

Structural Fire:	Fires that occur in buildings/structures.
Non-Structural Fire:	Examples are brush, rubbish or automobile fires.
Non-Fire Emergency:	Utility emergencies and other emergencies that are not fire- or medical-related.
Medical Emergency:	Life-threatening emergencies that engine companies respond to as first responders.
Serious Fire:	From "All Hands" (fire/incident with minimum of four fully engaged fire units) to 2nd-5th alarms and higher.

EMS Incidents:

Segment 1:	Cardiac arrest and choking. (Priority 1)
Segments 2-3:	Life-threatening medical emergencies. (Priority 1)
Segments 4-8:	Non-life-threatening medical emergencies.

Fire incidents by borough excludes false alarms. All data for NYC fiscal years (July-June).

FIREFIGHTING

Program and Service Initiatives

MODIFIED RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Beginning in Fall 2010, FDNY officially implemented a Modified Response plan for fire units where they will *not* use lights and sirens when responding to certain non-fire and non-life-threatening emergencies. Successfully piloted in Queens, the program was expanded to include the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan and Staten Island. As a result, Firefighter and public safety is improved and there are fewer accidents while responding to non-fire, non-life-threatening calls. In Fiscal Year 2012, fire apparatus accidents fell by 19 percent.

In addition to increasing public and Firefighter safety, Modified Response has improved the coverage FDNY provides by keeping companies closer to their first-due response areas, making them more readily available for priority assignments, such as fires or other life-threatening emergencies. Added benefits include a reduction of fuel and maintenance costs and a decrease in the noise created by responding units.

ELECTRONIC FIREGROUND ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM (EFAS)

To improve Firefighter safety, the FDNY introduced new tracking technology that provides on-scene Commanders with the ability to quickly ascertain which members are transmitting *mayday* or emergency messages. The new technology links Firefighter radios (handie-talkies) with on-scene computers that allow Commanders to rapidly identify members in distress and dispatch teams to rescue/assist them.

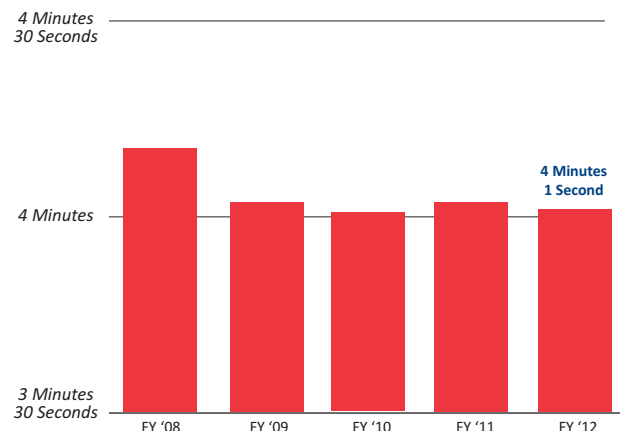
WEB-BASED TRAINING AND COMMUNICATIONS

To improve training and situational awareness for field units, a new web-based computer Kiosk training system called DiamondPlate was installed in 218 firehouses and 31 EMS stations. The system provides 24/7 information to give Firefighters and EMS personnel real-time operational updates; e.g., for ongoing incidents and impending storms and terror alerts and contains multimedia training in areas including operations, safety and counter-terrorism.

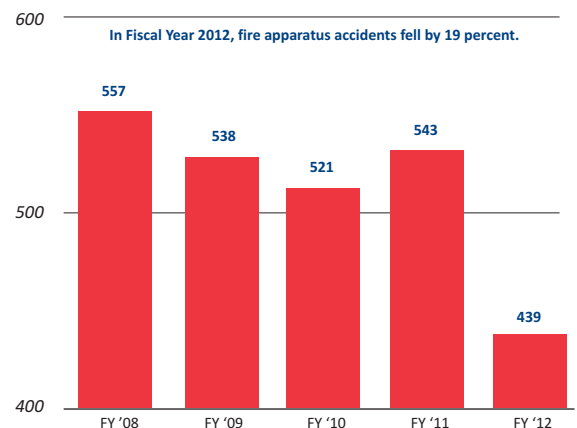


Four tower ladder companies in operation at a multiple-alarm fire that destroyed a commercial strip.

AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME TO STRUCTURAL FIRES Five-Year Trend



FIRE APPARATUS ACCIDENTS Five-Year Trend



Firefighters encounter heavy smoke conditions at storefront fire.

FIREFIGHTING

Improved FDNY Capability in and Around New York Harbor



Marine Operations on-scene at a helicopter crash in the Hudson River.



FDNY's newest Fireboat Bravest patrols New York Harbor.

FDNY issued a report on December 1, 2010, covering Marine Operations' Tiered Response, titled **Marine Operations Strategy**.

Included are sections covering:

Marine Operations: Mission & Vision
 Firefighting Capabilities for the Harbor
 Water Rescues and Medical Emergencies
 CBRN & Hazardous Material Capabilities
 Life Safety Prevention & Protection Initiatives

The report is available on-line on the FDNY official web site: www.nyc.gov/fdny/publications.

NEW FIREBOATS LAUNCH NEW MARINE OPERATIONS STRATEGY

FDNY continued implementation of a revamped strategy of protection and response for New York waterways. The first new fireboat, *Three Forty Three*, was commissioned on May 26, 2010, and is quartered at Marine 1 on Manhattan's West Side; the second boat, *Fire Fighter II*, was dedicated December 7, 2010, and is quartered at Marine 9 on Staten Island. The cost of these two vessels, nearly \$60 million, was provided by a grant from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and New York City. This is the first major capital investment in new boats for the FDNY marine fleet in more than 50 years.

The *Bravest* is a \$2.4 million, custom-built, 65-foot fireboat with a top speed of 42 knots, pumping capacity of more than 7,000 gallons of water per minute and the ability to protect Firefighters from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents. The *Bravest*, commissioned on May 26, 2011, is also designed to operate safely in shallow waterways, such as the areas around New York City's airports. FDNY added the first 31-foot medical boat, Marine 6 *Bravo*, commissioned in the Fall of 2011, designed to bring improved medical care to victims in surrounding waterways.

These new vessels are the latest components of the newly created Tiered Response System for Marine Operations. Under the Tiered Response System, the vessels are classified as follows:

- Three Class I vessels--*Three Forty Three* (140 feet), *Fire Fighter II* (140 feet) and *Bravest* (65 feet), plus reserve boats, *John D. McKean* (135 feet), *Governor Alfred E. Smith* (105 feet) and *Kevin C. Kane* (65 feet)
- Four Class II vessels--Three Rapid Response Fire (33 feet) and one Medical Rescue Boats (31 feet)
- Class III vessels--Marine Auxiliary Rescue Craft (MARC) Flood Rescue Boats

These vessels are supplemented with more than 3,000 land-based Firefighters with special training in Marine Operations. Additionally, FDNY expects to take delivery of the following 10 boats by January 2013: seven 33-foot boats, two 31-foot medical response boats and one 33-foot SCUBA boat.

FDNY opened new state-of-the-art quarters for *Fire Fighter II* at the Staten Island Homeport in Spring 2012. The "green" Marine Station is the first FDNY facility designed with sustainable features, including grass-earthen roofs for storm water retention and filtering; solar thermal collectors to produce domestic hot water; solar photovoltaic panels for energy reduction; and solar tube lighting for natural daytime lighting.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

New Programs That Save Lives



FDNY EMS medics provide patient treatment during a mass casualty incident drill.

SAVING LIVES OF CARDIAC ARREST PATIENTS

More heart attack patients are surviving in New York City due to new protocols implemented by FDNY. In Fiscal 2012, 2,350 cardiac patients were resuscitated, 24 percent more than the prior year, and 58 percent more than two years ago. Several initiatives, including new CPR protocols and hypothermia therapy, have led to improved patient outcomes.

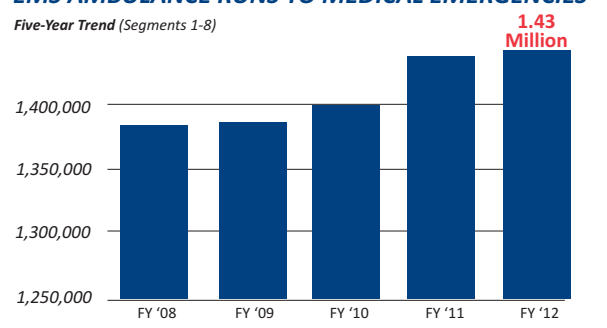
Each year, FDNY celebrates National EMS Week by honoring FDNY emergency service personnel for their efforts to save lives by hosting a Second Chance Brunch at the FDNY Fire Academy on Randall's Island. At the 18th annual Brunch held in May 2012, FDNY reunited nine people who survived cardiac arrest and other life-threatening incidents with the Emergency Medical Technicians, Paramedics, Firefighters and others who helped save their lives. The survivors included a 41-year-old Brooklyn teacher who suffered cardiac arrest while teaching her sixth grade class, a 67-year-old woman who was resuscitated while attending Easter Sunday Mass and a 60-year-old Manhattan bartender who went into cardiac arrest while at work. Three of the survivors benefited from hypothermia therapy, while six received CPR from bystanders, co-workers or family members before FDNY arrived. Research has shown that early defibrillation, coupled with cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) within the first few minutes after sudden cardiac arrest, can greatly increase a victim's chance of survival.

HYPOTHERMIA TREATMENT EXPANDED

FDNY launched Phase 2 of its innovative Hypothermia Treatment Program in August 2010, whereby Paramedics apply chilled saline solutions during CPR with the goal of further improving patient survivability in cardiac arrest cases. FDNY EMS built on the success of Phase 1 of the program, launched in 2009, where cardiac patients were transported to specialized hospitals with 24/7 hypothermia treatment centers.

EMS AMBULANCE RUNS TO MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Five-Year Trend (Segments 1-8)



FDNY-NYC's EMS system responds to more calls for emergency medical service than ever before.

CPR-TO-GO PROGRAM

A partnership between FDNY's Mobile CPR Training Unit and NYC Service initiated in December 2010 offers a free, hour-long class that teaches civilians how to save the life of an adult or child. CPR-to-Go demonstrates how to provide primary emergency response to sudden cardiac arrest (SCA), should the need arise. FDNY courses are available to the public at both Department facilities and the New York Sports Clubs (NYSC) throughout the five boroughs. Everyone who completes the training receives a free, transferable, week-long pass to NYSC. As part of the class, FDNY asks persons to "pledge to give back" by sharing newly learned CPR knowledge with up to five other people.

INCREASED SERVICE DEMAND

Call volume reached its highest level in FY 2012, with 1.43 million ambulance runs, of which 562,000 (39 percent) were in response to life-threatening emergencies. In FY '12, FDNY Fire companies averaged four minutes, 11 seconds, to CFR-D calls, with EMS ambulances responding in six minutes, 25 seconds. Combined, average response by both Fire and EMS units to Priority-One calls was well below six minutes at five minutes, 32 seconds.

IMPROVED RESPONSE FOR EMS

EMS Priority One response time of six minutes, 25 seconds, is the fastest time to critical emergencies recorded since the merger of EMS into FDNY in 1996.

In early 2012, FDNY began a pilot program to evaluate whether more ambulances can be made available for life-threatening medical emergencies during high-volume periods. Instead of committing limited resources to minor injuries or illnesses, the Department will hold or "queue" certain low-priority calls during periods of high volume, thus maintaining improved ambulance availability for high-priority, life-threatening calls; e.g., cardiac arrest, unconscious and choking cases.

TWO NEW EMS STATIONS

Station 27, serving the North Bronx and Station 7 on Manhattan's West Side, opened in 2011. Both are expected to improve service and reduce response times in those communities. FDNY increased ambulance tour coverage on Manhattan's West Side by 15 percent to alleviate impact of the closure of St. Vincent's Hospital.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

Focused Care for New Yorkers and Visitors



FDNY EMTs work alongside Firefighters to aid building collapse victim.



Paramedics board a patient for transport to hospital. Medics provide pre-hospital treatment and care before arrival.



FDNY CPR-To-Go Program provides hands-on training to members of the public.

MOBILE ePCR (ELECTRONIC PATIENT CARE REPORTS)

ELECTRONIC PATIENT DATA TECHNOLOGY

The FDNY began a program in May 2011 that uses new wireless technology that sends near-real-time patient information to hospital emergency rooms (ERs)--getting critical and potentially lifesaving information to ERs before ambulances arrive with patients.

Utilizing computer tablets and the City's wireless network, NYCWiN, FDNY Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and Paramedics will input patient information, including diagnostic tests and cardiac monitor data for heart attack patients. These electronic patient medical records also will be transmitted wirelessly in near real time to FDNY telemetry doctors who can monitor on-scene treatment and consult with field Paramedics and EMTs on pre-hospital patient care.

Phase 1 of this project, which began in May 2011, was completed in October 2011: the creation of scannable records, using electronic tablets. In October 2011, Phase 2 was implemented, with patient records submitted electronically from the field and immediately available to FDNY's Office of Medical Affairs.

This real-time data entry system will strengthen oversight and quality assurance of patient care and integrate patient assessment and treatment information with other sources of EMS data, including computer dispatch, automated external defibrillators, ALS cardiac monitors and computerized telemetry. Non-paper-based, computerized data will facilitate the development of a complete pre-hospital electronic medical record.

A web-based program was successfully piloted in two Staten Island hospitals in 2011, with a citywide launch planned for 2012-2013. Phase 3 of this program will ensure the complete integration of patient information, including the EMS pre-hospital assessment and initial treatment and help to ensure the continuity of care between the pre-hospital and in-hospital environments. Improved integration of EMS and ER communications will promote better patient outcomes.

EMS PATIENT TRACKING SYSTEM

Given the potential threats to the City, the development of a computerized Patient Tracking System is an essential tool when responding to numerous victims of a multiple-casualty incident (MCI) that may take place anywhere in the City.

In 2011, FDNY piloted a portable, field-tested transportable device that electronically tracks the location and movement of patients through three stages of a patient's condition assessment and treatment: initial contact with FDNY personnel; transport to an emergency room; and transfer of patient care to hospital personnel. Additionally, the electronic tracking system also will allow the wireless transfer of critical patient data to centralized operational locations, such as the Fire Department Operations Center (FDOC), Office of Medical Affairs and Bureau of EMS at FDNY Headquarters.

TERRORISM PREPAREDNESS

Expanded Fire and EMS Response Capabilities

In the past 10 years, FDNY has significantly enhanced its planning and operational capabilities to better respond to terrorism and/or major disasters.

DEFINING COUNTERTERRORISM

The *Intelligence Guide for First Responders*, issued by the National Counterterrorism Center, defines counterterrorism as:

1. The practices, tactics, techniques and strategies adopted to prevent or respond to terrorist threats and/or acts.
2. A strategy intended to prevent or counter terrorism.

The FDNY Center for Terrorism and Disaster Preparedness (CTDP), created in 2005, enables the Department to refine and clarify its position in homeland security. The FDNY must constantly re-evaluate its goals from the past decade and build on the formal *Terrorism and Disaster Preparedness Strategy*, developed in 2007. The 2011 *FDNY Counterterrorism and Risk Management Strategy* acknowledges years of preparedness improvements, as well as the Department's efforts to recalibrate its focus to better align itself with today's and tomorrow's challenges in the ever-changing world of counterterrorism and risk management.

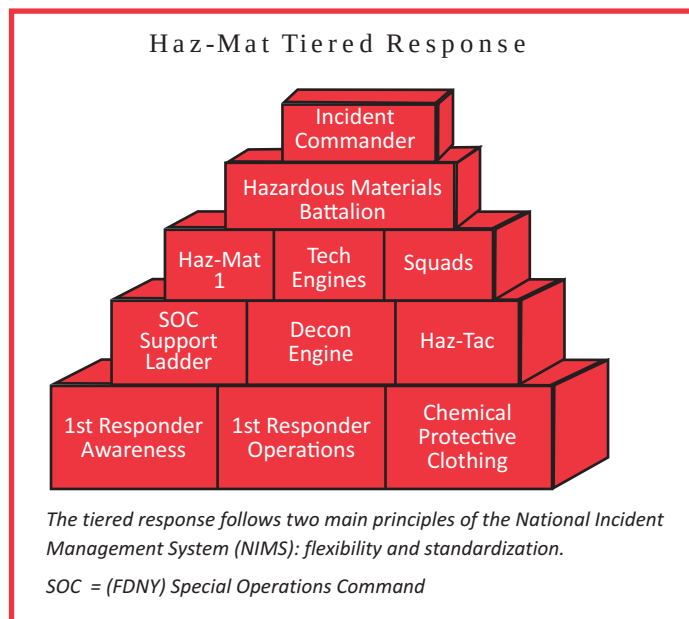
FDNY STRATEGY

The following strategy bullet points provide a capsule of recent terrorism and disaster preparedness improvements, all under the auspices of the CTDP, plus a vision of the Department's direction within each area of focus:

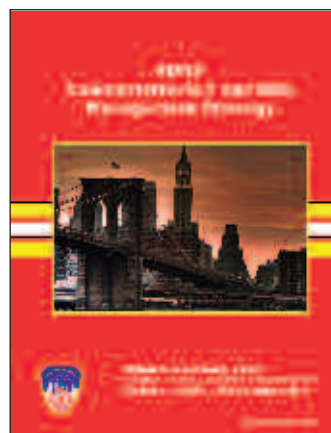
- Refine the vision, based on experience.
- Adapt to anticipate a changing threat environment.
- Anticipate domestically radicalized terrorists, "lone wolves" and terror networks.
- Evaluate a broader response to target capabilities list.
- Employ more robust networked operations, such as electronic command boards (ECBs); FDOC; and information-sharing.
- Use Department-wide tiered response to include Haz-Mat Operations, Marine Operations, Collapse/Rescue and the Regional Task Force.

The FDNY Counterterrorism and Risk Management Strategy was released in December 2011.

Read it on-line at www.nyc.gov/fdny/publications.



FDNY Hazardous-Materials Company 1 members don protective equipment at a chemical release drill.



TERRORISM PREPAREDNESS

Post-9/11

CORE CAPABILITIES

The National Preparedness Goal defines success as *a secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk*. FDNY's core capabilities are Prevention, Protection, Mitigation and Response.

Prevention includes those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Among the capabilities of networked intelligence architecture are:

- Network fusion
- Intelligence production
- Intelligence collaboration

Protection includes capabilities to safeguard the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters. Some of the featured FDNY capabilities are:

- Center for Terrorism and Disaster Preparedness (CTDP)
- Safety Command to minimize risk and injury to FDNY personnel
- Exercise Design--intra-/inter-agency tabletops and functional and full-size exercises
- Education--U.S. Military Academy at West Point Symposiums, funded by the FDNY Foundation; security studies from the Center of Homeland Defense and Security at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California; FDNY Officers Management Institute (FOMI)
- Training for all ranks in terrorism--specific instruction geared to the appropriate rank
- Bureau of Fire Investigation expanded its core investigative mission to improve collaboration and security
- WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction)--coordinate and steer strategy and tactics related to hazardous materials incidents and share newly released chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) research to appropriate FDNY leaders and experts.

Mitigation includes those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.

- Network command--information-sharing framework that uses voice, video and data to connect emergency responders for situational awareness and Incident Command
- Terrorism awareness
- BioPod--yearly, full-scale exercise, simulating a biological attack
- Preparations for natural- or human-caused disasters, such as new procedures for hurricanes and



Firefighters practice evacuation at a mass-casualty incident (MCI) drill in the New York City subway.

participation in New York Task Force 1 (NY-TF1) and New York City's Urban Search and Rescue (USAR).

Response includes those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

- Tiered Response promotes flexibility and standardization
- Haz-Mat Operations
- CPC (Chemical Protective Clothing)--versatile protective ensemble
- Rescue Medics and HazTac
- Search and rescue
- Regional Task Force provides surge capacity in response to large-scale events
- Marine Operations--Marine Tiered Response; High-Performance fireboats; Rapid Response boats
- EMS and pre-hospital care--expanded delivery of medical services.

Recovery includes those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident in recovering effectively, such as:

- Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
- WTC Annual Screening--medical assessments.



FDNY EMS personnel practice triage of victim at an MCI drill.

DISASTER RESPONSE

FDNY Answers the Call to Major Incidents

FDNY RESPONDS TO EARTHQUAKE IN HAITI

New York Task Force 1 (NY-TF1) was activated on January 13, 2010, to respond to Haiti following a massive (7.0 magnitude) earthquake. Forty-one FDNY members responded as part of NY-TF1. Amid 230,000 estimated dead and more than a million people living on the streets, NY-TF1 rescued five people who had been buried for days.

Members were presented with the FDNY Service Recognition Award at the May 18, 2010, FDNY Foundation Dinner/Fire Commissioner's Humanitarian Awards. These members were recognized for their rescue and recovery efforts following the Haiti earthquake, described as one of the worst earthquakes to occur in the Western Hemisphere.

FDNY RESPONDS TO TIMES SQUARE BOMB INCIDENT

Thanks to extensive incendiary explosive device (IED) training, which the Department introduced in 2004, first-due FDNY units expeditiously resolved a potentially catastrophic terrorist bomb incident on the evening of Saturday, May 1, 2010. With many people coming and going in the theater district, FDNY Firefighters immediately assessed a car bomb situation that could have proved fatal. Employing their skills and education, members used situational awareness and were cognizant of the possibility of a secondary device. Some of the factors that the Firefighters recognized as indicators of a terrorist event included a running car; the telltale sign of white smoke; no one in the car; the driver was observed running away; popping noises; and unregistered license plates.

Also key was FDNY members sharing information with NYPD and vice versa. All of these elements helped to facilitate an orderly evacuation with no injuries to civilians or uniformed personnel.



Tornado and hurricane response became an important service provided by FDNY Fire, EMS and Special Operations personnel.

FDNY MANAGES STATEN ISLAND FERRY ACCIDENT

On May 8, 2010, the *Andrew J. Barberi*--the same ferry that was involved in the fatal accident on October 15, 2003--slammed into its slip at the St. George Ferry Terminal on Staten Island. The FDNY initiated a 10-60 response (major emergency) and EMS and Fire personnel treated and transported 33 injured passengers.

TWO TORNADOES STRIKE NEW YORK CITY

Two tornadoes struck the metropolitan area on September 16, 2010, devastating parts of Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island. Damage from the storm included collapsed structures, hanging structural debris, downed electrical lines, crushed motor vehicles, uprooted trees and fallen branches. Thirty thousand residents were left without electrical power.

Queens was hit the hardest. At the height of the storm, FDNY units responded to 500 calls per hour.

Rapid Response Vehicle Task Forces--RRVs and a brush fire unit, supplied with a chain saw, extra blades and fuel, PPE, hand tools and two Firefighters--were deployed and operated for 14 days. Created to address emergency incidents, these Task Forces were focused on tree removal.



The FDNY members of New York Task Force 1, who responded to Haiti on January 13, 2010.

DISASTER RESPONSE

Expanding the Service Role of FDNY



FDNY members operate near the Westchester border at the site of the March 12, 2011, bus accident.

BRONX UNITS CONFRONT HORRIFIC BUS ACCIDENT

A tour bus returning from Mohegan Sun with 32 passengers lost control and flipped on its side near the Westchester border--Bruckner Expressway/southbound New England Thruway/Hutchinson River Parkway--on March 12, 2011.

The front of the bus was split wide open and the roof was separated from the lower part of the bus when FDNY Fire and EMS units arrived. Under extremely difficult circumstances, 17 injured patients were properly treated, triaged and transported to area hospitals. Thirteen people died at the scene and two others died a short time later.

HURRICANE IRENE

FDNY played a key role helping the City prepare for and recover from the effects of Hurricane Irene (downgraded to a tropical storm) in August 2011. EMS members evacuated people from medical facilities in coastal flood zones, as Firefighters rescued trapped flood victims, while assisting with downed trees and power lines. Years of FDNY training and preparedness facilitated a successful disaster response.

Firefighters from Engine 166/Ladder 86, Ladder 79, Engine 154, Battalion 21, Rescue 5 and Tactical Support Unit #2 used three rescue boats to rescue residents from homes in a three-block area of Bulls Head, Staten Island. FDNY members removed 64 people--including three children--and numerous pets from homes that had flooded as a result of the storm.



Fire Department Operations Center (FDOC) at FDNY Headquarters in Brooklyn is used to coordinate large-scale responses in the five boroughs.

FDNY MEMBERS DEPLOY UPSTATE TO HELP WITH FLOODING

At the request of the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control, FDNY members traveled to Binghamton, New York, to assist local officials and residents overwhelmed by flooding in September 2011. Heavy rains brought on by Hurricane Irene and tropical storm Lee caused water levels to reach 23 feet, more than 10 feet above the flood stage and more than two feet higher than in 2006--one of the largest floods in that city's history. Forty members of the FDNY's Special Operations Command traveled to the area to perform swift water rescue operations. Numerous members of the FDNY's Incident Management Team, who oversee planning and operations at large-scale disasters, provided support for the Emergency Operations Center and Rescue Operations in Broome County.

FDNY DRILLS WITH NASSAU AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES

In October 2011, FDNY participated in two-day mutual-aid drills with 20 Nassau County fire companies at 10 Queens locations to review firehouse procedures, equipment and interoperability. Similarly, 12 Westchester County fire companies drilled with FDNY at the Fire Academy on Randall's Island to review fire operations, standpipe and tower ladder operations and decontamination procedures.

The purpose of these mutual-aid drills is to gain greater familiarization and ensure that during major emergencies, members can work efficiently and effectively with Firefighters from areas immediately surrounding New York City.

FIRE PREVENTION

Improved Inspections and Customer Service for Better Public Safety

RISK-BASED FIRE INSPECTION PROGRAM

In 2012, the Department launched a new citywide field building inspection pilot program, the Risk-Based Inspection System (RBIS), a multi-million-dollar, four-year project that includes partnerships with a number of City agencies, including the Department of Buildings (DOB) and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Full roll-out of this initiative will take place in 2013.

To date, the RBIS project has included the creation of an FDNY data warehouse; development of easily accessed computerized building information, improved data entry and reporting for Fire Operations' field personnel; and a groundbreaking inspection scheduling protocol using a customized and adjustable risk assessment model that prioritizes inspections of the buildings posing the greatest fire risk.

FDNY WALK-IN CENTER CUSTOMER SERVICES

FDNY continued to improve customer service during 2010-2012 as the Bureau of Fire Prevention implemented several new initiatives to ease public access to routine business processes. In recognition of these achievements, the Department received the Mayor's Excellence in Customer Service Award for the Department's 9 MetroTech, FDNY Headquarters' Walk-In Center.

FDNY has transformed how it interacts with the public, vendors, architects, trade organizations and numerous business communities by improvements to records services, permit certification and operating license testing at its Walk-in Center and now provides a host of on-line services, such as e-pay, inspection scheduling and Certificate of Fitness (COF) renewals.

Fire Prevention updated and revised study/test materials for licensing exams required for Construction Site Fire Safety Manager, on-site Hotel Fire Safety Director, sprinkler/standpipe testing and other tests now required under the City's Administrative Code.

Working with the City's Department of Small Business Services, FDNY has streamlined and expedited requirements to allow test-takers to make credit card payments for COF exams and submit other required information in advance of coming to FDNY Headquarters. This reduces the time test-takers need to spend at MetroTech Center. Furthermore, new computer applications now enable businesses to search and verify all COFs issued and entered into the Department's data base. Additionally, in 2011, 94 percent of 33,000 public applicants rated the Department's customer service as *good or excellent*.

In collaboration with the Mayor's Office and the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (DoITT), New York City's website for government information and non-emergency services--311 Online--now handles requests for FDNY inspections. This innovation enables the public to submit requests for 25 various inspections required to certify fire safety operation



Bureau of Fire Prevention Inspector examines and tests fire alarm warning system in high-rise office building.

of equipment, such as gas station pumps, restaurant ranges, fire suppression systems and open flame and public assembly areas.

Lastly, the Department is taking part in a comprehensive review of the restaurant industry to determine how to improve the internal business and work flow processes to better address inspectional requirements that ensure fire-safe operation of New York City's 19,000 restaurants.

CDA INSPECTIONS

FDNY continues to improve its construction, demolition and asbestos abatement (CDA) inspection program. Throughout 2011, FDNY ensured CDA building compliance with the City's Building and Fire Codes. Among its accomplishments in 2011, the Department:

- Completed more than 25,787 inspections at CDA sites.
- Audited 3,410 of those CDA inspections.
- Partnered with IBM to analyze CDA business processes to improve inspections and public compliance with Building Codes.
- Worked with the Mayor's Office and other City agencies to facilitate data-sharing across departments and inspectional work forces.



State-of-the-art computerized testing equipment used by members of the public to take exams for certification of operating permits.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION

Programs to Keep the Public Better Informed

FIRE SAFETY FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Fire Safety instructors strategically targeted vulnerable populations in 2011 as part of their effort to reduce fire fatalities and injuries. FDNY worked with various social service and health agencies to help foster participation in fire safety education sessions at more than 200 events for seniors, the hearing and visually impaired, those with developmental and/or physical disabilities and individuals living in health care facilities.

As part of this initiative, FDNY partnered with YAI (Young Adult Institute)/NIPD (National Institute for People with Disabilities) on a new fire safety education DVD and CD-ROM workbook, *Fire Safety for Staff Working with Individuals with Developmental Disabilities*. Filmed at the FDNY Training Academy, the DVD provides vital information, such as how to prevent and escape from a fire, to those who care for adults with developmental disabilities.

FIRE SAFETY WEB SITE FOR CHILDREN, TEACHERS, PARENTS AND SENIORS

Seeking innovative and creative ways to improve its public outreach on fire safety education, the FDNY and the FDNY Foundation, in partnership with the Department of Education, developed a new interactive fire safety web site, funded with a \$900,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Unveiled during Fire Prevention Month, October 2010, the new website, www.fdnynyfiresmart.org, includes lessons, games and quizzes to help children, adults and seniors learn about fire safety in a creative way through technology. Internet-based technology now allows FDNY to bring the vast fire safety and prevention resources of the Department directly to targeted age groups. For example, teachers are given the ability to request on-line a lecture from the FDNY Fire Safety Education Unit at their school, access detailed lesson plans to teach children the dangers of playing with fire, as well as what to do at home if a fire occurs. Children will find games, quizzes and videos that both engage and give them knowledge needed to prevent and escape from fires. Parents and seniors also can access fire safety tips and useful information for making their homes fire-safe.

PARTNERSHIPS EXPAND PUBLIC SAFETY MESSAGE

FDNY, together with the FDNY Foundation, built partnerships throughout the private, non-profit and public sectors to further expand the message of fire safety throughout New York City. In 2011, the FDNY Foundation and Marvel Comics collaborated to produce a comic book for Marvel fans, both young and old. The comic book features FDNY Firefighters and Marvel super-heroes jointly battling fire and super-villains. Along the way, Marvel super-heroes teach valuable fire safety knowledge learned from the FDNY.



Firefighter explains to students how fire hose is packed. The FDNY fire safety program targets children as a key focus group.



Fire Safety Education Unit teaches children the importance of fire safety practices in the home.

The FDNY, the FDNY Foundation and international stars of stage and screen--the Flying Karamazov Brothers--joined forces to produce a new fire safety video titled, *Safety's Hot, Fire's Not*. Additionally, this collaboration has produced a public service announcement campaign focusing on the importance of having a working smoke detector and the dangers of unattended candles.

These entertaining fire safety comic books, video and public service announcement campaigns are the latest endeavor by the FDNY and the FDNY Foundation to bring the vital message of fire safety to the public. For example, in 2010, the FDNY Foundation funded 6,379 educational fire safety presentations that reached 600,000 New Yorkers. At those events, the FDNY and the Foundation worked together to distribute 25,000 smoke alarms and 100,000 batteries in all five boroughs.

To date, FDNY has developed and distributed 18 various Fire Safety Education information sheets in 10 languages and has posted all of them as easy, downloadable PDFs on the FDNY web site (nyc.gov/fdny) as listed below.

Candle Safety
Kitchen Cooking Safety
Smoking Safety
Plan Your Escape
Residential Apartment Fire Safety
Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms

Fire Safety for Seniors
Electricity: Plug into Safety
Fire Safety for Jewish Observances
Keeping Children Fire-Safe
Natural Gas Safety
Holiday Fire Safety

Winter Fire Safety
Summer Fire Safety
Fire Safety in Child Care Centers
Children's Activity/Coloring Book
Dangers of Fireworks
FDNY's Top Seven Fire Safety Rules

FIRE INVESTIGATION

Arson Arrests in Major Cases

FIRE MARSHALS ARREST 30 IN A GANG-RELATED, REVENGE-FOCUSED ARSON FIRE

Just after midnight on March 1, 2010, residents of 981 57th Street, in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn, were awakened to the sound of breaking glass from multiple Molotov cocktails that were thrown through the first-floor windows. The resulting fire trapped the occupants on the upper floor.

The Bureau of Fire Investigation (BFI) canvassed the area, seeking investigative leads. BFI interviewed potential witnesses, cultivated confidential informants and analyzed investigative data bases. Additionally, they evaluated intelligence that was gleaned from a variety of law enforcement sources.

After garnering all this information from the various sources listed above, the subsequent investigation and analysis of evidence by Fire Marshals revealed links to a second nearby fire and street gang activity. The motive was determined to be revenge that was related to an internal gang dispute. The perpetrators of this crime showed a depraved indifference to human life when, under the cover of darkness, they firebombed a fully occupied private residence.

Following three months of careful investigatory work, 18 members of this street gang organization were indicted. In all, a total of 30 arrests were made. Fire Marshals from BFI have continued working with the Kings County District Attorney's Office for more than two years to ensure successful criminal disposition of the accused. Trials began in the Fall of 2012 and several convictions have been reached in New York City Criminal Courts.

JUVENILE FIRE SETTERS INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Following three serious fires started by children in late 2010, the Fire Commissioner and members of BFI alerted New Yorkers about the FDNY's Juvenile Fire Setters Intervention Program (JFSIP) to help parents concerned about their child's inappropriate interest in fire. In only a three-week period, 15 people were injured and an 11-year-old boy died as a result of children playing with matches or a lighter in Bronx and Brooklyn fires.

Established in 1988, the JFSIP is designed to identify at-risk children and address the actions and any underlying issues that may cause the behavior. The program is cost-free to the public and works with families through DVDs, role play, fire safety education and evaluations to help children realize the dangers they pose to themselves and others when they play with fire. During 2010 and 2011, BFI worked with 207 children identified as having fire-setting behavioral tendencies. As a measure of the success of the program, there have been no instances of recidivism among these children.



Anyone who intentionally sets a fire shows a depraved indifference to human life. I commend our Fire Marshals and our entire Bureau of Fire Investigation for tracking down and apprehending individuals who put the lives of so many civilians and Firefighters in jeopardy.--Fire Commissioner Salvatore J. Cassano

BFI AUTO FRAUD SQUAD

BFI is responsible for conducting a broad range of investigations related to fire and arson. Every year in New York City, the FDNY responds to more than 3,000 vehicle fires, approximately one-third of which are suspected to be arson. To meet the challenge presented by vehicle fires, BFI has expanded its ability to combat arson and enhance Firefighter safety by developing a highly specialized, elite, Auto Fraud Squad unit.

The impact of vehicle arson is twofold. First, these fires present a significant hazard to both Firefighters and civilians. The FDNY Safety and Inspection Services Command reported that an average of 50 Firefighters are injured each year while operating at vehicle fires. In addition to the safety factor, the economic impact is enormous. Vehicle fires are typically financially motivated crimes involving arson conspiracy and high-value fraud.

The dedication to duty demonstrated by FDNY Fire Marshals assigned to the Auto Fraud Squad has resulted in numerous arrests, indictments and successful prosecutions. This success has drawn the attention of the Governor's Office. In 2011, the Department of Criminal Justice Services awarded the BFI Auto Fraud Squad a grant to fund continued and expanded citywide operations.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

The Years Ahead

STRATEGIC PLANNING POST-9/11

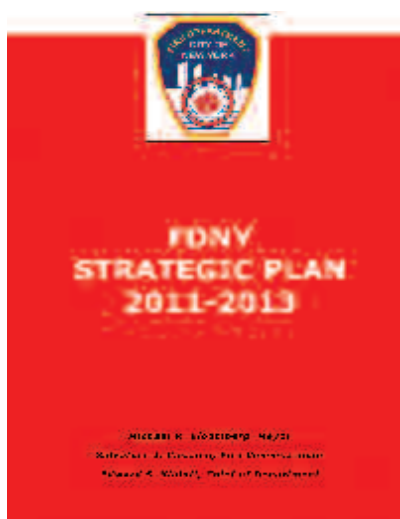
In the months immediately following 9/11, FDNY began to take the necessary management, administrative and operational steps required to rebuild the Department. One of the first was to work with consultants McKinsey & Company to develop recommendations to enhance FDNY's preparedness. Key among their findings was to develop a Strategic Planning process within the Department to set forth goals and objectives for the near- and long-term.

Since the Department issued its first Strategic Plan in 2004, FDNY has placed primary focus on improving key areas, such as Fire and EMS operations, member safety, infrastructure and equipment, improving diversity in the Firefighter ranks and providing tactical and leadership training.

The FDNY undertook successful rebuilding efforts during the past decade to increase its operational capabilities and preparedness, with renewed focus on fire prevention and pre-hospital patient care strategies and programs.



Fire Officers examine prototype of Electronic Command Board.



STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2013

The Department issued **Strategic Plan 2011-2013**, the Department's fourth, which builds on the Department's many successes during the past 10 years. Similar to the others, this Plan captures the Department's priorities and will guide efforts during the next three years to further transform and modernize the FDNY.

This Plan includes several key initiatives to further integrate Fire and EMS functions to better serve the public and ensure the safety of FDNY first responders as they perform their hazardous work saving lives and property.

The 2011-2013 Strategic Plan sets forth several ongoing key technology initiatives that will improve services and public safety:

- Risk Based Inspection System (RBIS) to help identify high-risk buildings, prioritize inspections and expedite code enforcement.
- Electronic Fireground Accountability System (EFAS) to improve the health and safety of members.
- Electronic Patient Care Report and Patient Tracking System to electronically record and track patient data in the field and ultimately transmit medical data to hospitals.

Several management program initiatives that will advance FDNY's service missions include:

- Five-Year Strategic Plan for the FDNY Bureau of Communications to focus on new technologies, including cellular and web-based communications.
- Expansion of FDNY representation at the regional, national and international levels.
- FDNY leadership development through management training, including the FDNY Officers Management Institute (FOMI), Advanced Leadership Courses and Counter-Terrorism/Homeland Security Studies, EMS Officers Training.
- Fire safety education programs to increase awareness among at-risk populations, such as the elderly, young and physically challenged.
- Diversification of FDNY ranks through targeted programs that recruit men and women of diverse backgrounds to join the Department as Firefighters and EMTs.

Read the full report
FDNY Strategic Plan 2011-2013
 on-line at the FDNY official web site:
www.nyc.gov/fdny/publications

CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

FDNY Fire and EMS Facilities

To fulfill its numerous, large-scale Fire and EMS service mandates, FDNY has an enormous physical presence throughout the five boroughs, with a citywide response fleet of 2,000 apparatus, ambulances and support vehicles, as well as 300 field locations, including 250 local neighborhood firehouses and EMS stations.

Department facilities span a construction period of more than 100 years. Seventy percent of FDNY's firehouses are more than 70 years old, with an average age of 79 years. FDNY has always built its facilities to suit local neighborhood characteristics, with most carefully designed by teams of architects sensitive to artistic design trends. Proudly, 10 percent of FDNY facilities throughout New York City enjoy landmark status.

FDNY is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of its large fleet and facility infrastructure through its Bureaus of Facility Management and Fleet Services. Additionally, these units must plan and expand FDNY facilities and vehicles to meet new operational requirements, such as terrorism and disaster response, new construction materials and environmental concerns in accordance with Mayoral "green" directives.

In 2010 and 2011, FDNY, in partnership with the City's Department of Design and Construction, completed several major capital programs:

New state-of-the-art facilities were built for Marine Companies 1 and 9, berthed in the Hudson River and New York Harbor, respectively. Each company commissioned and launched new, large-scale FDNY fireboats within the past two years.

FDNY EMS opened its new Station 7 in Manhattan to provide better coverage of the West Side after the closing of St. Vincent's Hospital ER.

Bronx EMS Station 27, covering Riverdale and Kingsbridge, opened its new facility in August 2011.

In 2012, FDNY expects to begin or complete construction on several major capital programs:

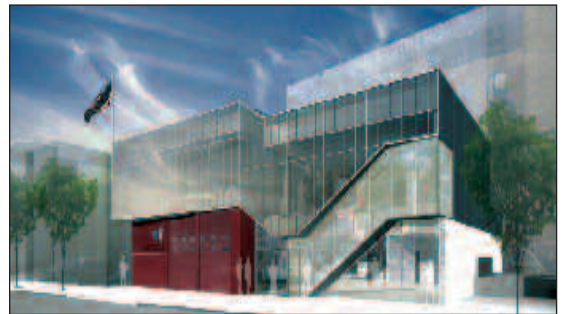
Bronx EMS Station 3, with state-of-the-art environmental facility design features, such as a green roof, is expected to open in late 2013.

EMS Station 35 will improve emergency medical services in Williamsburg, and Greenpoint, Brooklyn. It is expected to open in Fall 2012.

Bronx Engine Company 63, Ladder 39, Battalion 15 plan to begin rehabilitating, enlarging and upgrading their firehouse, with modernized interior and exterior design features.



Wakefield, Bronx, Engine Company 63, Ladder 39 and Battalion 15.



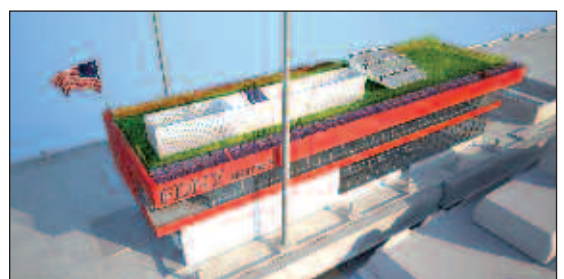
Williamsburg, Brooklyn, EMS Station 35.



Bronx EMS Station 27 serves Riverdale and Kingsbridge.



Bronx EMS Station 3 will serve Castle Hill and Soundview.



Marine 9, Staten Island, includes a "green roof" and many other "environmentally sustainable" features.



Hudson River, Greenwich Village, Manhattan, Marine 1 firehouse.

DIVERSITY INITIATIVES

2012 Firefighter Test

RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGN FOR FIREFIGHTERS

In 2011, the City officially launched a recruitment campaign for the 2012 Firefighter exam, highly anticipated as a result of a federal court order restraining the City from hiring Firefighters off the 2007 exam list.

The City and FDNY seek to improve upon the very successful minority recruitment effort that preceded the 2007 test, where approximately 40 percent of those who sat for and passed the exam were minorities. For the 2012 test, this rose to 46 percent of those who sat for the exam.

In 2010 and 2011, the FDNY's Office of Recruitment and Diversity aggressively sought prospective applicants and amassed a list of more than 130,000 persons (the majority of whom were minorities) expressing interest in taking the 2012 test. Those names were entered into a database from which the Department provided extensive support and communicated with prospective candidates, offering the opportunity to participate in free tutoring courses for the written exam.

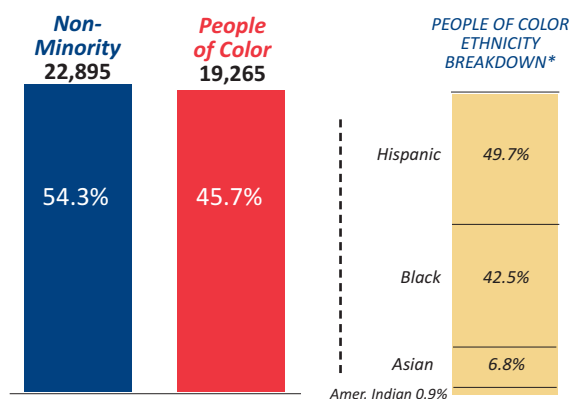
FDNY recruitment efforts for the 2012 test focused on intensive media, internet and community outreach programs to reach minority and women applicants. Ads featuring different gender and ethnic groups were used through a combination of print, radio and television media. FDNY recruitment Officers and Firefighters conducted speaking engagements, targeting local, New York City-based community organizations, colleges, job fairs and block associations. FDNY created both a Facebook and Twitter new-media campaign to keep candidates informed and up to date about filing deadlines, job requirements and on-line prep study and test-taking.

The Department's aggressive recruitment campaign for the 2012 Firefighter exam yielded the most diverse group of applicants ever--with people of color making up nearly half (45.7 percent) of the record 42,160 people who filed to take the test.



Women, who were among the targeted outreach groups, make up a non-traditional, Firefighter career community. FDNY attracted 1952 female test-takers, 70 percent of whom were women of color.

APPLICANTS TAKING 2012 FIREFIGHTER TEST



*Women candidates represent 4.6% (1952) of 42,160 total test-takers.



FDNY newspaper ad campaign.



**FF Benefits/Salary | FF Application Process
FF Exam Info | FF Eligibility | FF FAQs**

FIREFIGHTER APPLICANTS: Congratulations on filing to take the upcoming Firefighter Examination. You are one step closer to joining New York's Bravest. You should receive your Admission Notice by January 27, 2012. Your Admissions Card will provide you with the date, time and location you are scheduled to take the exam. It will also include information about the computer-based tutorial program.

As we get additional information about the upcoming Firefighter Exam, we will post that information here. If you are not doing so already, we also encourage you to follow us on Facebook and/or Twitter.

View the [Facebook page](#). View the [Twitter page](#).

INFORMATION ABOUT THE UPCOMING FIREFIGHTER EXAM:

TEST DATES: Administration of the computer-based test will begin in late February 2012 or March 2012. You should receive an Admission Notice in the mail by January 27, 2012, assigning you to a test date and time at a testing center in the New York City area.

THE COMPUTER-BASED TUTORIAL IS NOW AVAILABLE! The computer-based tutorial will allow you to become familiar with computer-based testing and the various question types. You are strongly encouraged to take the tutorial. [Click here to access the Computer-Based Tutorial.](#)

[View Exam No. 2000 Notice](#) [View Exam No. 2500 Notice](#)

In addition to traditional media campaigns, FDNY uses the FDNY web site to better reach young applicants. Age requirement for test-takers is between 17½ to 29 years old.

NEW MEDIA AND THE INTERNET

21st Century Communications

FDNY INTERNET AND FDNY INTRANET

FDNY has fully committed to expanding its program and information services to the internet. During the past two years, FDNY has launched several innovative e-government initiatives to keep both the public and its Fire and EMS field workforces better informed about the latest trends in fire safety, certification and testing of operating equipment and video-based education.

Beginning in 2010, FDNY committed financial and personnel resources to bring the agency up to speed with new technology for its internal intranet information processes and its external public-domain NYC.gov FDNY web site.



The FDNY Office of Public Information has launched its own YouTube web site, **yourFDNY**, featuring scores of videos of interest to the public. Videos are updated weekly. www.youtube.com/yourFDNY



FDNY rolled out its new intranet web-based portal DiamondPlate, covering critical information for Fire and EMS Operations.

CUSTOMER SERVICES

The Bureau of Fire Prevention now hosts extensive tutorials available to the public to practice testing required for certification of various equipment operation. Each year, FDNY certifies more than 100,000 people through its Walk-In Service Center at 9 MetroTech Center.

The Office of Public Information now hosts an official YouTube channel--"yourFDNY"--in which 90 program, event and fire safety videos are available for public viewing. Launched in April 2010, FDNY's channel now includes a broad array of videos covering topics such as *Inside FDNY Special Operations*, *FDNY Launches its Newest Fleet of Fireboats*, *Inside the Bureau of Fire Investigations*, *the 2012 FDNY Symposium* and *That's So New York: FDNY Fire Safety in Your Home*. Through June 2012, FDNY had 662,000 viewings of its videos.

Similarly, FDNY has expanded its public information outreach through a host of other web technologies, including use of visual and social media sites. FDNY has more than 100,000 Facebook followers, 34,000 Twitter followers and has had more than one million "hits" on Flickr and Pinterest to view FDNY official events and Fire/EMS operations action photos. As part of its recent successful minority recruitment outreach program for the Spring 2012 Firefighter test, FDNY has 12,000 candidates enrolled on our Facebook and Twitter websites.

DIAMONDPLATE

FDNY is a large agency with 15,000 employees spread across multiple locations throughout the five boroughs. To better reach each of them, FDNY has bolstered its intranet capabilities beyond Headquarters to reach each of its 366 Fire Companies and 31 EMS station houses. Working with a grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FDNY installed local information kiosks in all field locations to carry a new web-based system, DiamondPlate.

Launched in Spring 2011, DiamondPlate is a web portal that creates a centralized source of information covering a variety of job-related topics of interest to both Firefighters and EMS personnel. Included are topics such as Operational Readiness, Situational Awareness and Disaster and Terrorism Preparedness. Content includes key Department manuals, video-based training, news articles, sample drills, safety, tactical, procedural and historical information. Significant achievements to date include:

- Ongoing content development support, ensuring quality and maintaining continual information refresh on the DiamondPlate.
- Kiosk workstations installed in all firehouses and EMS stations throughout the City.
- Web-publishing of more than 100 feature videos and 1,000 articles covering critical Fire and EMS operational procedures and field protocols.

A DECADE OF RECOVERY AND RENEWAL 2001-2011

Rebuilding FDNY After 9/11

FDNY suffered immeasurable losses on 9/11. In the hours immediately following the attack on the World Trade Center (WTC), several thousand Firefighters were deployed or rushed to the site of the WTC in lower Manhattan. Beginning at 8:46 a.m. when American Airlines Flight 11 crashed into the WTC's North Tower and 9:03 a.m. when United Airlines Flight 175 hit the South Tower, FDNY personnel scrambled to effect the largest rescue effort in the Department's history. It is estimated that up to 25,000 people were rescued from the Twin Towers and the buildings immediately surrounding the site now known as Ground Zero.

With the terrorist attack of two jet aircraft into the WTC, FDNY initially was confronted with massive fire and structural damage to high floors within each building. When the South Tower fell at 9:59 a.m., followed by the collapse of the North Tower at 10:28 a.m., FDNY suffered catastrophic losses to its personnel, apparatus and equipment.

Undoubtedly, 9/11 stands as a defining moment within the Department's 147-year history. Most important were the actions of 343 FDNY members who made the Supreme Sacrifice in the performance of duty that day. In the immediate months and years following 9/11, FDNY focused nearly all its operational, administrative and management resources on rebuilding the Department. Eleven years later, so much has been accomplished.

FDNY stands with renewed commitment in the new century to deliver the highest standard in emergency response services to 8.3 million New York City residents and more than 50 million yearly visitors.

In the days and months immediately following 9/11, FDNY began the arduous task of rebuilding the agency to carry forward its mission and service delivery mandates. Key among them were three core focus areas that proved to be critical during both the short and long term, as indicated in the box below:

REBUILDING THE DEPARTMENT
Emergency Response Operations
Personnel, Administration and Management

**EXPANDING FDNY'S ROLE
 & SERVICE MISSION**
Terrorism Preparedness
EMS and Fire Training

**RENEWING THE DEPARTMENT
 FOR THE 21ST CENTURY**
State-of-the-Art Technologies
FDNY Member and Public Safety



FDNY Firefighter at the recently opened New York City World Trade Center Memorial.

In the 11 years since September 11, 2001, FDNY has made significant improvements to its emergency response procedures, infrastructure and communication systems, which have resulted in better services for all those who live, work and visit New York City.
 Fire Commissioner Salvatore J. Cassano

Rebuilding FDNY After 9/11

EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS

Personnel, Administration and Management



Ten Truck dedicated its new apparatus in March 2002, replete with a distinctive, 23-foot illustration, depicting the famous photo of FDNY Firefighters raising the American Flag on 9/11 amidst the ruins of the WTC.

FDNY WTC Memorial Wall stands along the reconstructed quarters of Ten House, directly opposite "Ground Zero."

The inscription reads: Dedicated to those who fell and to those who carry on.

- Within two years of 9/11, the Department hired 2,475 Firefighters, restoring the size of its firefighting force to pre-9/11 levels. In addition, 1,442 members were promoted to Officer rank by that year. During the years between September 11, 2001, and December 2009, FDNY hired 5,116 Firefighters (nearly half its budgeted work force) and promoted 2,808 Officers.
- Accelerated hiring and promotions of nearly 8,000 Fire Officers and members since 9/11 meant the Department had to schedule unprecedented training by staff of the Fire Department's Bureau of Training. In addition to its responsibilities of training new probationary Firefighters and newly promoted Officers in search, rescue and firefighting operations, FDNY also trained members in specialized disaster and terrorism preparedness.
- The collapse of the Twin Towers damaged a significant number of FDNY response vehicles and equipment. On 9/11, 91 major apparatus—including ladder trucks and engines, ambulances and specialized response vehicles—either were structurally damaged or destroyed. These represented tens of millions of dollars in lost capital equipment. By 2003, all 91 pieces of apparatus had been replaced through accelerated purchasing by the FDNY Bureaus of Fleet Services, Budget and Fiscal Services. Public response also proved critical to helping the Department rebuild following 9/11. Various state and local area governments from across America, as well as several private corporations, donated 19 major replacement apparatus.
- FDNY worked closely with consultants McKinsey & Company in a comprehensive review of FDNY's 9/11 response. FDNY subsequently instituted major recommendations, such as improving internal and operational capabilities by upgrading its Operations Center to coordinate Incident Command and control throughout the City; creating specialized Incident Management Teams (IMTs); instituting effective staging and recall procedures; establishing mutual-aid agreements with other agencies; expanding planning procedures and scenario-based training; enhancing communications technologies; and establishing emergency response protocols with other agencies.
- Beginning in 2004, the Department expanded its preparedness to large-scale disaster and emergency planning through the acquisition of two Borough Command Post Vehicles, outfitted with state-of-the-art radio communications, video and computer equipment. EMS added the last of five borough response Major Emergency Response Vehicles (MERVs) in 2008. These "hospitals on wheels" allow EMS physicians and medics to start emergency medical treatment and care at the site of any incident with serious injuries among multiple victims.



Rebuilding FDNY After 9/11

EXPANDING FDNY'S ROLE AND SERVICE MISSION***Terrorism Preparedness/EMS and Fire Training***

The FDNY Training Academy main auditorium at Randall's Island.



FDNY Fire and EMS Officers focus on advanced management, leadership and operational training during a session of the FDNY Officer Management Institute (FOMI).

Following 9/11, FDNY evolved into more than just a fire department. In addition to merging with EMS in 1996, FDNY now is the first line of defense against terrorism, as well as natural disasters. As part of FDNY's core competencies, EMS has enhanced Fire's response to terrorism. The abundance and vast array of training--specialized, as well as basic--given to all FDNY members throughout their careers reflects this mandate and members' new responsibilities. This training encompasses both hands-on and classroom methods.

PROBY TRAINING

In 2007, FDNY began the largest expansion of Firefighter training in its storied history. The 18 weeks greatly increases the amount of training at the Academy. Four hundred hours were added to the already demanding program. Some of the changes include:

- The number of hours spent learning about building construction and inspections was more than tripled.
- Subway rescue instruction was increased from two hours to 16.
- Ladder and engine operations instruction was doubled.
- Emergency response plan training was increased to 16 hours.
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) response and water rescue training were expanded.

OFFICER TRAINING

- First Line Supervisor's Training Program (FLSTP) is an intense, 27-day program that all new Officers complete after being promoted to Lieutenant.
- The four-week Captain's Development Program focuses on the administrative, leadership and management skills that Company Commanders must have to meet and perform their new responsibilities efficiently as leaders of FDNY field units.
- The Battalion Chief's Command Course is a comprehensive, six-week program to aid Captains in their transition from Company to Chief Officer. A continuing Education Day is maintained.
- The Deputy Chiefs Command Course is two weeks long and features strategic and tactical components. Some topics covered include fire prevention responsibilities, development of subordinates, EEO concerns, BITS and In-

spector General issues, Support Services, utilization of MIRS and Bureau of Personnel administration.

- Celebrating its tenth year of operation, the FDNY Officers Management Institute (FOMI), funded by the FDNY Foundation, is recognized by Harvard University as one of the most innovative government programs in the nation.

EMS OFFICER TRAINING

FDNY developed an enhanced leadership training program for newly promoted EMS Deputy Chiefs. The program improves competency in areas such as on-scene command and control, management of multiple-casualty incidents (MCIs), performance as a Medical Branch Officer, administrative tasks and communication skills.

Additionally, FDNY began a training program in 2010 for newly promoted EMS Lieutenants and Captains at the Fire Academy, strengthening their interaction with Firefighters and Chief Officers at the fire scene. The EMS Officers learn how to recognize the progression of a fire and listen to and monitor fire handie-talkie radio transmissions when an injured Firefighter or civilian is about to be brought out of a building or confined space. Better coordination of the two efforts--fire suppression and medical care--make FDNY operations safer and more effective. The EMS members are trained to use awareness and caution at all incidents, especially high-profile locations; e.g., bridges, subways.

ADVANCED, COLLABORATIVE TRAINING

- Combating Terrorism Leadership Program, offered in conjunction with the United States Military Academy at West Point, is a four-month, graduate-level course that focuses on preparedness for terrorism, counterterrorism and weapons of mass destruction.
- Haz-Mat Team trains jointly with the Marines' elite unit for handling chemical and biological incidents.
- FDNY participates in a war-gaming exercise with the United States Navy at the Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point. Designed to increase awareness of relevant issues, analyze leadership/management within FDNY, discuss command and control issues and explore procedural modifications at the operational and strategic levels.

Rebuilding FDNY After 9/11

RENEWING THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

State-of-the-Art Technologies; FDNY Member and Public Safety Initiatives



FDNY has made significant technology upgrades to its central and field communication systems. The EMS 911 Call Center now includes features such as GIS/GPS ambulance locators for improved dispatch.



FDNY built several state-of-the-art training facilities at the Randall's Island Training Academy to better prepare Firefighters for any and all emergencies.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

The Department has measurably improved its field communications capabilities since 9/11 by building new communication systems at FDNY Headquarters in 9 MetroTech Center and introducing new communication equipment used by field personnel.

- By 2003, FDNY successfully tested and deployed new handie-talkie radios for use by Firefighters and EMS personnel, along with high-powered Command Post radios and Battalion car repeaters for better coordination of equipment and manpower resources when fighting fires or responding to local medical emergencies.
- FDNY partnered with public and private foundations to purchase Mobile Command Vehicles to improve coordinated response at large-scale incidents, including fires, MCIs, hurricanes and terrorism threats. Each is outfitted with state-of-the-art electronic/communication systems to relay information to and from FDNY Headquarters.
- FDNY implemented a major upgrade to its Fire Department Operations Center (FDOC) at 9 MetroTech Center with the launch of state-of-the-art communication systems in September 2006. The \$17 million FDOC serves as the central command and information hub for the FDNY. Located at FDNY Headquarters in Downtown Brooklyn, the FDOC is staffed by uniformed personnel who monitor Fire and EMS activity across the five boroughs, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Technology upgrades in the FDOC has allowed the FDNY to increase its interoperability with other City agencies, including the Police Department, Office of Emergency Management and Department of Transportation, and allows senior Fire Commanders the ability to manage multiple, large-scale incidents across the City from a single, central, remote location.

FDNY MEMBER HEALTH AND SAFETY

The FDNY Bureau of Operations has issued several reports and recommendations that better promote an FDNY "culture of safety" to reduce accidents and injuries and improve members' physical health, with a plan to develop a wellness and prevention program to prevent illness.

FDNY implemented the WTC Medical Monitoring and Treatment Program with federal funding from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the September 11 Recovery Grant of the American Red Cross Liberty Disaster Relief Fund. Predicated on initial screenings conducted by the Department's Bureau of Health Services as early as October 2001, this long-term program provides no-cost routine health monitoring and focused treatment for workers and volunteers who took part in the rescue, recovery, cleanup and restoration activities at the WTC and Fresh Kills sites in New York City. To date, 15,923 FDNY members are enrolled, with 86,971 WTC monitoring medical exams and screenings completed.

FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY

FDNY completed a four-year Fire Code Revision Project in May 2008, with the City Council's enactment of a new Fire Code for New York City. The legislation, Local Law No. 26 of 2008, was signed into law and became effective on July 1, 2008. The revision to the City's Fire Code, based on a review of key points of the International Fire Code, represents the first comprehensive revision of the code in nearly a century. Benefits include better regulation of hazardous equipment; stricter maintenance and operating requirements for sprinkler, standpipe and fire alarm systems; and better user/customer readability of complex code regulations and requirements used by the trades industries and the public.

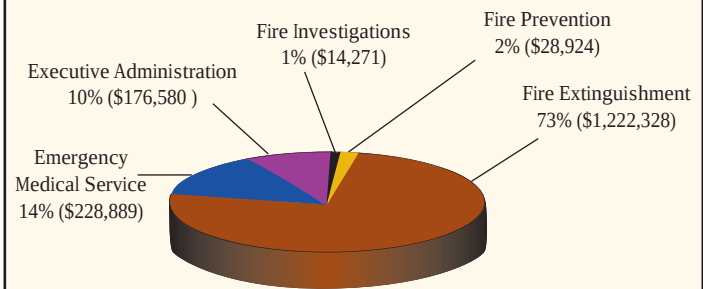
FDNY FINANCIALS *Fiscal Years 2010, 2011 and 2012*

Adopted Expense Budget (\$000s)

FUNDING	FY '10	FY '11
Fire Extinguishment	\$1,208,449	\$1,202,822
Emergency Medical Service	223,257	228,629
Executive Administration	146,607	155,084
Fire Investigations	10,781	16,838
Fire Prevention	27,535	29,167
TOTAL	\$1,616,629	\$1,632,540

Adopted Expense Budget FY '12 (\$000s)

Total Funding \$1.671 Billion

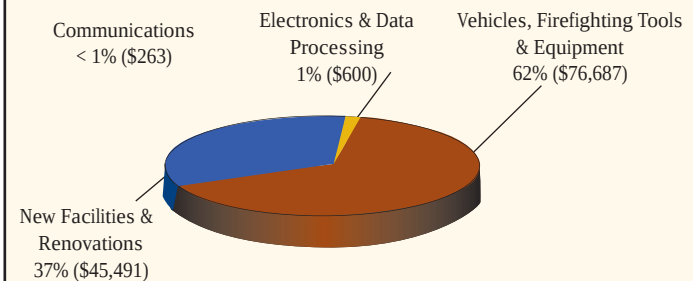


Adopted Capital Budget (\$000s)

FUNDING	FY '10	FY '11
New Facilities & Renovations	\$52,642	\$ 70,964
Vehicles, Firefighting Tools & Equip.	40,968	127,464
Electronics & Data Processing	9709	20,082
Communications	1720	13,128
TOTAL	\$105,039	\$231,638

Adopted Capital Budget FY '12 (\$000s)

Total Funding \$123 Million

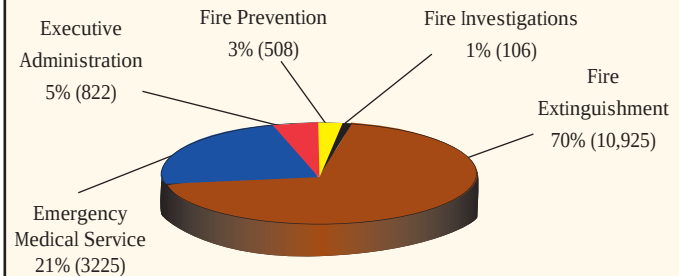


Adopted Headcount

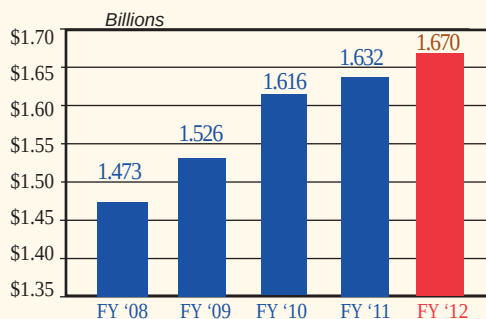
PERSONNEL	FY '10	FY '11
Fire Extinguishment	11,329	11,033
Emergency Medical Service	3148	3208
Executive Administration	844	845
Fire Prevention	484	509
Fire Investigations	106	124
TOTAL	15,911	15,719

Adopted Headcount FY '12

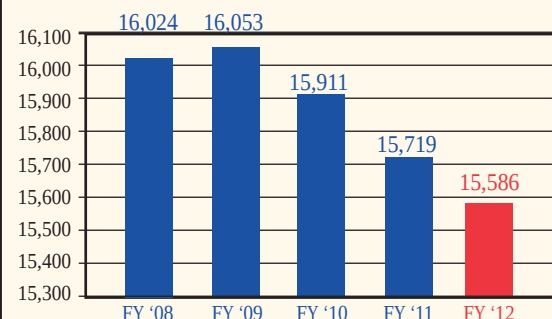
Total Headcount: 15,586



Adopted Expense Budget Funding



Adopted Budgeted Staffing Levels



KEY STATISTICS: FIRE AND EMS *Service and Response Time Performance*

Service Statistics for Fire and EMS

	FY '08	FY '08	FY '09	FY '09	FY '10	FY '10	FY '11	FY '11	FY '12	FY '12
	Incidents	Runs	Incidents	Runs	Incidents	Runs	Incidents	Runs	Incidents	Runs
FIRE SERVICE										
Structural Fires	27,208	130,520	26,503	126,754	26,595	125,917	26,432	130,207	25,254	124,063
Non-Structural Fires	17,670	45,261	17,784	50,276	17,189	47,708	17,462	49,957	14,580	40,136
Non-Fire Emergencies	197,245	511,683	193,709	510,159	205,735	523,375	207,572	521,373	206,783	512,450
Medical Emergencies	209,575	231,835	209,547	231,229	213,292	239,470	216,987	242,010	219,072	239,825
MFAs*	25,591	74,076	24,819	73,303	26,543	73,150	24,693	61,047	22,567	55,474
Total	477,289	993,375	472,362	991,721	489,354	1,009,620	493,146	1,004,594	488,256	971,948
EMS										
Segment 1-3 (Life-Threat.)†	449,245	568,510	445,390	550,611	450,093	552,837	468,791	570,914	461,830	562,019
Total, Segments 1-8	1,205,739	1,381,710	1,224,743	1,385,129	1,236,819	1,398,433	1,263,345	1,423,395	1,277,985	1,432,668

* 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 '08	FY '09	FY '10	FY '11	FY '12
Average to All Emergencies	4:45	4:32	4:33	4:40	4:35
Structural Fires	4:22	4:05	3:59	4:03	4:01
Non-Structural Fires	4:47	4:29	4:18	4:29	4:21
Non-Fire Emergencies	5:11	4:53	4:53	5:03	5:01
Medical Emergencies (Fire Units Only)	4:19	4:14	4:17	4:20	4:11
Segment 1-3 Life-Threatening (EMS Only)	6:39	6:40	6:41	7:00	6:25
Segment 1-3 Life-Threatening (Fire and EMS)	5:46	5:45	5:47	6:05	5:32

Civilian Fire Fatalities

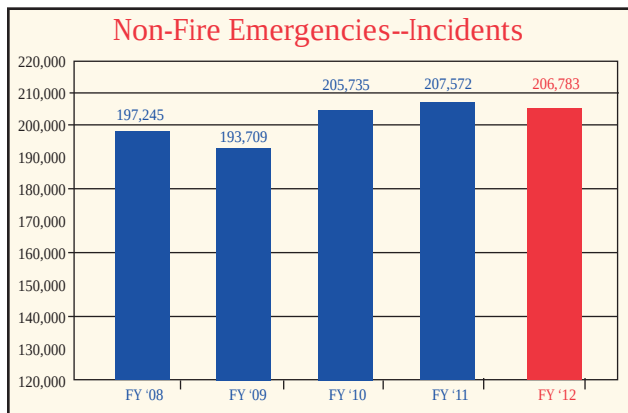
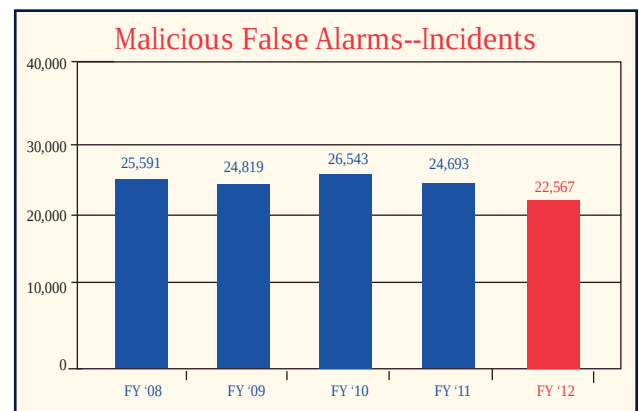
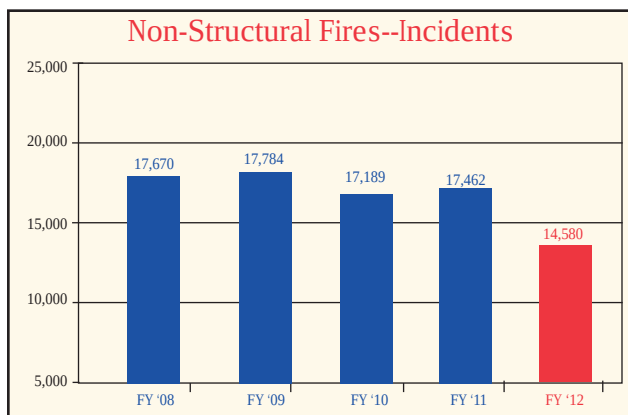
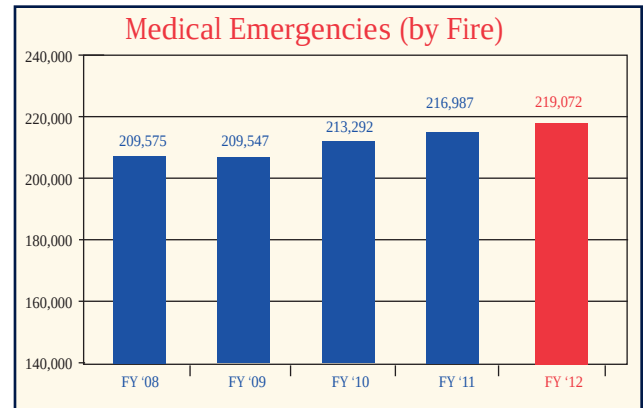
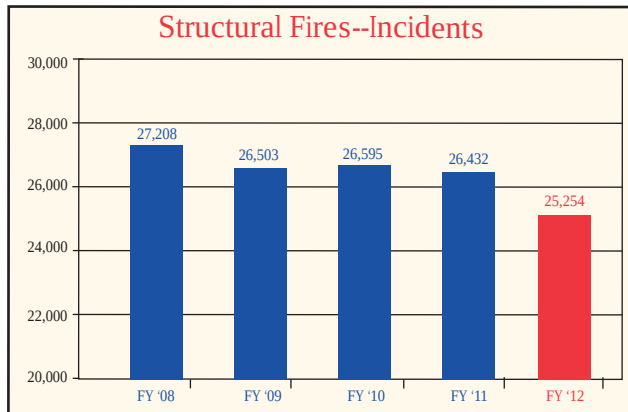
FY '03	FY '04	FY '05	FY '06	FY '07	FY '08	FY '09	FY '10	FY '11	FY '12
109	106	91	93	92	85	78	67	69	70



FDNY Fire and EMS units operate at Manhattan incident.

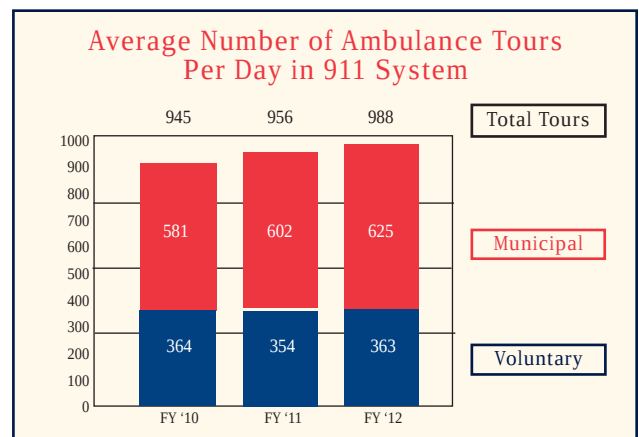
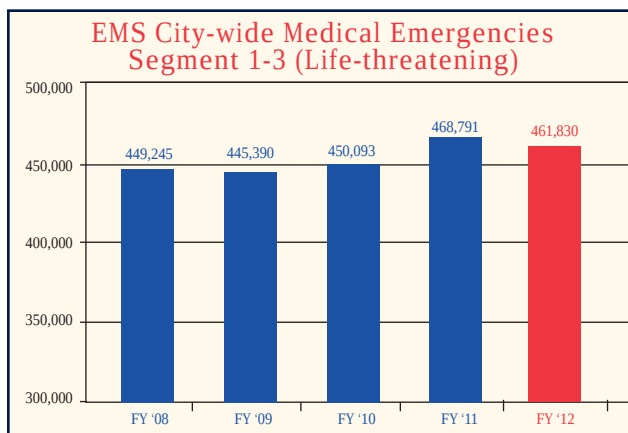
FDNY FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Key Statistics (Five-Year Trend, Fiscal Years 2008-2012)



BFI: CAUSES OF FATAL FIRES

	FY '10	FY '11	FY '12
Appliance	-	1	3
Cooking	8	7	7
Electrical/Device	8	14	16
Heaters	5	2	1
Hot Objects	7	4	3
Ignitables	3	-	2
Incendiary	15	12	7
Open Flame	8	17	7
Not Ascertained/Other	1	-	5
Smoking	12	12	19
TOTAL	67	69	70



RUNS & WORKERS 2009

Rank	Engine	Division	Runs
1	62	7	5498
2	75	7	5439
3	58	3	5300
4	257	15	5000
5	37	3	4975
6	96	6	4972
7	79	7	4958
8	298	13	4918
9	290	15	4893
10	234	15	4809
11	92	6	4766
12	1	1	4739
13	69	6	4681
14	283	15	4673
15	48	7	4642
16	93	7	4624
17	42	7	4602
18	248	15	4587
19	38	7	4557
20	59	6	4547
21	65	3	4544
22	3	1	4490
23	64	6	4477
24	231	15	4470
25	8	3	4428

Rank	Engine	Division	Workers
1	257	15	4123
2	290	15	4120
3	62	7	3923
4	75	7	3826
5	298	13	3677
6	96	6	3610
7	234	15	3588
8	45	7	3585
9	37	3	3567
10	255	15	3561
11	1	1	3512
12	249	15	3465
13	302	13	3455
14	273	14	3417
15	92	6	3406
16	8	3	3371
17	93	7	3370
18	14	1	3357
19	231	15	3338
20	58	3	3337
21	69	6	3288
22	64	6	3202
23	283	15	3177
24	59	6	3143
25	79	7	3129

Rank	Engine	Division	OSW*
1	75	7	606
2	45	7	507
3	255	15	494
4	231	15	482
5	248	15	452
6	290	15	451
7	257	15	449
8	62	7	447
9	92	6	428
10	249	15	419
11	69	6	410
12	50	6	396
13	64	6	393
14	59	6	391
15	48	7	389
16	63	7	385
17	281	15	384
18	273	14	381
19	310	15	377
20	58	3	374
21	90	7	366
22	283	15	365
23	42	7	361
24	298	13	359
25	234	15	358

Rank	Engine	Division	Med. Resp.
1	96	6	2176
2	298	13	2111
3	1	1	2032
4	302	13	1875
5	257	15	1837
6	92	6	1826
7	3	1	1821
8	37	3	1819
9	75	7	1792
10	234	15	1756
11	35	3	1754
12	62	7	1723
13	273	14	1684
14	58	3	1633
15	45	7	1619
16	42	7	1613
17	246	8	1609
18	64	6	1587
19	28	1	1569
20	82	6	1562
21	255	15	1558
22	71	6	1545
23	248	15	1543
24	287	14	1538
25	249	15	1525

* Occupied Structural Workers

RUNS & WORKERS 2009

Rank	Ladder	Division	Runs
1	123	15	4432
2	43	3	4326
3	26	3	4279
4	28	6	4217
5	120	15	4147
6	2	3	3956
7	4	3	3923
8	103	15	3851
9	113	15	3830
10	147	15	3828
11	111	15	3765
12	24	1	3756
13	157	15	3756
14	44	6	3691
15	40	3	3658
16	102	11	3602
17	47	6	3596
18	170	15	3593
19	51	7	3574
20	32	7	3504
21	34	7	3469
22	174	15	3434
23	13	3	3419
24	33	7	3402
25	45	7	3336

Rank	Ladder	Division	Workers
1	123	15	3511
2	28	6	3320
3	111	15	3295
4	4	3	3292
5	113	15	3263
6	120	15	3258
7	102	11	3151
8	43	3	3114
9	157	15	3050
10	2	3	3021
11	26	3	3006
12	44	6	2990
13	170	15	2894
14	103	15	2860
15	147	15	2844
16	24	1	2762
17	176	15	2758
18	138	14	2711
19	19	6	2707
20	32	7	2680
21	30	6	2674
22	13	3	2670
23	22	3	2645
24	40	3	2643
25	110	11	2629

Rank	Ladder	Division	OSW*
1	157	15	714
2	123	15	666
3	111	15	656
4	120	15	653
5	147	15	646
6	103	15	625
7	44	6	603
8	28	6	594
9	176	15	590
10	113	15	577
11	112	15	572
12	174	15	563
13	102	11	550
14	170	15	516
15	26	3	512
16	138	14	507
17	19	6	505
18	30	6	472
19	43	3	464
20	32	7	460
21	37	7	455
22	136	14	448
23	132	15	444
24	33	7	439
25	105	11	439

Battalion	Runs	Operational Time (hours)	Structural Workers	Battalion	Runs	Operational Time (hours)	Structural Workers
1	2947	1374	208	33	3095	1411	587
2	2706	1238	253	35	3016	1438	478
3	2269	949	518	37	2303	1054	568
4	2203	1135	392	38	3139	1292	767
6	3734	1639	410	39	2369	845	248
7	3637	1699	281	40	2729	951	490
8	4315	1893	205	41	3690	2563	1299
9	5173	2516	392	42	2139	1005	286
10	3510	1712	573	43	2137	1293	420
11	3580	1484	551	44	3324	1755	720
12	3672	1798	749	45	2751	1368	216
13	3437	1284	608	46	3653	2379	629
14	2522	1016	569	47	1865	992	364
15	4094	3166	959	48	2185	1419	396
16	4089	1962	917	49	3050	1261	297
17	2639	1178	694	50	4073	1961	738
18	2872	1054	649	51	2624	1499	409
19	3845	1551	861	52	3328	1487	424
20	3390	1857	558	53	2442	1079	226
21	2076	984	275	54	3001	1555	531
22	2565	2224	326	57	2852	1414	549
23	1808	1045	228	58	2602	1150	477
26	2338	1253	586				
27	2965	1662	749				
28	2458	1230	367				
31	2751	1017	356				
32	1979	1211	235				

Bureau of Fire Investigation
All Cases Investigated 6482
Total Incendiary Fires 2076
All BFI Arrests/Assists 588

Special Units: Runs & Workers			
Unit	Runs	Workers	OSW* or Hrs. Worked
Rescue 1	2553	1063	281*
Rescue 2	3171	740	366*
Rescue 3	1765	571	355*
Rescue 4	2242	547	345*
Rescue 5	1598	435	115*
Squad 1	1962	1250	257*
Squad 18	3986	2732	300*
Squad 41	3567	1802	355*
Squad 61	3406	1953	358*
Squad 252	2376	1410	184*
Squad 270	2901	2007	263*
Squad 288	2113	1310	210*
Field Communications Unit	266	180	424
Haz-Mat Battalion	984	376	688
Haz-Mat Company 1	922	380	686
Marine 1	312	303	497
Marine 3	297	297	208
Marine 4	262	262	199
Marine 6	462	462	433
Marine 8	124	124	90
Marine 9	242	242	282
Mask Service Unit	53	53	139
Rescue Battalion	1796	1796	1017
Safety Battalion	1891	1891	1383

* Occupied Structural Workers

RUNS & WORKERS 2010

Rank Division Engine Runs				Rank Division Engine Workers				Rank Division Engine OSW*				Rank Division Engine Medical Response			
1	7	62	5457	1	15	290	4403	1	7	75	595	1	1	1	2279
2	7	75	5433	2	15	257	4241	2	15	255	556	2	13	298	2255
3	15	290	5407	3	7	75	4146	3	7	45	502	3	6	96	2198
4	7	79	5324	4	7	62	4006	4	6	64	482	4	15	290	2132
5	13	298	5290	5	1	1	3995	5	15	231	477	5	15	257	2079
6	3	58	5184	6	7	90	3943	6	7	48	476	6	3	16	2063
7	15	257	5057	7	13	298	3923	7	15	248	473	7	1	3	1962
8	6	96	5045	8	15	255	3795	8	7	62	451	8	13	302	1910
9	6	92	4974	9	1	3	3759	9	1	9	446	9	3	37	1896
10	1	1	4963	10	14	273	3726	10	15	249	437	10	3	35	1883
11	3	37	4956	11	6	96	3697	11	6	92	417	11	6	92	1870
12	7	48	4942	12	13	302	3637	12	15	257	408	12	3	8	1862
13	7	42	4896	13	15	231	3558	13	15	290	399	13	7	62	1850
14	15	283	4846	14	15	234	3548	14	7	63	397	14	15	234	1837
15	7	93	4799	15	7	45	3513	15	6	59	396	15	7	93	1829
16	15	234	4784	16	3	37	3487	16	14	273	389	16	15	255	1828
17	15	255	4779	17	6	92	3456	17	15	283	370	17	7	75	1821
18	6	69	4724	18	3	58	3425	18	6	50	367	18	7	45	1820
19	7	45	4650	19	15	249	3328	19	15	310	367	19	3	58	1813
20	15	231	4648	20	3	8	3311	20	7	88	361	20	14	289	1783
21	7	38	4645	21	3	16	3299	21	7	90	360	21	1	5	1774
22	1	14	4643	22	7	63	3257	22	3	37	354	22	1	14	1766
23	6	59	4623	23	14	289	3243	23	6	69	354	23	11	235	1752
24	3	65	4623	24	7	93	3238	24	3	58	353	24	8	246	1723
25	1	3	4593	25	6	59	3233	25	7	93	349	25	3	76	1722

Rank Division Engine All Hands				Rank Division Ladder Runs				Rank Division Ladder Workers				Rank Division Ladder OSW*			
1	13	275	108	1	15	123	4465	1	15	120	3689	1	15	157	842
2	7	62	107	2	15	120	4418	2	15	123	3560	2	15	147	726
3	15	332	107	3	3	43	4344	3	15	111	3481	3	15	123	705
4	13	298	100	4	3	26	4283	4	15	103	3380	4	15	111	687
5	13	303	99	5	6	28	4268	5	6	28	3360	5	15	112	650
6	15	290	98	6	15	103	4222	6	3	26	3321	6	15	120	620
7	15	283	97	7	3	2	4002	7	1	24	3264	7	15	176	602
8	15	248	96	8	3	4	3987	8	15	157	3264	8	6	44	600
9	15	255	96	9	15	147	3965	9	3	43	3242	9	15	113	584
10	7	38	92	10	15	111	3945	10	3	4	3224	10	15	103	577
11	7	79	92	11	6	47	3932	11	15	113	3200	11	15	174	575
12	15	310	92	12	1	24	3875	12	11	102	3171	12	11	102	547
13	15	281	88	13	15	157	3854	13	3	2	3147	13	15	132	540
14	6	46	87	14	15	113	3820	14	15	147	3080	14	7	37	528
15	7	75	87	15	6	44	3799	15	11	110	3067	15	7	33	520
16	13	317	87	16	11	102	3696	16	15	170	3013	16	6	30	484
17	15	231	86	17	7	32	3683	17	6	44	2986	17	3	43	479
18	15	236	86	18	7	34	3679	18	6	30	2985	18	7	51	476
19	13	301	83	19	7	51	3601	19	14	138	2931	19	15	156	475
20	7	48	82	20	7	33	3586	20	7	32	2893	20	15	170	474
21	7	97	82	21	7	45	3583	21	3	22	2879	21	11	108	464
22	13	308	82	22	11	110	3575	22	6	47	2872	22	6	28	454
23	15	225	81	23	15	170	3575	23	6	19	2861	23	7	32	452
24	7	42	80	24	3	40	3567	24	15	176	2836	24	14	138	452
25	6	82	80	25	14	138	3556	25	3	16	2815	25	6	19	450

* Occupied Structural Workers

RUNS & WORKERS 2010

Rank	Division	Ladder	All Hands
1	15	157	119
2	15	111	108
3	15	103	107
4	15	174	105
5	15	120	104
6	13	133	104
7	15	175	98
8	15	176	96
9	15	123	94
10	13	142	91
11	15	147	90
12	13	126	89
13	7	32	88
14	15	113	88
15	11	102	84
16	15	107	84
17	13	165	84
18	7	51	81
19	13	150	81
20	3	4	78
21	15	170	78
22	13	127	77
23	7	56	76
24	14	138	75
25	15	132	74

Special Units: Runs & Workers			
Unit	Runs	Workers	OSW* or Hrs. Worked
Rescue 1	2529	1035	283
Rescue 2	3094	854	480
Rescue 3	1780	526	423
Rescue 4	2209	696	333
Rescue 5	1943	621	169
Squad 1	1978	1202	272
Squad 18	4032	2813	297
Squad 41	3790	2215	335
Squad 61	3535	2215	389
Squad 252	2454	1482	340
Squad 270	3341	2246	277
Squad 288	2369	1479	230
Field Communications			
Unit	500	235	720
Haz-Mat 1	848	390	727
Haz-Mat Battalion	906	420	575
Marine 1	224	202	453
Marine 3	329	306	269
Marine 4	243	225	199
Marine 6	490	326	339
Marine 8	169	147	139
Marine 9	201	198	276
Mask Service Unit	69	68	186
Rescue Battalion	1684	1684	492
Safety Battalion	1972	1972	1408

Battalion	Runs	Structural Workers	Operational Time (hours)
1	3070	256	1443
2	2754	230	1162
3	2306	409	1027
4	2291	336	1146
6	3882	410	1637
7	3699	294	1642
8	4295	228	1970
9	4904	397	2468
10	3568	580	1689
11	3710	305	1552
12	3636	724	1644
13	3423	578	1183
14	2433	531	1050
15	3445	987	3276
16	3974	927	1912
17	2712	615	1186
18	2972	715	1087
19	3873	837	2185
20	3396	564	1684
21	2245	288	1100
22	2497	370	2443
23	2021	248	1181
26	2340	360	1224
27	3131	799	1702
28	2319	426	1214
31	3342	184	1456
32	1886	225	1302
33	3150	633	1727
35	3176	594	1456
37	2312	558	1064
38	2929	722	1266
39	2474	312	957
40	2459	525	1450
41	3323	1324	2496
42	2137	264	314
43	2126	448	1278
44	3221	756	1627
45	2810	365	2810
46	3860	686	2414
47	1751	348	989
48	2323	360	1380
49	3048	344	1235
50	4223	724	2327
51	2815	408	1725
52	3399	445	1522
53	2512	253	1075
54	2971	487	1467
57	2829	594	1344
58	2511	499	1188

Bureau of Fire Investigation

All Cases Investigated	6637
Total Incendiary Fires	2239
All BFI Arrests/Assists	560

* Occupied Structural Workers

RUNS & WORKERS 2011

Rank	Division	Engine	Runs
1	15	290	5338
2	7	75	5192
3	7	62	5190
4	7	79	5106
5	3	58	5081
6	1	1	4969
7	7	48	4851
8	15	257	4823
9	13	298	4820
10	7	93	4807
11	7	42	4756
12	6	59	4747
13	6	69	4741
14	6	96	4725
15	15	283	4704
16	1	3	4688
17	7	38	4674
18	3	37	4592
19	1	14	4584
20	15	234	4575
21	3	65	4506
22	6	92	4471
23	3	22	4461
24	3	8	4396
25	1	33	4391

Rank	Division	Engine	Workers
1	15	290	4392
2	6	92	4258
3	15	257	4174
4	7	75	4146
5	7	62	3761
6	3	44	3736
7	13	298	3663
8	1	3	3617
9	6	96	3571
10	14	273	3566
11	7	45	3540
12	1	1	3528
13	3	58	3483
14	15	255	3471
15	15	234	3455
16	13	302	3427
17	3	8	3336
18	3	35	3276
19	15	231	3239
20	7	79	3202
21	6	69	3187
22	7	63	3142
23	15	248	3118
24	7	93	3100
25	6	59	3098

Rank	Division	Engine	OSW*
1	7	75	596
2	15	231	524
3	15	248	523
4	15	255	519
5	7	45	487
6	15	249	462
7	7	93	453
8	15	290	453
9	7	42	415
10	7	48	409
11	7	43	398
12	7	62	397
13	14	287	391
14	3	58	383
15	15	310	383
16	15	257	381
17	6	59	375
18	7	90	363
19	6	92	360
20	13	302	359
21	15	283	357
22	6	50	355
23	7	79	355
24	15	227	344
25	7	88	343

Rank	Division	Engine	Medical Response
1	13	298	2256
2	1	1	2247
3	6	96	2177
4	15	257	2135
5	15	290	2086
6	1	3	2020
7	3	35	1934
8	3	16	1933
9	14	273	1883
10	3	58	1837
11	7	93	1837
12	1	5	1796
13	7	62	1759
14	13	302	1756
15	15	234	1753
16	3	8	1746
17	11	235	1741
18	7	75	1695
19	3	76	1692
20	6	92	1687
21	7	45	1676
22	1	33	1674
23	15	255	1669
24	6	64	1667
25	14	289	1658

Rank	Division	Engine	All Hands
1	15	310	127
2	13	275	125
3	15	283	118
4	13	303	117
5	15	248	114
6	13	285	112
7	15	249	108
8	15	234	103
9	6	46	102
10	15	231	100
11	15	290	99
12	7	75	98
13	13	298	98
14	13	308	98
15	15	214	97
16	11	235	95
17	13	315	92
18	13	317	92
19	15	255	91
20	7	79	90
21	11	230	90
22	7	48	88
23	11	217	88
24	13	302	88
25	15	332	87

Rank	Division	Ladder	Runs
1	3	43	4337
2	3	26	4306
3	15	123	4200
4	3	4	4152
5	15	103	4151
6	15	120	4105
7	1	24	3976
8	3	2	3972
9	6	28	3751
10	15	147	3700
11	11	102	3697
12	15	157	3658
13	7	51	3624
14	15	111	3621
15	15	113	3531
16	6	47	3527
17	7	32	3468
18	15	170	3466
19	3	40	3450
20	6	44	3445
21	7	33	3440
22	7	45	3438
23	3	22	3433
24	3	16	3407
25	1	12	3376

Rank	Division	Ladder	Workers
1	15	120	3500
2	3	4	3432
3	15	123	3389
4	3	26	3367
5	3	43	3313
6	11	102	3312
7	15	103	3293
8	3	2	3150
9	15	111	3142
10	15	157	3125
11	1	24	3107
12	15	147	3026
13	15	113	2949
14	6	30	2940
15	6	28	2877
16	15	170	2861
17	11	110	2820
18	3	22	2797
19	6	19	2782
20	6	44	2770
21	7	32	2742
22	3	14	2702
23	6	47	2673
24	3	13	2667
25	3	7	2665

Rank	Division	Ladder	OSW*
1	15	157	770
2	15	147	691
3	15	120	646
4	15	113	637
5	15	111	628
6	15	174	586
7	15	103	576
8	7	33	552
9	15	176	551
10	15	132	550
11	3	26	548
12	15	123	543
13	11	102	521
14	6	44	503
15	15	112	494
16	6	30	483
17	7	37	482
18	14	136	467
19	6	19	466
20	7	32	452
21	3	2	445
22	7	51	442
23	15	156	432
24	11	105	431
25	14	154	412

* Occupied Structural Workers

RUNS & WORKERS 2011

Rank	Division	Ladder	All Hands
1	15	113	132
2	13	126	130
3	15	174	130
4	13	133	128
5	15	120	126
6	15	132	119
7	15	111	112
8	15	123	112
9	13	142	109
10	15	157	109
11	11	124	108
12	11	108	107
13	11	102	104
14	15	103	102
15	15	112	100
16	15	175	98
17	15	176	96
18	13	150	93
19	15	153	92
20	14	136	91
21	13	127	90
22	14	138	89
23	13	143	86
24	13	151	85
25	7	56	84

Division	Total Responses	Operational Time (Hours)	Structural Workers	7-5 or Greater First to Arrive	
				Occupied	Vacant
1	271	289	151	151	0
3	263	287	180	180	0
6	285	265	250	205	0
7	338	417	282	269	1
8	383	538	268	258	10
11	320	361	197	194	2
13	395	340	319	313	6
14	352	329	298	298	0
15	515	501	486	432	8

Battalion	Runs	Structural Workers	Operational Time (hours)	Battalion	Runs	Structural Workers	Operational Time (hours)
1	3075	1650	191	28	2292	1235	346
2	2786	1243	204	31	3181	1288	384
3	2229	730	383	32	1730	1150	220
4	2454	1113	354	33	3058	1468	577
6	3882	1664	435	35	3069	1257	522
7	3762	1729	274	37	2151	850	489
8	4273	2187	301	38	2689	1160	676
9	5036	2745	409	39	2554	885	392
10	3745	1689	581	40	2514	1496	564
11	3641	1469	610	41	3126	2353	1224
12	3528	1731	723	42	2010	922	289
13	3394	1167	540	43	2023	1108	335
14	2502	1138	521	44	2973	1573	717
15	3417	1591	738	45	2810	1421	374
16	3866	1665	765	46	3684	2379	629
17	2495	1021	582	47	1722	857	325
18	2760	1016	616	48	2191	1292	320
19	3712	2118	985	49	3063	1344	372
20	3005	1040	476	50	3761	1850	574
21	2042	981	308	51	2777	1779	442
22	2412	2259	337	52	3116	1268	394
23	1729	1004	195	53	2399	1081	259
26	2274	1190	476	54	2735	1351	512
27	3415	1858	804	57	2758	1249	557
				58	2475	1110	398

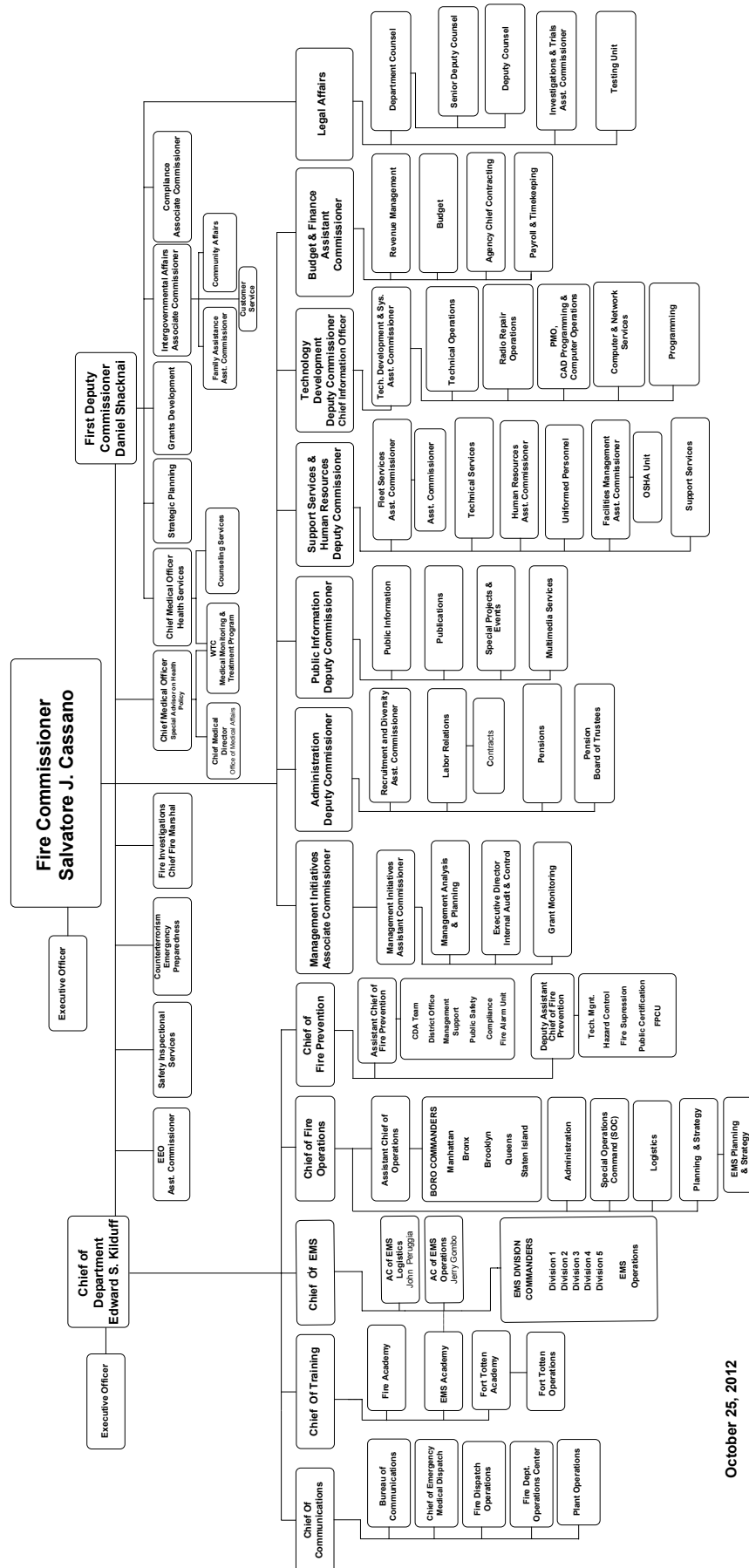
Special Units: Runs & Workers			
Unit	Runs	Workers	OSW* or Hrs. Worked
Rescue 1	2381	913	241*
Rescue 2	2759	843	796*
Rescue 3	1618	468	255*
Rescue 4	2186	617	309*
Rescue 5	1543	502	357*
Squad 1	2230	1227	260*
Squad 18	3873	2662	221*
Squad 41	3710	1919	315*
Squad 61	3348	2023	211*
Squad 252	2311	1572	234*
Squad 270	3302	2348	337*
Squad 288	2253	1437	225*
Field Communications Unit	456	207	568
Haz-Mat 1	881	417	731
Haz-Mat Battalion	983	421	770
Marine 1	258	256	337
Marine 3	253	237	187
Marine 4	175	158	114
Marine 6	542	463	382
Marine 8	160	137	139
Marine 9	276	193	116
Mask Service Unit	44	44	108
Rescue Battalion	1751	1645	954
Safety Battalion	1695	1695	1225

Bureau of Fire Investigation

All Cases Investigated	6791
Total Incendiary Fires	2090
All BFI Arrests/Assists	555

* Occupied Structural Workers

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



October 25, 2012

FDNY MISSION STATEMENT

Fire, EMS and Rescue

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.

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IN MEMORIAM



Lieutenant Joseph P. DiBernardo
Rescue Company 3

Who made the Supreme Sacrifice
as a result of injuries
sustained at Bronx Box 33-2997,
January 23, 2005,
protecting life and property in the
City of New York.
Died November 22, 2011.
Appointed October 15, 1995.

Lieutenant Richard A. Nappi
Engine Company 237

Died on April 16, 2012,
as a result of injuries
sustained in the performance of duty
at Brooklyn Box 33-0717.
Appointed October 23, 1994.



FDNY Members Who Have Died Post-9/11

As a Result of Injuries During the Rescue and Recovery Efforts at Ground Zero

Firefighter Robert W. Dillon Engine Co. 153	Fire Marshal William Wilson, Jr.* Manhattan Base	Firefighter Martin C. Simmons Ladder Co. 111	Firefighter Robert A. Ford Engine Co. 284	Lieutenant Randy J. Wiebicke* Ladder Co. 1
Firefighter Vanclive A. Johnson Ladder Co. 135	Lieutenant Thomas J. Hodges* Engine Co. 313	Firefighter Kevin M. Delano, Sr.* Ladder Co. 142	Paramedic Carene A. Brown EMS Bureau of Training	Firefighter Brian C. Malloy* Ladder Co. 80
Firefighter Russell C. Brinkworth Ladder Co. 135	Firefighter Robert J. Wieber* Engine Co. 262	Lieutenant Vincent J. Tancredi, II* Ladder Co. 47	Firefighter James J. Ryan* Ladder Co. 167	Lieutenant John A. Garcia* Ladder Co. 5
Firefighter Edward V. Tietjen* Ladder Co. 48	Lieutenant Joseph P. Colleluori, Jr. Engine Co. 324	Paramedic Clyde F. Sealey Bureau of Health Services	Lieutenant Robert M. Hess Ladder Co. 76	Firefighter Anthony J. Nuccio* Ladder Co. 175
Firefighter Walter Voight* Ladder Co. 144	Firefighter Michael J. Shagi* Engine Co. 74	Firefighter Timothy G. Lockwood Engine Co. 275	EMT Freddie Rosario EMS Station 4	Fire Marshal Steven C. Mosiello* Chief of Department's Office
Battalion Chief Kevin R. Byrnes* Battalion 7	Firefighter William R. St. George SOC Battalion	Firefighter Edward F. Reilly, Jr.* Ladder Co. 160	Lieutenant Harry Wanamaker, Jr.* Marine Co. 1	Firefighter Carl Capobianco* Ladder Co. 87
Firefighter Stephen M. Johnson* Ladder Co. 25	Firefighter Raymond W. Hauber* Engine Co. 284	Firefighter John F. McNamara Engine Co. 234	Supervisor Communications Electrician Philip J. Berger* Outside Plant Operations	Captain Emilio R. Longo* Ladder Co. 110
Lieutenant Richard M. Burke* Engine Co. 97	EMS Lieutenant Brian Ellicott EMS Dispatch	Lieutenant Thomas G. Roberts* Ladder Co. 40	Firefighter Vincent J. Albanese* Ladder Co. 38	Firefighter Raymond Ragucci* Engine Co. 5
Firefighter Michael Sofia Engine Co. 165	Firefighter William E. Moreau* Engine Co. 166	Captain Kevin J. Cassidy* Engine Co. 320	Firefighter John P. Sullivan, Jr.* Ladder Co. 34	Deputy Chief William J. Guido* Marine Division
Firefighter Joseph P. Costello* Battalion 58	Lieutenant John P. Murray* Engine Co. 165	Firefighter Joan R. Daley* Engine Co. 63	Firefighter Roy W. Chelsen* Engine Co. 28	Firefighter Virginia A. Spinelli* Engine Co. 329
Firefighter William R. O'Connor* Ladder Co. 84	Firefighter Sean M. McCarthy Engine Co. 280	Firefighter Richard A. Manetta Ladder Co. 156	Lieutenant Andrew M. Borgese* Engine Co. 326	Captain Sheldon Barocas* Engine Co. 251
Lieutenant Reinaldo Natal Field Communications Unit	Firefighter Bruce M. Foss* Ladder Co. 108	Lieutenant Peter J. Farrenkopf* Marine Co. 6	Firefighter John F. O'Neill* Ladder Co. 52	Lieutenant Robert J. Stegmeier* Ladder Co. 127
Paramedic Deborah Reeve* EMS Station 20	Firefighter Jacques W. Paultre* Engine Co. 50	Battalion Chief John J. Vaughan* Battalion 3		Lieutenant Mark W. McKay* Ladder Co. 45

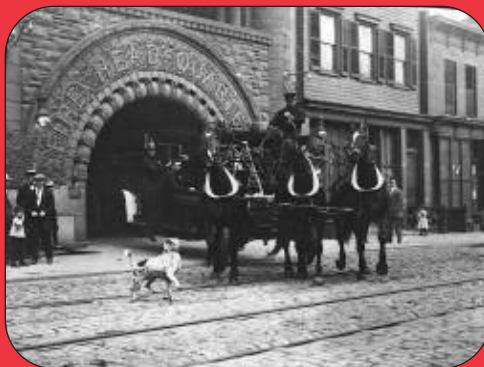
*Effective September 5, 2012.
* Retired from FDNY at time of death.*

FDNY POSTSCRIPT: A 147-YEAR HISTORY OF COURAGE, COMPASSION AND COMMITMENT

FDNY has a proud and storied history dating back to the 19th century. Voluntary fire departments in New York and the Bronx were incorporated in 1865, with further expansion of the organization to include other municipal and voluntary fire departments throughout the five boroughs coming about with the merger of New York City in 1895. EMS dates its distinguished history back to 1875, with the first dispatch of Bellevue Hospital doctors in horse-drawn ambulances. EMS was incorporated into FDNY in March 1996. Only three years ahead, 2015 will stand as FDNY's 150th Anniversary, a true milestone for the Department and the City.



Determined Harlem Firemen make their way to a victim, June 16, 1952.



Horse-drawn Hook & Ladder on a run from Old Brooklyn Fire Department Headquarters.



Equitable Building fire, February 1912.



Steam-powered FDNY fireboat George B. McClellan.



First gas-powered municipal ambulance.



Horse-drawn hospital ambulance with doctor.



EMS Mass-Casualty Incident bus at 1964 World's Fair.



Fire Chief with his dog.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK
MICHAEL R. BLOOMBERG, MAYOR
SALVATORE J. CASSANO, FIRE COMMISSIONER



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