

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Lillian Bonsignore, Commissioner



WHAT WE DO

The Fire Department (FDNY) responds to fires, public safety and medical emergencies, hazardous events, natural disasters and terrorist acts to protect the lives and property of New York City residents and visitors. The Department advances fire safety through its fire prevention, investigation and education programs, and contributes to the City's homeland security efforts. The Department responds to more than 300,000 fires and non-fire-related emergencies and more than 1.6 million medical emergencies per year.

FOCUS ON EQUITY

FDNY equitably protects the lives and property of all citizens and visitors in New York City, as first responders to more than 1.9 million fires, medical and other emergencies and myriad other incidents on average each year. FDNY makes significant contributions to the safety of all New Yorkers through the delivery of emergency services and public safety initiatives. The Department's efforts have focused on reducing the number of serious fires and fire-related deaths, which have historically had a disproportionate impact on low-income neighborhoods and communities of color. The Department regularly reviews response times to life-threatening medical emergencies across the City and develops strategies to reallocate resources to reduce response times in communities with higher-than-average response times.

FDNY is also committed to cultivating and sustaining a diverse and inclusive workplace for all its employees, as outlined in its Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Vision, Mission, and Goals Statement. These objectives are supported by its Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Office through training, counseling and education, reviewing reasonable accommodation requests, and the investigation of potential FDNY EEO violations. The EEO Office also ensures compliance with trainings including Sexual Harassment Prevention and Everybody Matters: EEO and Diversity & Inclusion. Informative posters such as those notifying employees of their rights under the City's EEO policy, anti-hate and discrimination laws, and protocols around single sex facilities are also displayed in the workplace. Finally, recently, FDNY launched the fifth edition of its biennial multimedia storytelling project, We Are FDNY. Featuring 24 members of the Department across the diverse range of bureaus/units, the campaign highlights unique and diverse stories from members that reflect all titles. We Are FDNY posters are displayed in all FDNY firehouses, Emergency Medical Service (EMS) stations, training academies, dispatch and civilian offices. Monthly newsletters, social media posts and workstation desktops also feature these unique stories.

The Department also facilitates an inclusive work culture by partnering with 50 employee affiliated organizations to amplify DEI initiatives, showcasing Agency diversity through poster campaigns, commemorating heritage holidays and months, creating quiet spaces in the workplace for the practice of religious faith and wellness activities, and conducting trainings regarding unconscious bias and inclusive leadership.

The Department, through its Community Affairs Unit, works to proactively educate, engage, and empower communities to prevent emergencies. By focusing on outreach, education, training, and relationship-building, the unit helps reduce risk, increase preparedness, and build trust with the diverse populations the Department serves. The Department also facilitates an inclusive work culture by promoting diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) which is integral to every FDNY objective, especially firefighter recruitment. FDNY maintains a separate website for recruitment, JoinFDNY, which received over 800,000 page views in Fiscal 2026.

OUR SERVICES AND GOALS

SERVICE 1 Protect lives and property from fire hazards and other emergency conditions.

- Goal 1a Reduce the risk associated with fire incidents.
 - Goal 1b Promptly respond to fires and other emergencies.
 - Goal 1c React effectively to fires and other emergencies to minimize damage to persons and property.
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SERVICE 2 Respond to medical emergencies.

- Goal 2a Promptly respond to medical emergencies.
- Goal 2b Provide high quality emergency medical care.

HOW WE PERFORMED IN FISCAL 2026

SERVICE 1 Protect lives and property from fire hazards and other emergency conditions.

Goal 1a Reduce the risk associated with fire incidents.

FDNY reduces the risk associated with fires through its inspection, investigation and education programs. Fire inspections are designed to reduce the loss of life and property from fires through two separate and distinct inspection programs: one is carried out by firefighters and fire officers, the other is carried out by civilian fire prevention personnel. In Fiscal 2026, completed inspections performed by civilian fire prevention personnel decreased more than two percent, while violation orders issued and corrected both increased four percent when compared to Fiscal 2025. Summonses issued decreased by 12 percent, from 238 in Fiscal 2025 to 209 in Fiscal 2026. A reduction of 29 summonses over the course of one fiscal year by itself does not meaningfully demonstrate increased compliance or any material change in enforcement outcomes. This minor reduction in summons volume may have been caused by several factors such as inspector staffing or field deployment.

Once a fire has occurred, the Bureau of Fire Investigation conducts an investigation to identify the cause and analyze any trends and risk factors. These trends and factors are then targeted by FDNY's Fire Safety Education Unit (FSEU), the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Community Engagement and External Affairs personnel with the goal of preventing or limiting the occurrence of future incidents. Investigations result in a variety of findings, including that a fire was set intentionally. The Bureau of Fire Investigation found that in Fiscal 2026, there was a 27 percent decrease in intentionally set fires when compared to the previous fiscal year. The FSEU held 2,371 presentations in Fiscal 2026, which is a 12 percent decrease from Fiscal 2025. The FSEU shifted to more targeted outreach with a focus on neighborhoods identified as having the highest fire risk. Identifying and interacting with these communities resulted in fewer but more impactful events. Additionally, in the immediate aftermath of a fire, the FDNY sets up a fire safety education table in the affected neighborhood and works with local community stakeholders to facilitate trainings and increase awareness.

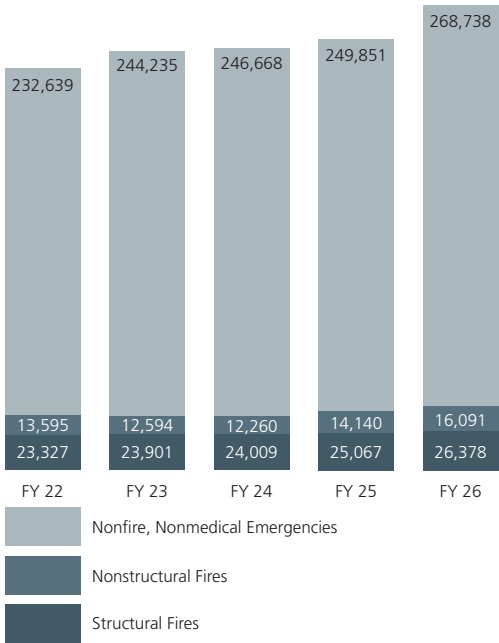
Performance Indicators	Actual					Target		Trend	
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY26	FY27	5-Year	Desired Direction
Completed risk-based inspections performed by uniformed personnel	41,727	43,543	42,199	39,776	37,500	*	*	Down	*
Completed mandatory inspections performed by uniformed personnel	31,262	32,869	33,351	32,129	33,242	*	*	Neutral	*
★ Completed inspections performed by civilian fire prevention personnel	149,300	153,691	188,097	205,294	200,151	161,000	161,000	Up	Up
Hazard complaints resolved within one day (%)	91%	91%	94%	94%	92%	85%	85%	Neutral	Up
Violation orders issued	29,456	36,572	38,943	47,522	49,216	*	*	Up	*
Violation orders corrected	25,521	30,192	31,314	39,903	41,345	*	*	Up	*
Violation orders corrected (%)	76%	85%	80%	84%	84%	*	*	Neutral	Up
Summonses issued	220	179	217	238	209	*	*	Neutral	*
★ Investigations	5,815	5,856	5,335	5,353	5,303	*	*	Down	*
Intentionally set fires	1,153	1,058	919	802	587	*	*	Down	Down
☀ Fire and life safety education presentations	4,661	3,488	2,319	2,693	2,371	*	*	Down	*
★ Critical Indicator ☀ Equity Indicator "NA" Not Available ⬆️⬆️ Directional Target * None									

Goal 1b Promptly respond to fires and other emergencies.

In Fiscal 2026, structural residential fires increased six percent while structural non-residential fires remained at levels similar to Fiscal 2025. There were 16,091 non-structural fires, a 14 percent increase over Fiscal 2025. Due to effective public messaging campaigns instructing residents to store their e-bikes, scooters, and other lithium-ion battery powered devices outside, the Department has seen an increase in lithium-ion battery fires outside of structures, as opposed to inside. During this same reporting period, malicious false alarms decreased 20 percent from 21,966 in Fiscal 2025 to 17,670 in Fiscal 2026. The Department has encouraged fire units to use more specific radio codes for investigations, searches, and other assistance, meaning that some incidents previously counted as malicious false alarms may now be classified differently.

In Fiscal 2026, dispatch and travel time to all life-threatening medical emergencies for ambulances and fire companies combined increased by one minute and 28 seconds compared to Fiscal 2025, from seven minutes and 45 seconds to nine minutes and 13 seconds. This metric includes calls that are not initially classified as life-threatening but then become life-threatening. The responses to these calls are measured using the entire dispatch and travel time, regardless of whether the call was initially life-threatening. When the duration of the calls are measured using the time the call was upgraded to a life-threatening medical emergency, the average dispatch and travel time for ambulances and fires companies combined is seven minutes and 28 seconds in Fiscal 2026. The average response time to life-threatening medical emergencies by ambulances (dispatch and travel) increased by one minute and 43 seconds over the past fiscal year to 10 minutes and 32 seconds, a 20 percent increase from Fiscal 2025.

Structural, Nonstructural, and Nonfire, Nonmedical Emergencies



Performance Indicators	Actual					Target		Trend	
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY26	FY27	5-Year	Desired Direction
★ Structural residential fires	19,299	19,666	19,544	20,180	21,475	↕	↕	Up	Down
★ Structural non-residential fires	4,088	4,238	4,465	4,887	4,903	↕	↕	Up	Down
Structural fires per 100,000 people	265	278	289	302	318	*	*	Up	Down
★ Non-structural fires	13,595	12,594	12,260	14,140	16,091	↕	↕	Up	Down
Fire company responses	1,101,689	1,133,831	1,209,136	1,176,232	1,135,702	*	*	Neutral	*
Emergency incidents requiring one or more fire companies	627,045	654,924	693,005	682,466	686,185	*	*	Neutral	*
Non-fire emergencies	232,639	244,235	246,668	249,851	268,738	*	*	Up	Down
Malicious false alarms	19,949	21,524	22,599	21,966	17,670	*	*	Neutral	Down
Medical emergencies (fire companies only)	336,718	363,617	388,652	371,517	357,308	*	*	Neutral	Down
End-to-end average response time to structural fires (minutes:seconds)	5:01	5:02	5:02	5:06	5:05	*	*	Neutral	Down
★ Average response time to structural fires (FDNY dispatch and travel time only) (minutes:seconds)	4:32	4:31	4:33	4:35	4:38	4:14	4:14	Neutral	Down
Average response time to all emergencies by fire companies (FDNY dispatch and travel time only) (minutes:seconds)	5:41	5:48	5:52	5:51	6:02	*	*	Neutral	Down
★ Critical Indicator	🔴 Equity Indicator	"NA" Not Available		↕↕ Directional Target	* None				

Goal 1c React effectively to fires and other emergencies to minimize damage to persons and property.

A serious fire has an alarm level of “All Hands” and above. Serious fires require a response of at least 60 FDNY personnel. There were 2,249 serious fires in Fiscal 2026, a three percent increase from Fiscal 2025, while multiple alarm fires increased 24 percent, going from 177 in Fiscal 2025 to 220 in Fiscal 2026. The overall percentage of serious fires that became multiple alarm fires increased two percentage points to 10 percent. Serious fires and multiple alarm fires have increased due to the increasing age of the building stock and a lack of investment and upgrades to address the increasing demand on electrical circuits. Electrical fires within walls can spread quickly and remain undetected for some time. The winter of Fiscal 2026 had periods of extreme cold, as well as multiple snowstorms, which resulted in more fires caused by space heaters, electric blankets, and stoves. Additionally, heavy snow accumulation and frozen fire hydrants can cause delays in responses that may result in fires with increased alarm levels. In June 2026, the City experienced two heatwaves. Fighting fires in elevated temperatures requires additional resources to relieve firefighters from increased physical demands at the scene of the fire. Additional resources used to relieve units can result in additional alarms. Life-threatening fire scene injuries decreased ten percent this fiscal year and non-life-threatening fire scene injuries increased nine percent when compared to Fiscal 2025. Civilian fire fatalities increased from 76 to 82 between Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2026.

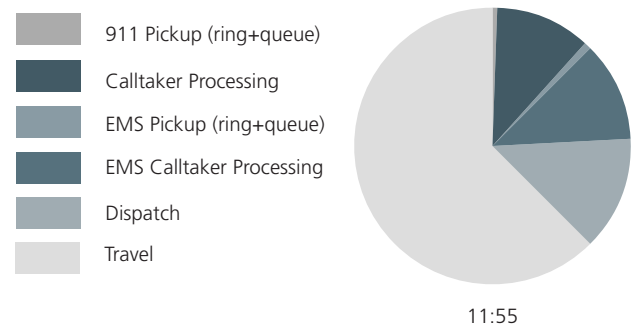
Performance Indicators	Actual					Target		Trend	
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY26	FY27	5-Year	Desired Direction
Serious fires	NA	2,096	1,898	2,175	2,249	*	*	NA	Down
Multiple alarm fires	NA	205	158	177	220	*	*	NA	Down
Serious fires reaching second alarm or higher (%)	NA	10%	8%	8%	10%	*	*	NA	Down
Non-life-threatening fire scene injuries	959	837	771	823	900	*	*	Neutral	*
Life-threatening fire scene injuries	74	61	58	60	54	*	*	Down	*
★ 🌟 Civilian fire fatalities	92	102	74	76	82	↓	↓	Down	Down
Civilian fire fatalities per 100,000 people	1.04	1.19	0.89	0.92	0.99	*	*	Down	Down
★ Critical Indicator 🌟 Equity Indicator “NA” Not Available ↑↓ Directional Target * None									

SERVICE 2 Respond to medical emergencies.

Goal 2a Promptly respond to medical emergencies.

The overall incidence of medical emergencies decreased less than one percent between Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2026 to 1.606 million, including an almost two percent decrease in life-threatening medical emergencies. FDNY has been experiencing a decrease in staffing, which results in a decrease in ambulance tours. Average ambulance in-service hours decreased five percent, while medical emergencies remained about the same. Some hospitals have removed their ambulances from the 911 system, 11 in Fiscal 2026, which further reduces the supply of ambulances. Additionally, EMS staffing decreased more than usual this year, as many Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) were called off the promotional exam list to become firefighters.

Fiscal 2026
End-to-end combined response time to life-threatening medical emergencies by ambulances & fire companies (minutes:seconds)



In Fiscal 2026, combined dispatch and travel time for ambulances and fire companies responding to life-threatening medical emergencies rose one minute and 28 seconds, from 7:45 to 9:13, compared to Fiscal 2025. Looking at just ambulance responses, measured from the original dispatch, the average dispatch and travel time to life-threatening medical emergencies rose one minute and 43 seconds over the past fiscal year, to 10 minutes and 32 seconds—a 20 percent increase from Fiscal 2025. Both figures include calls that were not initially classified as life-threatening but were later upgraded to that status, with the full dispatch-and-travel time counted from the original dispatch rather than from the moment of upgrade. When calculated instead from the moment of upgrade, the average combined dispatch and travel time for ambulances and fire companies falls to 7:28 in Fiscal 2026.

To address increasing response times, the Department has continued to add Paramedic Response Units (PRUs). By design, PRUs treat more patients during their tours than conventional Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulances because they are not required to be involved in patient transport. This has led to an increase in the percentage of ALS incidents responded to by an ALS capable unit. The Behavioral Health Emergency Assistance Response Division (B-HEARD) program is being reestablished to increase capacity to respond to low acuity mental health calls. By increasing the number of BHEARD units, the Department is able to provide specialized and more clinically-appropriate care for mental health patients, which allows other ambulance units to more efficiently respond to other call types. The Department has also created a dedicated resource allocation unit to increase the number of vehicles in service by optimizing staff assignments. And, lastly, the Department also moved to a borough-based command structure to allow leadership to provide oversight to smaller areas, which improves their ability to react quickly and dynamically to changing conditions in the field.

Performance Indicators	Actual					Target		Trend	
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY26	FY27	5-Year	Desired Direction
Life-threatening medical emergency incidents	564,412	605,140	633,361	620,467	610,771	*	*	Neutral	*
Emergency medical incidents (ambulances)	1,531,959	1,613,316	1,644,446	1,615,531	1,605,979	*	*	Neutral	*
Average number of medical emergencies per day	4,179	4,380	4,430	4,361	4,241	*	*	Neutral	Down
Medical emergencies resulting in patient transport	959,114	1,009,613	1,029,292	1,001,801	918,431	*	*	Neutral	*
Average turnaround time for ambulances at hospitals (minutes:seconds)	36:17	38:10	40:50	40:40	40:25	*	*	Up	Down
Average ambulance in-service hours per day	8,891	8,686	8,653	8,572	8,109	*	*	Neutral	*
End-to-end combined average response time to life-threatening medical emergencies by ambulances and fire companies (minutes:seconds)	9:30	9:50	10:03	10:21	11:55	*	*	Up	Down
End-to-end average response time to life-threatening medical emergencies by ambulances (minutes:seconds)	10:17	10:43	10:52	11:21	13:09	*	*	Up	Down
End-to-end average response time to life-threatening medical emergencies by fire companies (minutes:seconds)	9:01	9:24	9:37	9:42	10:41	*	*	Up	Down
★ Combined average response time to life-threatening medical emergencies by ambulances and fire companies (FDNY dispatch and travel time only) (minutes:seconds)	6:31	7:03	7:23	7:45	9:13	6:00	6:00	Up	Down
Combined average response time to life-threatening medical emergencies by ambulances and fire companies, with calls starting at indication of life-threatening emergency (FDNY dispatch and travel time only) (minutes:seconds)	6:11	6:31	6:29	6:46	7:28	*	*	Up	Down
Average response time to life-threatening medical emergencies by ambulances (FDNY dispatch and travel time only) (minutes:seconds)	7:26	7:59	8:16	8:49	10:32	6:55	6:55	Up	Down
Average response time to life-threatening medical emergencies by fire companies (FDNY dispatch and travel time only) (minutes:seconds)	5:35	5:50	5:56	5:52	6:03	4:38	4:38	Neutral	Down
★ Critical Indicator ● Equity Indicator "NA" Not Available ⬆️⬆️ Directional Target * None									

Goal 2b Provide high quality emergency medical care.

In Fiscal 2026, FDNY responded to 26,992 reports of patients in cardiac arrest or choking (segment one incidents), representing an almost five percent decrease when compared to Fiscal 2025. The percentage of confirmed cardiac arrest patients that had a return of spontaneous circulation (revived) upon arrival at the hospital was 16 percent in Fiscal 2026. A subset of these incidents is classified as bystander-witnessed cardiac arrest, which occurs when someone is with the patient who can recognize that the patient is in arrest, call for help and possibly perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), often resulting in better outcomes. The percentage of witnessed cardiac arrest patients with a return of spontaneous circulation upon arrival at the hospital was about 27 percent in Fiscal 2026. This represents a four-percentage point decrease from 31 percent in Fiscal 2025. The Department has increased efforts to train more community members in CPR. The goal of EMS is not only to resuscitate patients in cardiac arrest but also to treat patients with acute life-threatening issues, thereby preventing cardiac arrest. This fiscal year a substantial number of life-saving interventions were performed by EMS including 9,957 asthma patients receiving nebulized medications, 2,036 allergic reaction patients receiving epinephrine injections, and 1,015 patients with stroke or myocardial infarction (STEMI) being transported to specialized treatment centers. In Fiscal 2026, the number of STEMI patients transports to specialty cardiac hospitals increased 15 percent. Overall, over 141,000 patients received life-saving interventions by EMS personnel in Fiscal 2026. The number of critical patients who received advanced life supporting treatments increased six percent from 133,789 in Fiscal 2025 to 141,701 in Fiscal 2026.

Performance Indicators	Actual					Target		Trend	
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY26	FY27	5-Year	Desired Direction
Segment one incidents (cardiac arrest and choking)	30,736	30,306	30,038	28,320	26,992	*	*	Down	*
Cardiac arrest patients revived (%)	NA	20%	20%	17%	16%	*	*	NA	Up
Witnessed cardiac arrest patients revived (%)	NA	34%	37%	31%	27%	*	*	NA	Up
Asthma patients who received nebulized medication	9,023	10,475	10,508	10,850	9,957	*	*	Neutral	*
Allergic reaction patients who received Epinephrine	1,341	1,572	1,675	2,117	2,036	*	*	Up	*
Severe stroke patients transported to specialty stroke hospitals	1,199	1,269	1,427	1,511	1,396	*	*	Up	*
STEMI patients transported to specialty cardiac hospitals	1,514	1,063	883	882	1,015	*	*	Down	*
★ Critical patients who received advanced life supporting treatments	111,948	126,056	117,269	133,789	141,701	*	*	Up	*
★ Critical Indicator ● Equity Indicator "NA" Not Available ⬆️⬆️ Directional Target * None									

AGENCY-WIDE MANAGEMENT

Performance Indicators	Actual					Target		Trend	
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY26	FY27	5-Year	Desired Direction
Payout (\$000)	NA	\$47,387	\$35,061	\$61,834	NA	*	*	NA	Down
FDNY workers who sustained service-connected injuries (total agency-wide)	8,964	9,055	8,311	7,978	8,206	*	*	Down	Down
Firefighters/fire officers who sustained service-connected injuries	7,192	7,204	6,225	6,306	6,756	*	*	Neutral	Down
Firefighters/fire officers who sustained service-connected injuries resulting in medical leave	3,931	3,917	3,585	3,261	3,793	*	*	Neutral	Down
Firefighters/fire officers who sustained service-connected burn injuries	245	231	190	189	230	*	*	Down	Down
Firefighters/fire officers who sustained service-connected burn injuries resulting in medical leave	183	176	131	154	198	*	*	Neutral	Down
EMS workers/officers who sustained service-connected injuries	1,696	1,793	1,627	1,576	1,378	*	*	Down	Down
Civilian workers who sustained service-connected injuries	76	58	68	79	67	*	*	Neutral	Down
Firefighter/fire officer service-connected injury rate (per 10,000 responses)	81.4	63.5	54.8	53.6	59.0	*	*	Down	Down
Apparatus collision rate (per 10,000 responses)	4.3	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.5	*	*	Neutral	Down
Ambulance collision rate (per 10,000 responses)	9.2	9.0	9.5	8.8	9.5	*	*	Neutral	Down
Average time from inspection request until inspection — Fire alarm inspections (days)	60	40	25	35	45	*	*	Down	Down
Average time from inspection request until inspection — Range-hood inspections (days)	5	8	7	7	8	*	*	Up	Down
Violations admitted to or upheld at the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings (%)	88%	92%	96%	96%	96%	*	*	Neutral	*
★ Critical Indicator 🌟 Equity Indicator “NA” Not Available ⬆️⬆️ Directional Target * None									

AGENCY CUSTOMER SERVICE

Performance Indicators	Actual					Target		Trend	
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY26	FY27	5-Year	Desired Direction
Customer Experience	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY26	FY27	5-Year	Desired Direction
Letters responded to within 14 days (%)	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	*	*	Neutral	Up
E-mails responded to within 14 days (%)	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	*	*	Neutral	Up
Completed requests for interpretation	5,866	10,938	16,845	18,650	10,847	*	*	Up	*
Average wait time to speak with a customer service agent (minutes:seconds)	37:16	40:48	59:21	39:59	18:43	*	*	Down	Down
CORE facility rating	100	96	NA	100	100	*	*	NA	Up
★ Critical Indicator 🌟 Equity Indicator “NA” Not Available ⬆️⬆️ Directional Target * None									

AGENCY RESOURCES

Resource Indicators	Actual ¹					Plan ²		5yr Trend
	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY26	FY27	
Expenditures (\$000,000) ³	\$2,486.0	\$2,552.2	\$2,719.8	\$2,843.8	\$2,842.8	\$2,821.6	\$2,717.0	Up
Revenues (\$000,000)	\$98.9	\$108.9	\$115.0	\$142.3	\$134.7	\$108.4	\$108.4	Up
Personnel (uniformed)	10,615	10,672	10,652	11,123	10,888	11,294	11,294	Neutral
Personnel (civilian)	6,345	6,398	6,537	6,446	6,029	6,321	6,466	Neutral
Overtime paid (\$000,000)	\$465.5	\$504.3	\$534.8	\$569.6	\$564.0	\$546.9	\$549.3	Up
Capital commitments (\$000,000)	\$119.2	\$261.1	\$174.8	\$160.1	\$171.8	\$257.2	\$229.7	Up
¹ Actual financial amounts for the current fiscal year are not yet final. Final fiscal year actuals, from the Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports, will be reported in the next PMMR. Refer to the "Indicator Definitions" at nyc.gov/mmr for details. ² Authorized Budget Level ³ Expenditures include all funds "NA" - Not Available								
* None								

SPENDING AND BUDGET INFORMATION

Where possible, the relationship between an agency's goals and its expenditures and planned resources, by budgetary unit of appropriation (UA), is shown in the 'Applicable MMR Goals' column. Each relationship is not necessarily exhaustive or exclusive. Any one goal may be connected to multiple UAs, and any UA may be connected to multiple goals.

Unit of Appropriation	Expenditures FY25 ¹ (\$000,000)	Modified Budget FY26 ² (\$000,000)	Applicable MMR Goals ³
Personal Services - Total	\$2,489.7	\$2,492.3	
001 - Executive Administrative	\$134.9	\$141.6	All
002 - Fire Extinguishment & Emergency Response	\$1,874.0	\$1,865.3	All
003 - Fire Investigation	\$28.4	\$29.7	1a
004 - Fire Prevention	\$52.8	\$58.4	1a, 1c
009 - Emergency Medical Services	\$399.7	\$397.3	2a
Other Than Personal Services - Total	\$354.1	\$350.5	
005 - Executive Administrative	\$236.0	\$255.6	All
006 - Fire Extinguishment & Emergency Response	\$49.6	\$47.8	All
007 - Fire Investigation	\$0.2	\$0.3	1a
008 - Fire Prevention	\$28.1	\$2.1	1a, 1c
010 - Emergency Medical Services	\$40.2	\$44.7	2a
Agency Total	\$2,843.8	\$2,842.8	
¹ Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports (ACFR) for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2025. Includes all funds. ² Includes all funds. ³ Refer to agency goals listed at front of chapter.			

NOTEWORTHY CHANGES, ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

- Lillian Bonsignore was appointed Commissioner of the Fire Department of New York City in December 2025.
- The calculation for 'Ambulance in service hours per day' was changed to include Paramedic Response Units (PRUs) since their introduction at the beginning of Fiscal 2025 and the previously published data has been revised.
- The calculation for 'Apparatus collision rate (per 10,000 responses)' was changed to correct the set of apparatus vehicles included in the calculation. Previously published data has been revised beginning with Fiscal 2022.
- The calculation for 'Ambulance collision rate (per 10,000 responses)' was changed to include Paramedic Response Units (PRUs) and to ensure that collisions with more than one ambulance are only counted once. Previously published data has been revised beginning with Fiscal 2022.
- The method for measuring 'Average time from inspection request until inspection—Rangehood inspections (days)' has changed because new software was implemented at the beginning of Fiscal 2023 that changed the scheduling process. Previously published data has been revised beginning with Fiscal 2023.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For more information on the Agency, please visit: www.nyc.gov/fdny.

For more information on Agency recruitment materials, please visit www.JoinFDNY.com.

