



THE ALBUQUERQUE FIRE DEPARTMENT 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2017 Program Managers	3	EMS Training Program	26	Logistics	48
Albuquerque Fire Department Executive Staff . .	4	Hazardous Materials Response	27	Fleet Maintenance	49
Mission, vision and values	5	Heavy Technical Rescue	29	Air Management	50
Department Overview	6	Wildland/Urban Interface Firefighting	31	Facility Maintenance	51
Regional Response partners	7	Fire Marshal’s Office	33	The Albuquerque Community	52
Battalion Commanders	8	Fire Investigations	35	Balloon Fiesta	54
Personnel Demographics	9	Communications Center	37	September 11 Memorial	55
Up The Ladder – 2017 Promotions	10	1% for the arts	39	High Profile Events	56
2017 Retirements	11	Safety Office	42	Statistical Analysis	57
Fire Station Information	12	Response Districts	43	Response Analysis	60
Professional Development	18	Field Operations Center	44	In Retrospect	74
National Run Survey	19	Public Affairs Office	45	A Day in the life	75
Fiscal Management program	20	Pharmacy	46	Credits And Acknowledgements	76
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .	24	Technical Services	47		

2017 PROGRAM MANAGERS

AFD PROGRAM MANAGERS oversee larger systems with the Department that are composed of several underlying and interconnected projects. These projects complement and build off one another to achieve our larger and long-term objectives. Successful programs move the organization toward overall organizational growth and to its collective goals.

Like an architect who provides a blueprint, they make sure all component pieces come together to create an effective and efficient project. Their development and articulation of individual project components ensure the success of each program's goals, as well as their place in the overall success of the Department's mission.



Cmdr. Gene Gallegos–*Training Director*

Cmdr. Jason Garcia–*Fire Marshal*

Cmdr. David Mowery–*Communications*

Cmdr. Frank Soto–*EMS Director*

Capt. David Castillo–*Logistics*

Capt. Anthony Justiano–*Cadet Training*

Capt. Arthur Martinez–*Special Operations*

Capt. Pat Mendoza–*Emergency Dispatch*

Capt. Alex Montero–*Safety*

Capt. Nathaniel Meisner–*Records Management*

Capt. Kris Romero–*Technical Services*

Capt. Martin Salazar–*EMS Credentialing*

Capt. Clint Wensley–*Fire Marshal's Office*

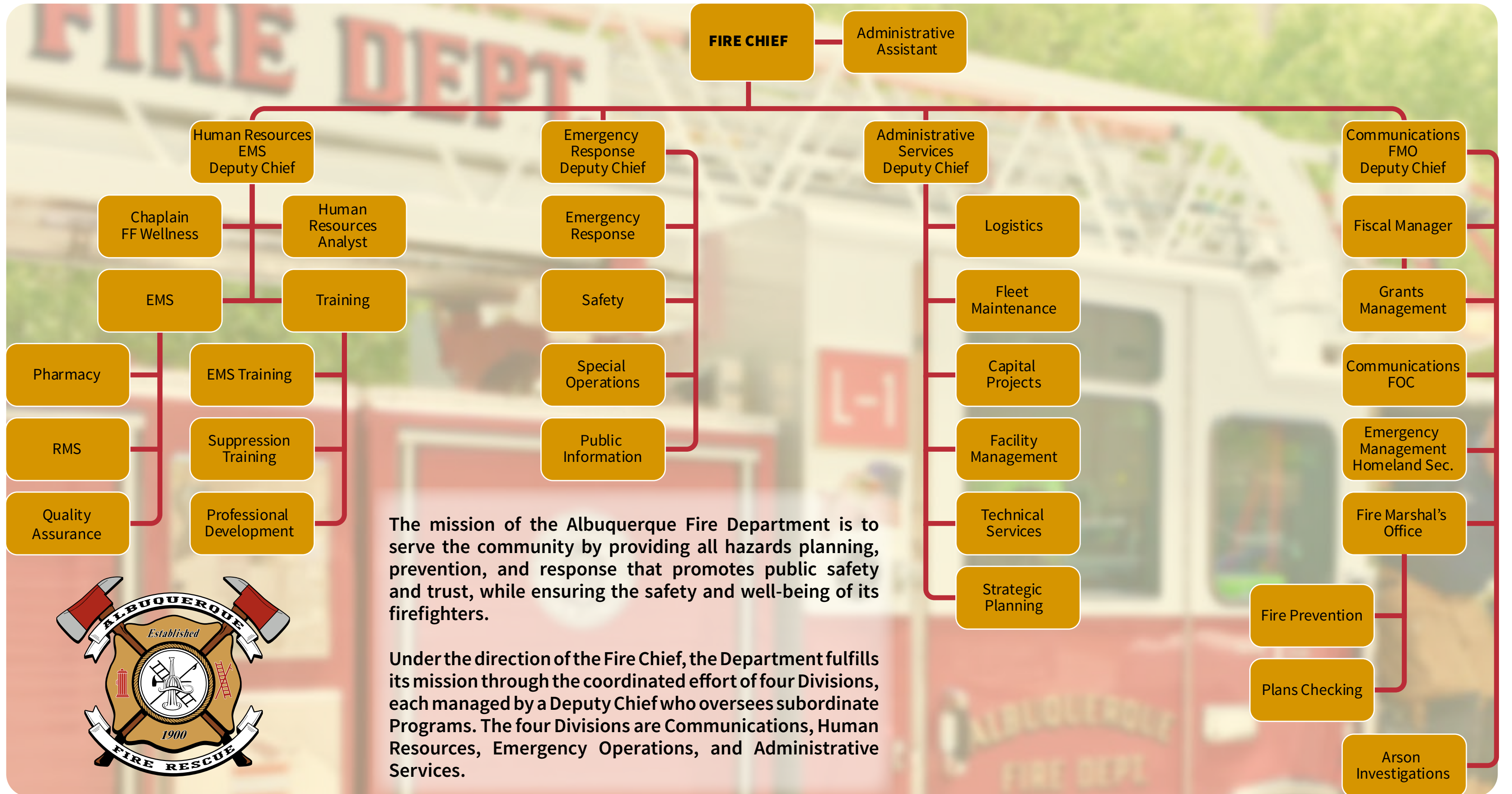
Capt. Jackie White–*Fire Investigations*

Lt. Melissa Romero–*Public Affairs*

Lt. James Ruelas–*Facility Maintenance*

Dr. Amanda Vigil, DBA–*Fiscal Manager*

ALBUQUERQUE FIRE DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE STAFF



The mission of the Albuquerque Fire Department is to serve the community by providing all hazards planning, prevention, and response that promotes public safety and trust, while ensuring the safety and well-being of its firefighters.

Under the direction of the Fire Chief, the Department fulfills its mission through the coordinated effort of four Divisions, each managed by a Deputy Chief who oversees subordinate Programs. The four Divisions are Communications, Human Resources, Emergency Operations, and Administrative Services.



MISSION, VISION AND VALUES

MISSION, VISION, AND VALUE STATEMENTS are the most important components in communicating the “who, what, and why” of any organization. They determine our direction, focus on our future, provide a means for clear decision-making, and create a basis for aligning strategic management processes with our long-term goals. All successful organizations must have these to guide them: a vision for the future; a mission that indicates its purpose; and organizational values that guide decisions and actions. The Albuquerque Fire Department is driven by this vision, this mission, and these values.



VISION STATEMENT

The Albuquerque Fire Department is dedicated to continuously providing quality risk reduction and emergency services to our community.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Albuquerque Fire Department is to serve the community by providing all-hazards planning, prevention, and response that promotes public safety and trust, while ensuring the safety and well-being of its firefighters.

ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES

INTEGRITY. We value the qualities of honesty and fairness; doing the right thing, in a reliable manner; and having a moral compass that does not waver.

FAIRNESS. We value rules and standards, and the qualities that allow for judgements that are free from discrimination.

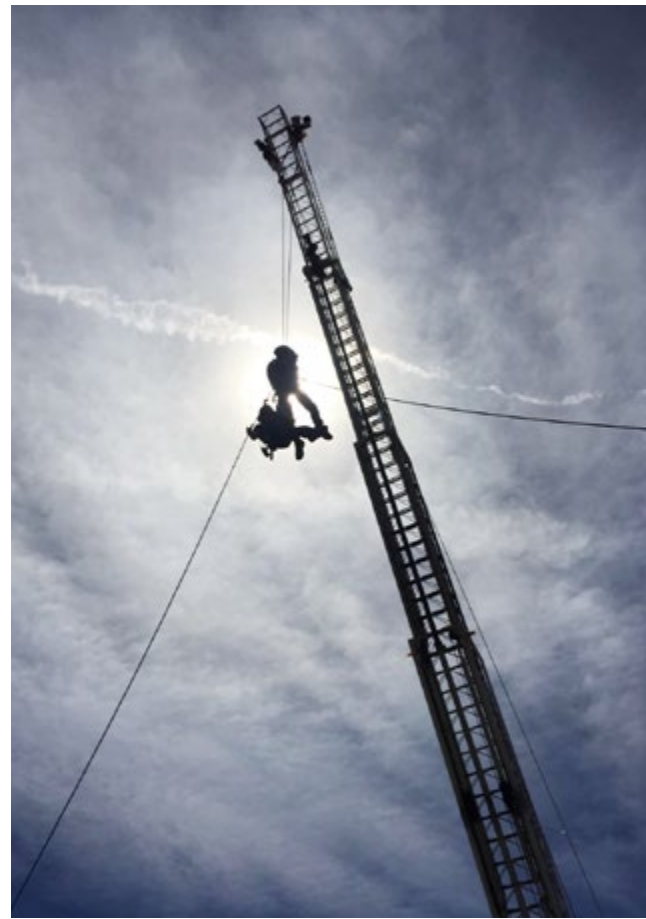
TRUST. We value expectations in the honesty, reliance, and conviction of our firefighters.

LEADERSHIP. We believe that Leadership can be taught, and we value those qualities that allow our firefighters to accept responsibility, inspire vision, and set direction.

PROFESSIONALISM. We value the competence, characteristics, and conduct that allow us to deliver the high caliber of service that our community deserves and has come to expect.

RESPECT. We understand that what we say and do to others makes a statement about our regard for them. We value the demonstration of concern and support others – regardless of individual differences.

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW



"I think there's no higher calling in terms of a career than public service, which is a chance to make a difference in people's lives and improve the world." –Jack Lew

We are the Albuquerque Fire Department. We serve. Every action we take is intended to prepare for the delivery of services to people who may be facing the worst day of their lives. What is routine for us, is often a once in a lifetime event for those we serve.



THE ALBUQUERQUE Fire Department was established in June 1900, and has a long and proud history of serving the Albuquerque community. Through those decades, the City has experienced explosive growth, and its expectations of this Department have remained consistent—in the face of ever-increasing call volume and the always broadening scope of our service to the community. Albuquerque Firefighters respond with unparalleled service—protecting the lives and property of those in this community. AFD's experience

and professionalism have created a level of public trust that present and future generations of firefighters are duty-bound to uphold.

The scope of saving lives and property has both transformed and increased—as service demands change and expectations grow. In addition to fire suppression, the Albuquerque Fire Department of today provides emergency medical services, emergency dispatch services, fire prevention, arson investigation, special operations response, and public education.

Not only have service expectations grown, but the hazards that firefighters encounter daily have changed just as significantly. Lightweight building construction, fire and smoke behavior, blood and air-borne pathogens, distracted and inattentive drivers, and an alarming rise in cancer diagnoses have changed the fire service workplace environment. It is more dangerous than ever to serve as a firefighter. Through training,

education, experience and dedication, Albuquerque Firefighters continue to demonstrate constant professionalism in addressing these concerns both proactively and as they occur.



REGIONAL RESPONSE PARTNERS



WITHIN THE FIRE SERVICE, the notion of mutual aid is one in which formal agreements are made that allow emergency services to lend assistance across jurisdictional boundaries. This is often the case when the needs of an emergency incident exceed the capability of local resources, such as at a multiple-alarm fire or large-scale disaster. Mutual aid may be requested when an emergency occurs, or it may be a standing agreement and a continuing basis.

Automatic aid agreements ensure that resources are dispatched from the nearest fire station, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. Inter-agency agreements are those cooperative compacts between government agencies and other organizations, designed to promote cooperation for the mutual benefit of all partner agencies. AFD is proud to maintain agreements with our regional response partners.

AUTOMATIC AID PARTNER

- Bernalillo County Fire Department

MUTUAL AID PARTNERS

- Albuquerque Mountain Rescue Council
- Kirtland Air Force Base Fire Department
- Los Lunas Fire Department
- Rio Rancho Fire Department
- Sandoval County Fire Department
- Santa Fe Fire Department
- Village of Corrales Fire Department
- Village of Tijeras



INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS

- Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Water Authority
- Albuquerque Job Corps
- Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority–Ditch Safety Program
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Interstate Mutual Aid System
- Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District
- National Nuclear Security Administration–Joint Information Center
- New Mexico Army National Guard–Helicopter Firefighting Program
- New Mexico Department of Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources–Forestry Division
- New Mexico State Fire Marshal’s Office
- University of New Mexico
- US Department of Energy–Office of Secure Transportation

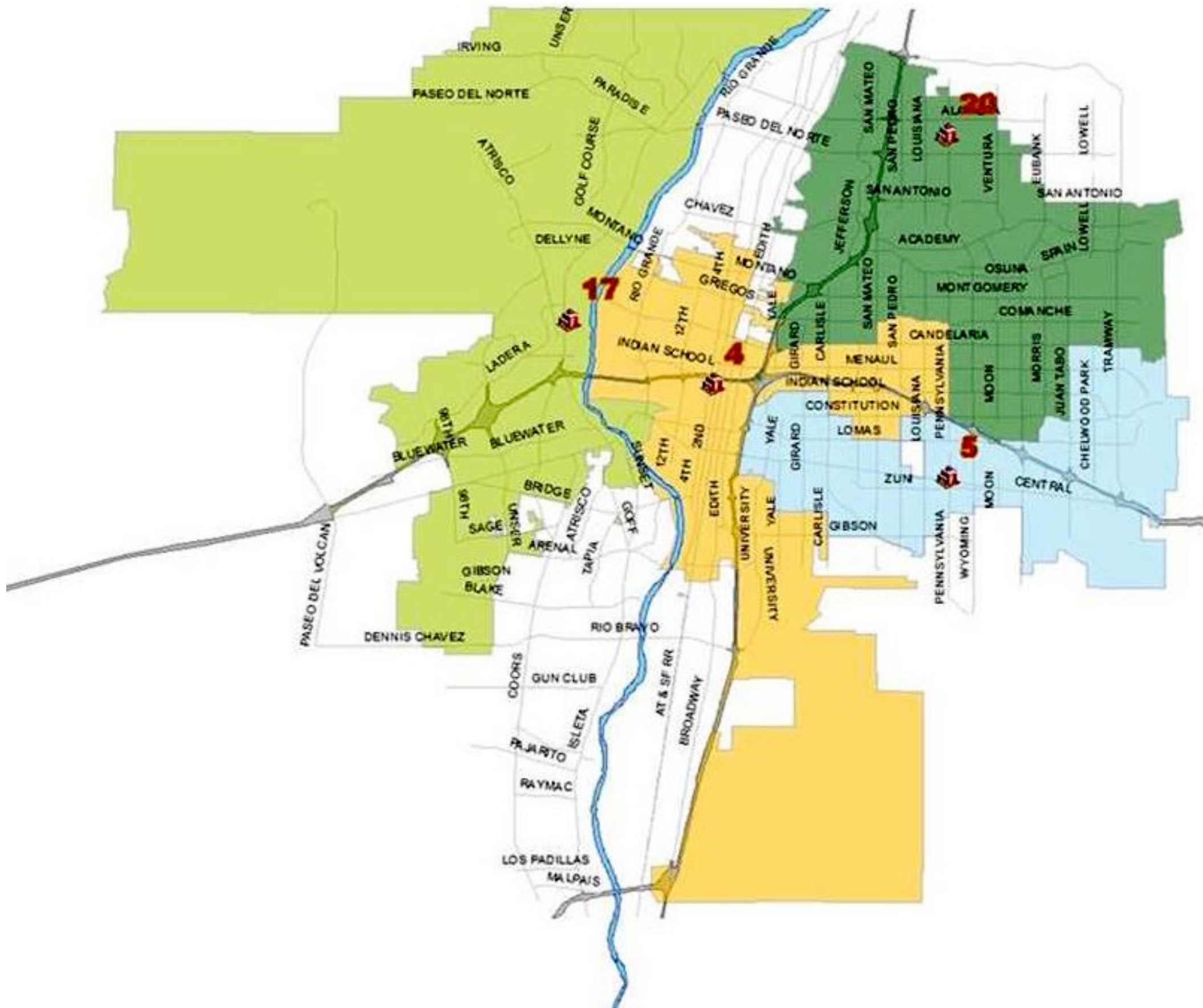


- US Department of Interior–Petroglyph National Monument
- US Department of Veterans Affairs
- US Forest Service–Cibola National Forest

CONTRACTED TRANSPORT AGENCY

- Albuquerque Ambulance Service

BATTALION COMMANDERS



BATTALION COMMANDERS manage the daily operation of firefighting battalions—each consisting of several fire stations and multiple fire companies. A Battalion Commander has command over each fire station's officers, and each company or unit's officers, as well as the uniformed firefighters. They also provide incident oversight and strategic command at working fires or other large-scale emergency incidents.

AFD's response jurisdiction is broken out into four districts, each serving a different area of the city. To accommodate the most timely and efficient response, Battalion Commanders are housed at district Headquarter stations.

BATTALION 1 – STATION 4

Jed Hyland
Sean Frazier
Paul Dow

BATTALION 2 – STATION 5

Skip Tinagero
Zar Horton
Sean Elks

BATTALION 3 – STATION 20

Robert Hartley
Chris Venghaus
Ryan Stracener

BATTALION 4 – STATION 17

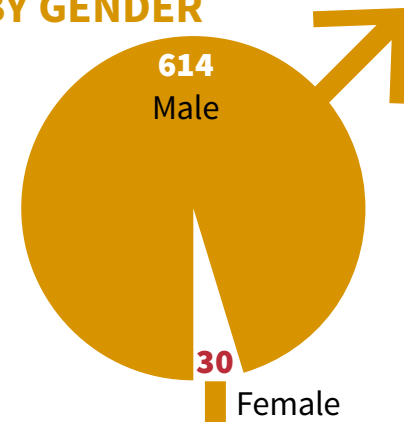
Pasquale Gallucci
Frank Sanchez
Chad Kim

PERSONNEL DEMOGRAPHICS

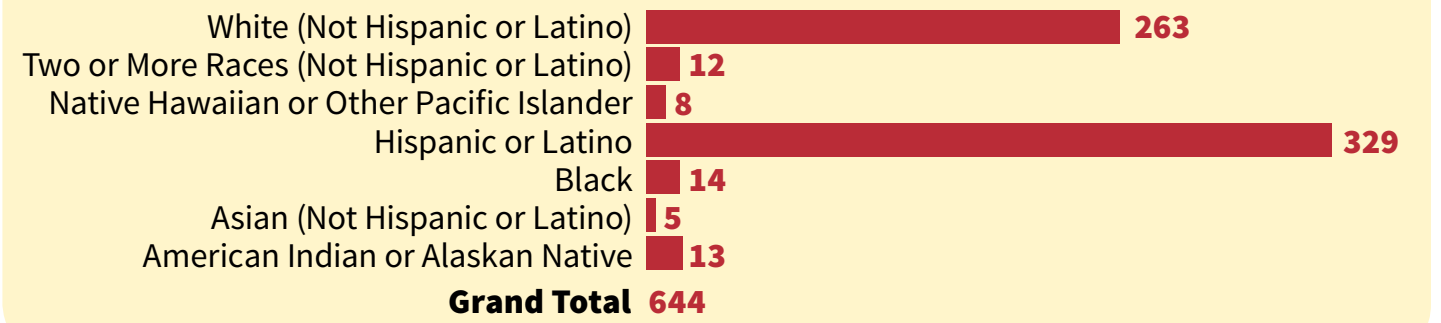
UNIFORMED FIREFIGHTERS BY AGE



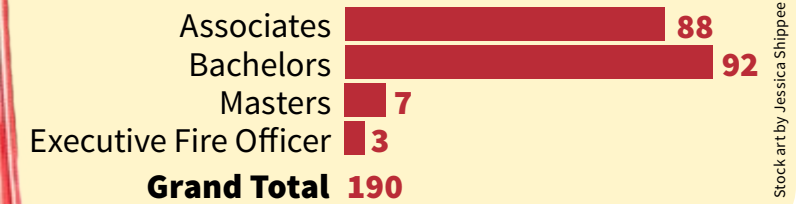
BY GENDER



BY ETHNICITY



BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



AUTHORIZED UNIFORM STAFFING



UP THE LADDER – 2017 PROMOTIONS

APPOINTED AS INTERIM FIRE CHIEF:

Gil Santistevan

PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF CAPTAIN:

Jason Galindro	Clint Anderson
Emily Jaramillo	Michael Rogers

PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF PARAMEDIC LIEUTENANT:

Jeffrey Ruscetti	Wayne Sears	William Manus
Mark Jaquez	Aaron Rosato	Robert Arrieta

PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT:

Michael Sedillo	Zachary Menzie	Albert Vigil
Jason Fejer	Shawn Baxman	Orlando Baca

PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF PARAMEDIC DRIVER:

Matthew Watkins	Joshua Groves	Sara Jones
Ty Camp	David McItyre	Jared Wade
Quentin Andes	Eric Bergman	

PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF DRIVER:

Mario Jaramillo	Ricky Pineda	Jeremy Griego
Hayden Fischer	Mario Montoya	Scott Summers
		Ryan Medford

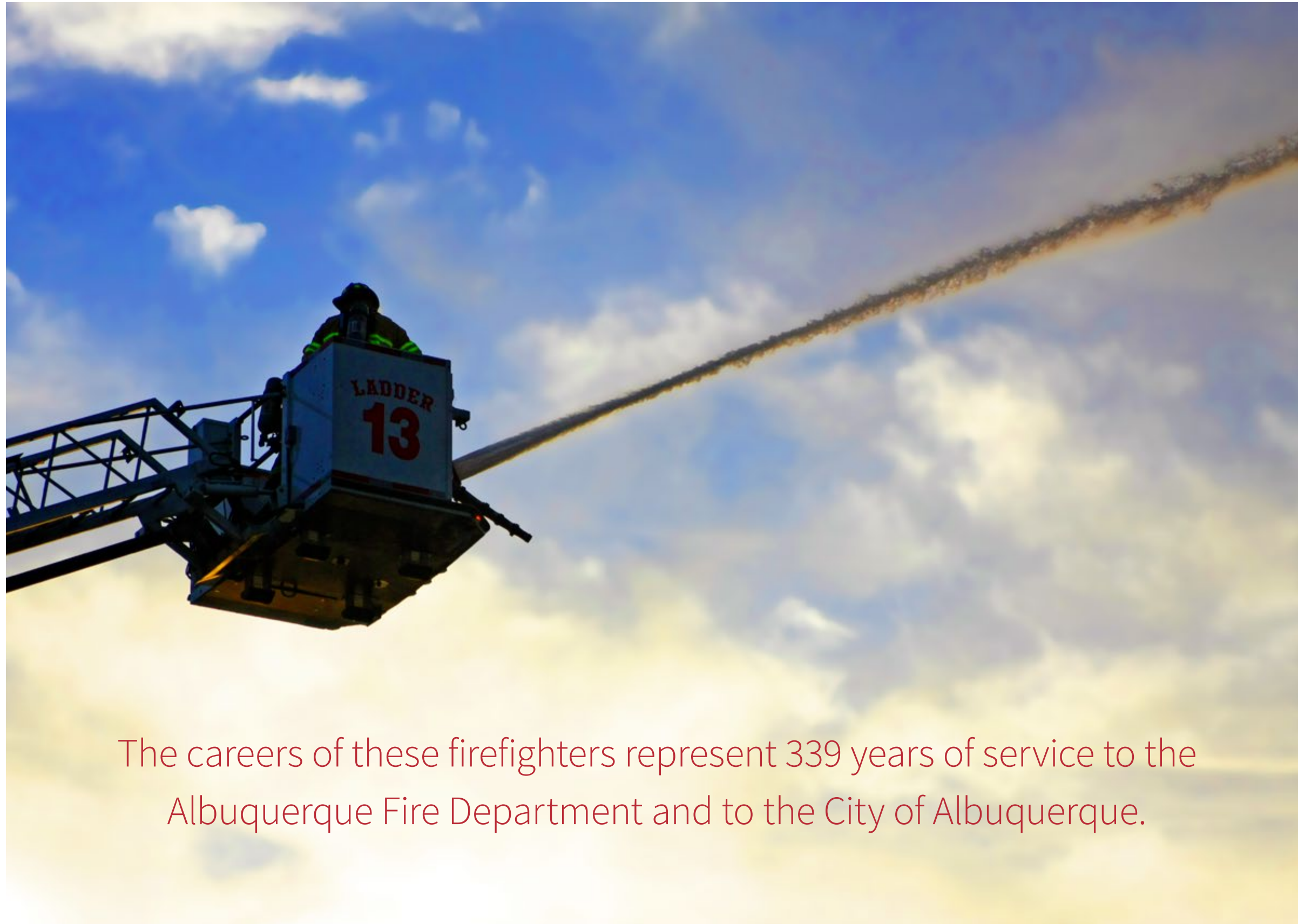


PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF FIREFIGHTER 1ST CLASS:

Tiffany Grider	Jose Montes	Christopher Hawthorne
Jenna Guzman	Patrick Murillo	Sean Jim
Ralph Lunneborg	Tomas Zanon	Cory Land
Martin Mateo Martinez	Zacharia Azar	Jerrid Marquez
Mario Mendez	Spencer Blom	Adrian Martinez
Joshua Romero	Nick Calabro	Orlando Martinez
Garrett Shockley	Michael Kelsey	Kamon McKnight
Stephen Siebert	David Lopez	Michael Rodoph
Lucas Coshenet	Conrad Pittman	Victoria Saiz
Joseph Garcia	Dominic Raimondi	Nicolas Serrano
Travis Gentry	Kye Underwood	Matthew Trujillo
Martin Herrera	Patrick Armijo	Shannon Van Meir
Adam Maestas	Nicholas Cangialosi	Reylon Wimbish
Peter Micono	Judith Garcia	



2017 RETIREMENTS



The careers of these firefighters represent 339 years of service to the Albuquerque Fire Department and to the City of Albuquerque.

FROM THE RANK OF FIRE CHIEF:

David Downey, 24 years

FROM THE RANK OF ASSISTANT CHIEF:

Curtis Green, 23 years

Karl Isselhard, 16 years

Victor Padilla, 20 years

FROM THE RANK OF CAPTAIN:

Tomas Benavidez, 21 years

Adam Bonnett, 16 years

Carl Martinez, 17 years

Kerry McKinstry, 21 years

FROM THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT:

Randolph (Matt) Doughty, 16 years

Daniel Encinias, 15 years

Bradley Blackford (Paramedic), 21 years

Daniel David (Paramedic), 26 years

Michael White (Paramedic), 13 years

FROM THE RANK OF DRIVER:

Elizabeth Lange, 21 years

Eric Mendoza, 22 years

John Valdez (Paramedic), 22 years

FROM THE RANK OF FIREFIGHTER:

Anthony Duran, 9 years

Brian Jackson, 16 years

FIRE STATION INFORMATION

AS IN FIRE DEPARTMENTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY, AFD fire stations and apparatus are identified by numbers as they are placed into service. Station 1 was the first fire station, and Engine 1 was the first engine put into service. Naturally, they were named Station 1 and Engine 1. As firefighters tend to be possessive of the apparatus on which they work, there was historically a tendency to identify the fire house by the apparatus housed there. For example, firefighters didn't work at a station called Number 3; they came to work at the station where Engine 3 ran out of – not Station 3 but Engine 3's house. Over the years, the tendency has grown to identify fire stations with the possessive term, and firefighters often still call their duty stations by that term. So, firefighters who were assigned to Station 1 would refer to their firehouse as 1's.

There has always been a deep sense of community within the fire service, with firefighters holding to an unspoken camaraderie. With that comes another historical propensity toward drawing on a fire station's personal character to identify themselves from other stations through the use of station nicknames, slogans, or firehouse murals.



FIRE STATION 1

724 Silver SW – City Council District 2

Built in 1956, Station 1 serves Albuquerque's Downtown, and has a response area of 3.4 square miles which includes the historic Barelas and Country Club neighborhoods, Downtown high rises, the Albuquerque Bio-Park, and the Rio Grande bosque. In the past, AFD was made up of both single-unit and multiple-units houses; those that held more than one assigned apparatus were known as "multiples." There are currently no single-unit houses left in the Department, and now the term is used to describe stations that

house more than the two standard assignments – an engine and rescue (ambulance). Station 1, referred to as a multiple, houses nine firefighters per shift, staffing Engine 1, Ladder 1, Rescue 1, and Brush 1. The crews have

specialized training which qualifies them for the Department's Wildland Firefighting Task Force.



FIRE STATION 2

2401 Alumni Drive SE – City Council District 2

Station 2 is one of AFD's newest facilities. Built in 2013, it replaced a single-engine fire house that was built in 1926 in Albuquerque's historic Huning Highlands. It is situated in the City's far southeast area to serve the Gibson Corridor, with a response area of almost 31 square miles. It is strategically located to serve the southern I-25 corridor, sports facilities, the Central New Mexico Community College campus, the University of New Mexico South Campus, and the San Jose and Kirtland Addition neighborhoods. The three-bay station houses six firefighters per shift, staffing Engine 2, Rescue 2, and the Rehabilitation Unit – used for large-scale or extended incidents. Station 2 is also home to the Department's Field Operations Center (FOC) and assigned personnel. The FOC is responsible for daily personnel staffing.

It was built in-tandem with Station 7 and they share the same floorplan and design. Station 2 can be recognized by the now-iconic "Fire Rocket" sculpture – installed there in 2013.

FIRE STATION 3

141 Girard Boulevard NE – City Council District 6

Built in 1972, the current station replaced an older Station 3 which was originally built in 1936 using Works Progress Administration funding. Station 3 serves the University district and has a response area of 4.5 square miles, which includes the University of New Mexico, the I-25 and



I-40 corridors, and the Nob Hill neighborhood. Another multiple, Station 3 houses ten firefighters per shift, staffing Albuquerque’s sole Heavy Technical Rescue Task Force: Engine 3, Rescue 3, and Squad 2. The task force responds to any event requiring specialized rescue capabilities: everything from high angle rescues to extended vehicles extrications, structural and trench collapses, and swift water events. The task force’s Squad 2 is the Department’s newest apparatus, and was acquired in late 2017.



FIRE STATION 4

301 McKnight Avenue NW – City Council District 3

Station 4 was built in 1961, moving from its previous Wells Park location at Mountain Road and 5th Street. The station serves the near North Valley area and has a running district of 3.9 square miles. As one of Albuquerque’s older areas, the diverse district includes both heavy commercial and industrial facilities; museums; the historic Wells Park, Sawmill, and Martineztown neighborhoods, as well as Old Town – the

site of Albuquerque’s original founding in 1706. It also serves the Big-I, the I-25 and I-40 interchange.

Station 4 is AFD’s largest multiple, housing twelve firefighters per shift – staffing Engine 4, Ladder 4, Rescue 4, Squad 1, and Battalion Chief 1. It is home to one of two Hazardous Materials Task Forces. In the 2016 Firehouse Magazines’ National Run Survey, Battalion Chief 1 was ranked 69th out of the 224 busiest Chiefs in the country.



FIRE STATION 5

123 Dallas Street NE – City Council District 6

The current Station 5 was built in 2005 to replace a 1950s-era single-engine house. It serves the City’s culturally diverse and densely-populated International

District, and a service area of 3.4 square miles. Station 5 is not only one of AFD’s busiest fire stations, it is one of the busiest fire stations in the nation – ranking as high as 31st busiest in 2016; although that dubious honor has been taken by Station 11.

As a multiple, Station 5 houses ten firefighters per shift, staffing Engine 5, Ladder 5, Rescue 5, and Battalion Chief 2. Built concurrently with Station 21, they share similar floorplans and designs.



FIRE STATION 6

623 Griegos Road NW – City Council District 2

Station 6, built in 1951, is one of the Department’s oldest stations and serves a response area of 5.9 square miles – including the mostly residential North Valley neighborhoods. Station 6 houses six firefighters per shift, staffing Engine 6 and Rescue 6. The station’s Motel 6 nickname comes from its location at the intersection of Griegos Road and 6th Street, as well as its lower call volume.

FIRE STATION 7

5715 Central Avenue NW – City Council District 3

Opening its doors in 2013, Station 7 moved just up the road to its current location from its original home which was built in 1951. It has a response area of 5.9 square miles, which serves Albuquerque’s Southwest Mesa. The



district is made up of densely-populated residential neighborhoods, semi-rural areas, and the South Coors and West Central Corridors. The station is staffed with six firefighters per shift, serving on Engine 7 and Rescue 7.

The Department's mobile Air Supply apparatus is also assigned here, and responds to large-scale or extended events with its breathing air capability. The station is also home to a 2014 sculpture installation, "Hydra," appears to be a giant fire hydrant, shooting a cascade of water from its top.



FIRE STATION 8

1400 Indian View Place NE – City Council District 9

Built in 1992, Station 8 is the Department's most easterly station, serving the City's Sandia Mountains foothills, with a response area of 6.1 square miles. Station 8 is staffed with six firefighters per shift, serving on Engine 8 and Rescue 8. The station was moved in 1992 from its original Mid-town location at Graceland and Menaul NE. The old Station 8 served as home to the Department's Urban Search and Rescue Task Force before it was sold to the current owner, Duran's Station Restaurant.



FIRE STATION 9

9601 Menaul Boulevard NE – City Council District 7

One of the Department's older firehouses, Station 9 was built in 1954. It serves Albuquerque's mid-Heights neighborhoods, with a response area of 5.5 square miles, including mostly residential and retail occupancies. Between 1940 and 1950, the City's population more than doubled, from 35,449 to 96,815, and homebuilders scurried to meet demand in the growing Heights area. Station 9 was constructed as a single-engine house to serve the then-new Hoffmantown and Snow Heights

Additions. The station was expanded in the 1990s, when a Rescue unit was added to support the increasing call volume.

Using General Obligation Bond funding, a site was acquired at Snow Heights Circle and Menaul – immediately across the street from the current location – as the future home of a re-constructed Station 9. Architectural design and development is currently underway, and the new station is scheduled to open in the summer of 2020.



FIRE STATION 10

2841 Rio Grande Boulevard NW – City Council District 2

Fire Station 10 was built in 1956 to serve Albuquerque's Near North Valley, and has a service area of 5.0 square miles. They are first-responders to mostly residential neighborhoods, including the historic Los Duranes and Los Griegos neighborhoods, as well as the newer Thomas Village and Matthew Meadows. Station 10 is the Department's only remaining single-unit station. It houses four firefighters per shift, serving on Engine 10 – the Department's only Advanced Life Support (ALS) engine. As part of the Department's Wildland Task Force, Station 10's firefighters are cross-trained on Brush 10, which is housed at the station and is utilized during wildland responses in the bosque or other open space areas.

FIRE STATION 11

5403 Southern Boulevard SE – City Council District 6

Another of Albuquerque's older fire houses, Station 11 was built in 1956 to protect the City's Southeast Heights, a response area of 3.3 square miles,



made up of commercial occupancies, dense apartment populations, and the Ridgecrest and Parkland Hills neighborhoods. Station 11 is home to six firefighters per shift, staffing Engine 11 and Rescue 11.

The 2016 Firehouse Magazine National Run Survey identified Engine 11 as the 11th busiest engine company in the nation, with 5,669 calls for service. With its 5,262 responses, Rescue 11 was ranked in the top 25 busiest rescues in the country.

FIRE STATION 12

201 Muriel Street NE – City Council District 9

Station 12 was built in 1960 to protect the East Gateway area of Albuquerque. Its 8.1 square mile response area includes a variety of commercial occupancies; the East Central Corridor; Interstate 40; and the Buena Ventura, Four Hills, and Voltera neighborhoods. The six firefighters per shift staff Engine 12 and Rescue 12. These units are consistently two of the busiest apparatus in the city.



FIRE STATION 13

4901 Prospect Avenue NE – City Council District 7

Station 13 was built in 1987, moving about a mile west from its previous location. Its diverse response area, of 6.1 square miles, includes the large retail outlets, shopping malls, and light commercial occupancies of Albuquerque’s mid-Heights, also known as Uptown. Additionally, Station 13 is first-due to Interstates 25 and 40, as well as the Bel-Air, Sandia Ridge, and Altura

Park neighborhoods. The crews at Station 13 are also critical components in the swift water response to the City’s arroyo system.



Station 13 is another of the Department’s multiple stations, and is home to 11 firefighters per shift who staff Engine 13, Ladder 13, Rescue 13, and Squad 3. It is home to one of two AFD Hazardous Materials Task Forces. Engine 13 and Rescue 13 are consistently two of the busiest apparatus in the City. Ladder 13 is one of two platform ladders currently in service within AFD.



FIRE STATION 14

9810 Eucariz Avenue SW – City Council District 1

Station 14 was built in 1998 – just around the corner from its previous location on 98th Street SW, a fire station that had been in use since its acquisition from the Bernalillo County Fire Department in 1964. It protects the City’s West Gate and SW Mesa areas, and a running district of 10.7 square miles. It is first-due to residential neighborhoods, the west Central Corridor, and long stretches of Interstate 40 to the west of the City.

The six firefighters-per-shift at Station 14 staff Engine 14, Rescue 14, and a Mesa Response brush truck. The station is known for its responses to automobile and semi-tractor trailer fires, as well as the significant number of responses to motor vehicle accidents on Interstate 40 west of Albuquerque. Designed as a prototype with Station 19, they share similar designs and floorplans.



FIRE STATION 15

6600 Academy Road NE – City Council District 4

Built in 1974 to protect the North Albuquerque area of the City, Station 15 has a response area of 7.2 square miles. Included in this are the heavily-populated Bear Canyon, Academy Heights, and Tanoan neighborhoods; the busy retail of San Mateo Boulevard; and the northern stretch of the Interstate 25 Corridor. Station 15 is another of the Department's multiple stations, and home to nine firefighters per shift, staffing Engine 15, Ladder 15, and Rescue 15.

As one of the Department's busier stations, its 2016 call volume was 8,117.



FIRE STATION 16

4727 Juan Tabo Boulevard NE – City Council District 8

Built in 1975 to protect the far Northeast Heights, Fire Station 16 has a large response area of 10.5 square miles. It includes the recreational trails and open space of the Sandia Mountains Foothills; high-density apartment populations; and the Northeast Heights neighborhoods of Glenwood Hills and High Desert. Station 16 is home to six firefighters per shift who staff Engine 16, Rescue 16, and Brush 16.

The City of Albuquerque has one of the most ambitious Open Space programs in the Southwest. Since 1969, Albuquerque has acquired over 24,000 acres of Open Space land, and manages another 4,000 acres – much of it within the Sandia Mountains foothills. As part of the Department's Wildland Task Force, Station 16's fire crews have specialized training to cross-staff Brush 16 to address wildland fires in the Open Space.

FIRE STATION 17

3630 Yucca Drive NW – Council District 5

Station 17's response area is 8.6 square miles, and it protects the City's



West Side – including the high motor traffic of Coors Boulevard and the Interstate 40 interchange; high-density apartment populations; busy retail occupancies; and the residential West Side neighborhoods of Ladera and Laurelwood. It is also first-due to the west side of the Rio Grande bosque.

Another of the Department's multiple houses, Station 17 is home to ten firefighters per shift, staffing Engine 17, Ladder 17, Rescue 17, and Battalion Chief 4. The station is part of the Department's Wildland Task Force, and crews stationed there have specialized training to cross-staff Wildland Engine 317 to address wildland incidents in the bosque or on the West Side Open Space.



FIRE STATION 18

6100 Taylor Ranch Road NW – City Council District 4

Although Station 18 has a sprawling response area of 21.7 square miles, it remains one of the Department's quieter stations. Built in 1994 to protect the always growing west side of the City, the station is first-due to the retail establishment along Coors Boulevard, the quiet neighborhoods in Taylor Ranch, and the west side of the Rio Grande bosque. Station 18 is home



to six firefighters per shift who staff Engine 18 and Rescue 18.

FIRE STATION 19

3520 San Andres Avenue NE – City Council District 4

Serving Albuquerque’s Mid-Heights since 1994, Station 19 has a diverse response area of 4.6 square miles. Included are the high-density apartment populations along west Montgomery Boulevard, and the industrial parks of west Comanche Boulevard. Station 19 is home to seven firefighters per shift who staff Engine 19, Rescue 19, and the Department’s Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Quality Assurance Officer, known as Unit 78. Unit 78 is the Department paramedic supervisor. The designation comes from the police 10 Code, “10-78” which means “send ambulance.” In 2017, Unit 78 responded to 2,293 emergency dispatches, placing it in the top five busiest Rescue responses in the Department.



FIRE STATION 20

7520 Corona Avenue NE – City Council District 4

Built in 2002, Station 20 protects North Albuquerque, and has a response area of 11.1 square miles, including the quiet neighborhoods of the far Northeast Heights and North Albuquerque Acres; the busy retail establishments of Paseo del Norte; and the north Interstate 25 Corridor. Station 20 is home to seven firefighters per shift who staff Engine 20, Rescue 20 and Battalion Chief 3. Station 20 shares its home with the Albuquerque Police Department’s Traffic Division.



FIRE STATION 21

10400 Cibola Loop NW – Council District 4

Station 21 was built in 2005 to protect the City’s Far Northwest Mesa. Its 6.8 square mile response area includes the large Cottonwood Mall and other retail establishments along Coors Boulevard; numerous apartment complexes; and the neighborhoods of Seven

Bar Ranch and Cottonwood Heights. Another of the Department’s multiple houses, Station 21 houses nine firefighters per shift and Engine 21, Ladder 21, and Rescue 21. Ladder 21 is another of the Department’s two platform ladders.

Constructed in tandem with the new Fire Station 5, the two stations share similar designs and floor plans. Station 21 is easily recognizable by the towering steel sculpture, “Convolved Ambiguity,” which was installed there in 2009.



FIRE STATION 22

10005 Lyons Boulevard NW – Unincorporated

Acquired from the Bernalillo County Fire Department in 2015, Station 22 has the distinction of having the largest response area in the city. Its 29.5 square miles covers the Far West Mesa, Double Eagle II Airport, and the Ventana Ranch and Paradise Hills neighborhoods.

Station 22 is home to six firefighters per shift who staff Engine 22 and Rescue 22. It is slated to become part of the Department’s Wildland Task Force in 2019, with first-due responsibilities to the West Mesa Open Space. The station underwent a major renovation in 2016 – both to the interior and exterior – one which has attracted significant and positive appreciation and support from its neighbors.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT



THE ALBUQUERQUE FIRE Department's Professional Development Program began in the fall of 2010. The main goal of the program is to prepare department personnel for their role as officers – prior to their first promoted day, actually doing the job. The program was developed by department personnel, using AFD's Standard Operating Procedures, cutting edge research from NIST, and other current sources. Within the program, each rank has its own progression that includes a certification course and a certification test – each specifically designed for specific ranks. Every firefighter, driver, and officer must successfully complete the process to be qualified to act in the rank of Driver, Lieutenant, Captain, or Commander. They each also complete an Incident Safety Officer course. The program meets all criteria of NFPA Standard 1021: Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications.

Every Officer Certification process includes an intense week-long course taught by current and experienced officers. The course covers the topics of leadership, discipline, functions of command, special operations, report writing, and public relations. It culminates with hands-on simulation training in our state-of-the-art simulation lab. After the course, students are assigned further online training, must ride along with an experienced officer, and then return back to the Training Academy for rigorous certification testing before they are able to upgrade to the next specific rank.

Another element of Professional Development is IFSAC certification. Through the New Mexico Fire Training Academy, the Albuquerque Training Academy coordinates IFSAC Fire Instructor I-III and Fire Officer I-III. Often, these courses are taught by Albuquerque Fire Department members who are adjunct instructors for the NMFTA.



These courses are pre-requisites for the department's promotional exams. One of the goals is for all ranking officers to be trained to the level of Fire Officer I. Currently, all officers within the department hold Fire Instructor I and Fire Officer I certifications. This achievement meets the requirement to maintain our status as an ISO Class 1 Department.

Every Professional Development Instructor is committed to excellence, and to preparing the next generation of fire officers to be confident, knowledgeable, and effective leaders of the Albuquerque Fire Department. To meet this goal, we communicate with different Universities for more degree options for our personnel. Articulation Agreements are in place with Central New Mexico Community College, Columbia Southern University, the University of New Mexico, Eastern New Mexico University – Portales, and Eastern New Mexico University – Roswell. Discussions are on-going with Grand Canyon University on an additional articulation agreement with that institution.

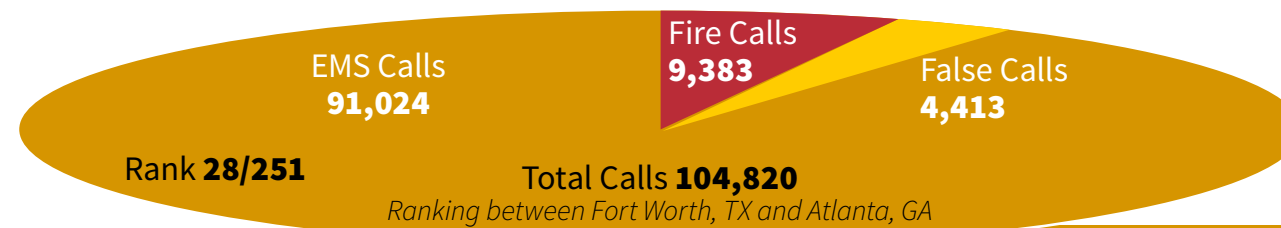
NATIONAL RUN SURVEY



FIREHOUSE MAGAZINE conducted its 36th annual National Run Survey—comparing statistics for 248 participating fire departments, representing 45 states, the District of Columbia, and four Canadian provinces. The latest statistics reflect information collected for 2015. The latest data, published in 2016, provides an overview of the National Fire Service, and how AFD ranked accordingly.

According to Firehouse Magazine, “The departments represented in the survey protect 82,354,804 people. They provide services with 3,752 engine companies, 1,408 ladder companies, 2,200 ambulances and numerous specialized units. They responded to 1.3 million fire calls, 8.9 million EMS calls and 13.2 million total calls in 2016.”

This is how AFD stacked up against the rest:



AFD’s call volume for 2017 increased by 2,094 (or 1.99%) from 2016.

From 2016 to 2017, AFD rose from 35th to 28th busiest fire department in the nation.

CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR			
Metric	Unit	Change in Rank	Change in Call Volume
Busiest Engine	Engine 11*	↑ 11 places	+420
Busiest Ladder	Ladder 5	↑ 11 places	+135
Busiest Ambulance	Rescue 5	↑ 3 places	+213

***In 2017, Engine 11 surpassed Engine 5 as the Department's busiest Engine Company**

2016 NATIONAL RUN SURVEY

Metric	Unit	Rank	Total Runs	Ranked Between
Busiest Engine	Ladder 11	11/245	5,669	Milwaukee, WI – Jacksonville, FL
Busiest Ladder	Ladder 5	78/234	2,063	Rio Rancho, NM – Charleston, SC
Busiest Chief	Battalion 1	69/224	1,118	Scottsdale, AZ – Colorado Springs, CO
Busiest Station	Station 5	24/244	13,819	Philadelphia, PA – Tampa, FL
Busiest Ambulance	Rescue 5	25/125	5,262	Nashville, TN – Jacksonville, FL
Busiest Hazmat	Squad 3	12/133	763	Miami-Dade County, FL – New York, NY
Busiest Heavy Rescue	Squad 2	55/138	1,537	North Charleston, SC – Shreveport, LA

FISCAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Annual Budget for 2017 was \$76,730,000

OVERVIEW

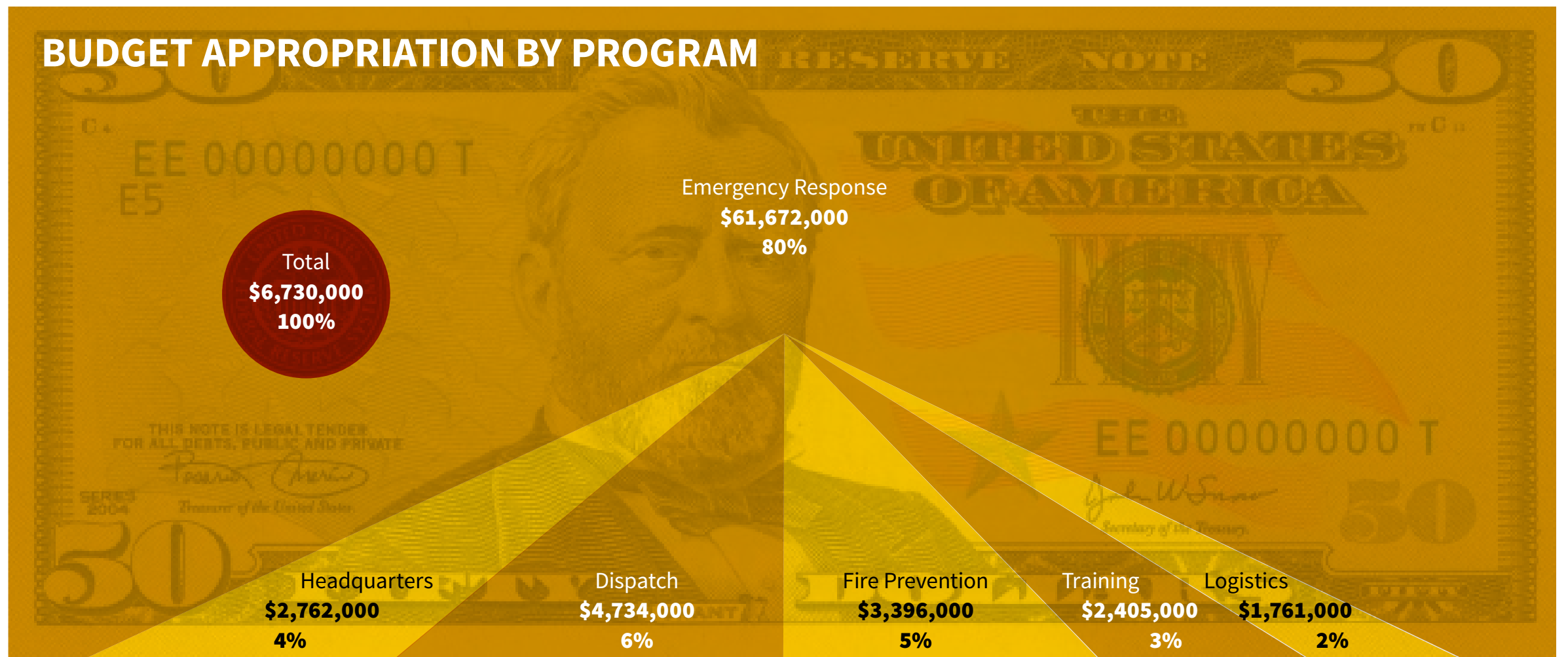
The Fiscal Management program provides a full-range of accounting, budgeting, and fiscal management services to the Department. The fiscal staff represents the Department in all financial matters with city, state, and federal financial agencies; in addition, program staff develops and coordinates grant applications, contracts, City Council resolutions, executive communications, and adherence to reporting requirements.

Program staff provides departmental integration of grants and contracts with various administrative agencies, and originated financial reports for both internal and external uses. In addition, they also work with department program managers to control internal expenditures, provide special audits, and the research and development of technical

documents and surveys. Most importantly, the fiscal program coordinated compliance with all city, state, and federal regulations, such as the State Purchasing Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING

The fiscal staff assists the Chief's Executive staff in the preparation and proposal of the Department budget to the Mayor, the City's Office of Management and Budget, and the Albuquerque City Council. Accounting services to the Department include: the processing of payroll, purchase orders, fixed asset accounting, accounts payable and receivable, the monitoring and adjustment to various budgeted accounts, and the administration of reimbursement funds. Fiscal staff also tracks financial data and ensures that the Department stays within its allocated budget.



The Fiscal Management Program supports the department's overall mission by providing fiscal accountability for its general and grant funded appropriations, expenditures, and financial reporting requirements.

TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS

The management of trust and agency funds is another function of the Fiscal program. The program supports several labor union and management pay directives such as: tuition assistance and academic incentive pay, the local Emergency Planning Committee, all financial activities that occur during an activation of the Emergency Operations Center, reimbursement forms processing, and financial reports for those deployments of AFD personnel during extra-jurisdictional incidents.

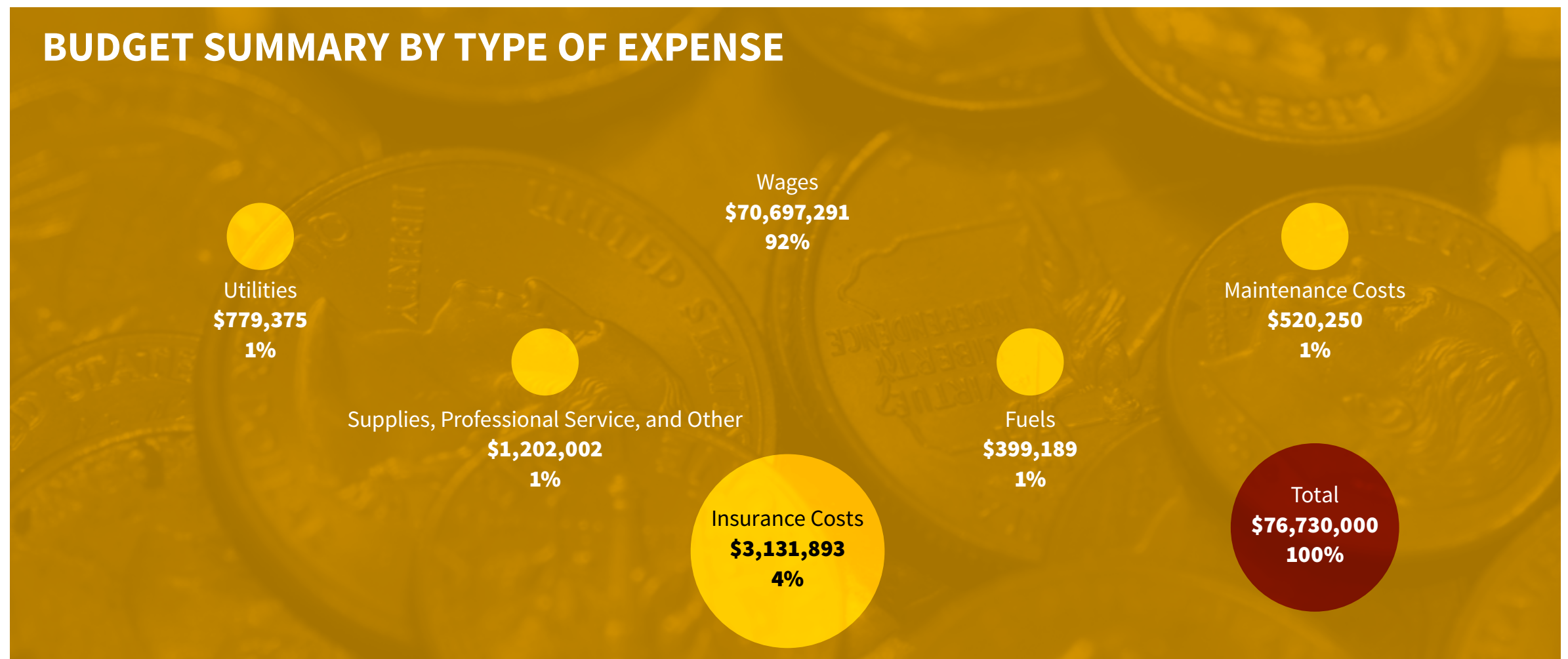
RECORDS MANAGEMENT

As records custodians for the Department, the fiscal program maintains university transcript records for the tuition assistance and academic incentive pay program; in addition, coordinates the appropriate tuition reimbursement and incentive pay-based on those records. Other

records management functions include the gathering of information related to claims for damages filed by and against the department.

GENERAL FUND. As a department within the City of Albuquerque, the AFD is municipally-funded by the City's general operating fund, which is supported primarily through the collection of gross receipts and property taxes. This funding amounts to 79% of the department's overall revenue.

QUARTER CENT TAX. In 2004, the City of Albuquerque imposed a voter-approved a Public Safety Quarter Cent Tax, intended to be used for improvements in the Fire, Police, and Corrections Departments. To date, this revenue source accounts for 16% of the AFD budget, and is currently allocated toward firefighter salary and benefits.



Where the money goes:

Operational expenses include wages and benefits, vehicle maintenance, fuels, radio maintenance, utility costs for all department facilities, insurance (workers comp, tort, and other liabilities), network charges, supplies, professional services, travel, dues and memberships, and other expenses.

STATE FIRE FUND. The New Mexico State Fire Protection Fund, commonly known as the Fire Fund is administered through the State's Public Regulatory Commission. It is, essentially, a tax on insurance policies and is intended to support certified fire department throughout New Mexico. The funding allocations are determined by the number of main and sub-stations in each jurisdiction, adjusted according to the municipality's Public Protection Classification rating—as determined by the Insurance Services Office (ISO). AFD is funded for 16 main stations and 8 sub-stations at an ISO Class I rating. The department's State Fire Fund allocation for 2017 was \$2,129,740.

NM State Legislation, passed in 2017, reallocated the Fire Protection Fund into a newly-created fire grant fund within the state's treasury. The fund, which was typically distributed at the beginning of each

fiscal year, is currently appropriated quarterly—based on insurance tax revenue collections.

CHARGES FOR SERVICE. In addition to those services addressed through our operation mission, the Albuquerque Fire Department provides a number of additional services in which a fee is charged to recover costs associated with providing the service. Those services include:

- Movie production fire safety (stand-by)
- Special events permits
- Fire watch
- Fire stand-by (Fireworks, or other special events)
- Evacuation drills



Apparatus proposed for replacement with 2017 G.O. Bonds include Ladder-5, Engine-8, Engine 14, and Engine-17

- Fire extinguisher training
- Operational permits
- Fire inspections
- EMS stand-by
- Fire hydrant certification (for private systems)
- Wildland deployments
- Albuquerque Isotopes Baseball (EMS Standby)

GRANT FUNDING

- EMS Fund Act. The Emergency Medical Services Fund Act was created, by the NM Department of Health, for the purpose of making funds available to municipalities and counties, “in proportion to their needs, for use in the establishment and enhancement of local emergency medical services in order to reduce injury and loss of life.” The funding is used to support the cost of supplies and equipment and operational costs other than salaries and benefits for emergency medical services personnel. Each year, the AFD receives \$20,000 from the program.
- WIPP Grant. The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant—located almost 300 miles south of Albuquerque, near Carlsbad - is the world's third deep geological repository licensed to permanently dispose of transuranic radioactive. WIPP shipments are routinely transported through Albuquerque, along the interstate corridors. AFD receives annual funding of \$7000 from a grant program designed to improve response capability along the WIPP transportation routes.
- HMEP Grant. The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness grant is administered by the NM Department of Homeland Security, and provides funding to grantees to use HMEP funds on activities that maximize transportation safety benefits to the community. In 2016, AFD received \$3268 to send AFD HazMat personnel to the IFAC Emergency Preparedness and HazMat Response Conference.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDING

Capital Improvement funding identified in the 2017 budget included Impact fees and State Grants.

- General Obligation Bond Program. These are common types of municipal bonds, secured by the City’s pledge to use legally available tax revenues. The revenues are used to fund a number of capital improvements throughout the City that directly impact the basic needs and quality of life for Albuquerque residents.

Every two years, the City Council adopts policies and criteria for the evaluation of capital projects proposed to be included in the General Obligation Bond Program. In October 2017, voters approved a bond program provided \$6.75 million to address departmental deficiencies. Additionally, 2% of the City’s total bond package was allocated toward the acquisition of Open Space.

- Impact Fees. On July 1, 2005, the City of Albuquerque began assessing development Impact Fees for new building permits. Builders of new commercial and residential buildings pay impact fees that represent a proportionate share of the cost of the parks, roads, drainage facilities and public safety facilities necessary to serve that new development. Since the fees may be used only for new services, and AFD did not incorporate any new services in 2017, the department maintained a balance of \$243,629 for the year. A proposed program will incorporate the assignment of automatic CPR devices (called LUCAS devices) onto each AFD Rescue, as a new service in 2018.

GENERAL OBLIGATION FUND	
Project	Request
Facility Rehabilitation and Renovation	\$1,000,000
Station 9 Reconstruction (Phase 2 of 2)	\$2,000,000
Apparatus Replacement	\$3,000,000
Alternative Response Station	\$750,000
TOTAL	\$6,750,000

GRANT FUNDING



EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS AND PARAMEDICS

THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAN FIRE SERVICE, the majority of calls for emergency service are for medical emergencies. In many cases these calls will represent more than 80% of all calls for service; the number of calls for EMS services is rising, as those calls for fire-related services are seeing a decline. In fact, the total for EMS-specific calls can be upwards of 80% of a department's call volume—and for 99% of American communities, the first response for EMS is the fire service.

Since the City of Albuquerque, and AFD in particular, both fall in line with this trend, the Department has long had a robust program of EMT-basic and paramedic training, enabling us to provide the highest caliber of emergency medical services to the community. They are our EMTs and paramedics. Working in roles as firefighters and emergency medical providers, they are usually the first on-scene at accidents, medical emergencies, and natural disasters.



In today's fire service, the provision of emergency medical services (EMS), there are different levels of certifications for provider of care. Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) are the most common type of providers in all of EMS; they are the entry-level patient care. They have essential skills to help in life-threatening situations.

Both EMTs and paramedics have the knowledge and skills to provide patients with emergency care, and to transport them to a hospital – if necessary—for definitive care. The major difference between the two is the level of education and training, and their respective scopes of practice.

EMTs usually complete a course that is about 120-150 hours in length. Paramedic training will take considerably longer. All courses consist of lectures, hands-on skills, and clinical and/or field internships.



While EMT-basics are trained in numerous skills, including CPR, administering oxygen and glucose, and other critical skill sets, EMT-basics are not allowed to provide treatments that requiring breaking the skin: that means no needles. Paramedics provide advanced levels of emergency medical care, and receive special training in anatomy and physiology, cardiology, medications, and medical trauma-related procedures. These build on basic EMT skills—with learning about administering medications, starting intravenous lines, providing advanced airway management, and other life-saving, pre-hospital intervention for patients with significant problems, such as heart attack, major health issues, or trauma-related injuries.

The Albuquerque Fire Department paramedic training program is a satellite of the UNM/Emergency Medical Services Academy School of Medicine. It is a contract course which provides more than 1600 hours of instruction—equivalent to 41 college credit hours. Students attend six months of classroom didactic and lab instruction, followed by three months of hospital clinical rotations. After rotations, they ride on AFD ALS units for their internship. Once all training is completed, they are eligible to test for the NREMT Paramedic license. The AFD Paramedic



Academy program has had a 100 % successful pass rate for the past three years, and maintains the highest national “test pass rates” of the National Registry test in the country.

The turnaround time for AFD is just under one year to train an EMT-basic to the licensed EMT-paramedic level. The only other alternatives are through the University of New Mexico’s 4 year Bachelors program or CNM’s two year associates program.

AFD provides a two-tiered fire-based emergency medical service (EMS) system, responding to 911 emergencies in the City of Albuquerque with basic life support (BLS) and advanced life support (ALS) units. As the largest fire-based EMS organization in the State of New Mexico, we are the primary response agency for the City. As an all-risk-capable department, AFD responds to every emergency 911 scene with the mission of serving the community by providing all-hazards planning, prevention, and response that promotes public safety and trust while ensuring the safety and well-being of its firefighters.

The EMS Division provides all development and functions required for the delivery of superior patient care to the citizens and visitors of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County. The Division manages four specific areas within AFD, including the Pharmacy, the Quality Assurance office, the Records Management office, and EMS Medical Direction.

With fire stations strategically located throughout the City, AFD responds to calls from all twenty-two fire stations, with staffing that includes a full roster of full-time professional firefighter/emergency medical technicians, all of whom maintain either basic, intermediate, or paramedic licenses.

The EMS Division attends and participates in all State, County, and local EMS-specific agency meetings; and creates and implements AFD EMS policies and procedures. The EMS Division additionally provides guidance and direction to all New Mexico (NM) Department of Health (DOH) regulations, Albuquerque/Bernalillo County (ABC) EMS

Protocols, and AFD EMS standard operating guidelines (SOG).

During significant incidents, the Division performs critical functions as part of the Incident Support Team, and the Albuquerque Regional Coalition for Healthcare Preparedness (ARCHP)—at the City’s Emergency Operations Center (EOC), as Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8—Public Health and Medical. The EMS Division further provides integral community relations, education, and training as needed; and brings expertise in EMS to every emergency 911 call within the jurisdiction.

The Division maintains the integrity of the health care continuum - starting in the prehospital setting, as well as those responses to fires, mass casualty incidents, CBRNE events (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives), WMD events (weapons of mass destruction), and natural disasters. It also provides all development and functions required for superior patient care delivery to the citizens and visitors of the City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, and manage four specific areas within AFD: the Pharmacy, Quality Assurance, Records Management, and EMS Medical Direction.



EMS TRAINING PROGRAM



AFD'S EMS TRAINING PROGRAM has made a significant impact on both the local community and throughout the state. Its many responsibilities include EMS license renewal for all members, delivery of annual EMS Continuing Education, hosting several conferences, and an annual paramedic class. We also maintain teaching partnerships with Central NM Community College and the University of NM education programs.

As a satellite program for the UNM School of Medicine (EMS Academy), the paramedic program, delivered in-house, holds the highest of standards. UNM's medical school sends third and fourth-year residents to ride with AFD units, and we partner

with the UNM EMS fellowship program to assist future system medical directors in the unique demands of pre-hospital medicine and medical oversight.

The EMS teaching lab classroom space for didactic training, and a three-room simulator for hands-on exercise, each designed to simulate common response scenarios: a hospital room, a household living room, and a commercial office space. These lab rooms help ensure hands-on delivery of the practical exercise of both basic and advanced life support techniques—for both BLS and ACLS providers—and issues related to rate disturbances, acute coronary syndromes, and other physical, electrical, or drug-induced interventions. This high fidelity training—while removing instructors—serves to simulate actual calls, and duplicates all the stressors on the responding crews and crew dynamics.



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE



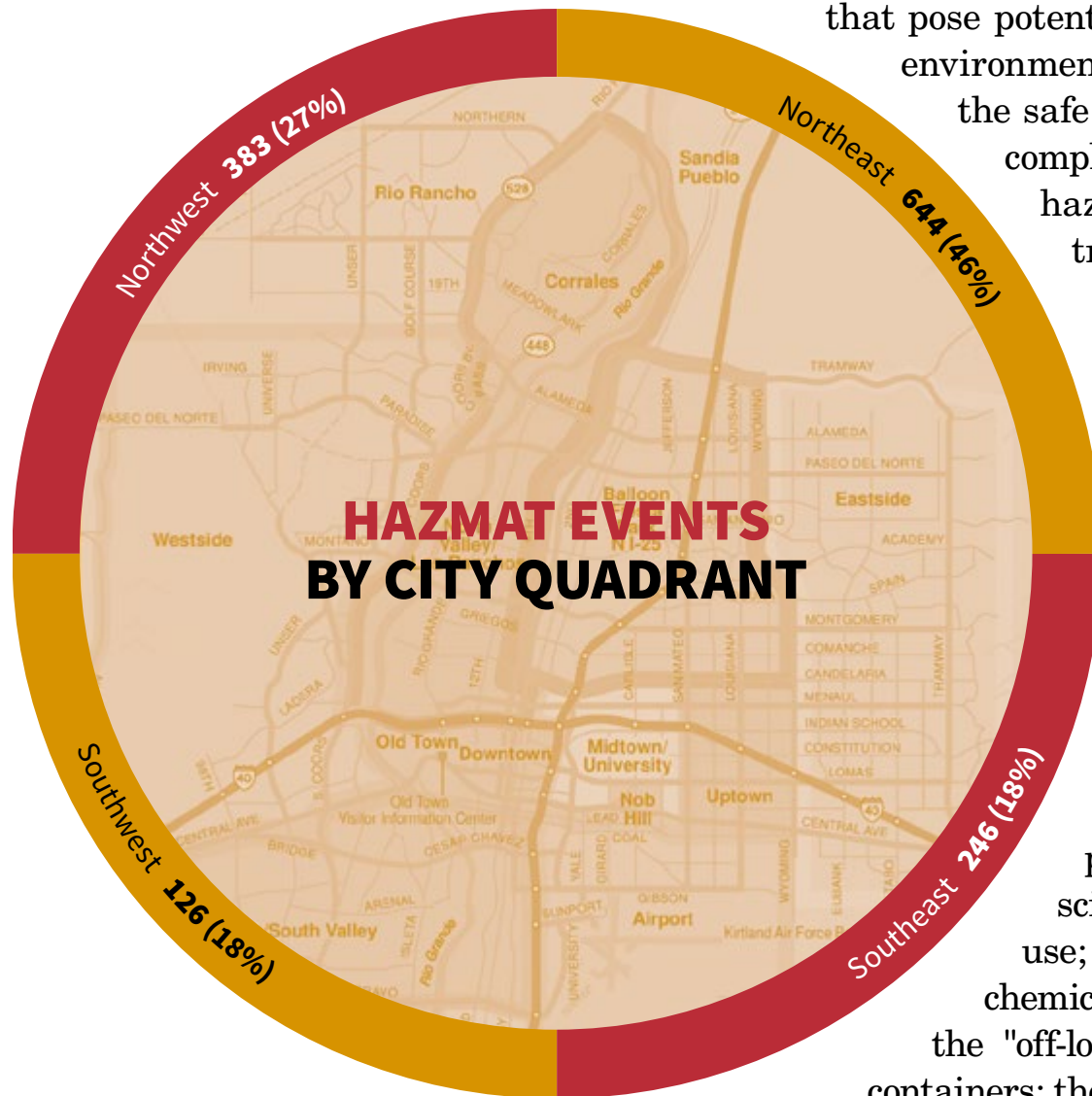
ANOTHER COMPONENT OF THE AFD'S Special Operations Program is the Hazardous Materials Response Team – made up of two HazMat Task Force stations, and staffed by 127 personnel who are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician level. Additionally, all Department firefighters are trained to the Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations levels. The Hazardous Materials Task Force includes resources located at Stations 4 and 13, as well as a HazMat trailer housed at the Training Academy.

In addition to serving a critical role at fire suppression events, HazMat Squads are specially trained for, and charged with, responding to those events involving dangerous goods or physical conditions that pose potential harm to people, property or the environment. HazMat Squads are responsible for the safe termination of other long-term and complex incidents, such as fires involving hazardous materials, airplane crashes, train derailments, accidents involving trucks and semi-trailers carrying chemicals, and medical incidents involving the use or misuse of hazardous materials in homes, schools, or industry.

In addition to maintaining a working knowledge of basic chemistry, HazMat Technicians are required to maintain a working knowledge of and facility with highly specialized chemical protective equipment; complex scientific monitoring equipment for field use; safe methods for the containment of chemical spills; appropriate techniques for the "off-loading" of chemicals from damaged containers; the efficient use of reference material to

determine chemical hazards; and the proper methods and locations for disposal of hazardous wastes and basic chemistry. They also all maintain firefighter and EMT certifications.

Albuquerque Fire Department's Hazardous Materials program consists of 131 personnel who are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician level. Additionally, all uniformed members of AFD are trained to the Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations levels. AFD's Hazardous Materials Task Force includes resources located at Stations 4 and 13, as well as a Hazardous Materials Program Trailer located at the Albuquerque Training Academy.



HazMat Squads are trained for responding to events involving goods or conditions that pose potential harm.

2017 TRAINING

- DPC – Chlorine Distribution Facility Training (October).
- Chemistry of Hazardous Materials (February and August) – 27 Students.
- Hazardous Materials Technician (March and October) – 30 Students.
- Tier II Facility pre-incident planning. All plans are available to frontline apparatus via MDTs.
- Introduction to Weapons of Mass Destruction Sampling Course (August) – 12 Students.
- Radiation training with CST 64th Team (May).
- Two Task Force Technicians attended the IAFC Hazmat Response Teams Conference in Baltimore, Maryland (June).
- BNSF Crude by Rail Emergency Training at TEEEX Training Facility, College Station TX (Multiple Training Dates) – 12 AFD Techs attended.
- Hazardous Materials Technician Refresher with Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway (December).
- 89th & 90th Cadet Class Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations.
- Instructed the APD 117th Cadet Class in Hazardous Materials Awareness (June).
- Instructed the APD 118th Cadet Class in Hazardous Materials Awareness (October).

EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED IN 2017

- 20/20 Bio-Check Kits to replace expiring stock (used for “white powder” calls).
- Two Ramen Technology White Powder Identifiers (Rigaku – Progeny ReaQ).
- One AreaRAE Stand-alone air monitor.
- Two RKI Eagle 4 Gas air monitors.
- One LCAD Chemical agent detector for CWA.

HAZMAT

BY DAY OF WEEK

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
156	152	210	223	198	247	213
TOTAL 1,399						

BY EVENT TYPE

Air or gas rupture of pressure or process vessel	2
Biological hazard investigation, none found	7
Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected	140
Biological hazard, malicious false report	3
Blasting agent explosion (no fire)	2
Bomb scare or suspicious package – no bomb	3
Breakdown of light ballast	3
Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	25
Carbon monoxide incident, CO present	36
Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)	4
Chemical spill or leak	9
Combustible/flammable gas/liquid condition, other	11
Dust explosion (no fire)	1
Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	265
Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	65
Hazardous condition, other	211
HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	35
Overpressure rupture from air or gas, other (no fire)	2
Overpressure rupture from steam, other	2
Overpressure rupture of air or gas pipe/pipeline	4
Steam rupture of pressure or process vessel	1
Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke, other	16
Steam, vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke	21
Toxic condition, other	4
Other incident, not HazMat	527
TOTAL	1399

HEAVY TECHNICAL RESCUE



HEAVY TECHNICAL RESCUE FALLS WITHIN AFD'S Special Operations program. As a highly specialized type of emergency response capability, program technicians are primarily responsible for the provision of technical rescue, such as auto accidents requiring vehicle extrication, building collapses, confined space rescue, high and low angle rescue, rope rescues, and swift water rescues. The HTR Squad carries an array of special equipment such as extrication tools, wooden cribbing, generators and power units, winches, hi-lift shoring jacks, pneumatic air bags, cutting torches, saws, mechanical advantage systems, confined space equipment (tripods, hardware, and ropes), communications equipment, and patient packaging capabilities.

The program provides Technical Rescue services through a specialized Heavy Rescue squad and two additional emergency response companies, staffed with a daily total of ten personnel. Thirty firefighters are assigned to the Heavy Technical Rescue Task Force across three shifts. We offer this specialized service to all communities within the metro area and the central New Mexico Region.

The Heavy Technical Rescue (HTR) Team is one of the busiest teams in Special Operations, responding to hundreds of incidents each year. In addition to being certified Basic Structural Firefighters and licensed Emergency Medical Technicians, team members are also trained and certified in numerous job-specific skills.

HISTORY

In 1992, the Albuquerque Fire Department began the process of formulating a Technical Rescue Program. Initially our efforts were in partnership with FEMA's Urban Search and Rescue Program.

Although the task force has existed with limited capabilities since its inception, we truly became an "all risk" fire department on February 5, 2005, with the staffing of our first Heavy Rescue Company, Squad 2. This capability reflects the collective efforts of local, state and federal governments.

The primary function of this company is to respond to all specialized rescue incidents that occur within the City of Albuquerque and to communities within the metro area in the form of mutual aid response.

Since staffing Squad 2, response times of getting specialized equipment and highly skilled rescuers to technical rescue incidents have been greatly reduced. Persons trapped, pinned or caught are rescued faster with greater efficiency while providing greater safety for responders.

CURRENT PROGRAM

The Heavy Technical Rescue program operates under a task force concept, consisting of Squad 2 is the lead company of the task force, housed at Fire Station 3, along with Engine 3 and Rescue 3. The Heavy Technical Rescue Task Force consists of specially trained firefighters assigned to all 3 shifts, with 58 trained to the Technician level; and 28 trained to the Operations level.

Firefighters assigned to the HTR task force attend extensive training involving classroom sessions and practical scenarios. Each firefighter receives over 240 hours of specialized rescue training. Members received training in:

- Confined Space Rescue
- High / Low Angle Rope Rescue
- Structural Collapse Rescue
- Trench Collapse Rescue
- Swift Water Rescue
- Advanced Vehicle and Machinery Extrication
- Elevator Rescue

In addition to the above listed incident types, the task force may also respond to:

- Multiple Causality Incidents
- All commercial, high-rise, high occupancy, and high life risk structure fires
- Aircraft emergencies
- Firefighter Rescue/Rapid Intervention Team





2017 TRAINING AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

TRAINING

- Confined Space Rescue Refresher for all HTR assigned personnel.
- Response exercise with the Albuquerque Metropolitan Flood Control Authority.
- Recertified all HTR Swift Water Rescue Technicians.
- Completed Annual Flood Channel Rescue Refresher Training for over 200 personnel.
- Additional Rescue Site added with Bernalillo County Fire Department.
- Evaluated Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA) tower and water storage facilities.
- Presented SCBA orientation and use for approx. 60 ABCWUA personnel.
- Presented an HTR Academy for UNM Emergency Medicine Fellowship Interns.
- HTR members participated in and instructed at the regional Advanced Vehicle and Machinery Extrication Course in Santa Fe, NM.

EQUIPMENT

- A new Seagrave Heavy Rescue (Squad 2) was delivered and placed into service in November. Squad 2 transports specialized technical rescue equipment and personnel for the purpose of all specialized responses provided by HTR personnel.
- E-14 and E-22 were equipped with Vehicle Stabilization Struts which provides the ability to stabilize high profile vehicles, vehicles on their sides, and vehicles on their roofs.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

- The HTR Task Force (E3, R3, S2) along with Lt. Carlsen, Lt. Fox and Battalion Chief 2, responded to a Mutual Aid request by Sandoval County (June 29) at the Vulcan Gravel Pit.
 - Four employees had become engulfed in sand and gravel. All were in danger of becoming buried alive.
 - Task force members worked alongside Sandoval County Fire, Rio Rancho Fire, and others to successfully extricate all four employees through building emergency shoring to prevent further collapse; utilizing rescue air bags and pneumatic shoring; and digging with shovels and by hand to remove many cubic yards of dirt and gravel that had engulfed the employees.
- Planning, organization, and execution of the Vigilant Guard full-scale Search and Rescue exercise on August 7 and 8. The exercise included coordination of more than sixteen local, state, and federal organizations; development of the Event Action Plan; definition of the Incident Management Team; establishment of an Incident Command Post within the Base of Operations; and management of 120+ rescuers over two operational periods, performing search, rescue, treatment and transport for 25+ simulated persons who were lost, trapped, and/or injured in the Sandia Mountains foothills.
- HTR personnel completed several Wilderness Search and Rescue incidents in the Sandia foothills, working with many different agencies across multiple jurisdictions.

GRANTS

- AFR was awarded equipment as part of the NMDHSEM USAR Asset Distribution Sub Grant.
 - Equipment awarded included various hand tools and Hazardous Materials monitoring equipment.

WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE FIREFIGHTING



In support of AFD's goal to deliver the highest caliber of emergency service to the Albuquerque community, the Department has trained and equipped all operational firefighters to meet Wildland Fire Qualifying standards. The Department provides urban and wildland fire protection for a large portion of the Rio Grande Valley State Park, the Petroglyph National Monument, and all of the City's Open Space areas of the West Mesa and Sandia Foothills.

AFD currently maintains four Wildland Task force stations—strategically located throughout the City – able to provide an immediate to Wildland fires, Type I engines (large pumpers), Type VI engines (brush trucks), and training personnel who possess Wildland Firefighting training. Members of the task force stations undergo many hours of training to prepare them for combating Wildland fire with both ground and aerial suppression tactics.

There are a total of twenty-four personnel, on-duty each day, who have an advanced level of training, and who can respond in specialized apparatus that are designed to fight wildfires. AFD has four Type-6 engines and a Type-3 engine. During the peak of fire season, AFD implements Open Space Patrols, which consist of Department wildland resources patrolling the foothills, Rio Grande Bosque, and the West Mesa open space. This is in effort to respond to wildland fire dispatches more quickly than usual, by having crews in the area – already wearing their wildland PPE and being in their specialized apparatus. The

Wildland Program is also responsible for the Open Space Patrol plan – with seven other agencies in the metro area each year. Last year, AFD implemented patrols in January through July due to suspected arson fires in the Bosque.

The Department also participates in the New Mexico Resource Mobilization Plan (RMP) – a multi-agency program that enables us to assist adjacent firefighting agencies in fighting Wildland fires in New Mexico and neighboring states.



PUBLIC EDUCATION

- In an effort educate to the public on wildfire safety, AFD continued the public outreach that it began in 2014 with the IAFC Ready Set Go program. Each year AFD goes out to multiple HOA's and Neighborhood Associations and teaches homeowners how to prepare their home(s) against wildfire and react in the event of a wildfire in the wildland urban interface areas of Albuquerque. In 2017, Wildland personnel presented three different presentations of the program.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- AFD Wildland personnel developed and coordinated the Open Space Patrol plan with seven other agencies in the metropolitan area. In 2017, we implemented January through July patrols in the bosque, due to a suspected arsonist in the area.
- A new Type 6 Brush Truck (Brush 1) was put into service at Station 1.

- In 2017 personnel and equipment from the Department's Wildland Program deployed to several wildland fires around the nation under the New Mexico State Forestry Resource Mobilization Plan, generating more than \$300,000 for the City of Albuquerque.
 - North Crest Fire – New Mexico
 - Gato Fire – New Mexico
 - Cajete Fire – New Mexico
 - Highland Fire – New Mexico
 - Bandera Fire – New Mexico
 - Peggy Fire – New Mexico
- The Department also assisted other agencies that were low on resources due to increases in wildfires, staffing their stations for wildfire response.
 - Frye Fire – Arizona
 - Sawmill Fire – Arizona
 - Lilac Fire – California
 - Thomas Fire – California
- AFD Wildland crews also assisted other regional agencies that were low on resources due to an increase in wildfires, staffing stations for wildfire response and patrolling different districts.
 - Cibola Preparedness (Sandia Mountains) – New Mexico
 - Region 3 Support – New Mexico/Arizona
- The Wildland Program provided fire suppression for all fireworks displays during the annual Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta and Freedom 4th Celebration. During the 2017 Balloon Fiesta, a balloon accidentally launched during the Balloon Glow, crashing in to the fireworks mortars. AFD crews provided suppression and EMS.
- Fuels reduction project – Ten acres were cleared at Alameda and the bosque.

PERSONNEL EDUCATION

- 30+ WLD personnel completed S133 – Look Up, Look Down, Look all Around.
- 25+ WLD personnel completed S290 Intermediate WLD Fire Behavior.
- 1 Captain Certification courses (WLD).
- 2 Lieutenant Certification courses (WLD).

- 1 Commander Certification courses (WLD).
- AFD Cadets certified to WLD FFT2 level – S130, S190, L180, IS 700, IS 800.
- WLD fire awareness class for COA Open Space volunteers (30) during patrols.

AFD wildland crews spent fifteen days away from their families while fighting two different fires in California. Crews were assigned to the Lilac Fire for five days, then to the Thomas Fire for the remainder of the assignment. AFD crew members put out spot fires, held containment lines, performed structure protection, and coordinated suppression efforts with aircraft. While traveling home, Task Force personnel rolled up on a semi-truck that had caught fire on the highway – just outside of Santa Clarita California. Crew members immediately shut down the highway and began suppressing the semi-truck fire. They were able to extinguish the fire, keeping it contained to the cab of the semi. This was critical because the extremely high winds may have sparked another wildfire on the hillside on which the semi-truck was parked.



AFD personnel deployed to the Lilac Fire included Lt. Brian Fox, Lt. Dave Cruz, Driver Christian Mee, Driver Justin Moore, Driver Eric De La Torre, and Driver Jacob Gray.

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

The goal of the Fire Marshal's Office is to protect the lives and property of the community through proactive fire inspections and education programs while serving the public with professionalism and respect.



FULFILLING A CRITICAL SUPPORT role in the overall mission of the Albuquerque Fire Department, the Fire Marshal's Office (FMO) is responsible for the implementation, administration, and enforcement of the City of Albuquerque's Fire Code (Ordinance 0-2017-020)—which incorporates the International Fire Code (2015 edition), and the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code (2015 edition), along with some local amendments. The Fire Marshal is appointed by the Fire Chief and manages a program that consists of twenty–seven ICC certified inspectors—all uniformed firefighters—and two civilian employees.

The Fire Marshal's Office holds jurisdiction within the City of Albuquerque under the City of Albuquerque Fire Code, Council Bill No. 0-17-44, enactment 0-2017-020 to perform inspections of all businesses, new building construction, fire protection system installations and alterations within the City Of Albuquerque. Although the Fire Marshal has the authority to issue citations pursuant to the provisions of the Fire Code, the goal is to educate and maintain positive relationships with local businesses and community members before any litigation becomes necessary.

The Albuquerque Fire Department also maintains agreements with the New Mexico State Fire Marshal's Office that allows the Albuquerque City Fire Marshal authority to inspect all Albuquerque Public Schools. This allows FMO staff to enforce all life safety and fire code violations found on school property. The Office provides fire safety training and education

to the schools year round, but has the greatest presence during Fire Prevention Week—which falls during the month of October. Each year, the Fire Marshal's Office educates over fifteen thousand school children in fire safety and prevention each year.

The Plans Checking Division of the Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for document review, approval, and inspection of all commercial construction and building alterations. The division will also review plans and conduct inspections on all installed or modified fire protection systems.





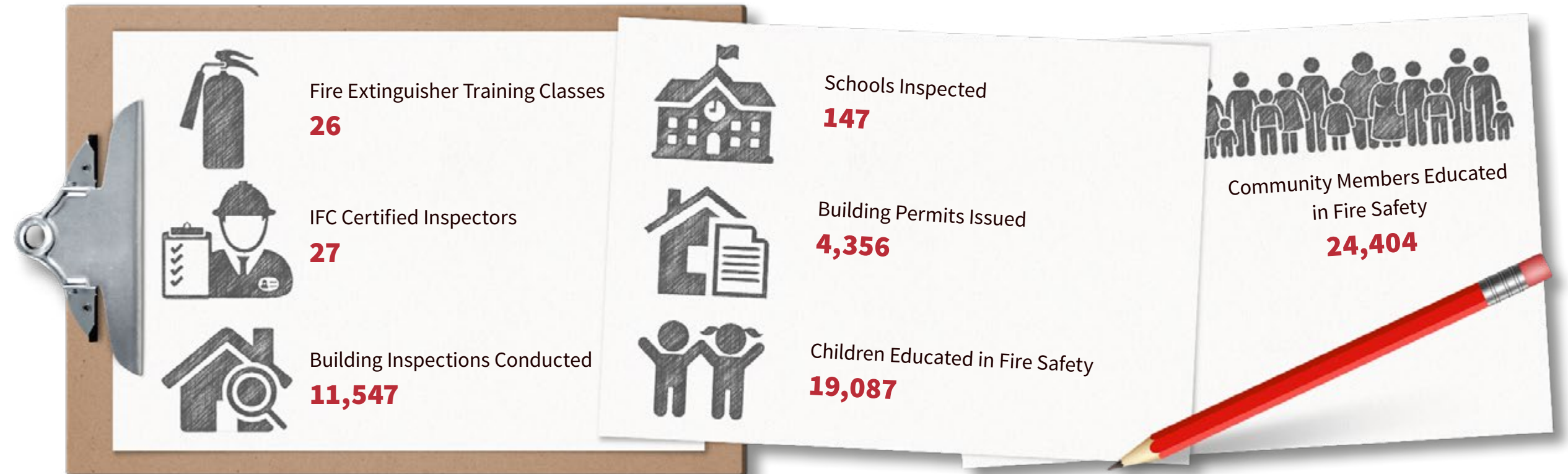
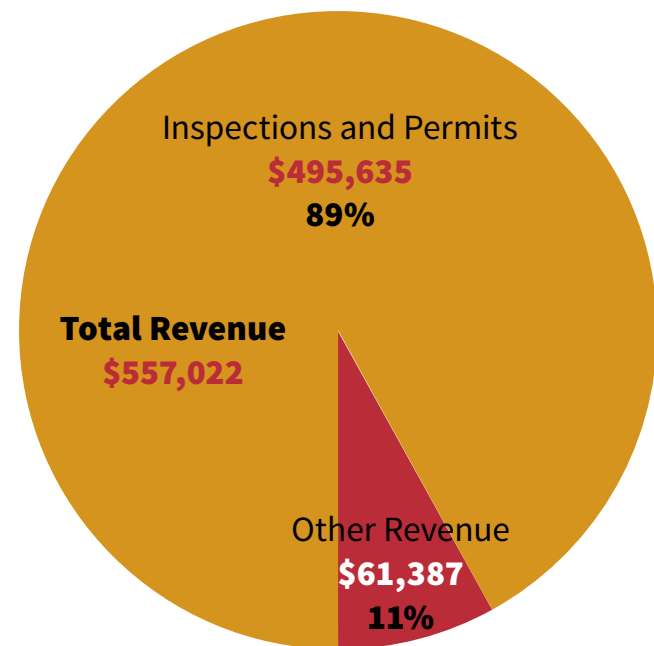
The Safe City Strike Force enforces many of the City's Codes and Ordinances including the Nuisance Abatement Ordinance (11-1-1-1 et. seq.), the Uniform Housing Code (14-3-1-1 et seq.) and related rules and regulations. As an active participant in Albuquerque's Safe City Strike Force, we work together with Albuquerque Police Department, Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office, and the City's Building, Electrical, Zoning, and Environmental Health Departments. This alliance allows all agencies to work closely together to ensure our community's safety.

The Fire Marshal's Office continues to serve the Albuquerque community through a variety of different programs. These include working with the Safer New Mexico car seat program to inspect the installation of infant car seats; and providing safety supervision and enforcing fire code and life safety regulations at motion picture productions, fireworks shows, and blasting sites. The Office also provides public education programs year round—including fire evacuation planning, drills, safety talks, and extinguisher training geared toward children, seniors, and businesses.



FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE BY THE NUMBERS

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE REVENUE 2017



FIRE INVESTIGATIONS



THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ISN'T DONE doing its job even after a fire is put out. Fire investigators take over when flames are extinguished – and that's when their jobs have just begun.

The Fire Investigations program is responsible to the community by providing professional fire investigations, and the subsequent adjudication and prosecution of those suspected of the crime of arson. The Fire Investigations Division also determines the origin and cause of all major fires in the jurisdiction – this includes all fires where an explosion, death, or significant injuries occur.

Fire investigation, sometimes referred to as origin and cause investigation, is the analysis of fire-related incidents. After firefighters extinguish a fire, an investigation is launched to determine the origin and cause of the fire or explosion. Investigations of such incidents require a systematic approach based on the scientific method, which includes knowledge of basic fire science. Fire scene investigators require an understanding of both fire chemistry and fire dynamics.

In some complex cases, there are issues other than whether

the fire was intentionally set or not. These cases tend to address far more issues involving fire spread, the performance of fire protection systems, and issues involving responsibility and/or liability for the fire.

AFD's Fire Investigation Division is a team of highly-trained investigators who provide expertise in the investigation of fires and fire-related incidents to determine the best course of action, fire prevention education, or prosecution. The turn-around time for investigating incidents is as immediate (as is possible) – in an effort to get accurate

ESTIMATED DOLLAR LOSS 2017

	Number Investigated	Dollar Loss
Incendiary	64*	\$4,799,819
Accidental	10	\$1,158,500
Undetermined	24	\$1,145,450
Total	98	\$7,103,769

*4 of the fires determined to be incendiary were also determined to be set by youths.

AFTER THE FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED, an investigation begins to determine the origin and cause of the explosion. The investigation starts with the fire itself. Four primary factors must be present to create and continue a chemical reaction and sustain a fire. Known as the 'fire tetrahedron', the components are: oxygen, a fuel source, and heat. In most cases, the percentage of oxygen concentration must be above 16%. The fuel may be any flammable substance, and the heat source needs only to match the ignition temperature of the fuel.

Arsonists often alter one or more of the factors in the fire tetrahedron to increase the likelihood of a fire, or to extend the potential for fire damage. An arsonist may increase the fuel load by introducing flammable material, or by adding accelerant (such as kerosene, gasoline or alcohol). Additionally, the arsonist may increase the oxygen content of a structure by opening windows or punching holes in ceilings and walls, and the fire will follow the highest concentration of oxygen to its source.

Fire Science includes photographing, documenting, collecting and processing evidence, interviewing witnesses and victims, and interrogating suspects associated with fire investigations. Filing and serving search warrants and preparing cases for the District Attorney's office for prosecutions are also part of fire investigators duties.

AFD is a partner with various State and local agencies through the Fire Liaison Office (FLO) program. The FLO program consists of two Lieutenants, a Driver, and a Captain. FLO's responsibilities are an addition to the primary duties of rank. The core tenet of the program features timely information sharing to and from all AFD personnel on relevant all hazard/all threat techniques, trends, tactics, and procedures. FLOs provide a centralized location for information sharing and intelligence in support of public safety and homeland security needs by collaborating with the New Mexico Fusion Center (NMASIC) in Santa Fe.

Of all major crimes, arson has one of the lowest clearance rates (either by arresting the offender or closing the case when there is evidence to identify an offender but the person cannot be prosecuted for technical reasons). The national clearance rate for arson is about 20 percent.

AFD's case clearance rate in 2017 was 32 percent.

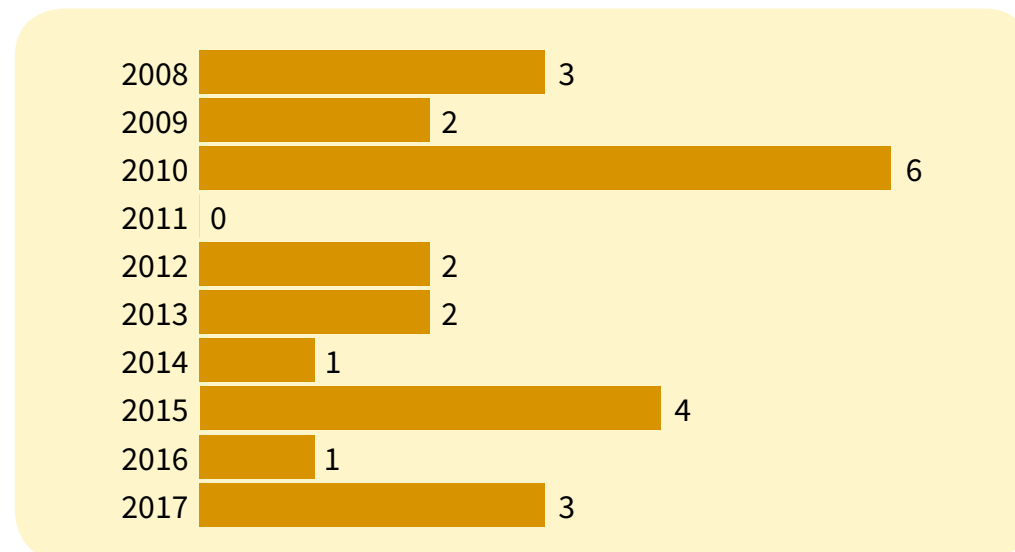
information to present to the courts for prosecution, or to refer people in need of other resources. This quick and professional response allows for speedy recovery of loss as a result of fire.

The Division is also a significant contributor to the Department's Youth Fire Awareness Program. Investigators have partnered with representatives from the Juvenile District Attorney's office, Juvenile Probation and Parole, and the AFD Fire Marshal's Office to assist with the more serious youth fire-setter who may be in need of additional help, beyond the basic education on the dangers inherent in playing with fire.

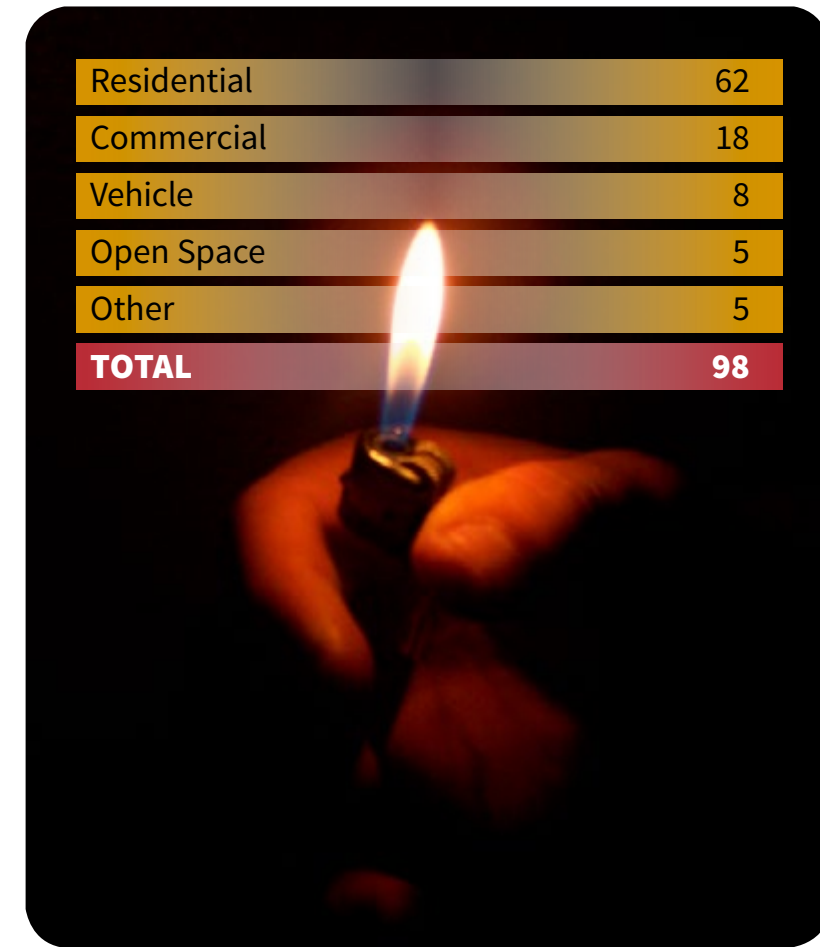
AFD Fire Investigators historically investigate about 100 fires per year, and maintain a successful clearance rate that is higher than the national average of 18%. In addition to attending both fire and law enforcement academies, Fire Investigators are required to complete courses at the National Fire Academy pertaining to fire investigations.

The Fire Investigations Office is staffed by six investigators, and a Quality Assurance Officer; and is overseen by a Captain. All personnel are certified Law Enforcement Officers.

CIVILIAN FIRE FATALITIES 10 YEAR TOTALS



ARSON CASES BY TYPE



2017 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS FOR THE AFD ARSON INVESTIGATIONS

- Three Arson-related arrests, two of which were for attempted homicide.
- Six investigations were deemed Exceptionally Cleared, meaning that they were successfully investigations and sent to the District Attorney's Office for adjudication.
 - Youth Fire set at Kennedy Middle School.
 - 68 car fire by fireworks (resulted in felony charges).
 - Hate crime and arson by youth fire setters (with approximately \$1 million in damages).
 - House fire (with a natural gas explosion).
 - Homicide with Arson (AFD and APD worked together on this case).
 - Recreational Vehicle fire caused by Molotov cocktail.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

The AFD Alarm Room was recognized by the National Academies of Emergency Dispatch as an Accredited Center of Excellence, and re-accreditation until 2020.

THE AFD COMMUNICATIONS CENTER, or Alarm Room, is staffed twenty-four hours-a-day, seven days-a-week. It is the entry point for all emergency and non-emergency medical and fire-related requests for service in the City of Albuquerque. It is staffed by twenty-eight highly-trained uniformed firefighters who are certified in Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) and Emergency Fire Dispatch (EFD), and accredited by the International Academies of Emergency Dispatch (IAED). Additional staffing includes one Quality Assurance Officer, one Training Officer, and one Captain, all supervised by a Deputy Chief.

Dispatchers are cross-trained on answering both emergency and non-emergency calls. The protocol includes answering and confirming the location of the emergency, the caller's phone number, and determination of the nature of the emergency. Dispatching the calls includes informing responding units of where they are to respond, the type of emergency, and the appropriate tactical radio channel. They also provide pre-arrival care and instructions to the caller, if needed. Additional responsibilities include handling all radio traffic of working incidents, ensuring that additional resources are dispatched if required; and ensuring that vacancies in the City are filled during large-scale events or department-wide training.

In 2017, the AFD Communications Center had another record-breaking year with calls created. 106,914 calls for emergencies were created, while the number of calls processed was more than 300,000 – including emergency calls, non-emergency calls, and radio transmissions. The increase from 2016 of emergency calls was handled by four shifts of twenty-four dispatcher for half of 2017, and four shifts of twenty-eight for the balance of the year.

The Communications Center works closely with the Albuquerque Police Department, Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office, Bernalillo County Fire Department, Kirtland Air Force Base, and other agencies, to provide the best customer care to our citizens and firefighters in the field. The concept of Automatic Aid erases jurisdictional boundaries

for all participating agencies. This means that any time a call for service is made; the closest appropriate emergency response vehicle will be dispatched – regardless of where the caller is located inside the dispatch area. This ensures that everyone receives the highest level of care available, in the shortest amount of time. It additionally allows all participating agencies to more effectively allocate resources. This seamless and cooperative effort ensures that the closest, most appropriate, resources are dispatched without delay. AFD also maintains Mutual Aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions to help fulfill the needs of our neighboring agencies.

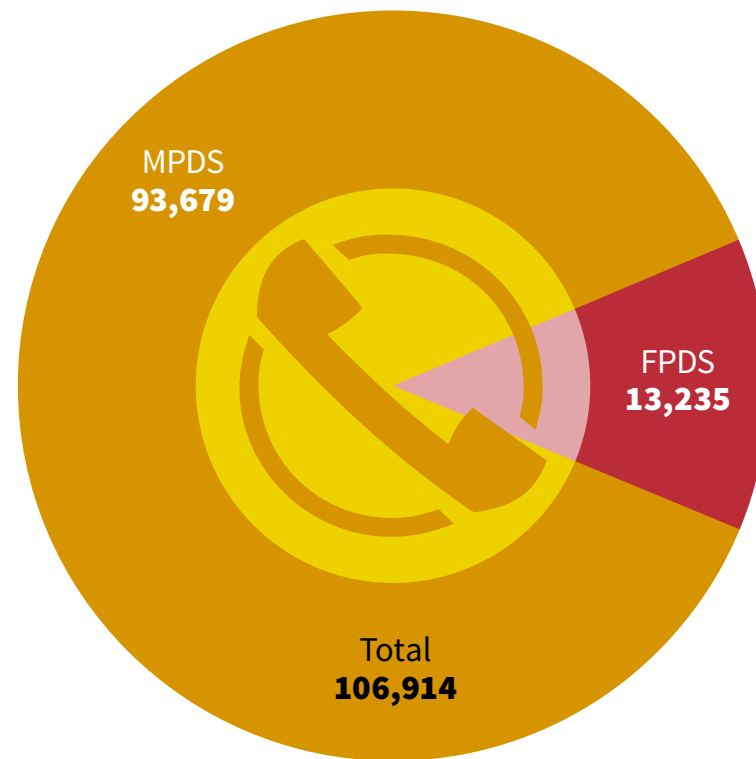
2017 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 106,914 emergency calls were dispatched.
- In the 12-year period of 2005 to 2017, the Alarm Room was staffed by twenty-four dispatchers. During that period, calls dispatched increased by 32%.
- Four new Dispatcher positions were added in September.
- 911 upgrade project.
 - Added eight new consoles.
 - Upgraded the VESTA telephone system.
 - Added new administrative telephone lines.
 - Replaced 36 monitors.
 - Replaced carpet and window blinds.
 - Added seven computers with networking capability to working consoles.
- National Public Safety Tele-communicator Week: (April 9 – April 15, 2017).
 - Teamed up with Albuquerque Police Department dispatchers for our first celebration of National Public Safety Tele-Communicator Week.

2017 TRAINING

- EMD/EFD Certifications completed for six new Dispatchers.

2017 TOTAL DISPATCHES BY PRIORITY TYPE



AFD Dispatches are coded by Priority Type, defined as either Medical (MPDS) or Fire (FPDS) Priority Dispatch System codes.

EMS RESPONSES – BY MPDS CODE

MPDS Code	Number Dispatched
Alpha Medical	28,571
Bravo Medical	32,337
Charlie Medical	14,986
Delta Medical	16,748
Echo Medical	882
Omega Medical	155
TOTAL EMS	93,679

NON-EMS RESPONSES – BY FPDS CODE

MPDS Code	Number Dispatched
Alpha Fire	2,569
Bravo Fire	5,863
Charlie Fire	3,883
Delta Fire	891
Echo Fire	2
Omega Fire	27
TOTAL NON-EMS	13,235

- John Ahern, Wade Garvin, Jeremy Griego, Shane Langlois, Ryan Medford, and Chris Serino.
- EMD/EFD Re-certification completed for nine Dispatchers.
- Rob Candelaria, Vic Carrillo, Will Chavez, Adrian Cordero, Dave Cruz, Levi Fetty, Zach Nichols, Craig Zellner, and Frank Gutierrez.

Training consisted of two comprehensive exams, documentation of thirty-six hours of continuing dispatch education (CDE) over the last twenty-four months, and re-certification in CPR.

- Ten Dispatchers received Public Safety Tele-communicators Academy Certificates (State Tele-Communicator Certification).
 - Ryan Gomez, Dominic Gallegos, Mike Vander Wilt, Mike Trujillo, Jarred Luciani, Vince Clark, Cole Magdaleno, Paul Cordova, Zach Nichols, and Shane Langlois.
- Implementation of a new Dispatcher Certification Task Book.

ALARM ROOM QUALITY ASSURANCE

- One Lieutenant completed a three-day EMD-Q Certification (Quality Assurance) course.
- 2,544 medical calls were reviewed for quality assurance.
- 1,296 fire calls were reviewed for quality assurance.
- The Aqua Software, used for Quality Assurance review of calls, was upgraded.

DISPATCHER OF THE YEAR

In recognition of his outstanding commitment, dedicated service to the AFD

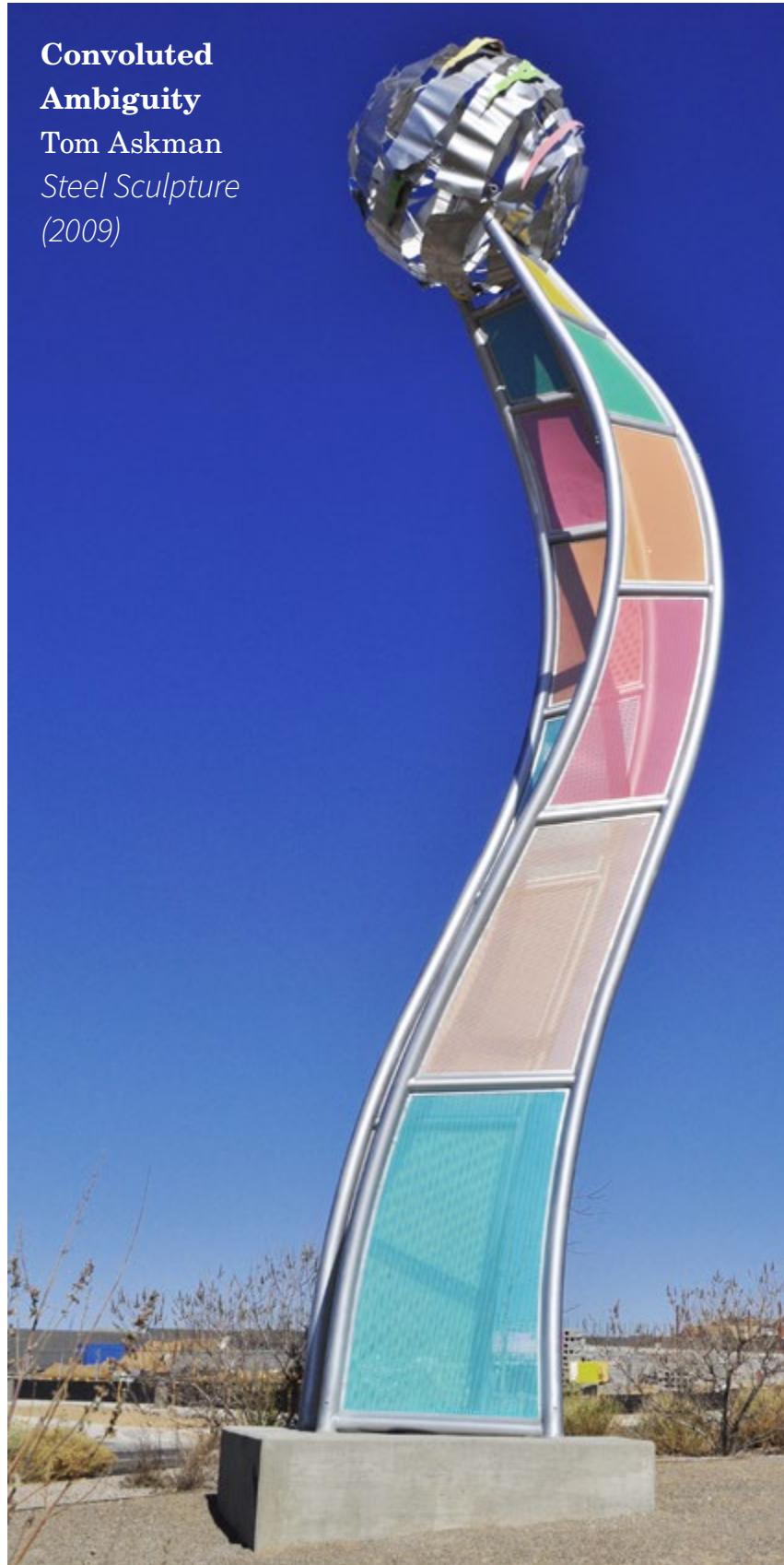
Alarm Room, and his commitment in serving the citizens of our community, EMD Dominic Gallegos was awarded the first-ever Alarm Room Dispatcher of the Year Award. He was selected by his fellow dispatchers for his extraordinary performance while answering 911 calls and dispatching emergency services. He is widely respected for his ability to quickly assess situations, and to determine appropriate dispatch configurations. He is a reliable resource, who is both knowledgeable and competent, and an invaluable member of the Alarm Room team.

THE ALBUQUERQUE Fire Department uses both the Medical Priority Dispatch System (MPDS) and the Fire Priority Dispatch System (FPDS). The dispatch systems are internationally-recognized protocols which assist in determining the most appropriate pre-arrival care and instructions to callers, as well as the most effective and immediate resources needed for each call, thereby reducing response times.



1% FOR THE ARTS

**Convolutd
Ambiguity**
Tom Askman
Steel Sculpture
(2009)



AS A CITY, we believe that we gain value – culturally, socially, and economically – through public art. It is a discriminating part of our public history and of our changing culture. As it reflects and reveals our communities, it also adds meaning to the unique character of those same communities. It invigorates our public spaces, and it provides bridges between past and present, and intersections for neighbors to share dialogue, ideas, and community pride.

The City of Albuquerque Art in Municipal Places Ordinance was established in 1978, and created the purpose of a city-wide the Public Art Program, as well as the funding mechanism for the acquisition of public artworks. The ordinance establishes 1% of General Obligation Bond funding to be directed toward the development, acquisition, and display of public art. The Albuquerque Fire Department has been the beneficiary of the program for the installation of art projects at eleven facilities.

**More Than A
Firefighter**
PAZ
Bas relief mural
(1999)



Rays Of Communication
Juan & Patricia Navarrete
Carbon steel sculpture (2000)





Hydra
Clark Wiegman
Metal sculpture (2014)



Fire Work
Evelyn Rosenberg
Metal / Detonography (1993)

**Stickman
#14 & #23**
Larry Bell
*Metal Sculpture
(1999)*



**A Cool
Friend**
Sonny Rivera
Bronze (2006)



Tools Of Heroism
Sheri Crider
Mosaics (2002)

Fire Rocket
Peter Reiquam
Metal sculpture (2013)



Sublimation Of Flame
Hi-Ying Wu
Sculptural relief (2010)



Heritage
Celia Kimball
Mural (1985)



WITH A MISSION TO PROMOTE AND provide for health and safety for all uniformed AFD firefighters, the Safety Office operates in an internal risk management capacity. The Safety Office strives to ensure that safety remains a priority as we deliver emergency services and an all-hazards response capability to the community. The office is charged with the coordination and oversight of numerous safety related responsibilities to include O.S.H.A. compliance with medical evaluations, health, and safety testing. We additionally facilitate and conduct many other safety-related services.

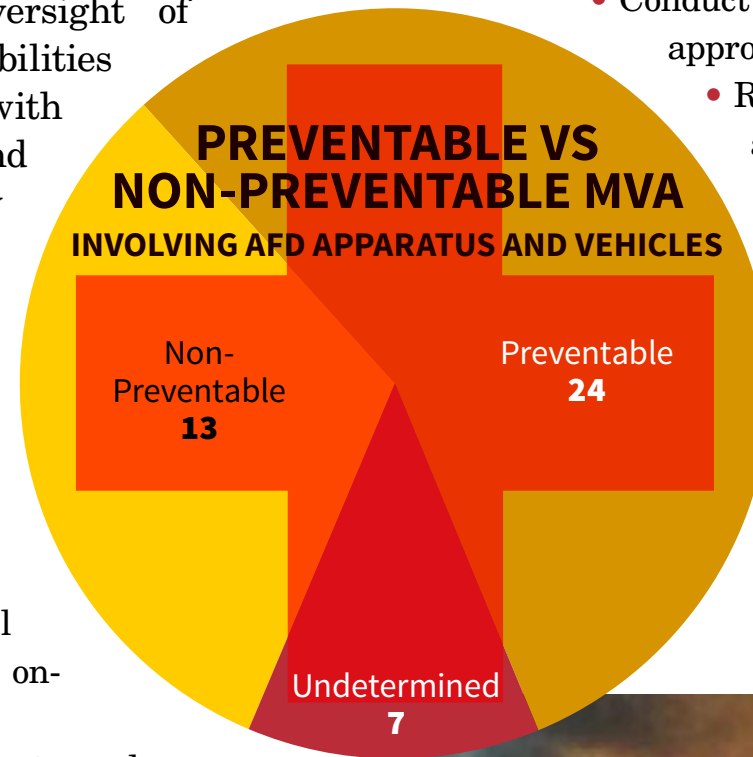
- O.S.H.A. and HazMat physicals.
- Yearly Tuberculosis testing.
- Yearly S.C.B.A. fit testing.
- Yearly hose, ground ladder, and aerial ladder testing.
- Responding to occupational injuries and exposures to on-duty personnel.
- Safety program development and policy review.
- Issuance of safety notices and bulletins.

- In conjunction with the AFD Health and Safety Committee investigate accidents or hazards, and make recommendations to the Fire Chief.
- VO2 Max Fitness Evaluation.
- Peer Fitness Trainers Program.

Under the provisions of the Collective Bargaining Agreement, the Health and Safety Committee is charged with several important responsibilities to maintain safe working conditions and industrial health protection for the employees using the appropriate Federal, State, or City Laws. As the Chair of the Health and Safety Committee

the Health and Safety Officer facilitates the following services to the Albuquerque Fire Department.

- To oversee review and recommend testing of equipment and PPE as it relates to occupational health and safety.
- Review of accidents or injuries and submitting the findings of all motor vehicle accidents to the Fire Chief and Assistant Chief of Operations.
 - Conduct safety surveys and safety training programs as approved by the Fire Chief.
 - Recommend safety precautions to the Fire Chief as necessary in any area viewed as endangering uniformed firefighters.
 - Review injuries or accidents as directed by the fire department Occupational Safety Officer.
 - Provide for yearly training on matters of safety during suppression refresher.



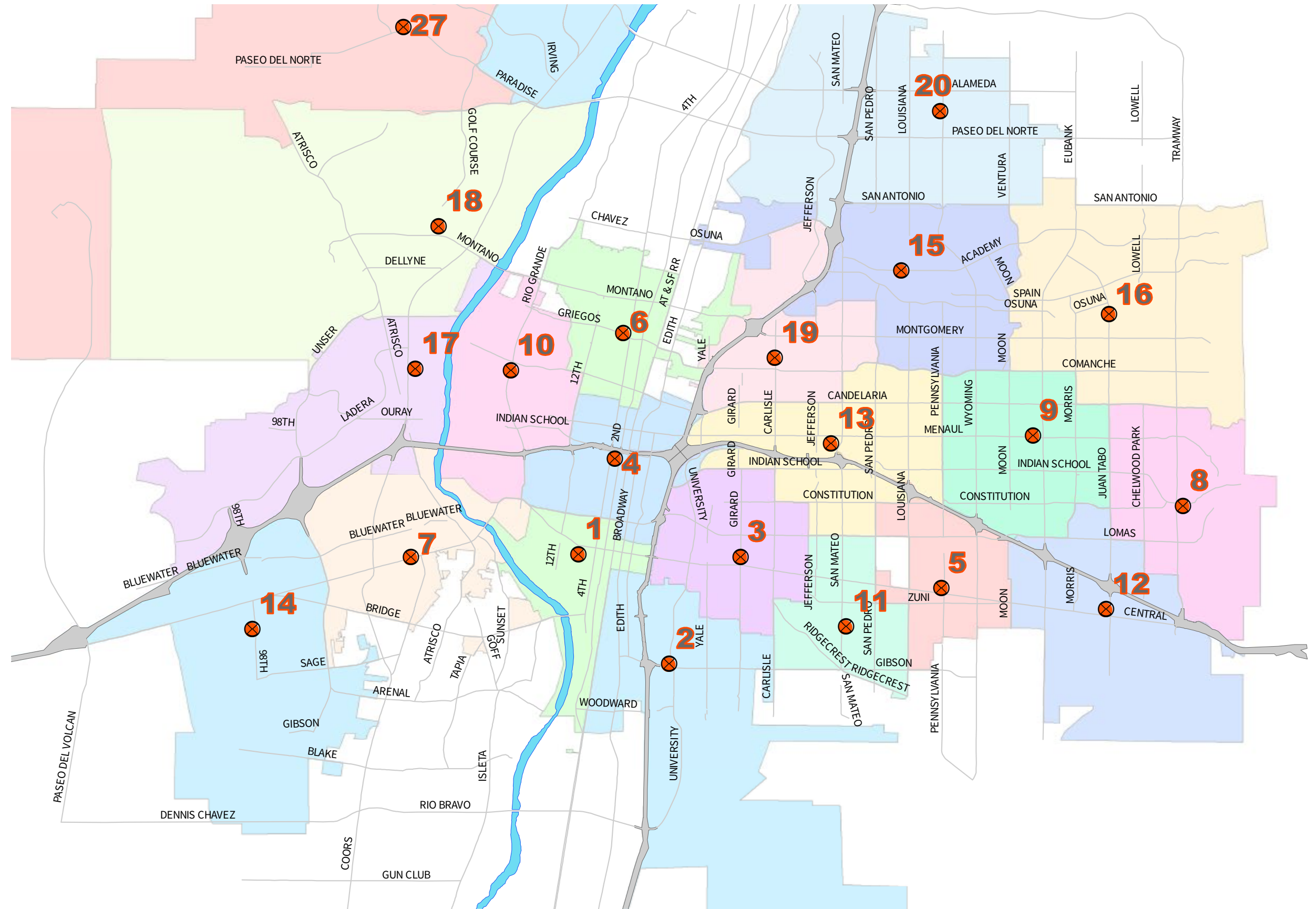
FIREFIGHTER EXPOSURES: BY TYPE	
Exposure Type	Exposure Count
Airborne Pathogen	5
Body Fluid Contact	30
Bloodborne Pathogen	7
TOTAL	42



FIREFIGHTER INJURIES: BY TYPE OF DUTY	
Duty Type	Injury Count
Fireground or Fire Incident	14
Training	11
Responding or Returning to Station	4
EMS Incident	13
Other (such as station duties, hydrant inspections, etc.)	19
TOTAL	61

FIREFIGHTER INJURIES: BY TYPE	
Injury Type	Injury Count
Trauma	3
Bite	4
Laceration	5
Bruise or Contusion	2
Strain/Sprain/Exertion	26
Fall	6
Crush Injury	2
Burn	2
Other	11
TOTAL	61

RESPONSE DISTRICTS



FIELD OPERATIONS CENTER

THE FIELD OPERATIONS CENTER is charged with staffing both Emergency Response and Support programs for the Department. It is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and is supervised by a Deputy Chief assigned to each of the three shifts. The Deputy Chief oversees the four Battalion Commanders and the personnel assigned to each of the twenty-two Fire Stations. The FOC uses AFD staffing policies to assign appropriate personnel to each fire station and emergency response apparatus, each of which has minimum staffing levels. Many of the assignments have specialty training requirements. When firefighters call off sick, use vacation, or have trades, the FOC accommodates the moves to ensure that all staffing requirements are properly met.

The FOC uses a comprehensive staffing software application to assist with staffing and tracking all Department personnel. The application—Telestaff—allows for positive accountability and consistent staffing of the all Department employees, across three emergency response shifts and multiple support assignments.

The FOC maintains a total of nine program-certified firefighters, three on each shift, with one assigned to the FOC and two in the Operations Division. An additional eight personnel, from the rank of Driver to Commander, are trained within the program. Monthly meetings are held to ensure consistency across the board, and to guarantee adherence to Staffing, Sick Leave, and Trade Time policies.

A web version of the Department's staffing software was implemented to migrate from a central Telestaff server that allows for more versatile access. Daily "Summary Reports" are created by the Shift Deputy Chief, so the Fire Chief and Executive Staff can be briefed to assist with the tracking of Leave and Overtime.



PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE



THE AFD PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE is responsible for developing and maintaining a working relationship with print and broadcast media representatives; acting as liaison with other City departments; and keeping internal and external key members informed on issues that may affect the Department. The Office coordinates with appropriate agencies prior to contacting and releasing information to the media on conditions that might result in favorable or unfavorable public reaction, including releases and public statements involving local, regional and national news. Additional responsibilities include the preparation of information relative to fire operations, community risk reduction messages, Department policy, and community events—through news releases, special activities, photographs, radio and television, and other informational material. The office also reviews materials such as speeches, news articles, and radio and television news to ensure the accuracy of the messages conveyed; as well as the organization of press conferences, agendas, speeches, and press releases.



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT - 2017

AFD maintains a robust Community Involvement program, and the PAO is responsible for the event scheduling for twenty-two fire stations and field firefighters, who last year hosted and attended almost 550 community involvement events such as fire station tours, fire safety school presentations, blood drives, and special events.



PHARMACY



THE AFD PHARMACY—a component of the Department’s EMS Division—provides all medications, pharmacy regulatory direction, and EMS specific equipment for the Department. In 2017, the AFD Pharmacy again renewed and re-certified all licensures through the New Mexico Board of Pharmacy (NM BP). The office works directly with a contracted Pharmacist, in order to meet all Quality Assurance Medication reviews, Rescue inspections, and fire station EMS supply inspections.

Currently staffed with a Lieutenant and a Driver, the office is responsible for the purchasing, stocking, and delivery of all EMS supplies and medications, through the SharePoint Web System, using the Inventory Management System (IOS).



TECHNICAL SERVICES



THE TECHNICAL SERVICES PROGRAM continues to be a vital part of the Albuquerque Fire Department. Under the management of the Commander for Communications, a Captain oversees the Technical Services program. The program is made up of a Captain, a Lieutenant, and three computer technicians—all uniformed firefighters. The team works together to provide technical communication, and to address all computer and database issues for all divisions within the department. As a team, they are tasked with purchasing, updating, and maintaining a variety of equipment—including radios, cell phones, servers, computers, devices and peripherals, software, and maps.

The Technical Services Division had 489 “key” service requests created in Sharepoint in 2017. Additionally, the office receives an average of 15 requests via phone per day; each of which are typically resolved over the phone and don’t require the creation of a service request. This is almost 5500 requests for service that come through the office each year.

With the routine introduction of new technology, AFD Techs work hand-in-hand with City of Albuquerque computer and database Techs, to build servers, install software, update programs, and procure and install special equipment. This partnership helps to ensure that front line units as well as support divisions have the tools and technology to carry out their day-to-day job functions.

The electronic mandates from the ACA, ISO, and NFIRS require that we consistently maintain our fleet of Mobile Data Terminals and desktop computers in order to provide the accuracy and delivery of key information to respective agencies.

In 2017, Tech Services completed several projects. Listed here are some of the major accomplishments:

- Negotiated with the City of Albuquerque’s Information Technology Department to make the replacement of MDTs eligible for the COA Refresh Program
- Roll out of (25) CF-33 Mobile Data Terminals, including docking stations and accessories.
- Update and roll out of 25+ new computers in the Academy Computer Lab.
- Facilitated the technical upgrade of the Alarm Room; set-up and installation of all computers during the remodel project.
- Provided training and upgrade support to the newest version of Telestaff.
- Created a new Asset Management Tracking System to track AFD assets.
- Alignment of all AFD assets with the City of Albuquerque’s Information Technology Department.



THE DEPARTMENT'S LOGISTICS PROGRAM performs all of the tasks that make it possible for the Operational companies respond to calls for help, and for Support programs to continue providing service to the community. From the procurement of all vehicles, tools, and equipment, personnel manage all purchasing activities, dealing with everything from fire trucks to paper clips.

The Department's Logistics program is staffed by a manager, two warehouse workers, and an office assistant. Responsible for providing all necessary fire equipment, tools, station supplies, and personal protective equipment, Logistics delivers most items to the requesting stations on a weekly basis—allowing emergency units to stay in-service and available for incident response. The entire progression of providing supplies and equipment to the Fire Department is processed in-house. Item specifications are established, contracts are created, orders are placed, and invoices are processed with the final delivery of items. Logistics is additionally capable of providing needed equipment, supplies, and any other required needs to large-scale emergency scenes.



Assigned personnel are also charged with providing after-hour service to emergency scenes, replacement of personal protective equipment, and any other needs that require logistical assistance. Logistics is responsible for all bunker gear that is issued to fire fighters, including laundering, inspections, and outsourcing of needed repairs. The program and its personnel have proven to be a critical resource to field personnel in the provision of emergency services to the community.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Multiple contracts for goods and services created and maintained.
- Re-equipped Station 4 for the return of Rescue 4.
- Personnel attended defensive driving courses.



- All issued PPE entered into management software.
- New helmet rockers have been issued to firefighter for fire ground identification.
- 20 sections of 1¾" hose ordered and received.
- 10 sections of 2½" hoses ordered and received.
- Surplus fire equipment donated to Rocky Mountain Estates and Delicias, Mexico.
- Complete set of eDraulics for New Squad 2.
- PPV, Vent Saw, Hurst Equip inventory.

PPE TURNOUT COAT AND PANT MAINTENANCE (IN HOUSE AND CONTRACTED).

- 631 pieces advanced cleaned
- 812 pieces advanced inspected
- 236 pieces repaired

FLEET MAINTENANCE



THE AFD FLEET MAINTENANCE PROGRAM is made up of a fleet manager, three fleet mechanics, one service writer and a clerical assistant. Fleet personnel are responsible for the repair and maintenance of all fire apparatus. All are trained, certified, and experienced in mechanical diagnostics, repair and maintenance of front-line emergency apparatus, and the complementary systems with which today's fire apparatus are equipped. Fleet personnel provide 24-hour coverage, so that units needing attention are back in-service as soon as possible. Apparatus are serviced in the AFD Fleet maintenance facility, located in Albuquerque's downtown area. The shop owns four portable lifts, each with the lifting capacity to work on the heaviest of trucks. The large parking area provides for storage of spare units and the ability to accomplish our annual pump testing of all certified pumpers. The program provides an outstanding service resource to keep AFD's emergency fleet in full readiness.



2017 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- New apparatus that were placed into service include the following:
 - Four new engines: E1, E4, E13, E16
 - Three new Rescues were placed into service: R4, R7, R14
 - A new Squad 2.
 - A new Brush 1.
 - A new mechanic truck.
 - Multiple sedans.
- A comprehensive preventative maintenance program was started.
- Pinnable waterways for L4 and L15 were replaced with functioning units.
- EVT Zachary Powell completed Waterous pumps certification and EVT Level 1.
- EVT Kevin Baca completed EVT Level 2.
- Jackson Hannawalt completed EVT Manager 2.
- Jason Gallegos completed City of Albuquerque Managerial training
- Mechanic after-hours responses totaled 402 hours.

AIR MANAGEMENT



In 2017, the program made repairs to 224 units.

AFD'S AIR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS are maintained by an in-house, full-time technician, working out of the Department's Logistics warehouse, and responsible for all maintenance and repair work on all SCBA Air-Packs, R.I.T.-Packs, and breathing air compressors within the department. The technician provides annual testing, and complete inspections of all SCBA equipment. Replacement SCBA equipment and delivery of breathing air compressor systems to critical fire scenes is available 24 hours a day. AFD maintains a cache of 277 self-contained breathing apparatus. That number includes 183 assigned for field use; 52 for training; 24 at Logistics (used as spares); 4 for HTR; and 2 at FMO, along with 523 air cylinders. The program is supported by five 6000 psi breathing air compressors. Three are stand-alone units, at the Fire Academy and Stations 13 and 17. Two units are mobile; one is housed at the Training Academy and the second is housed at Logistics. Two squads are also equipped with cascade systems.



FACILITY MAINTENANCE



THE FACILITY MAINTENANCE PROGRAM is a very important one for AFD, responsible for the repair, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the Department's twenty-two fire stations and seven support facilities: the Fire Administration / Training Academy campus, the 911 Dispatch Center, Fleet / Logistics, Arson, the Fire Marshal's Office, and Records Management—all required to maintain around-the-clock operational capability. All of these facilities keep the CIP crew constantly busy with daily work requests, along with the fulfillment of special rehabilitation or renovation projects.

CIP maintenance personnel are not only capable of repairing and maintaining routine building issues, they can also accomplish full-scale construction projects. Landscaping, remodeling, tractor work, flooring, and painting are just a few examples of the work that is accomplished to ensure that AFD facilities are kept safe, comfortable, and viable to those that work in them.

MOST COMMONLY ADDRESSED ISSUES

Plumbing	246
HVAC	100
Bay Doors	83
Electrical	76
Doors (Interior & Exterior)	65
Lighting	48
Roof Leak	37
Landscaping	30
Fencing and Gates	24
Windows	23
Paint	14
Flooring	13
Fire Suppression System	13
Appliance Repair	12
Extractor System	12

FACILITY MAINTENANCE WORK REQUESTS

WORK REQUEST	REQUESTS	WORK REQUEST	REQUESTS
Plumbing	246	Casework	9
HVAC	100	Concrete	7
Bay Doors	83	Elevators	6
General Building Maintenance	81	Bathrooms (other than Plumbing)	6
Electrical	76	Ceiling Tiles	6
Doors (Interior and Exterior)	65	Telephones	5
Lighting	48	Generators (on-site)	5
Roof Leak	37	Stucco	4
Landscaping	30	Major Remodel	4
Fencing and Gates	24	Window Covering	4
Windows	23	Security Systems	3
Paint	14	Asphalt	3
Fire Suppression System	13	Smoke / CO Detectors	3
Flooring	13	Stucco	2
Extractor System	12	Cascade System	1
Appliance Repair	12	Signage	1
Pest Control	11	Total	968
Wall Repair	11		

All stations were provided routine maintenance, and turnout gear storage was installed in a number of stations. Fire Station 10 had a remodel of the living quarters. Other projects include the following:

- FS 1 – Security fencing.
- FS 2 – Bunker racks.
- FS 3 – Bunker racks.
- FS 4 – Bunker racks; interior paint.
- FS 6 – Landscape fencing.
- FS 7 – Bunker racks.
- FS 8 – Bunker racks; security fencing and gate operator; interior paint.
- FS 9 – Security fencing.
- FS 10 – Living quarters remodel.
- FS 11 – Bathroom remodel; bunker racks; interior paint.
- FS 12 – Interior paint.
- FS 15 – Interior paint.
- FS 22 – Security fencing.
- Logistics – Commercial water heater install.
- Alarm Room – Assist in Dispatch console remodel/Upgrade; Carpet replacement.
- Fire Academy – Drill tower door replacement.



THE ALBUQUERQUE COMMUNITY

POPULATION 2015 ESTIMATE

City	562,572
Metro	90,000
Residents per square mile	2,969
Number of households	230,095
Average family size	3
Total area in square miles	189.5
Rank among top 50 cities in population and size	32

STATISTICS

Average number (in days) of sunshine that Albuquerque enjoys each year	310
Number of developed parks in the city:	288
Number of visitors to Albuquerque each year:	4.4 million
Number of churches (of all denominations) within the city	420
Elevation (in feet) above sea level:	5,312
Number of acres of city land as open space: ..	29,000

ALBUQUERQUE METRO AREA DIVERSITY PROFILE

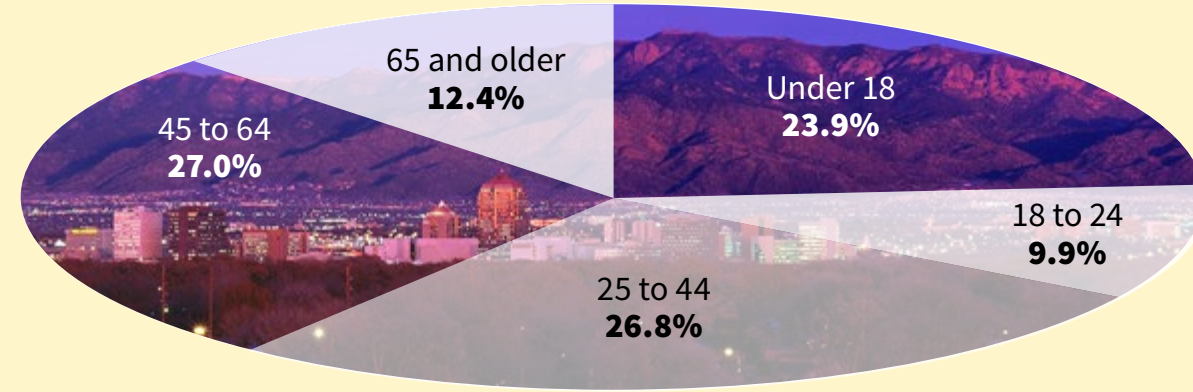


American Indian and Alaska Native **5.2%**
 Black or African American **2.3%**
 Asian **2.1%**
 Two or More Races **2.1%**

According to data from the American Community Survey, 22.9 percent of the metro's populations (5 years and over) is bilingual. Of this, the majority – 74 percent – speak Spanish and English “very well.”

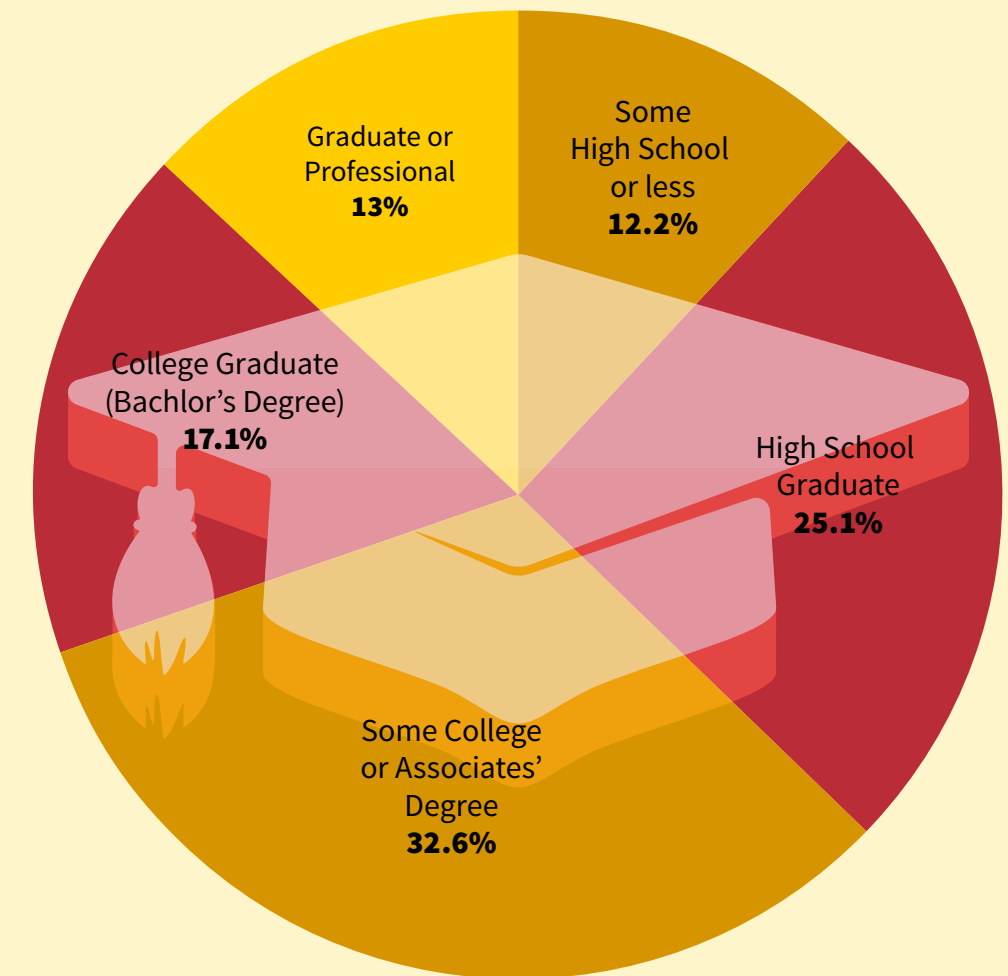


METRO AGE PROFILE



The average age of an Albuquerque metro resident is 39 years with the median age being 38 years.

ALBUQUERQUE METRO AREA EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT POPULATION AGE 25 AND OLDER



On a per capita basis, the Albuquerque metro ranks among the top 25 largest metros in the nation for cities with the most college graduates. 30.1% of the metro population has a bachelor's degree or higher (While New Mexico has one of the highest concentration of Ph.D.s in the nation). *Source: Claritas, Inc.*



BALLOON FIESTA



THE ALBUQUERQUE INTERNATIONAL BALLOON FIESTA is not only a world-renowned attraction and the largest ballooning event in the world; it is also one of the most photographed events in the world, as well as the largest annual international event held in the United States. For more than four decades, people from around the world have been converging on Albuquerque during the first week in October to watch hot air balloons paint the autumn skies with beautiful moving color. Hundreds of balloons lift off from the 365-acre Balloon Fiesta Park each year.

This year's Fiesta ran from October 7 through October 15, 2017. Again, hundreds of thousands came to watch more than five hundred balloons from around the globe participating in events from the Mass

Ascension, to the night-time balloon glow, to the Special Shapes Rodeo. Public safety for the event requires the coordinated effort of numerous agencies, and the AFD has always played a primary role in the event.

- **14** AFD Dispatch shifts
- **14** AFD Technical Services shifts
- **61** Fire Marshal Office shifts
- **48** Calls on the Field/parking lots for EMS
- **15** Transports
- **162** Patients seen in the Lovelace walk-in clinic
- **1** Spot fire from fireworks
- **109** AFD Field Units
- **16** AFD Operational Periods



- **9** Days (October 7-15, 2017)
- **887,970** Visitors
- **571** Registered balloon teams
- **557** Primary pilots
- **93** Special Shapes balloons
- **8** Gas balloons
- **216** Media organizations
- **978** Registered media representatives
- **9** Mass ascensions
- **5** Balloon glows

Total numbers of countries represented (21): Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russia, Scotland, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States.

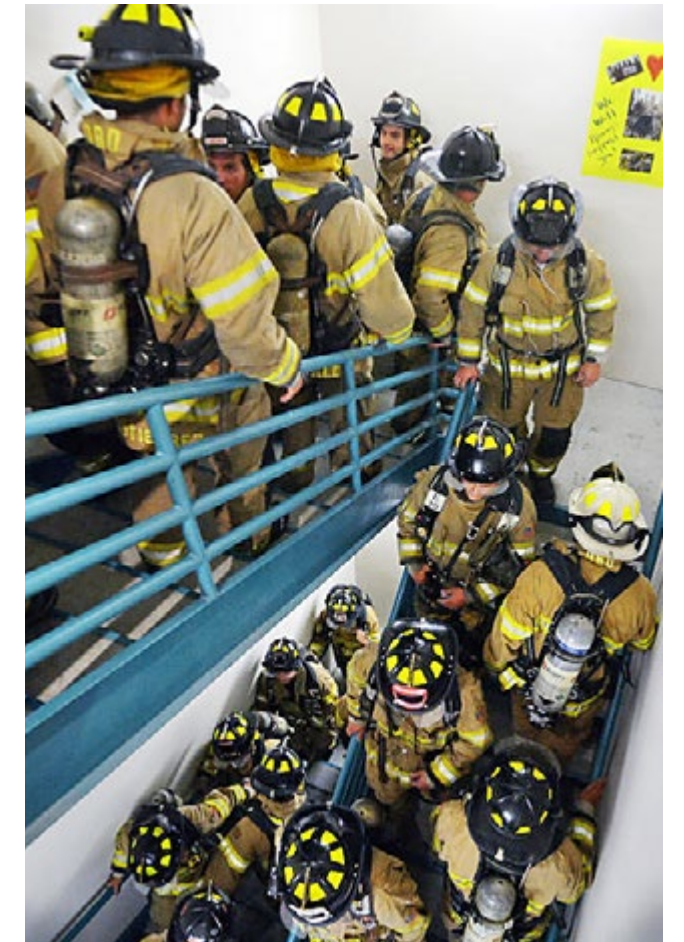
SEPTEMBER 11 MEMORIAL

FOR SOME GENERATIONS, there are historical events so compelling that they become touchstones—marking a life before and after the event. Most Americans today can remember where they were on the morning of September 11, 2001. For those of us in the American Fire Service, September 11 was—at its most basic level—an acknowledgement of the dangers faced by firefighters each day. For many of us, it was a somber reflection on the jobs we do, and our preparation to fulfill those responsibilities. It was a reassessment of the potential for danger that faces firefighters, and a chance to reaffirm our commitment to the profession that chose us. On that day, 343 firefighters perished in service to their community. Since that day,

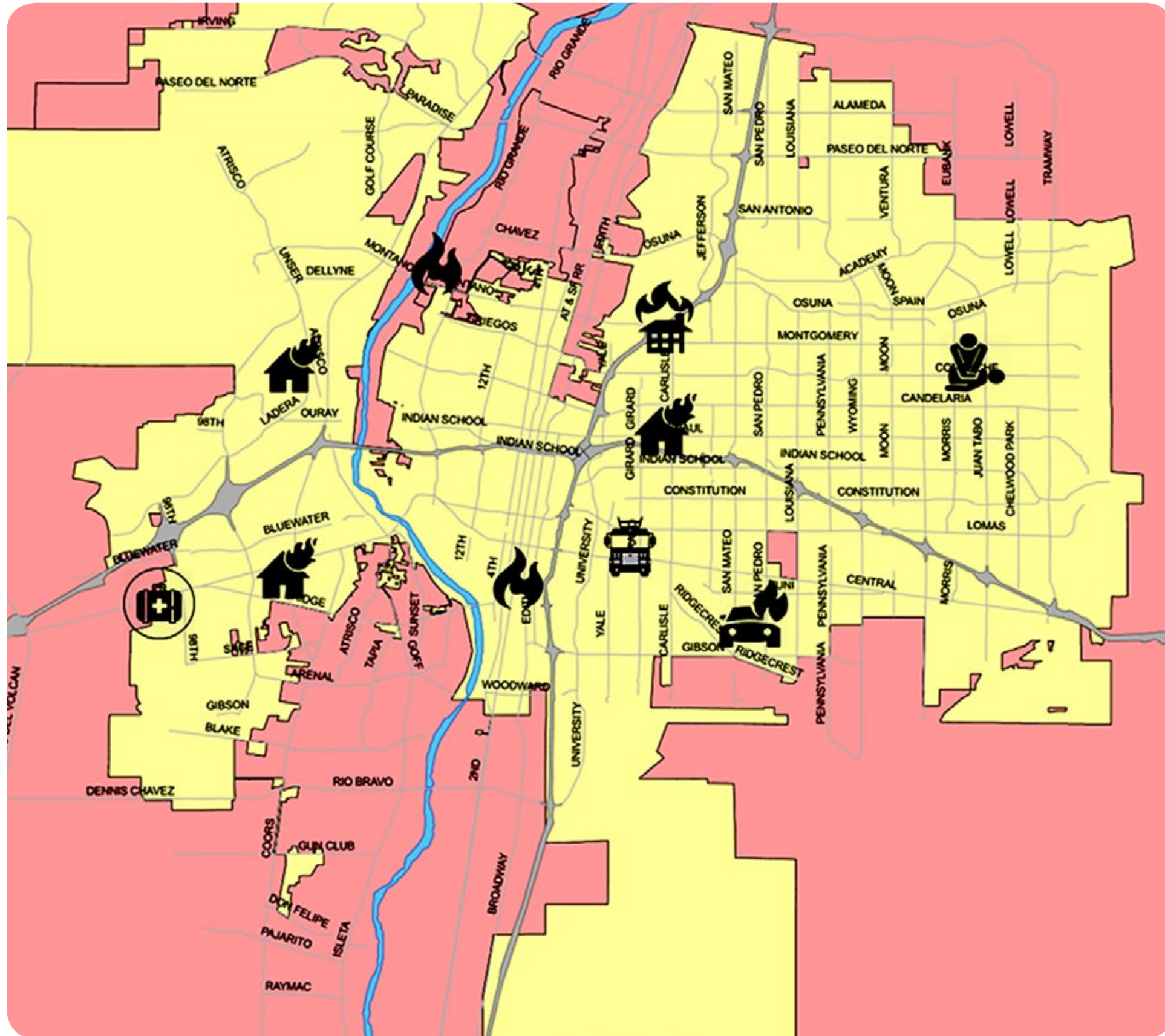


we have closed ranks with them, with determination and dedication to our own communities. Theirs was a sacrifice unprecedented in the history of the fire service, and we rightly acknowledge and honor their courage, duty, and commitment.

Each year, Albuquerque firefighters, dressed in full firefighting bunker gear, and carrying 45 pounds of equipment, climb up and down the 22-story Hyatt Tower five times—the equivalent of 110 stories (the same number of stories as the World Trade Center towers) in remembrance of the FDNY firefighters who lost their lives during the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. In 2017, fifty men and women from the AFD participated in the memorial event.



HIGH PROFILE EVENTS



1. **January 17** – Annual MCI drill with APS students, hosted by UNM EMS and AFD – AFD Academy
2. **January 25** – Outside fire spread to two adjacent homes; 6 dogs rescued from the structures. – John Street and Dan Avenue SE
3. **February 9** – House fire with two occupants evacuated; dog was rescued and revived with oxygen – Cielo Oeste Place near Unser Blvd. NW
4. **March 6** – Bosque fire. Mutual aid with BCFD. 10-foot flames extinguished, preventing significant loss of acreage – Rio Grande at Montano Road NW
5. **March 17** – Arson-caused multiple vehicle fire; 58 cars damaged or destroyed – Cardenas Drive and Ross Avenue SE
6. **May 8** – Annual EMS drill at Eldorado High School – Montgomery Blvd. and Juan Tabo Blvd. NE
7. **May 30** – Second alarm apartment fire with partial roof collapse, all occupants safely evacuated – Carlisle Blvd near Montgomery Blvd. NE
8. **July 4** – Structure and multiple vehicle fire, 5 vans and a green house – Prospect Avenue and Wellesley Avenue NE
9. **September 14** – House fire with unconscious victim; fire was extinguished and patient was transported – Yerba Road and Eucariz Avenue SW
10. **November 21** – AFD receives a new Squad 2 Heavy Rescue, replacing a 12-year old apparatus – Girard Blvd. and Central Avenue NE

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

CITY POPULATION ESTIMATES BY YEAR

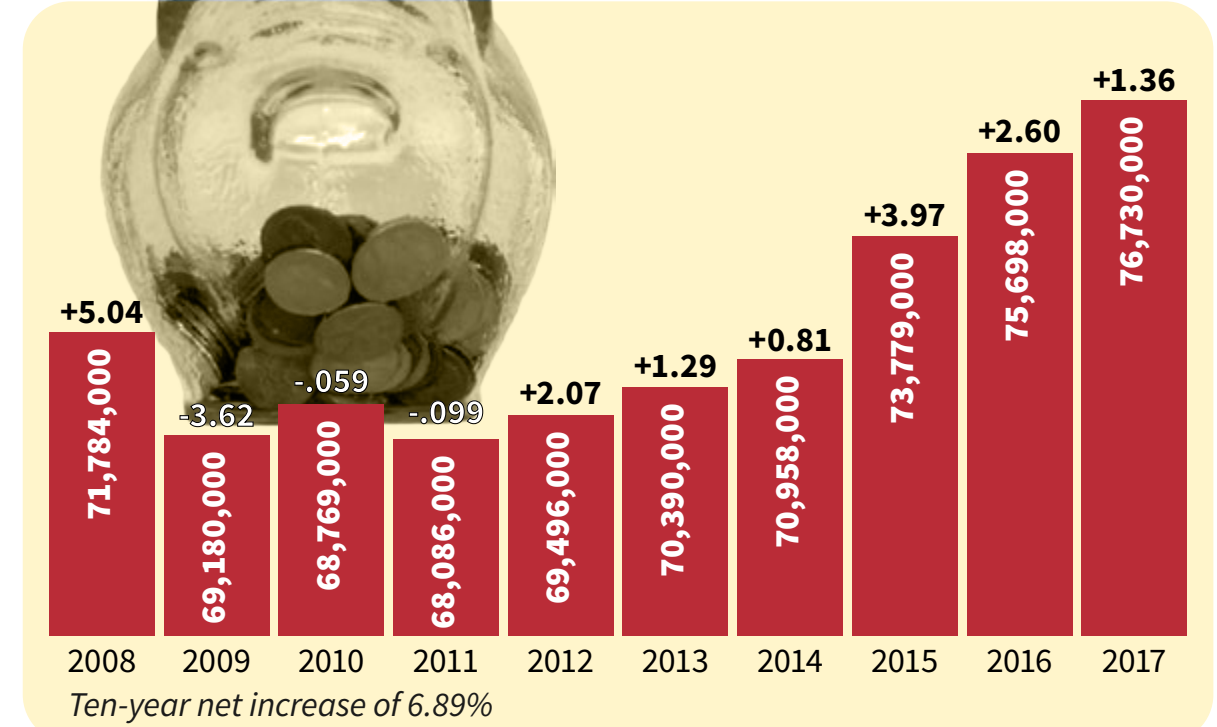
Year	Population Estimate	% Change from Previous Year
2008	523,240	+1.18
2009	529,219	+1.14
2010	547,085	+3.37
2011	551,813	+0.86
2012	554,925	+0.56
2013	556,833	+0.34
2014	557,169	+0.06
2015	559,121	+0.35
2016	561,247	+0.38
2017	562,572	+0.24
Ten Year Net Change		+7.52

AFD TOTAL CALL VOLUME BY YEAR

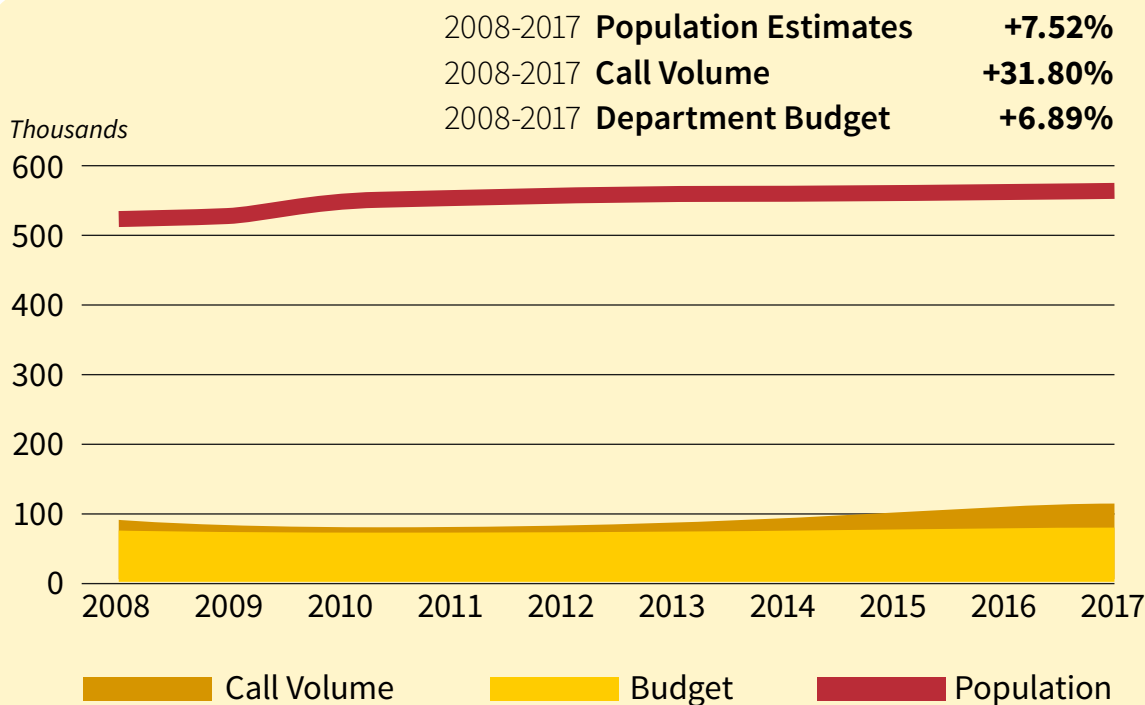
Year	Number of Total Responses	% Change from Previous Year
2008	81,118	+8.41
2009	76,125	-6.20
2010	76,103	-0.03
2011	75,780	-0.42
2012	79,030	+4.28
2013	81,182	+2.72
2014	85,050	+4.75
2015	94,390	+10.98
2016	104,936	+11.17
2017	106,914	+1.88

Ten Year Net Change +31.8

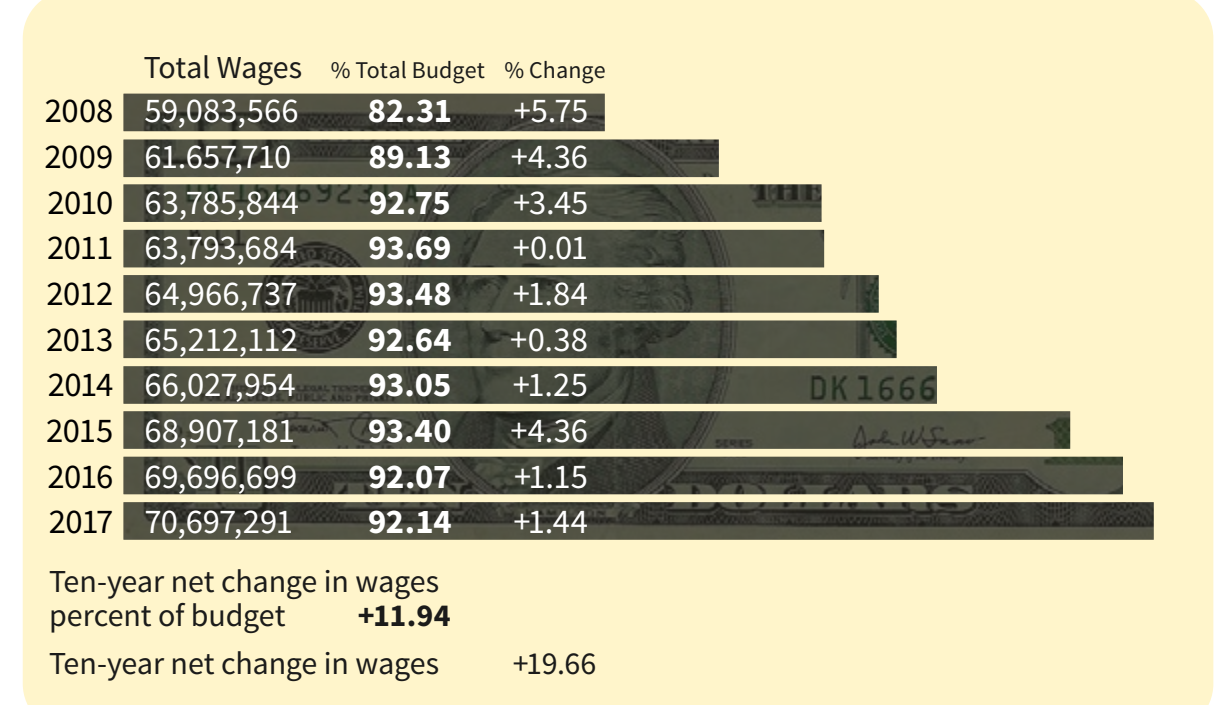
AFD OPERATING BUDGET BY YEAR



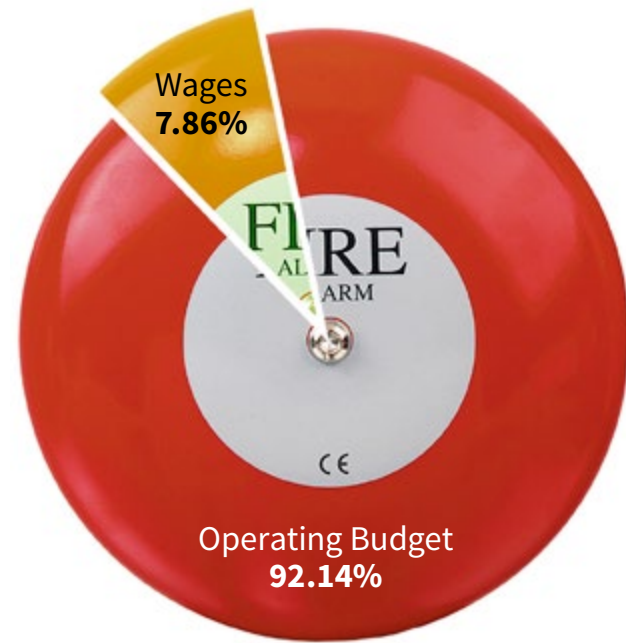
POPULATION, CALL VOLUME, BUDGET COMPARISON TEN-YEAR CHANGE



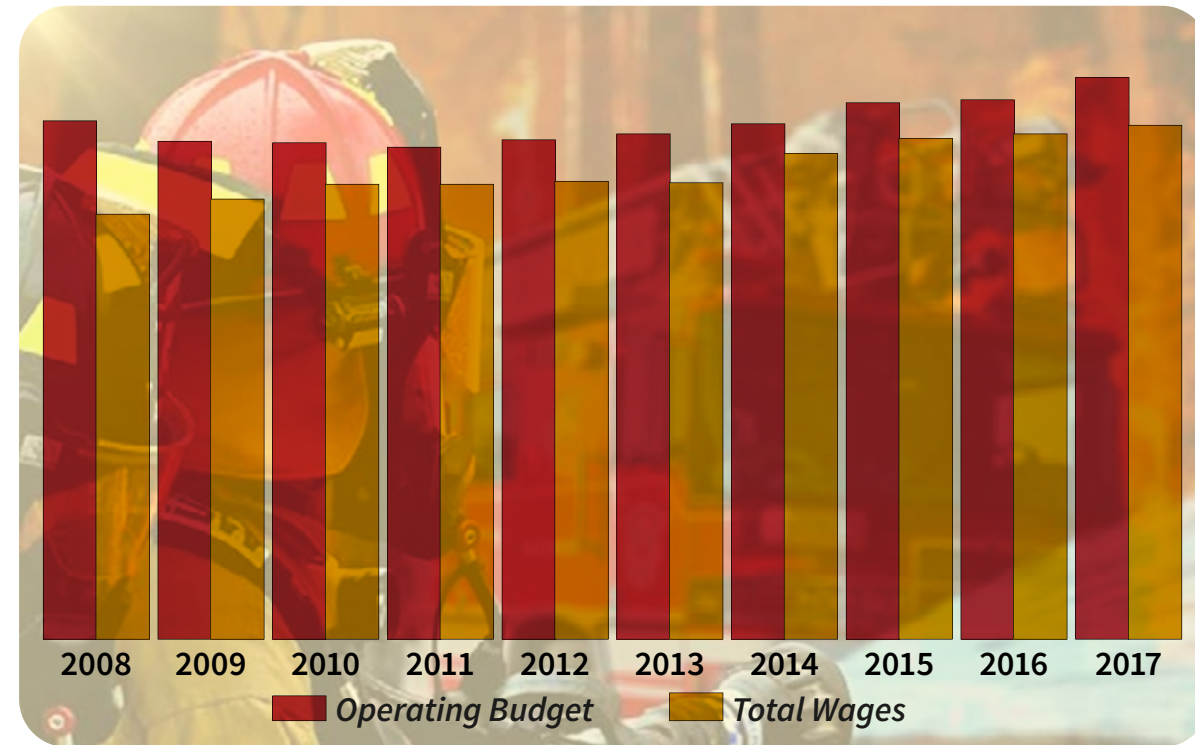
TOTAL WAGES BY YEAR



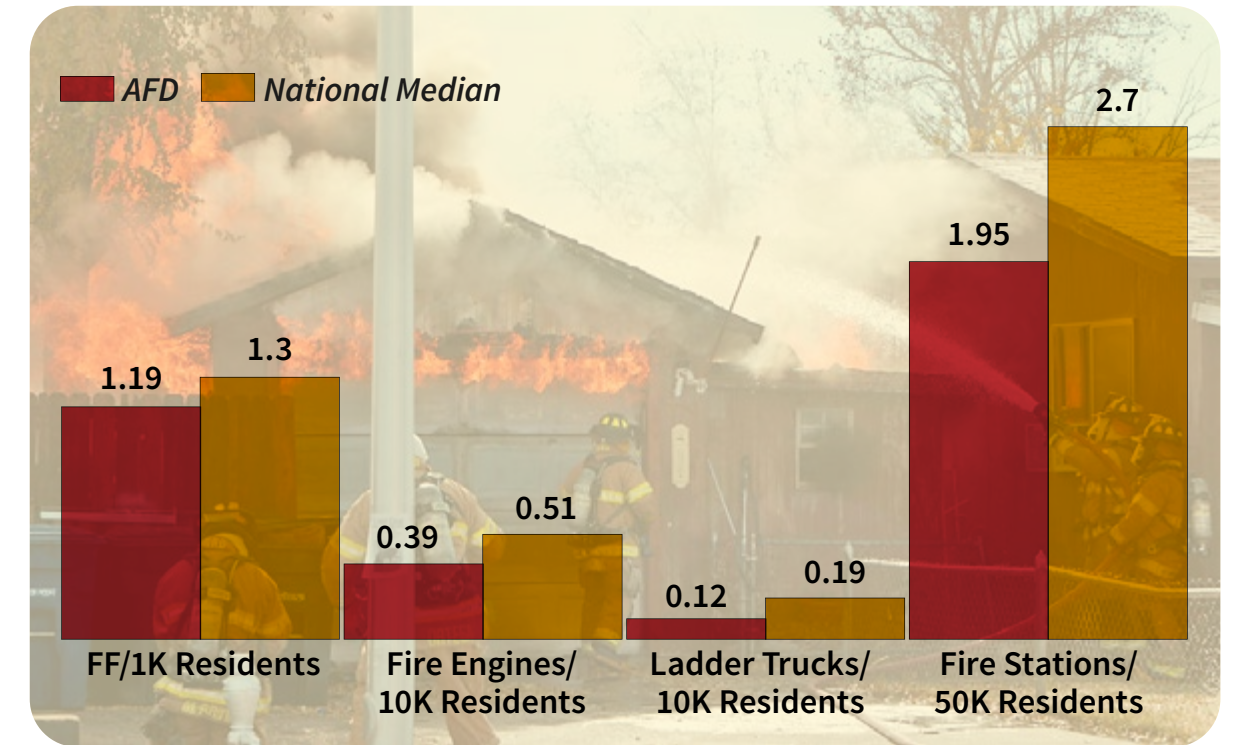
WAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET 10-YEAR AVERAGE



COMPARISON BETWEEN OPERATING BUDGET AND WAGES



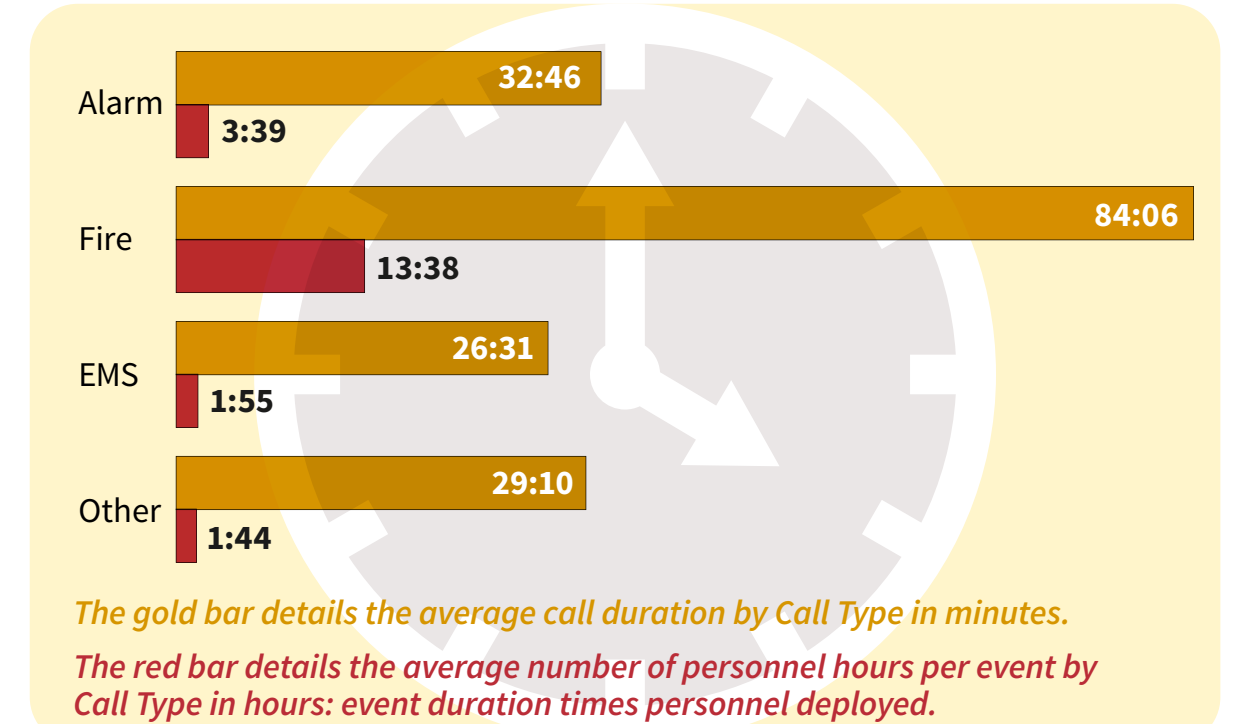
RESOURCES PER POPULATION SERVED



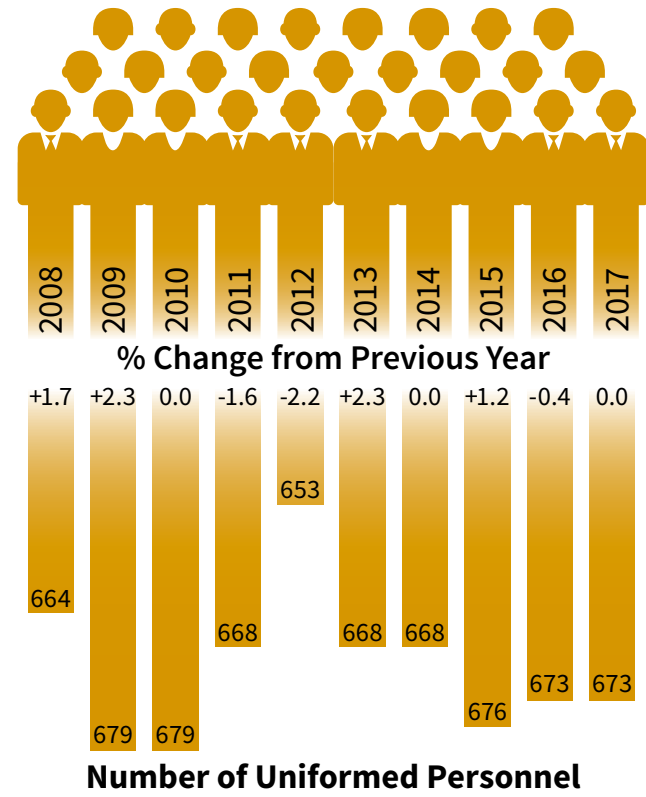
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL DEPLOYED PER EVENT BY CALL TYPE

Call Type	Number of Personnel Deployed
Alarm	6.68
Community Involvement	5.05
Fire	9.85
HazMat	6.85
Medical	4.35
Other	3.58

AVERAGE ON-SCENE TIME BY CALL TYPE



AUTHORIZED UNIFORM STAFFING BY YEAR

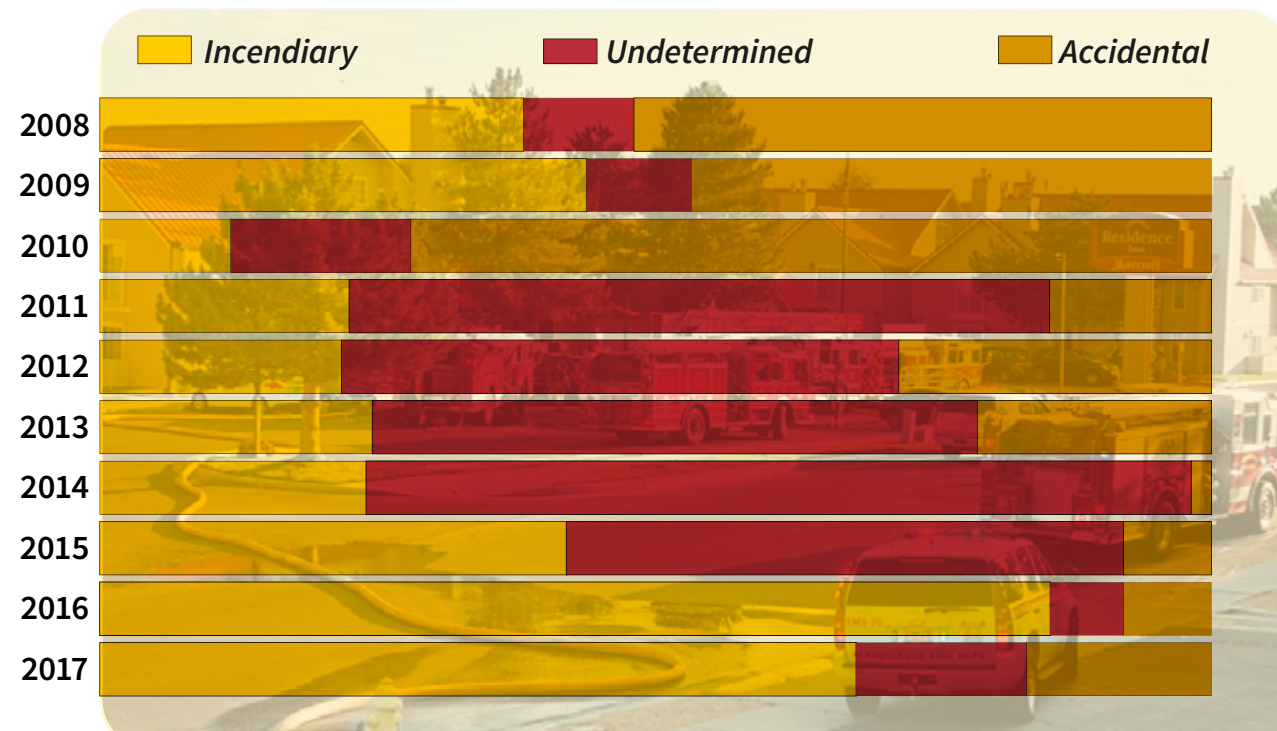


Ten-year net change in uniform staffing +1.35%

TOP TEN FIRE LOSSES IN DOLLARS

Address	Date	Occupancy Type	Dollar Loss
1 Cardenas Drive SE	March 17	Residential - 58 vehicles	\$2,000,000
2 Carlisle Boulevard NE	May 30	Residential - Apartment complex	\$750,000
3 Cuesta Place NW	December 31	Residential	\$300,000
4 Soula Drive NE	January 20	Residential	\$250,000
5 John Street SE	January 25	Residential	\$250,000
6 Candelaria Road NE	July 4	Commercial - Greenhouse	\$250,000
7 Mountain Road NW	April 20	Commercial - Warehouse	\$225,000
8 Santa Fe Avenue SE	January 2	Commercial - Church	\$200,000
9 Costa Blanca Avenue NW	April 9	Residential	\$185,000
10 Wellesley Drive NE	April 18	Residential	\$180,000

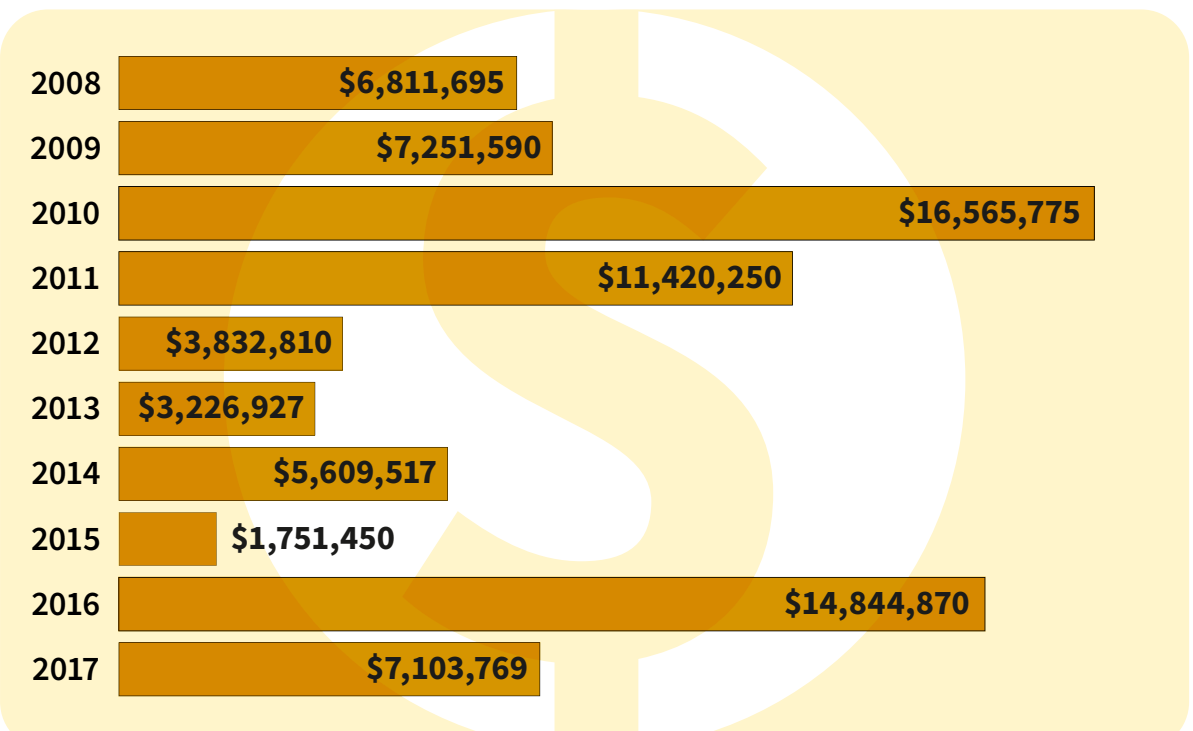
ESTIMATED FIRE LOSS BY TYPE (IN DOLLARS)



ESTIMATED FIRE LOSS TEN YEAR TOTALS (IN DOLLARS)

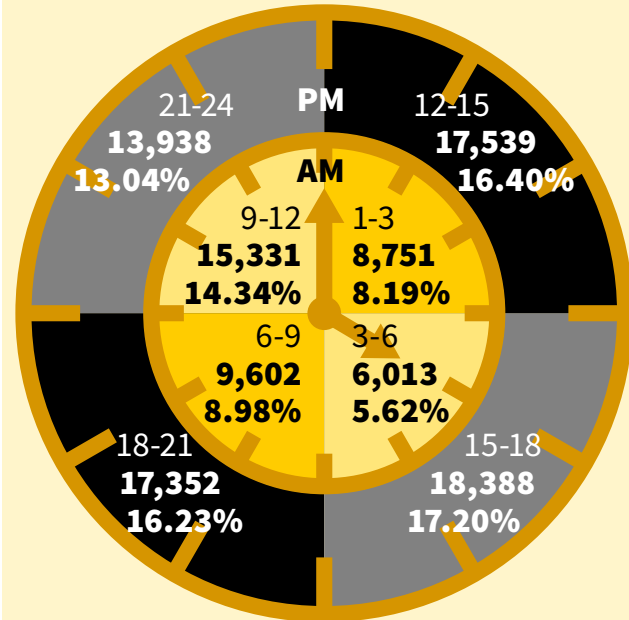
Year	Incendiary	Undetermined	Accidental	Total
2017	\$4,799,819	\$1,145,450	\$1,158,500	\$7,103,769
2016	\$12,734,670	\$944,700	\$1,165,500	\$14,844,870
2015	\$728,950	\$882,000	\$140,500	\$1,751,450
2014	\$1,294,617	\$4,118,800	\$196,100	\$5,609,517
2013	\$785,477	\$1,793,000	\$678,450	\$3,226,927
2012	\$818,810	\$1,926,000	\$1,088,000	\$3,832,810
2011	\$2,580,750	\$7,092,000	\$1,747,500	\$11,420,250
2010	\$1,837,700	\$2,635,000	\$12,093,075	\$16,565,775
2009	\$3,147,290	\$685,750	\$3,418,550	\$7,251,590
2008	\$2,620,320	\$690,625	\$3,500,750	\$6,811,695

ESTIMATED FIRE LOSS TEN YEAR SNAPSHOT



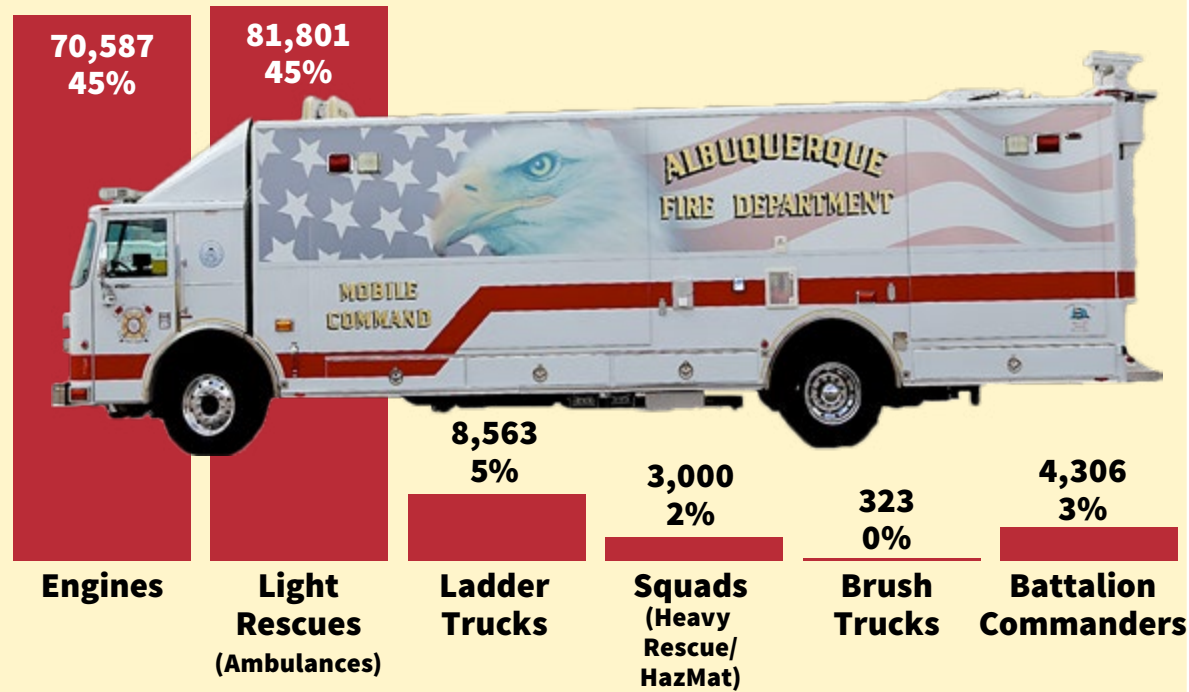
RESPONSE ANALYSIS

TOTAL DISPATCHES BY HOUR OF DAY



Total Responses **106,914**

TOTAL RESPONSES BY APPARATUS TYPE



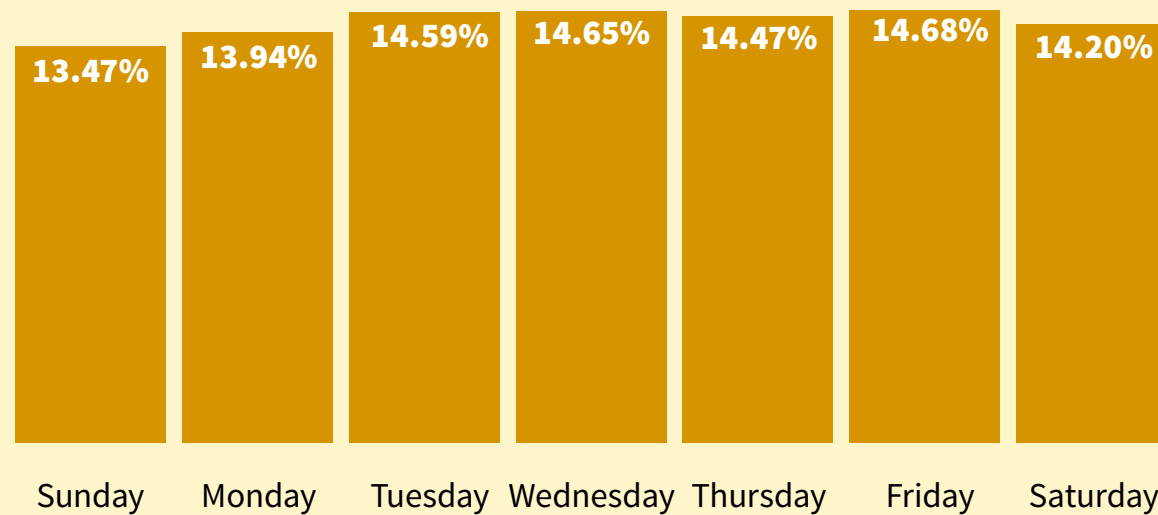
The response total shown is greater than total call volume, identified as "Dispatches". This reflects the fact that many incidents are addressed by multiple units responding to the same dispatched event. System values, as reported, are +/- 1%.

DISPATCHES BY INCIDENT TYPE

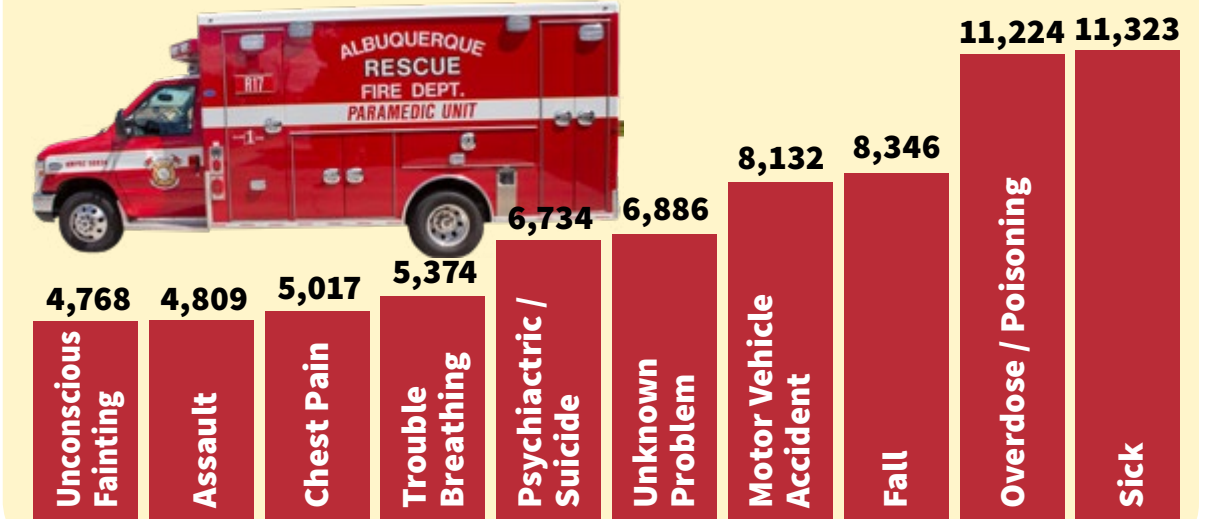


Total Responses **16,914**

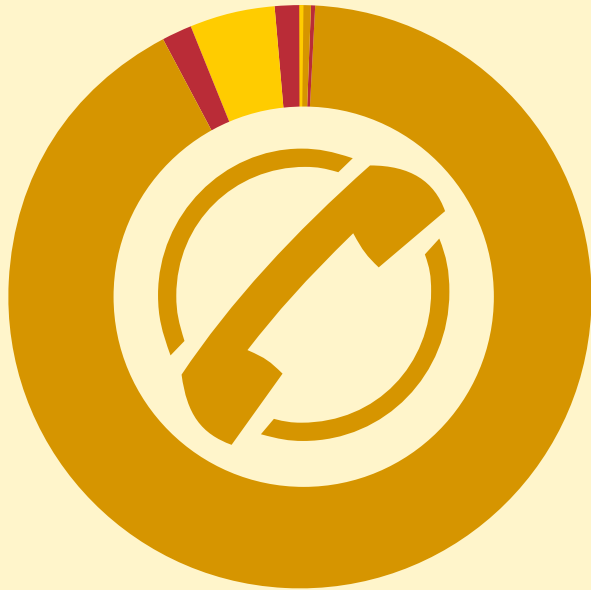
DISPATCHES BY DAY OF WEEK



TOP TEN MEDICAL DISPATCHES



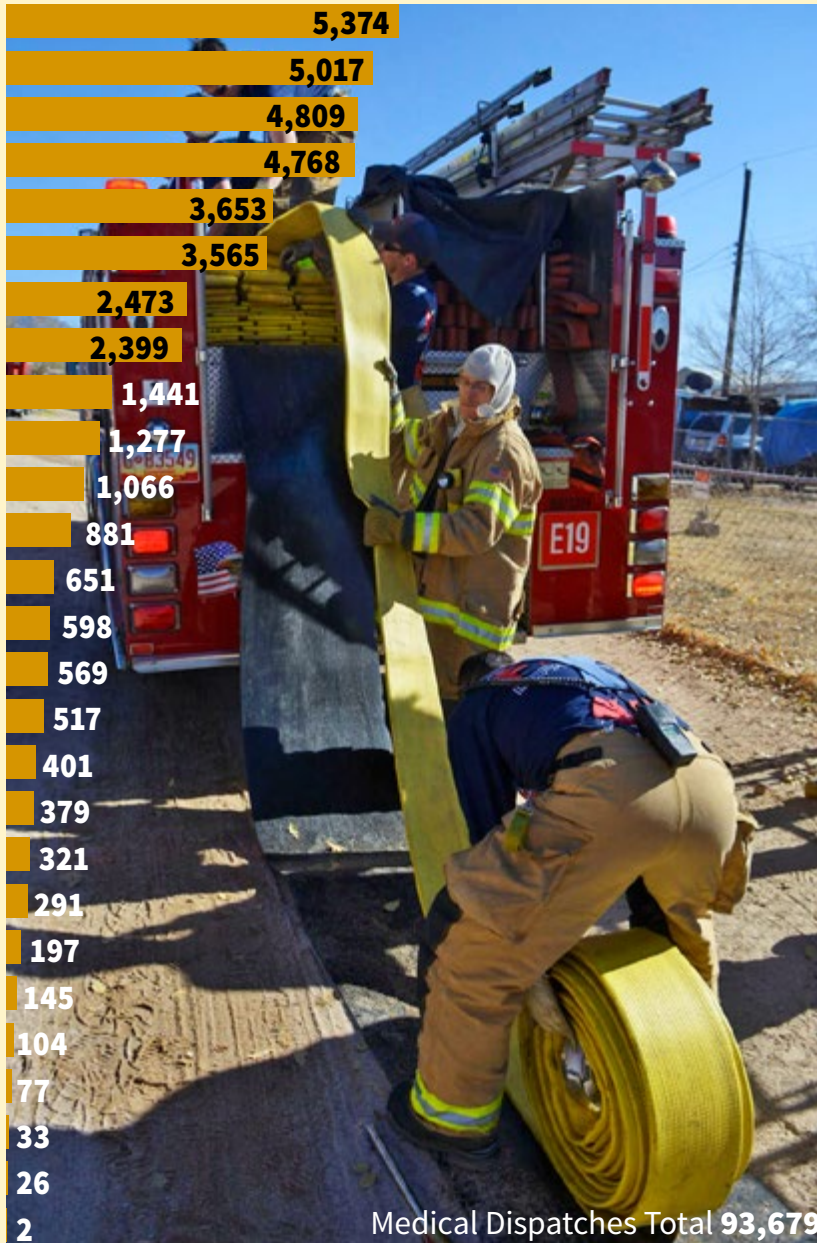
FALSE ALARM COUNTS



Incident Type	Number of Incidents
Biological hazard, malicious false report	3
Central station, malicious false alarm	16
Direct tie to FD, malicious false alarm	3
False alarm or false call, other	2,331
Local alarm system, malicious false alarm	39
Malicious, mischievous false call, other	124
Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm	31
Total	2,547

MEDICAL DISPATCHES BY PRIORITY TYPE

Sick	11,323
Overdose / Poisoning	11,224
Fall	8,346
Motor Vehicle Accident	8,132
Unknown Problem	6,886
Psychiatric / Suicide	6,734
Trouble Breathing	5,374
Chest Pain	5,017
Assault	4,809
Unconscious / Fainting	4,768
Traumatic Injury	3,653
Seizure	3,565
Abdominal Pain	2,473
Hemorrhage	2,399
Diabetic	1,441
Cardiac Arrest	1,277
Stroke	1,066
Back Pain	881
Stabbing / Shooting	651
Allergies	598
Community Involvement	569
Heart Problem	517
Headache	401
Pregnancy	379
Eye Problem	321
Choking	291
Animal Bite / Attack	197
Heat / Cold Exposure	145
Electrocution	104
Burns	77
Carbon Monoxide	33
Drowning	26
Entrapment	2



Medical Dispatches Total 93,679

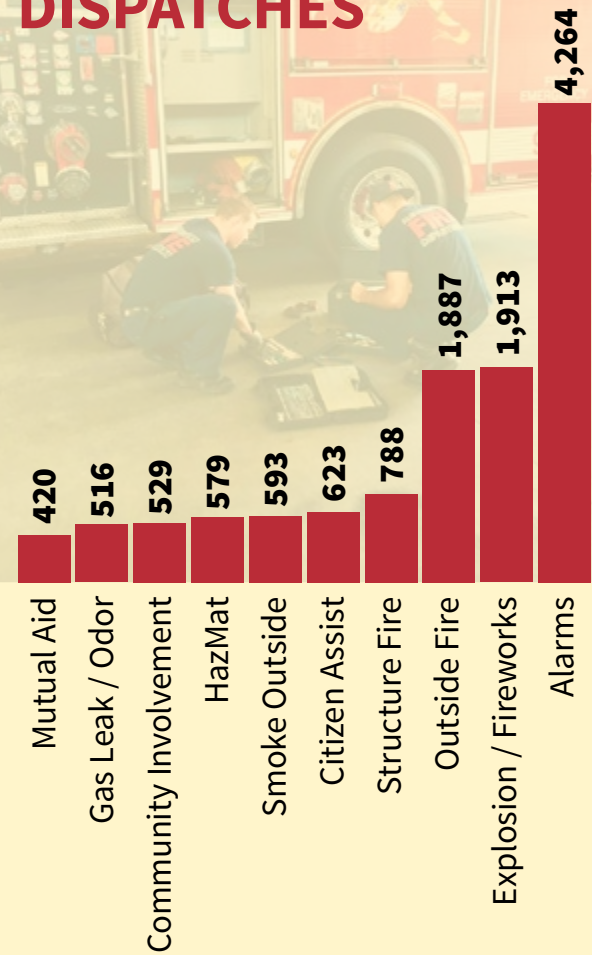
NON-MEDICAL DISPATCHES BY PRIORITY TYPE

Alarms	4,264
Explosion / Fireworks	1,913
Outside Fire	1,887
Structure Fire	788
Citizen Assist	623
Smoke Outside	593
HazMat	579
Community Involvement	529
Gas Leak / Odor	516
Mutual Aid	420
Vehicle Fire	364
Electrical Hazard	195
Fuel Spill	144
Odor – Strange / Unknown	124
Small Brush / Grass Fire	95
Elevator Rescue	80
Explosion	42
Extrication	23
Aircraft Emergency	16
Suspicious Package	13
Water Rescue	10
Confined Space	9
High Angle Rescue	6
Lightning Strike	1
Train / Rail Fire	1

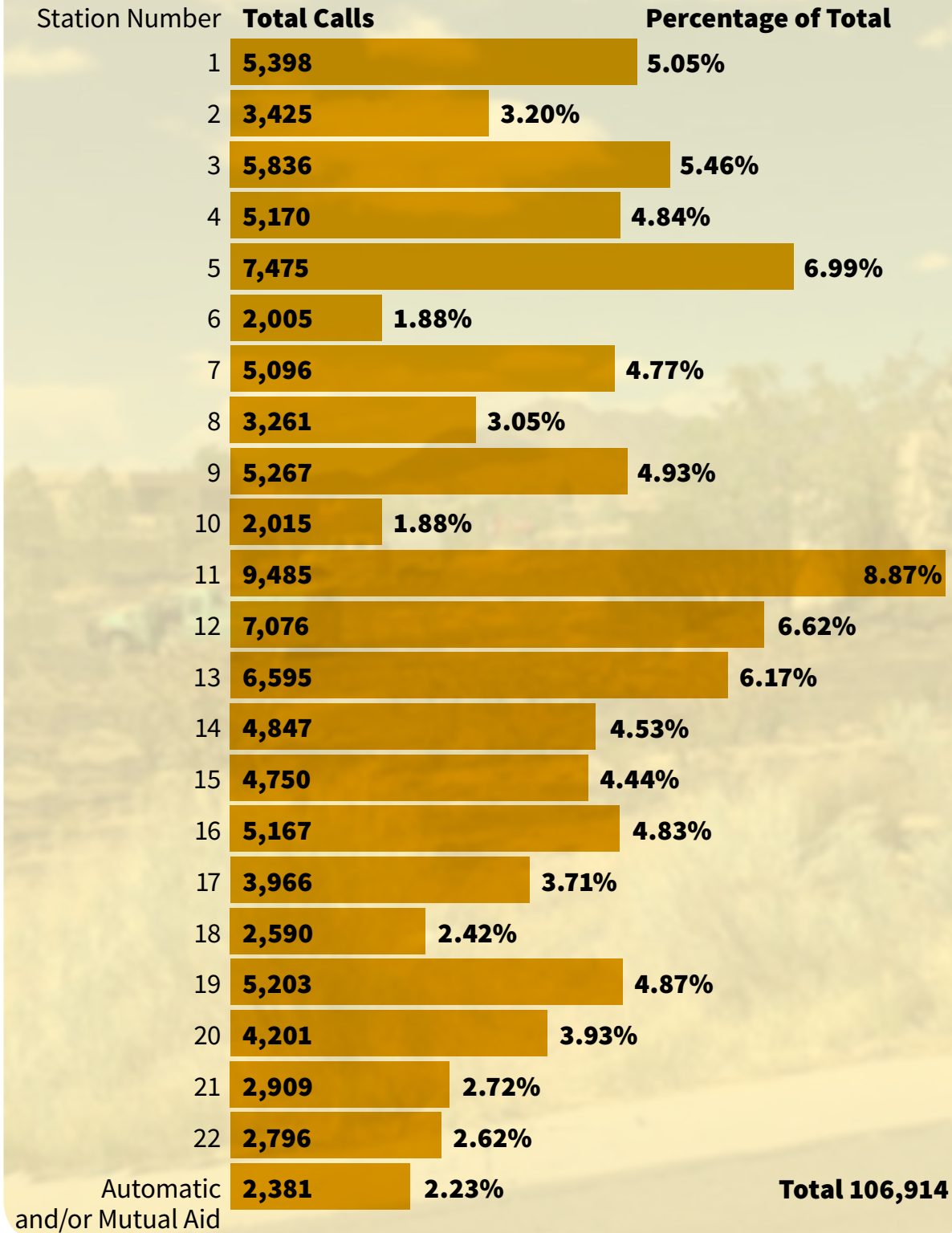
Non-Medical Dispatches Total 13,235



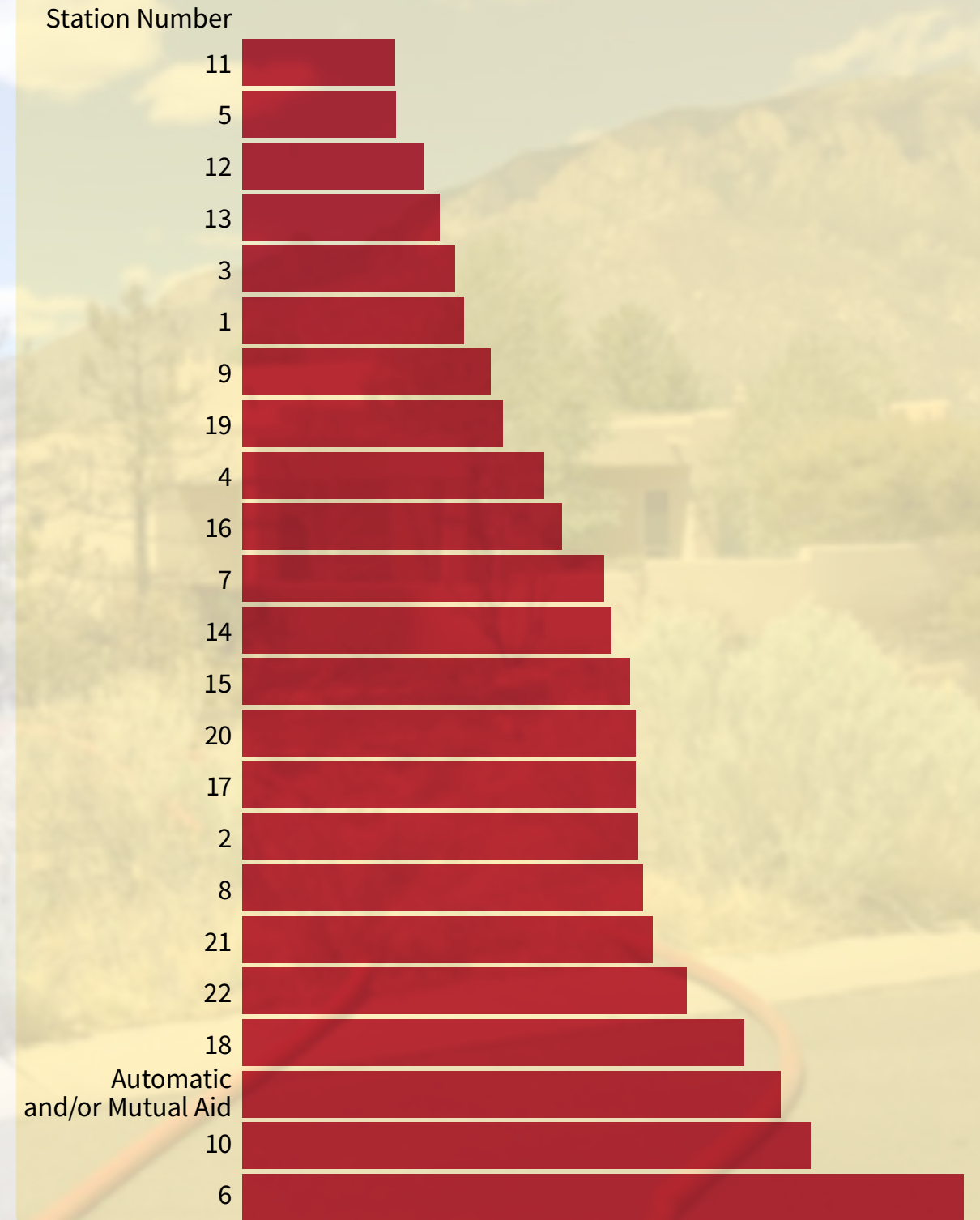
TOP TEN FIRE DISPATCHES



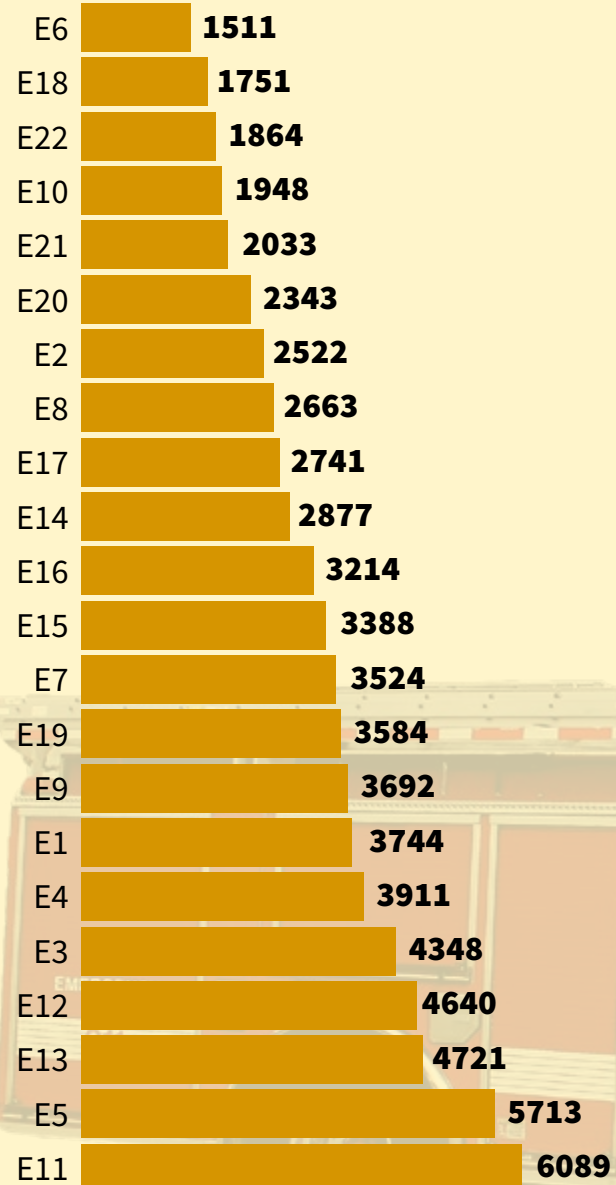
TOTAL DISPATCHES BY FIRE STATION



TOTAL DISPATCHES BY FIRE STATION IN DESCENDING ORDER



ENGINE COMPANY DISPATCHES IN ASCENDING ORDER



TOTAL DISPATCHES BY ENGINE COMPANY

Unit Identifier	Number of Dispatches (by individual unit)	Percentage of Total Dispatches	% Change from Previous Year (by individual unit)
1	3,744	3.50	-0.95
2	2,522	2.36	-1.68
3	4,348	4.07	-2.22
4	3,911	3.66	-8.36
5	5,713	5.34	+3.35
6	1,511	1.41	-6.55
7	3,524	3.30	-6.45
8	2,663	2.49	+2.94
9	3,692	3.45	+3.53
10	1,948	1.82	+6.10
11	6,089	5.69	+7.41
12	4,640	4.34	+2.88
13	4,721	4.42	+7.08
14	2,877	2.69	+5.31
15	3,388	3.17	-1.28
16	3,214	3.01	+11.99
17	2,741	2.56	-0.40
18	1,751	1.64	+5.74
19	3,584	3.35	-0.91
20	2,343	2.17	+5.11
21	2,033	1.90	+4.79
22	1,864	1.74	+7.19

Total Engines dispatches for 2017 were **72,821** – comprising 68.08% of total station dispatches.

TOTAL DISPATCHES BY RESCUE COMPANY

Unit Identifier	Number of Dispatches (by individual unit)	Percentage of Total Dispatches	% Change from Previous Year (by individual unit)
Q178	2,293	2.14	+2.46
R1	3,491	3.27	-6.78
R2	2,790	2.61	-0.49
R3	3,871	3.62	+1.23
R4	2,517	2.35	R4 placed in-service: 2017
R5	5,475	5.12	+4.05
R6	1,960	1.83	-10.99
R7	3,682	3.44	+0.77
R8	3,147	2.94	+11.79
R9	3,754	3.51	+9.09
R11	5,610	5.25	+8.72
R12	4,486	4.19	+2.09
R13	4,343	4.16	+0.72
R14	3,119	2.92	+4.28
R15	3,465	3.24	-0.37
R16	3,361	3.14	+4.25
R17	2,940	2.75	-3.57
R18	1,918	1.79	+4.69
R19	3,367	3.15	-2.15
R20	2,450	2.38	-2.39
R21	1,954	1.83	+7.13
R22	1,903	1.78	+3.82

Total Engines dispatches for 2017 were **72,896** – comprising 67.41% of total station dispatches.



RESCUE COMPANY DISPATCHES IN ASCENDING ORDER

R22	1,903
R18	1,918
R21	1,954
R6	1,960
QI78	2,293
R20	2,450
R4	2,517
R2	2,790
R17	2,940
R14	3,119
R8	3,147
R16	3,361
R19	3,367
R15	3,465
R1	3,491
R7	3,682
R9	3,754
R3	3,871
R13	4,343
R12	4,486
R5	5,475
R11	5,610

LADDER COMPANY DISPATCHES IN ASCENDING ORDER

Unit	Percentage of Total	Number of Dispatches (by individual unit)	% Change from Previous Year (by individual unit)
L21	0.47	507	+4.42
L17	0.89	962	-3.02
L1	1.16	1,235	-4.56
L15	1.16	1,241	+2.82
L4	1.19	1,280	-8.51
L13	1.44	1,536	+2.40
L5	2.06	2,198	+6.54

Total Rescue dispatches for 2017 were **8959** – comprising 8.37% of total station dispatches.

SQUAD AND BATTALION COMMANDER DISPATCHES IN ASCENDING ORDER

Unit	Percentage of Total	Number of Dispatches (by individual unit)	% Change from Previous Year (by individual unit)
B3	0.51	543	-0.09
B4	0.64	689	+5.38
S1	0.69	735	+7.10
S3	0.75	804	-2.41
B2	0.95	1,018	+2.51
B1	1.04	1,117	+2.73
S2	1.48	1,579	+5.37

Total Unit dispatches for 2017 were **6,485** – comprising 6.06% of total station dispatches.



ENGINE COMPANY DISPATCHES BY CALL TYPE

Unit	Alarm	Community Involvement	Fire	HazMat	Medical	Other	Total
E1	299	22	295	108	2,938	82	3,744
E2	201	19	215	53	1,960	74	2,522
E3	338	16	252	74	3,563	105	4,348
E4	208	18	337	91	3,185	72	3,911
E5	203	10	441	143	4,813	103	5,713
E6	74	20	189	38	1,157	33	1,511
E7	161	15	272	85	2,893	98	3,524
E8	154	13	255	60	2,087	94	2,663
E9	205	11	345	82	2,948	101	3,692
E10	62	69	160	33	1,578	46	1,948
E11	242	6	350	114	5,293	84	6,089
E12	195	6	346	80	3,915	98	4,640
E13	328	7	409	120	3,741	116	4,721
E14	128	8	295	48	2,294	104	2,877
E15	211	10	226	68	2,758	115	3,388
E16	190	45	230	49	2,595	105	3,214
E17	212	46	241	73	2,093	76	2,741
E18	110	16	188	43	1,324	70	1,751
E19	183	14	240	65	3,012	70	3,584
E20	274	14	151	46	1,782	76	2,343
E21	177	9	126	38	1,612	71	2,033
E22	151	13	139	46	1,426	89	1,864

RESCUE COMPANY DISPATCHES BY CALL TYPE

Unit	Alarm	Community Involvement	Fire	HazMat	Medical	Other	Total
Q178	0	6	402	73	1,783	29	2,293
R1	2	22	77	12	3,364	14	3,491
R2	3	10	66	8	2,669	34	2,790
R3	0	7	70	8	3,750	36	3,871
R4	0	13	55	16	2,417	16	2,517
R5	0	3	135	20	5,278	39	5,475
R6	1	10	48	13	1,876	12	1,960
R7	0	7	54	8	3,582	31	3,682
R8	0	11	76	14	3,026	20	3,147
R9	0	12	91	19	3,615	17	3,754
R11	1	6	89	12	5,477	25	5,610
R12	2	3	86	11	4,356	28	4,486
R13	1	4	81	28	4,204	25	4,343
R14	0	4	50	5	3,033	27	3,119
R15	3	10	69	8	3,365	10	3,465
R16	1	34	58	5	3,251	12	3,361
R17	0	15	52	13	2,840	20	2,940
R18	0	6	43	5	1,853	11	1,918
R19	3	14	59	11	3,268	12	3,367
R20	2	8	29	9	2,392	10	2,450
R21	2	8	33	8	1,892	11	1,954
R22	0	7	35	7	1,844	10	1,903

LADDER COMPANY DISPATCHES BY CALL TYPE

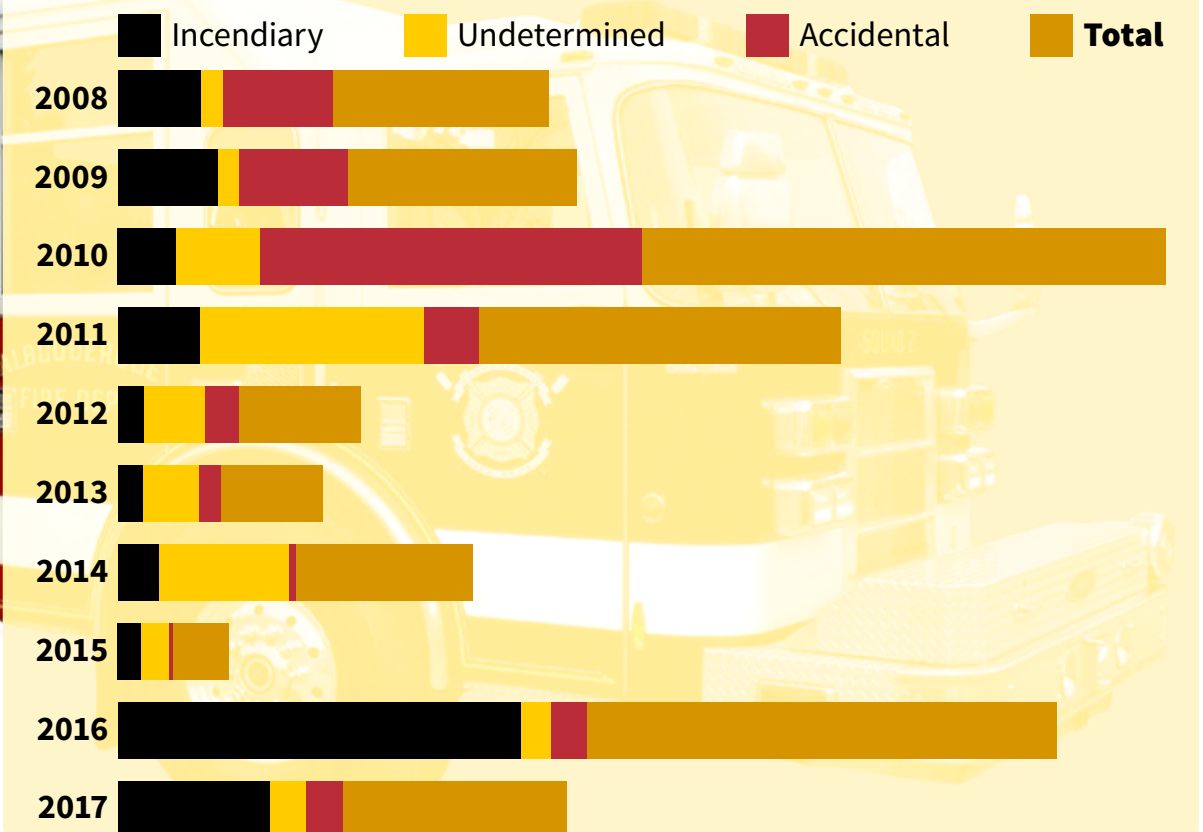
Unit	Alarm	Community Involvement	Fire	HazMat	Medical	Other	Total
L1	451	45	156	31	491	61	1,235
L4	452	7	211	45	522	43	1,280
L5	563	11	281	62	1,232	49	2,198
L13	520	5	333	55	572	51	1,536
L15	554	8	153	29	462	35	1,241
L17	320	22	198	26	358	38	962
L21	224	9	54	12	196	12	507

SQUAD AND BATTALION COMPANY DISPATCHES BY CALL TYPE

Unit	Alarm	Community Involvement	Fire	HazMat	Medical	Other	Total
S1	5	4	322	280	95	29	735
S2	2	7	404	75	961	130	1,579
S3	4	2	412	279	88	19	804
B1	332	17	565	71	86	46	1,117
B2	327	9	447	65	126	44	1,018
B3	149	15	269	45	46	19	543
B4	177	9	316	52	112	23	689

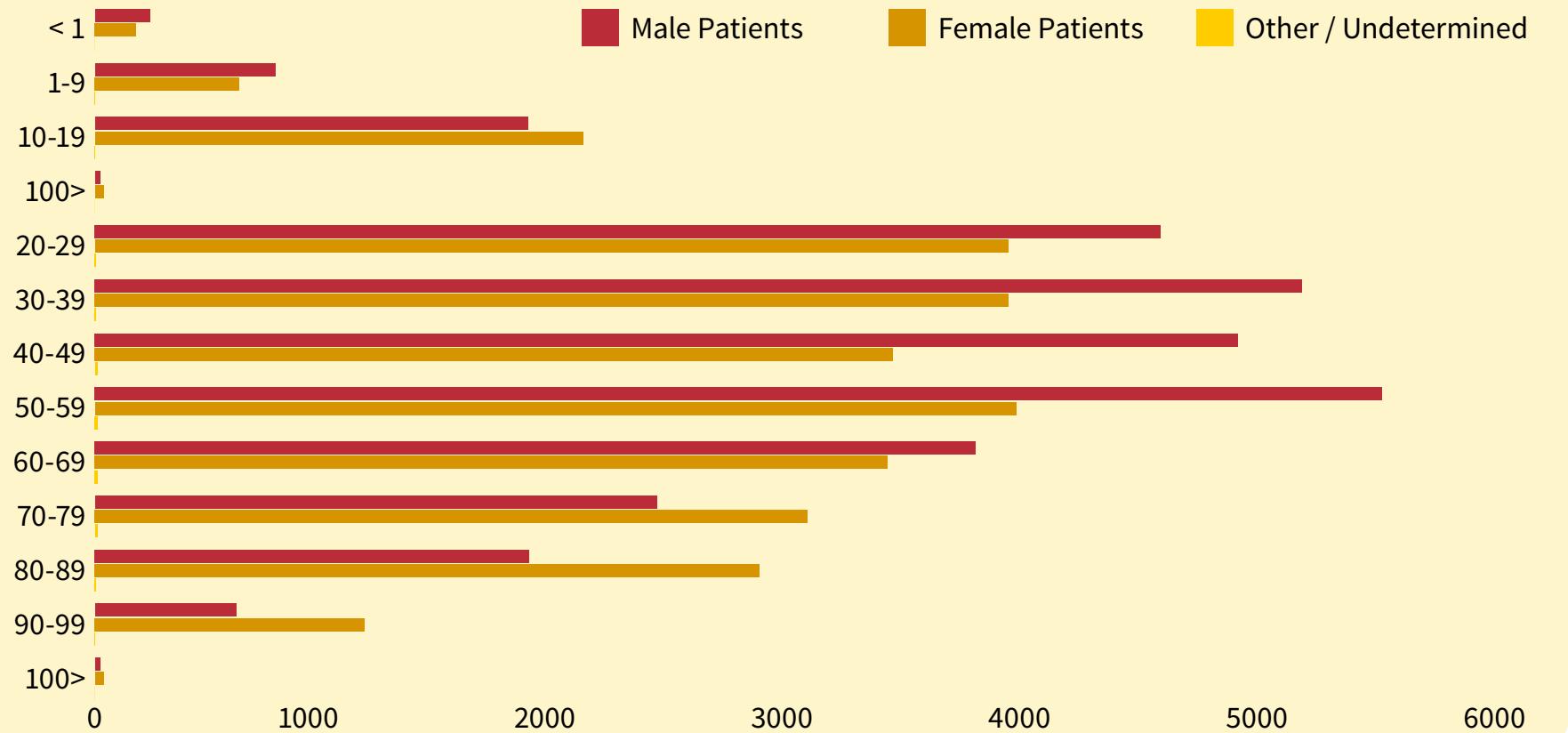
ESTIMATED FIRE LOSSES TEN YEAR TOTALS (IN DOLLARS)

Year	Incendiary	Undetermined	Accidental	Total
2008	2,620,320	690,625	3,500,750	\$6,811,695
2009	3,147,290	685,750	3,418,550	\$7,251,590
2010	1,837,700	2,635,000	12,093,075	\$16,565,775
2011	2,580,750	7,092,000	1,747,500	\$11,420,250
2012	818,810	1,926,000	1,088,000	\$3,832,810
2013	785,477	1,793,000	678,450	\$3,226,927
2014	1,294,617	4,118,800	196,100	\$5,609,517
2015	728,950	882,000	140,500	\$1,751,450
2016	12,734,670	944,700	1,165,500	\$14,844,870
2017	4,799,819	1,145,450	1,158,500	\$7,103,769



PATIENTS TREATED BY AGE AND GENDER

Age in Years	Male Patients	Male % of Total	Female Patients	Female % of Total	Other Patients	Other % of Total	Total # of Patients	Total Percentage
< 1	239	0.39%	179	0.29%	0	0.00%	418	0.68
1-9	786	1.28%	628	1.02%	2	0.00%	1416	2.30
10-19	1886	3.07%	2126	3.47%	5	0.01%	4017	6.54
20-29	4642	7.57%	3973	6.48%	11	0.02%	8626	14.05
30-39	5259	8.57%	3981	6.49%	12	0.02%	9252	15.06
40-49	4980	8.12%	3476	5.67%	13	0.02%	8469	13.79
50-59	5609	9.14%	4024	6.56%	11	0.02%	9644	15.70
60-69	3838	5.93%	3454	5.63%	6	0.01%	7298	11.56
70-79	2448	3.99%	3105	5.06%	4	0.01%	5557	9.05
80-89	1892	3.09%	2895	4.72%	1	0.00%	4788	7.81
90-99	615	1.00%	1176	1.92%	2	0.00%	1793	2.92
100>	23	0.04%	38	0.06%	0	0.00%	61	0.10
Total	32,217		29055		68		61339	





Incident Type	Incident Count
Undetermined	2
Fire, other	209
Building fire	135
Fire in structure other than in a building	21
Cooking fire, confined to container	92
Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	10
Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire contained	1
Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire contained	3
Commercial compacter fire, confined to rubbish	4
Trash or rubbish fire, contained	187
Fire in mobile property used as a fixed structure, other	1
Fire in a mobile home used as a fixed residence	4
Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle	2
Fire in portable building, fixed location	3
Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	58
Passenger vehicle fire	172
Road freight or transport vehicle fire	10
Camper or recreational vehicle (RV) fire	5
Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	1
Natural vegetation fire, other	77
Forest, woods or wildland fire	11
Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	72
Grass fire	12
Outside rubbish fire, other	393
Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	170
Garbage dump or sanitary landfill fire	3
Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	197
Outside stationary compacter/compacted trash fire	3
Special outside fire, other	44
Outside storage fire	2
Outside equipment fire	5
Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	1
Overpressure rupture from steam, other	2
Steam rupture of pressure or process vessel	1
Overpressure rupture from air or gas, other	2
Overpressure rupture of air or gas pipe/pipeline	4

Incident Type	Incident Count
Air or gas rupture of pressure or process vessel	2
Explosion (no fire), other	21
Blasting agent explosion (no fire)	2
Fireworks explosion (no fire)	555
Dust explosion (no fire)	1
Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	7
Rescue, EMS incident, other	6,677
Emergency medical service, other	14,860
EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	36,527
Motor vehicle accident with injuries	2,585
Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)	185
Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	1,733
Lock-in	1
Search for lost person, other	1
Search for person on land	1
Search for person on water	1
Extrication, rescue, other	10
Extrication of victim(s) from building/structure	1
Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle	3
Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator	37
Trench/below grade rescue	2
Confined space rescue	2
High-angle rescue	2
Extrication of victim(s) from machinery	3
Swift water rescue	1
Electrical rescue, other	1
Electrocution or potential electrocution	1
Trapped by power lines	1
Hazardous condition, other	211
Combustible/flammable gas/liquid condition, other	11
Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	65
Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	264
Oil or other combustible liquid spill	16
Toxic condition, other	4
Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)	9
Carbon monoxide incident	36

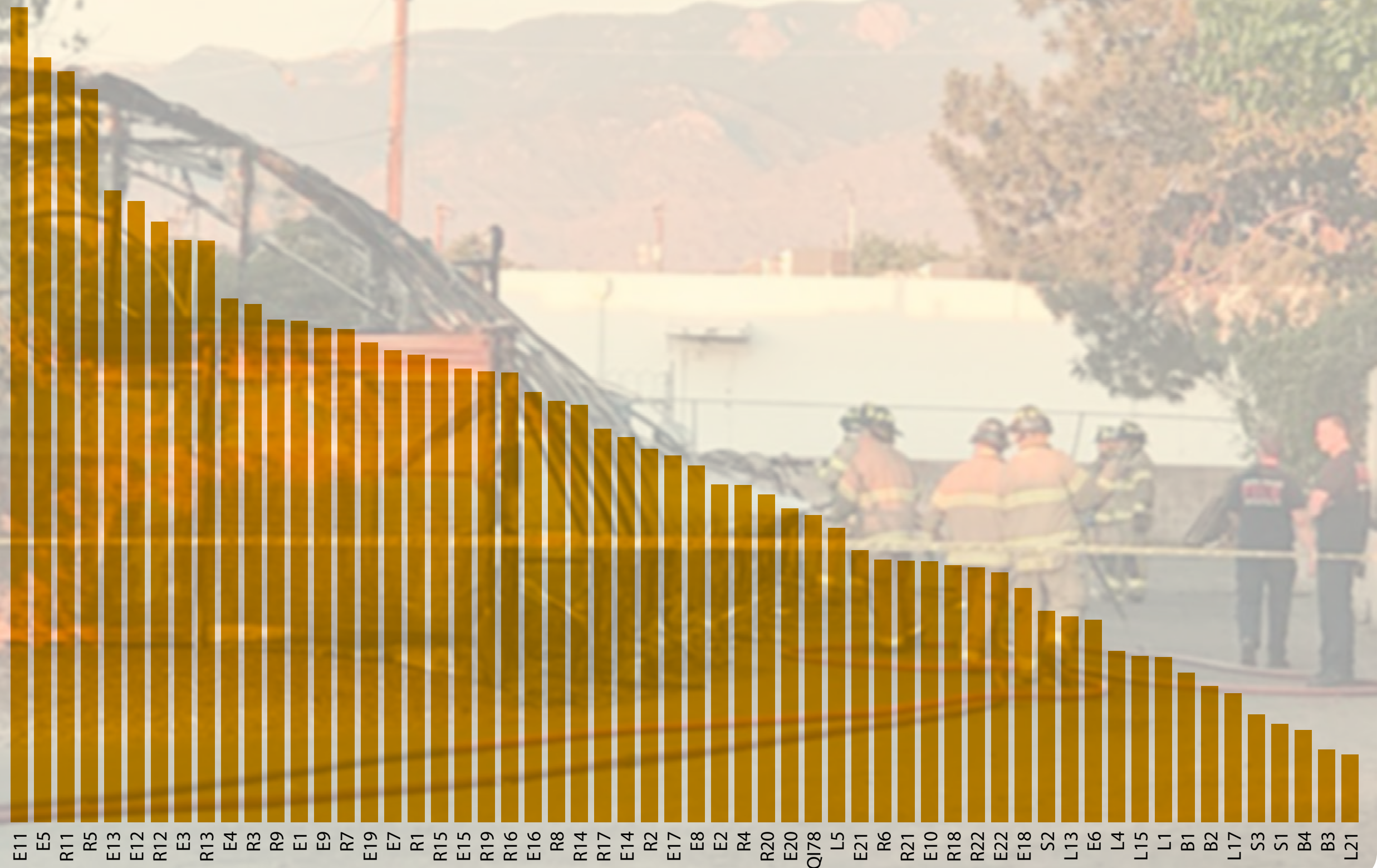


Incident Type	Incident Count
Electrical wiring/equipment problem, other	71
Heat from short circuit (wiring), defective/worn	7
Overheated motor	10
Breakdown of light ballast	3
Power line down	32
Arcing, shorted electrical equipment	30
Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected	140
Accident, potential accident, other	8
Building or structure weakened or collapsed	2
Aircraft standby	4
Vehicle accident, general cleanup	5
Explosive, bomb removal	4
Attempted burning, illegal action, other	1
Attempt to burn	2
Service call, other	241
Person in distress, other	26
Lock-out	9
Ring or jewelry removal	3
Water problem, other	31
Water or steam leak	22
Smoke or odor removal	80
Animal problem, other	1
Animal rescue	1
Public service assistance, other	534
Assist police or other governmental agency	114
Police matter	18
Public service	111
CIP Event	51
Open Space Patrol	53
Assist invalid	66
Defective elevator, no occupants	7
Unauthorized burning	20
Cover assignment, standby, move-up	3
Good intent call, other	180
Dispatched and cancelled en-route	11,920

Incident Type	Incident Count
Wrong location	4
No incident found on arrival at dispatch address	107
Authorized controlled burning	19
Vicinity alarm (incident in other location)	13
Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke, other	16
Smoke scare, odor of smoke	302
Steam, vapor, fog, or dust thought to be smoke	20
Smoke from barbecue, tar kettle	19
EMS call, party transported by non-fire agency	1,025
HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	35
Biological hazard investigation, none found	7
False alarm or false call, other	2,321
Malicious, mischievous false call, other	124
Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm	3
Bomb scare, no bomb	3
System malfunction, other	72
Sprinkler activation due to malfunction	8
Extinguishing system activation due to malfunction	3
Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	87
Heat detector activation due to malfunction	7
Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	91
CO detector activation due to malfunction	21
Unintentional transmission of alarm, other	80
Sprinkler activation, no fire – unintentional	16
Extinguishing system activation	1
Smoke detector activation, no fire – unintentional	165
Alarm system activation, no fire – unintentional	171
Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	25
Biological hazard, malicious false report	3
Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment	1
Lightning strike (no fire)	4
Severe weather or natural disaster standby	1
Special type of incident, other	180
Citizen complaint	38

Unit	Responses	Unit	Responses
E11	6,089	E8	2,663
E5	5,713	E2	2,522
R11	5,610	R4	2,517
R5	5,475	R20	2,450
E13	4,721	E20	2,343
E12	4,640	QI78	2,293
R12	4,486	L5	2,198
E3	4,348	E21	2,033
R13	4,343	R6	1,960
E4	3,911	R21	1,954
R3	3,871	E10	1,948
R9	3,754	R18	1,918
E1	3,744	R22	1,903
E9	3,692	E22	1,864
R7	3,682	E18	1,751
E19	3,584	S2	1,579
E7	3,524	L13	1,536
R1	3,491	E6	1,511
R15	3,465	L4	1,280
E15	3,388	L15	1,241
R19	3,367	L1	1,235
R16	3,361	B1	1,117
E16	3,214	B2	1,018
R8	3,147	L17	962
R14	3,119	S3	804
R17	2,940	S1	735
E14	2,877	B4	689
R2	2,790	B3	543
E17	2,741		

TOTAL RESPONSES BY UNIT IN DESCENDING ORDER





Firefighters respond to an early morning mobile home fire on Carson Road NW.

Flames engulfed a carport during an early morning fire at the Villa Apartments, burning 58 vehicles. The fire caused the evacuation of hundreds from the complex. Firefighters worked for 45 minutes to extinguish the blaze.





AFD members preparing E317 (AFD's Type 3 Brush Truck) as they deploy with a strike team made up of New Mexico firefighters to assist with the December California wildfires.

Smoke billows from a 4th of July fire that broke out behind the Peoples Flower Shops at Carlisle and Candelaria NE, destroying a greenhouse.



While returning from their California wildfire deployment, E317 came across a burning semi-tractor trailer truck. They were able to confine the fire to the cab.



AFD crews positioned in the North Diversion Channel after the report of a man who fell in an arroyo near I-40 and Carlisle, after an August monsoon rain.

IN RETROSPECT

THE FOLLOWING IS A COST-TO-BENEFIT ESTIMATE, of horse-drawn versus auto engine responses, reported in the 1913 Annual Report to the Albuquerque City Council by then-Fire Chief Jacob Klein.



"I deem it very well to lay before Council the comparative estimate of up-keep between horse-drawn and the auto engine. The auto engine has now been in service thirteen and one-half months. During this time the machine covered a total of 616.9 miles at a cost as follows:

Gasoline 368 gals @ 23¢ per gal.	
Lubricating oil 60 gals. @ 59 1/4¢ per gal.	\$84.64
Charging batteries	35.70
Readjusting carburetor	14.00
Readjusting carburetor	5.00
Vulcanizing tire	1.50
1 can tire dough	1.00
Total	<u>.75</u>
	\$142.59

Five horses, which this engine represents, will, during the above specific time, consume the following:

15.2 ton Oats @ \$30 per ton	
21 Tons Hay @ \$9.50 per ton	\$456.00
Horseshoeing	199.50
Veterinary service and miscellaneous	168.75
Total for horses	50.00
Total for auto	\$874.25
	<u>142.59</u>
	\$731.66

With a saving of the above amount, or \$731.66, in favor of the Auto Engine – governed as I am from the above stated facts, I would respectfully recommend that the entire department be converted into motor-driven apparatus."

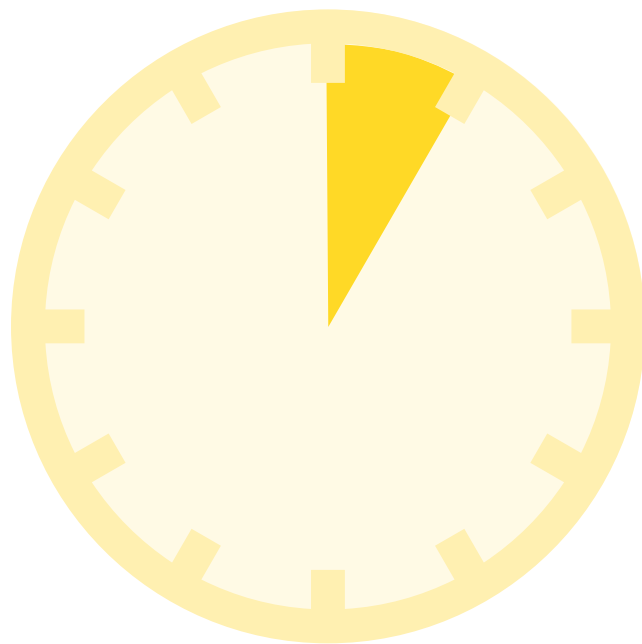
A DAY IN THE LIFE

A LOOK AT HOW WE SPEND OUR DAY

106,914 CALLS PER YEAR

293 CALLS PER DAY

Every five minutes, AFD is making a difference in the Albuquerque community.



CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



PHOTOGRAPHY CREDITS

Images captured by media photographers and/or videographers of AFD emergency events are used courtesy of our media partners.

Elise Kaplan, *Albuquerque Journal*

Dean Hansen, *Albuquerque Journal*

Adolphe Pierre-Louis, *Albuquerque Journal*

Roberto E. Rosales, *Albuquerque Journal*

Greg Sorber, *Albuquerque Journal*

Jim Thompson, *Albuquerque Journal*

KOB News 4

KOAT News 7

KRQE News 13

Unless noted otherwise, all photographs of AFD personnel are by David Rettinger, and property of the Albuquerque Fire Department.

Albuquerque panorama is used courtesy of David Severin (dcseverin@comcast.net).

All photos and artwork, depicted on the 1% for the Arts pages are property of the City of Albuquerque Public Art program, and © copyright of the artists.

All images of AFD fire stations are by Eric Williams Photography, and are property of the Albuquerque Fire Department.

PRODUCTION TEAM

Gil Santistevan, *Albuquerque Fire Department*

Kris Romero, *Albuquerque Fire Department*

David Rettinger, *Albuquerque Fire Department*

Yvette Ulibarri, *Albuquerque Fire Department*

David Wilson, *MHQ Graphics*

SPECIAL THANKS

David Mowery, *Albuquerque Fire Department*

Jarred Baldwin, *Albuquerque Fire Department*

Tom Ruiz, *Albuquerque Fire Department*

Melissa Romero, *Albuquerque Fire Department*

Men and women of the Albuquerque Fire Department

