Fire in Alaska 2010

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

Alaska State Fire Marshal

Fire In Alaska - 2010

David Tyler
State Fire Marshal

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

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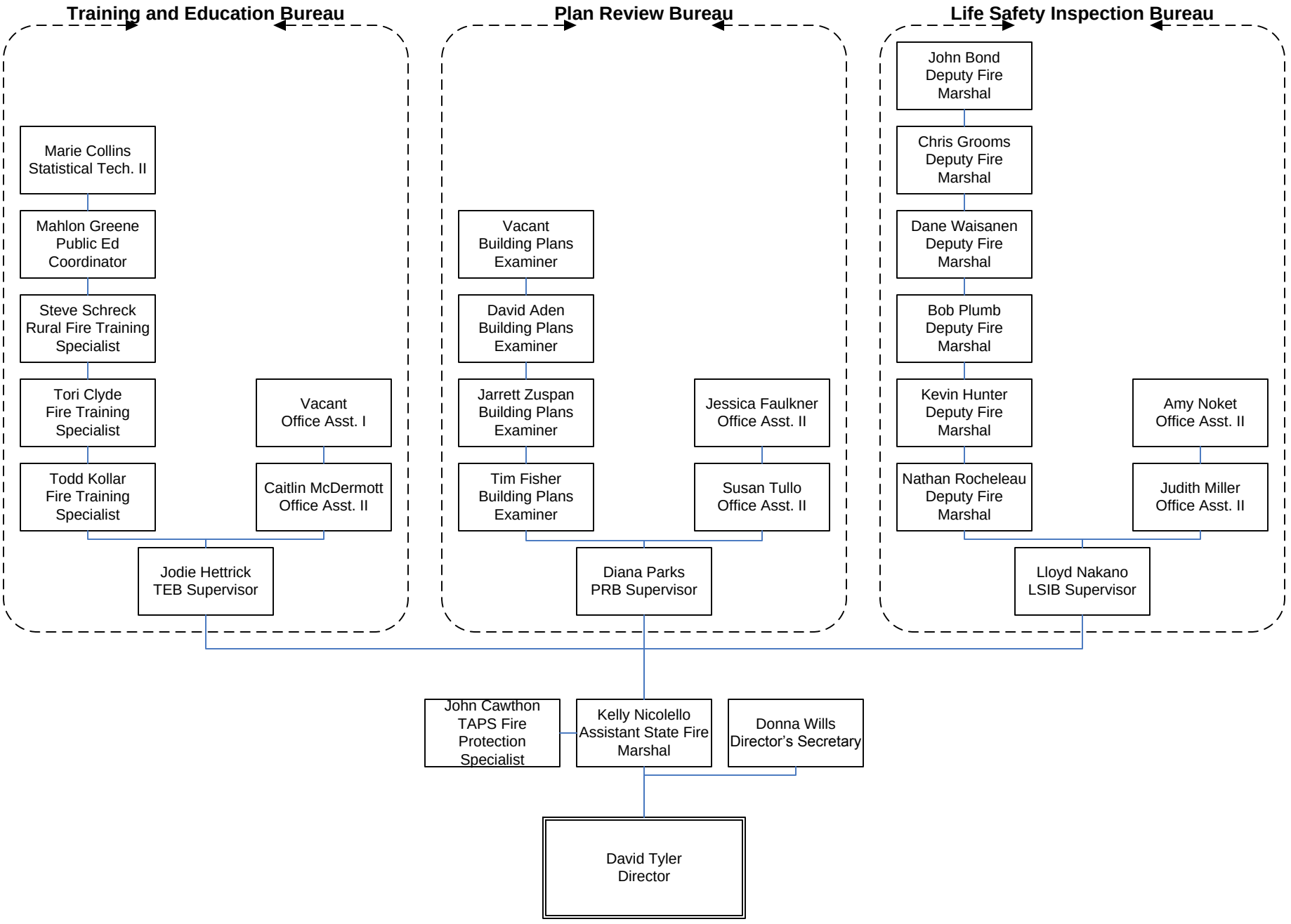


Letter from Alaska State Fire Marshal, David Tyler

Once again it is an honor to present to you 2009 edition of Fire in Alaska. This is the annual report of the Department of Public Safety / Division of Fire and Life Safety. We have given this year's edition a face lift. Hopefully it will be easier to use and to look at.

The information included inside is from the calendar year 2009. This information is gathered from 157 participating fire departments across the state.

Alaskan fire fatalities increased by 16% in 2009. In 2009 22 people lost their lives to fire. Alcohol continues to be a contributing factor in a majority of these fatalities (57%). In these cases alcohol was a factor in either the fire starting or rendering the fire victim unable to escape.

2009 showed a drastic decrease in the amount of property lost to fire. During 2008 over $68,000,000 of personal property was lost. 2009 saw $35,000,000 in lost property. The cost of fire to Alaskans is still high. To bring this to simpler terms, every hour of every day in 2009 there was over $3,900 dollars lost to fire. Home fire safety and fire prevention training are critical to reducing these staggering figures.

In 2009 there were 19 reported firefighter injuries. This is down from 28 in 2008. Please note that this is the number of reported injuries. We have found it difficult to capture an accurate number for this statistic. We are still researching ways to get more accurate reporting. We will continue to encourage firefighter safety and wellness training to help to reduce this number.

Thank you to all of the fire departments who helped us with these statistics. It is crucial to have this information in order to understand the magnitude of the fire problem in this state. I hope you find this report useful. Thanks also to Marie Collins for the extra effort she put into publishing this years report. Her hard work and dedication has paid off.

If you have any questions feel free to contact me or Marie Collins, our Statistical Technician, at 269 -5625. For a more detail comparison to prior years, go to our web site at www.dps.state.ak.us/fire.

16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives

1. Define and advocate the need for a cultural change within the fire service relating to safety, incorporating leadership, management, supervision, accountability and personal responsibility.
2. Enhance the personal and organizational accountability for health and safety throughout the fire service.
3. Focus greater attention on the integration of risk management with incident management at all levels, including strategic, tactical, and planning responsibilities.
4. All firefighters must be empowered to stop unsafe practices.
5. Develop and implement national standards for training, qualifications, and certification (including regular recertification) that are equally applicable to all firefighters based on the duties they are expected to perform.
6. Develop and implement national medical and physical fitness standards that are equally applicable to all firefighters <based on the duties they are expected to perform>
7. Create a national research agenda and data collection system that relates to the initiatives.
8. Utilize available technology wherever it can produce higher levels of health and safety.
9. Thoroughly investigate all firefighter fatalities, injuries, and near misses.
10. Grant programs should support the implementation of safe practices and/or mandate safe practices as an eligibility requirement.
11. National standards for emergency response policies and procedures should be developed and championed.
12. National protocols for response to violent incidents should be developed and championed.
13. Firefighters and their families must have access to counseling and psychological support.
14. Public education must receive more resources and be championed as a critical fire and life safety program.
15. Advocacy must be strengthened for the enforcement of codes and the installation of home fire sprinklers.
16. Safety must be primary consideration in the design of apparatus and equipment.

Director's Office

The staff of the Director's Office is comprised of Alaska's State Fire Marshal, Assistant State Fire Marshal and their Executive Secretary. These individuals are responsible for establishing the vision, direction, operations and policies to accomplish the Division of Fire and Life Safety's mission, "To prevent the loss of life and property from fire and explosion". They work to achieve this mission by providing funding mechanisms, budgetary priorities and bureau work production. They advise, educate and collaborate with legislative and executive contacts on fire and life safety issues, public policy and safety throughout Alaska.

The **mission** of the Division of Fire and Life Safety is to prevent the loss of life and property from fire and explosion.

Kelly Nicolello, Assistant State Fire Marshal

The Director's office achieved significant accomplishments this year by; establishing a fire and life safety inspection program for regulated oil and gas pipeline facilities; establishing Deputy Fire Marshal safety and equipment parameters to provide the resources necessary to complete their duties; establishing a new plan review database that lets customers submit their projects and review its status; and streamlining the procedures of the fire protection system, extinguisher and pyrotechnic operator permit programs.

The Director's office saw continued success with: continuing the Fire and Building Officials Forum which encourages networking and information sharing between fire and building safety officials; adopting and modifying modern and up-to-date building, fire and mechanical codes to meet the needs of Alaska; developing Public Education programs that provide meaningful and relevant fire safety information practices to targeted cultures throughout the state; and providing training classes, systems and equipment for maintaining the professionalism of the fire community in Alaska.

Donna Wills, Executive Director's Secretary

Life Safety Inspection Bureau

The Division of Fire and Life Safety has statewide jurisdiction over fireworks, fire code enforcement and fire investigations, except in communities that have received deferrals.

The Life Safety Inspection Bureau (LSIB) offices are located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Palmer. Each office is staffed with one Deputy Fire Marshal, except for the headquarters in Anchorage that staffs four Deputies.

All Deputy Fire Marshals must successfully complete the Alaska Law Enforcement Training Program through the Public Safety Training Academy. During Fiscal Year 2010, the bureau hired Dane Waisanen as Deputy Fire Marshal for Anchorage, a position which had been vacant due to a resignation. Waisanen attended the Alaska Law Enforcement Training Program, graduating and receiving the Honor Graduate Award on June 2, 2011.

One Deputy traveled to Sitka as tactical officer to assist with scenarios, guidance to recruits, and other duties as requested by the Academy staff.

Department of Public Safety Academy

Dane Waisanen, Deputy Fire Marshal I

FIRE INSPECTIONS

The bureau conducts fire and life safety inspections to ensure compliance with Alaska statutes and regulations as they relate to building safety. The Deputy Fire Marshals inspect the following occupancies:

- A - Assembly type facilities, restaurants, bars, and churches,
- E - Educational type facilities such as schools and daycare facilities,
- I - Institutional type facilities such as prisons, jails, hospitals, and nursing homes,
- R - Residential (R-4 and R-1) type facilities such as assisted living, apartments and hotels over 15 rooms, and
- High impact facilities, including major fish processing plants.

Life Safety Inspection Bureau

LSIB performs Life Safety Code surveys as required by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services for hospitals, long-term care facilities, ambulatory surgical centers, end stage renal disease facilities and frontier extended-stay clinics. These facilities are under federal rules which have adopted the NFPA 101: Life Safety Code, 2000 Edition.

Bob Plumb, Deputy Fire Marshal I

Chris Grooms, Deputy Fire Marshal I

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

The bureau conducts fire investigations to determine origin, cause and circumstances of each fire occurring in the state which involves a fatality, serious injury to a person, substantial loss of property, intentionally caused, or significant public impact. They will pursue and apprehend those responsible for criminal burning and arson, assist the Department of Law with prosecutions for arson, and identify accidental fire causes to establish proactive preventative measures. The bureau conducted 47 fire investigations and was an increase of 57 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Fire Investigations

Life Safety Inspection Bureau

The bureau utilizes its four crew cab pickup trucks to carry the variety of equipment needed to conduct their investigations. This allows all equipment to be in a high state of readiness at all times.

Fire Investigation Equipment

Fire/Arson Class Photo

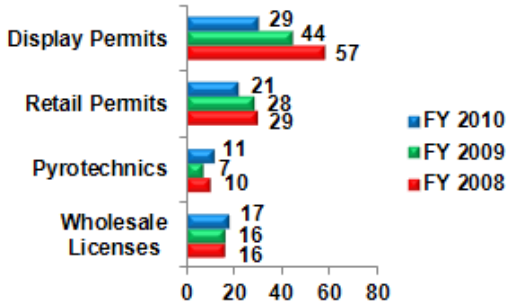
The Deputy Fire Marshals trained at the National Fire Academy (NFA) on Fire/Arson Origin and Cause Investigations, Chemistry for Emergency Responders, Electrical Fire Investigation and Forensic Evidence Collection. They also expanded their knowledge by attending the annual Alaska Association of Fire Arson Investigator seminar, REID Interview and Interrogation I and II, 2009 International Building Code Nonstructural Plan Review, Juvenile Firesetter I and II and NFA Off-Campus Fire Arson Investigation training.

FIREWORKS

LSIB is responsible for administration of the fireworks program, which issues wholesale licenses and retail firework (Class 1.4G) permits.

This program also issues permits for Pyrotechnic Operators and Firework Displays (Class 1.3G and 1.4G, +250 lbs.) to companies that conduct public firework activities in Alaska.

Firework Permits/Licenses Issued



According to data from the 2010 Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS), there were four (4) reported fires with fireworks as the heat source, a 45% decrease from the nine (9) fire incidents reported in 2009. The 2010 fire incidents consisted of three grass fires and one building fire, with no injuries or deaths reported. Total dollar loss was reported at $350,000.

Plan Review Bureau

The objective of the Plan Review Bureau (PRB) is to ensure the public's safety by identifying building and fire code violations during the design phase. This process increases public safety and reduces overall construction cost and field inspection time.

To best serve the needs of the State, the bureau has offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau. Each office has at least one Plans Examiner or Deputy Fire Marshal and an Office Assistant, who is responsible for a portion of Alaska. The Anchorage headquarters consists of three plan reviewers, an Office Assistant and the Bureau Supervisor. In addition to these three offices, a fourth office has been added to better address Oil & Gas projects. The Oil & Gas satellite office handles all oil & gas reviews and is located in downtown Anchorage.

Girdwood Chapel

The Division of Fire and Life Safety has statewide jurisdiction over fire code enforcement except in communities that have received deferrals and claim responsibility for their areas: Anchorage, Juneau, Fairbanks, Kenai, Ketchikan, Seward, Kodiak, Sitka, Soldotna, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Wasilla/Lakes.

PLAN REVIEWS

PRB ensures the public's safety by identifying building and fire code violations during the building construction design phase, which decreases deficiencies, eases construction costs and reduces field inspection time. To ensure current building and fire code requirements are being met, the bureau is responsible for examining building plans for new construction, renovations, additions, occupancy changes, fuel systems and fire suppression, alarm and detection systems. During the early stages of the design process, the bureau is able to assist design professionals with meeting the minimum code requirements, which also saves the

Plan Review Bureau

customer time and money by eliminating significant reengineering later on. Each year, PRB receives over 1,200 applications ranging from small home daycares to large oil and gas projects.

ENI Utility Module Crossing the Panama Canal

Little Diomede School Renovation

Plan Review Bureau

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTIONS

The bureau performs construction inspections at 60% (framing) and 90% (before enclosure) of project completion. Inspections are limited to special interest facilities and buildings with a valuation that exceeds $5,000,000. Construction inspections are a recurring part of PRB's objective to ensure public safety by determining if buildings are built properly and according to their approved plans.

Goose Creek Correctional Facility

TREND FAILURE INVESTIGATIONS

When requested by the Director's Office, the Plan Review Bureau conducts "trend failure investigations" to determine trends that cause loss of life, property or environment to the public or businesses due to construction or system failure. These investigations are used to decide whether new codes and regulations are necessary to maintain public safety.

Seward Chapel Collapse

Plan Review Bureau

IN ADDITION

To further enhance the bureau's effectiveness in Alaska, personnel participate locally and nationally with developing building, fire and mechanical consensus by actively participating in developing proposals, testifying for or against proposals and voting on the acceptance of proposals into new editions of the International Code Council (ICC) publications.

The bureau is the point of contact for questions regarding the interpretation of the adopted building codes and is intimately involved in assessing, compiling and seeking public comment for future state-adopted building code regulations.

ENI Utility Module Offload

Training and Education Bureau

WELCOME

The Training and Education Bureau (TEB) provides a wide variety of services to the fire service and the public. Located in four communities, TEB's staff consists of four Fire Training Specialists, a Statistical Technician II, an Office Assistant II and an Office Assistant I. The staff is supervised by the Fire Training Administrator.

Princess Training

1. Anchorage—The Anchorage office of the bureau manages the following programs:

    a. Fire Department Registration
    b. Alaska National Fire Information Reporting System (ANFIRS)
    c. Burn Injury Reporting
    d. Fire System Permits
    e. Fire Extinguisher Installation and Maintenance Permitting
    f. Fire Training Program Accreditation
    g. Fire Training Records
    h. Technical Assistance
    i. Flashing Blue Lights

2. Fairbanks - The Northern Fire Training office located in Fairbanks is responsible for the development and delivery of fire training programs in the geographical area Girdwood to Barrow and out to Nome.

3. Palmer - The Fire and Life Safety Education Office and the Office of Rural Fire Protection are co-located in Palmer.

    a. The Public Education Office develops, delivers and coordinates the delivery of fire and life safety programs for the public. This office also develops and delivers training for others, including emergency service organizations, on the subject of public fire and life safety education.
    b. The Office or Rural Fire Protection develops and delivers fire training programs for rural fire departments.

4. Juneau—The Southern Fire Office is responsible for the development and delivery of fire training programs in the geographical area south of Girdwood to Metlakatla and out to the Aleutian Chain.

Training and Education Bureau - Training

RIT Training

The Training and Education Bureau Fire Training Offices are proud to deliver a variety of courses to Alaskan emergency response organizations, which improves these organizations administrative and operational effectiveness.

The Fire Training Specialists attend national training courses and conferences that enable them to share cutting-edge training technology with instructors and training officers. This improves our ability to develop and adapt programs to address the training needs of our clients.

Programs delivered by our Fire Training Offices include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Basic Firefighter
- Firefighter I and II
- Haz-Mat Operations
- Haz-Mat Technician
- Emergency Vehicle Driver/ Operator
- Fire Officer I
- Rapid Intervention Technician
- Methods of Instruction I and II
- Rural Fire Protection Specialist
- Cruiseship Fire and Hotel Party
- National Fire Academy Handoff Courses
- Grand Writing and Management

VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER FIRE TRAINING ACADEMY

The Office of Rural Fire Protection has the responsibility for conducting the Rural Fire Protection Specialist course at the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Academy in Sitka. This 94 hour Rural Fire Protection Specialist program is designed to give the students the skills and knowledge to oversee their home departments. This course provides training for the VPSO to set up and manage a small rural fire department, train volunteers and provide fire prevention programs for the community. Creating and maintaining an active fire prevention and suppression force is crucial for rural Alaskan Communities.

Public Education Presentation

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM ACCREDITATION

Hoonah FFI

The Training and Education Bureau accredits local fire and emergency service and educational organizations to conduct emergency response training on behalf of the State of Alaska. The objective of this accreditation and course-approval program is to assist agencies in establishing training programs that are managed, delivered and documented in a safe and professional manner across Alaska.

Training Program Accreditation is a valuable option for organizations that are capable of training their staff to meet standards adopted by the Alaska Fire Standards Council (AFSC). To maintain accreditation, organizations are required to: maintain their fire department registration (when applicable) with the Division of Fire and Life Safety, follow the program's policies and participate in scheduled program audits. There are currently 42 organizations that are accredited to conduct emergency response training in Alaska.

Accredited Fire and Emergency Service Organizations

Anchor Point VFD
Anchorage FD
Anton Anderson Memorial Tunnel FD
Bethel FD
Capital City Fire Rescue
Central Emergency Services
Central Mat-Su FD
Chena-Goldstream Fire & Rescue
Chugiak Volunteer FD
City of Kodiak FD
Conoco-Phillips Alpine/Kuparuk FD
Cordova FD
Ester VFD
Fairbanks Airport Police and FD
Girdwood FD
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD
Haines Volunteer FD
Homer Volunteer FD
Hoonah Volunteer FD
Kenai FD
Ketchikan FD
Nikiski FD
Nome VFD
North Pole FD
North Slope Borough FD
North Star VFD
North Tongass VFD
Palmer Emergency Services
Petersburg VFD
Seward FD
Sitka FD
Skagway FD
South Tongass VFD
Steese Area VFD
Ted Stevens Anch. Int'l Arpt. Police & Fire
Tri Valley VFD
Unalaska Fire/EMS
University of Alaska Fairbanks FD
UOA Anchorage Fire Science Program
UOA Fairbanks Fire Science Program
Valdez FD
Wrangell VFD

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

OFFICE OF RURAL FIRE PROTECTION

The Office of Rural Fire Protection (ORFP) is the Division of Fire and Life Safety's initial point of contact to communities, including Fire Department Registration and ANFIRS reporting.

Due to the condition of fire protection in numerous rural Alaskan communities, the Division of Fire and Life Safety created the ORFP under TEB in July 2008 as a critical step towards enabling these communities to better protect themselves from fire. Since 2001, TEB has been delivering basic fire equipment and Basic Firefighter training through Project Code Red. Program administrators quickly recognized the need for a long-term plan and support for Alaska's rural communities. Project Code Red continues to be successful today.

The ORFP established goals to systematically improve fire protection in rural communities. Priorities were set using information collected by the 2005 Rural Alaska Fire Protection and Suppression Capabilities Needs Analysis, a Rural Fire Department survey that identified a community's needs and resources. State and national fire prevention and suppression issues and trends were also used to establish the goals and Priorities for the ORFP.

The ORFP acts as a community liaison to help communities develop and implement their emergency response plan. The ORFP is responsible for assembling and overseeing teams that address current and future needs (e.g., develop web-based training programs, design and develop equipment and obtain grant funding for community and regional programs).

PROJECT CODE RED

Project Code Red Training

Project Code Red has helped curtail the overwhelming loss of life and property from fire in rural Alaska by addressing the need for properly designed firefighting equipment. The program developed new tactical assumptions to address unique rural Alaskan environments (e.g., board-walk and trail communities with no fire hydrants and extreme winter temperatures). By using existing and new technologies, combined with public and private partnerships, ORFP created a firefighting pack-age that is more appropriate for Alaska's rural conditions. Project Code Red and State-certified fire training has continued to provide rural communities with the most effi-cient and cost effective fire suppres-sion system designed to date.

For more information, please go to http://www.projectcodered.org.

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

FIRE DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION

Training and Education Bureau (TEB) manages the registration of local fire and emergency response agencies in Alaska. Alaska state regulations require that every local organization that is performing duties as a fire department be registered with the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

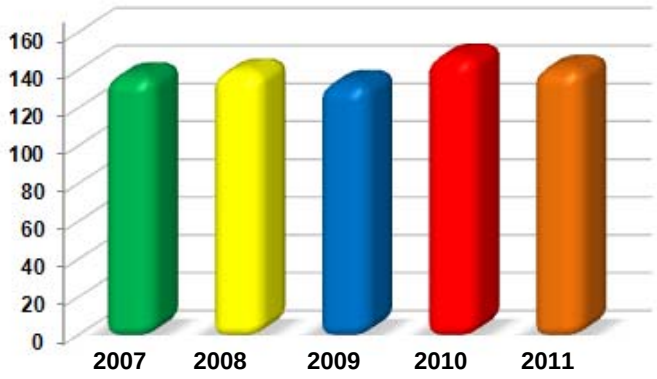
In order to become a newly registered fire department a fire department must submit the following:

- **Enabling Authority** - A copy of their enabling authority document **and**
- **Response Areas/Boundaries** - A description of the boundaries or response areas of the department. This can include either a map or a general description of the limits of the response. Also a description under what circumstances and under whose authority the department will respond outside those boundaries. If the response area is within or overlaps another agencies response area a Mutual Aid or Memorandum of Agreement between those two agencies is required **and**
- **Annual Summary Report** - A summary report must be completed annually by using information from the previous calendar year **and**
- **Membership Roster** - Fire Departments are required under the registration process to forward a current list of all members. Any changes in membership must be sent within 10 days of these changes taking place **and**
- **ANFIRS** - In order for a fire department to continue their registration status, they must report every fire and fire related incident Division of Fire and Life Safety **monthly** per 13 AAC 52.020. The fire department may loose their registered status if they fail report.

Note To continue fire department registration departments must submit the Annual Summary Report, Membership Roster, and ANFIRS.

TEB registered 138 fire departments in the calendar year of 2011.

2011 totals are inclusive of all fire departments registration requests received by July 28, 2011.



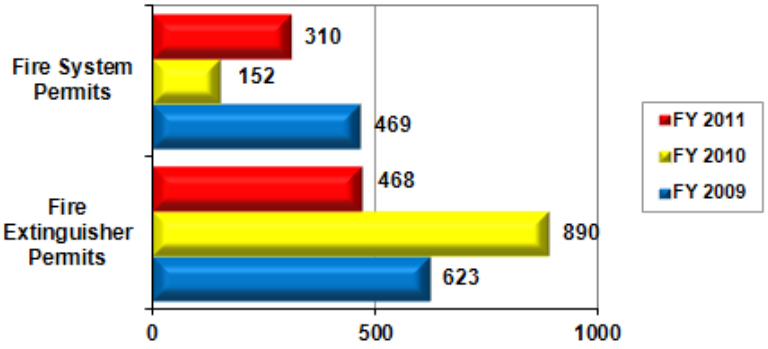
Training and Education Bureau - Programs

FIRE SYSTEM AND EXTINGUISHER PERMITS

An individual working on fire systems and/or fire extinguishers in the State of Alaska must obtain the appropriate permit prior to doing the work per Alaska fire and Life Safety Regulations. At this time, there is no fee for these permits.

In CY 2010, Alaskans suffered one injury and thirty-two fires with the contributing factor being reported as a system design, construction or installation deficiency.

Fire System/Extinguisher Permits Issued



FLASHING BLUE LIGHTS

The State Fire Marshal must approve and authorize the use of flashing blue lights for firefighters and the emergency medical service (EMS). Once the fire or EMS chief has received approval in writing, they have the authority to choose which members may use blue lights on their personal vehicles. TEB updates the list of authorized members and emails this to the chief. Any member that uses flashing blue lights without this authorization is doing so illegally.

The following departments have been authorized and have members approved:

Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	Ninilchik Emergency Services
Butte Fire/Rescue	North Tongass VFD
Butte Ambulance	Salcha Fire/Rescue
Hoonah VFD	South Tongass VFD
Houston FD	Valdez FD
City of Kodiak FD	Willow VFD

The following departments have been authorized; however, no members have been approved:

Central Emergency Services	Sutton Ambulance
Central Mat-Su FD	Talkeetna/Willow Ambulance
Skagway VFD	Trapper Creek Ambulance

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

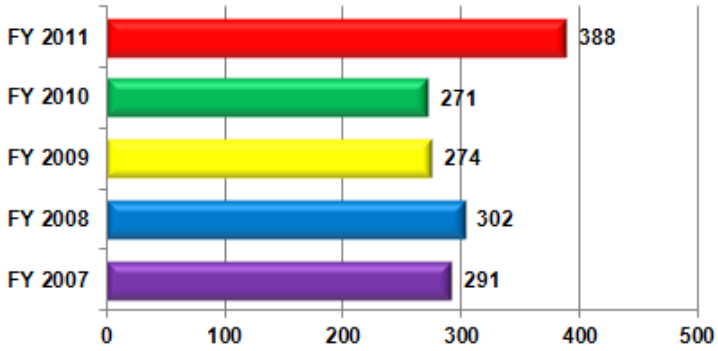
Fire Education promotes fire and life safety by educating all sectors of the Alaskan public. We focus on fire prevention training and presentations to help achieve our goal of eliminating injuries and deaths from fires or burns.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Fire and Life Safety Public Education Office provides Fire and Life Safety training programs for professionals. These programs are developed for and delivered to organizations with an interest in educating their community about fire or injury prevention.

A total of 84,200 Fire Prevention materials were distributed in Fiscal Year 2011.

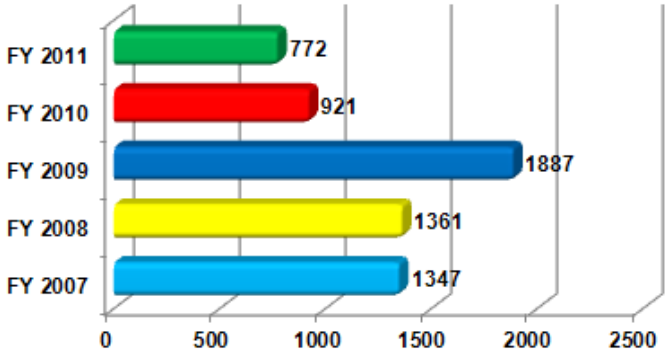
Training Programs



TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Fire and Life Safety Public Education Office receives requests for fire safety and fire prevention presentations from the public. We refer the public to the local fire department if possible but when necessary we provide the presentation.

Presentations to the Public



MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

The Fire and Life Safety Public Education Office provides fire prevention materials to organizations throughout Alaska. These materials are available at no cost to fire departments, schools, health service agencies, businesses and residents.

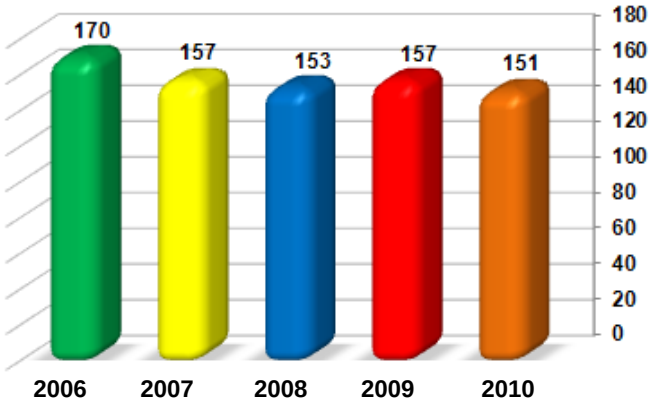
Materials are distributed during fire safety fairs, health fairs, the Alaska State Fair and other public events.

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

ALASKA FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (ANFIRS)

Alaska seen a decress in fire department participation in the ANFIRS program. The number of fire departments reporting should be considered when reviewing data comparisons between years.

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2006 - 2010



Fire departments use this reporting system to uniformly code incident information. Accurate and complete information about fires and other incidents can provide a fire department with a valuable reference to:

- help allocate limited resources
- justify budget needs
- review the need for personnel training
- focus the direction of fire education/prevention programs

State lawmakers, the press, the general public, insurance companies, and fire service administrators and leaders request ANFIRS summary reports to help address fire safety concerns and new legislation issues.

ANFIRS data is forwarded to the National Fire Data Center (NFDC) at the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) each year. The NFDC can then compare and contrast statistics from states and large metropolitan departments to:

- develop national fire and life safety education campaigns
- make recommendations for national codes and standards
- guide allocation of federal grants
- ascertain consumer product failures
- identify the focus for research efforts
- support federal legislation

NFIRS (National Fire Information Reporting System) data is used as the basis for the USFA's publication *Fire in the United States*, which is the single most comprehensive reference on the nature and scope of the fire problem in the United States.

Alaska 2010 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) had 56,453 responses in 2010, with 1,176 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance.

2010 State Incident Summary

Total Responses	**57,629**
Less Mutual Aid Responses	***-1,176***
Total Incidents	**56,453**

2010 State Fire Incident Breakdown:

Structure Fires	716
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	473
Motor Vehicle Fires	428
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	1,099
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	394
Other Outside Fires	71
Other Fires	14
Total Fires	**3,195**

2010 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	36,886
Explosion – No After Fire	68
Hazardous Conditions	1,449
Service Calls	2,900
Good Intent Calls	7,598
Other Calls	139
False Alarms	4,218
Total Non-Fires	**53,258**

2010 Time Clock

- 1 minute fire caused $65.16 damage
- 9 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 14 minutes a fire department responded to a rescue call
- 1 hour a fire department responded to a good intent call
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a false call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a service call
- 6 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 12 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 20 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- 10 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire
- 18 hours a fire department responded to a fire confined inside a structure

Alaska 2010 Fire Picture at a Glance

The following information has been submitted by fire departments to the Division of Fire and Life Safety. The primary source of data used is the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS).

Important: The data presented in this profile does not represent 100% of the fires that occurred in the state. Rather, it is a sum of the fires reported to the Division of Fire and Life Safety from the fire departments participating in ANFIRS.

This information may be used to give a general picture of the fire incidents in the State of Alaska. Without everyone's cooperation the information does not show a complete picture of the fire problem in Alaska.

Fires

- Fires attended by Alaska Fire Departments increased from the year of 2009 by 5% to 3195.
- Fires in structures decreased from the year of 2009 by 1% to 1189.
- Grass/Brush/Wildand fires increased from the year of 2009 by 26% to 1099. ***Note** - the increase is due to the second year TEB collected Department of Forestry incidents*
- Residential properties accounted for 82% or 898 of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths decreased from the year of 2009 by 55% to 12. All twelve fatalities occurred in residential structures.
- In 42% of all civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs was a contributing factor to the fire and/or victim.

Fire Injuries

- Civilian fire injuries decreased from the year 2009 by 19% or 43.
- Firefighter fire injuries increased from the year 2009 by 33% to 28.

Property Damage

- Property loss decreased from the year 2009 by 2% to $34,249,545.
- Structure fires caused $30,942,848 or 91% of all property damage.
- Residential property losses were $19,911,254 or 55% of all structure property loss.

Intentional Fires

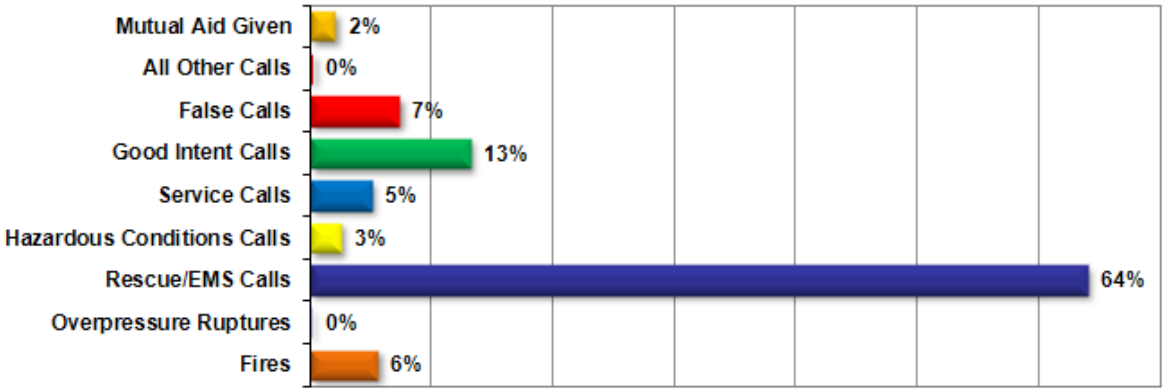
- Structure fires that were reported as intentional were up from the year of 2009 by 9% to 66.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 6% of all reported 2010 structure fires.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 1% or $194,300 of all structure property dollar loss.
- Intentional fires resulted in 0 civilian fire injuries.
- Intentional fires resulted in 0 civilian fire deaths.

Non-Fire Incidents

Alaska fire departments do much more than fight fires. Over the past several decades they have branched out and taken on the added responsibilities for EMS response, many types of specialized rescue, hazardous materials incidents, responding during and after natural disasters, as well as the typical service calls, good intent calls, false alarms and the special types of incidents that do not fit neatly into any of the other categories. We expect these numbers to rise as more fire departments automate their reporting and begin reporting all of their incidents to Alaska National Fire Information Reporting System (ANFIRS). Only then will we have a more complete understanding of the amount of work the Alaska fire service does on a day-to-day basis.

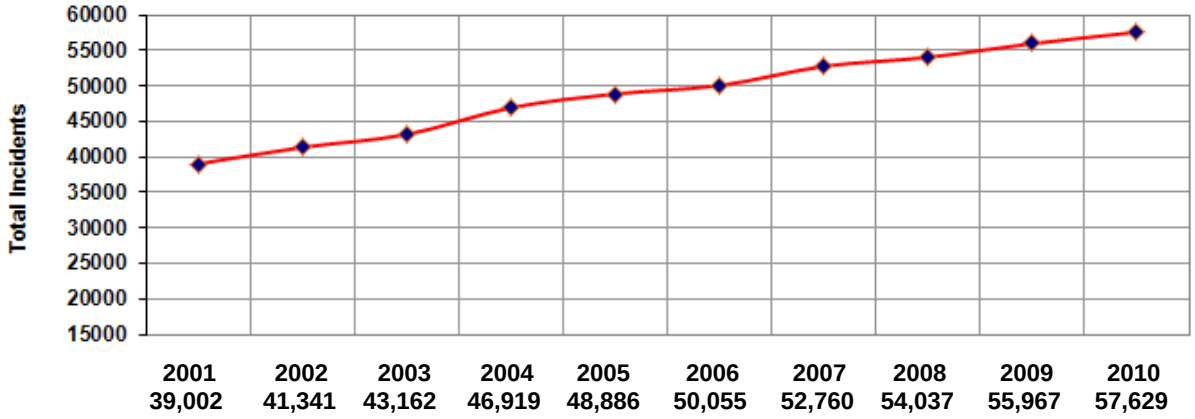
In 2010, 151 fire departments in Alaska reported 57,629 responses to ANFIRS. Of these 57,629 responses, 54,434 non-fire calls were voluntarily reported.

2010 Reported Incidents by Incident Type



Alaska fire departments began using the National Fire Information Reporting System (NFIRS) in January 2000. NFIRS 5.0 captures information on all incidents, not just fires, to which a fire department responds. As a result of changes in the new reporting system and an increase in reporting departments, Alaska fire departments reported 97% more incidents in 2010 from 2000.

All Incidents Reported 2001 - 2010



Alaska's 2010 Fires

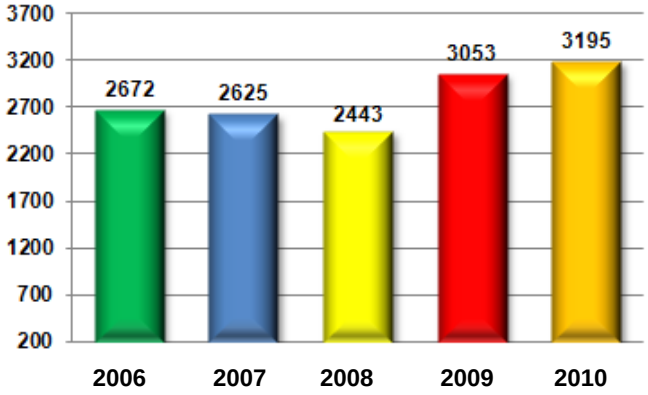
Alaskan departments reported 3,195 fire incidents to the Alaska Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) in 2010. The total number of fire incidents were up 5% from the 3,053 incidents reported in 2009.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2006 through 2010.

Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2010	3,195	1,189	428	1,578
2009	3,053	1,205	455	1,393
2008	2,443	1,225	476	752
2007	2,625	1,203	570	852
2006	2,672	1,337	532	803

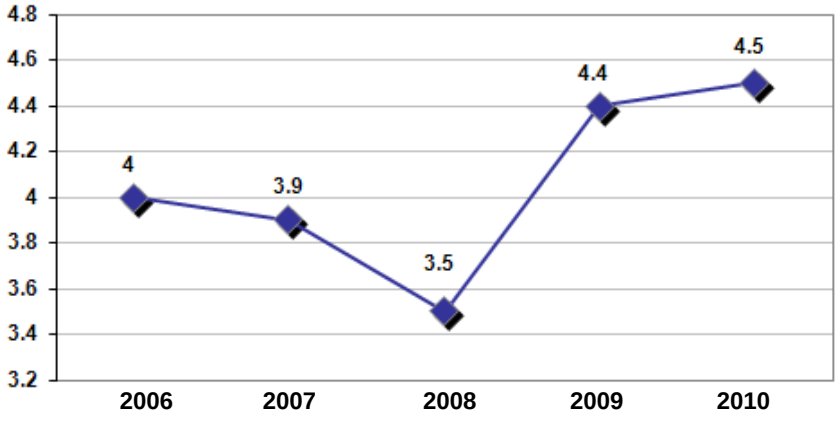
Note: Alaska seen an increase in wildland fires due to Department of Forestry reporting in ANFIRS for the second year in 2010.

Alaska's Reported Fires 2006- 2010



According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population was 710,231. In 2010 Alaskan fire departments responded to 4.5 fires per 1,000 people.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2006- 2010



Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

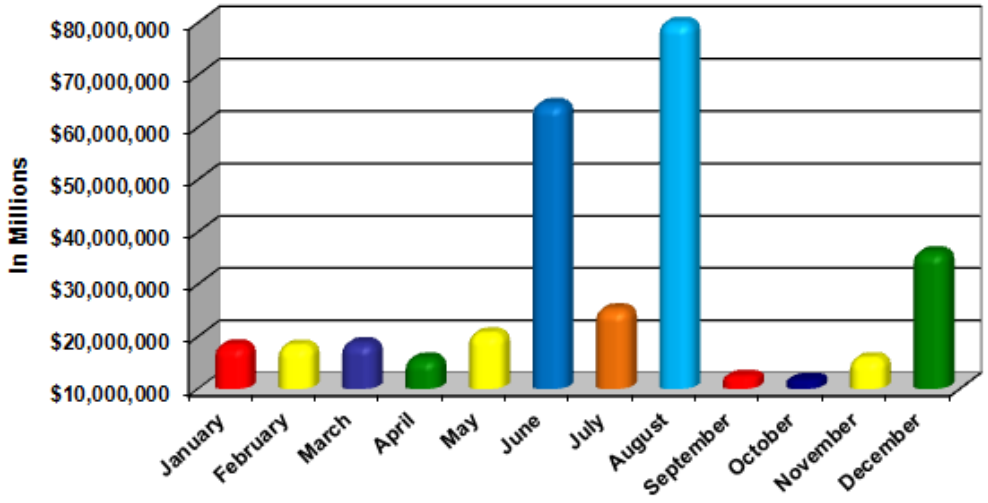
Estimated dollar losses indicate the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps local communities, states and the nation determine the amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration material damaged during extinguishment, as well as material actually damaged by the fire. Estimates are calculated in the total estimated loss, not replacement cost.

Type of Fire	2007	2008	2009	2010
Structure Fire	$80,882,948	$65,937,538	$32,937,538	$30,942,848
Motor Vehicle Fire	$4,009,557	$2,677,324	$2,579,193	$1,623,164
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	$6,006,936	$17,822	$14,161	$1,084,615
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	$70,615	$10,492	$25,474	$36,296
Other Fires	$1,875	$58,835	$142,343	$51,467
TOTAL FIRE DOLLAR LOSS	$90,971,931	$68,702,011	$35,009,224	$33,738,390

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2010 was $30,942,848. The reported structural total dollar losses more then $500,000 were in:

Klawock - Water Plant - $2,000,000
Anchorage - Manufacturing - $2,000,000
Soldotna - Residential Home - $1,045,000
Juneau - Business Office - $1,000,500
Women's Bay - Connex - $1,000,000
Kotzebue - Storage - $950,000
Delta Junction - Doctors Office - $700,000
Valdez - Residential Home - $550,000

Five Year Trend Total Fire Dollar Loss by Month (2006 – 2010)



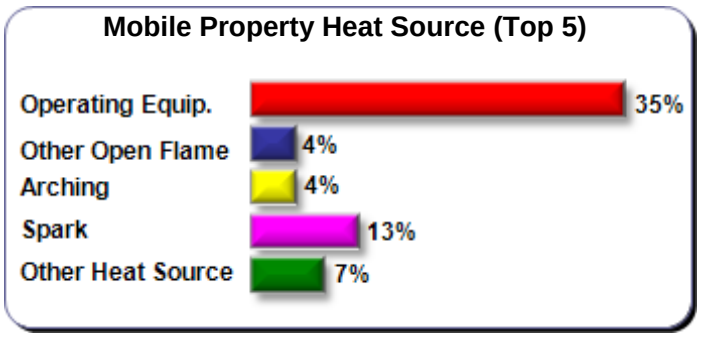
Note The dollar increase for the month of August was due to the Hooper Bay fire in 2006 which resulted in $35,0000,0000 dollar loss.

Mobile Property Fires

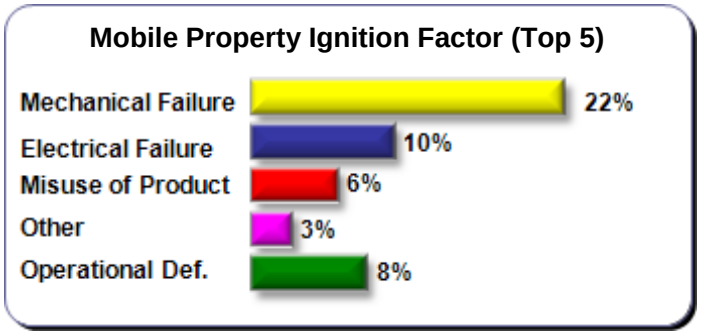
428 motor vehicle fires were reported in 2010. This accounted for 18% of all reported fires , 4 or 9% civilian injuries and an estimated property damage of $1.6 million. The 428 mobile property fires in 2010 is a 6% decrease from the 455 motor vehicle fires in 2009.

The majority of these fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 258 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for $802,754 or 49% of property damage for all reported motor vehicle fires. The engine area, running gear or wheel area was reported as the fire area or origin in 47% of all reported vehicle fires.

According to NFIRS, a motor vehicle fire is defined as any fire involving a car, truck, boat, airplane, snow machine, four wheeler, construction equipment or other mobile property (not being used as a permanent structure) that occurs outside of a structure.

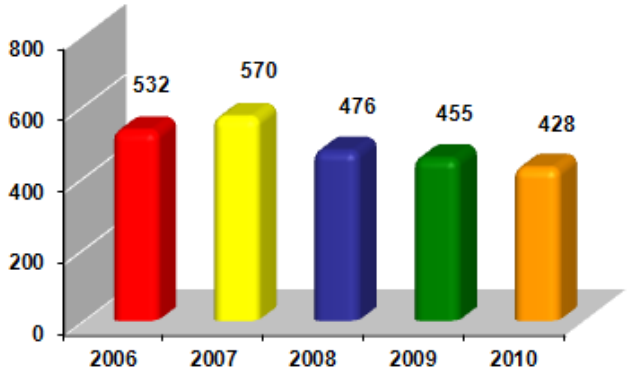


This chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



This chart gives an overview of the ignition factors of mobile property fires excluding undetermined.

Total Vehicle Fires 2006 - 2010



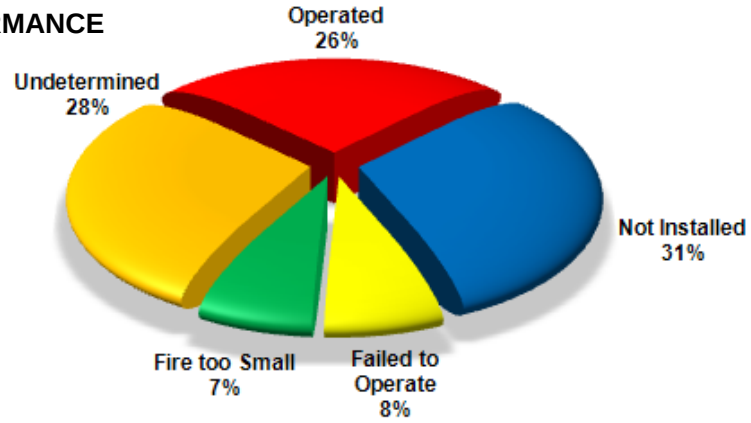
Structure Fires

The 1,189 reported structure fires in 2010 caused 12 civilian deaths, 26 civilian injuries, 38 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $31 million. Structure fires accounted for 37% of reported fires and 100% of the civilian fire deaths in 2010.

The number of structure fires decreased by 1.5% from the 1,205 reported in 2009.

2010 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Educational	18	2%	0	0	0	$14,250
Health Care	11	1%	0	0	0	$704,350
Industrial	6	1%	0	0	1	$2.995,455
Manufacturing, Processing	10	1%	0	0	0	$1,551,244
Mercantile	45	4%	0	0	2	$1,262,120
Other or Special	86	7%	0	0	0	$218,980
Public Assembly	37	3%	0	2	1	$1,535,435
Residential	898	76%	12	23	34	$19,911,254
Storage	78	7%	0	1	0	$2,749,760
Total	**1,189**	**100%**	**12**	**26**	**38**	**$30,942,848**

ALARM PERFORMANCE



The following table shows alarm performance by occupancy type for structure fires. ***Note*** These exclude confined and/or contained fires.

Property Use	Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present	Unknown	Total
Educational	6	0	2	2	2	12
Health Care	5	0	0	1	1	7
Industrial	3	1	0	1	1	6
Manufacturing, Processing	1	0	0	3	3	7
Mercantile	7	1	3	9	6	26
Other or Special	0	0	1	21	10	32
Public Assembly	5	2	1	11	5	24
Residential	157	50	44	113	166	530
Storage	1	0	2	59	10	72
Total	**185**	**54**	**53**	**220**	**204**	**716**

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2010, there were 898 **reported residential structure fires (included structures confined and/or contained inside the structure)**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of **$20 million**. There were **23 civilian injuries, 12 civilian deaths and 34 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires increased by 1% from the 888 reported in 2009.

Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	180		2	5	1	$3,562,622
Board and Care	4		0	0	0	$11,300
Hotels & Motels	18		0	0	0	$490,205
1 & 2 Family Homes	667		20	31	14	$15,590,427
Dormitories	12		0	0	0	$173,650
Unclassified	17		0	0	0	$83,050
Total	**888**	**0%**	**22**	**36**	**15**	**$19,911,254**

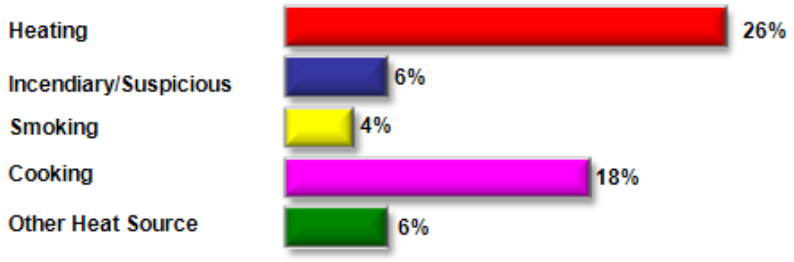
Residential Occupancy Sub-Group Definitions

- **Multifamily Dwellings:** This category includes apartments, condominiums, townhouses, rowhouses and tenements.
- **Board Care:** This category includes long-term care facilities, halfway houses and assisted care housing facilities.
- **Hotels & Motels:** This occupancy group includes commercial hotels, motels or inns.
- **1 & 2 Family Homes:** This category includes one or two family homes, manufactured homes, cabins and mobile homes.
- **Dormitories:** This category includes dormitory type residences and sorority or fraternity houses. It also includes barracks; nurses' quarters, military barracks, monastery/ convent, dormitories, bunk houses and workers' barracks.
- **Unclassified:** Any type of residential occupancy that is not defined above.
-

LEADING CAUSES (Top Five)

The top three leading causes of residential structure fires (excluding unknown which was a reported 27% of all residential structure fires) in 2010 were heating, cooking and other heat sources.

2010 Residential Structure Fire Causes

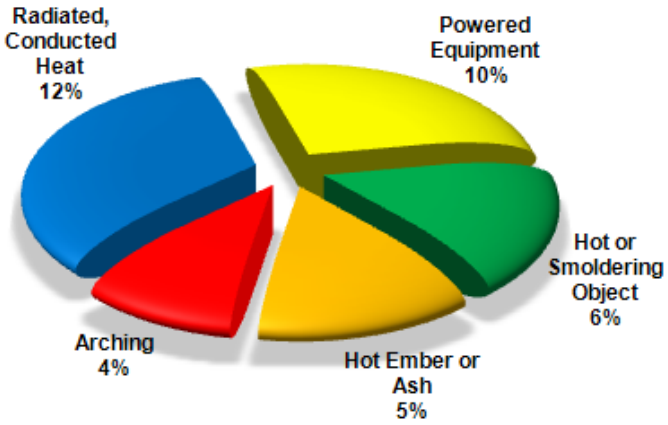


Residential Structure Fires

HEAT SOURCE

The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness. Radiated, conducted heat was the number one heat source with heat from powered equipment being the second (this excludes undetermined which accounted for 43% reported heat sources).

Heat Source (Top Five)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

The “area of fire origin” element describes the room or area where the fire originated in the structure. The three most common areas of fires in residential structures for 2010 were in the cooking area, living room and bedroom.

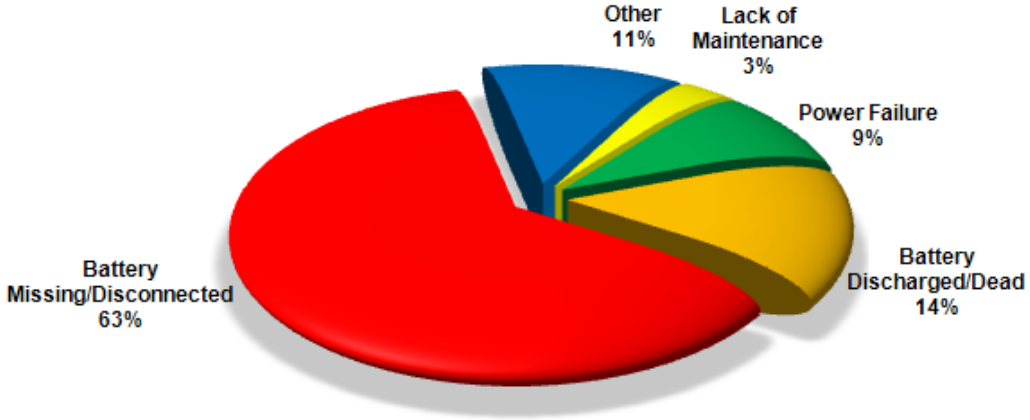
Residential Structure Fires

SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE AND PERFORMANCE

Smoke alarm performance shows the existence and location of smoke detection equipment relative to the area of fire origin and whether the detection equipment worked. The purpose is to provide information on the usage, reliability and effectiveness of automatic detection equipment. Even though modern codes require all new dwellings to have smoke alarms, the performance relies on proper maintenance by the occupant/owner.

In 2010, 38% of all reported residential structure fires the alarm was present, 13% there was no alarm present, 7% the alarm failed, and 42% was reported as undetermined.

Top Five Alarm Failure Reason (excluding undetermined)



SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE AND PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL FIRES

Smoke Alarm Operation	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Deaths	FS Injuries
Failed to Operate	50	18%	0	5	0	6
Operated	157	55%	2	11	0	1
Fire too Small to Operate	44	16%	0	0	0	1
Undetermined	32	11%	2	1	0	3
Total	**283**	**100%**	**4**	**17**	**0**	**11**

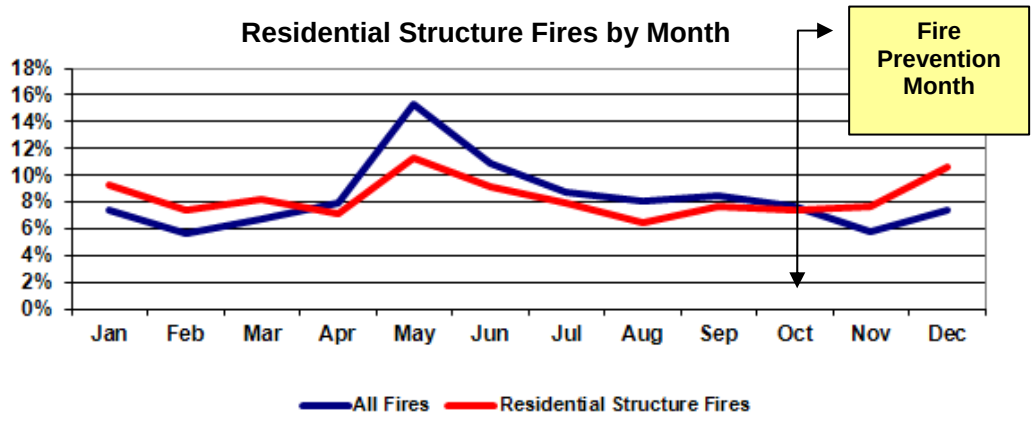
Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Deaths	FS Injuries
Battery Missing/Disconnected	21	42%	0	2	0	2
Hardwired Power Failure	3	6%	0	0	0	0
Lack of Cleaning	1	2%	0	0	0	0
Battery Discharged/Dead	5	10%	0	0	0	0
Other/Defective	4	8%	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	16	32%	0	3	0	4
Total	**50**	**100%**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**6**

Residential Structure Fires

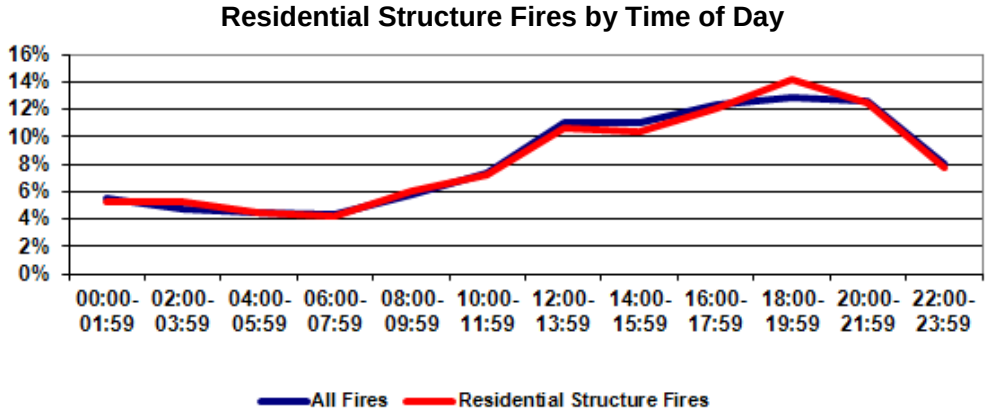
WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

Fires in residential structure were more common in the winter than in the summer in 2010. This trend is related to the leading cause of all residential structure fires, heating. Clearly there are other seasonal factors in addition to winter residential fires – perhaps a greater propensity to stay at home.

For 2010, there were more residential structure fires in the month of December (12%) with the month of August (6%) being the least amount of fires.



When analyzed by time of day, as illustrated below, the highest number of residential structure fires occurred in the evening, similar to the trend for fires generally. The residential structure fire time trend is related to the second leading cause of residential structure fires in Alaska – cooking – since many people prepare dinner in their homes during the early evening. These fires can often be prevented by teaching people to be more vigilant while cooking. Also, the public should be aware that cooking fires can be extinguished by a pot or pan lid or by dousing with baking soda. The wearing of loose-fitted clothing can also be dangerous around cooking areas.



Intentionally Set Fires

One hundred and fifty-five **(155) or 6% of all reported fires were reported as intentionally set**. This number decreased by forty-eight (48) from 2009. All reported intentionally set fires decreased 1% from 2009, however, intentionally set structure fires indicated a 9% increase.

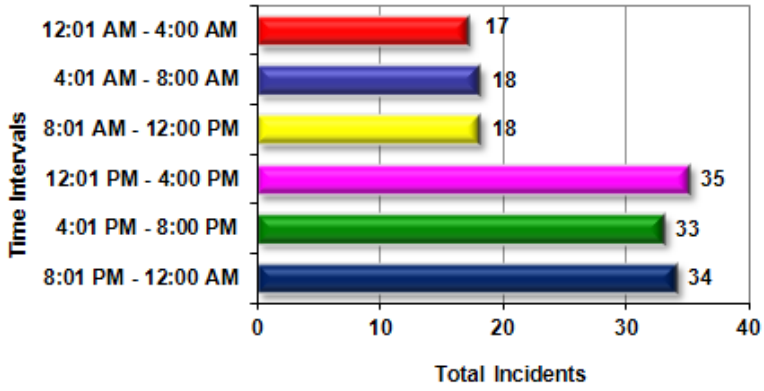
While it appears there was a dramatic reduction in property loss due to intentionally set fires from 2009 to 2010 (24%), it is more likely that intentionally set fires are severely under reported.

In accordance with NFIRS, intentionally set fires are those fires set deliberately by the misuse of a heat source or the intentional ignition of property. Intentionally set fires result in hundreds of thousands dollars in our state each year.

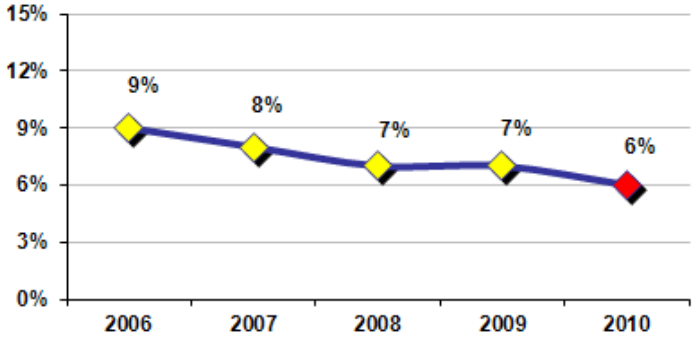
Over 29% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred in structure fires. Mobile property came in second at 16%. Intentionally set fires in structures caused a property loss of $355,907.

The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the bedroom and outside structural areas. The bathroom accounted for 9% with cooking area (kitchen) accounted for 6% followed by storage areas at 5%. Cigarette lighters and or matches were the heat source in over 27% of the incidents.

2010 Alarm Time for Intentional Fires



2006 – 2010 Intentionally Set Fires



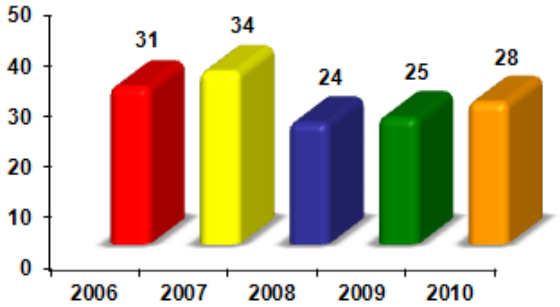
This chart indicates the percentage of fires that have been reported as intentional for the indicated year.

Juveniles Involved With Fire

In 2010, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 28 reported fires, three civilian injuries, two fire service injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $267,020.

The fires set by children in 2010 included: 23 structure fires, 1 vehicle fire and 4 natural vegetation fires.

Juveniles Involved by Fires by Year

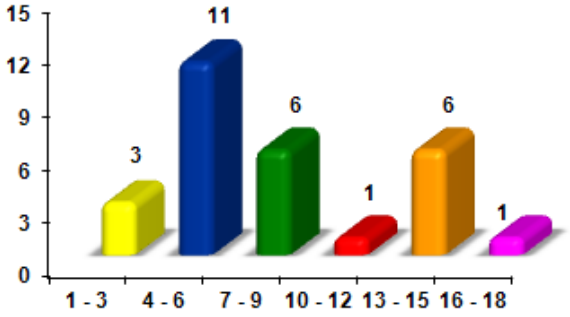


For 2010 Alaska has seen an increase in juveniles involved in fires. This may be due to more accurate reporting from the fire departments across the state.

This graph indicates the ages of youths involved in fires from **2006 - 2010**. Determining their ages helps in establishing a target group for prevention and intervention programs.

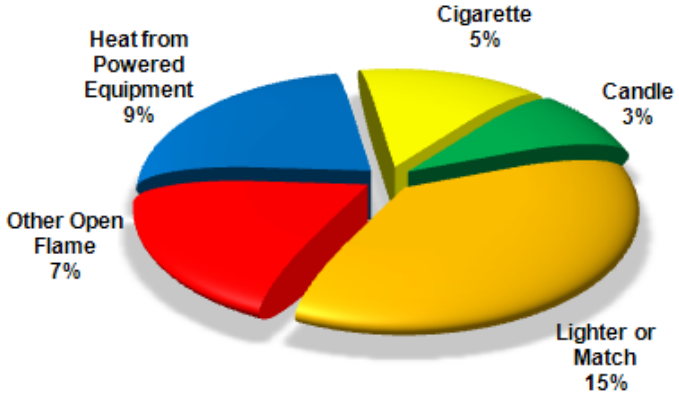
Twenty-nine percent (39%) of juveniles involved with fire were reported as between 4 – 6 years old.

Juveniles Involved by Fires by Age Group



Fifteen percent (15%) of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters or matches. Seven percent (7%) were started with other types of open flame and three percent (3%) were started by a candle. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches, lighters and other open flame.

Juvenile Set Fires by Heat Source 2006 - 2010 (Top Five)



Fire Injuries And Fatalities

In primitive times, people discovered fire and learned the benefits it could provide. Unfortunately, they also learned the troubles it could cause when it was not controlled. In many ways, we have advanced in our use of fire since those distant times; however, we still continue to be troubled by the threat it can present. In 2010, Alaskans suffered 71 injuries and 12 deaths directly caused by fire.

2010 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 28 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2010. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men, while the age of the injured ranged from 19 to 55.

Firefighters were injured more frequently at structure fires than any other fire incident type.

Of the 28 firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known, 26% reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom; 15% reported smoke inhalation, 11% reported pain only, 11% reported cut or laceration, 7% reported thermal burns and the other 30% were reported from cardiac symptoms to dehydration and swelling.

The Top Categories

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	30%
Exposure to Hazard	4%
Fall	4%
None Reported	30%
Other	11%
Overexertion/Strain	11%
Slip/Trip	7%
Struck or Assaulted	4%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Extinguishing	11%
Handling Charged Hose	7%
Moving Tools or Equipment	0%
None Reported	33%
Operating Engine or Pumper	0%
Other	11%
Overhaul	19%
Rescuing Fire Victim	4%
Searching for Victim	4%
Suppression Support, Other	0%
Using Hand Tools	4%
Ventilation with Power Tools	7%

Types of Fires	
Motor Mobile Property	0%
Special Outside Fire	0%
Structure Fires	100%

Severity of Injury	
First Aid Only	15%
Moderate (Lost Time)	15%
Report Only	44%
Treated by Physician	26%

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	41%
06:01 - 12:00	11%
12:01 - 18:00	11%
18:01 - 23:59	37%

Age of FF	
19 - 29	19%
30 - 39	52%
40 - 49	22%
50 - 59	7%
60+	0%

Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2010 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 43 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2010. The majority, 83%, were the result of structure fires. Almost 37% of these injuries took place on the weekend.

The top causes of fires that resulted in injuries continue to be:

- Misuse of Material or Product
- Intentional
- Operational Deficiency

The Top Categories

Type of Fire	
Structure Fire	89%
Fire, Other	2%
Motor Mobile Property (Vehicle)	7%
Outside Fire	2%

Severity of Injury	
Minor	54%
Moderate	11%
Severe	9%
Life Threatening	26%
Not Reported	0%

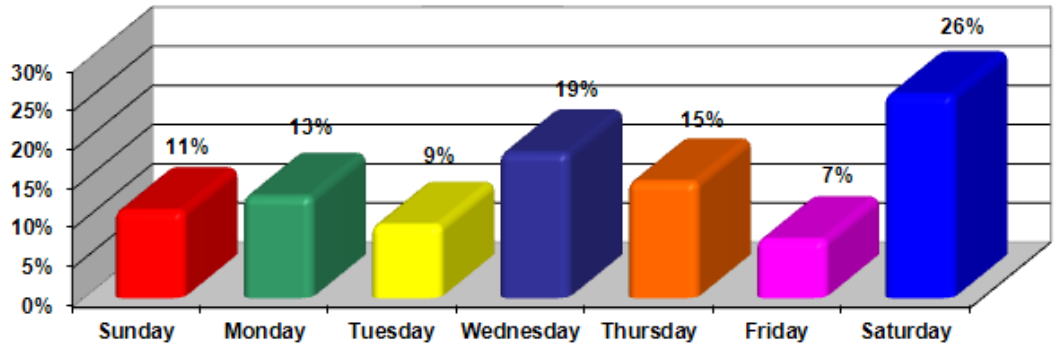
Human Factors	
Asleep	11%
Possibly Impaired by Alcohol/Drugs	4%
Unconscious	20%
Physically Restrained	7%
Age	5%
None Reported	53%

Cause of Injury	
Jumped in Escape	0%
Exposed to Fire Products	67%
Exposed to Haz. Materials	6%
Fell, Slipped, or Tripped	4%
Multiple Causes	7%
None Reported	13%
Other	4%

Age of Injured Civilian	
0 - 17	21%
18 - 29	19%
30 - 39	13%
40 - 49	24%
50 - 59	19%
60+	4%

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	25%
06:01 - 12:00	28%
12:01 - 18:00	22%
18:01 - 23:59	25%

Civilian Injuries by Day of Week

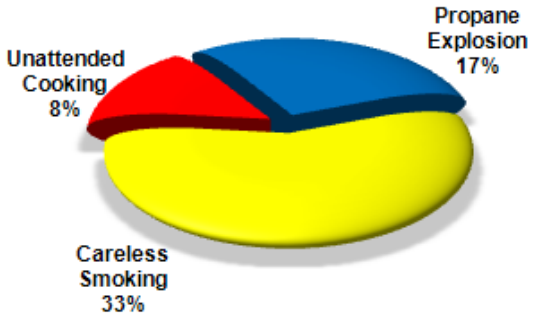


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2010 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 71 injuries and $34 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 12 Alaskans from fire in 2010. Alaska experienced 3.8 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Alaska's increasing population, the 2010 fire death rate was 1.7 deaths for each one hundred thousand Alaskans.

Top Three Causes of Fire Fatalities



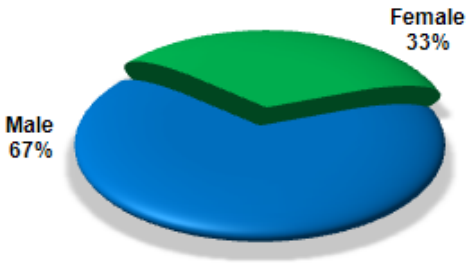
Eighty-seven (83%) percent of these tragic deaths were the result of human acts of intention, carelessness or errors.

In forty-two (42%) percent of Alaska's 2010 civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs were contributing factor to the fire.

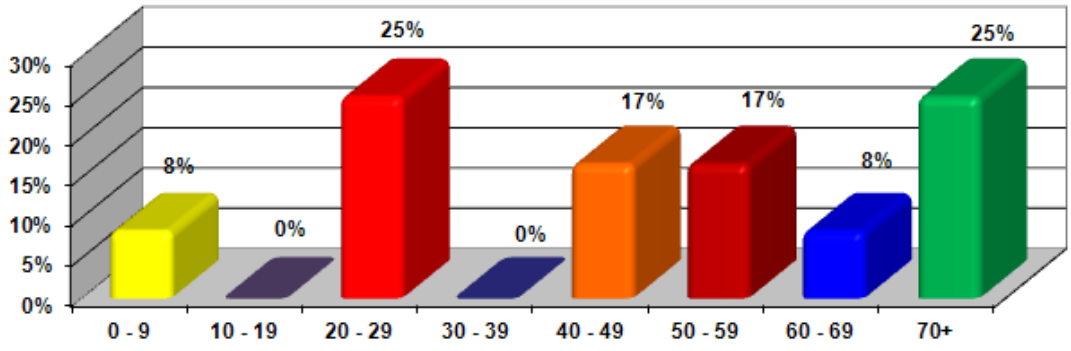
In 2010, 67% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 2006 – 2010, 67% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

Fire Fatalities by Gender



Number of 2010 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

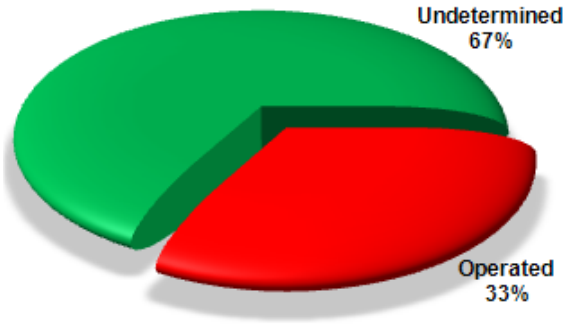


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

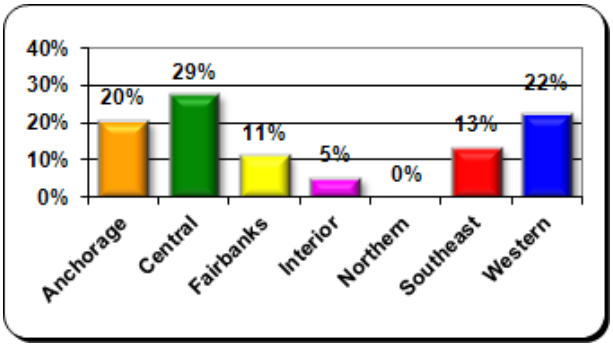
Twelve, or 100%, of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. These 12 fire deaths occurred in 7 single residential homes, 3 residential trailers, and 1 multi-dwelling residential homes and 1 residential cabin.

A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 12 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 12 separate fire incidents. Of these 12 residential structures only 4 had a smoke alarm present and only 2 operated. In the remaining 8 residential homes, the smoke alarm presence was reported as undetermined.

Smoke Alarm Presence

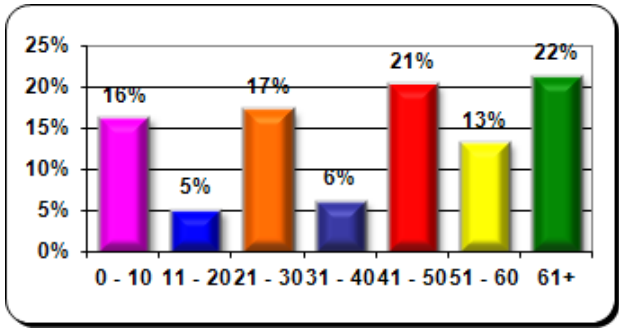


FIVE-YEAR (2006 - 2010) TRENDS



By Region

Central Region had the most fatalities over the rest of the state, however, per capita Western Region continues to have a higher rate.



By Age Group

Alaska's highest death age group is over 61 years old.

Fire Fatality Rates

Fire service leaders are often asked to show the effectiveness of the services that they perform. This is especially true in today's era of decreased budgets. All too often managers and leaders count "things" such as number of responses or number of hours spent doing key functions.

While counting the number of responses made, the number of inspections conducted, the number of inspection violations cited, or the numbers of hours spent on training are all important "things" to count, they really do not show effectiveness.

One method of showing effectiveness is to track fire rates over time. Are fires, deaths, or injuries going up or down? When doing so, one must be careful to use a large enough data set so as not to be impacted by an unusually high or low year's worth of data.

Number of Fire Deaths and Fire Death Rate

In Alaska the fire death rate (number of fire deaths per 100,000 population) in 2010 was 1.69. This basically means that in 2010 a fire death occurs about once a year for every 59,186 people. Compare this to the number of fire deaths that occurred in 1987 when a fire death occurred about once a year for every 24,318 people. The following table shows the average number of fire death and the fire death rates for the past four decades:

Decade:	Total Fire Deaths:	Average Fire Deaths/Yr:	Fire Death Rate:
1970's (1970 - 1979)	333	33.3	8.66
1980's (1980 - 1989)	242	24.2	4.44
1990's (1990 - 1999)	213	21.3	3.54
2000's (2000 - 2009)	168	16.8	2.53

Communities could use the below list as a benchmark to determine how their fire death rate compares with the rest of the state. Communities that are experiencing fire death rates above the state averages should look at initiating measures to reduce the number of fire deaths (public fire safety education and/or fire prevention activities). Communities that are experiencing fire death rates substantially below the state average can probably take comfort in knowing that their efforts seem to be working.

Estimated Number of Fire Deaths by Population Per Year

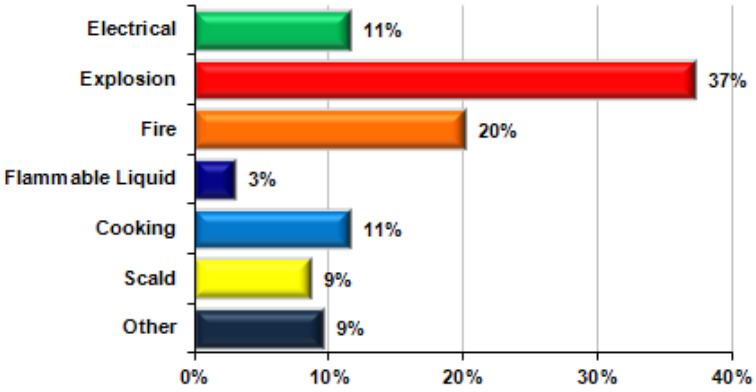
Population	# Deaths by Population
300,000	9.09
100,000	3.03
75,000	2.27
50,000	1.52
25,000	0.76
15,000	0.45
10,000	0.30
5,000	0.15
1,000	0.03
500	0.02

Burn Injuries

All burn injuries that have been treated by a health care professional must be reported to the Division of Fire and Life Safety within three working days.

The data is being collected to identify problems that need to be addressed by public education or development of appropriate intervention strategies. To develop and implement effective prevention programs, we need to know what type of activity injures whom, if the injuries are seasonal and how old the victims are. We appreciate the efforts of the many dedicated doctors, nurses, health aides, paramedics, and clerical personnel who report the burn injuries promptly and completely. They make the program work.

2010 Categories of Burn Injuries

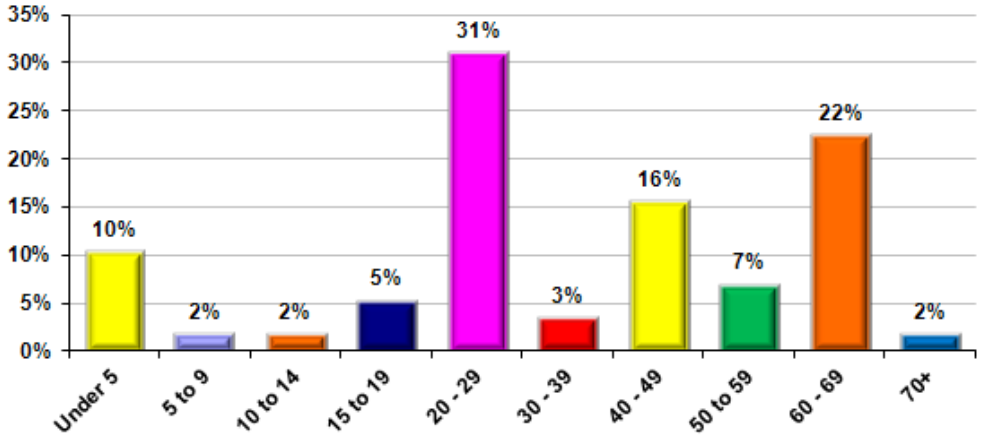


Over half of all burn victims never came near a flame.

Thirty-seven percent (37%) suffered burns from some type of explosion.

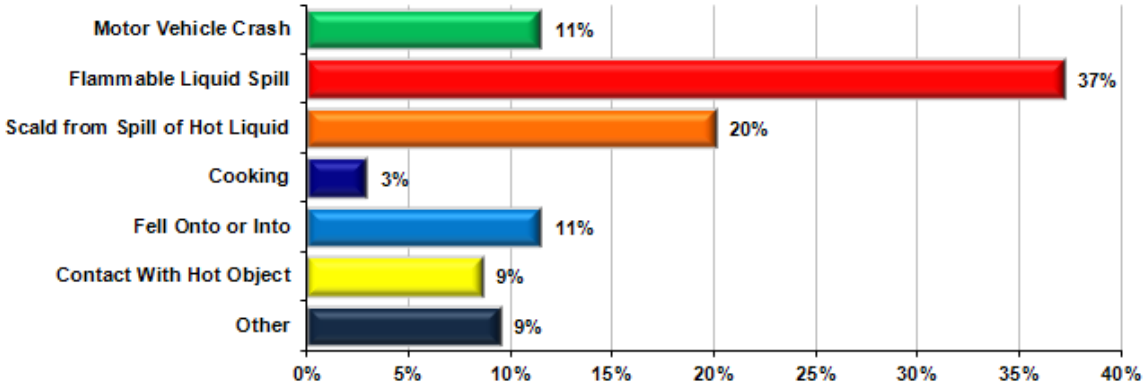
Age Group of Burn Injuries

Alaska is unique in the age of group burn injuries. While most states have more reported burn injuries in vulnerable age groups (0 –9 and over 70) Alaska's highest burn injury age group in 2010 was 20 – 29 years old.



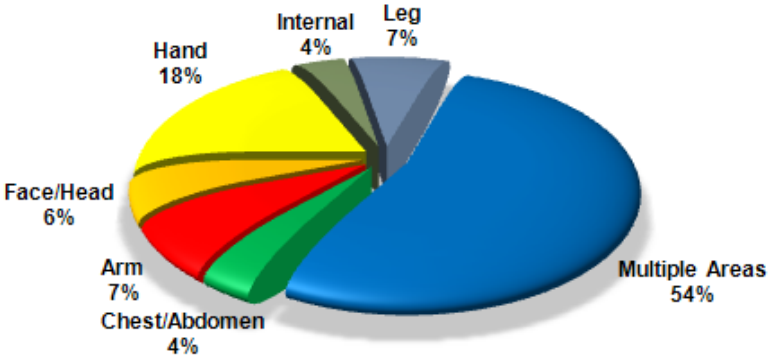
Burn Injuries - Five Year Trends (2006 - 2010)

Factors of Burn Injuries

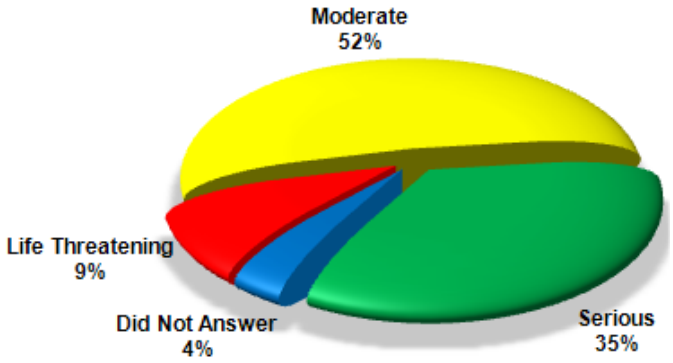


In 18% of all reported burn injuries; the hand was area of the body burned. This is not surprising since spills is the number one cause of burn injuries in Alaska.

Areas of Body Injured



Severity of Injury



In 52% of all reported burn injuries; the injury was moderate.

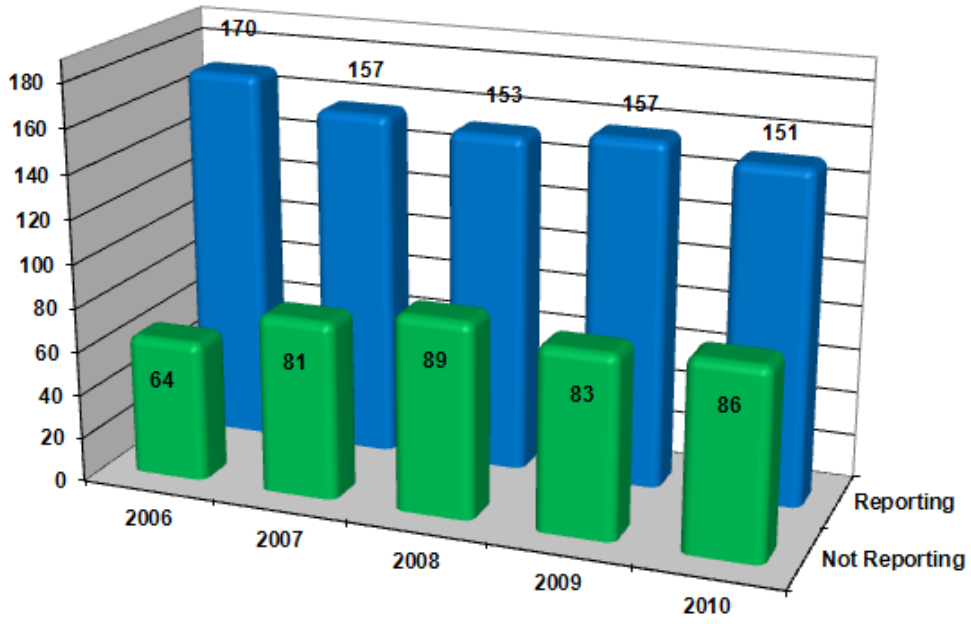
Moderate means the victim was treated and released by the health care professional.

ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2010. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by April 1, 2010. Exposure fires are not included in the fire counts. Department name will **NOT** appear on the listing if they failed to submit ANFIRS for the year of 2010.

This annual report is a compilation of the information that we have received from reporting departments. Without the input from each of the individual fire departments, this report would not be possible and we appreciate all of their support. If any fire department is not reporting and/or has questions regarding ANFIRS, please call (907) 269-5625.

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2006 – 2010 Comparison



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2010 Experience by Fire Department

	Total	Structure	Other	Civilian		Fire Service		Total Dollar
Fire Department Name	Fires	Fires	Fires	Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	Loss
Akiak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$50,000
Alakanuk VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	$180,000
Aleknagik Fire & EMS Dept.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$145,000
Anchor Point Vol. Fire & Rescue	19	14	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Anchorage FD	760	434	326	2	9	0	14	$8,827,711
Angoon VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Aniak VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	$470,800
Anton Anderson Mem. Tunnel FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Atka VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Atmautluak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$800
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bethel FD	35	20	15	0	1	0	0	$93,100
Brevig Mission FD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$40,000
Bristol Bay Borough Emerg. Services	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	$127,000
Butte VFD	21	5	16	0	0	0	0	$14,000
Cantwell VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Capital City Fire/Rescue	92	57	35	0	0	0	0	$1,463,175
Caswell Lakes FSA #135	6	5	1	2	1	0	0	$295,600
Central Emergency Services	68	30	38	0	2	0	0	$1,281,050
Central Mat-Su FD	124	61	63	0	0	0	0	$668,000
Chena-Goldstream Fire & Rescue	47	14	33	0	0	0	0	$792,655
Chenega Bay FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chickaloon Fire Service, Inc.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	$3,000
Chignik Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chistochina VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chitina VFD	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	$0
Chugiak VFD	51	23	28	0	2	0	1	$352,250
City of Anderson	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	$104,000
City of Fairbanks	137	74	63	0	9	0	2	$1,232,816
City of False Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
City of Kasaan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
City of Kodiak FD	27	12	15	0	2	0	0	$66,370
City of Kotzebue FD	19	8	11	0	0	0	0	$999,510

2010 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Hazardous Conditions	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Incident	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	129	0	1	18	0	3	2	172
26	19,776	523	1,620	5,225	68	2,188	54	30,240
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	2	1	0	0	0	0	100	107
2	3	11	2	11	0	27	4	95
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	9	0	0	1	0	4	1	24
0	51	6	7	13	0	3	9	110
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2,513	62	119	379	10	356	5	3,540
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	14
4	1,557	88	120	112	0	147	25	2,121
0	643	121	74	447	0	186	49	1,644
1	258	6	3	45	0	11	45	416
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	463	30	41	127	1	40	9	763
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
4	2,444	63	72	253	4	247	38	3,262
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	13	25	8	8	0	66	2	149
1	3	1	24	2	0	33	0	83

2010 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Total Dollar Loss
ConocoPhillips Alaska Alpine FD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$2,000
ConocoPhillips Alaska Kuparak FD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	$800,000
Cooper Landing VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$500
Cordova VFD	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Craig VFD	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	$335,100
Crooked Creek VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Crystal Creek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Delta Junction VFD	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	$700,300
Division of Forestry	793	0	793	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Dot Lake VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$160,000
Eagle VFD	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Edna Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ekwok VFD	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	$230,000
Elfin Cove VFD	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	$1,400,010
Elim VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ester VFD	28	8	20	0	0	0	0	$8,000
Fairbanks Airport Police & FD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	$150,010
Fairbanks Borough (Other Areas)	7	7	0	1	0	0	0	$45,500
Gakona VFD	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	$3,500
Gambell VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Girdwood FD	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	$57,000
GlennRich Fire Rescue	6	5	1	0	1	0	1	$0
Golovin VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Goodnews Bay VFD	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	$5,000
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	$39,500
Gulkana VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gustavus VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Haines VFD	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	$77,000
Hollis VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Holy Cross VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Homer VFD	30	13	17	0	0	0	0	$587,000
Hoonah VFD	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Hooper Bay VFD	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	$100

2010 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Hazardous Conditions	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Incident	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	5	6	1	23	1	15	0	59
0	0	3	1	2	0	2	2	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	793
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	65	7	3	23	0	2	16	144
0	40	12	4	1	0	2	3	64
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	203	13	69	46	0	11	15	367
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	42	6	0	3	0	2	0	67
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	2	7	3	0	18	1	62
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

2010 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Total Dollar Loss
Hope/Sunrise VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$20,000
Houston VFD	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	$0
Huslia VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hydaburg VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kachemak Emergency Services	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	$16,500
Kenai FD	29	17	12	0	0	0	0	$312,600
Kenai Penn. Borough (Other Areas)	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	$214,174
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kenny Lake VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$3,000
Ketchikan FD	46	17	29	0	0	0	0	$44,000
Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
King Cove Fire & Rescue	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$21,795
Kipnuk VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	$135,000
Klawock VFD	5	3	2	0	0	0	5	$2,122,500
Klukwan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lake Louise VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Little Diomede VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lowell Point VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Manley Hot Springs VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Manokotak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Matanuska-Susitna (Other Areas)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	$12,000
McGrath VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
McKinley VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Co.	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	$51,800
Nanwalek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Napaskiak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Native Village of Karluk Dept. of Fire & Emerg. Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Naukati VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Nel/Mel VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nelson Lagoon Fire & Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nenana Fire/EMS Dept.	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Newhalen VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$52,000
Nikiski FD	30	14	16	0	1	0	0	$471,575

2010 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Hazardous Conditions	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Incident	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	17	2	13	11	1	7	178	239
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	3	8	5	0	0	12	41
0	829	30	76	44	0	64	32	1,104
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
3	1,182	41	91	122	3	92	0	1,580
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	520	50	214	50	5	27	33	929

2010 Experience by Fire Department

	Total	Structure	Other	Civilian		Fire Service		Total Dollar
Fire Department Name	Fires	Fires	Fires	Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	Loss
Ninilchik Emergency Services	14	9	5	0	0	0	0	$98,300
Nome VFD	16	7	9	0	1	0	0	$33,600
North Pole FD	27	6	21	1	1	0	0	$45,000
North Slope Borough FD	37	20	17	0	0	0	0	$0
North Star VFD	105	41	64	0	0	0	0	$1,137,674
North Tongass VFD	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	$19,600
Northw est Arctic Borough FD	10	7	3	0	0	0	0	$63,600
Nulato VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nunam Iqua VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	$3,600
Old Harbor VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ouzinkie VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Palmer Fire & Rescue	53	18	35	0	2	0	3	$746,755
Panguingue VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pedro Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pelican Vol. Fire & EMS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$152,000
Petersburg VFD	12	9	3	0	0	0	0	$186,300
Pilot Station Dept. of Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Platinum VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Port Alexander VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Port Graham VFD	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	$250,000
Port Lions VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ruby VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Rural Deltana VFD	12	4	8	0	0	0	0	$377,200
Salcha Fire & Rescue	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Savoonga VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Seldovia Vol. Fire & Rescue	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Sew ard FD	14	6	8	0	0	0	0	$97,055
Shaktoolik VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Shishmaref VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sitka FD	14	8	6	1	0	0	0	$477,700
Skagw ay VFD	12	4	8	0	0	0	0	$51,000
South Tongass VFD	14	3	11	0	0	0	0	$0
St. George VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$150,000

2010 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Hazardous Conditions	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Incident	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
2	25	1	1	4	0	9	0	58
1	477	10	4	13	9	33	30	604
1	2,295	21	4	18	2	23	0	2,401
1	558	52	20	150	1	42	51	980
1	127	0	0	9	4	6	1	163
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	69	43	28	75	1	83	128	482
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	3	4	6	8	1	31	1	66
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	70	1	16	19	2	1	8	129
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
0	178	14	27	27	0	40	11	311
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	25	21	35	21	1	77	0	195
0	118	1	5	4	0	70	4	214
0	90	3	4	6	0	12	4	133
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

2010 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Total Dollar Loss
St. Mary's VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	$2,000
St. Michael VFD	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	$67,000
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Steese Area VFD	39	17	22	1	0	0	1	$966,130
Stony River VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Strelna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sutton VFD	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	$13,500
SVT Barabara Heights FD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	$1,300
Talkeetna VFD	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	$213,800
Tanana VFD	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	$10
Ted Stevens Anch. Int'l. Airport Police & Fire	15	2	13	0	0	0	0	$53,000
Tenakee Springs Rural FD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tetlin VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Thorne Bay VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$20,000
Tok VFD	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	$32,700
Tri-Valley VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	$165,000
Unalakleet VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Unalaska Fire/EMS	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	$204,000
University FD	74	26	48	0	1	0	0	$534,500
Valdez FD	18	14	4	0	0	0	0	$578,725
Venetie VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
West Lakes FD	61	22	39	3	1	0	0	$1,054,195
Whale Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
White Mountain VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Whittier VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Willow VFD	19	5	14	0	0	0	0	$90,000
Womens Bay VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	$1,013,500
Wrangell VFD	21	15	6	0	0	0	0	$21,000
Grand Totals:	**3,195**	**1,189**	**2,006**	**12**	**43**	**0**	**28**	**$34,249,545**

2010 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Hazardous Conditions	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Incident	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	292	14	9	41	0	11	48	454
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	26	3	5	21	0	4	3	72
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
5	11	2	3	9	0	1	15	54
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	354	86	78	8	1	12	4	558
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	19	0	2	22	0	7	0	59
1	1,109	18	43	75	2	154	119	1,595
0	0	3	0	7	0	15	2	45
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	149	24	25	67	16	11	51	406
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	77	12	0	12	6	7	31	164
0	3	3	1	1	0	2	10	24
0	1	0	5	2	0	10	0	39
68	**36,886**	**1,449**	**2,900**	**7,598**	**139**	**4,218**	**1,176**	**57,629**

THE 22ND ANNUAL GREAT

ALASKAN FIRE ESCAPE

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