

2021

# Fire in Alaska

Department of Public Safety  
Division of Fire and Life Safety





---

# Alaska State Fire Marshal

## Fire in Alaska - 2021

---



### **Lloyd Nakano** **Acting State Fire Marshal**

Department of Public Safety  
Division of Fire and Life Safety

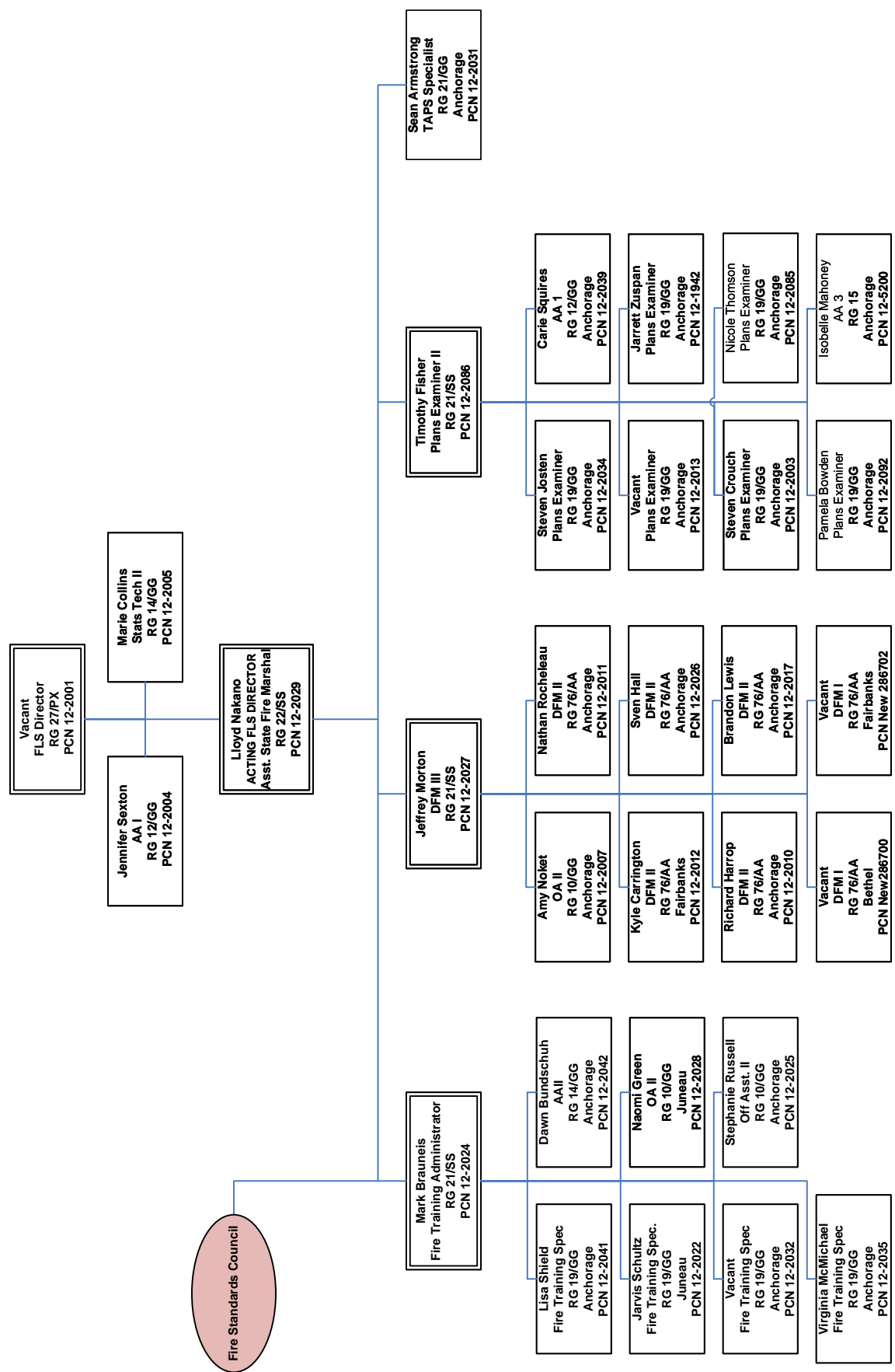
5700 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, Alaska 99507-1225  
Phone: 907-269-5491  
Web site: [www.dps.alaska.gov/Fire/Home](http://www.dps.alaska.gov/Fire/Home)

# Table of Contents

- Division of Fire and Life Safety Organizational Chart ..... 3
- Letter of Introduction from Acting State Fire Marshal, Lloyd Nakano ..... 4
- Division of Fire and Life Safety Office ..... 5 - 6
- Fire Department Registration ..... 7
- Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS)..... 8
  - Fire Picture at a Glance ..... 9 - 10
  - Non-Fire Incidents ..... 11
  - Alaska’s 2020 Fires ..... 12
  - Statewide Fire Dollar Loss ..... 13
  - Motor Vehicle Fires ..... 14
  - Structure Fires ..... 15
- Residential Structure Fires..... 16
  - Occupancy and Leading Causes ..... 16
  - Heat Source and Area of Origin ..... 17
  - Smoke Alarm Presence and Performance..... 18
  - When Residential Structure Fires Occur..... 19
- Intentionally Set Fires..... 20
- Juveniles Involved with Fire ..... 21
- Fire Injuries and Fatalities ..... 22
  - Firefighter Injuries..... 22
  - Civilian Fire Injuries ..... 23 – 25
  - Alcohol and Drug Related Fire Fatalities ..... 26
- Per Capita, Rates and Comparisons..... 27
- ANFIRS Participants ..... 28
  - List of Fire Department Participation..... 29 – 40

**State of Alaska**  
**Department of Public Safety**  
**DIVISION OF FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY**

September 1, 2022





It is with great pride that we in your State Fire Marshal's Office share the activities of the statewide fire and emergency services for 2021. The contributions of the dedicated men and woman in the Alaska fire services are unmatched. We should never forget the task at hand is to build a safer state while enhancing fire enforcement, education, engineering, suppression, and promoting economic development in every community.

This "2021 Fire in Alaska" Annual Report illustrates the emergency response information by 160 fire agencies from across the state with an emphasis on fire incidents. Information contained in this year's annual report details:

- Fires took the lives of 20 people.
- 34 firefighter and 41 civilian injuries caused by fire.
- Fires resulting more than \$69 million of property and contents loss.

Fire service personnel provide critical services to the State of Alaska. Tracking the array of emergencies that occur in our communities is an essential part of implementing and sustaining the programs and services that are needed to safeguard life and property. The Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) enables fire agencies to record each emergency incident and document the actions taken to mitigate the situation.

Today, leaders at the local, state, and national levels have access to more timely, accurate, and useful Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIS) information to help guide the decision-making process from the ANFIRS data. The Alaska State Fire Marshal's Office continue to strongly encourage monthly reporting, so we can respond to inquiries about the incident activity. We are pleased with the progress and commitment demonstrated by so many agencies in our state.

As the Acting State Fire Marshal, I am honored to be part of this agency and to witness your incredible service and commitment to citizens and visitors of Alaska. Thank you for everything that you do!

Sincerely,

Lloyd Nakano  
Acting State Fire Marshal

## Division of Fire and Life Safety

The Division of Fire and Life Safety office is composed of the Director's Office and three Bureaus: Life Safety Inspection Bureau, Plan Review Bureau and Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards and Training.

### Director's Office –

The staff of the Director's Office is comprised of The Alaska's State Fire Marshal, an Assistant State Fire Marshal, a Statistical Technician, and an Administrative Assistant. These individuals including the supervisors of the three Bureaus 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 and public policy throughout Alaska.

Working directly for the Assistant State Fire Marshal is the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) Fire Safety Specialist. This position provides fire protection education, engineering, inspection and investigative oversight of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline facilities, regulated and unregulated oil, as well as gas pipeline facilities and refineries.

### Life Safety Inspection Bureau –

The Life Safety Inspection Bureau (LSIB) has two offices. The Fairbanks Office (aka Northern Region) is located at 1979 Peger Road in Fairbanks. The Anchorage Office (aka Southcentral Region) is located at 5700 E. Tudor in Anchorage. The Bureau currently has five Deputy Fire Marshals. Deputy Fire Marshals conduct fire inspections, fire investigations and assist with training throughout the state. LSIB has one support staff and a supervisor.

Building inspections are customer-oriented and multi-faceted. Deputy Fire Marshals have statutory authority to conduct fire safety inspections in commercial properties and applicable regulated industries throughout the state. These occupancies include, but are not limited to; restaurants, bars, churches, schools, daycare facilities, prisons, jails, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living homes, apartments and hotels with more than 15 rooms and high impact facilities, which include major fish processing plants.

Fires normally investigated by the Division of Fire and Life Safety are; fires that result in a fatality or serious injuries, that involve a substantial loss of property (\$500,000 or more), appear to be intentionally caused as part of insurance fraud or other criminal activity, have a significant public impact, indicate trends or a serious consumer safety problem and any fire that involves Department of Public Safety facilities or equipment.

### Plan Review Bureau –

The Plan Review Bureau (PRB) receives, reviews, and approves commercial building plans for the State of Alaska from a single office location. PRB consults with registered design professionals, contractors, and the general public throughout the state from Utqiagvik to Ketchikan to Unalaska/Dutch Harbor via in-person, phone, or electronic methods to increase efficiency.

The objective of PRB is to ensure the public's safety by identifying fire and life safety code deficiencies during the design phase of the overall project. This process increases public safety and reduces overall construction

## Division of Fire and Life Safety

cost, field inspection time, and environmental concerns.

Ensuring building, fire, mechanical and fuel gas code requirements are being considered, the Bureau is responsible for examining many types of plans to include, but not limited to: new construction, renovations, additions, occupancy changes, fuel systems, and fire systems (suppression, alarm and detection).

The Bureau performs construction visits at framing (enclosure) and final (before occupying) stages of project completion as a quality assurance process. Construction visits are limited to special interest facilities and buildings with a high valuation. Construction inspections are a recurring part of PRB's objective to ensure public safety by determining if buildings are built per Alaska requirements and according to the design of the approved plans.

The Bureau is the technical focal point for managing and adopting the fire and life safety regulations, Alaska Administrative Codes, within the State of Alaska. The personnel within the bureau are active members on technical committees and boards; locally and nationally. They also consult with fire chiefs or other members of remote locations to reduce risk within their communities. The Bureau maintains expert knowledge in the realm of fire and life safety for the State of Alaska during the code adoption process and consulting with the community of owners, contractors, design professionals, government agencies, and inspectors.

### **Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards and Training –**

The Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards and Training (BFAST) offers a wide range of fire training services in support of the Division's mission, primarily accomplished through coordination of fire service training, managing professional qualifications, and providing public fire and life safety education services statewide.

With offices located in Anchorage and Juneau, BFAST is staffed with a Fire Training Administrator, Fire Training Specialists, and Administrative/Office Assistant personnel.

The Central Fire Training Office develops and implements fire prevention and public education programs, the administration of federal fire grants, coordinates fire department technical support, and provides specialized fire training to rural/remote Alaskan communities. The Juneau office, in turn, operates the William Hagevig Regional Fire Training Center, providing live-fire and specialty training to the maritime industry and first responders. Additionally, BFAST provides Administrative oversight for, and technical support to, the Alaska Fire Standards Council (AFSC). Responsibilities encompassing the governance of fire service professional standards, the management of the fire certification examination processes, and compliance with third party accreditation requirements under the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC), and the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (ProBoard®).



## Division Programs

### FIRE DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION

The Division of Fire and Life Safety, Director’s Office, manages the registration of local fire and emergency response agencies in Alaska. Alaska state regulations require that every local organization performing duties as a fire department to be registered with the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

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

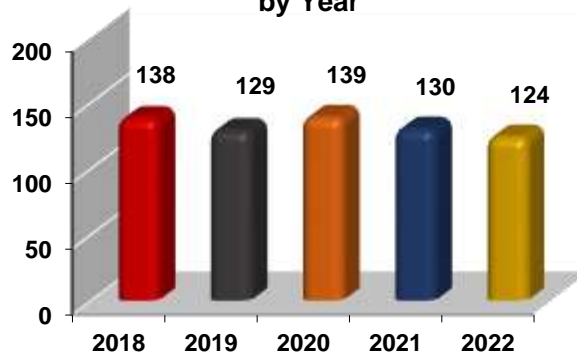
1. Enabling Authority - A copy of its enabling authority document.
2. Response Areas/Boundaries - A description of the boundaries or response areas of the department. This can include either a map or a general description of the limits of the response. Also, a description under what circumstances and under whose authority the department will respond outside those boundaries. If the response area is within, or overlaps, another agency’s response area, a Mutual Aid or Memorandum of Agreement between those two agencies is required.
3. Annual Summary Report - A summary report must be completed annually by using information from the previous calendar year.
4. 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.
5. Public Education – The number of public fire safety and burn prevention education programs conducted in the community.
6. Personnel – Within 30 days of change, submit every addition or deletion from the membership list. This must be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal.

ANFIRS - In order for a fire department to continue its 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 lose its registered status if it fails to report.

*\*Note\** To continue fire department registration, departments must submit the Annual Summary Report, Membership Roster, annual fire prevention/burn injury prevention education programs, membership changes and monthly ANFIRS, authority per 13 AAC 52.030.

2022 totals are inclusive of all fire departments registration received by May 1, 2022.

**Total Registered Fire Departments by Year**

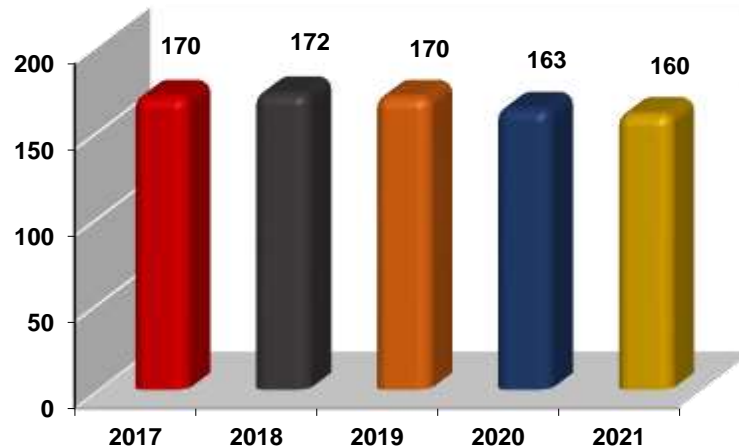


## Division Programs

### ALASKA NATIONAL FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (ANFIRS)

Alaska continues to see a decrease in fire department participation in the ANFIRS program. The number of fire departments/agencies reporting should be considered when reviewing data comparisons between years.

**ANFIRS FD/Community/Agency Participation  
2017-2021**



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

National Fire Information Reporting System (NFIRS) 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 2021 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) reported 76,378 incidents in 2021 with 1,358 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance and 71 exposures.



### 2021 State Incident Summary:

Total Non-Fire Incidents	72,058
Total Fires	2,962
Mutual Aid Given Incidents	1,358
<b>Total Fire Department Responses</b>	<b>76,378</b>

### 2021 State Fire Loss Breakdown:

Structure Fires	766
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	428
Motor Vehicle Fires	498
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	368
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	846
Other Outside Fires	56
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>2,962</b>

### 2021 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	52,514
Explosion – No After Fire	43
Hazardous Conditions	1,360
Service Calls	4,732
Good Intent Calls	8,739
Other Calls	95
False Alarms	4,575
<b>Total Non-Fires</b>	<b>72,058</b>

## Alaska's 2021 Time Clock. Every. . .

- 1 minute a fire caused \$133.15 of property damage
- 7 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 10 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
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a service call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- 6 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 11 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 18 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- 11 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire
- 26 hours a fire department responded to a unauthorized burning incident

## Alaska 2021 Fire Picture at a Glance

The following information was 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. The information does not show a complete picture of the fire problem in Alaska.

\*The comparisons are between the years of 2020 and 2021.

### Fires

- Fires attended by Alaska Fire Departments increased by 4% to 2,962.
- Fires in and/or on structures decreased by 5% to 1,194.
- Grass/Brush/Wildland fires increased by 17% to 368.
- Residential properties accounted for 69%, or 829, of all structure fires.

### Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths increased by 25% to 20.
- In 30% of all civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs was a contributing factor to the fire and/or victim.

### Fire Injuries

- Civilian fire injuries increased by 73% to 71.
- Firefighter fire injuries decreased by 9% to 32.

### Property Damage

- Property loss decreased by 3% to \$69,981,741.
- Structure fires caused 90% of all reported property damage, totaling \$63,126,114.
- 75% of all structural property loss was from residential property loss, which totaled \$47,070,128.

### Intentional Fires

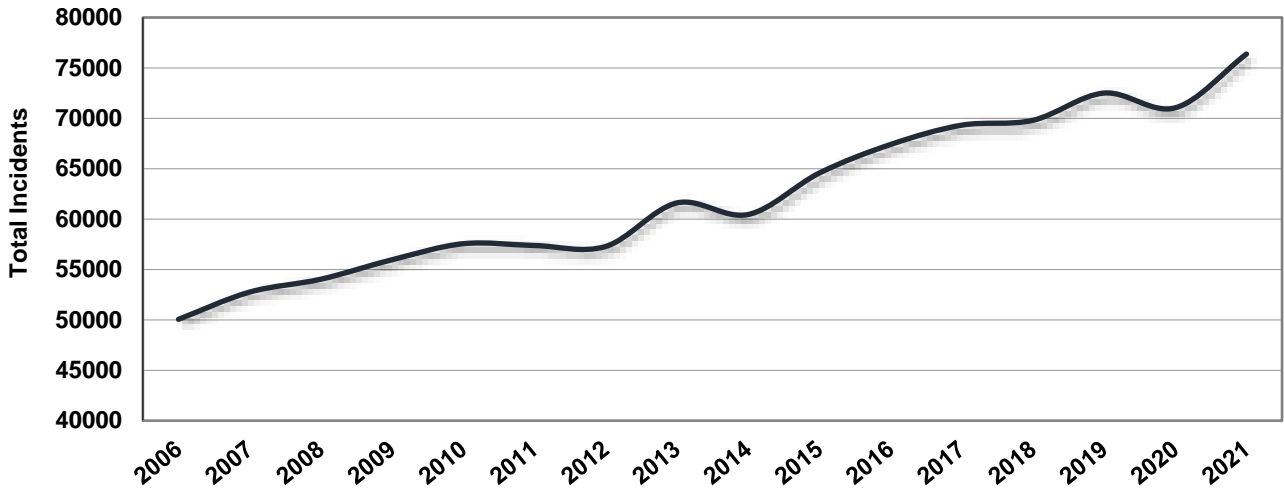
- Structure fires that were reported as intentional decreased by 22% to 60.
- Intentionally set non-confined structure fires accounted for 6% of all non-confined reported fires.
- Intentionally set structure fires accounted for \$8,321,115 of all structure property dollar loss.
- Of the 2,962 reported fires, 9%, or 274, were reported as intentional.
- Intentional set fires resulted in two civilian fire deaths.
- Intentional set fires resulted in two civilian fire injuries.
- Intentional set fires resulted in two fire service injuries.
- Juvenile firesetters were responsible for igniting 8% of all intentionally set fires.

## Non-Fire Incidents

Fire departments in Alaska do much more than fight fires. Over the past several decades fire departments have branched out and taken on the added responsibilities for EMS response, many types of specialized rescue, hazardous materials incidents, natural disasters response, as well as the typical service calls, good intent calls, false alarms and 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 reporting with more complete data sent 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.

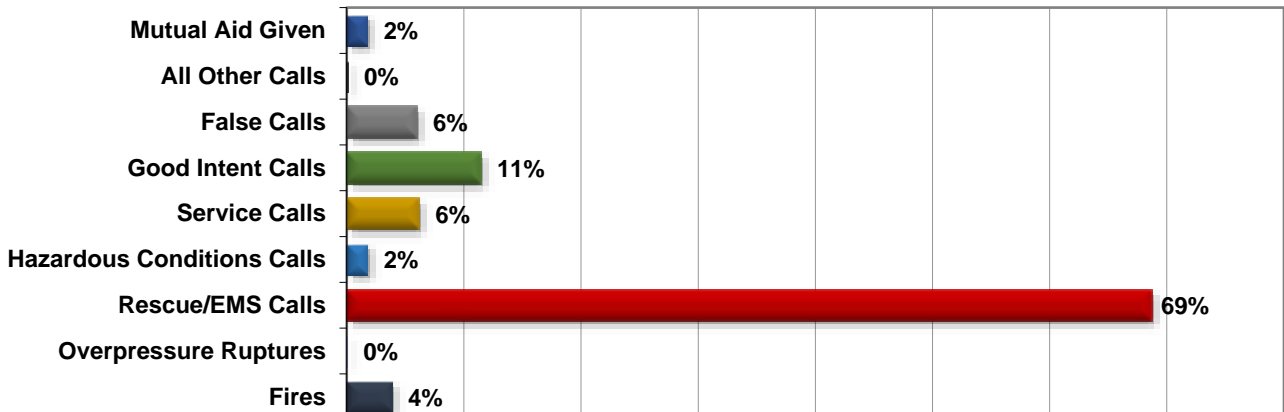
In 2021, 160 fire departments/agencies and/or communities in Alaska reported 76,378 responses to ANFIRS. Of the reported incidents, 72,058 were non-fire calls and/or mutual or incidents where automatic given aid.

All Incidents Reported 2006 - 2021



Fire departments in Alaska 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 reporting system, and an increase in reporting departments, Alaska fire departments reported 193% more incidents in 2021 from 1999.

2021 Reported Incidents by Incident Type



## Alaska's 2021 Fires

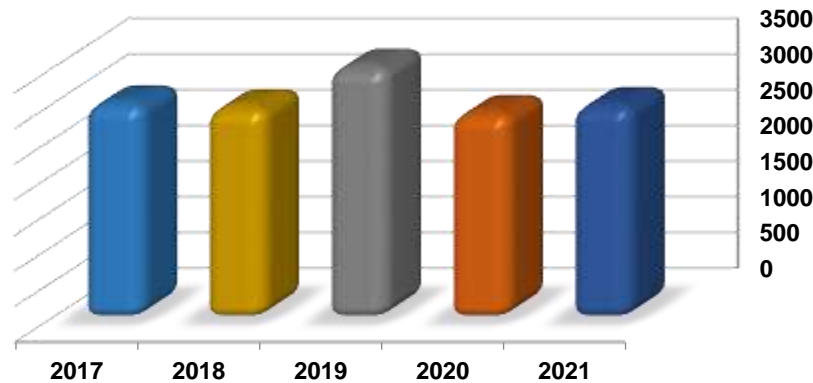
Fire departments in Alaska reported 2,962 fire incidents to the ANFIRS in 2021. The total number of fire incidents increased 4% from the 2,851 reported fire incidents in 2020.

This information may be used to give a general picture of the fire incidents in the State of Alaska. The information does not show a complete picture of the fire problem in Alaska.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types (including exposures) into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2017 through 2021.

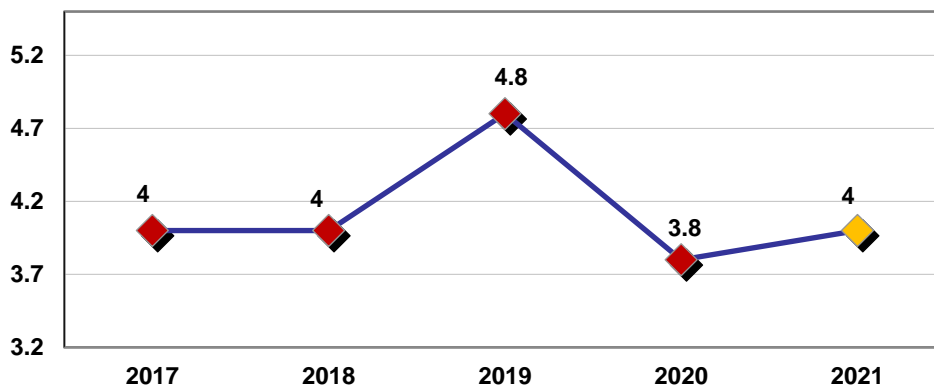
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2021	2,962	1,194	498	1,270
2020	2,851	1,253	493	1,105
2019	3,713	1,354	701	1,658
2018	2,931	1,141	486	1,304
2017	2,985	1,134	581	1,270

Alaska's Reported Fires 2017 - 2021



In 2021, fire departments responded to 4.0 fires per 1,000 people. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population in 2021 was 732,673.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2017 - 2021



## Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

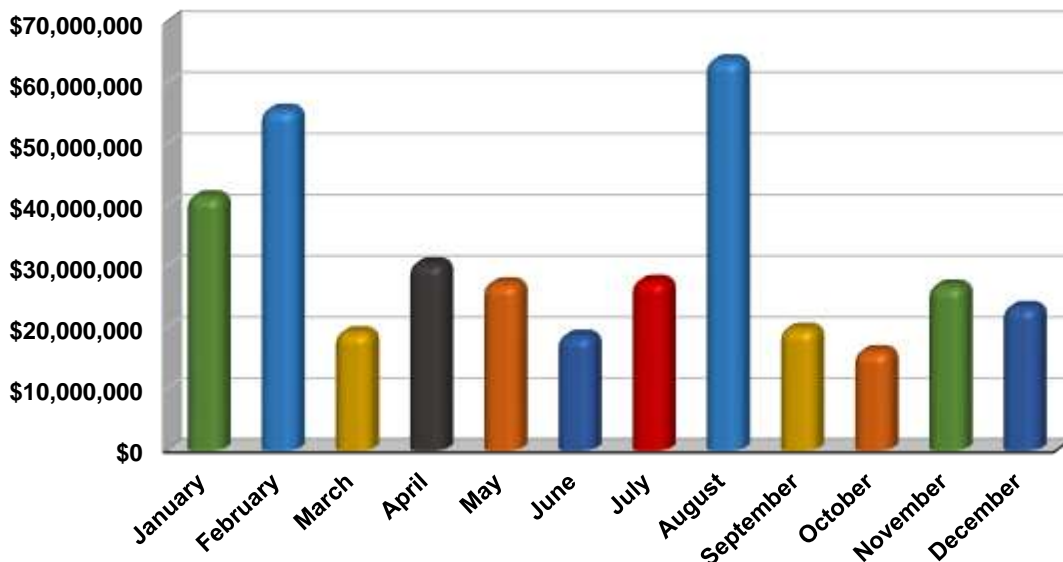
Estimated dollar losses are an indicator of the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps communities, states and the nation determine the dollar amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration material damaged during extinguishment, as well as material damaged by the fire. Estimates are calculated in the total estimated loss.

Fire Dollar Loss by Year				
Type of Fire	2021	2020	2019	2018
Structure Fire	\$63,561,278	\$65,080,244	\$69,822,246	\$48,765,875
Mobile Property (Vehicles) Fire	\$6,797,759	\$6,619,248	\$8,321,096	\$5,300,315
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	\$1,311	\$43,410	\$506,831	\$16,682
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	\$28,174	\$179,443	\$22,602	\$34,270
Other Fires	\$28,383	\$95,486	\$556,313	\$285,601
<b>Total Fire Dollar Loss</b>	<b>\$69,981,741</b>	<b>\$72,017,831</b>	<b>\$79,229,088</b>	<b>\$54,402,743</b>

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2021 was \$63,561,278. The reported incidents with a structural total dollar loss \$1,000,000 or more were:

- Cordova – Motor Vehicle or Boat Sales, Services, Repair - \$5,000,000
- Fairbanks – Industrial/Commercial - \$2,250,000
- Anchorage – Multifamily Dwelling - \$2,35,000
- Eagle River – Multifamily Dwelling - \$2,253,141
- Two Rivers – 1 or 2 Residential Dwelling - \$2,000,000
- Nikiski – Live Performance Theater - \$1,000,000
- Chevak – School - \$1,000,000

**Five Year Trend Total Dollar Loss by Month  
2017 - 2021**

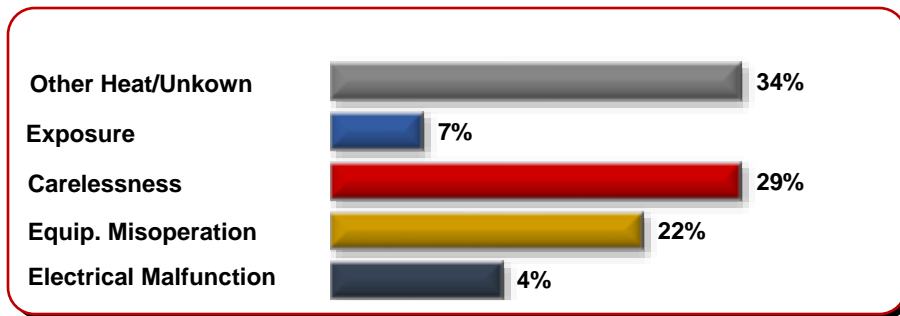


## Mobile Property Fires

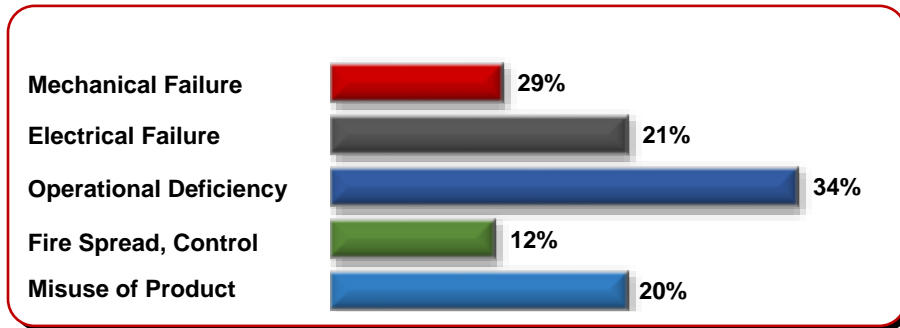
According to NFIRS, a mobile property fire is defined as any fire involving a car, truck, boat, airplane, snow machine, four-wheeler, construction equipment or other mobile property (not being used as a permanent structure) that occurs outside of a structure.

In 2021, 498 mobile property fires were reported. This accounted for 17% of all reported fires, 7 civilian fire injuries and an estimated property damage of \$6.8 million. The 498 mobile property fires in 2021 represents a 14% decrease from the motor vehicle fires reported in 2020.

Most of mobile property fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 367 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for \$2,878,865 or 42% of property damage for all reported motor vehicle fires. Most of all motor property fires reported the area of fire origin to be in the engine area, running gear or wheel area or 46% of all reported vehicle fires.

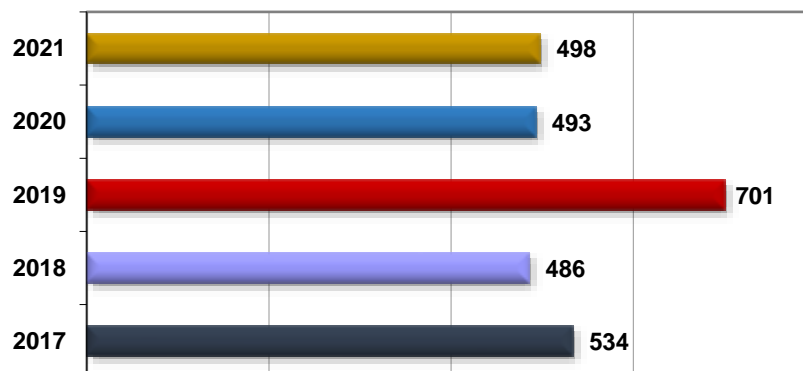


This bar chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



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

Total Vehicle Fire 2017 - 2021





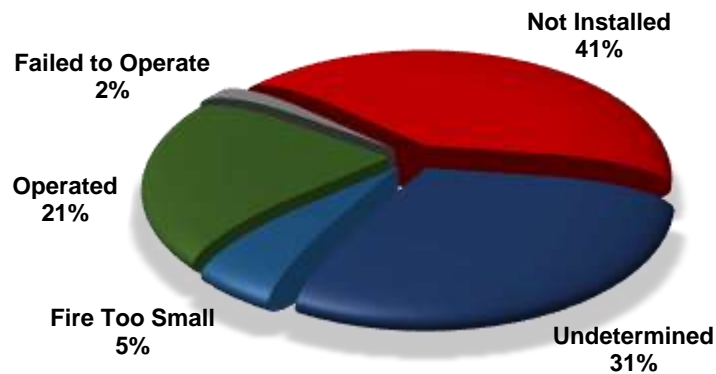
## Structure Fires

The 1,253 reported structure fires in 2020 caused 16 civilian deaths, 30 civilian injuries, 22 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of \$65 million. Structure fires accounted for 56% of reported fires and 94% of the civilian fire deaths in 2020.

The number of structure fires decreased by 7.5% from the 1,354 reported in 2019.

2021 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	FF Deaths	Total Dollar Loss
Public Assembly	37	3%	0	0	0	0	\$1,442,196
Educational	4	0%	0	0	0	0	\$1,000,700
Health Care/Detention	8	0%	0	0	0	0	\$19,160
Residential	829	70%	19	53	24	0	\$47,070,128
Mercantile	45	4%	0	1	0	0	\$8,099,460
Industrial	18	2%	0	0	2	0	\$659,020
Manufacturing	3	0%	0	0	0	0	\$110,500
Storage	90	8%	1	2	2	0	\$1,563,550
Other or Special	160	13%	0	4	4	0	\$3,181,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$63,126,114</b>

### NON-CONFINED BUILDING FIRE SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE/PERFORMANCE



Property Use Type (*Non-Confined Building Fires*)	Alarm Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present	Unknown	Total
Public Assembly	7	0	3	6	8	24
Educational	0	0	0	0	1	1
Health Care/Detention	5	0	1	0	1	7
Residential	140	14	32	176	171	533
Mercantile	5	0	3	14	12	34
Industrial	1	0	1	4	8	14
Manufacturing	1	0	0	1	0	2
Storage	0	0	2	65	16	83
Other or Special	2	0	0	45	21	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>766</b>

## Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2021, there were 829 **reported residential structure fires (included structures confined and/or contained inside the structure)**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of over **\$47 million**. There were **53 civilian injuries, 19 civilian deaths and 24 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires decreased by almost 4% from the 861 reported in 2020.

Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Deaths	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	141	17%	3	4	0	7	\$8,728,641
Board and Care	10	1%	0	0	0	0	\$616,820
Hotels & Motels	24	3%	0	0	0	0	\$771,550
1 & 2 Family Homes	625	75%	15	47	0	17	\$36,540,860
Dormitories	8	1%	0	0	0	0	10,600
Unclassified	21	3%	1	2	0	0	\$401,657
<b>Total</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>\$47,070,128</b>

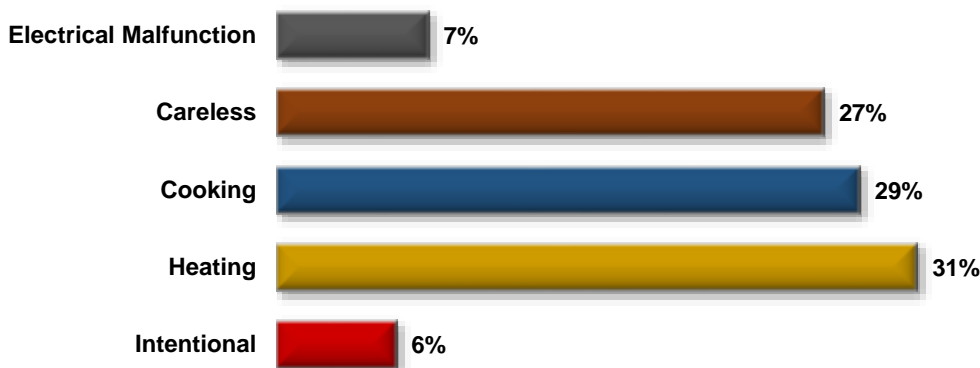
### Residential Occupancy Sub-Group

- **Multi-family dwellings:** This category includes apartments, condominiums, townhouses, row houses 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 FIRE CAUSES

The leading causes of residential structures (excluding undetermined at 22% and exposure at 2%) of all residential structure fires in 2021 were heating, cooking and human carelessness.

2021 Residential Structure Fire Causes

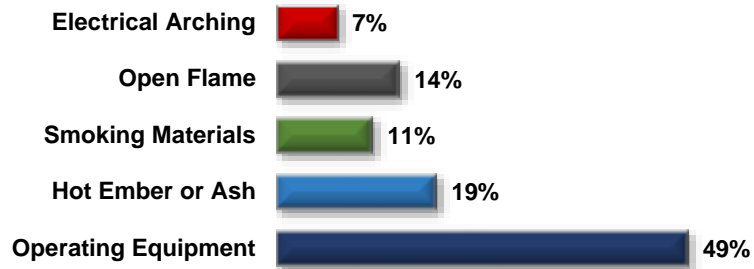


# Residential Structure Fires

## HEAT SOURCE (TOP FIVE)

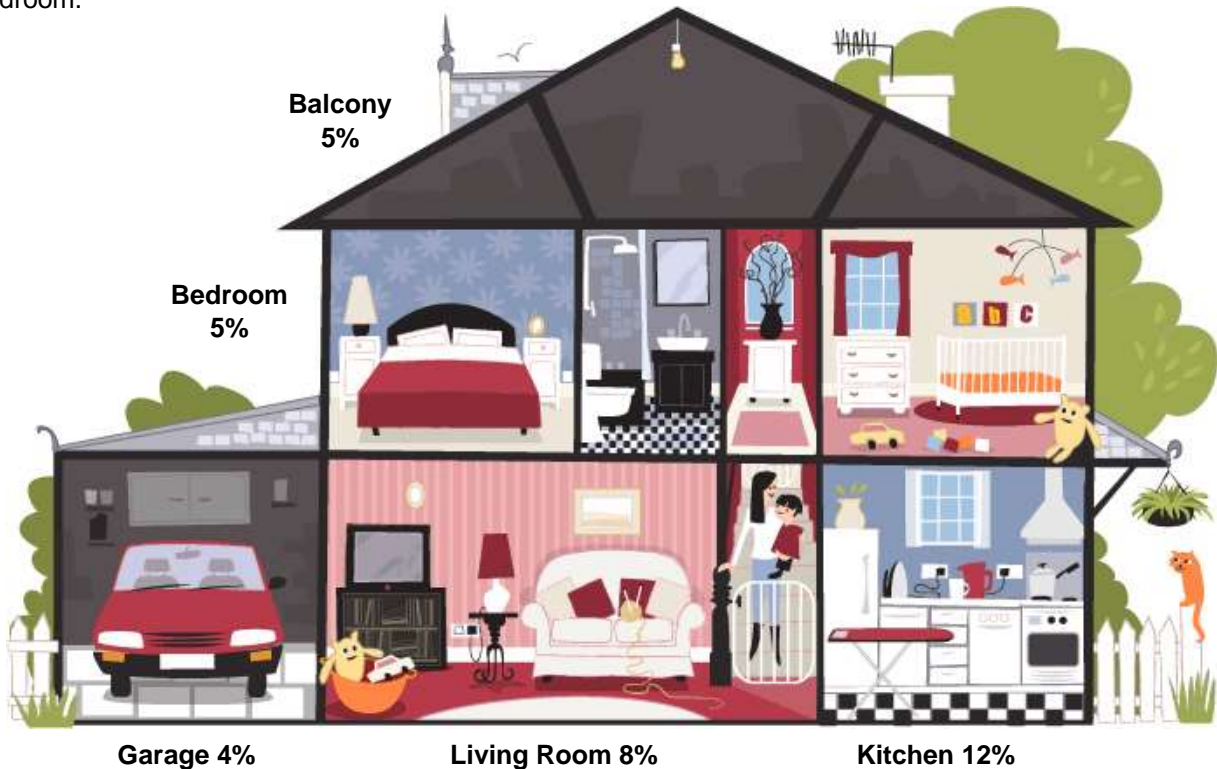
The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness. Heat from operating equipment was the number one heat source with lighters, matches and torches being the second. These exclude undetermined/under investigation which accounted for 44% and exposure from direct heat and/or flame at 6%.

This graph shows the top five heat source in residential structure fires in 2021.



## AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

The “area of fire origin” element describes the room or area where the fire originated in the structure. The most common areas of fires in residential structures for 2021 were the kitchen/cooking area, living/family room area and bedroom.



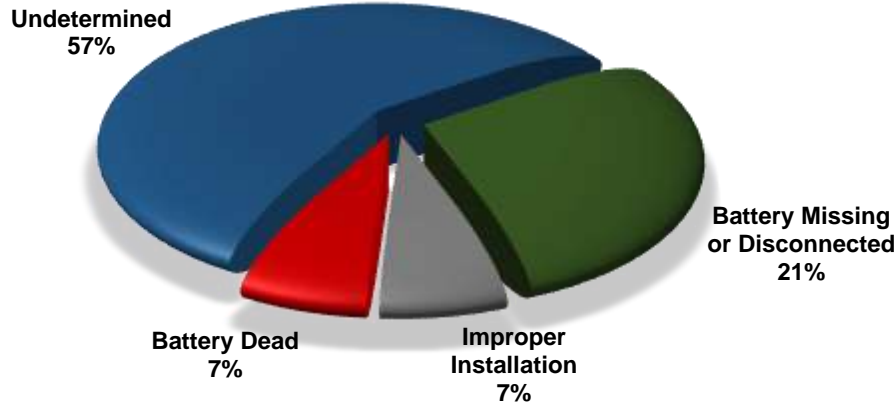
## Residential Structure Fires

### 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 2021, 26% of all reported residential structure (non-confined) fires, the alarm operated. In 33% of residential structure fires reported, no alarm was present. The alarm failed to operate in 3% of the incidents. Smoke alarms did not activate in 6% of the incidents due to the fire being too small to activate the alarm. In 25% of the incidents, the smoke alarm presence was reported as undetermined.

**Alarm Failure Reasons**



### SMOKE ALARM PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL NON-CONFINED FIRES

Smoke Alarm Operation	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Deaths	FF Injuries
Failed to Operate	14	4%	1	0	0	2
Operated	140	40%	3	17	0	12
Fire too Small to Operate	32	9%	0	2	0	0
Undetermined	170	47%	10	16	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>

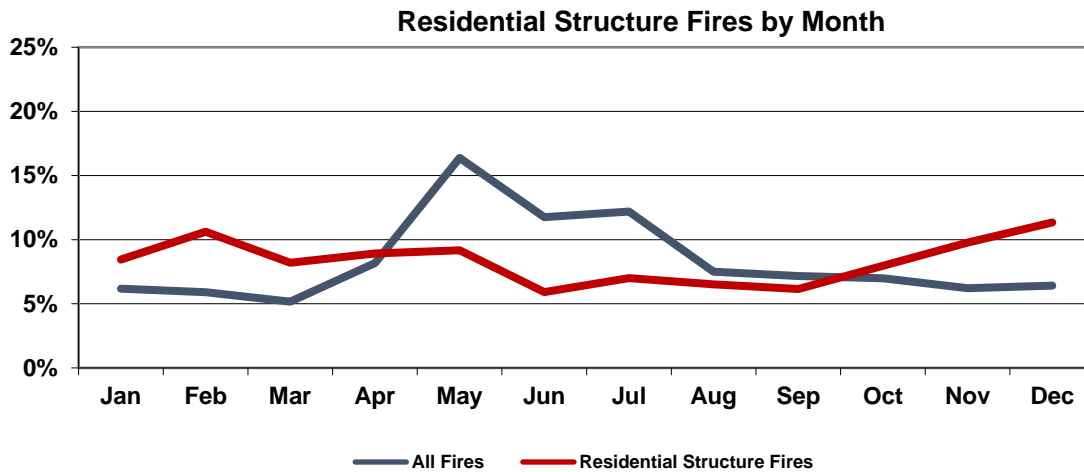
Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Deaths	FF Injuries
Battery Discharged/Dead	1	7%	1	0	0	0
Battery Missing/Disconnected	4	29%	0	0	0	0
Other	1	7%	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	8	57%	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

## Residential Structure Fires

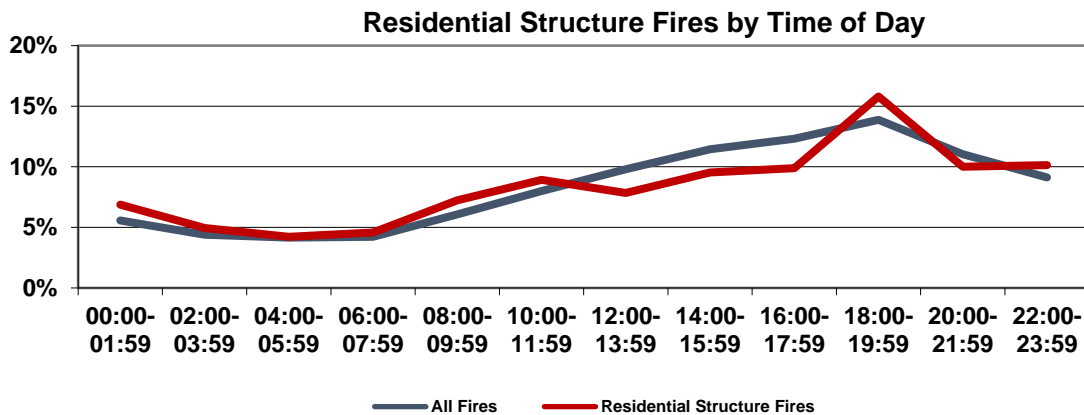
### WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

Fires in residential structures were more common in the winter than in the summer during 2021. This trend is related to one of 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, especially since many were hunkered down at home due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

For 2021, there were more residential structure fires in the month of December (11%) with the month of June (6%) being the least amount of fires.



When analyzed by time of day, as illustrated below, the highest number of residential structure fires occurred during the evening, which is consistent for other types of fires as well. Cooking, one of the top leading cause of residential structure fires in the Alaska during 2021, contributes significantly to this as many people prepare dinner at home between six and eight pm. The public should be aware that cooking fires can be extinguished by a pot or pan lid or by dousing with baking soda. Wearing loose-fitted clothing is also dangerous around cooking areas.



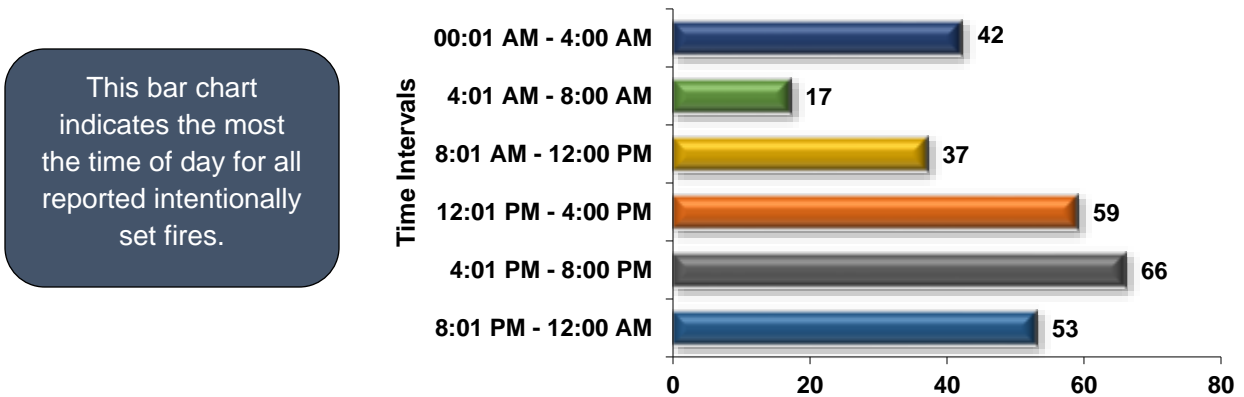
## Intentionally Set Fires

Of all the fires reported in 2021, 274 were reported as intentionally set. That is an increase of 7% fires reported as intentionally set from 2020; however, it is still known, even with the increase of 2021 reported intentionally set fires, they are severely under reported; especially, juvenile set fires.

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 of dollars in our state each year. The total dollar loss in intentionally set fires was \$8,599,486; an increase of 136% from 2020.

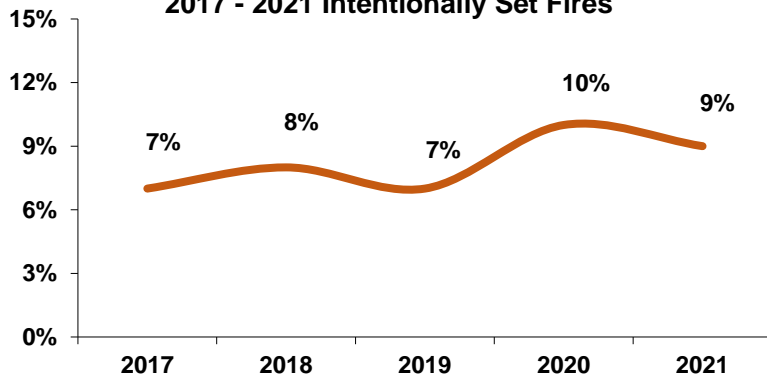
Almost 22% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred as structure fires. The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the exterior side of the structure and the living/family room. Heat from open flame or smoking materials were the heat source in over 63% of these structure fire incidents.

2021 Alarm Time for Intentional Fires



This bar chart indicates the most the time of day for all reported intentionally set fires.

2017 - 2021 Intentionally Set Fires



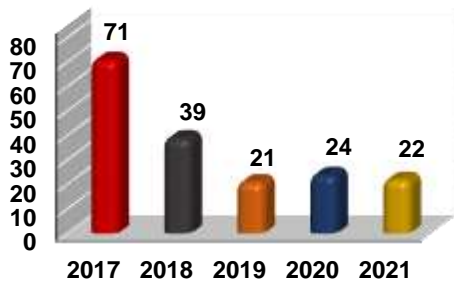
This bar chart indicates the percentage of intentionally set fires for the indicated year.

## Juveniles Involved with Fire

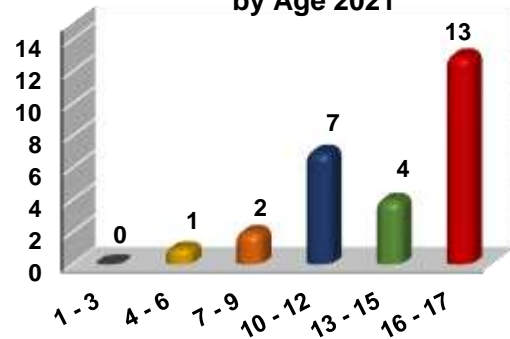
Juvenile fire-setting (JFS) is best defined as any unsanctioned use of, or involvement with, ignition materials with the intent to produce a flame or fire. Not all juvenile set fires are maliciously set. Some are set out of curiosity of fire without the understanding how devastating the fire can become. In 2021, 8 or 37% of all juvenile set fires were **not** maliciously set.

In 2021, juveniles with matches, lighters and other open heat sources caused 22 reported fires with an estimated dollar loss of \$3,815,400. There were 27 children involved in these 22 reported fires. The fires set by children in 2021 included: 11 structure fires, 2 motor vehicle fires, 5 natural vegetation fires (consuming a total of approximately six acres of land), and 4 special outside fires.

Juvenile Set Fires by Year

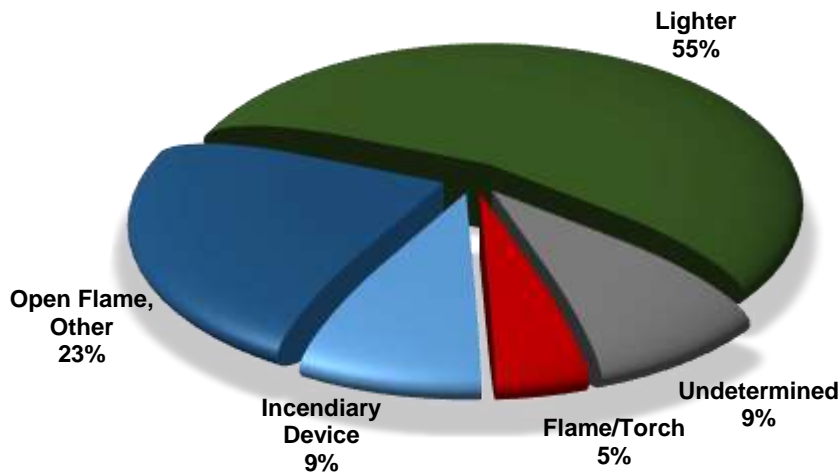


Count of Juveniles Involved in Fires by Age 2021



### Heat Source

In 2021, 55% of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters. Additionally, 5% of juvenile set fires were started with a torch, 32% from other types of open flame, and 9% were reported as undetermined heat source. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches, lighters and other open flame devices.



## 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 continue to be troubled by the threat it can present. In 2021, Alaskans suffered 20 civilian fire deaths, 41 civilian injuries and 34 firefighter injuries directly caused by fire.

### 2021 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 32 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2021. As in previous years, the majority of the injured firefighters were male. The age of the injured ranged from 19 to 60 years old.

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	13%
Exposure to Hazard	3%
Fall	23%
None Reported/Undetermined	9%
Other	12%
Overexertion/Strain	28%
Slip/Trip	9%
Jump	3%

Types of Fires	
Mobile Property Fires	0%
Outside Fires	0%
Structure Fires	100%

Severity of Injury	
Report Only	13%
First Aid Only	22%
Moderate (Lost Time)	22%
Treated by Physician	43%
Lost Time, Severe	0%
Death	0%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Extinguishing	30%
Handling Charged Hose	6%
Salvage	3%
Moving Tools/Equipment	0%
Carrying Ground Ladder	3%
Access/Egress, Other	3%
Overhaul	25%
Rescuing/Searching for Victim	3%
Laying Hose	0%
Using Tool for Extinguishment	0%
Ventilation with Power Tools	3%
Suppression Support, Other	6%
Climbing Ladder	3%
Other	6%
None Reported	9%

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	22%
06:01 – 12:00	25%
12:01 – 18:00	16%
18:01 – 23:59	37%

Age of FF	
18 – 29	41%
30 – 39	22%
40 – 49	25%
50 – 59	9%
60+	3%



## Fire Injuries and Fatalities

### 2021 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 71 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2021. The majority, 88%, were the result of structure fires. Over 28% 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	82%
Fire, Other	4%
Mobile Property (Vehicle)	10%
Outside Fire	4%

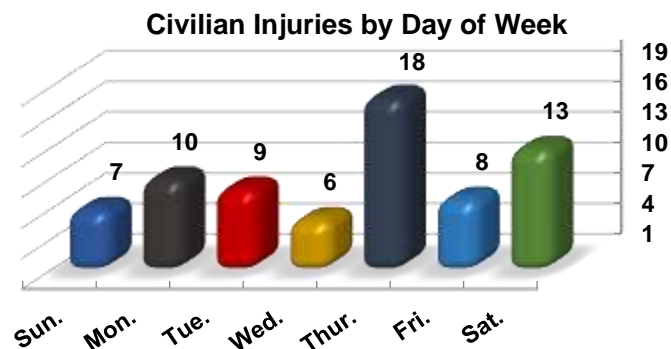
Severity of Injury	
Minor	46%
Moderate	27%
Severe	23%
Life Threatening	4%
Not Reported	0%

Human Factors	
Asleep	11%
Impaired by Alcohol/Drugs	13%
Unconscious	0%
Physically Restrained	1%
Physically or Mentally Disabled	4%
None Reported	71%

Cause of Injury	
Exposed to Fire Products	76%
Exposed to Haz. Materials	3%
Overexertion	1%
Multiple Causes	3%
Jumped in Escape Attempt	3%
Struck by Objects	1%
Unknown/None Reported	13%

Age of Injured Civilian	
0 – 17	20%
18 - 29	17%
30 – 39	13%
40 – 49	10%
50 – 59	17%
60+	23%

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	17%
06:01 – 12:00	18%
12:01 – 18:00	31%
18:01 – 23:59	34%



## Fire Injuries and Fatalities

### 2021 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 71 fire injuries and over \$69 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 20 lives from fire in 2021. Alaska experienced almost seven fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year.

### Fire Cause of 2021 Fatal Civilian Fires

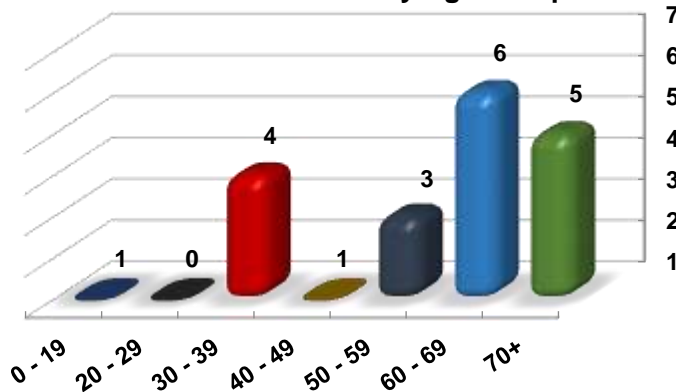
Cause of Fire	Count of Civilian Fatalities	%	Total Dollar Loss
Careless Smoking	3	15%	\$2,868,040
Combustibles too Close	3	15%	\$165,000
Cooking	2	10%	\$65,000
Inappropriate Stove Install	1	5%	\$57,000
Resistance Heating	1	5%	\$7,000
Inappropriate Fuel in Stove	1	5%	\$35,000
Incendiary	2	10%	\$2,253,141
Undetermined	7	35%	\$650,949
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$6,101,130</b>

In 2021, 55% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

Fire Fatalites by Gender



2021 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

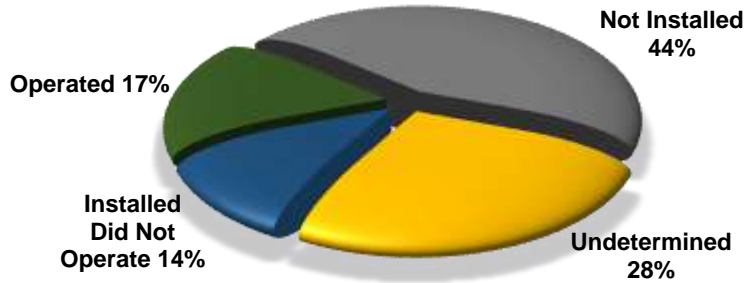


## Fire Injuries and Fatalities

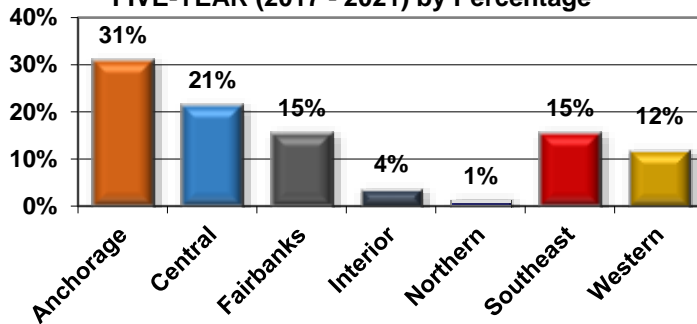
Twenty (20) civilian fire fatalities, or 95%, occurred in residential structures. Of the 20 fire deaths that occurred in residential structures, there was 12 deaths in single family homes, 1 in a duplex, 3 in mobile homes, 3 deaths in multi-unit dwellings and 1 death occurred in a commercial garage.

A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 20 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 19 separate fire incidents. Of the 18 residential structures, only 17% was reported as installed and operated. The presence of an alarm was reported not installed in an alarming 44% of the residential building fires.

**Smoke Alarm Presence/Operation**



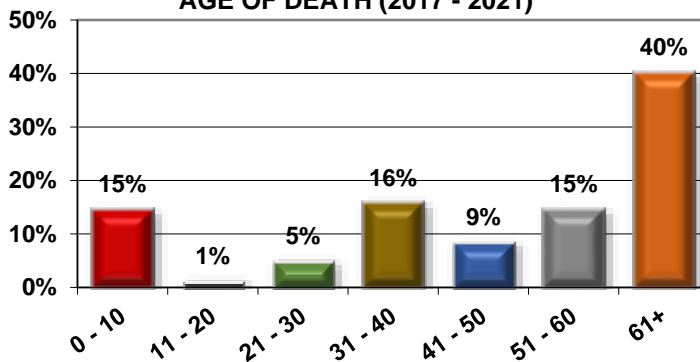
**FIVE-YEAR (2017 - 2021) by Percentage**



### By Region

Anchorage Region had the most fatalities over the rest of the state, however, per population capita; Western Alaska has a higher rate.

**AGE OF DEATH (2017 - 2021)**



### By Age

Alaska's highest death age group continues to be 61 years old and older.

## Alcohol and Drug Related Fire Fatalities

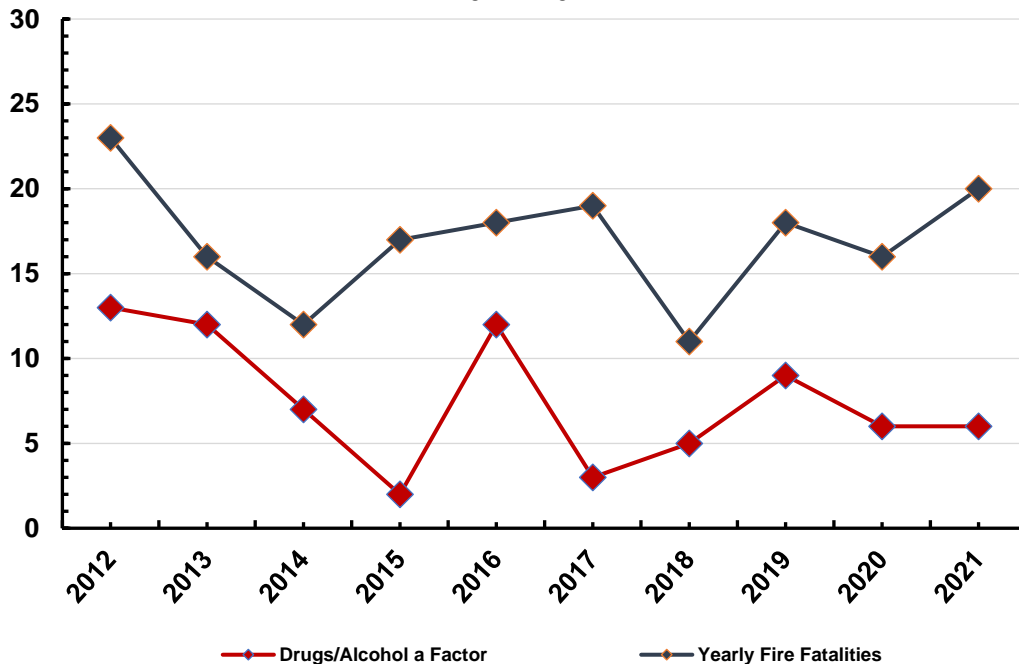
Alcohol is a major human contributing factor to fire fatalities in Alaska. Studies have estimated that over half of alcohol-related deaths are the result of injuries sustained from not only fires but also motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, homicides and suicides.

Alcohol intoxication may increase the risk of initiating a fire by impairing one’s judgment and coordination. An intoxicated individual who is smoking may also succumb to the depressant effects of alcohol, fall asleep and drop a lit cigarette on upholstery or clothing. Intoxication also acutely diminishes one’s ability to detect a fire. Under the sedative effects of alcohol, a person may fail to notice the smell of smoke or fail to hear a smoke alarm. Escape from a fire can be hampered by the loss of motor coordination and mental clarity caused by alcohol, even when warning signs are heeded. Furthermore, burns are more physiologically damaging in the presence of alcohol.

In the last ten years, Alaska has seen 170 fire fatalities. Out of these unfortunate victims, 45% percent were reported as being under the influence alcohol and/or drugs. Statistically, men have been found to consistently outnumber women among fire casualties and do so with even greater disparity for fire victims under the influence of alcohol. This holds true in Alaska as 61% percent of these victims were male.

Fire fatalities and injuries can be prevented if a concerted effort is made to identify and modify high-risk drinking/drug using patterns. It also may be possible to minimize fire risk by increasing the awareness of those who drink and those who are surrounded by regular drinkers.

**Alcohol and Drug Related Fire Fatalities  
2012 - 2021**



## Per Capita, Rates and Comparisons

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.

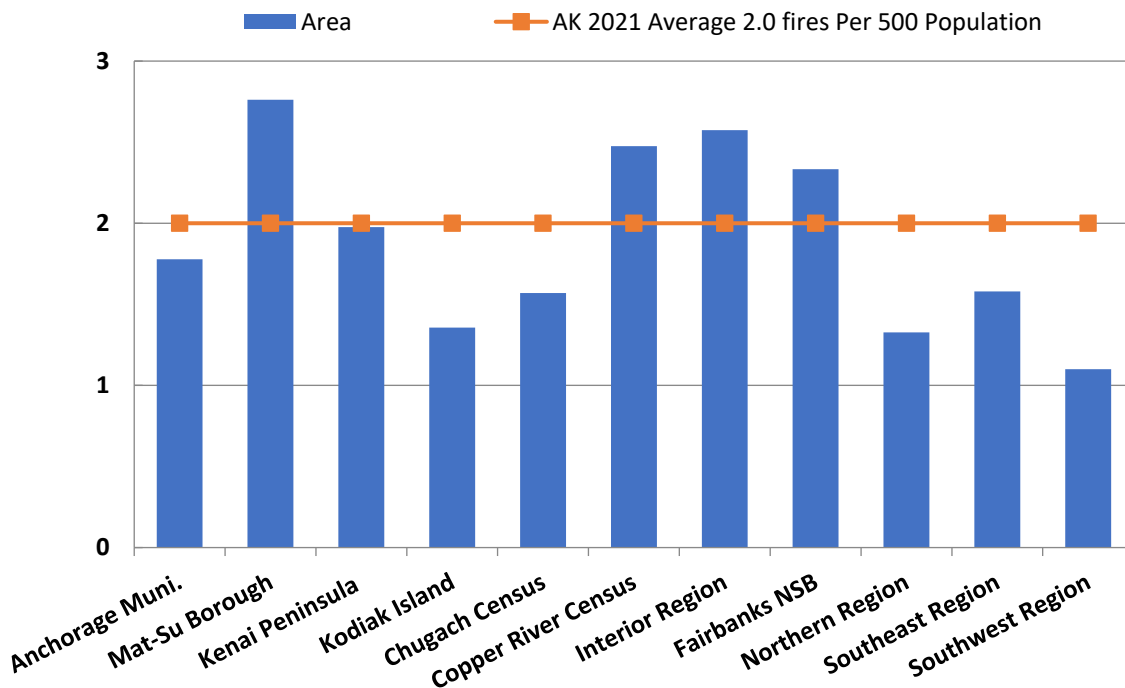
One method of showing effectiveness is to track fire rates over time. Are fires, deaths, or injuries going up or down? When doing so, one must be careful to use a large enough data set so as not to be impacted by an unusually high or low years' worth of data.

The fire problem within Alaska varies from area to area. This often is a result of climate, poverty, education, demographics, and other factors. Perhaps the most useful way to assess fires across the State is to determine the relative risk of having a fire. Relative risk compares the per capita rate for a particular fire department to the overall per capita rate for the area. This figure helps us compare values among groups of different size.

**NOTE:** The fire numbers exclude the fires reported from State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and exposure incidents.

The 2021 estimated population has been taken from State of Alaska, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis website at <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/pop/>.

**Alaska's 2021 Average Fires per Capita  
(by Region)**

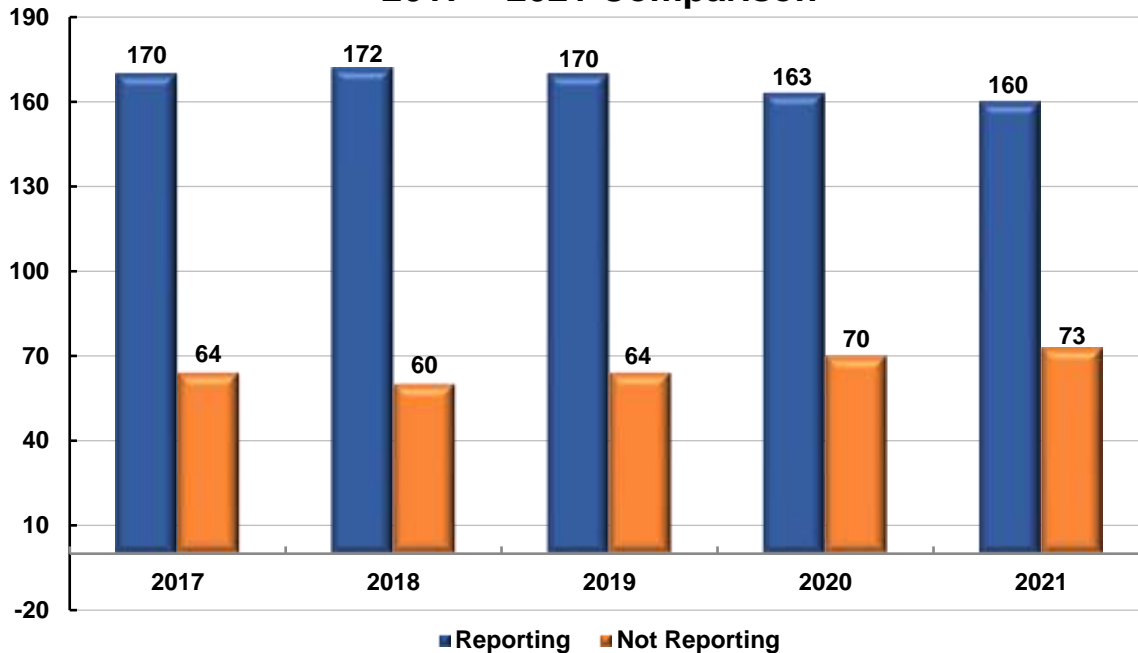


## ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2021. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by May 1, 2022. Department name will **NOT** appear on the listing if they failed to submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2021.

This annual report is a compilation of the information that the State of Alaska, Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire and Life Safety received from reporting departments and/or agencies. Without the input from each of the individual fire departments, this report would not be possible, and we appreciate all their support. If any fire department is not reporting and/or has questions regarding ANFIRS, please call Marie Collins at (907) 269-5625 or email at Marie.Collins@alaska.gov.

### ANFIRS FD and Fire Agency Participation 2017 – 2021 Comparison



## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department or Community Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar
**Akiok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Akiachak VFD	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	65,000
Akutan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alyeska Pipeline Fire & Rescue	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	570
Anchorage FD	952	361	591	6	19	0	19	22,055,876
**Angoon VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
**Aniak VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	800
Anton Anderson Mem. Tun. FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Anvik	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
**Atka VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	50,050
Bethel VFD	29	17	12	0	0	0	0	60,900
Brevig Mission FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol Bay Borough Emer. Svs.	11	6	5	0	0	0	0	33,500
Butte FD	53	18	35	1	0	0	1	959,400
Cantwell VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital City Fire/Rescue	91	44	47		2	0	1	702,507
Caswell Lakes FSA	15	1	14	0	0	0	0	18,500
Central Emergency Services	72	29	43	0	0	0	0	1,527,722
Central Mat-Su FD	224	56	168	0	0	0	0	1,608,594
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	30	11	19	0	2	0	0	430,250
Chenega Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Chevak	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Chickaloon Community F/R	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	500
Chignik Lagoon VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	750,000
Chinik VFD (Golovin)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chugiak Vol. Fire/Rescue Co.	54	16	38	0	1		0	964,500
City of Anderson FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2021.

\*\*\* Indicates report(s) was completed by non-fire community members or the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
7	27,321	437	2,618	4,957	2,645	20	12	38,969
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
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	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	93	0	2	9	2	1	3	119
0	4	12	72	29	26	4		176
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2	0	0			13
0	239	13	4	24	10	1	14	358
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	3,776	40	287	530	243	12	0	4,979
0	27	3	6	4	3		26	84
3	2,092	81	99	253	105	2	8	2,715
4	1,075	101	61	496	182	7	50	2,200
2	409	8	32	55	5		44	585
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	1	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	719	27	98	94	50	1	7	1,053
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
City of Fairbanks FD	151	70	81	0	2	0	4	3,986,238
City of False Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Kasaan VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
City of Kenai FD	27	11	16	0	0	0	0	70,900
City of Kodiak FD	19	10	9	0	2	0	0	284,400
City of Kotzebue FD	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	35,700
City of Seward FD	13	5	8	0	0	0	0	166,950
Clark's Point VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman Cove VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Alaska Alpine	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	11,000
ConocoPhillips Alaska Kuparuk	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	250,000
Cooper Landing Emerg. Serv.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cordova VFD	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	5,141,650
Craig Emergency Services	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	422,000
Delta Junction VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dillingham VFD & Rescue	12	10	2	0	3	0	0	315,550
Eagle VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eagle Village Fire Rescue Dept.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edna Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elfin Cove FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Emmonak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	500
Ester VFD	10	2	8	0	0	0	0	0
***Fairbanks Area, Other	17	12	5	0	1	0	0	3,911,365
Fairbanks Int'l Arpt. Police/Fire	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	4,500
Fire Protection Area (Bayside)	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	97,200
**Fort Yukon VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gakona VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
Girdwood Fire & Rescue	19	7	12	0	0	0	0	133,000

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2021.

\*\*\* Indicates report(s) was completed by non-fire community members or the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
2	3,601	39	327	433	202	4	71	4830
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1,065	37	136	59	75	0	39	1,438
1	128	37	49	14	47	1	5	301
0	0	1	1	1	27	0	0	40
0	167	6	29	39	31	1	6	292
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	1
0	54	1	1	7	0	1	33	99
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10
0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	18
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	1
0	118	9	10	24	10		63	244
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
0	45	15	0	0	5		1	69
0	66	3	1	1	7	3	1	90
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	31	0	1	3	0	0	3	40
0	280	5	29	49	18	0	44	444

## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Glennrich Fire Rescue	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	170,000
***Grayling Village	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	130,000
Greater Palmer FSA	56	21	35	0	4	0	0	936,750
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	30,200
Gustavus VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haines VFD	14	10	4	0	0	0	0	76,600
Hilcorp FD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	500
Hollis VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Homer VFD	20	10	10	0	0	0	0	20,700
Hoonah VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	50
***Hooper Bay	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11,500
Hope/Sunrise Emergency Serv.	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	10,500
Houston FD	34	14	20	1	1	0	0	1,019,990
Kachemak Emergency Serv.	16	7	9	0	0	0	0	6,000
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	950,000
Kenny Lake VFD	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	139,600
Ketchikan FD	22	11	11	0	1	0	0	215,000
Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King Cove Fire & Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klawock VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	28,100
Klehini Valley VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Kodiak Islands Area, Other	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	78,000
***Kokhanok Village	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	160,000
**Kwethluk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louise, Susitna, Tyone VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowell Point VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Kalskag VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manley Hot Springs VFD	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	380,000

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2021.

\*\*\* Indicates report(s) was completed by non-fire community members or the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Inc.
0	22	2	1	11	13	0	2	56
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	193	35	11	115	46	0	2	458
1	25	3	2	9	1	0	0	43
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
0	4	1	1	10	8	1	3	42
0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	598	9	5	23	13	1	31	700
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
0	119	12	15	51	3	0	78	312
1	151	12	12	34	6	1	17	250
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
5	1,766	25	85	146	76	4	10	2,139
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	4
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
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	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	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
***Mat-Su Borough Area, Other	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	183,200
McKinley VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	600
***Mentasta	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
***Metlakatla	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	15,000
Minto VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Mountain Village	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	70,000
Nanwalek VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Naukati Bay VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	700,000
Nelchina 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.	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	848,370
New Stuyahok VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Nikiski FD	31	20	11	0	1	0	0	2,095,730
Nome VFD	19	10	9	0	0	0	0	251,972
North Pole FD	16	9	7	0	2	0	0	156,010
North Slope Borough FD	27	13	14	0	0	0	0	192,065
North Star FD	115	55	60	0	4	0	0	3,163,565
North Tongass VFD	16	3	13	0	0	0	0	20,751
Northway VFD	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1,250
NW Arctic Borough FD	12	4	8	0	0	0	0	1,160,500
***Nulato	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	125,000
***Nunapitchuk VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	470,000
Old Harbor VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	10,600
Palmer Fire and Rescue	33	9	24	0	1	0	0	175,850
**Pelican Vol. Fire & EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg VFD	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	231,000
***Pilot Point	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2021.

\*\*\* Indicates report(s) was completed by non-fire community members or the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	7	1	0	3	0	0	26	40
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	680	21	194	35	17	7	24	1009
3	59	1	2	10	26	0	0	120
0	1,180	21	8	144	42	0	39	1450
1	0	15	2	2	30	0		77
2	747	66	64	343	42	12	66	1457
0	146	5	3	7	6	0	4	187
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
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	3
0	149	8	17	91	42	1	79	420
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	6	10	4	7	38	0	0	72
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Port Alexander VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Alsworth VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3,500
Port Graham VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Port Lions VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
***Quinhagak	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5,500
***Port Protection	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	125,000
Red Dog Mine Emerg. Services	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Deltana VFD	20	9	11	1	6	0	0	985,600
Salcha Fire & Rescue	10	3	7	0	0		1	148,000
Seldovia Vol. Fire & Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Shishmaref VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	115,000
Sitka FD	26	16	10	0	0	0	0	174,125
Skagway VFD	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	199,000
SOA, DNR, Div. of Forestry	90	2	88	0	0	0	0	423,677
South Tongass VFD	5	3	2	0	2	0	0	280,500
**St. George VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's VFD	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	400
***St. Michael	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5,000
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
***Stebbins	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Steese Area VFD	42	19	23	3	0	0	2	1,200,893
Strelna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton FSA	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	98,500
SVT Barabara Heights FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Talkeetna FD	15	7	8	0	0	0	0	96,500
**Tanana VFD	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tatitlik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
Ted Steven's Arpt. Police/Fire	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	600

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2021.

\*\*\* Indicates report(s) was completed by non-fire community members or the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
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	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	56	1	2	16	2	0	10	107
0	118	11	8	12	5	0	3	167
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1	1,386	11	12	16	73	0	1	1,526
0	8	1	4	0	42	0	0	60
0	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	107
0	193	1	5	6	11	0	12	233
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	625	25	32	84	13	2	107	931
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	21	1	1	16	1	0	0	47
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
0	148	8	4	8	6		11	200
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	217	56	36	2	2	1	15	334



## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Tenakee Springs VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
***Tetlin	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	142,000
Thorne Bay VFD	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	295,000
***Togiak VFD	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	30,000
Tok VFD	11	6	5	0	0	0	0	623,250
***Tooksook Bay	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5,300
Trapper Creek VFD	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	24,700
Tri-Valley VFD	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	265,000
***Tuluksak	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	250,000
***Tuntutuliak	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	20,010
Unalakleet VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	15,000
Unalaska Fire/EMS	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	12,200
University FD	61	26	35	0	0	0	1	675,811
***Upper Kuskokwim Area	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
Valdez FD	16	6	10	0	0	0	0	20,200
West Lakes FD	127	52	75	2	0	0	2	951,300
Western Emergency Services	36	18	18	1	4	0	0	1,231,550
Whale Pass Emerg. Services	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11,000
Whittier VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Willow FSA	26	13	13	1	0	0	1	481,750
Women's Bay VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
Wrangell VFD	13	12	1	0	1	0	0	781,000
Yakutat VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3,300
Yukon-Koyukuk Area, Other	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	565,000
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>69,981,741</b>

## 2021 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
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	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	2	1	1	3	0	5	18
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	2
0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	9
0	1,443	27	104	237	207	0	256	2,335
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	315	16	134	25	45	1	0	553
2	235	41	68	112	44	3	87	719
0	446	14	11	38	6	2	6	559
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	129	20	13	18	4	0	20	230
0	4	0	1	2	0	0	10	19
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Grand Total:</b>								
<b>43</b>	<b>52,514</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>8,739</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>76,378</b>