Fire In Alaska
2005

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire Prevention

Alaska State Fire Marshal
Fire In Alaska - 2005

Gary L. Powell
State Fire Marshal

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire Prevention

5700 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507-1225
Phone: 907-269-5491
Web site: www.dps.state.ak.us/fire

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State of Alaska
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Frank H. Murkowski, Governor
William Tandeske, Commissioner

I am once again pleased to present this year's "Fire In Alaska" report. The information presented is a compilation of the individual fire reports as provided to the Division of Fire Prevention by local fire departments. This year we had 165 fire departments reporting, an all time high. This accounts for over 90% of the population of Alaska.

2005 was a year of unusual incidents as well as familiar trends. On the unusual side, 30% of our fire fatalities were intentional – either suicide or homicide. We believe this to be an anomaly, as we have not seen it before, and have not seen indications of a repeat so far this year. We saw an 81% increase in intentionally set fires, accounting for 7% of all structure fires. However, this is down from 12% in 2001. There was a slight increase in reported structure fires, but a reduction in dollar loss.

It is no surprise that residential occupancies continue to be the location of highest loss of life and property, accounting for 85% of the fatalities and 85% of the property loss. 40% of our fire fatalities tested positive for drugs or alcohol, and alcohol was a contributing factor in many more cases. An "alarming" fact is that smoke alarms were confirmed in only 13% of the structure fires. Sadly, a multiple fatality fire involving a firefighting family had no smoke alarms installed.

For many of the reasons above, we are launching a Personal Responsibility Campaign.

It is worth mentioning firefighter injuries. The cause of firefighter injuries was unreported 25% of the time. Of the activities being conducted at time of injury, "None Reported" and "Overhaul" were tied for the most dangerous activity. Surprisingly, "Getting Off the Truck" and "Suppression Support" were equally as dangerous, at 4% each. "Overhaul" was twice as dangerous as "Extinguishment". That simply must change.

As a result of the above information, the Division is embracing and promoting the "Sixteen Life Safety Initiatives" championed by the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation. We fully endorse the slogan that "Everyone Goes Home".

We are looking forward to continued improvements in the area of fie safety. We can only do so with the mutual support of our dedicated local fire departments. Through improved reporting and focusing of fire prevention programs, we can all make a difference. I thank those who have continued to help over the years.

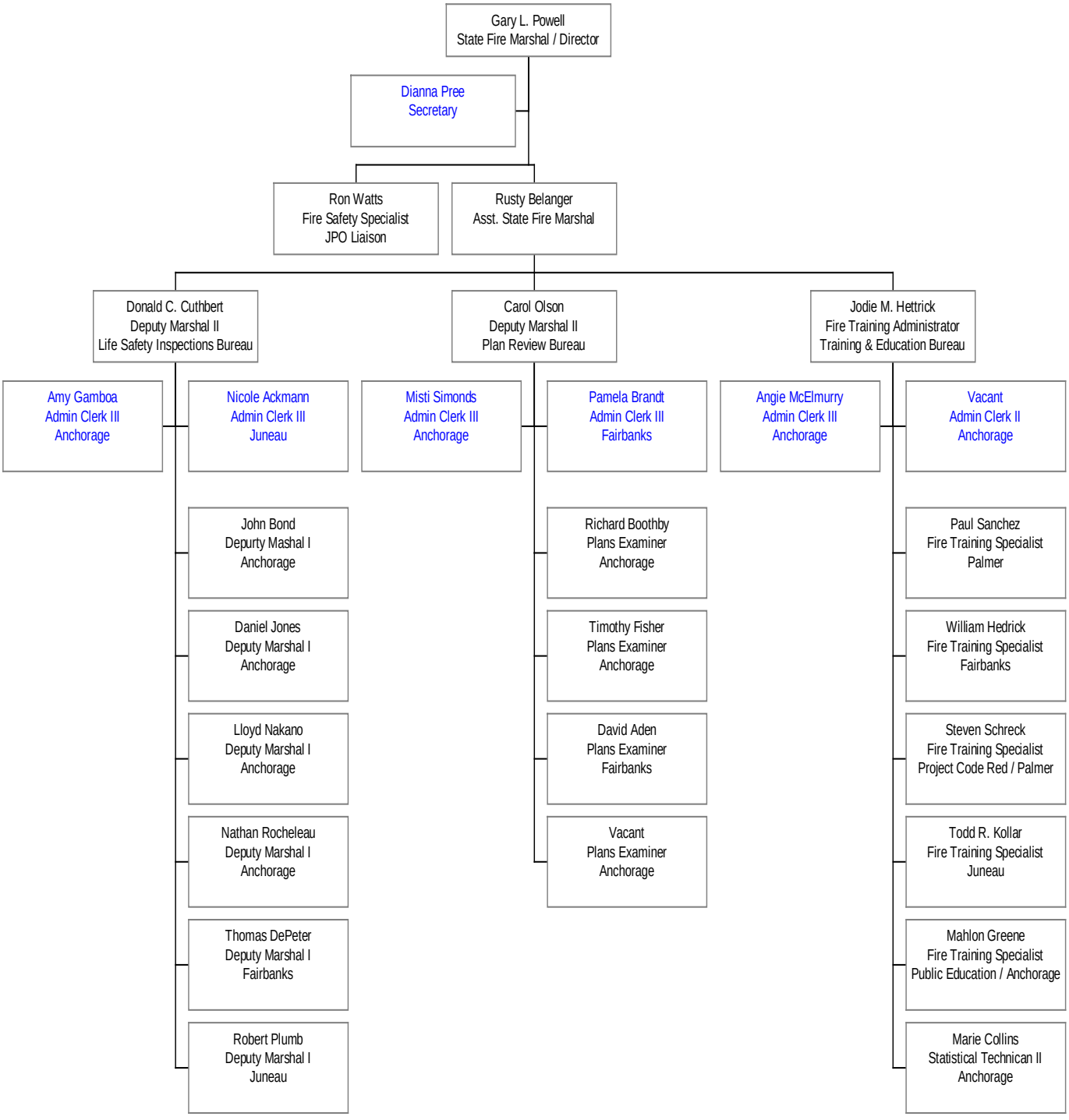
If you have any questions about the information contained in this report, feel free to contact me or Marie Collins our Statistical Technician, at 269-5625. For a more detailed comparison to prior years, check out our web site at www.dps.state.ak.us/fire.

Sincerely,

Gary L. Powell
State Fire Marshal

5700 East Tudor Rd. - Anchorage, AK 99507 - Voice (907) 269-5625- Fax (907) 269-0102

State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION



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.

Alaska Fire and Life Safety Regulation 13 AAC 52.020 (Fire Records) requires that every fire or other related incident must be reported to the state fire marshal. Incident reports must be submitted within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the incident occurred. Departments must report their incidents on the approved NFIRS 5.0 forms or submit electronically through approved NFIRS 5.0 software.

The fire information in this report has been collected from the incident data supplied by Alaska's fire service to the Division of Fire Prevention through the Alaska National Fire Incident Report System (ANFIRS) program.

An increasing number of fire departments, currently 52, are using electronic methods to report their fire incidents. When using this method, the local department is responsible for the "coding" of the incident information submitted. A majority of Alaska's departments also use this system to report the other incidents where they provide assistance to the public, such as emergency medical services, rescue and service calls.

In addition, the Division of Fire Prevention also provides services and education in other areas, including building plan reviews, fire officer/firefighter training and certification, fire prevention and life safety public education, fire investigations and inspections, fire protection and prevention technical assistance to organizations through-out the state, fire department registration, the flashing blue light program, firework permit and licenses, fire system permit and fire extinguisher permits.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact the Division of Fire Prevention's office at (907) 269-5491.

Plan Reviews

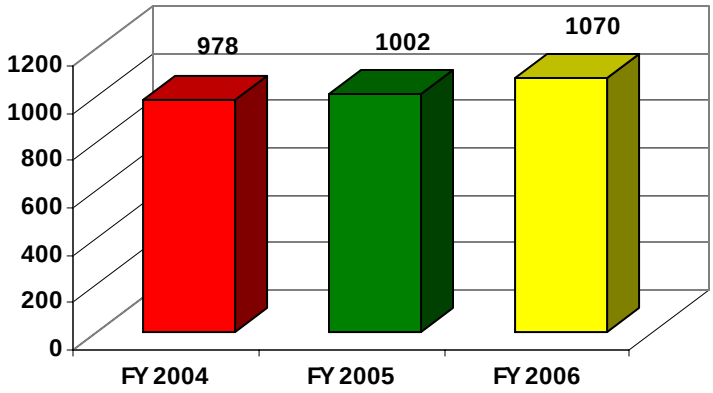
Outside of deferred jurisdictions, the State Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for the fire and life safety oversight of building construction throughout the state; this includes residential buildings of 4 units or more, hospitals, high rise buildings and all commercial buildings.

The objective is to identify code discrepancies during the design phase. Achieving code compliance in the project design phase reduces construction time, field inspection time and has proven to be an effective value-engineering tool in reducing construction costs.

The following services are provided to achieve the goal of providing safe places for Alaskans to live, shop, work, and be cared for:

1. Review all construction plans and specifications for compliance with the 2003 International Building, Fire and Mechanical Codes as adopted and amended by the Alaska Fire and Life Safety Regulations
2. Ensure that all fire protection systems, such as fire sprinkler, other suppression systems, and alarm and detection systems, are properly designed
3. Provide consultation and code interpretation to designers and builders during the concept and design phases of projects
4. Review all requests for alternative means and methods as they pertain to compliance with the intent of adopted codes
5. Provide technical code support to the following deferred jurisdictions:

- ❖ Anchorage
- ❖ Fairbanks
- ❖ Juneau
- ❖ Kenai
- ❖ Kodiak
- ❖ Seward
- ❖ Sitka
- ❖ Soldotna
- ❖ University of Alaska, Fairbanks



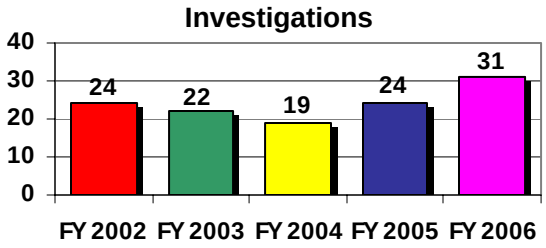
This chart indicates the number of plan reviews that were received for the state fiscal years 2004 thru 2006.

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

Fire investigations are conducted to determine causal factors and the origin of fire incidents, identify fires and fires of criminal burning, investigate arson and criminal burning, pursue and apprehend those responsible for criminal burning and arson, investigate fatal fire incidents, assist the Department of Justice with prosecutions for arson, and identify accidental fire causes to establish proactive preventative measures.

Fires that will normally be investigated by the Division of Fire Prevention include:

- Fires that result in a fatality or serious injuries
- Fires that involve a substantial loss of property ($500,000 or more)
- Fires which appear to be intentionally caused as part of insurance fraud or other criminal
- Fires which will have a significant public impact
- Fires which indicate trends or a serious consumer safety problem
- Any fire that involved Department of Public Safety facilities or equipment



Life Safety Inspections Bureau investigated 31 fires in fiscal year 2006.

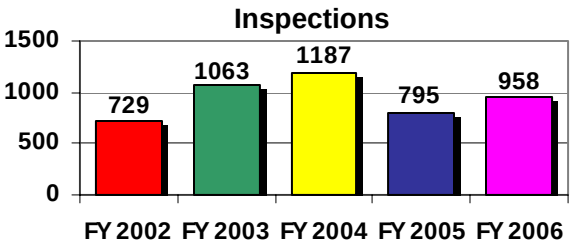
State fiscal year is July 1 through June 30th.

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY INSPECTIONS

The Alaska State Fire Marshal's Office has statewide jurisdiction for fire code enforcement except in communities which have received deferrals.

Fire and Life Safety inspections are conducted to ensure compliance with Alaska statutes and regulations as they relate to building safety.

Life Safety Inspections Bureau inspected 958 facilities in fiscal year 2006. This is a 17% increase from the 795 that was inspected in FY 2005.



Fire Training

OUR MISSION

Our mission is to provide Alaska's Fire and Emergency Services Communities effective leadership, coordination, and support for fire prevention and suppression programs to mitigate the devastating personal injuries and property losses from disasters.
This shall be accomplished through:

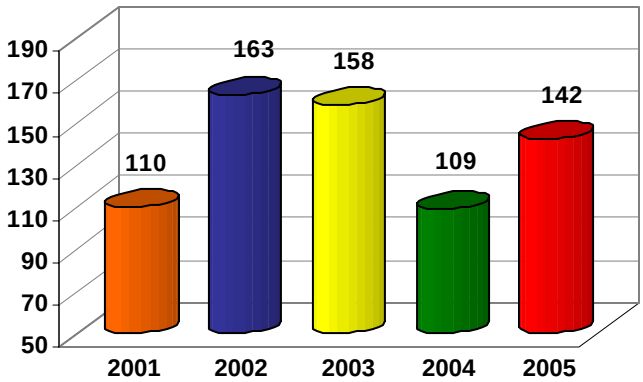
- the adoption of statewide emergency responder training standards;
- the development of training curriculum based on those standards;
- the implementation of certification programs based on the stated standards and curriculum;
- providing technical expertise with respect to the organization and operation of fire and emergency service organizations in the field.

PROGRAMS

Programs coordinated and/or taught by Fire Training include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Firefighter I and II
- Rural Basic Firefighter
- Fire Service Instructor I, II, III and IV
- Marine Shipboard Firefighter
- Marine Fire Instructor
- Fire Investigator I and II
- National Fire Academy Courses
- Emergency Vehicle Driver
- Basic Aircraft Rescue Firefighter
- Company Officer I
- Industrial Fire Brigade (Two Levels)
- Rural Fire Protection Specialist

FIRE DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION



Fire Prevention registered 142 fire departments for the year of 2006.

2006 totals are inclusive of all fire department registration requests received by May 1, 2006.

CERTIFICATES ISSUED

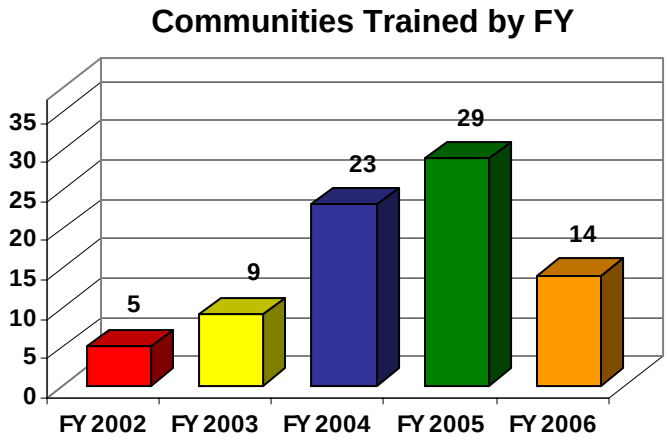
Fire Training issued 599 certificates in 2005.

These numbers only include certificates that were issued for classes that are listed on the table to the right.

Name of Course	Total
Rural Basic Firefighter	31
Instructor I - IV	168
Investigator I & II	9
Firefighter I & II	277
Emergency Vehicle Driver	69
Rapid Intervention Technician	45

The Micro-Rural Fire Department was developed under the leadership of Senator Stevens and the operational guidance of the State Fire Marshal's office. By addressing the need for properly designed fire fighting equipment for Rural Alaska, this project will help stem the overwhelming loss of life and property due to fires. Project Code Red developed new tactical assumptions that took into consideration the unique Rural Alaska environment in roadless boardwalk/trail communities with no fire hydrants and extreme winter temperatures.

Existing and new technologies, combined with outstanding public/private partnerships, created an exceptional firefighting package that is more appropriate for Alaska's rural conditions. To protect Alaskan lives and property, Project Code Red and State certified fire training provides rural communities with the most efficient and cost effective fire suppression system designed to date.



Project Code Red has 119 participating communities. To date, 80 of these have received the equipment and Alaska Rural Basic Firefighter training.

ALASKA RURAL BASIC FIREFIGHTER CERTIFICATION

Based on the Alaska Fire Training Standard for Rural Basic Firefighter and utilizing a highly modified version of the NFPA Firefighter I course, this certification program provides the students with training in basic fire fighting and fire prevention techniques. This course is designed for fire departments that do not have protective clothing, have a very limited water supply, and may only have portable fire extinguishers and portable pumps available. This course can either be brought to a local community or can be taught at the regional training centers.

This certification program is a systematic training program designed around instructor delivered classroom and supervised performance based practical training. To complete the full Rural Basic Firefighter certification program, following the initial fire training conducted instruction and practical training, the Rural Basic Firefighter must also attend four additional performance based drills conducted over a two-month period.

This training is designed to give students the skills and knowledge to create and maintain an active fire fighting and fire prevention force in their communities.

For more information, please go to http://www.dps.state.ak.us/fire/asp/pcr.asp.

Public Fire Education

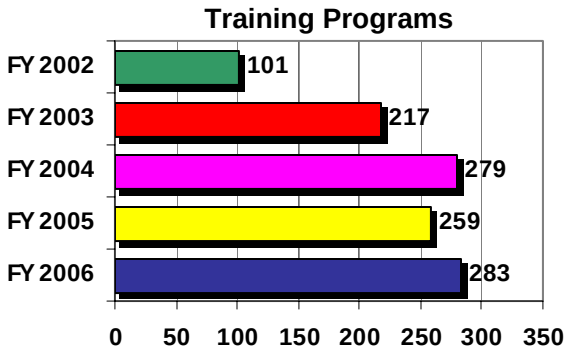
Public Fire Education promotes fire and life safety issues by educating all sectors of the Alaskan public. We focus on fire prevention training and presentations to help achieve our goal of eliminating injuries and deaths from fires or burns.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Public Education Office provides Public 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.

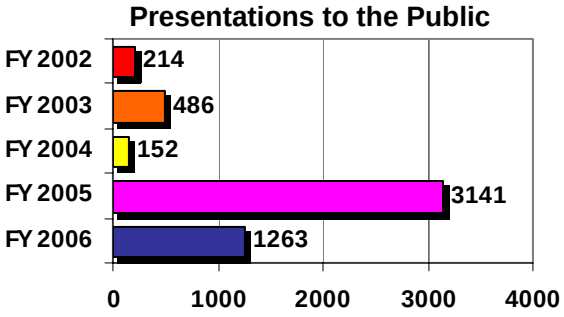
A total of 1,849 students attended training programs in FY 2006.

These presentations are also available for local use.



PRESENTATIONS

The 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 occasionally we provide the presentation.



Fiscal Year 2005 numbers include the direct training given during the Alaska Home Fire Safety Improvement Project.

MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

The Public Education Office provides fire prevention materials to organizations throughout Alaska. These materials are available at no cost to fire departments, schools, health service agency's, businesses and residents.

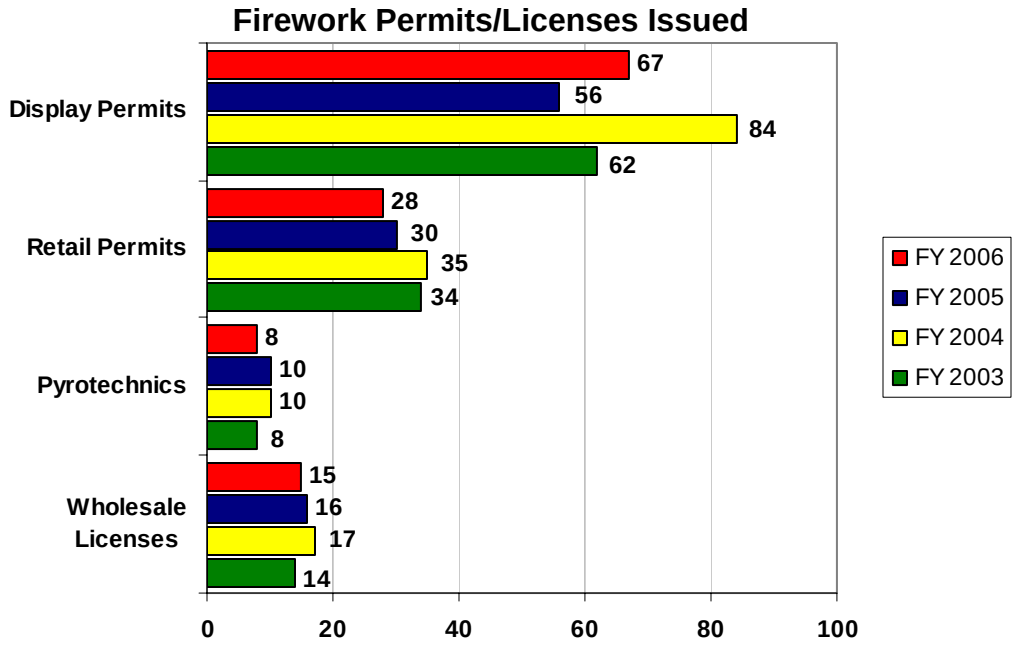
Materials are distributed during fire safety fairs, health fairs, the Alaska State Fair and other public events.

Firework, System and Extinguisher Permits and Licenses

The State Fire Marshal's Office manages and coordinates firework licensing/permitting, fire system permitting, and the fire extinguisher permitting for the State of Alaska through Statutes and Revised Regulations.

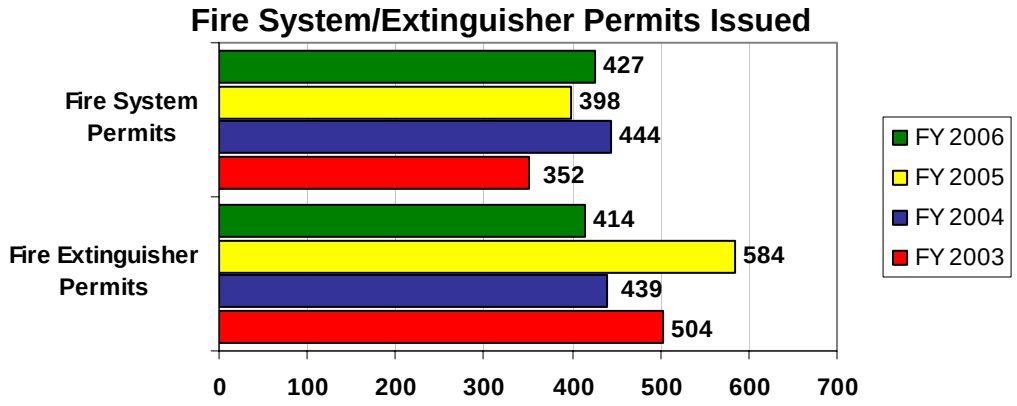
FIREWORKS

According to the 2005 Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) data, there were 5 reported fires with fireworks being the heat source, a 25% increase from the 4 fire incidents reported in 2004. One was a motor vehicle fire with the remaining incidents being wildland, mailbox and outside rubbish fires. There were no injuries or deaths reported with these fires.



FIRE SYSTEM AND EXTINGUISHER PERMITS

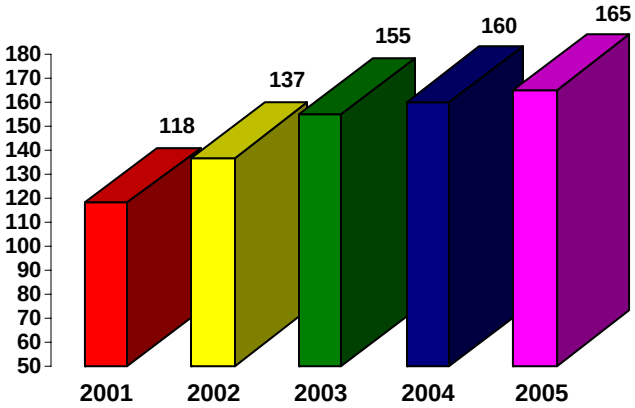
In 2005, Alaskans suffered 1 death and 34 fires with the contributing factor being reported as a system design, construction or installation deficiency.



ANFIRS Fire Department Participation and Uses

For the fifth year in a row, we have seen an increase in fire department participation in the Alaska National Fire Information Reporting System (ANFIRS) program. In 2001 we had an increase of 3%, in 2002 there was an increase of 16%, in 2003 there was an increase of 13%, in 2004 there was an increase of 3%, and in 2005 we saw a 3% increase. The number of fire departments reporting should be considered when reviewing data comparisons between years.

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2001 - 2005



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 public 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.

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) had 48,866 responses in 2005, with 934 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance.

2005 State Incident Summary

Total Responses	**48,866**
Less Mutual Aid Responses	***-934***
Total Incidents	**47,932**

2005 State Fire Incident Breakdown:

Structure Fires	755
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	481
Motor Vehicle Fires	559
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	342
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	381
Other Outside Fires	84
Other Fires	131
Total Fires	**2,733**

2005 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	30,723
Explosion – No After Fire	56
Hazardous Conditions	1,768
Service Calls	3,127
Good Intent Calls	4,690
Other Calls	1,171
False Alarms	3,664
Total Non-Fires	**45,199**

2005 Fire Department Time Clock

Every:

- 1 minute fire caused $52.00 damage
- 11 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 17 minutes a fire department responded to a rescue call
- 1 hours 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
- 5 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 7 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 15 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- 9 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire
- 18 hours a fire department responded to a confined inside structure fire

Alaska 2005 Fire Picture at a Glance

The following information has been submitted by fire departments to the State Fire Marshal's Office. 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 State Fire Marshal's Office 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

- Fire attended by Alaska Fire Departments decreased from the year of 2004 by 1% to 2733.
- Fires in structures increased from the year of 2004 by 4% to 1236.
- Residential properties accounted for 74% or 910 of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths increased from the year of 2004 by 67% to 20. Seventeen or 85% of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures.
- Forty percent of all civilian fatalities tested positive for alcohol and/or drugs in their system at the time of death.

Fire Injuries

- Civilian fire injuries increased from the year 2004 by 27% or 44.
- Firefighter injuries increased from the year 2004 by 25% to 28.

Property Damage

- Property loss decreased from the year 2004 by 23% to $27,457,556.
- Structure fires caused $23,948,949 or 87% of all property damage.
- Residential property losses were $20,353,592 or 85% of all structure property loss.

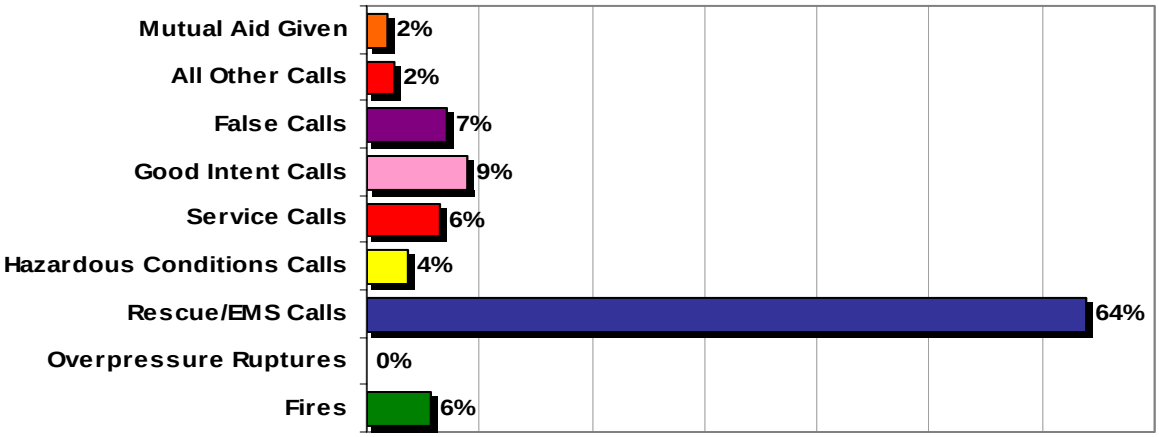
Intentional Fires

- Structure fires that were reported as intentional were up from the year 2004 by 81% to 87.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 7% of all structure fires.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 7% or $1,708,357 of all structure property dollar loss.
- Intentional fires resulted in 4 civilian and 5 firefighter fire injuries.
- Intentional fires resulted in 6 or 30% of civilian fire deaths.

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 responses, many types of specialized rescues, 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.

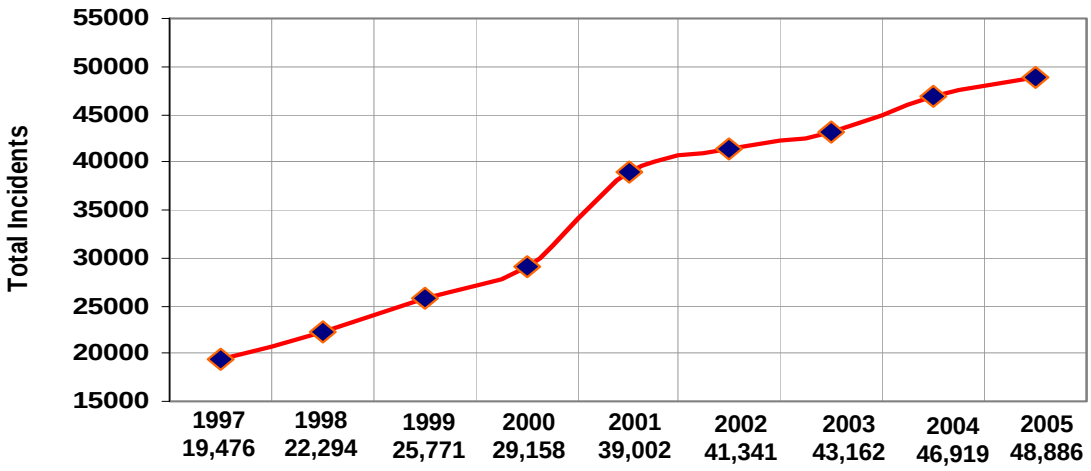
In 2005, 165 fire departments in Alaska reported 48,866 responses to ANFIRS. Of these 48,866 responses, 46,133 non-fire calls were voluntarily reported.

2005 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 251% more incidents in 2005 from 1997.

All Incidents Reported 1997 - 2005



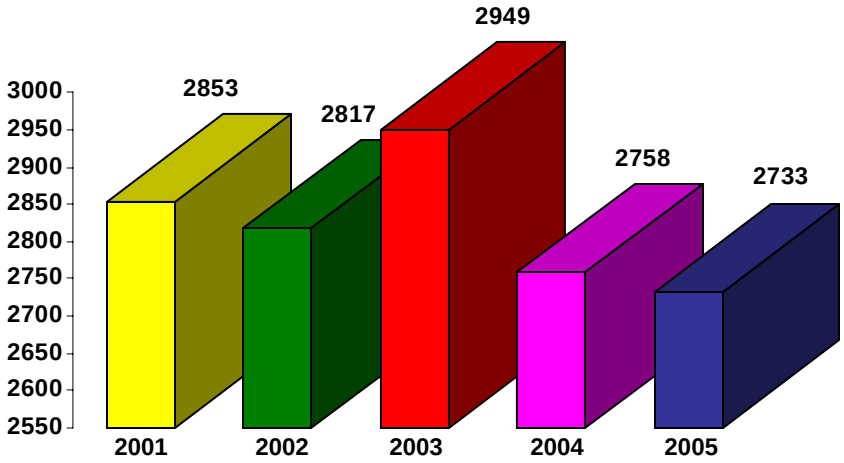
Alaska's 2005 Fires

Alaska departments reported 2,733 fire incidents to the Alaska Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) in 2005. The total number of fire incidents were down 1% from the 2,758 incidents reported in 2004.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2001 through 2005.

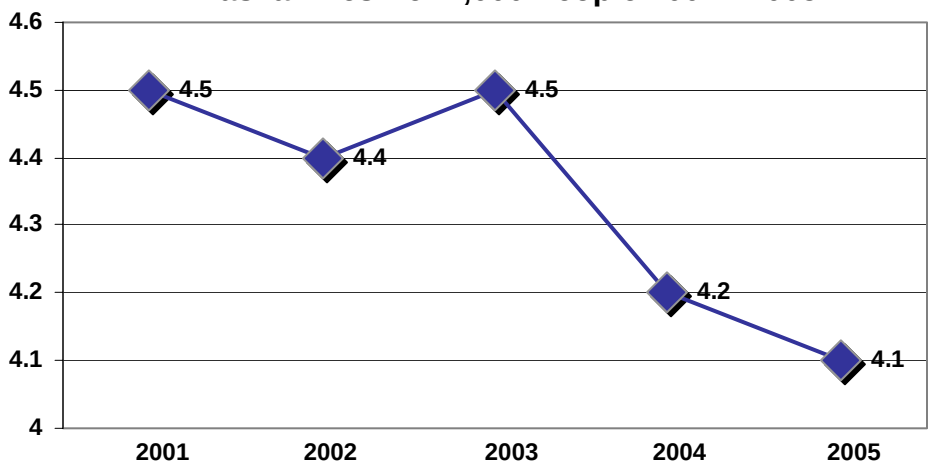
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2005	2,733	1,236	559	938
2004	2,758	1,183	591	984
2003	2,949	1,205	658	1,086
2002	2,817	1,154	716	947
2001	2,853	1,206	762	885

Alaska's Reported Fires 2001 - 2005



The 2005 estimate of Alaska's population was 663,661 according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This means that in 2005 Alaska fire service responded to 4.1 fires per 1,000 people.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2001 - 2005



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.

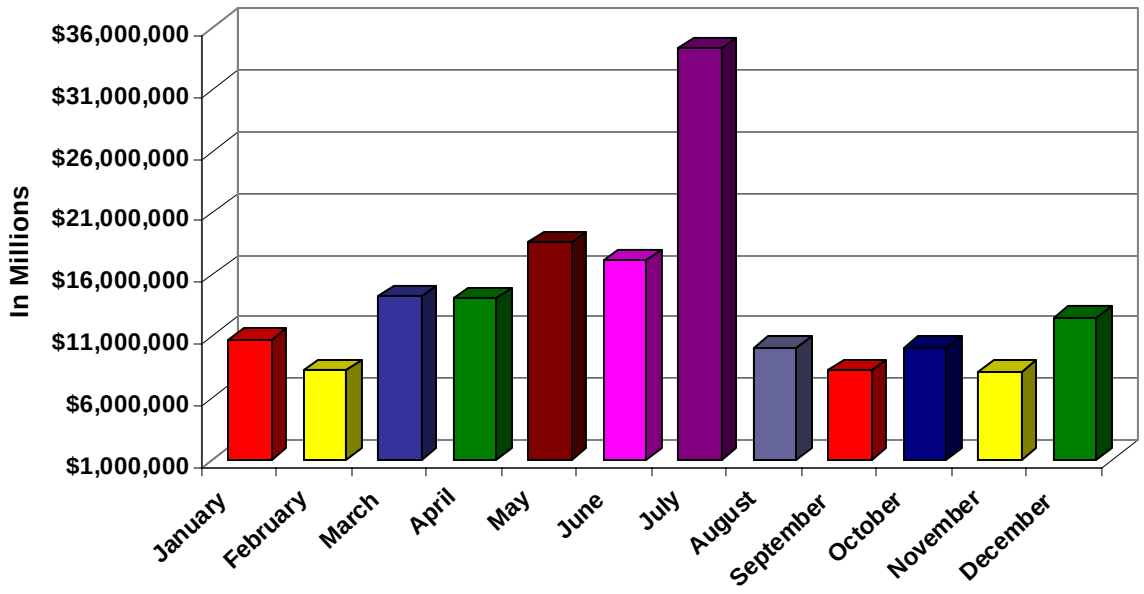
Fire Dollar Loss by Year

Type of Fire	2002	2003	2004	2005
Structure Fire	$28,961,974	$22,435,313	$29,657,680	$23,948,949
Motor Vehicle Fire	$1,837,768	$2,719,190	$2,352,014	$3,065,812
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	$36,325	$31,000	$32,000	$10,500
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	$40,450	$12,450	$12,700	$60
Other Fires	$927,830	$34,680	$405,395	$354,765
Total Fire Dollar Loss	**$31,806,349**	**$25,234,636**	**$32,461,793**	**$27,380,086**

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2005 was $23,948,889, a decrease of $5,708,791 (18%) from the year of 2004. The reported structural total dollar losses $500,000 and over were in:

Anchorage – Residential – Multi-Family Dwelling - $1,700,000
Juneau – Residential – Multi-Family Dwelling - $600,000
North Slope Borough – Airport Passenger Terminal - $836,000
Kodiak – Warehouse - $550,000
Dillingham – Residential – Hotel/Boarding House - $500,000

Five Year Trend Total Fire Dollar Loss by Month (2001 – 2005)

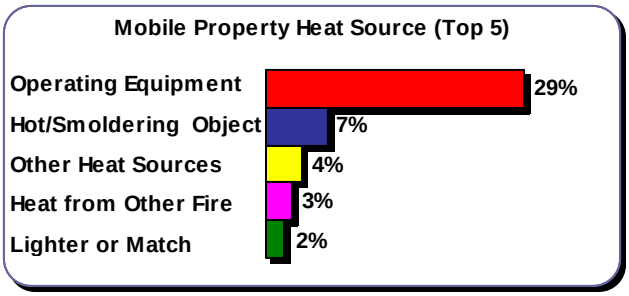


Mobile Property Fires

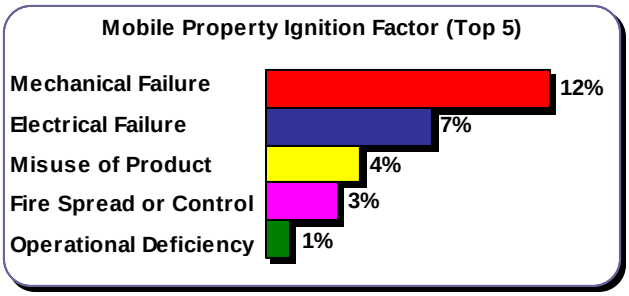
559 motor vehicle fires were reported in 2005. This accounted for 20% of all reported fires, 2 or 10% of civilian fire deaths, 3 civilian injuries and an estimated property damage of $3 million. The 559 mobile property fires in 2005 is a 6% decrease from the 591 motor vehicle fires in 2004.

The majority of these fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 446 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for $710,770 or 23% of property damage for all reported fires. The engine area, running gear or wheel area was reported as the fire area or origin in 54% 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.

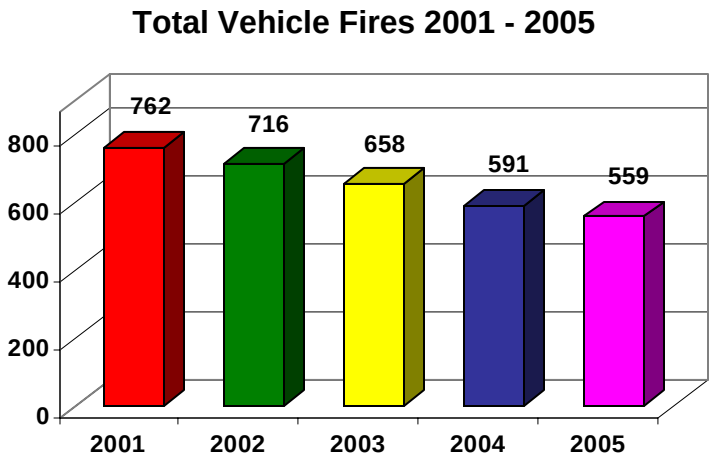


This chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



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

As shown in the graph below, Alaska is continuing to see a decline in vehicle fires.

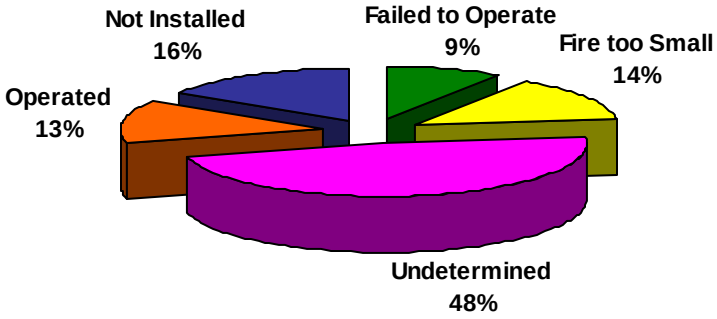


The 1236 reported structure fires in 2005 caused 17 civilian deaths, 36 civilian injuries, 26 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $24 million. The average structure fire caused $19,376 in damage. Structure fires accounted for 45% of reported fires and 85% of the civilian fire deaths in 2005.

The number of structure fires increased by 5% from the 1183 reported in 2004.

2005 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Educational	23	2%	0	1	0	$14,510
Health Care	18	1%	0	0	0	$2,550
Industrial	8	1%	0	0	1	$20,100
Manufacturing, Processing	2	0%	0	0	0	$0
Mercantile	60	5%	0	0	0	$597,212
Other or Special	97	8%	1	0	0	$663,375
Public Assembly	61	5%	0	0	0	$1,339,200
Residential	910	74%	16	34	25	$20,353,592
Storage	57	5%	0	1	0	$958,410
Total	**1236**	**100%**	**17**	**36**	**26**	**$23,948,949**

ALARM PERFORMANCE



The following table shows alarm performance by occupancy type for structure fires.

Property Use	Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present	Unknown	Total
Educational	9	1	0	2	11	23
Health Care	7	0	0	0	11	18
Industrial	0	0	0	2	6	8
Manufacturing, Processing	0	0	0	1	1	2
Mercantile	9	1	1	18	31	60
Other or Special	2	1	0	39	55	97
Public Assembly	5	0	3	9	44	61
Residential	174	51	53	119	513	910
Storage	0	0	0	43	14	57
Total	**206**	**54**	**57**	**233**	**686**	**1236**

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2005, there were 910 residential structure fires. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of $20.4 million. There were 34 civilian injuries, 16 civilian deaths and 25 firefighter injuries caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires went up 5% from the 871 reported in 2004.

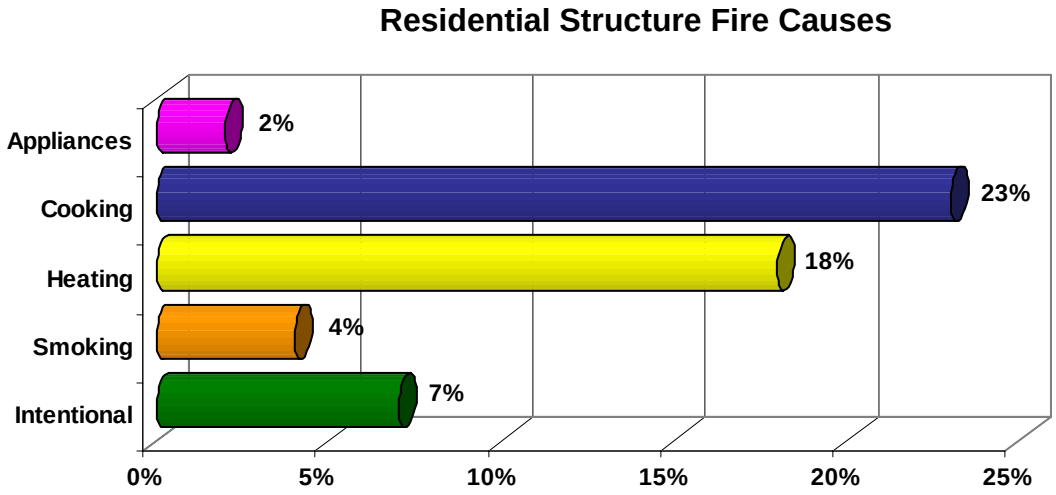
Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	199	22%	1	9	6	$4,281,840
Rooming Houses	16	2%	0	0	0	$728,000
Hotels & Motels	26	3%	1	0	0	$736,500
1 & 2 Family Homes	632	69%	12	22	19	$14,385,452
Dormitories	14	2%	1	3	0	$150
Unclassified	23	3%	1	0	0	$221,650
Total	**910**	**100%**	**16**	**34**	**25**	**$20,353,592**

Residential Occupancy Sub-Group Definitions

- **Multifamily Dwellings:** This category includes apartments, condominiums, townhouses, rowhouses and tenements.
- **Rooming Houses:** This category includes residential hotels and shelters.
- **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 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)

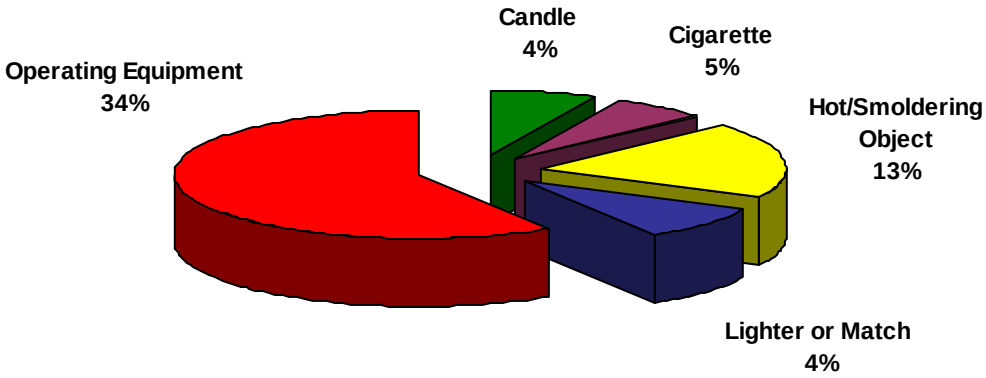
The top three leading causes of residential structure fires (excluding unknown which was a reported 32% of all residential structure fires) in 2005 were cooking, heating and intentional.



HEAT SOURCE

The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness. Operating equipment was the number one heat source with hot or smoldering object being the second (this excludes undetermined which accounted for 51% reported heat sources).

Heat Source (Top Five)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

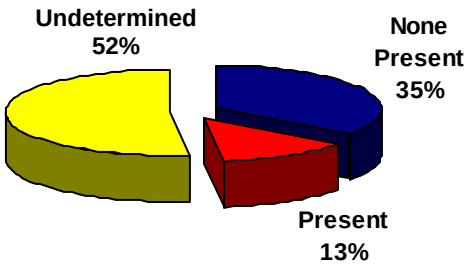
The "area of fire origin" element describes the room or area where the fire originated in the structure. The two most common areas of fires in residential structures for 2005 were in the cooking area and bedroom.

Top Five Area of Fire Origin

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.

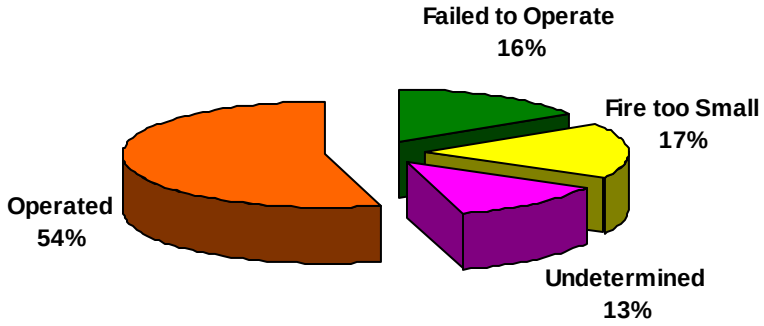
Alarm Presence



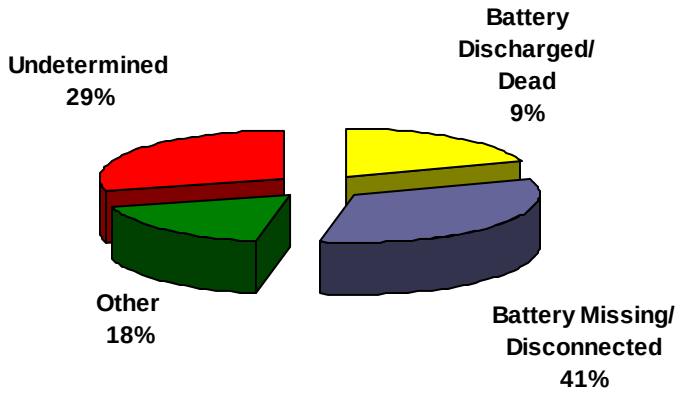
There were 34 civilian injuries, 25 firefighter injuries and 16 civilian fire deaths reported in home fires in 2005.

There were 6 civilian injuries, 2 firefighter injuries and 1 civilian death where the alarm failed to operate. In 13 civilian injuries, 11 firefighter injuries and 3 deaths the alarm operated. In 1 civilian injury the fire was too small for the alarm to go off. In 1 civilian injury, 5 firefighter injuries and 3 civilian deaths the reporting alarm operation was undetermined.

Alarm Operation



Alarm Failure Reason

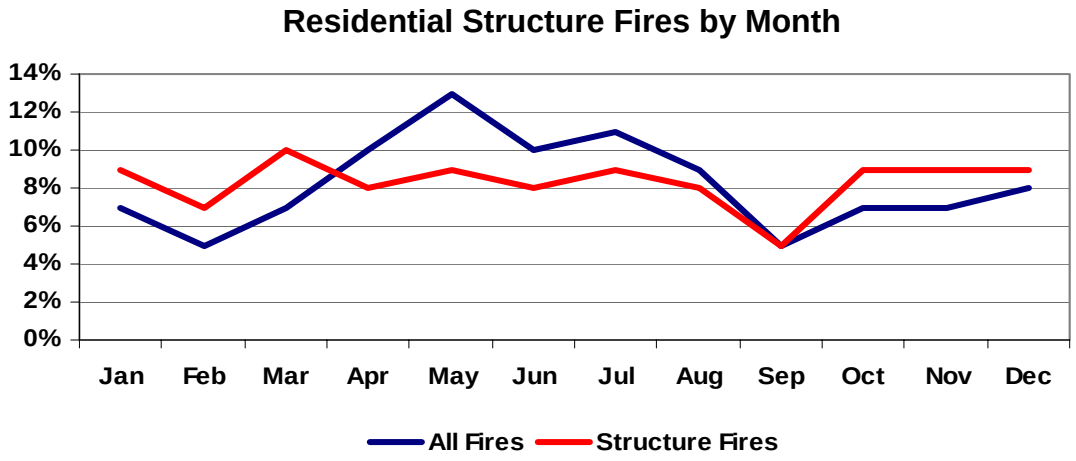


There was 1 civilian injury where the detector failure reason was the “battery was missing, discharged, dead or disconnected”. In 1 civilian death, 4 civilian injuries and 2 firefighter injuries the alarm failure reason was reported as undetermined.

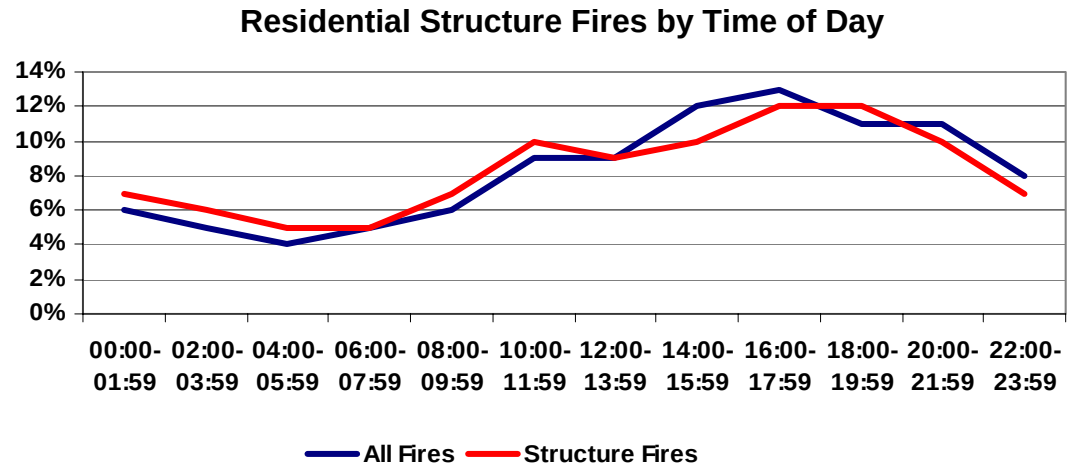
WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

There is no discernable seasonal pattern for residential structure fires in Alaska. This has been consistent for the past five years.

For 2005, there were more residential structure fires in the month of March (10%) with the month of September (5%) being the least amount of fires.



When analyzed by time of day, as illustrated below, the highest number of structure fires occurred in the evening, similar to the trend for fires generally. This trend is related to the leading cause of confined structure fires in Alaska – cooking – since many people prepare dinner in their homes during the early evening.



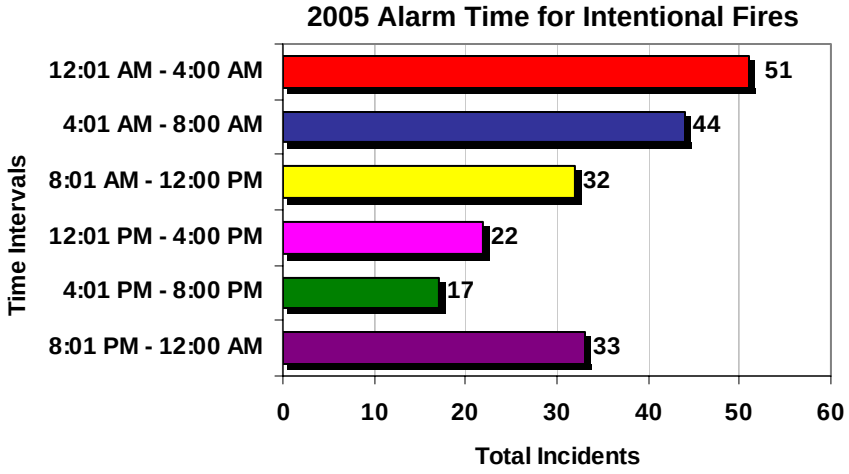
Intentionally Set Fires

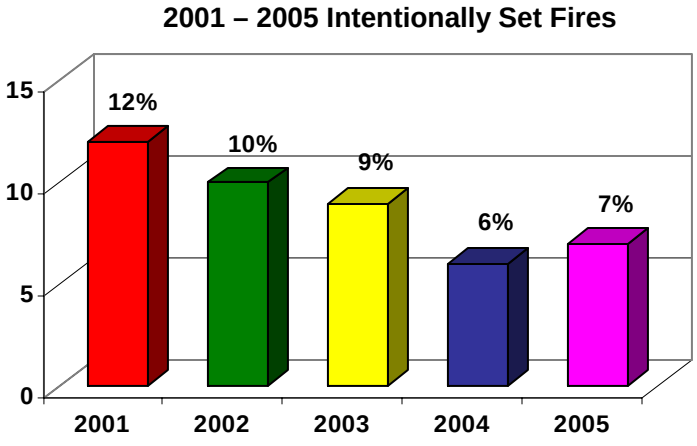
One hundred and ninety-nine (199) or 7% of all reported fires were reported as intentionally set. This number increased by twenty-five (25) or 1% from 2004.

Over 44% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred in structure fires. Mobile property came in second at 25%. Intentionally set fires in structures caused 6 civilian deaths, 4 civilian injuries, 5 firefighter injuries and property loss of $1,708,357.

The main area of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure was in the bedroom. Living room areas accounted for 7% followed by the bathroom at another 7%. Cigarette lighters were the heat source in over 33% of the incidents.

Most intentionally set fires (26%) occurred between the hours of **12:01 AM and 4:00 AM**.

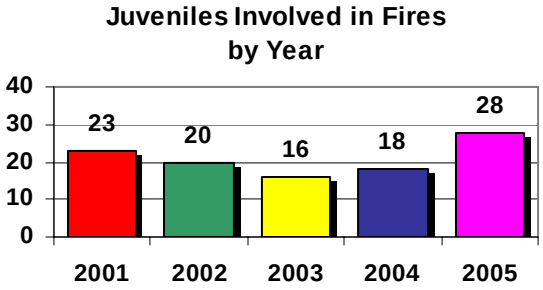




This chart indicates the percentage of fires that have been reported as intentional for the indicated year.

In 2005, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 28 reported fires, four firefighter injuries, two civilian injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $652,300. The average dollar loss per fire was $23,296.

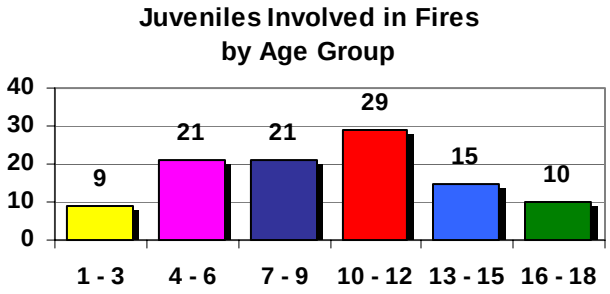
The fires set by children in 2005 included: 16 structure fires, 1 outside rubbish fire and 11 wildland and/or special outside fires.



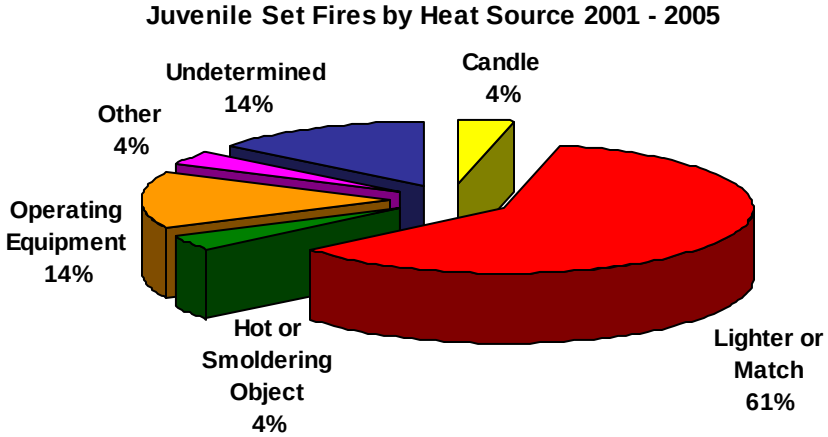
For 2005 Alaska has seen an increase in juveniles involved in fires. This may be due to more accurate reporting from the fire departments across the state as juvenile firesetters have been, in the past, unreported.

This graph indicates the ages of youths involved in fires from **2001 - 2005**. Determining their ages helps in establishing a target group for prevention and intervention programs.

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of juveniles involved with fire were reported as between 10 – 12 years old.



Sixty-one percent (61%) of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters or matches. Fourteen (14%) were started by operating equipment. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches and lighters and safer use of equipment.



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 2005, Alaskans suffered 72 injuries and 20 deaths directly caused by fire.

2005 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 28 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2005. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men, while the age of the injured ranged from 19 to 60.

On average, a firefighter was injured at one of every 98 fires in 2005. Firefighters were injured more frequently at structure fires than any other fire incident type. Eleven percent (11%) of firefighter injuries occurred in intentionally set fires.

Of the 28 firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known, 15% reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom; 23% reported pain only; 12% reported overexertion and 6% reported cut or laceration.

The Top Categories

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	14%
Exposure to Hazard	14%
Fall	11%
None Reported	25%
Other	7%
Overexertion/Strain	14%
Slip/Trip	4%
Struck or Assaulted	11%

Severity of Injury	
First Aid Only	18%
Moderate (Lost Time)	7%
Report Only	25%
Treated by Physician (No Lost Time)	50%

Types of Fires	
Structure Fires	96%
Wildland Fires	4%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Carrying Ground Ladder	4%
Escaping Fire/Hazard	7%
Extinguishing	11%
Getting Off Fire Truck	4%
Handling Charged Hose	7%
None Reported	21%
Overhaul	21%
Searching for Victim	3%
Shutting Off Utilities	3%
Suppression Support	4%
Using Hand Tools	11%
Ventilation with Power Tools	4%

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	29%
06:01 - 12:00	25%
12:01 - 18:00	35%
18:01 - 23:59	11%

Age of FF	
19 - 29	32%
30 - 39	39%
40 - 49	18%
50 - 59	7%
60+	4%

2005 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 44 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2005. As with firefighters injured by fire, the majority, 82% of the civilians injured in 2005 were the result of structure fires. Another 7% of the injuries reported involved outside fires, 7% of the injuries reported involved motor property fires and 4% involved other types of fires. Almost 30% of these injuries took place on the weekend.

The top causes of fires that resulted in injuries were:

- Misuse of Material or Product
- Intentional
- Operational Deficiency

The Top Categories

Type of Fire	
Structure Fire	82%
Fire, Other	4%
Motor Mobile Property (Vehicle)	7%
Special Outside Fire	7%

Cause of Injury	
Exposed to Fire Products	70%
Exposed to Hazardous Materials	2%
Multiple Causes	3%
None Reported	25%

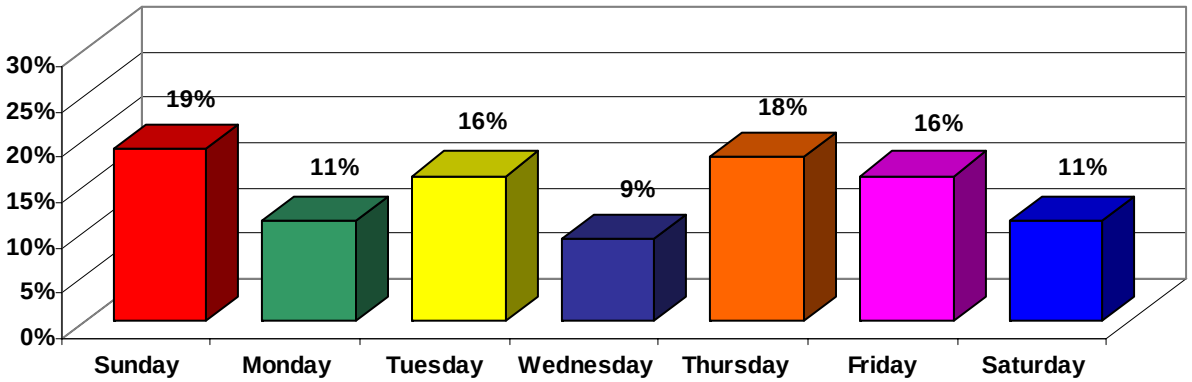
Severity of Injury	
Minor	2%
Moderate	50%
Severe	34%
Life Threatening	9%
Not Reported	5%

Age of Injured Civilian	
0 - 17	25%
18 - 29	11%
30 - 39	14%
40 - 49	16%
50 - 59	16%
60+	18%

Human Factors	
Asleep	2%
Possibly Impaired by Alcohol or Drugs	7%
Possibly Mentally Disabled	2%
None Reported	89%

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	32%
06:01 - 12:00	16%
12:01 - 18:00	20%
18:01 - 23:59	32%

Civilian Injuries by Day of Week

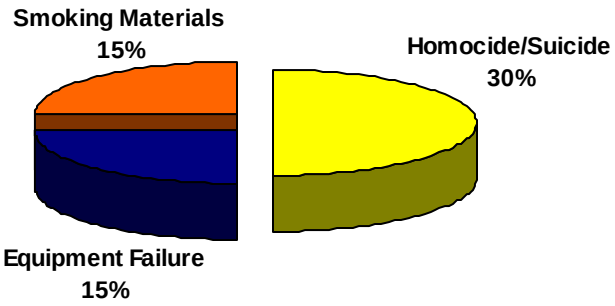


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2005 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 72 injuries and $27.3 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 20 Alaskans from fire in 2005. Alaska experienced 7.3 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Alaska's increasing population, the 2005 fire death rate was 3.0 deaths for each one hundred thousand Alaskans.

Top Three Causes of Fire Fatalities



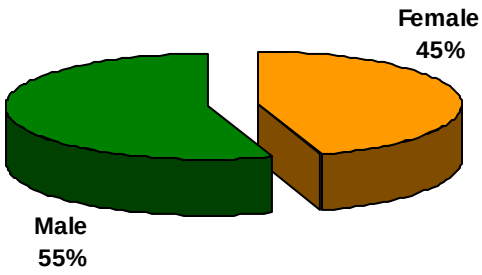
Seventy percent of these tragic deaths were the result of human acts of intention, carelessness or errors.

Forty percent of civilian fatalities tested positive for alcohol and/or drugs in their system at the time of death.

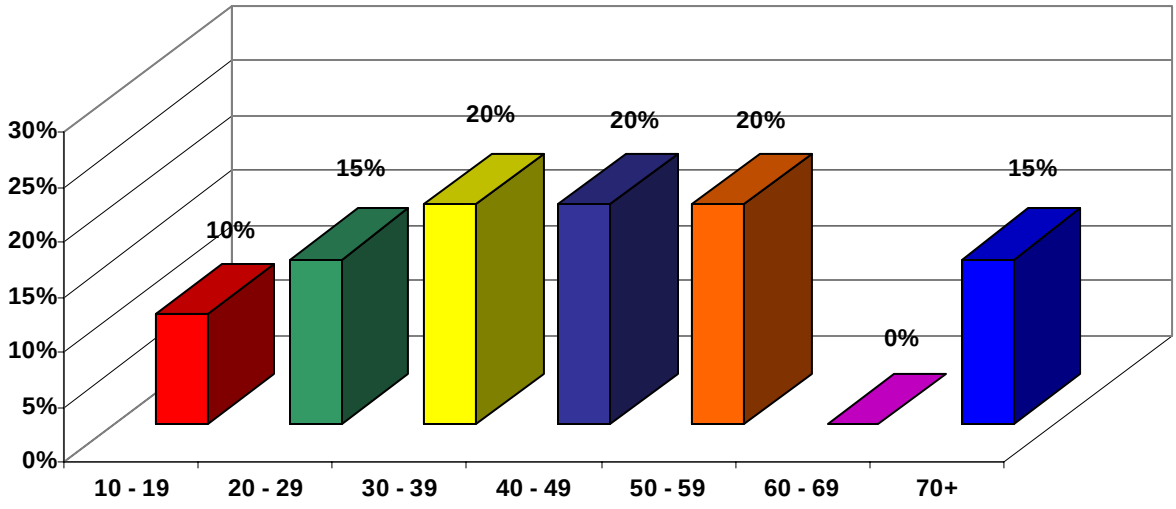
Fire Fatalities by Gender

In 2005, 55% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 2001 – 2005 66% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

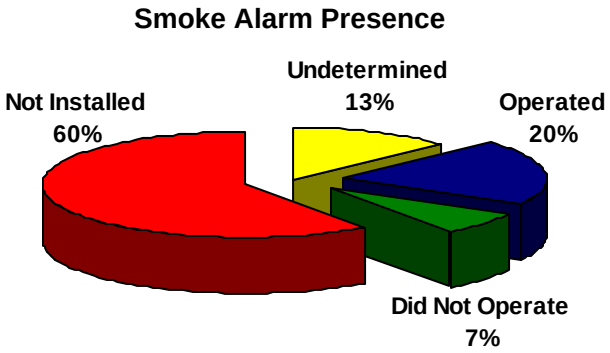


Number of 2005 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

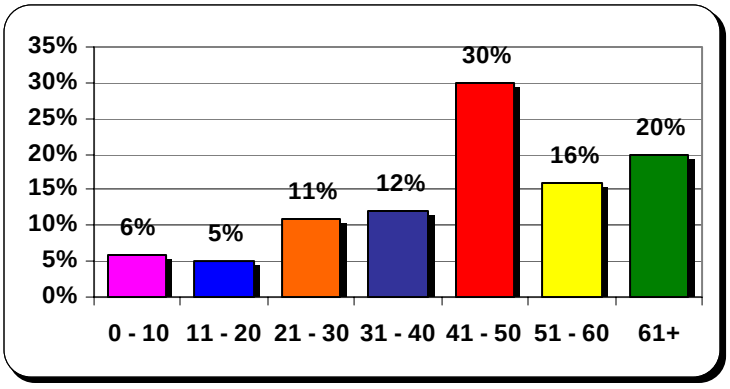


Seventeen, or 85%, of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. These 17 fire deaths occurred in 9 single residential homes, 1 senior citizen home, 1 motel and 4 residential trailers.

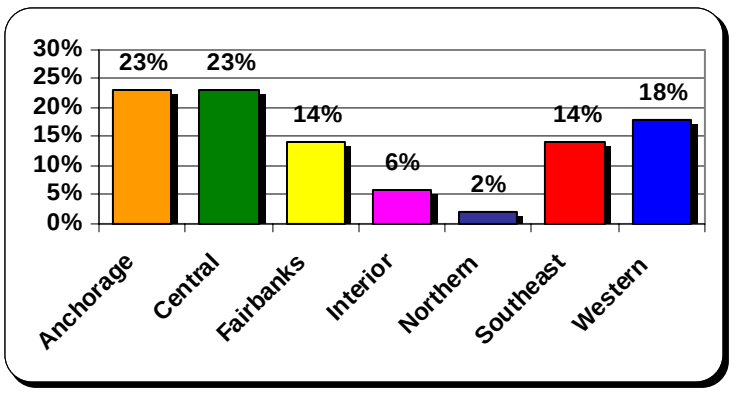
A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 17 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 15 separate fire incidents. Of these 15 residential structures 7 had a smoke alarm present, however, only 3 of them were in working condition. Six or 40% did not have a smoke alarm present. In the remaining 2 residential homes, the smoke alarm presence was reported as undetermined.



FIVE-YEAR (2001 – 2005) TRENDS



Alaska continues to be unique in the age of the group of fire fatalities. While most states have more fatalities in vulnerable age groups (0-9 and over 70) Alaska's highest death age group is 41 – 50 years old.



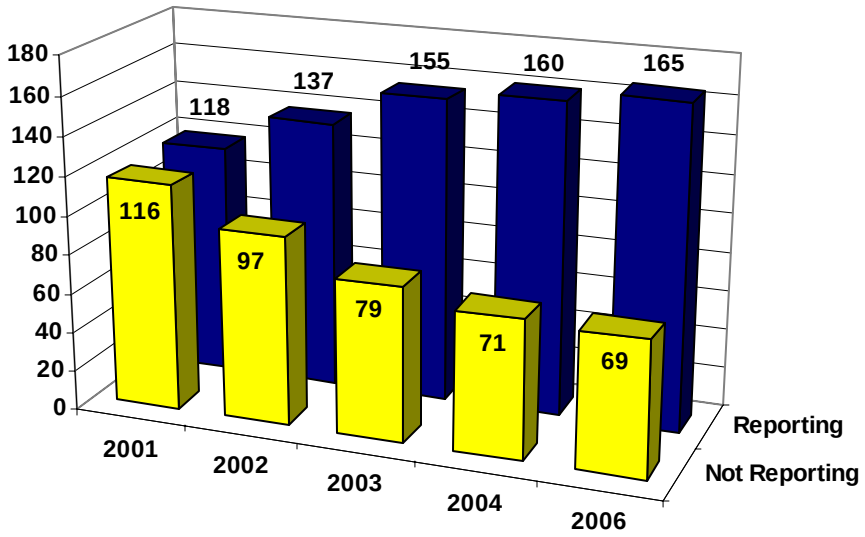
Central and Anchorage Regions have had the most fire fatalities in the past 5-years, however, per capita Western Region has a higher rate.

ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2005. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by April 1, 2006.

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 2001 – 2005 Comparison



2005 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Adak FD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Akhiok VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Akiachak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Akutan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Alakanuk VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Aleknagik VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	$4,020
Alyeska Pipeline Service, Co. F/R	*Non-reporting Department*							
Ambler VFD	*Part of Northwest Arctic Borough FD*							
Anaktuvuk Pass VFD	*Part of North Slope Borough FD*							
Anchor Point Vol. F/R	25	10	15	0	0	0	0	$275,765
Anchorage FD	923	441	482	2	4	0	15	$7,430,882
Angoon VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Aniak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Anton Anderson Mem. Tunnel FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Anvik VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Arctic Village VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Atka VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Atmautluak VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Atqasuk VFD	*Part of North Slope Borough FD*							
Barrow VFD	*Part of North Slope Borough FD*							
Bayside FD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	$60,800
Beaver VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bethel VFD	45	26	19	4	4	0	0	$205,790
Bettles VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Big Lake VFD	20	6	14	0	0	0	0	$816,708
Brevig Mission VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bristol Bay Borough Emerg. Serv.	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	$794,000
Bristol Bay Borough Other Areas	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	$175,000
Buckland VFD	*Part of Northwest Arctic Borough FD*							
Butte VFD	21	6	15	0	0	0	0	$10,250
Cantwell VFD	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	$500
Capitol City Fire/Rescue	112	57	55	0	4	0	1	$1,443,200
Central Emergency Services	122	66	56	0	4	0	0	$497,320
Central Mat-Su FD	134	57	77	1	0	0	0	$1,225,100
Chalkyitsik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chefonak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$75,000
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	36	6	30	0	0	0	0	$128,910
Chenga Bay VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Chevak VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Chickaoon Fire Service, Inc.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$190,000
Chignik Bay VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$200
Chignik Lake 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	0	0	0	$1,000
Chugiak VFD	45	14	31	0	1	0	0	$735,750
Circle VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
City of Anderson	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	$10,000
City of Fairbanks	147	67	80	0	6	0	2	$1,323,120
City of Kodiak FD	54	37	17	0	1	0	0	$836,515

2005 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
City of Kotzebue FD	12	8	4	0	2	0	0	$20,500
Clarks Point VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$82,000
Coffman Cove VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Cold Bay VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
ConocoPhillps Alaska FD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Cooper Landing VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Cordova VFD	24	11	13	0	0	0	0	$18,600
Craig VFD	12	5	7	0	0	0	0	$86,000
Crooked Creek VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Deering VFD	*Part of Northwest Arctic Borough FD*							
Delta Junction VFD	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	$22,100
Dillingham VFD & Rescue Squad	19	12	7	1	3	0	1	$501,220
Diomede VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Dot Lake VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$2,500
Eagle VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Edna Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Eek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Egegik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ekwok VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Elfin Cove FD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Elim VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Emmonak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ester VFD	11	4	7	0	0	0	0	$285,000
Fairbanks Arpt. Police & FD	*Non-reporting Department*							
False Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ft. Yukon VFD, City of	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	$96,000
Gakona VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Galena VFD	6	4	2	0	0	0	3	$133,000
Gambell VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Girdwood FD	25	5	20	0	0	0	0	$407,000
GlennRich Fire Rescue	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	$200,000
Golovin VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Goodnews Bay VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Grayling Village VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Greater Palmer VFD	33	11	22	0	0	0	0	$0
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	13	3	10	0	0	0	0	$60,150
Gulkana VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gustavus FD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Haines VFD	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	$305,000
Hollis VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Homer VFD	26	9	17	0	0	0	1	$262,900
Hoonah VFD	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	$345,000
Hooper Bay VFD	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	$14,550
Hope/Sunrise VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Houston VFD	12	3	9	0	0	0	0	$1,500
Hughes VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Huslia VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Hydaburg VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Hyder VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Igiugig VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2005 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Iliamna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kachemak Emerg. Services	11	5	6	0	0	0	0	$17,100
Kake VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Kaktovik VFD	*Part of North Slope Borough FD*							
Kaltag VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kasaan VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Kenai FD	35	22	13	0	1	0	0	$388,150
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Kenny Lake VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	$18,500
Ketchikan FD	67	23	44	0	0	0	4	$431,000
Kiana VFD	*Part of Northwest Arctic Borough FD*							
King Cove Fire & Rescue	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	$73,000
Kipnuk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kivalina VFD	*Part of Northwest Arctic Borough FD*							
Klawock VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Klehini Valley VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kobuk VFD	*Part of Northwest Arctic Borough FD*							
Kokhanok Village Council	5	2	3	0	1	0	0	$33,800
Koliganek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kongiganak VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Kotlik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Koyuk VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Kwethluk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kwigillingok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lake Louise VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Larsen Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Levelock VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Lowell Point FD	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
Marshal VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
McGrath VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	$1,650
McKinley VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Meadow Lakes VFD	43	15	28	0	0	0	0	$396,800
Mekoryuk VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Menatasta VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Metlakatla VFD	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	$80,000
Meyers Chuck VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$430,000
Minto VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Co.	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Mountain Village VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Nanwalek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Napakiak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Napaskiak VFD	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	$49,000
Native Village of Eagle	*Non-reporting Department*							
Native Village of Tazlina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Naukati VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nelson Lagoon F/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nenana Fire/EMS Dept.	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	$13,500
New Stuyahok VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							

2005 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Newhalen VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Nightmute VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nikiski FD	34	8	26	0	0	0	0	$145,200
Nikolai VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Ninilchik Emerg. Services	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	$1,500
Noatak VFD	*Part of Northwest Arctic Borough FD*							
Nome VFD	19	12	7	0	0	0	0	$58,175
Nondalton VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Noorvik VFD	*Part of Northwest Arctic Borough FD*							
North Pole FD	17	6	11	0	2	0	0	$80,000
North Slope Borough FD	31	15	16	1	0	0	0	$1,008,000
North Star VFD	111	55	56	0	2	0	0	$1,231,000
North Tongass VFD	16	3	13	0	0	0	0	$0
Northway VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Northwest Arctic Borough FD	7	5	2	0	1	0	0	$57,000
Nuiqsut VFD	*Part of North Slope Borough FD*							
Nulato VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$150,000
Nunapitchuk VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Old Harbor VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	$650
Ouzinkie VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Palmer Emergency Services	19	6	13	0	2	0	0	$0
Panguingue VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Pedro Bay VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Pelican VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Perryville VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Petersburg VFD	14	9	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Pilot Point VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Pilot Station Public Safety	*Non-reporting Department*							
Pitka's Point VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Point Baker VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Point Hope VFD	*Part of North Slope Borough FD*							
Point Lay VFD	*Part of North Slope Borough FD*							
Port Alexander VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Port Alsworth VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Port Graham VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Port Heiden VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Port Lions VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Port Protection VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Quinhagak VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Red Dog Mine Emerg. Services	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$600
Ruby VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Rural Deltana VFD	12	2	10	0	1	0	0	$143,502
Russian Mission VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Salcha Area	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	$60,000
Sand Point FD Emerg. Services	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	$546,700
Sapa VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$20,000
Savoonga VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$21,000
Selawik VFD	*Part of Northwest Arctic Borough FD*							
Seldovia Vol. F/R	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	$186,900
Seward FD	14	6	8	0	0	0	0	$27,250

2005 Fire Experience by Fire Department

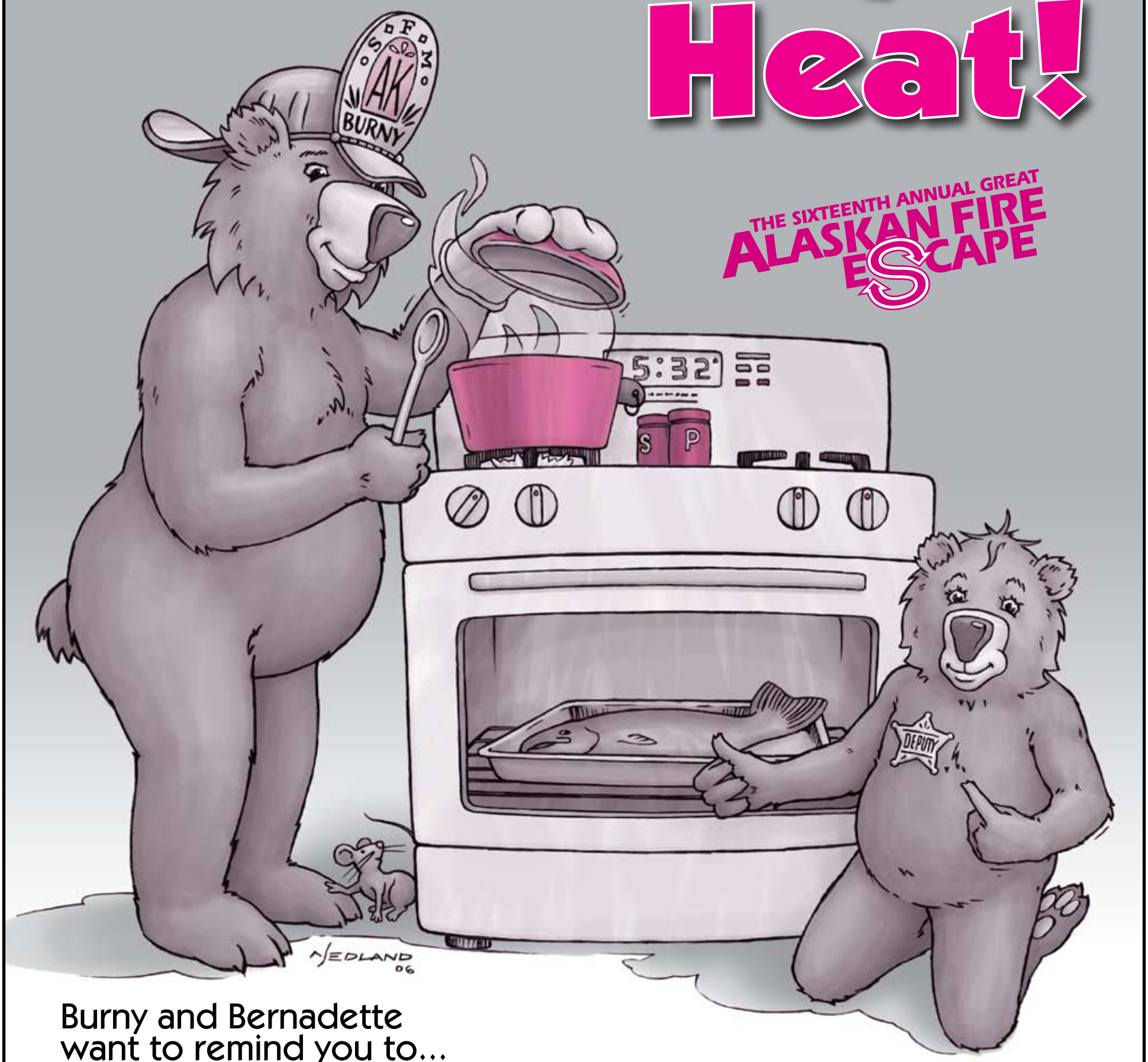
Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Shaktoolik VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Shishmaref VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$500
Shungnak VFD	*Part of Northwest Arctic Borough FD*							
Sitka FD	17	4	13	0	0	0	0	$25,500
Skagway VFD	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	$110,000
Sleetmute VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
South Fork VFD, Inc.	*Anchorage FD Reports for South Fork VFD*							
South Tongass VFD	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	$0
St. George VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
St. Mary's VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
St. Michael VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$250,000
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$35,000
Stebbins VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Steese Area VFD	46	13	33	0	2	0	1	$701,459
Stevens Village VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Sutton VFD	13	2	11	0	0	0	0	$0
SVT Barabara Heights FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Takotna VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Talkeetna VFD	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	$42,700
Tanacross VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tanana VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ted Stevens Int'l Arpt. Police/Fire	24	16	8	0	0	0	0	$3,500
Tenakee Springs Rural FD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Tetlin VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Thorne Bay VFD	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	$26,100
Togiak VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Tok VFD	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	$90,500
Tri-Valley VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tuntutuliak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Twin Hills VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tyonek VFD	*Part of Nikiski FD*							
Unalakleet VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Unalaska Fire/EMS	13	5	8	0	0	0	0	$765,500
University FD	54	15	39	1	0	0	0	$305,000
Upper Kalskag VFD	*Non-reporting Department*							
Valdez FD	19	12	7	0	0	0	0	$23,500
Victory VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Wainwright VFD	*Part of North Slope Borough FD*							
Whale Pass VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
White Mountain VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Whittier VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Willow VFD	26	6	20	2	0	0	0	$55,000
Women's Bay VFD	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Wrangell VFD	21	11	10	0	0	0	0	$13,000
Yakatat Borough Other Areas	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	$50,000
Yakatat VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Alaska Fire Total	**2733**	**1236**	**1497**	**20**	**44**	**0**	**28**	**$27,380,086**

OCTOBER 2006 IS ALASKA'S

Fire Prevention Month

Watch what you Heat!

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GREAT
ALASKAN FIRE ESCAPE



Burny and Bernadette
want to remind you to...

Never leave cooking food unattended, always remember to watch what you are heating. Unattended cooking is the number one cause of household fires.

When you practice fire safety,

You SAVE Lives!

ALASKA STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Fire
Prevention