



Fire in Alaska 2011

*Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety*

Alaska State Fire Marshal

Fire In Alaska - 2011



Kelly Nicoletto
State Fire Marshal

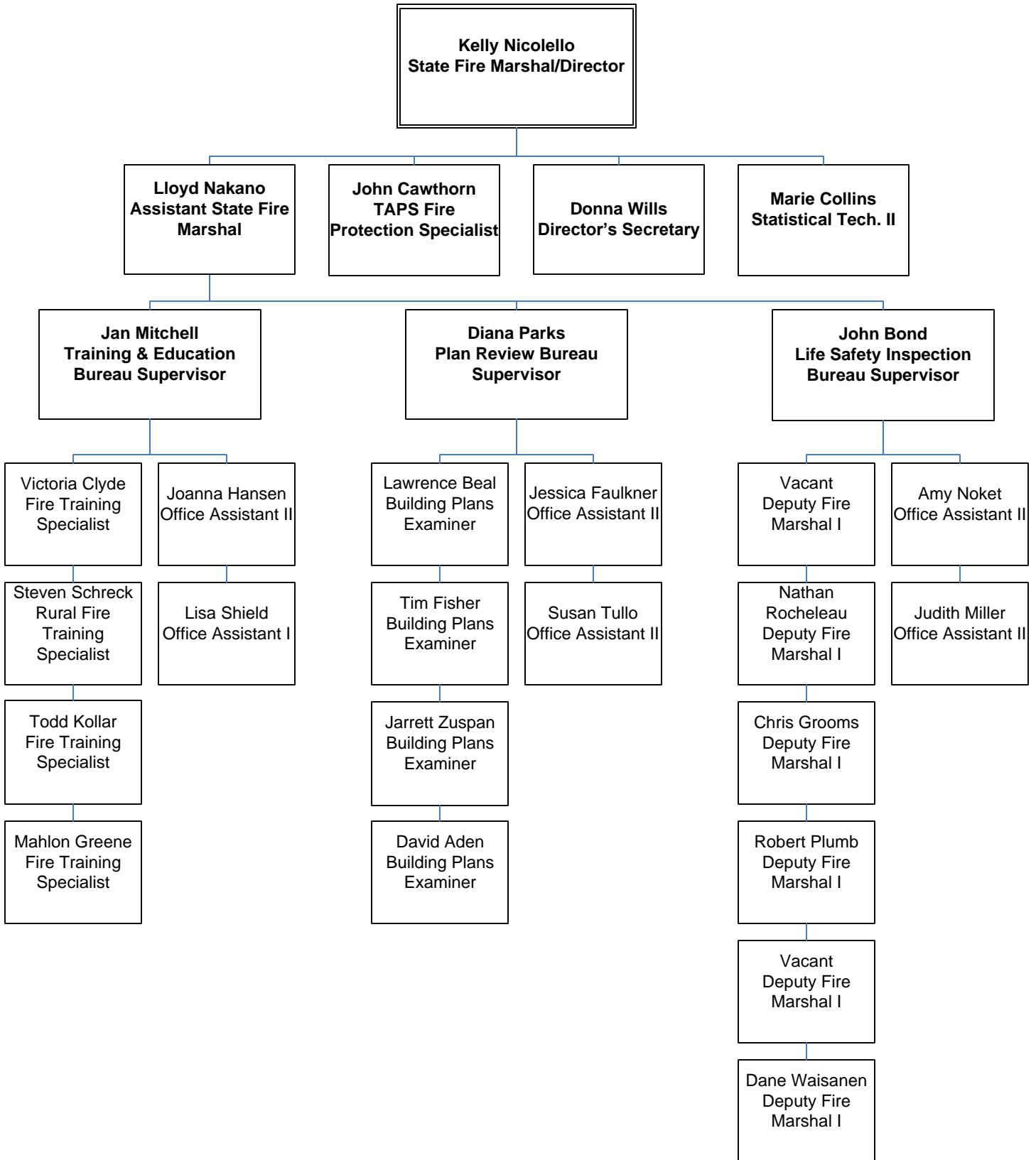
Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

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



Letter from Alaska State Fire Marshal, Kelly Nicoletto



It is my honor to present the 2011 edition of “Fire in Alaska”, the annual report of statistical reporting by fire departments throughout the State of Alaska and a report of the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire and Life Safety.

The personnel responsibilities and assignments reflect current staffing as the published date of this report.

The information results in this report are based on strategic actions taken by the Division in calendar year 2011 and fiscal year 2011/2012 as reported back to the Division of Fire and Life Safety from 158 emergency response organizations throughout Alaska participating in Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS).

Civilian fire deaths decreased from the year 2010 by 10% to 11. Ten of those fatalities occurred in residential structures. This is an improvement trend. However, civilian injuries increased from year 2010 by 58% to 74 injuries. A number of those injuries could have become fatalities if not for the excellent response and emergency medical care received on scene by responding fire department personnel. This is an area we need to continue to improve upon. We will continue to increase public attention through various media efforts to inform the public and educate them on how they can take personal responsibility to ensure the safety of their family members. I am encouraged to be able to say that no fire deaths have occurred in any structures that are part of a Fire Prevention Inspection Program.

Letter from Alaska State Fire Marshal, Kelly Nicoletto

Property loss values continue to change based on state and national economic conditions. We can capture the realities of property loss by examining the number and type of structures involved in fire. Property loss increased from 2010 by 24% to \$41 million dollars, of that amount, \$27 million dollars or 60% of the property loss was contributed by residential fires.

The Alaska Fire Service has always perceived that there are a significant number of fires that are thought to be intentionally set. The persistence of documenting those fires is ever more important to substantiate a true representation of the data to eradicate this issue. I can report that 5% of all fires were reported as intentionally set. The good news is that represents a reduction from 2010 of 40%. Plans call for our staff to receive additional training and responsibility to facilitate full case management of these types of fires so we can further drive down the number of intentionally set fires in Alaska.

I cannot over emphasize the importance of timely reporting to ANFIRS by each fire department throughout the state. This information is critical in determining the strategies and tactics of our efforts to assist your department's efforts and develop educational and training priorities throughout the state.

Thank you for your dedication to community service and support of our division of fire and life safety. Together we will partner to reduce the negative effects of fire in our communities. If you have any questions feel free to contact me or Marie Collins, our statistical Technician, at 269-5625. For more detailed information comparing prior years go to our website at www.burny.alaska.gov.



Director's Office

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

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



Lloyd Nakano, Assistant State Fire Marshal

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

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



Donna Wills, Executive Director's Secretary

Life Safety Inspection Bureau

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

The Life Safety Inspection Bureau (LSIB) offices are located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Palmer. Each office is staffed with one Deputy Fire Marshal, except for the headquarters in Anchorage that staffs 4 Deputies.

During FY 2012 Deputy Fire Marshal Nathan Rocheleau received his five year pin and Deputy Fire Marshal Kevin Hunter left the bureau to pursue his dream as he was accepted to Law School.



Deputy Fire Marshal Robert "Bob" Plumb was recognized as the Bureau Employee of the Year and Deputy Fire Marshal John Bond successfully completed the Field Training Evaluation Program.



Life Safety Inspection Bureau

FIRE INSPECTIONS

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

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



LSIB performs Life Safety Code surveys as required by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services for Hospitals, Long Term Care Facilities, Ambulatory Surgical Centers, End Stage Renal Disease Facilities and Frontier Extended Stay Clinics. These facilities are under federal rules which have adopted the 2000 Life Safety Code.

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

The bureau conducts fire investigations to determine origin and cause of fires, identify fires and fires of criminal negligent burning, investigate arson and criminal burning, pursue and apprehend those responsible for criminal burning and arson, investigate fatal fire incidents, assist the Department of Law with prosecutions for arson, and identify accidental fire causes to establish proactive preventative measures. The bureau conducted 44 fire investigations during this fiscal year.

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



Life Safety Inspection Bureau

The Deputy Fire Marshals trained at the National Fire Academy on Fire/Arson Origin and Cause Investigations and Electrical Aspects in Fire Investigation. They also expanded their knowledge by attending training at the annual Alaska Association of Fire Arson Investigator seminar, REID Interview and Interrogation I and II, International Code Council Legal Aspects of Code Administration, Documenting and Collecting Snow Impressions, and Photography Tips for Fire Investigators. All of the Deputies successfully passed and certified as Alaska State Fire Investigators.

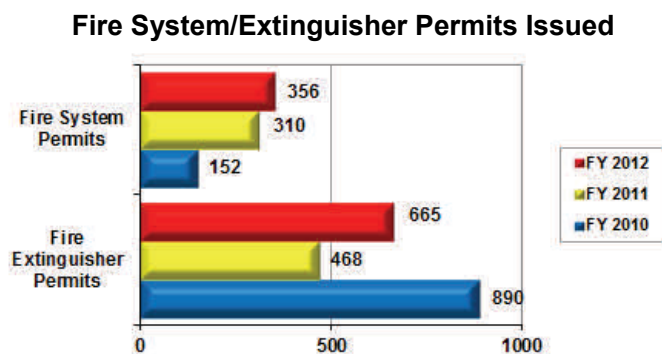
FIREWORKS

The bureau has the responsibility of administrating the fireworks program. They issue Wholesale Fireworks Sales licenses, Retail Fireworks Sales (1.4G salable) permits and Pyrotechnic Operator permits.

According to data from the 2011 Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS), there were nine (9) reported fires with fireworks as the heat source, a 44% increase from the four (4) fire incidents reported in 2010. The 2011 fire incidents consisted of five grass fires, two special outside fires and two building fires, with one injury reported. Total dollar loss was reported at \$620,000.

FIRE SYSTEM PERMITS AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER PERMIT PROGRAMS

The bureau has the responsibility for being administrator for the State of Alaska Fire System Permit and Fire Extinguisher Permit Programs. They serve as a point of contact to the public and/or other agencies by providing information on the permit programs. The Anchorage Office is the primary program contact for any questions relating to the program via phone, e-mail, and standard mail for any person or company. Interpret and explain regulations and policies regarding fire extinguisher permits.



In CY 2011, thirty fires and four injuries were reported with a contributing factor to the fire being reported as a system design, construction and/or installation deficiency.

Plan Review Bureau

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

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



Girdwood Chapel

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

PLAN REVIEWS

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

Plan Review Bureau

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



ENI Utility Module Crossing the Panama Canal



Little Diomed School Renovation

Plan Review Bureau

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTIONS

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



Goose Creek Correctional Facility

TREND FAILURE INVESTIGATIONS

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



Seward Chapel Collapse

Plan Review Bureau

IN ADDITION

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

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



ENI Utility Module Offload

Training and Education Bureau

WELCOME

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



Princess Training

1. Anchorage—The Anchorage office of the bureau manages the following programs:
 - A. Fire Department Registration
 - B. Alaska National Fire Information Reporting System (ANFIRS)
 - C. Burn Injury Reporting
 - D. Fire Training Program Accreditation
 - E. Fire Training Records
 - F. Technical Assistance
 - G. Flashing Blue Lights
2. Fairbanks - The Northern Fire Training Office located in Fairbanks is responsible for the development and delivery of fire training programs in the geographical area Girdwood to Barrow and out to Nome.
3. Palmer - The Fire and Life Safety Education Office and the Office of Rural Fire Protection are co-located in Palmer.
 - a. The Public Education Office develops, delivers and coordinates the delivery of fire and life safety programs for the public. This office also develops and delivers training for others, including emergency service organizations, on the subject of public fire and life safety education.
 - b. The Office of Rural Fire Protection develops and delivers fire training programs for rural fire departments.
4. Juneau—The Southern Fire Training Office is responsible for the development and delivery of fire training programs in the geographical area south of Girdwood to Metlakatla and out to the Aleutian Chain.

Training and Education Bureau - Training



RIT Training

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

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

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

- Basic Firefighter
- Firefighter I and II
- Haz-Mat Operations
- Haz-Mat Technician
- Emergency Vehicle Driver/Operator
- Fire Officer I
- Marine Shipboard Firefighter
- Marine Firefighting Basic/Advanced (STCW-95)
- Rapid Intervention Technician
- Methods of Instruction I and II
- Rural Fire Protection Specialist
- Cruiseship Fire and Hotel Party
- National Fire Academy Handoff Courses
- Grant Writing and Management

VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER FIRE TRAINING ACADEMY

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



Public Education Presentation

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM ACCREDITATION



Hoonah FFI

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

Training Program Accreditation is a valuable option for organizations that are capable of training their staff to meet standards adopted by the Alaska Fire Standards Council (AFSC). To maintain

accreditation, organizations are required to: maintain their fire department registration (when applicable) with the Division of Fire and Life Safety, follow the program's policies and participate in scheduled program audits. There are currently 42 organizations that are accredited to conduct emergency response training in Alaska.

Accredited Fire and Emergency Service Organizations

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

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

OFFICE OF RURAL FIRE PROTECTION

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

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

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

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

PROJECT CODE RED



Project Code Red Training

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

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

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

FIRE DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION

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

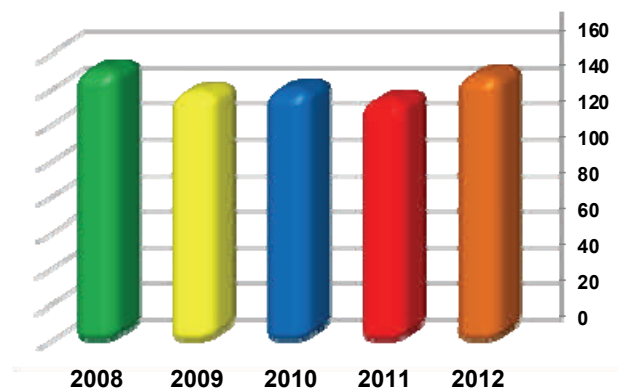
In order to become a newly registered fire department a fire department must submit the following:

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

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

TEB registered 151 fire departments in the calendar year of 2012.

2012 totals are inclusive of all fire departments registration requests received by July 28, 2012.



Training and Education Bureau - Programs

FLASHING BLUE LIGHTS



The authorization to use flashing blue lights are under limited circumstances (13 AAC 02.517 and 13 AAC 04.100) and is approved by the Director of Fire and Life Safety, Kelly Nicoletto.

This delegation of authority is subject to cancellation at any time without cause and without prior notice.

All authorizations approved under this delegation must be done in strict accordance with all applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.

The approved agency head is responsible to verify that the person meets the drivers licensing requirements, their driving history is otherwise acceptable to them, insure that each person receiving such an authorization from them has read and understands the requirements for and limitations on the use of flashing blue lights on their vehicle, and prior to installing or using a flashing blue light on their vehicle, has completed and returned to the commissioner or the commissioner's designee on a signed and notarized form prepared by the department a certification that:

- ◆ (1) the person's motor vehicle complies with the equipment standards set out in 13 AAC 04.100;
- ◆ (2) the person holds a valid Alaska driver's license that has not been suspended, revoked, cancelled, or limited within the three years before the form is returned; and
- ◆ (3) the person has read and understands the regulations for emergency vehicle operation set out in 13 AAC 02.140, 13 AAC 02.517 and 13 AAC 04.100; and
- ◆ (4) the person and the persons vehicle meet the insurance requirements for operation in the state of Alaska; and
- ◆ (5) if requested by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee, the person provides a certified copy of the person's driving record.

The following departments have been authorized and have members approved:

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

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

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

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

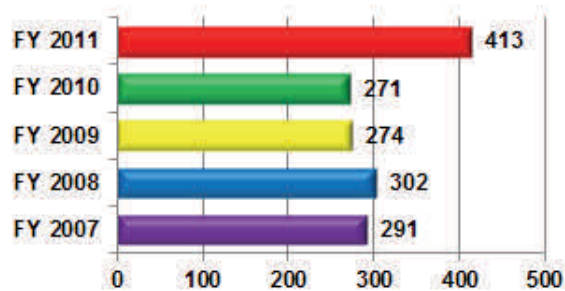
Fire Education promotes fire and life safety by educating all sectors of the Alaskan public. We focus on fire prevention training and presentations to help achieve our goal of eliminating injuries and deaths from fires or burns.

TRAINING PROGRAM COORDINATION

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

A total of 78,450 Fire Prevention materials were distributed in Fiscal Year 2012.

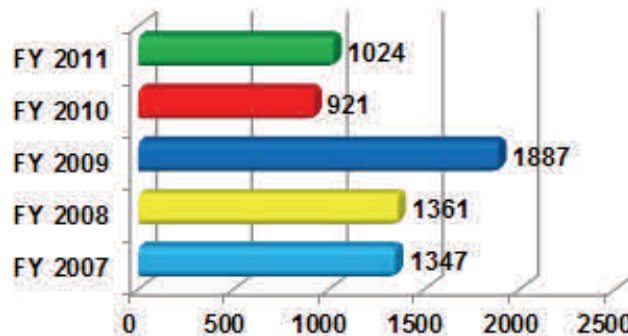
Training Programs



TRAINING PROGRAMS

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

Presentations to the Public



MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

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

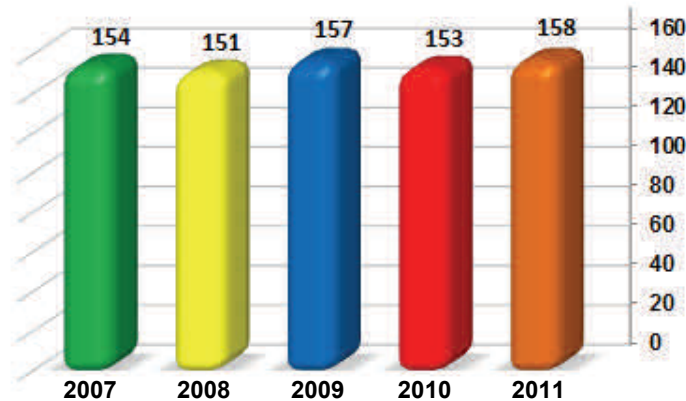
Materials are distributed during fire safety fairs, health fairs, the Alaska State Fair and other public events.

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

ALASKA NATIONAL FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (ANFIRS)

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

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2007 - 2011



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 2011 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) had 57,382 responses in 2011, with 1,280 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance.

2011 State Incident Summary

Total Responses	57,382
<i>Less Mutual Aid Responses</i>	<i>-1,280</i>
Total Incidents	56,102



2011 State Fire Incident Breakdown:

Structure Fires	760
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	478
Motor Vehicle Fires	515
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	479
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	406
Other Outside Fires	83
Other Fires	10
Total Fires	2,731

2011 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	35,290
Explosion – No After Fire	62
Hazardous Conditions	1,519
Service Calls	3,300
Good Intent Calls	7,414
Other Calls	130
False Alarms	4,656
Total Non-Fires	53,371

2011 Time Clock

- 1 minute fire caused \$86.01 damage
- 9 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 15 minutes a fire department responded to a rescue call
- 1 hour a fire department responded to a good intent call
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a false call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a service call
- 6 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 7 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 17 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 fire confined inside a structure

Alaska 2011 Fire Picture at a Glance

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

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

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

Fires

- Fires attended by Alaska Fire Departments decreased from the year of 2010 by 15% to 2731.
- Fires in structures increased from the year of 2010 by 4% to 1238.
- Grass/Brush/Wildland fires decreased from the year of 2010 by 70% to 479.
- Residential properties accounted for 75% or 923 of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths decreased from the year of 2010 by 10% to 11. Ten fatalities occurred in residential structures.
- In 55% of all civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs was a contributing factor to the fire and/or victim.

Fire Injuries

- Civilian fire injuries increased from the year 2010 by 58% to 74.
- Firefighter fire injuries increased from the year 2010 by 74% to 38.

Property Damage

- Property loss increased from the year 2010 by 24% to \$45,205,568.
- Structure fires caused \$40,989,118 or 91% of all property damage.
- Residential property losses were \$27,026,538 or 60% of all structure property loss.

Intentional Fires

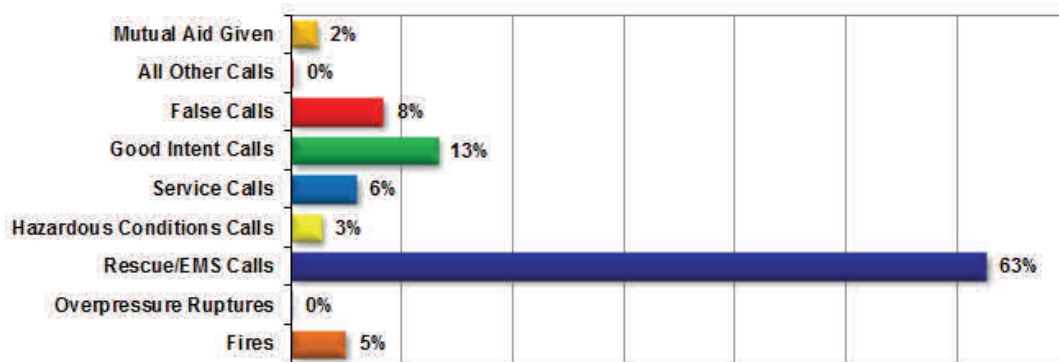
- Structure fires that were reported as intentional were down from the year of 2010 by 40% to 47.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 4% of all reported 2011 structure fires.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 3% or \$1,094,080 of all structure property dollar loss.
- In all 2,731 reported fires, 5% or 148 were reported as intentional.
- Intentional fires resulted in 2 civilian fire injuries.
- Intentional fires resulted in 0 civilian fire deaths.

Non-Fire Incidents

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

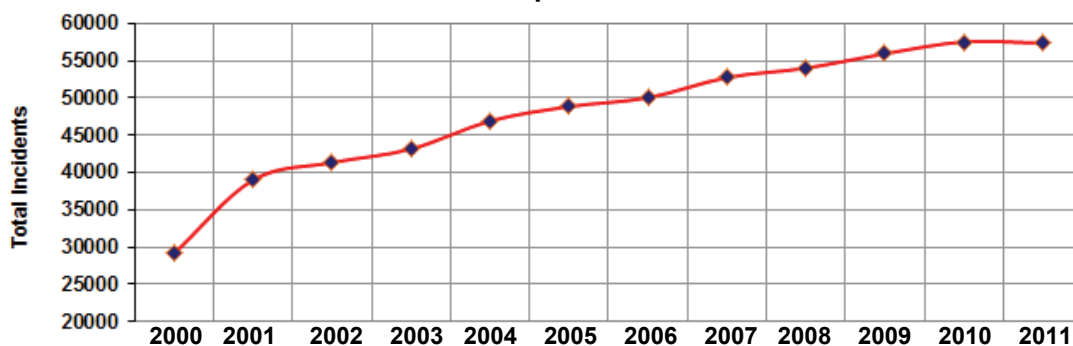
In 2011, 158 fire departments in Alaska reported 57,382 responses to ANFIRS. Of these 57,382 responses, 54,651 non-fire calls were voluntarily reported.

2011 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 258% more incidents in 2011 from 2000.

All Incidents Reported 2000 - 2011



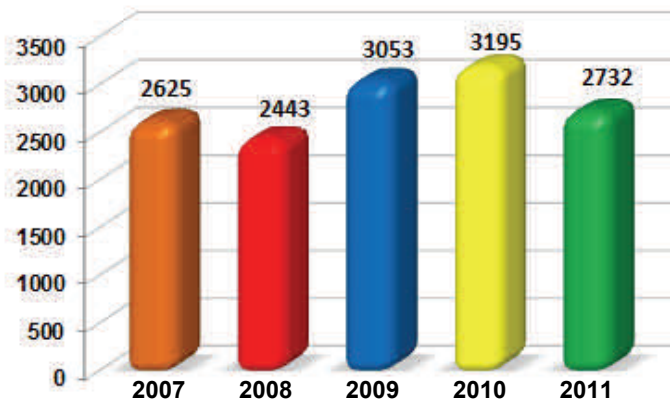
Alaska's 2011 Fires

Alaskan departments reported 2,731 fire incidents to the Alaska Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) in 2011. The total number of fire incidents decreased 15% from the 3,195 incidents reported in 2010.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2007 through 2011.

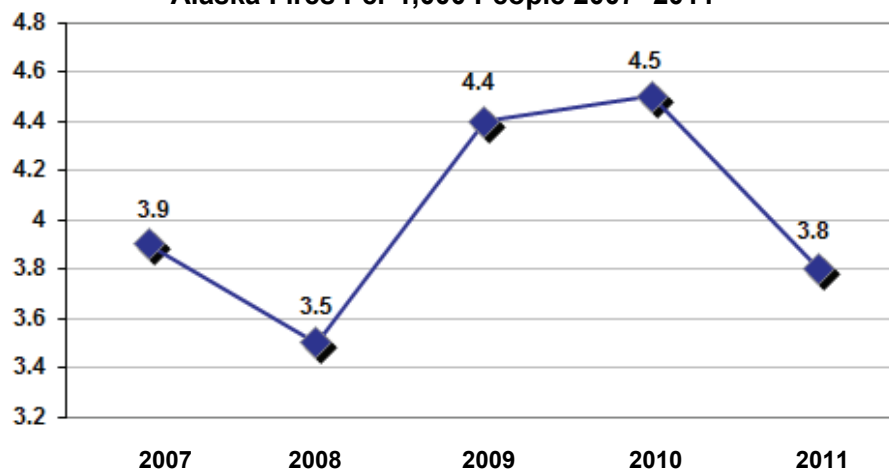
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2011	2,731	1,238	515	978
2010	3,195	1,189	428	1,578
2009	3,053	1,205	455	1,393
2008	2,443	1,225	476	752
2007	2,625	1,203	570	852

Alaska's Reported Fires 2007- 2011



According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population was 722,718. In 2011 Alaskan fire departments responded to 3.8 fires per 1,000 people.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2007- 2011



Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

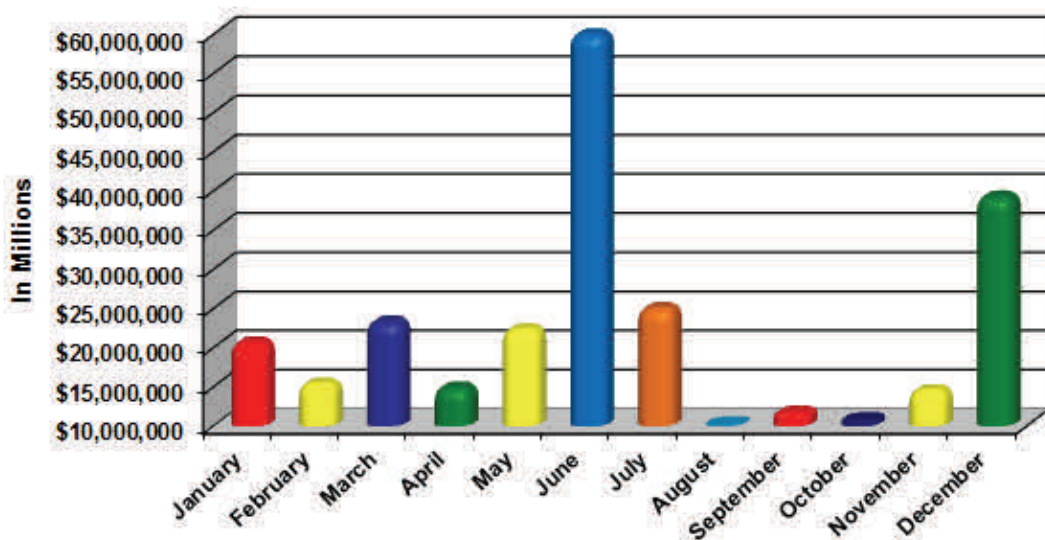
Estimated dollar losses are an indicator of the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps local communities, states and the nation determine the amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration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

Type of Fire	2008	2009	2010	2011
Structure Fire	\$65,937,538	\$32,937,538	\$30,942,848	\$41,187,568
Motor Vehicle Fire	\$2,677,324	\$2,579,193	\$1,623,164	\$3,532,965
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	\$17,822	\$14,161	\$1,084,615	\$63,515
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	\$10,492	\$25,474	\$36,296	\$17,665
Other Fires	\$58,835	\$142,343	\$51,467	\$403,805
TOTAL FIRE DOLLAR LOSS	\$90,971,931	\$68,702,011	\$35,009,224	\$45,205,518

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2011 was \$41,187,568. The reported structural total dollar losses more then \$700,000 were in:

- Homer - Commercial Boat Repair Building - \$2,000,000
- Dot Lake - Utility Building - \$1,500,000
- Cantwell - Gas Station - \$1,500,000
- Anchorage - Multi-Family Dwelling - \$1,200,000
- Adak - Warehouse - \$1,000,000
- Soldotna - Restaurant - \$950,000
- Port Protection - Electric Generating Plant - \$900,000
- Emmonak - Ship and Boat Building - \$825,000
- Fairbanks - Commercial Warehouse - \$750,000

Five Year Trend Total Fire Dollar Loss by Month (2007 – 2011)



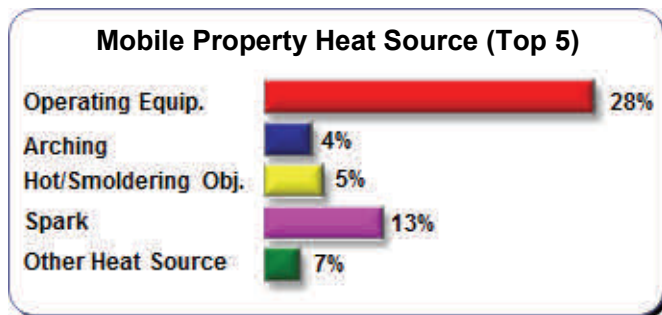
Note The dollar loss increase for the month of June is due to 4 large fires that contributed \$50,799,100 dollar loss in 2007 reported incidents.

Mobile Property Fires

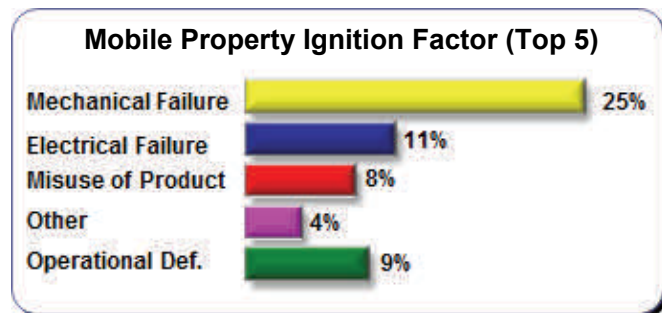
515 motor vehicle fires were reported in 2011. This accounted for 19% of all reported fires, 10 or 14% civilian injuries, 1 or 3% firefighter injuries, and an estimated property damage of \$3.5 million. The 515 mobile property fires in 2011 is a 12% increase from the 428 motor vehicle fires in 2010.

The majority of these fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 384 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for \$1,846,965 or 52% of property damage for all reported motor vehicle fires. The engine area, running gear or wheel area was reported as the fire area or origin in 47% of all reported vehicle fires.

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

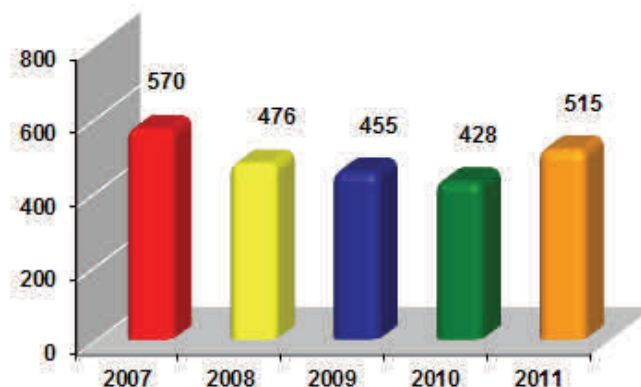


This chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



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

Total Vehicle Fires 2007 - 2011



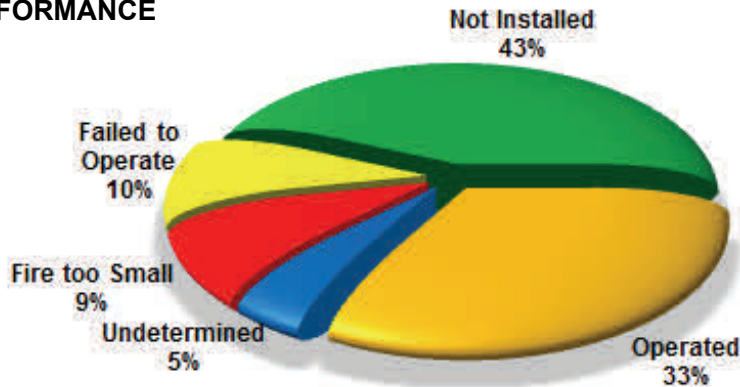
Structure Fires

The 1,238 reported structure fires in 2011 caused 10 civilian deaths, 62 civilian injuries, 35 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of \$41 million. Structure fires accounted for 45% of reported fires and 91% of the civilian fire deaths in 2011.

The number of structure fires increased by 4% from the 1,189 reported in 2010.

2011 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Educational	18	3%	0	0	0	\$516,420
Health Care	9	1%	0	3	0	\$85,300
Industrial	20	1%	0	0	0	\$2,481,850
Manufacturing, Processing	8	1%	0	1	1	\$826,500
Mercantile	48	4%	0	1	3	\$6,638,760
Other or Special	112	9%	0	2	0	\$198,500
Public Assembly	35	3%	0	1	1	\$1,108,150
Residential	923	75%	10	51	28	\$27,026,538
Storage	65	5%	0	3	2	\$2,305,600
Total	1,238	100%	10	61	35	\$41,187,618

ALARM PERFORMANCE



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

Property Use	Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present	Unknown	Total
Educational	4	0	2	0	2	8
Health Care	2	0	0	2	0	4
Industrial	2	0	1	7	6	16
Manufacturing, Processing	0	0	0	2	2	4
Mercantile	5	1	1	13	14	34
Other or Special	0	0	0	2	18	7
Public Assembly	6	0	1	13	3	23
Residential	157	49	40	125	222	596
Storage	0	1	2	46	9	58
Total	176	51	47	210	276	760

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2011, there were 923 **reported residential structure fires (included structures confined and/or contained inside the structure)**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of **\$27 million**. There were **52 civilian injuries, 10 civilian deaths and 29 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires increased by 4% from the 888 reported in 2010.

Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	147	16%	1	7	4	\$4,251,920
Board and Care	16	2%	0	1	1	\$615,650
Hotels & Motels	16	2%	0	0	0	\$717,000
1 & 2 Family Homes	701	75%	9	39	22	\$20,633,485
Dormitories	8	1%	0	1	1	\$116,550
Unclassified	35	4%	0	4	1	\$691,933
Total	923	100%	10	52	29	\$27,026,538

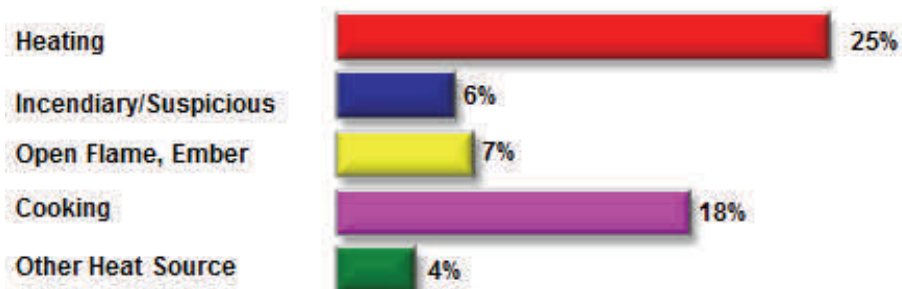
Residential Occupancy Sub-Group Definitions

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

LEADING CAUSES (Top Five)

The top three leading causes of residential structure fires (excluding unknown which was a reported 49% of all residential structure fires) in 2011 were heating, cooking and open flame, ember.

2011 Residential Structure Fire Causes

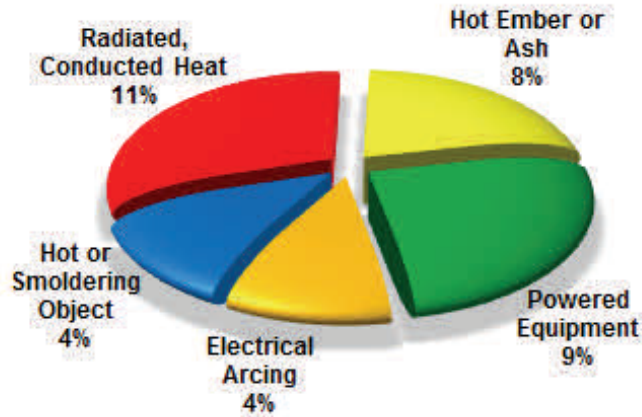


Residential Structure Fires

HEAT SOURCE

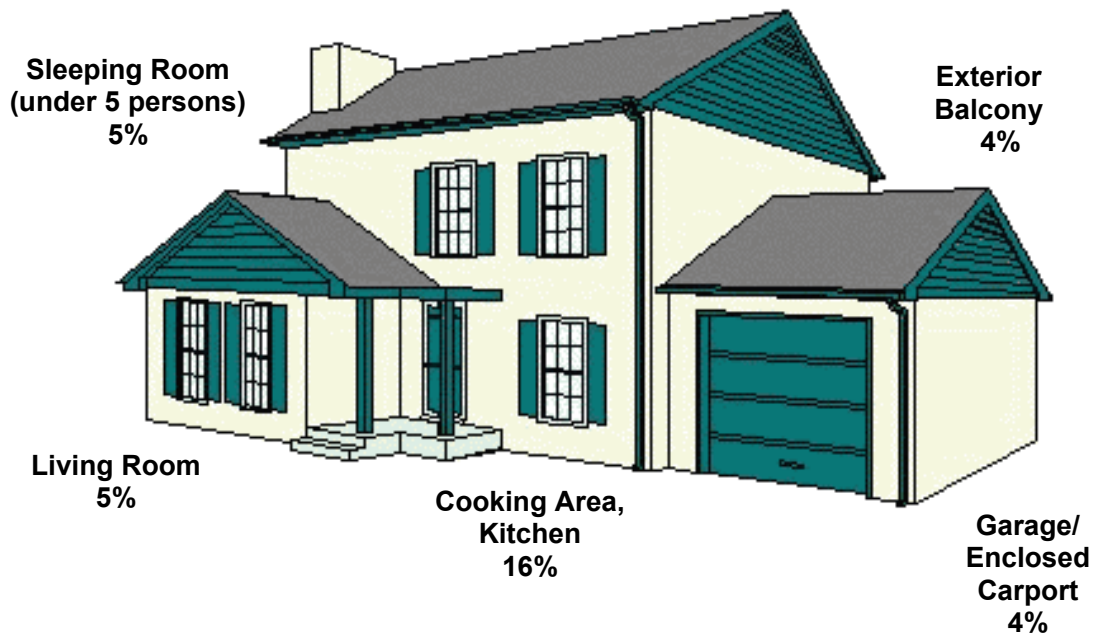
The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness. Radiated, conducted heat was the number one heat source with heat from powered equipment being the second (this excludes undetermined which accounted for 42% reported heat sources).

Heat Source (Top Five)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

The “area of fire origin” element describes the room or area where the fire originated in the structure. The three most common areas of fires in residential structures for 2011 were in the cooking area, living room and bedroom.



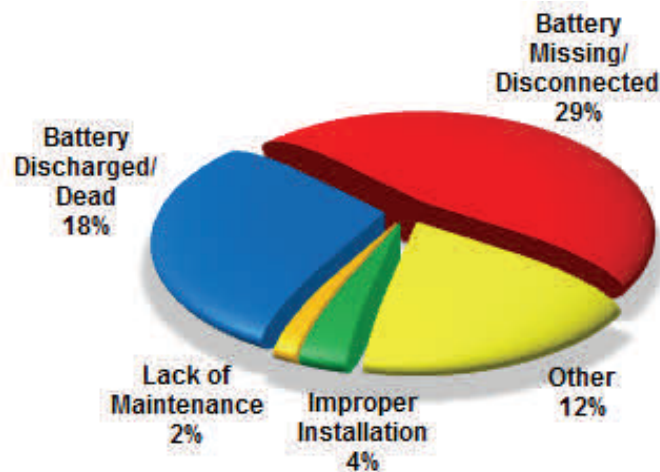
Residential Structure Fires

SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE AND PERFORMANCE

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

In 2011, 37% of all reported residential structure fires the alarm was present, 14% there was no alarm present, 14% the alarm failed, and 49% was reported as undetermined.

Top Five Alarm Failure Reasons



SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE AND PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL FIRES

Smoke Alarm Operation	Count	%	Civ.		FS	
			Deaths	Civ. Injuries	Deaths	FS Injuries
Failed to Operate	49	14%	1	4	0	1
Operated	202	59%	1	14	0	10
Fire too Small to Operate	53	16%	0	1	0	2
Undetermined	38	11%	1	3	0	2
Total	342	100%	3	22	0	15

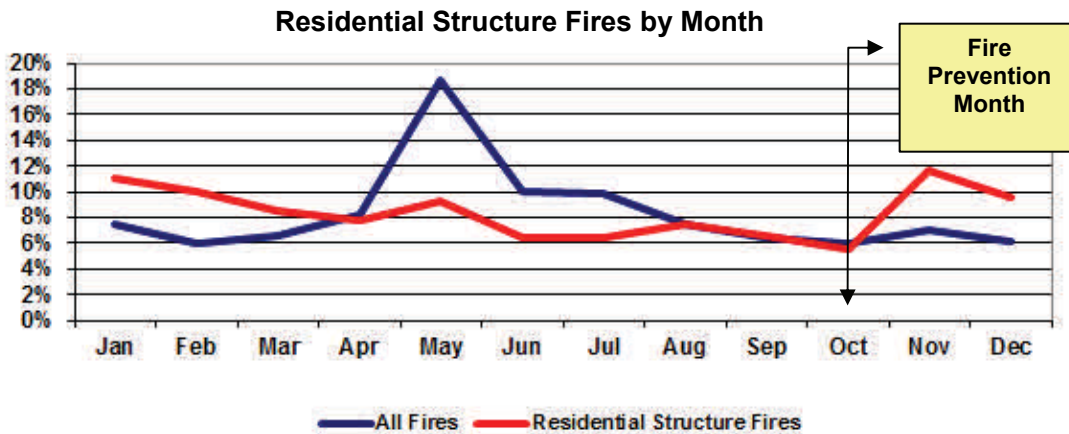
Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Count	%	Civ.		FS	
			Deaths	Civ. Injuries	Deaths	FS Injuries
Battery Missing/Disconnected	14	29%	0	2	0	0
Improper Installation	2	4%	0	0	0	0
Lack of Cleaning	1	2%	0	0	0	0
Battery Discharged/Dead	9	18%	1	2	0	0
Other/Defective	6	12%	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	17	35%	0	0	0	1
Total	49	100%	1	4	0	1

Residential Structure Fires

WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

Fires in residential structure were more common in the winter than in the summer in 2011. This trend is related to the leading cause of all residential structure fires, heating. Clearly there are other seasonal factors in addition to winter residential fires – perhaps a greater propensity to stay at home.

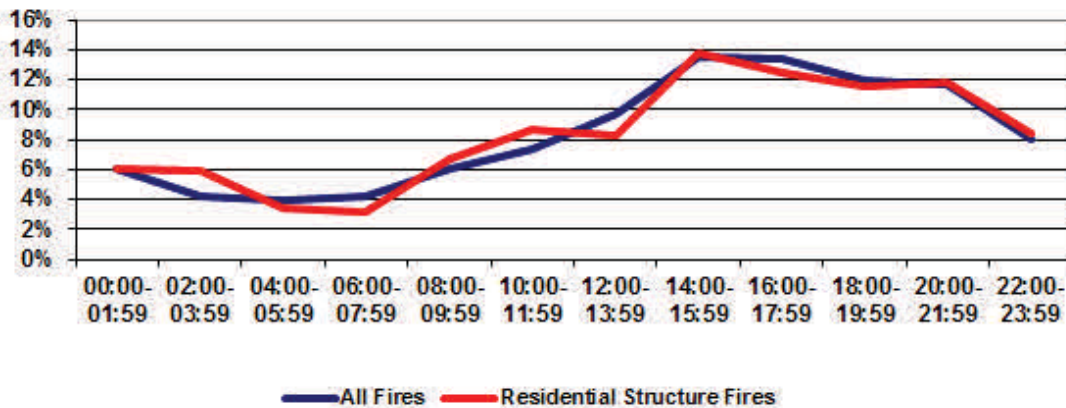
For 2011, there were more residential structure fires in the month of November (12%) with the month of October (6%) being the least amount of fires.



Note The fire incident count increase for the month of May is due to almost 55% or 73 of their 135 reported fires from Department of Forestry occurred in the month of May.

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

Residential Structure Fires by Time of Day



Intentionally Set Fires

One hundred and forty-eight (148) or 5% of all reported fires were reported as intentionally set. This number decreased by seven (7) from 2010. All reported intentionally set fires decreased 1% from 2010. While Alaska continues to see a decrease in intentionally set fires, it is more likely that intentionally set fires are severely under reported.

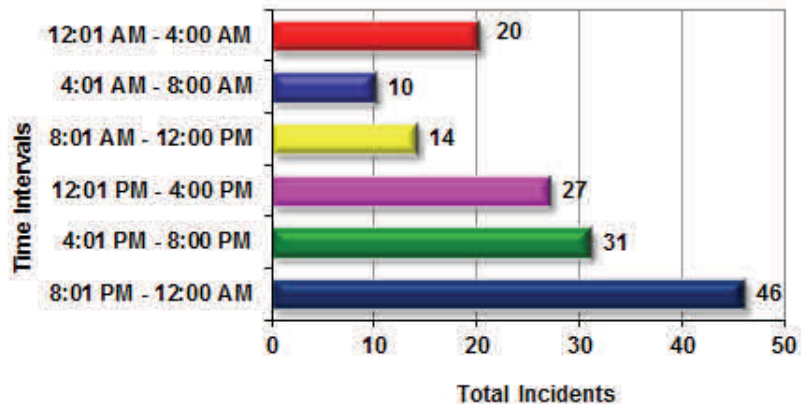
It has been reported there was an increase in property loss due to intentionally set fires from 2010 to 2011 (70%).

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.

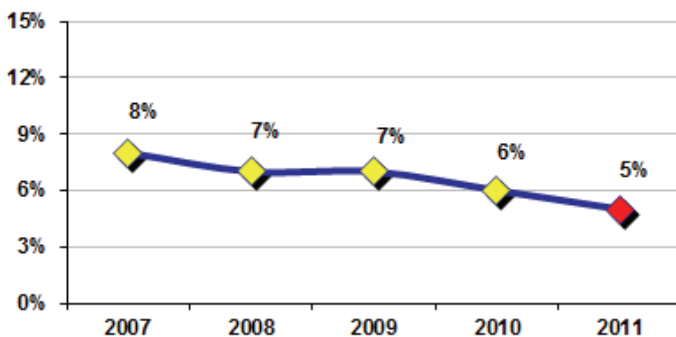
Over 32% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred in structure fires. Natural vegetation fires came in second at 33%. Intentionally set fires in structures caused a property loss of \$1,220,780 in 2011.

The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the lavatory and entrance way. The bedroom accounted for 8% with exterior wall surface accounted for 6% followed by hallway corridor areas at 4%. Cigarette lighters and matches were the heat source in over 26% of the incidents.

2011 Alarm Time for Intentional Fires



2007 – 2011 Intentionally Set Fires



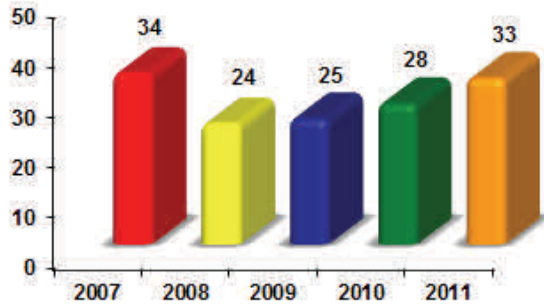
This chart indicates the percentage of fires that have been reported as intentional for the indicated year.

Juveniles Involved With Fire

In 2011, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 33 reported fires, three civilian injuries, estimated dollar loss of \$218,600.

The fires set by children in 2011 included: 14 structure fires, 2 vehicle fires, 16 natural vegetation fires and 1 special outside fire.

Juveniles Involved by Fires by Year

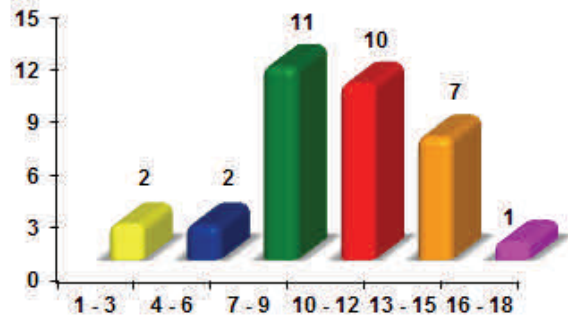


For 2011 Alaska has seen an increase in juveniles involved in fires. This may be due to more accurate reporting from the fire departments across the state.

This graph indicates the ages of youths involved in fires from **2007 - 2011**. Determining their ages helps in establishing a target group for prevention and intervention programs.

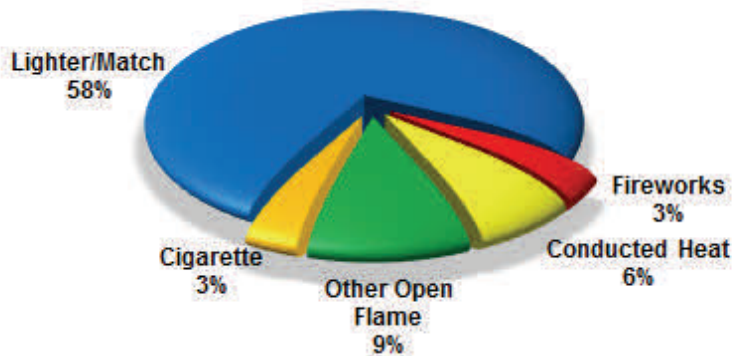
Thirty-three percent (33%) of juveniles involved with fire were reported as between 7 – 9 years old in 2011.

Juveniles Involved by Fires by Age Group



Fifty-eight (58%) of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters or matches. Nine percent (9%) were started with other types of open flame and six percent (6%) were started by some type of conducted heat. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches, lighters and other open flame.

Juvenile Set Fires by Heat Source 2007 - 2011 (Top Five)



Fire Injuries And Fatalities

In primitive times, people discovered fire and learned the benefits it could provide. Unfortunately, they also learned the troubles it could cause when it was not controlled. In many ways, we have advanced in our use of fire since those distant times; however, we still continue to be troubled by the threat it can present. In 2011, Alaskans suffered 112 injuries and 11 deaths directly caused by fire.

2011 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 38 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2011. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men, while the age of the injured ranged from 19 to 58.

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

Of the 38 firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known, 37% reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom; 8% reported smoke inhalation, 11% reported pain only, 5% reported cut or laceration, and 5% were reported from exhaustion/fatigue which includes heat exhaustion.

The Top Categories

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	11%
Exposure to Hazard	8%
Fall	13%
None Reported	11%
Other	11%
Overexertion/Strain	24%
Slip/Trip	11%
Struck or Assaulted	3%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Extinguishing	24%
Handling Charged Hose	8%
Moving Tools or Equipment	3%
None Reported	16%
Operating Engine or Pumper	0%
Other	%
Overhaul	5%
Rescuing Fire Victim	0%
Searching for Victim	3%
Suppression Support, Other	3%
Using Hand Tools	8%
Ventilation with Power Tools	3%

Types of Fires	
Motor Mobile Property	3%
Special Outside Fire	3%
Structure Fires	92%

Severity of Injury	
First Aid Only	11%
Moderate (Lost Time)	16%
Report Only	45%
Treated by Physician	26%

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	34%
06:01 - 12:00	16%
12:01 - 18:00	34%
18:01 - 23:59	16%

Age of FF	
19 - 29	13%
30 - 39	29%
40 - 49	34%
50 - 59	24%
60+	0%

Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2011 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 74 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2011. The majority, 79%, were the result of structure fires. Almost 42% of these injuries took place on the weekend.

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

- Misuse of Material or Product
- Intentional
- Operational Deficiency

The Top Categories

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

Severity of Injury	
Minor	62%
Moderate	23%
Severe	10%
Life Threatening	5%
Not Reported	0%

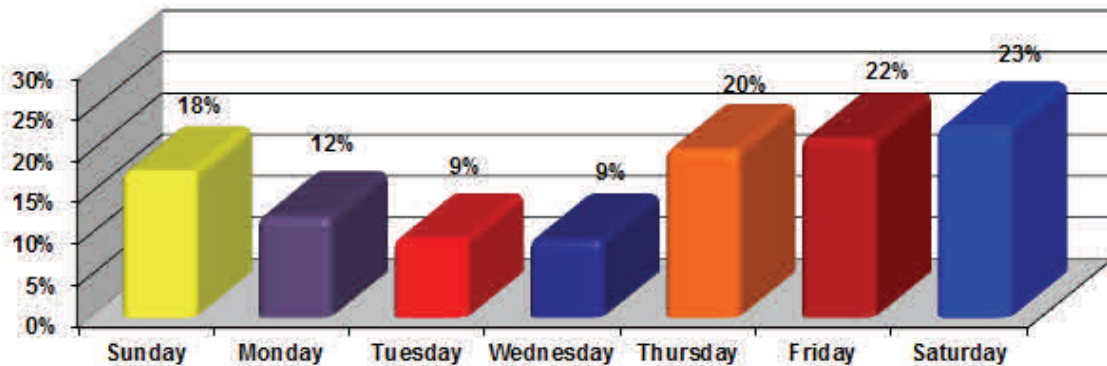
Human Factors	
Asleep	11%
Possibly Impaired by Alcohol/Drugs	4%
Unconscious	20%
Physically Restrained	7%
Age	5%
None Reported	53%

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

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

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	35%
06:01 - 12:00	15%
12:01 - 18:00	21%
18:01 - 23:59	29%

Civilian Injuries by Day of Week

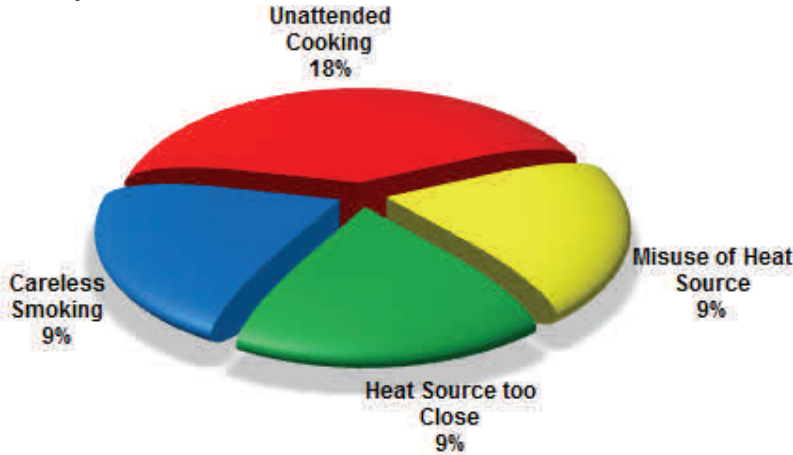


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2011 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 112 injuries and \$45 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 11 Alaskans from fire in 2011. Alaska experienced 4 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Alaska's increasing population, the 2011 fire death rate was 1.5 deaths for each one hundred thousand Alaskans.

Top Four Causes of Fire Fatalities



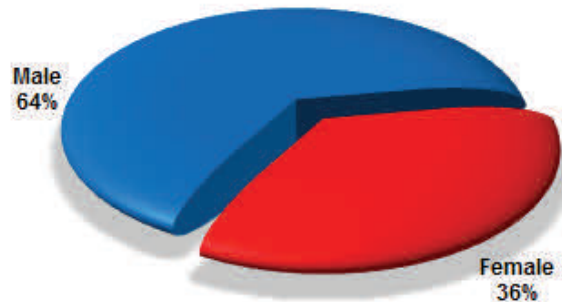
One hundred (100%) percent of these tragic deaths were the result of human acts of intention, carelessness or errors.

In fifty-five (55%) percent of Alaska's 2011 civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs were contributing factor to the fire.

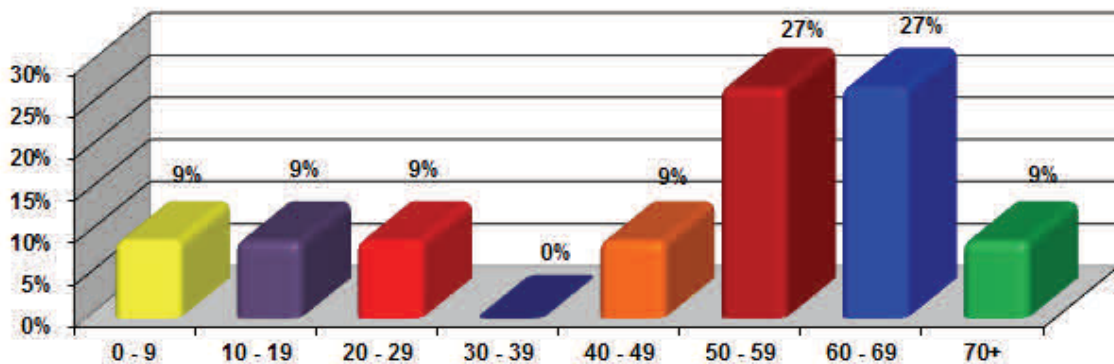
In 2011, 64% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 2007 – 2011, 69% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

Fire Fatalities by Gender



Number of 2011 Fire Fatalities by Age Group



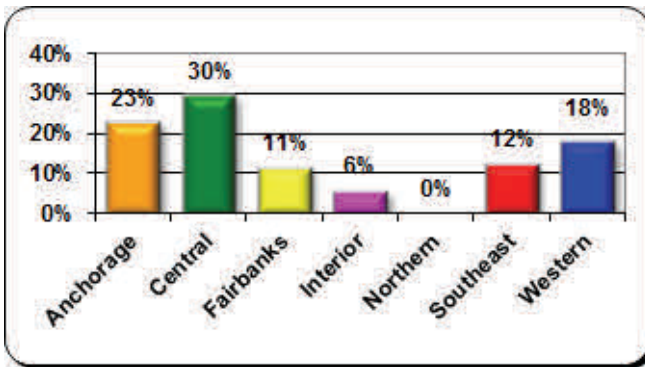
Fire Injuries And Fatalities

Ten, or 91%, of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. These 10 fire deaths occurred in 5 single residential homes, 3 residential trailers, 1 multi-dwelling residential home and 1 shed that the victim used as their main residential residence.

A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 10 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 10 separate fire incidents. Of these 10 residential structures only 3 had a smoke alarm present and only 2 operated. In the remaining 7 residential homes, the smoke alarm presence was not installed or reported as undetermined.

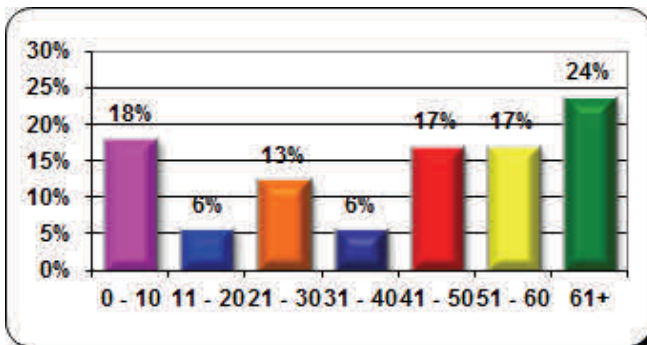


FIVE-YEAR (2007 - 2011) TRENDS



By Region

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



By Age Group

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

Fire Fatality Rates

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

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

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

Number of Fire Deaths and Fire Death Rate

In Alaska the fire death rate (number of fire deaths per 100,000 population) in 2011 was 1.52. This basically means that in 2011 a fire death occurs about once a year for every 65,789 people. Compare this to the number of fire deaths that occurred in 1987 when a fire death occurred about once a year for every 24,318 people. The following table shows the average number of fire death and the fire death rates for the past four decades:

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

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

Estimated Number of Fire Deaths by Population Per Year

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

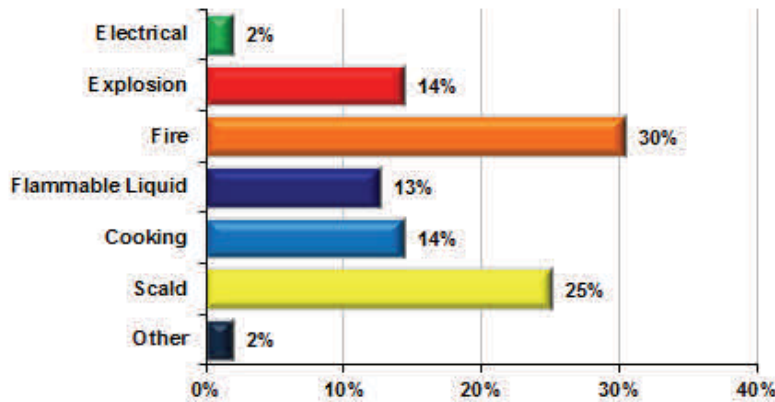


Burn Injuries

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

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

2011 Categories of Burn Injuries

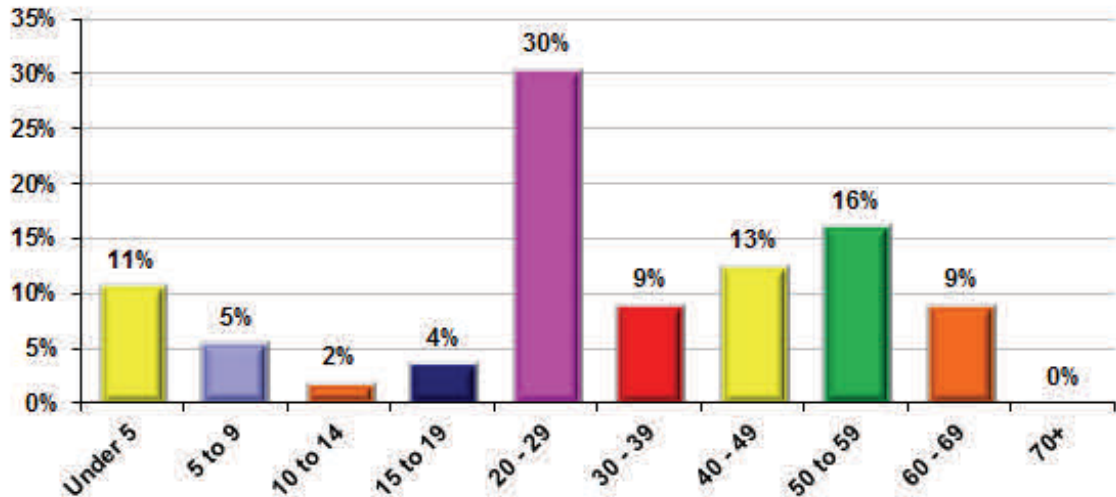


Over half of all burn victims never came near a flame.

Twenty-five percent (25%) suffered burns from being scalded.

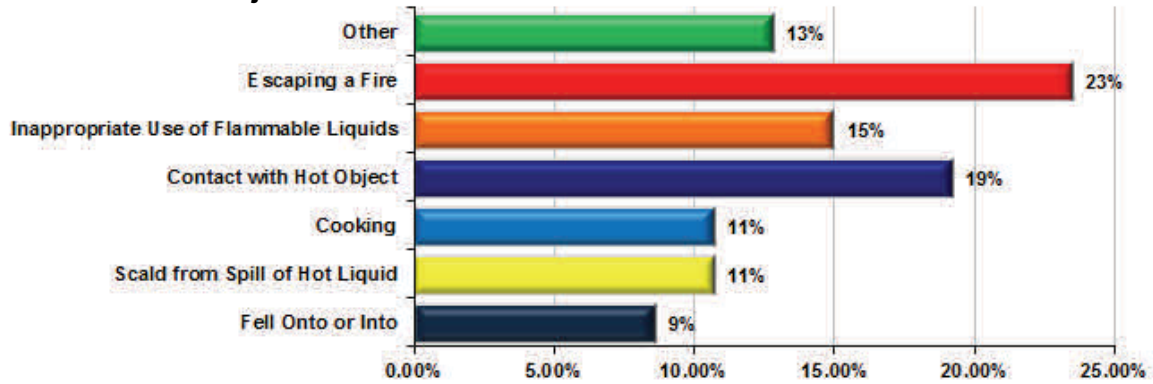
Age Group of Burn Injuries

Alaska is unique in the age of group burn injuries. While most states have more reported burn injuries in vulnerable age groups (0 –9 and over 70) Alaska’s highest burn injury age group in 2011 was 20 – 29 years old.



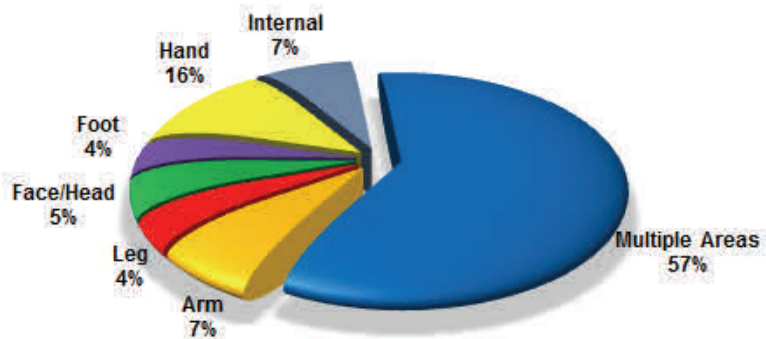
Burn Injuries - Five Year Trends (2007 - 2011)

Factors of Burn Injuries

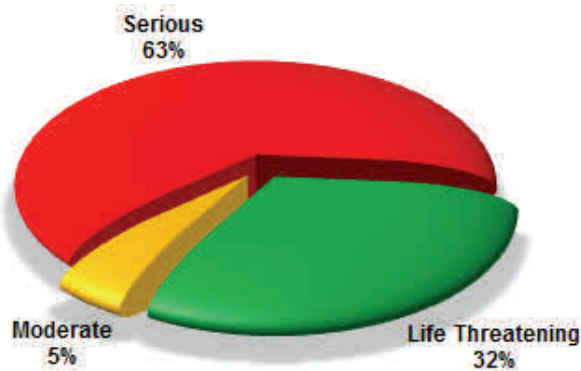


In 16% of all reported burn injuries; the hand was area of the body burned. This is not surprising since spills is the number one cause of burn injuries in Alaska.

Areas of Body Injured



Severity of Injury



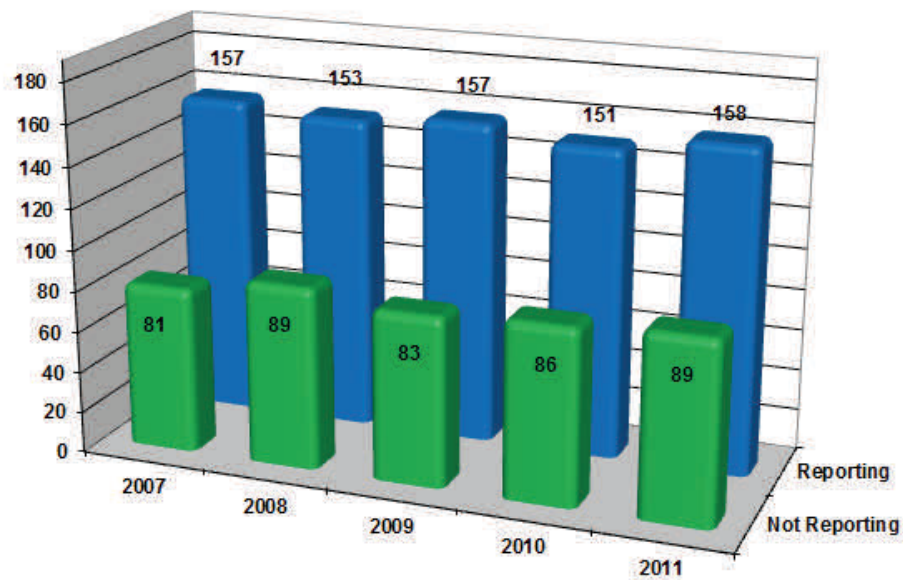
In 63% of all reported burn injuries; the injury was serious. Moderate means the victim was hospitalized.

ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2011. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by April 1, 2011. Exposure fires are not included in the fire counts. Department name will **NOT** appear on the listing if they failed to submit ANFIRS for the year of 2011.

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 2007 – 2011 Comparison



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2011 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Adak FD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,000,000
Akutan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Anchor Point Vol. F/R	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	\$9,000
Anchorage FD	877	422	455	4	30	0	19	\$11,115,439
Angoon VFD	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	\$200
Aniak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Anton Anderson Mem. Tunnel FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Atka VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Bethel FD	34	20	14	0	4	0	0	\$266,700
Brevig Mission FD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$60,100
Bristol Bay Borough Emerg. Serv.	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	\$10,600
Butte VFD	23	4	19	0	0	0	0	\$146,000
Cantwell VFD	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	\$1,501,000
Capitol City Fire/Rescue	94	52	42	0	2	0	5	\$816,500
Caswell Lakes FSA #135	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
Central Emergency Services	72	36	36	0	2	0	0	\$2,191,670
Central Mat-Su FD	139	60	79	2	1	0	1	\$1,333,450
Chefornak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	40	16	24	0	1	0	0	\$729,888
Chenega Bay FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chignik Bay VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$5,000
Chickaloon Fire Service, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chistochina VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chitina VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chugiak VFD	51	15	36	0	0	0	0	\$57,550
City of Anderson	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	\$9,500
City of Fairbanks FD	137	58	79	1	5	0	2	\$1,504,725
City of False Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
City of Kasaan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
City of Kodiak FD	29	13	16	0	0	0	0	\$125,320
City of Kotzebue FD	13	9	4	0	0	0	0	\$276,400
ConocoPhillips Alaska FD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	\$17,500
Cooper Landing VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$6,000
Cordova VFD	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	\$460,000
Craig VFD	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	\$82,700
Crooked Creek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Crystal Creek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Delta Junction VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	\$350,000
Dillingham VFD & Rescue Squad	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
DNR, Division of Forestry	135	3	132	0	0	0	0	\$140,000
Dot Lake VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,501,000
Eagle VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0

2011 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Elfin Cove FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Emmonak VFD	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	\$825,000
Ester VFD	18	7	11	0	0	0	0	\$138,946
Fairbanks Borough Other Area	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$153,000
Fairbanks Arpt. Police & FD	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	\$2,650
Gakona VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Galena VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$490,000
Gambell VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Girdwood FD	20	12	8	0	0	0	0	\$401,600
Glennrich Fire/Rescue	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	\$50,500
Greater Palmer Fire Service Area	51	21	30	0	4	0	2	\$849,450
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	13	2	11	0	0	0	0	\$744,800
Gulkana VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$10,000
Gustavus FD	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	\$0
Haines VFD	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	\$45,000
Hollis VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Holy Cross VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$170,000
Homer VFD	35	17	18	0	1	0	1	\$2,222,850
Honnah VFD	7	6	1	0	0	0	1	\$102,000
Hooper Bay VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Hope/Sunrise VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Houston VFD	13	4	9	0	0	0	0	\$178,900
Huslia VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Igiugug VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kachemak Emerg. Services	12	6	6	0	1	0	0	\$73,000
Kake VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$125,000
Kenai FD	28	11	17	0	0	0	0	\$752,300
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kenny Lake VFD	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	\$45,500
Ketchikan FD	37	27	10	0	2	0	0	\$468,450
Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
King Cove Fire & Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kipnuk VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
Klawock VFD	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	\$7,300
Klehini Valley VFD	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	\$680,000
Klukwan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kokhanok Village Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Koyuk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Lake Louise VFD	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	\$33,000
Lowell Point FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Manley Hot Springs VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Manokotak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
McGrath VFD	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	\$405,500

2011 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
McKinley VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Co.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$10,000
Napaskiak VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Naukati VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$500
Nel/Mel 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.	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	\$241,500
Newhalen VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Nikiski FD	28	20	8	1	0	0	0	\$330,760
Ninilchik Emerg. Services	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	\$74,550
Nome VFD	14	7	7	0	0	0	0	\$573,850
North Pole FD	24	12	12	0	0	0	0	\$65,000
North Slope Borough FD	49	21	28	0	0	0	0	\$0
North Star VFD	102	42	60	0	1	0	0	\$979,708
North Tongass VFD	8	5	3	0	1	0	0	\$18,200
Northwest Arctic Borough FD	9	5	4	0	1	0	0	\$334,300
Nulato VFD	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$35,000
Nunam Iqua FD	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	\$0
Old Harbor VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Ouzinkie VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Palmer Fire and Rescue	28	13	15	0	3	0	0	\$3,750
Panguingue VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Pedro Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Pelican Vol. Fire & EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Petersburg VFD	11	5	6	0	0	0	0	\$11,600
Pilot Point VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$3,700
Pilot Station Dept. of Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Pogo Mine	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$50,000
Port Alexander VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Port Graham VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Port Lions VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Port Protection VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$900,000
Red Dog Mine FD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$7,000
Ruby VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Rural Deltana VFD	21	10	11	0	0	0	0	\$213,500
Salcha F/R	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	\$744,000
Savoonga VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$104,000
Seldovia Vol. F/R	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Seward FD	19	4	15	0	1	0	1	\$574,700
Shaktoolik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Shismaref VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$200
Sitka FD	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	\$1,061,800

2011 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Hazardous Conditions	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Incident	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	540	131	108	62	2	32	19	923
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
5	21	2	1	4	2	11	0	60
0	139	11	2	5	4	42	28	255
2	2,652	29	17	11	0	20	2	2,782
0	549	37	37	143	3	38	68	977
0	138	3	2	12	1	2	8	174
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
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	1
1	87	15	17	51	0	51	124	374
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	6	3	13	5	0	18	1	57
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
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	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	18	1	0	4	0	3	4	51
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	27	0	0	1	0	0	0	31
0	192	10	22	30	1	39	10	323
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	21	14	23	25	2	59	0	152

2011 Experience by Fire Department

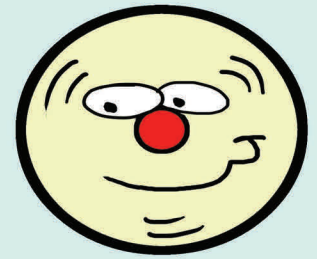
Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Skagway VFD	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	\$17,633
South Tongass VFD	6	5	1	0	1	0	0	\$830,000
St. George VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
St. Mary's VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$300
St. Michael, Community of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$20,000
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$50,100
Stebbins VFD	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$85,000
Steese Area VFD	52	24	28	0	2	0	0	\$894,000
Stony River VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Strelna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Sutton VFD	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	\$12,750
SVT Barabara Heights FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Talkeetna VFD	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	\$0
Tanana VFD	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	\$100
Ted Stevens Int'l Arpt. Police/Fire	19	3	16	0	0	0	0	\$7,000
Tenakee Springs Rural FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Thorne Bay VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	\$25,350
Tok VFD	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	\$277,000
Tolsona FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Tri-Valley VFD	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	\$371,050
Unalaska Fire/EMS	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	\$0
University FD	76	23	53	1	0	0	0	\$1,100,329
Valdez FD	24	17	7	0	2	0	1	\$389,100
West Lakes FD	60	27	33	0	2	0	1	\$566,000
Whale Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
White Mountain VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Whittier VFD	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	\$325,000
Willow VFD	15	7	8	0	1	0	2	\$451,300
Women's Bay VFD	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	\$318,950
Wrangell VFD	13	9	4	0	3	0	1	\$434,000
Yakutat VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Total	2,731	1,238	1,493	11	74	0	38	\$45,205,568

2011 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Hazardous Conditions	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Incident	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	123	1	6	1	0	32	2	174
0	115	0	3	3	6	10	12	155
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	210	16	5	63	1	17	54	418
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	18	0	2	26	0	6	1	63
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	8	1	0	5	0	6	15	44
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1	383	100	27	1	1	8	2	542
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
0	2	2	1	24	0	12	0	48
1	885	29	48	62	3	210	175	1,489
0	69	17	13	17	3	63	0	206
0	187	24	36	82	1	37	74	501
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	5
0	91	29	4	7	1	9	57	213
0	4	0	1	0	0	3	9	25
0	5	4	5	1	0	19	0	47
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	36,290	1,519	3,300	7,414	130	4,656	1,280	57,382



THE 22ND ANNUAL GREAT
ALASKAN FIRE
ESCAPE



OCTOBER 2011 IS

FIRE PREVENTION MONTH



PROTECT YOUR FAMILY FROM FIRE!

**CHECK TO SEE IF YOUR HOME IS FIRE SAFE!
DOWNLOAD BURNY'S FIRE SAFETY APP FOR
IPHONE, IPAD & IPOD TOUCH**

WHEN YOU PRACTICE FIRE SAFETY, YOU SAVE LIVES!