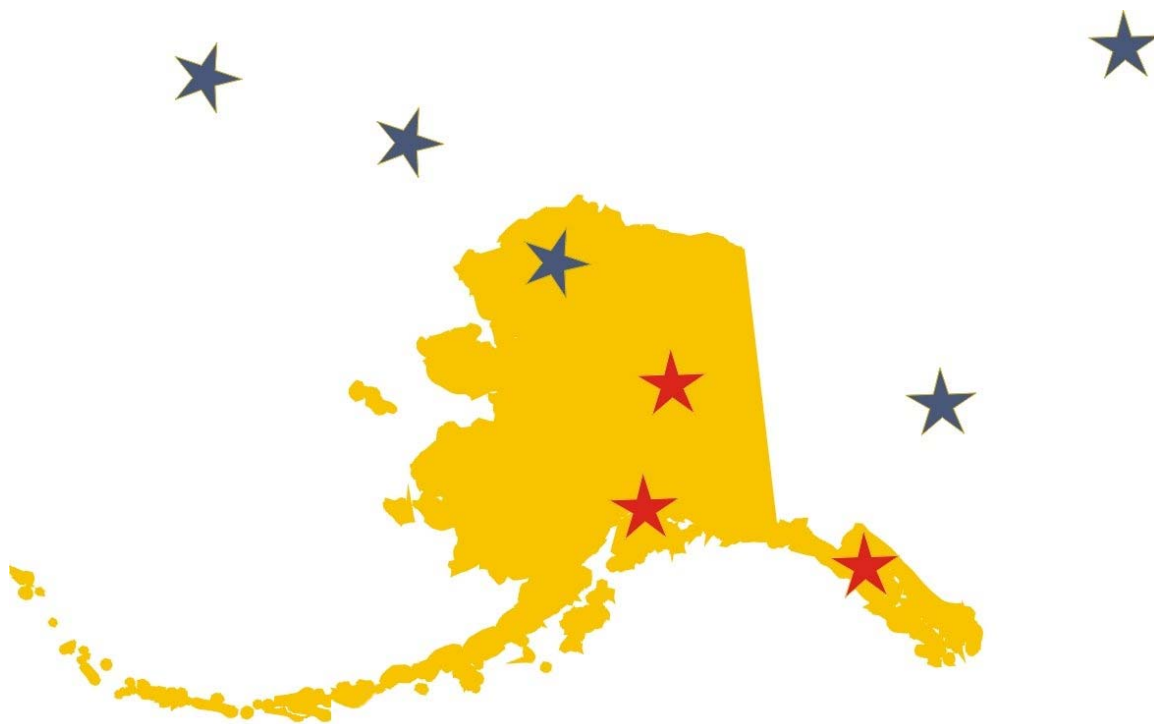


Fire In Alaska 2008



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

Alaska State Fire Marshal Fire In Alaska - 2008



**David Tyler
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

Sean Parnell, Governor
Joseph A. Masters, Commissioner

September 10, 2009

With this letter I present to you the 2008 edition of Fire in Alaska. This is the annual report of the Department of Public Safety / Division of Fire and Life Safety. Inside you will find a great deal of information regarding the operations of our Division as well as state wide fire statistics. The information included inside is from the calendar year 2008. It takes several months to collect this information from the 167 registered fire departments across the state.

Fire deaths were down 21% in 2008. While this is good news, the fact that 19 Alaskan's lost their lives to fire is unacceptable. In 37% of these cases alcohol was a factor in either the fire starting or rendering the fire victim unable to escape.

During 2008 over \$68,000,000 of personal property was lost. To put this number into the grasp of the average person this equates to nearly \$8,000 per hour. Home fire safety and fire prevention training are critical to reducing these staggering figures.

There were 28 firefighter injuries reported during 2008. Please note that this is the number of reported injuries. We have found it difficult to capture an accurate number for this statistic. We are still researching ways to get more accurate reporting. 28 firefighter injuries represent one injury for every 87 fires. We will continue to encourage firefighter safety and wellness training to help to reduce this number.

This is the first year that a decrease in fires set by juveniles can be reported. These types of fires have been on a steady increase since 2004. In 2008 the reported fires decreased by 20% to 24. This can be attributed to the increased number of Juvenile Firesetter Intervention awareness and training programs which have been delivered throughout the state over the last five years.

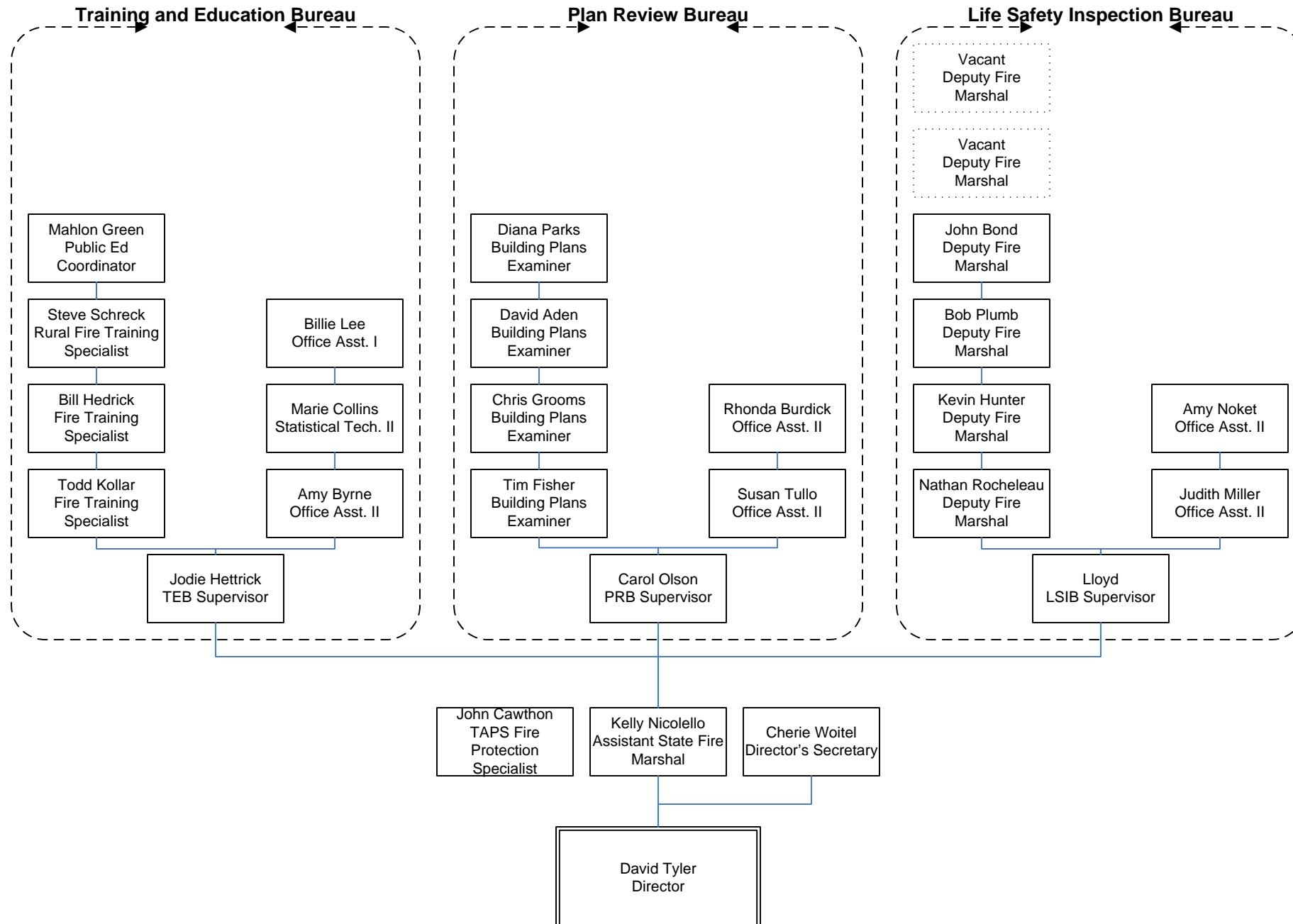
Thank you to all of the fire departments who helped us with these statistics. It is crucial to have this information in order to understand the magnitude of the fire problem in this state. I hope you find this report useful. If you have any questions feel free to contact me or Marie Collins, our Statistical Technician, at 269-5625. For a more detail comparison to prior years, go to our web site at www.burny.alaska.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "D. Tyler", written over a circular stamp or mark.

David L. Tyler
State Fire Marshal

Division of Fire and Life Safety Organizational Chart



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.

Plans Review Bureau

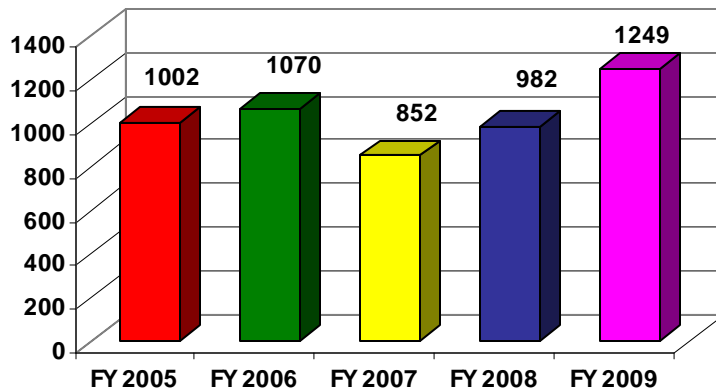
Outside of deferred jurisdictions, the Division of Fire and Life Safety is responsible for the fire and life safety oversight of building construction throughout the state; this includes residential buildings of 4 units or more, hospitals, high rise buildings and all commercial buildings.

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 2006 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 fully deferred jurisdictions:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| ❖ Anchorage | ❖ Seward |
| ❖ Fairbanks | ❖ Sitka |
| ❖ Juneau | ❖ Soldotna |
| ❖ Kenai | ❖ UA - Fairbanks |
| ❖ Kodiak | ❖ Wasilla/Lakes |



This chart indicates the number of plan reviews that were received for the state fiscal years 2005 thru 2009.

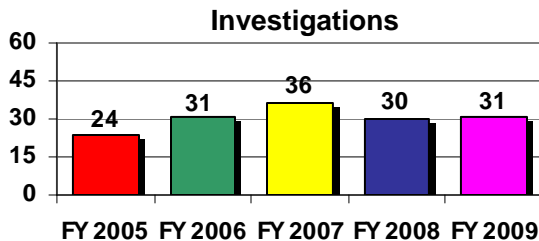
State fiscal year is July 1 through June 30th.

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 unintentional fire causes to establish proactive preventative measures.

Fires that will normally be investigated by the Division of Fire and Life Safety 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 2009.

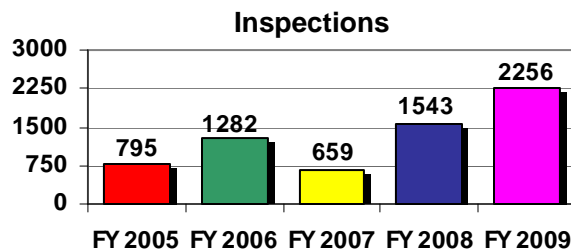
State fiscal year is July 1 through June 30th.

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY INSPECTIONS

The Division of Fire and Life Safety 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 2256 facilities in fiscal year 2009. This number includes the 276 structures inspected at the Alaska State Fair.



Training and Education Bureau – 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 development of training curriculum based on adopted training standards;
- ❖ the delivery of fire training programs to Alaska emergency responders;
- ❖ the delivery of fire and life safety education to the public;
- ❖ providing technical expertise with respect to the organization and operation of fire and emergency services in the field.

PROGRAMS

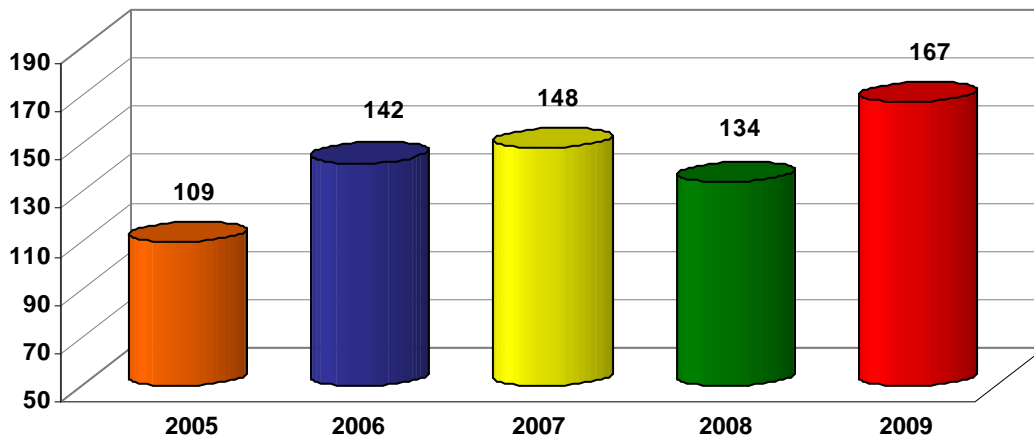
Programs coordinated and/or taught by Fire Training include, but are not limited to, the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ❖ Firefighter I and II | ❖ National Fire Academy Courses |
| ❖ Basic Firefighter | ❖ Emergency Vehicle Driver |
| ❖ Fire Service Instructor I and II | ❖ Basic Aircraft Rescue Firefighter |
| ❖ Marine Shipboard Firefighter | ❖ Rapid Intervention Technician |
| ❖ Marine Fire Instructor | ❖ Industrial Fire Brigade |
| ❖ Fire Investigator I and II | ❖ Rural Fire Protection Specialist |

FIRE DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION

Fire and Life Safety registered 167 fire departments for the calendar year of 2009.

2009 totals are inclusive of all fire department registration requests received by August 12, 2009.



Training and Education Bureau – Office of Rural Fire Protection

Office of Rural Fire Protection

In July 2008 the Alaska Division of Fire and Life Safety, under the Training and Education Bureau created the Office of Rural Fire Protection (ORFP). Due to the number of rural communities and the state of fire protection in rural Alaska communities, it was recognized that the creation of the Office of Rural Fire Protection was a critical step in assisting rural Alaska communities to better protect themselves. Since 2001, we have been delivering basic fire equipment and Basic Firefighter training to rural communities through Project Code Red. The program continues to be an effective first step in helping communities to protect themselves. However, it was recognized early in the program the need for a long-range plan and long-range support for Alaska's rural communities.

The Office of Rural Fire Protection 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 continuing Rural Fire Department survey that identifies the community's needs, resources. State and national fire prevention and suppression issues and trends are also included in the information used to establish the goals and priorities for the ORFP.

The ORFP acts as a community liaison to assist communities in developing and implementing their emergency response plan. The ORFP is responsible for assembling and overseeing teams established to address current and future needs (IE web-based training programs, equipment design and development, grant funding for community based and regional based programs). And the office is a single point for community contact for the three bureaus of the Alaska Division of Fire and Life Safety including Fire Department Registration and ANFIRS reporting.

PROJECT CODE RED

By addressing the need for properly designed fire fighting equipment for Rural Alaska, this project has helped 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. By using existing and new technologies, combined with public/private partnerships, created a 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 currently has 138 participating communities.

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

Alaska Rural Fire Chief Training

The ORFP has developed and will implement the Rural Fire Chief Training Program. This four day program will be conducted at the annual Alaska State Firefighters and Alaska Fire Chiefs conference. This program has been designed to give rural fire chiefs an opportunity to learn skills to improve their community's prevention, safety, emergency management, recruitment and retention while they interact with Firefighters and Fire Chiefs from around the state.

Training and Education Bureau – Office of Rural Fire Protection

ALASKA BASIC FIREFIGHTER CERTIFICATION

Based on the Alaska Fire Training Standard for Basic Firefighter and utilizing a highly modified version of the 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 Basic Firefighter certification program the Basic Firefighter must attend the complete training program then 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 work as a member of the local firefighting and fire prevention force in their communities.

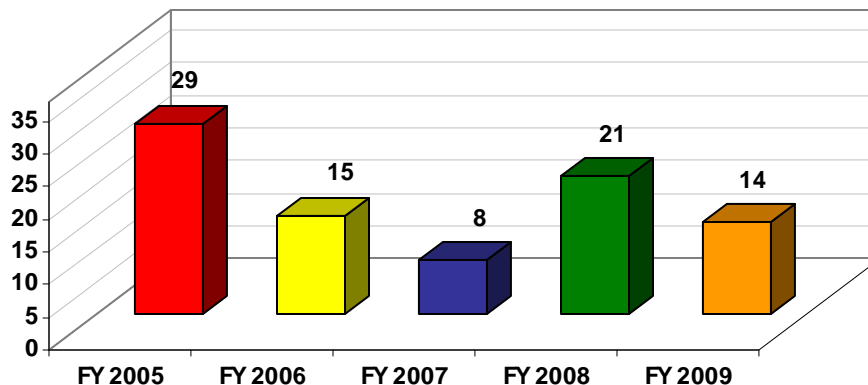
RURAL FIRE PROTECTION SPECIALIST CERTIFICATION

This ninety six hour, performance based course is designed to meet the Alaska Fire Training Standard for Rural Fire Protection Specialist. This training course defines fire prevention techniques and basic fire suppression skills necessary to function as a Village Public Safety Officer, Rural Fire Protection Specialist. This program is designed to give the VPSO the skills and knowledge to create, supervise and maintain an active firefighting and fire prevention force in their communities.

Recurring Fire Training for Alaska Rural Fire Chiefs, Fire Fighters and Police Officers

In addition to these certified training programs the Office of Rural Fire Protection is also responsible for recurrent training for rural Chiefs, Fire Fighters and Police Officers. These programs are offered locally and regionally throughout the year in an attempt to make recurrent training easily accessible to every community.

Communities Trained by State Fiscal Year



Training and Education Bureau – Fire Education

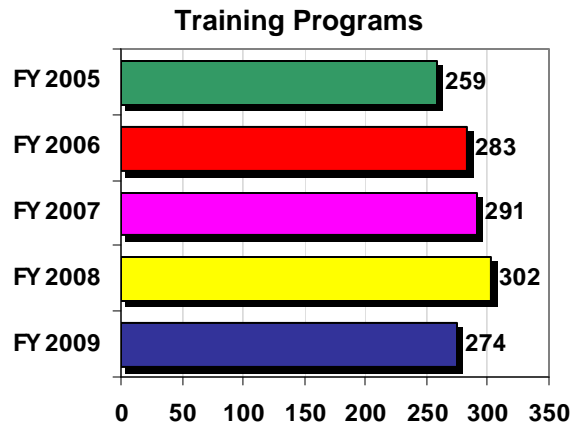
Fire Education promotes fire and life safety by educating all sectors of the Alaskan public. We focus on fire prevention training and presentations to help achieve our goal of eliminating injuries and deaths from fires or burns.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Fire and Life Safety 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.

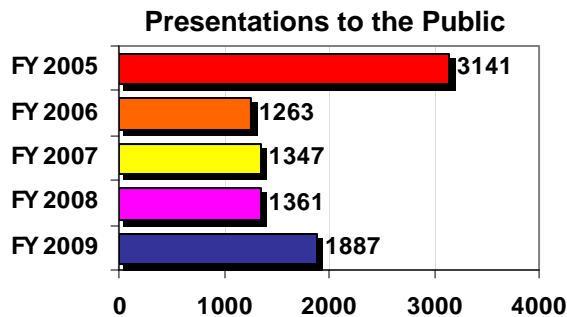
A total of 1,299 students attended training programs in FY 2009.

These presentations are also available for local use.



PRESENTATIONS

The Fire and Life Safety 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.



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

MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

The Fire and Life Safety 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.

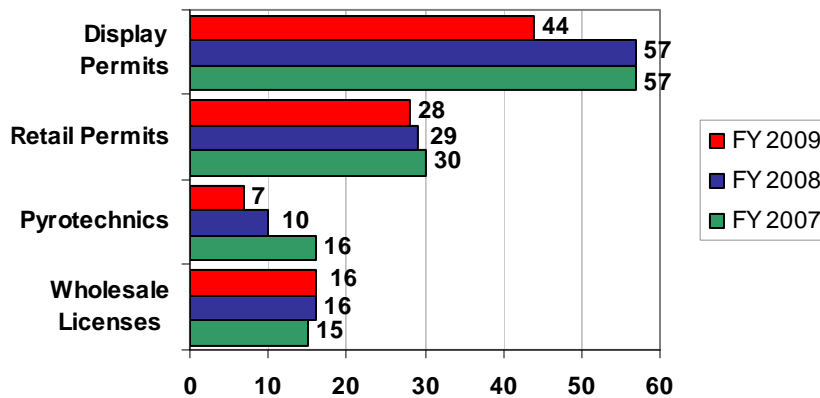
Firework, System and Extinguisher Permits and Licenses

The Division of Fire and Life Safety manages and coordinates firework licensing/permitting, fire system permitting, and the fire extinguisher permitting for the State of Alaska through Statutes and Fire and Life Safety Regulations.

FIREWORKS

According to the 2008 Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) data, there were 8 reported fires with fireworks being the heat source, a 27% decrease from the 11 fire incidents reported in 2007. One was a structure fire, six grass fires with the remaining incident being special outside fire. There were no injuries or deaths reported with these fires.

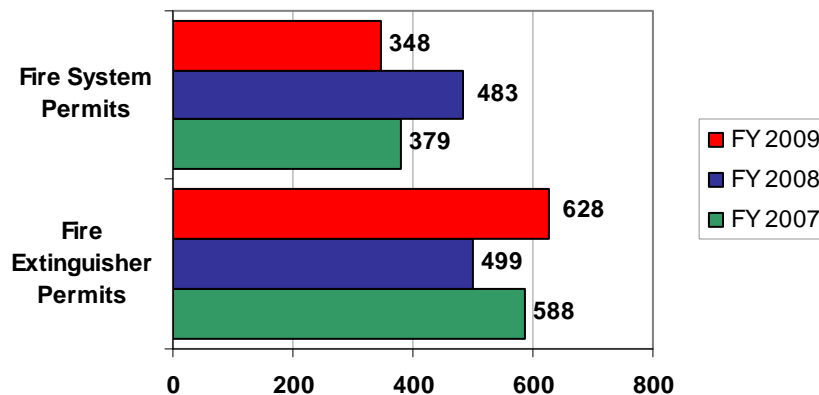
Firework Permits/Licenses Issued



FIRE SYSTEM AND EXTINGUISHER PERMITS

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

Fire System/Extinguisher Permits Issued

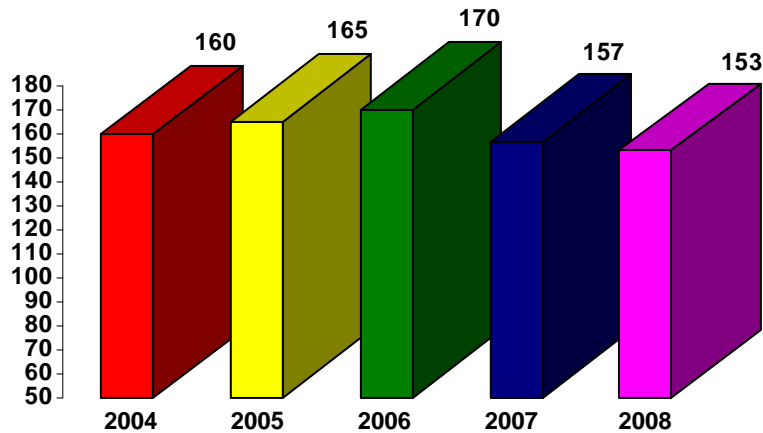


In 2008, Alaskans suffered five injuries and thirty-eight fires with the contributing factor being reported as a system design, construction or installation deficiency.

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation and Uses

For two years in a row we have seen a decrease in fire department participation in the Alaska National Fire Information Reporting System (ANFIRS) program. The number of fire departments reporting should be considered when reviewing data comparisons between years.

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2004 - 2008



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

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

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

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

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

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

Alaska 2008 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) had 54,165 responses in 2008, with 1,276 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance.



2008 State Incident Summary

Total Responses	54,165
<i>Less Mutual Aid Responses</i>	-1,276
Total Incidents	52,889

2008 State Fire Incident Breakdown:

Structure Fires	709
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	516
Motor Vehicle Fires	476
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	274
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	384
Other Outside Fires	61
Other Fires	23
Total Fires	2,443

2008 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	35,323
Explosion – No After Fire	63
Hazardous Conditions	1,400
Service Calls	2,648
Good Intent Calls	6,518
Other Calls	672
False Alarms	3,822
Total Non-Fires	50,446

2008 Time Clock

Every:

- ❖ 1 minute fire caused \$129.68 damage
- ❖ 10 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
- ❖ 12 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- ❖ 18 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- ❖ 9 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire
- ❖ 17 hours a fire department responded to a fire confined inside a structure

Alaska 2008 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 2007 by 7% to 2443.
- ❖ Fires in structures increased from the year of 2007 by 2% to 1225.
- ❖ Grass/Brush fires decreased from the year of 2007 by 32% to 274.
- ❖ Residential properties accounted for 75% or 920 of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- ❖ Civilian fire deaths decreased from the year of 2007 by 21% to 19. Sixteen or 84% of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures.
- ❖ In 47% 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 2007 by 23% or 70.
- ❖ Firefighter fire injuries decreased from the year 2007 by 24% to 28.

Property Damage

- ❖ Property loss decreased from the year 2007 by 33% to \$68,702,011.
- ❖ Structure fires caused \$65,937,538 or 95% of all property damage.
- ❖ Residential property losses were \$23,205,970 or 35% of all structure property loss.

Intentional Fires

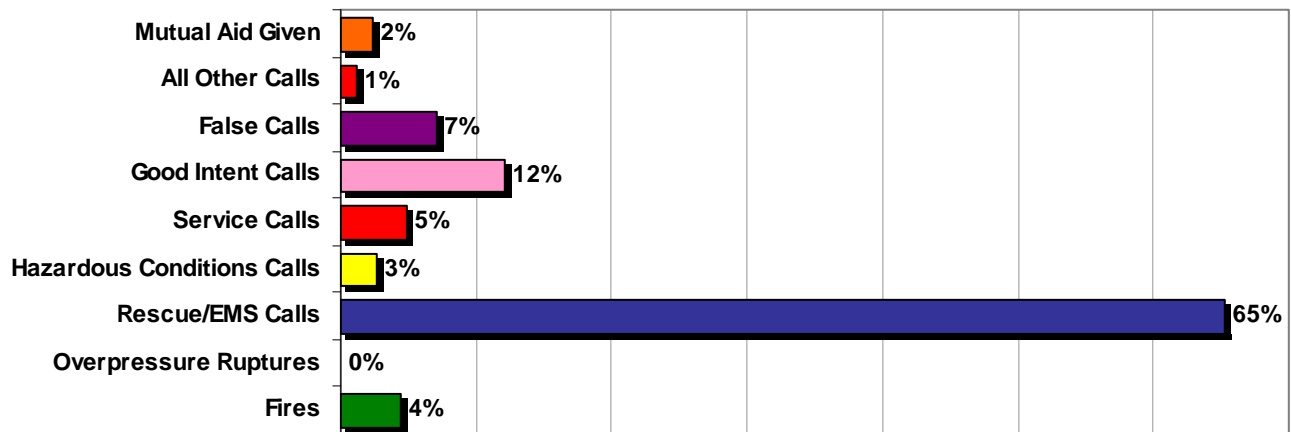
- ❖ Structure fires that were reported as intentional were down from the year 2007 by 18% to 61.
- ❖ Intentional structure fires accounted for 6% of all structure fires.
- ❖ Intentional structure fires accounted for 7% or \$4,505,365 of all structure property dollar loss.
- ❖ Intentional fires resulted in 8 civilian fire injuries.
- ❖ Intentional fires resulted in 1 or 5% of 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.

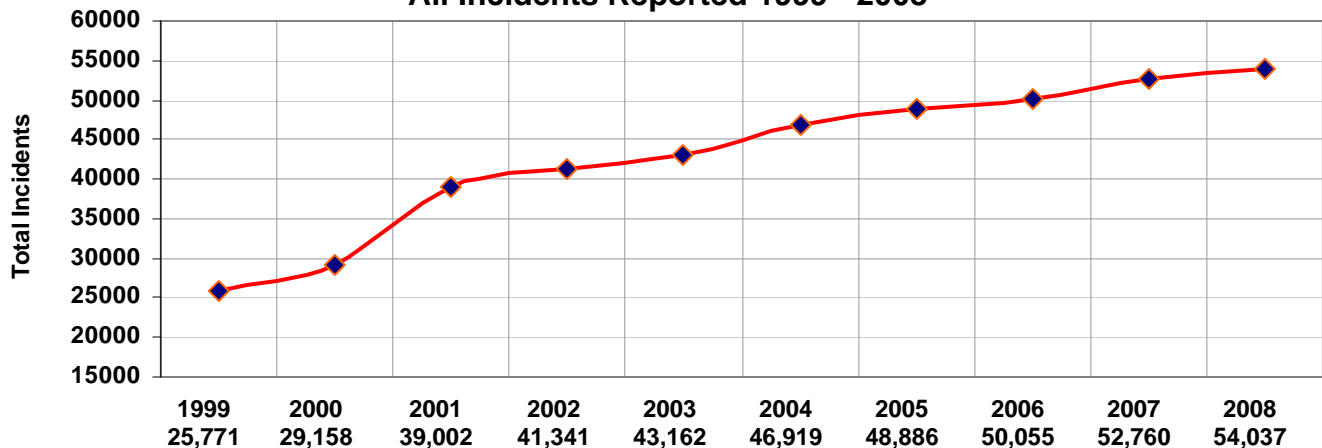
In 2008, 153 fire departments in Alaska reported 54,037 responses to ANFIRS. Of these 54,037 responses, 51,634 non-fire calls were voluntarily reported.

2008 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 209% more incidents in 2008 from 1999.

All Incidents Reported 1999 - 2008



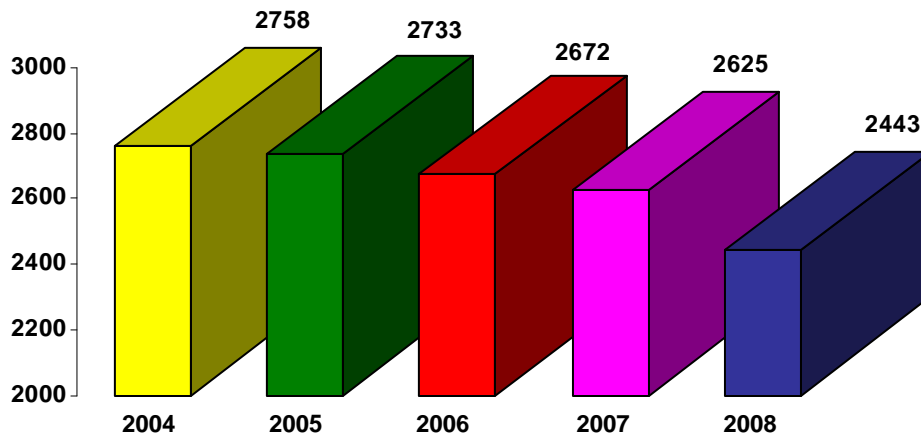
Alaska's 2008 Fires

Alaskan departments reported 2,443 fire incidents to the Alaska Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) in 2008. The total number of fire incidents were down 7% from the 2,625 incidents reported in 2007.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2004 through 2008.

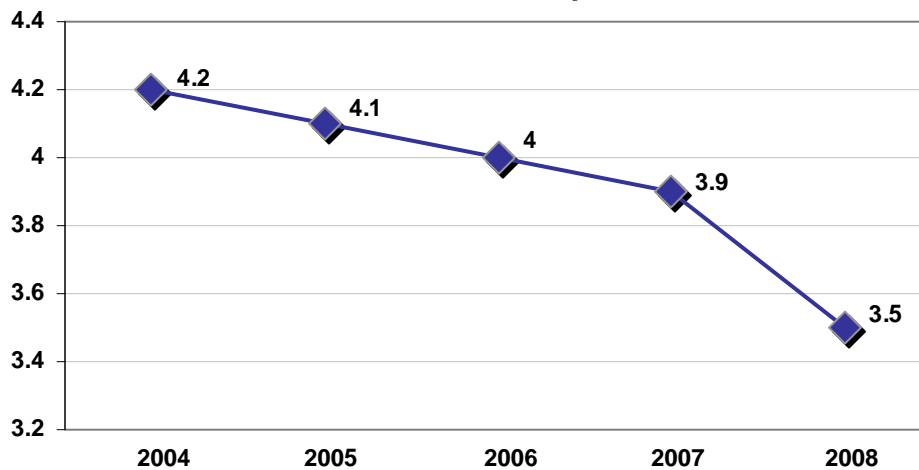
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2008	2,443	1,225	476	742
2007	2,625	1,203	570	852
2006	2,672	1,337	532	803
2005	2,733	1,236	559	938
2004	2,758	1,183	591	984
2003	2,949	1,205	658	1,086

Alaska's Reported Fires 2004 - 2008



According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population was 686,293. In 2008 Alaskan fire departments responded to 3.5 fires per 1,000 people.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2004 - 2008



Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

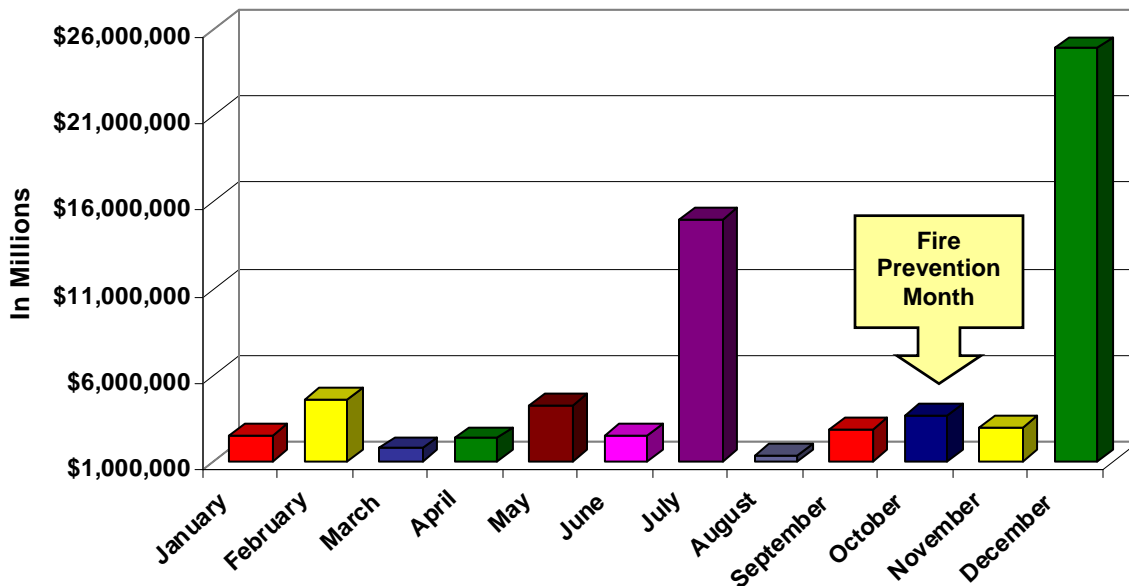
Estimated dollar losses indicate the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps local communities, states and the nation determine the amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration material 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	2005	2006	2007	2008
Structure Fire	\$23,948,949	\$72,279,755	\$80,882,948	\$65,937,538
Motor Vehicle Fire	\$3,065,812	\$2,172,921	\$4,009,557	\$2,677,324
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	\$10,500	\$210,831	\$6,006,936	\$17,822
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	\$60	\$35,797	\$70,615	\$10,492
Other Fires	\$354,765	\$21,517	\$1,875	\$58,835
Total Fire Dollar Loss	\$27,380,086	\$74,720,821	\$90,971,931	\$68,702,011

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2008 was \$65,937,538. The reported structural total dollar losses \$500,000 and over were in:

- Valdez – Industrial - \$20,000,000
- Chignik Bay – Cannery - \$11,000,000
- Juneau – Grocery Store - \$2,500,000
- Anchorage – Multi-Family Dwellings - \$2,300,000
- UA of Fairbanks – Business Offices - \$1,800,000
- Anchorage – Multi-Family Dwellings - \$1,400,000
- Wasilla – Church - \$750,000
- North Star Borough – 1 Family Dwelling - \$573,918
- Sitka – 1 Family Dwelling - \$550,000
- Cooper Landing – Restaurant - \$500,000

Five Year Trend Total Fire Dollar Loss by Month (2004 – 2008)

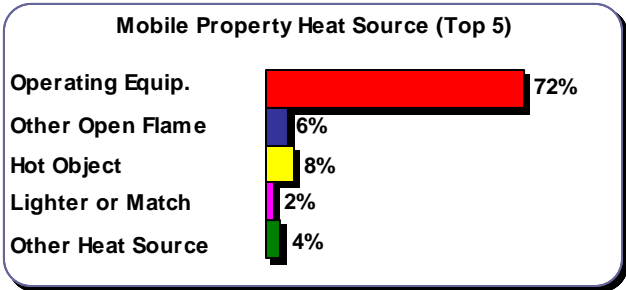


Mobile Property Fires

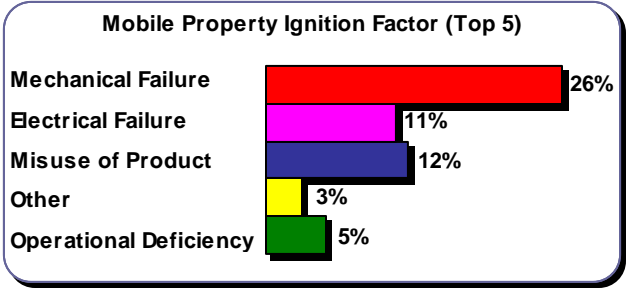
476 motor vehicle fires were reported in 2008. This accounted for 19% of all reported fires, 1 or 5% of civilian fire deaths, 3 civilian injuries, 1 firefighter injuries and an estimated property damage of \$26.8 million. The 476 mobile property fires in 2008 is a 16% decrease from the 570 motor vehicle fires in 2007.

The majority of these fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 374 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for \$1,410,814 or 53% 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 50% 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.

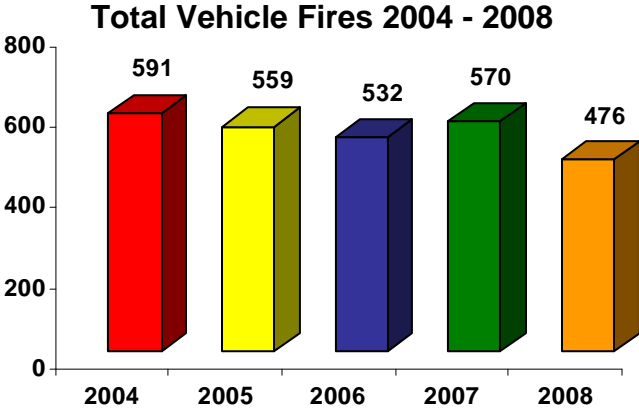


This chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



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

As shown in the graph below, Alaska seen a 16% decrease from 2007 in vehicle fires.



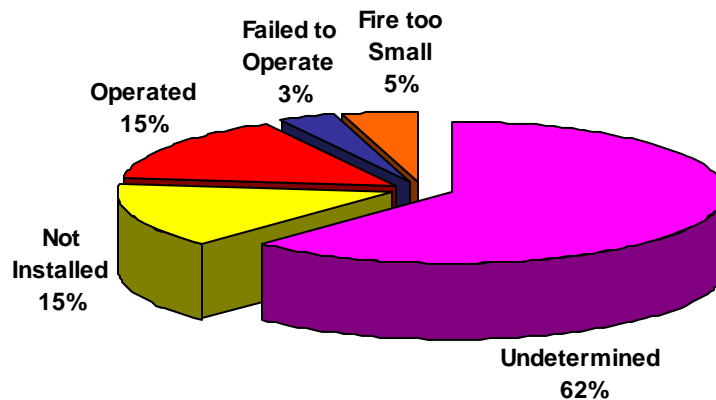
Structure Fires

The 1225 reported structure fires in 2008 caused 17 civilian deaths, 66 civilian injuries, 25 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of \$66 million. Structure fires accounted for 50% of reported fires and 89% of the civilian fire deaths in 2008.

The number of structure fires increased by 2% from the 1203 reported in 2007.

2008 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Educational	14	1%	0	0	0	\$827,645
Health Care	12	1%	0	0	0	\$73,750
Industrial	10	1%	0	1	2	\$31,165,500
Manufacturing, Processing	6	0%	0	0	0	\$53,550
Mercantile	57	5%	0	0	2	\$6,957,750
Other or Special	109	9%	0	4	1	\$242,512
Public Assembly	35	3%	0	1	0	\$2,319,961
Residential	920	75%	16	57	20	\$23,205,970
Storage	62	5%	0	3	0	\$1,090,900
Total	1225	100%	16	66	25	\$65,937,538

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	6	0	1	2	5	14
Health Care	3	0	2	0	7	12
Industrial	1	0	1	3	5	10
Manufacturing, Processing	1	0	0	2	3	6
Mercantile	6	2	3	18	28	57
Other or Special	2	0	2	22	83	109
Public Assembly	7	0	5	4	19	35
Residential	208	38	50	120	504	920
Storage	4	0	0	48	10	62
Total	238	40	64	219	664	1225

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2008, there were 920 **reported residential structure fires (included structures confined and/or contained inside the structure)**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of **\$23 million**. There were **57 civilian injuries, 16 civilian deaths and 20 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires went up 6% from the 871 reported in 2007.

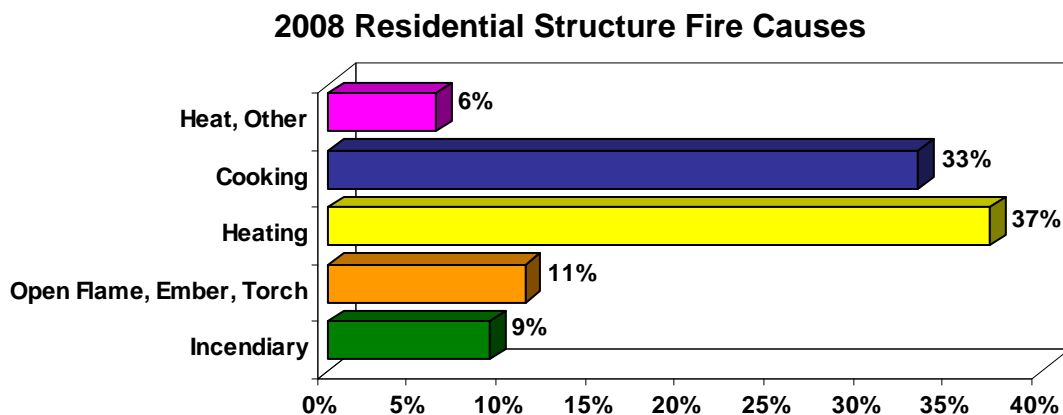
Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	166	18%	3	13	6	\$4,334,055
Rooming Houses	5	1%	0	0	0	\$33,600
Hotels & Motels	21	2%	0	2	0	\$104,250
1 & 2 Family Homes	696	76%	13	35	13	\$18,354,750
Dormitories	7	1%	0	0	0	\$515
Unclassified	25	3%	0	7	1	\$378,800
Total	920	100%	16	57	20	\$23,205,970

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, 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 30% of all residential structure fires) in 2008 were heating, cooking and other open flame, ember or torch.

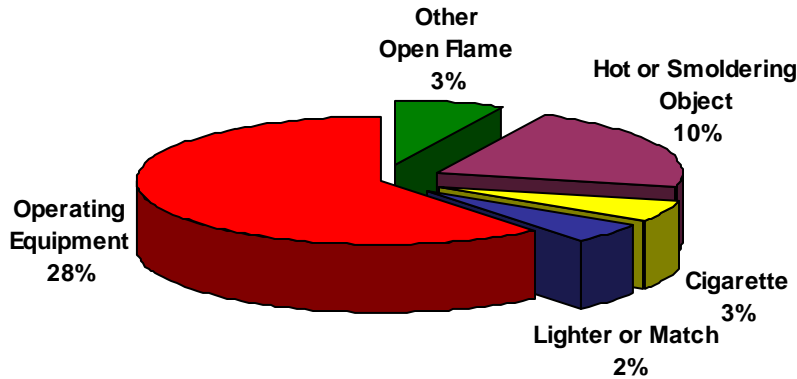


Residential Structure Fires

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 47% 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 2008 were in the cooking area and living room.

Top Five Area of Fire Origin



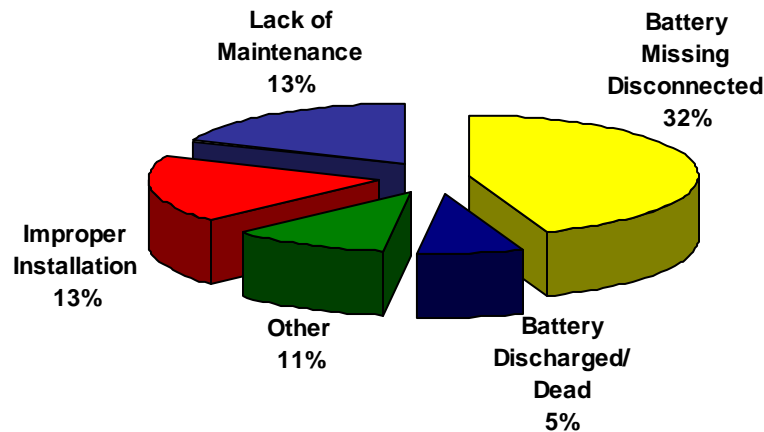
Residential Structure Fires

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 2008, 37% of all reported residential structure fires the alarm was present, 13% there was no alarm present, 4% the alarm failed, and 56% was reported as undetermined.

***Top Five Alarm Failure Reason
(excluding undetermined)***



SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE AND PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL FIRES

Smoke Alarm Operation	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Deaths	FS Injuries
Failed to Operate	38	14%	8	14	0	0
Operated	157	58%	2	9	0	6
Fire too Small to Operate	39	14%	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	36	13%	1	0	0	0
Total	270	100%	11	23	0	6

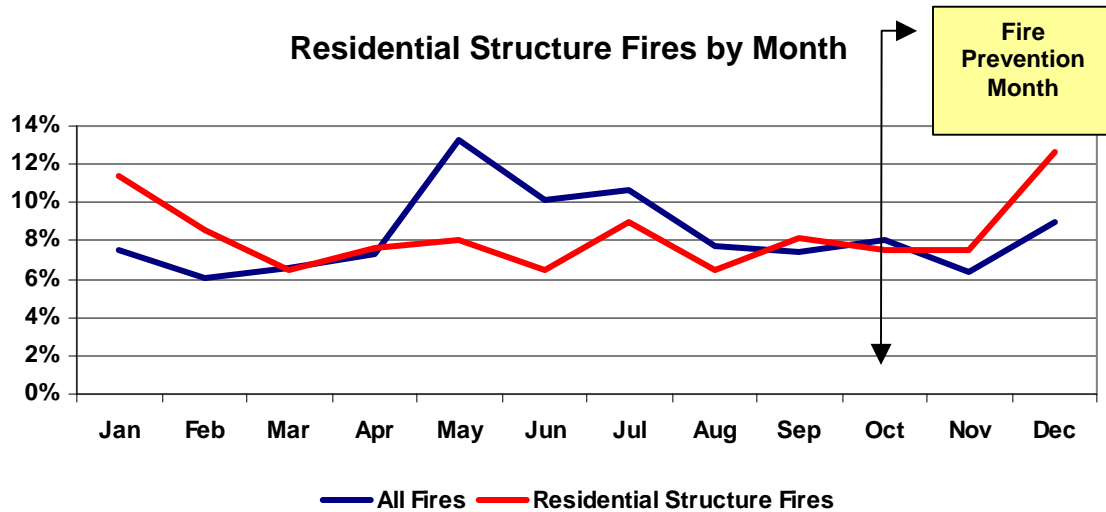
Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Deaths	FS Injuries
Battery Missing/Disconnected	12	32%	0	0	0	1
Hardwired Power Failure	1	3%	0	0	0	0
Improper Installation or Placement	2	5%	0	0	0	0
Lack of Cleaning	5	13%	0	0	0	0
Battery Discharged/Dead	2	5%	0	0	0	0
Other/Defective	3	8%	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	13	34%	1	1	0	0
Total	38	100%	1	1	0	1

Residential Structure Fires

WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

Residential structure fires in 2008 were more common in the winter than the summer. This trend is related to the leading cause of all residential structure fires, heating.

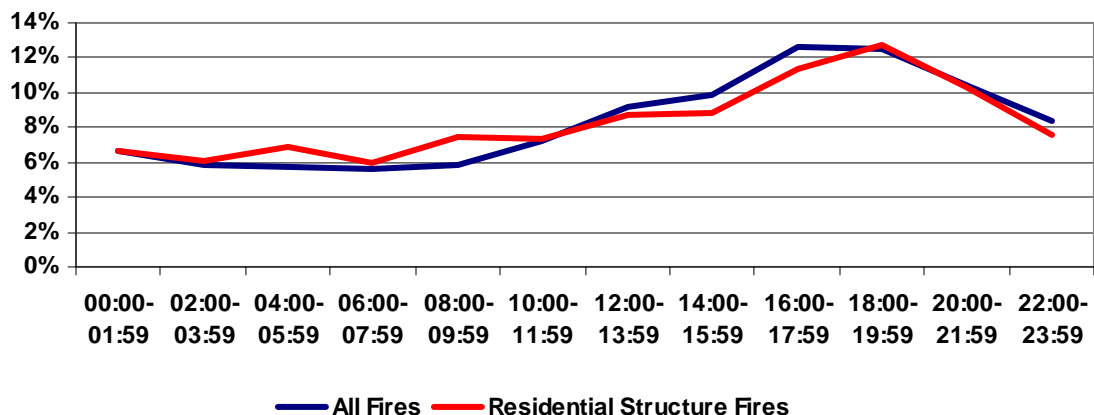
For 2008, there were more residential structure fires in the month of December (12.61%). The months of March, June, and August tied with the least at (6.52%).



When analyzed by time of day, as illustrated below, the highest number of residential structure fires occurred in the late evenings. The residential structure fire time trend is related to the top two leading cause of residential structure fires in Alaska – heating and cooking. Due to the high cost of fuels many people are now converting from oil stoves and natural gas furnaces to alternative heating sources such as wood stoves and/or a variety of homemade heating equipment. It is also possible that people will not complete the required equipment maintenance due to tight budgets. It is more important than ever that we advocate heating fire safety.

Teaching people to use only approved heating equipment and ensure the equipment is installed and operated correctly can often prevent these fires.

Residential Structure Fires by Time of Day



Intentionally Set Fires

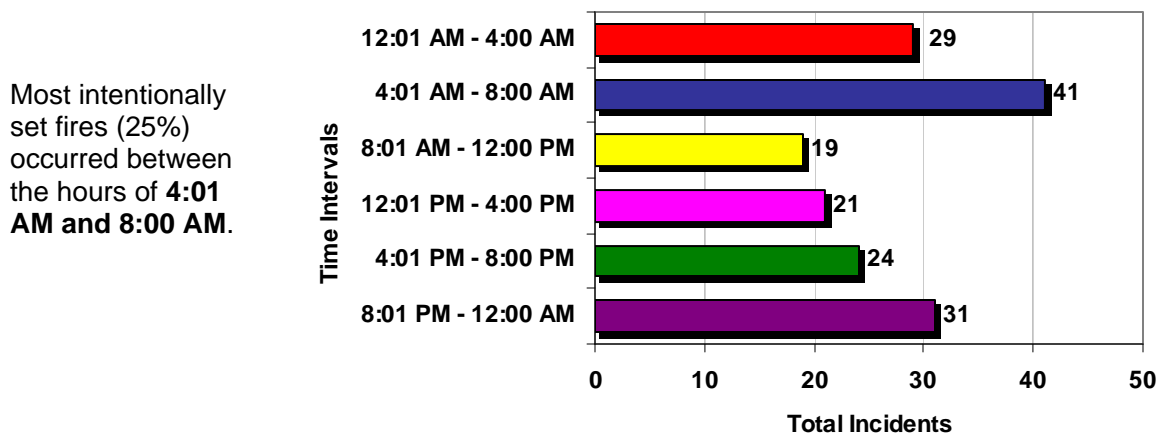
One hundred and sixty-five (**165**) or **7% of all reported fires were reported as intentionally set**. This number decreased by forty-two (42) or 25% from 2007. Intentionally set fires has been decreasing for the previous couple of years.

NFIRS defines “intentionally set” as deliberate misuse of heat source or a fire of an incendiary nature.

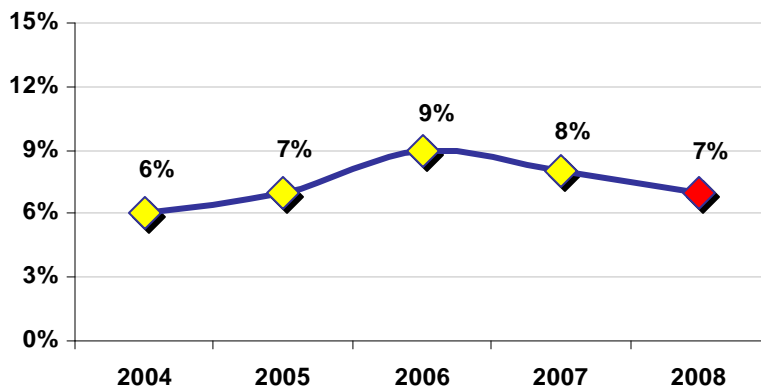
Over 30% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred in structure fires. Mobile property came in second at 25%. Intentionally set fires in structures caused 1 civilian deaths, 8 civilian injuries and property loss of \$4,666,085.

The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the bedroom and bathroom. The living room accounted for 7% with outside structural areas and outside areas, other 5% followed by other structural areas at 4%. Cigarette lighters and or matches were the heat source in over 26% of the incidents.

2008 Alarm Time for Intentional Fires



2004 – 2008 Intentionally Set Fires

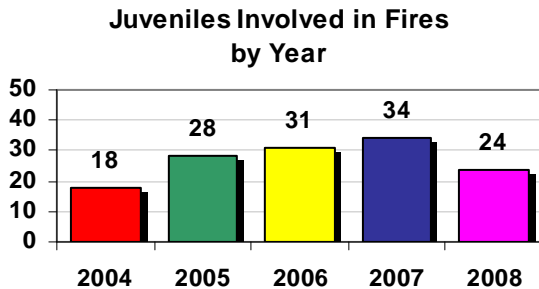


This chart indicates the percentage of fires that have been reported as intentional for the indicated year.

Juveniles Involved With Fire

In 2008, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 24 reported fires, two civilian fatalities, three civilian injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of \$1,020,475.

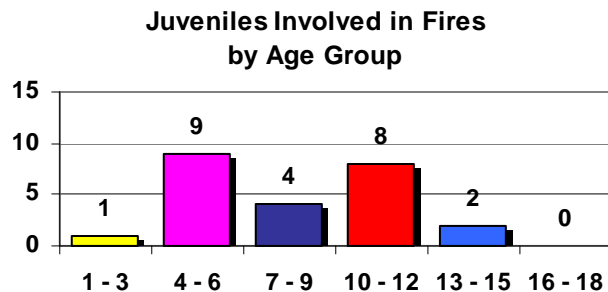
The fires set by children in 2008 included: 20 structure fires and 4 wildland/grass fires.



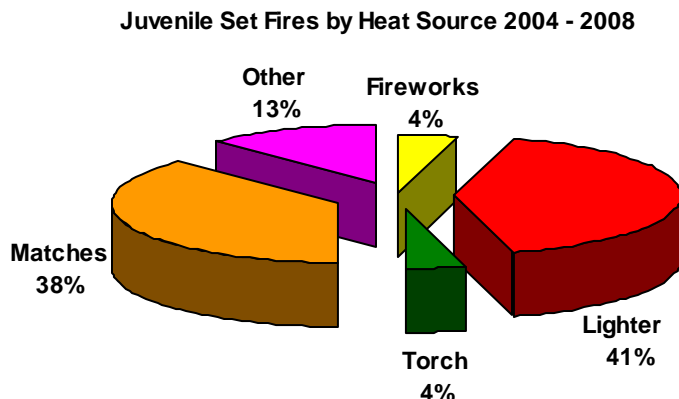
For the first time in 3 years, Alaska has seen a decrease in juvenile set fires. This is due to increased Juvenile Firesetter intervention classes around the State.

This graph indicates the ages of youths involved in fires from **2004 - 2008**. Determining their ages helps in establishing a target group for prevention and intervention programs.

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of juveniles involved with fire were reported as between 4 – 6 years old.



Seventy-nine percent (79%) of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters or matches. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches and lighters.



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 2008, Alaskans suffered 98 injuries and 19 deaths directly caused by fire.

2008 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 28 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2008. 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 87 fires in 2008. Firefighters were injured more frequently at structure fires than any other fire incident type. Seventeen percent (13%) of firefighter injuries occurred in intentionally set fires.

Of the 28 firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known, 28% reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom; 18% reported contusion/bruise, minor trauma; and another 16% reported pain only.

The Top Categories

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	7%
Exposure to Hazard	11%
Fall	4%
None Reported	11%
Other	36%
Overexertion/Strain	18%
Slip/Trip	7%
Struck or Assaulted	7%

Severity of Injury	
First Aid Only	21%
Moderate (Lost Time)	11%
Report Only	46%
Treated by Physician	21%

Types of Fires	
Motor Mobile Property	4%
Special Outside Fire	7%
Structure Fires	89%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Extinguishing	29%
Handling Charged Hose	7%
Salvage	11%
None Reported	21%
Using Hand Extinguishers	7%
Other	4%
Overhaul	4%
Laying Hose	4%
Searching for Victim	4%
Suppression Support, Other	4%
Using Hand Tools	4%
Incident Investigation	4%

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	36%
06:01 - 12:00	11%
12:01 - 18:00	25%
18:01 - 23:59	29%

Age of FF	
19 - 29	32%
30 - 39	21%
40 - 49	21%
50 - 59	21%
60+	4%

Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2008 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 70 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2008. The majority, 94%, were the result of structure fires. Almost 34% 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	94%
Fire, Other	0%
Motor Mobile Property (Vehicle)	4%
Outside Fire	1%

Severity of Injury	
Minor	59%
Moderate	27%
Severe	10%
Life Threatening	1%
Not Reported	3%

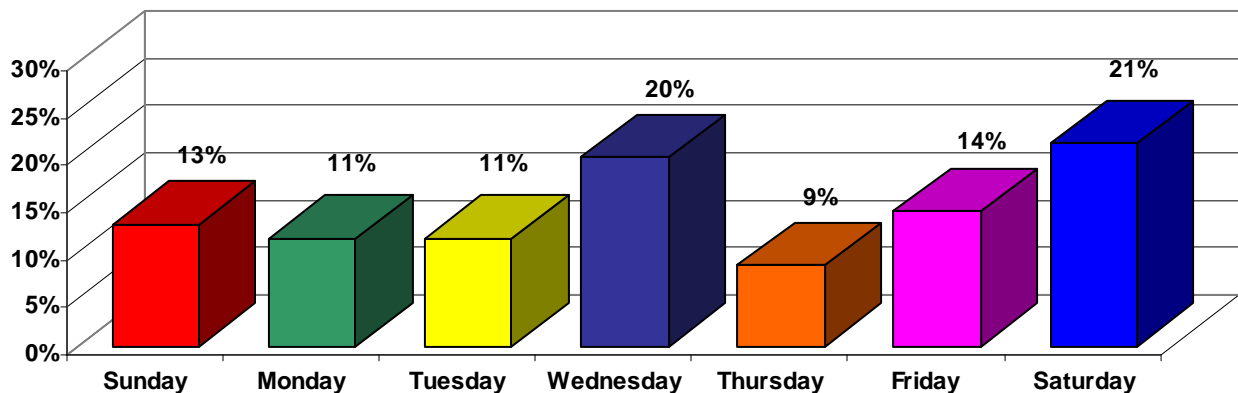
Human Factors	
Asleep	3%
Possibly Impaired by Alcohol or Drugs	27%
Unattended Person(s)	6%
Multiple Persons	1%
Age	6%
None Reported	57%

Cause of Injury	
Jumped in Escape	1%
Exposed to Fire Products	62%
Exposed to Hazardous Materials	1%
Fell, Slipped, or Tripped	4%
Multiple Causes	3%
None Reported	23%
Other	4%

Age of Injured Civilian	
0 - 17	19%
18 - 29	13%
30 - 39	22%
40 - 49	27%
50 - 59	11%
60+	8%

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

Civilian Injuries by Day of Week

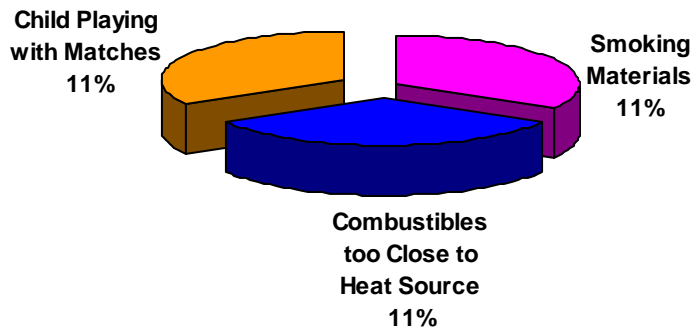


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2008 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 98 injuries and \$68.7 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 19 Alaskans from fire in 2008. Alaska experienced 7.8 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Alaska's increasing population, the 2008 fire death rate was 2.8 deaths for each one hundred thousand Alaskans.

Top Three Causes of Fire Fatalities



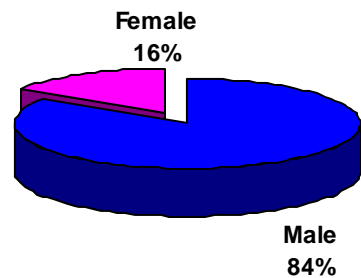
Eighty-nine (89%) percent of these tragic deaths were the result of human acts of intention, carelessness or errors.

In thirty-seven (37%) percent of Alaska's 2008 civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs were contributing factor to the fire.

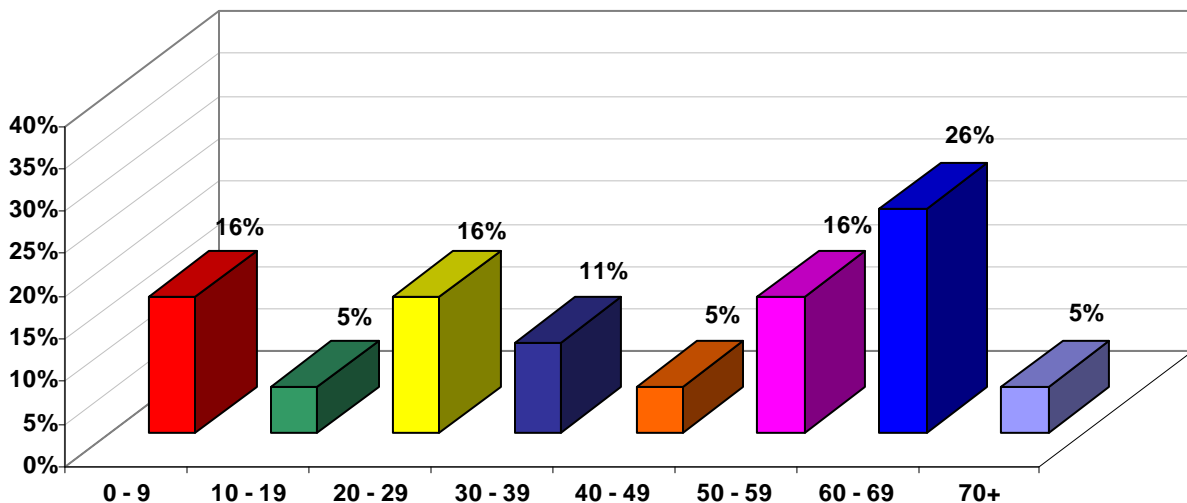
In 2008, 84% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 2004 – 2008 68% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

Fire Fatalities by Gender



Number of 2008 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

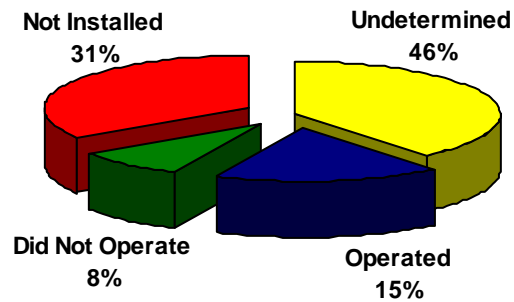


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

Sixteen, or 84%, of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. These 16 fire deaths occurred in 8 single residential homes, 2 residential trailers, and 3 multi-dwelling residential homes.

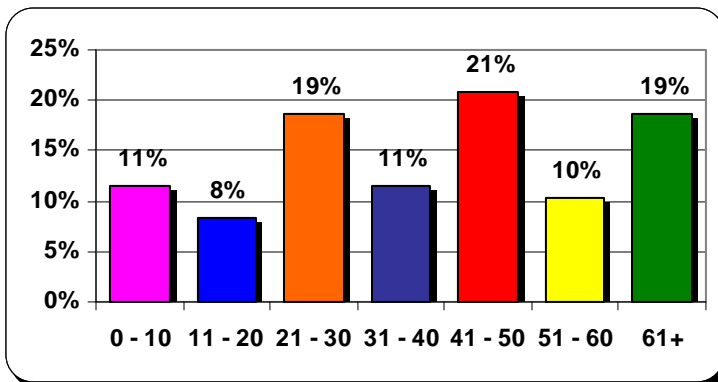
A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 16 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 13 separate fire incidents. Of these 13 residential structures 3 had a smoke alarm present, however, only 2 of them was in working condition. Four, or 31%, did not have a smoke alarm present. In the remaining 6 residential homes, the smoke alarm presence was reported as undetermined.

Smoke Alarm Presence



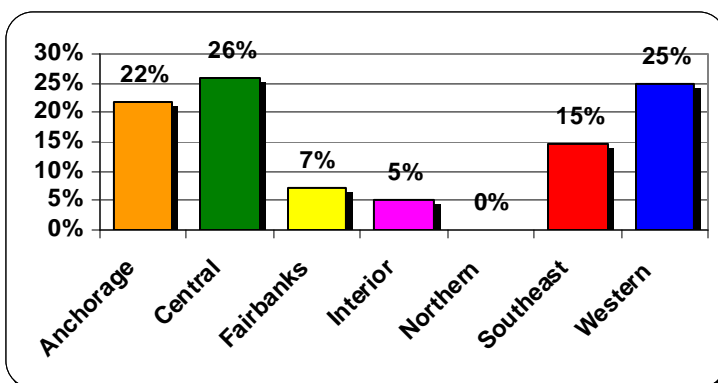
FIVE-YEAR (2004 – 2008) TRENDS

By Age Group



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.

By Region



Central Region had the most fatalities over the rest of the state.

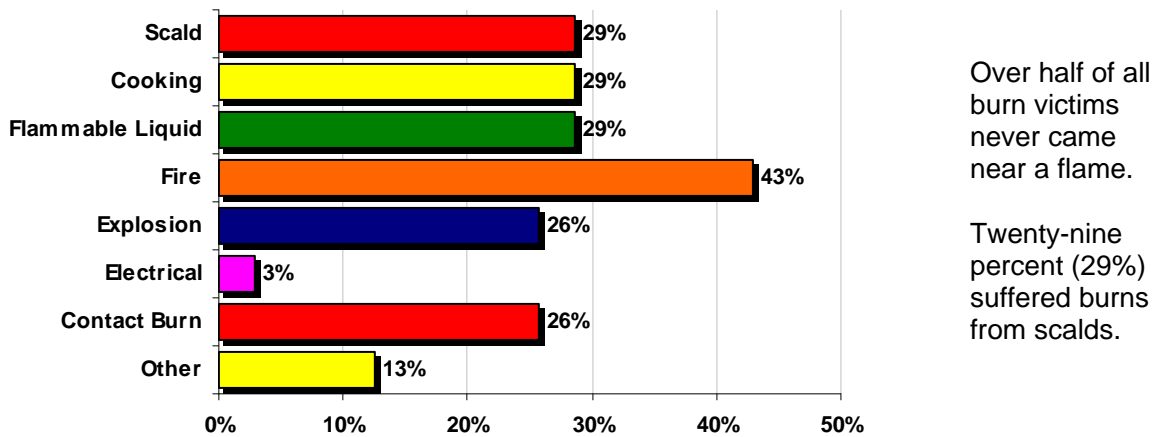
Burn Injuries

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.

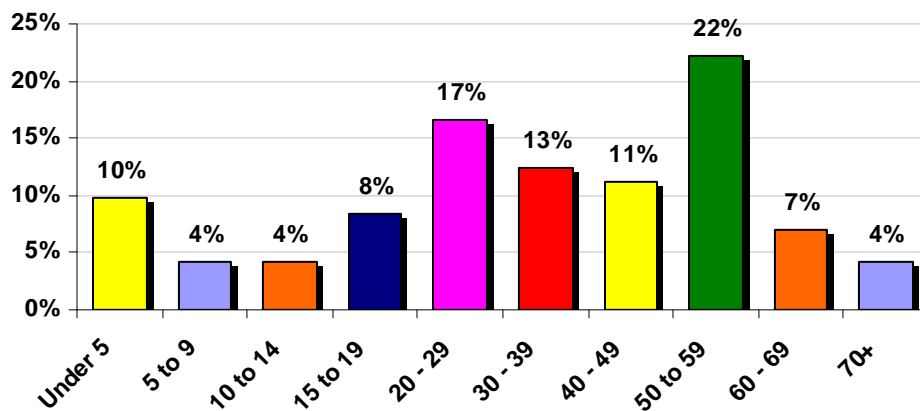
2008 Categories of Burn Injuries

In the graph below, we look at the type of incident that caused the burn. Was the burn caused by a fire, a flame, a scald or something else? A burn is said to result from a flame when the fire is confined to the victim or the victim's clothing. When a wider area burns, the injury is considered to result from fire.



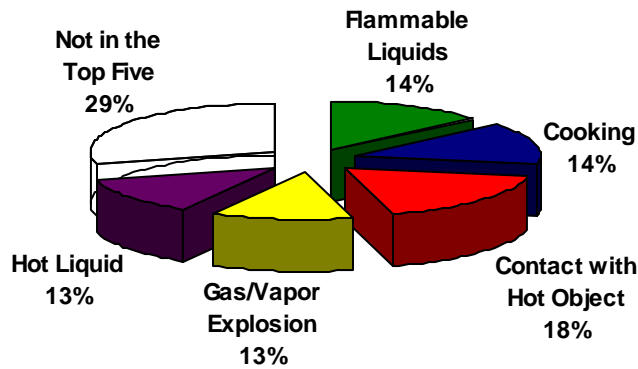
Age Group of Burn Injuries

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 is 50 – 59 years old.



Burn Injuries

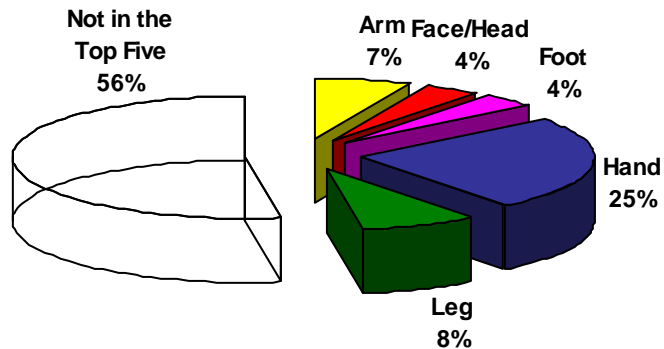
Top Five Cause of Burn Injuries



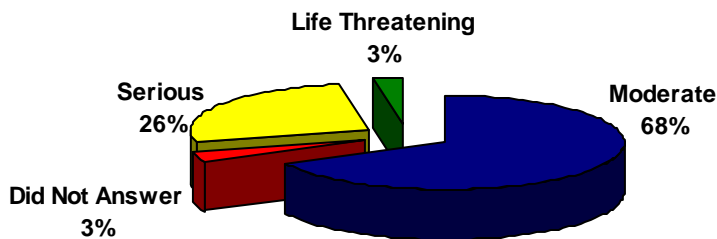
Hot liquid/flammable spills and cooking contributed to 41% of all reported burn injuries in 2008.

Areas of Body Injured (Top Five)

In 25% of all reported burn injuries; the hand was area of the body burned. This is not surprising since contact with hot object is the number one cause of burn injuries in Alaska.



Severity of Injury



In 68% of all reported burn injuries; the injury was moderate.

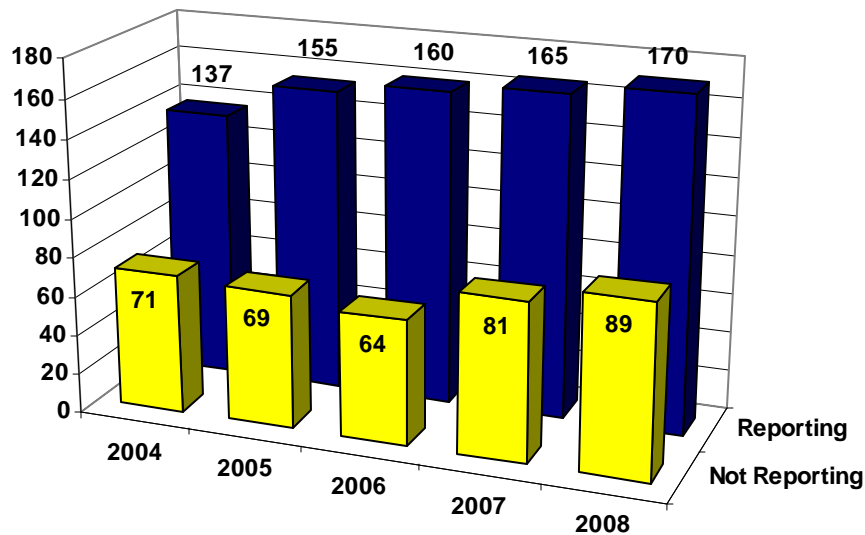
Moderate means the victim was treated and released by the health care professional.

ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2008. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by April 1, 2009. 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 2008.

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 2004 – 2008 Comparison



2008 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Akiak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Akutan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Alakanuk VFD	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	\$50,000
Anchor Point Vol. F/R	7	4	3	0	1	0	0	\$0
Anchorage FD	761	386	375	7	19	0	17	\$12,180,898
Angoon VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
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	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	\$250,000
Atmautluak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Beaver VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Bethel VFD	34	22	12	0	0	0	0	\$106,725
Bettles VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Big Lake VFD	24	10	14	0	0	0	0	\$50,000
Birch Creek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Brevig Mission FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Butte VFD	29	4	25	0	0	0	0	\$253,000
Cantwell VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Capitol City Fire/Rescue	85	61	24	0	10	0	2	\$3,143,415
Central Emergency Services	91	45	46	0	6	0	1	\$1,379,500
Central Mat-Su FD	140	71	69	0	3	0	0	\$1,422,500
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	24	12	12	0	0	0	0	\$291,200
Chickaloon Fire Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chignik Bay VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$11,000,000
Chistochina VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$35,000
Chitina VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chugiak VFD	51	22	29	1	0	0	0	\$744,620
City of Anderson	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	\$176,500
City of Fairbanks	146	80	66	0	2	0	0	\$1,140,986
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	36	22	14	0	1	0	0	\$31,050
City of Kotzebue FD	29	23	6	1	1	0	0	\$550,352
ConocoPhillips Alaska	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	\$102,000
Cooper Landing VFD	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	\$542,500
Cordova VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Craig VFD	8	1	7	0	0	0	0	\$8,000
Delta Junction VFD	9	5	4	3	0	0	0	\$467,300
Dillingham VFD & Rescue Squad	12	8	4	0	2	0	0	\$0

*Indicates the department did **NOT** submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2008

**Indicates report(s) was completed by Division of Fire and Life Safety following a serious fire incident

2008 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Diomedea VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Eagle VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Edna Bay VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Eek VFD*	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$268,000
Elfin Cove FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Elim VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Ester VFD	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	\$105,000
Fairbanks Arpt. Police & FD	5	0	5	0	1	0	0	\$11,500
Fort Yukon VFD **	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	\$80,000
Gakona VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$25,000
Galena VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
Gambell VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$250,000
Girdwood FD	11	6	5	0	0	0	0	\$68,900
Golovin VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Grayling VFD**	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	\$35,000
Greater Palmer VFD	26	11	15	0	1	0	2	\$696,800
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	16	5	11	0	0	0	0	\$195,500
Gulkana VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Gustavus FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Haines VFD	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	\$70,000
Hollis VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Homer VFD	30	15	15	1	0	0	0	\$355,800
Honnah VFD	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	\$500
Hope/Sunrise VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$5,000
Houston VFD	12	2	10	0	0	0	0	\$0
Huslia VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Iliamna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kachemak Emerg. Services	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	\$16,000
Kasigluk VFD*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$50,000
Kenai FD	35	14	21	0	1	0	0	\$213,850
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
Kenny Lake VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Ketchikan FD	58	32	26	0	1	0	0	\$918,000
Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
King Cove Fire & Rescue	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$100
Klawock VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	\$4,000
Klehini Valley VFD*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kongiganak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kuigayagaq VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kwigillingok VFD*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$2,100

*Indicates the department did **NOT** submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2008

**Indicates report(s) was completed by Division of Fire and Life Safety following a serious fire incident

2008 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Lake Louise VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Lowell Point FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Manley Hot Springs VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
McGrath VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
McKinley VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Meadow Lakes VFD	36	16	20	0	0	0	0	\$653,700
Metlakatla VFD*	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Co.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Nanwalek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Napaskiak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Naukati VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Nel/Mel VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Nelson Lagoon F/R	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Nenana Fire/EMS Dept.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	\$50,000
Nightmute VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Nikiski FD	39	16	23	1	0	0	4	\$46,000
Ninilchik Emerg. Services	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	\$175,600
Nome VFD	10	5	5	1	5	0	0	\$31,115
North Pole FD	43	3	40	0	0	0	0	\$12,000
North Slope Borough FD	46	24	22	0	1	0	0	\$65,000
North Star VFD	109	56	53	0	5	0	0	\$1,961,813
North Tongass VFD	13	5	8	0	0	0	0	\$133,700
Northway VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Northwest Arctic Borough FD	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	\$63,000
Nulato VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Nunam Iqua FD*	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$11,000
Old Harbor VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$50,000
Ouzinkie VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Palmer Emergency Services	15	7	8	0	0	0	0	\$328,200
Panguingue VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Pedro Bay VFD*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$150,000
Pelican VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Petersburg VFD	11	8	3	0	0	0	0	\$35,030
Platinum VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Quinhagak VFD**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$475,000
Ruby VFD	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
Rural Deltana VFD	21	16	5	0	0	0	0	\$1,492,600

*Indicates the department did **NOT** submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2008

**Indicates report(s) was completed by Division of Fire and Life Safety following a serious fire incident

2008 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Russian Mission VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Salcha F/R	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	\$145,000
Sand Point FD Emerg. Services*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Sapa VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Savoonga VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Seldovia Vol. F/R	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	\$0
Seward FD	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	\$45,200
Sitka FD	10	8	2	0	0	0	0	\$948,500
Skagway VFD	10	2	8	0	0	0	0	\$3,100
South Tongass VFD	17	7	10	0	0	0	0	\$10,250
Stebbing VFD**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
St. George VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$6,000
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Steese Area VFD	42	19	23	0	1	0	0	\$335,157
Stevens Village VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Stony River VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Strelna VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
Sutton VFD	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	\$12,500
SVT Barabara Heights FD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Talkeetna VFD	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	\$16,500
Tanacross VFD*	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Tanana VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	\$129,000
Ted Stevens Int'l Arpt. Police/Fire	24	10	14	0	0	0	0	\$50,000
Tenakee Springs Rural FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Tetlin VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Thorne Bay VFD	5	4	1	0	4	0	0	\$260,000
Tok VFD	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	\$62,500
Tolsona VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Tri-Valley VFD	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	\$2,000
Unalaska Fire/EMS	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	\$353,000
University FD	80	27	53	0	1	0	1	\$2,064,000
Valdez FD	22	13	9	0	0	0	0	\$20,092,550
Wales VFD	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	\$215,000
Whale Pass VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$10,000
White Mountain VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$20,000
Whittier VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Willow VFD	22	11	11	0	0	0	1	\$505,400
Women's Bay VFD	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	\$0
Wrangell VFD	15	11	4	0	0	0	0	\$381,000
Alaska Fire Total	2443	1225	1218	19	70	0	28	\$68,702,011

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Raven Island



The Alaska Division of Fire and Life Safety and Compelling Technologies, Inc., announced the launch of Raven Island on September 22, 2008. Raven Island is designed to teach kids about fire safety through 12 games and interactive experiences, like putting out fires, fixing hazards, and escaping danger. It can draw from those users and encourage its own base to participate by handing out clams, the virtual currency used in Whyville.

WHAT CAN YOU DO IN RAVEN ISLAND?

Play – Raven Island has loads of games that are fun, earn clams, and help kids learn to be safe about fire. From knowing how to put out a fire to getting out of a burning house safely to removing hazards that might cause a fire, Raven Island games are a fun way to learn how to stay safe in the real world.

Chat - Hang out and chat with old friend or make new friends at any of Raven Island's chat locations, or use Raven Island's email to stay in touch with friends.

Shop - Earn "clams" by playing games, then use those clams to customize your face, change your clothes, and get just the look you want.

Visit Whyville - Because Raven Island was developed by the same company that developed Whyville, the two worlds are linked so visitors to either world can easily visit the other.

WHY RURAL ALASKA?

- It's interesting
- It's fun
- It's different

WHY FIRE PREVENTION AND SAFETY GAMES?

- Kids in rural Alaska have a significantly higher chance of being injured or dying from fire than kids in other places.
- Kids everywhere have a significantly higher chance of being injured or dying from fire than adults.
- Kids can make a difference and help keep themselves and their families safe.

WHY WHYVILLE?

- With over 3.5M members and over 10 years in operation, Whyville is the #1 virtual world where teens can hang out, play, and learn.
- Whyville has lots of ways its members can shape their world with Senators, polls, their own newspaper, and much more.

It's free, it's fun and most importantly, it helps our Alaskan children to be fire safe! Come see for yourself and visit us at www.ravin-island.com.

October 2009 is Alaska's

FIRE PREVENTION MONTH

THE 20TH ANNUAL GREAT
ALASKAN FIRE
ESCAPE



STAY FIRE SMART! DON'T GET BURNED!

**DON'T LET CHILDREN PLAY WITH FIRE!
LET THEM PLAY WITH FIRE SAFETY AT**

www.raven-island.com

WHEN YOU PRACTICE FIRE SAFETY, YOU SAVE LIVES!