

Fire In Alaska 2006



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

Alaska State Fire Marshal

Fire In Alaska - 2006



David Tyler
State Fire Marshal

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

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

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State of Alaska

Department of Public Safety
Division of

Fire and Life Safety

Sarah Palin, Governor
Walt Monegan, Commissioner

With this letter I submit to you the 2006 "Fire in Alaska" report. Inside you will find an amazing amount of information. One statistic I am happy to see is a new record. There now 170 fire departments filing fire reports with us. These reports chronicle the work you do through out the year. It is also a tool that we can use to justify programs and funding. I hope you take the time to read through it.

In 2005 there were a number of fire related deaths that were either suicide or homicide. This year's statistics indicate that this was probably anomalous. However, there were still 21 fire fatalities. As we have come to expect most of these had smoking materials and/or alcohol involved. Now that the "Fire Safe Cigarettes" have been legislated I hope to see a decline in these numbers. The legislation allows for cigarette retailers to deplete their current stocks before being held to the new standard. I do not expect to see the results from this law until the 2008 edition of "Fire in Alaska".

Last year one firefighter was injured for every 167 fires. This may seem like an acceptable number since it is statistically low. But, only a fraction of the injuries that occur are being reported to our office. When I was a fire chief I rarely reported those injuries in NFIRS. Heck, it was too much extra paperwork. Now that Marie has bent my ear and brought me up to speed I can see the importance of including these injuries in our reports. One injury in one department is an incident, in 30 departments it is a trend. These statistics help us to determine training needs, and at times identify equipment problems. For example in 2006 of the firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known 12% reported strains, 25% reported pain only, 12% reported overexertion and 6% reported cuts or lacerations. It can be clearly seen that we need to work on firefighter physical fitness and the proper use of PPE.

"Intentionally Set Fires" is an area where our trends are starting to show an increase. In 2004 we were down to 6%, in 2005 we were up to 7%, last year we hit 9%. This does not necessarily indicate that more fires are intentionally set; it may indicate that our investigations are more thorough.

Thank you for your efforts in supplying us the information so that this report could be published. I hope you find it 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.dps.state.ak.us/fire.

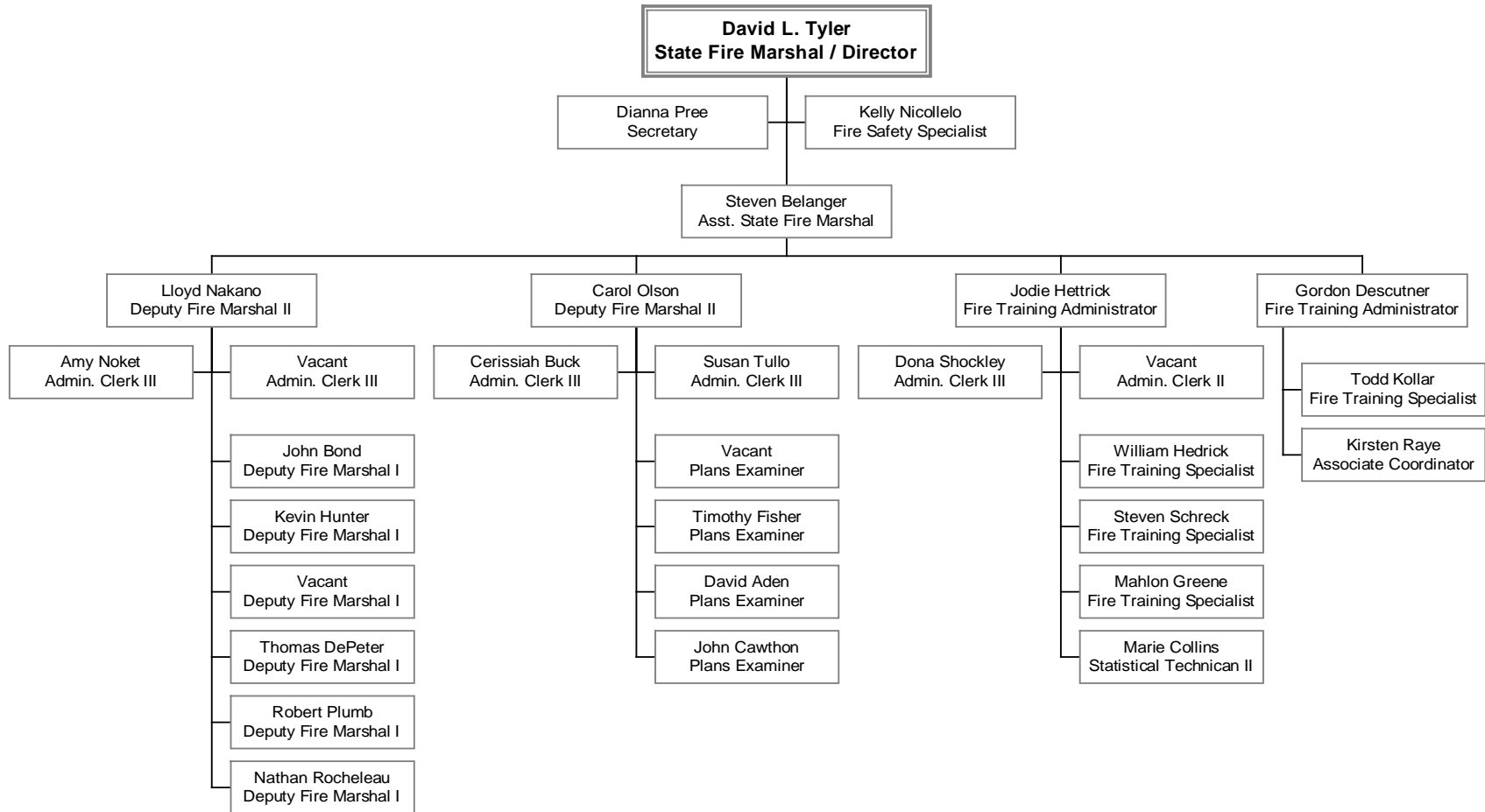
Sincerely,

David L. Tyler
State Fire Marshal

Office of the State Fire Marshal
"Public Safety through Public Service"

5700 E. Tudor Road – Anchorage, AK 99507 – Voice (907) 269-5491– Fax (907) 338-4375

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

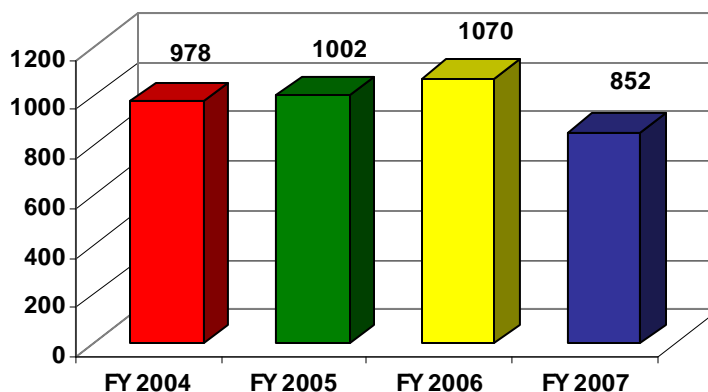
Outside of deferred jurisdictions, the Division of Fire and Life Safety is responsible for the fire and life safety oversight of building construction throughout the state; this includes residential buildings of 4 units or more, hospitals, high rise buildings and all commercial buildings.

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 |



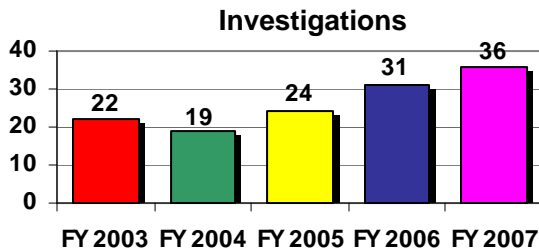
This chart indicates the number of plan reviews that were received for the state fiscal years 2004 thru 2007.

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

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

Fires that will normally be investigated by the Division of Fire 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 36 fires in fiscal year 2007.

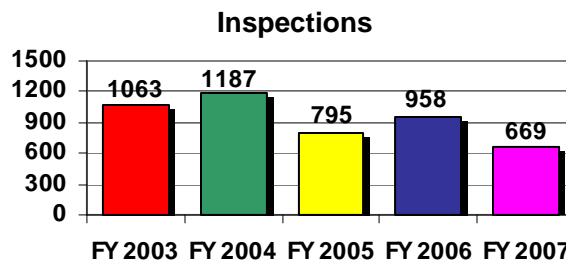
State fiscal year is July 1 through June 30th.

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 669 facilities in fiscal year 2007. This is a 30% decrease from the 795 that was inspected in FY 2006.



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:

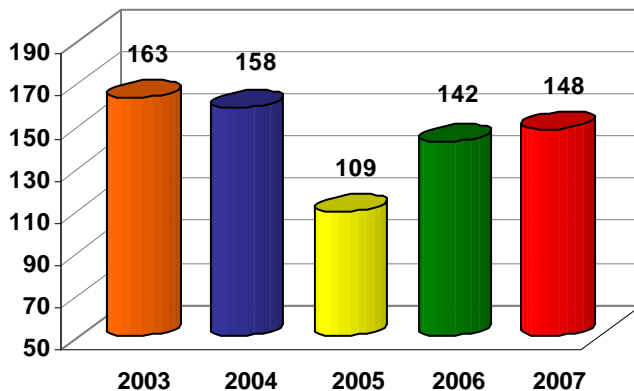
- ❖ the development of training curriculum based on adopted training standards;
- ❖ the delivery of fire training programs to Alaska emergency responders;
- ❖ the delivery of public fire and life safety education to the public;
- ❖ providing technical expertise with respect to the organization and operation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

PROGRAMS

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

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

FIRE DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION



Fire and Life Safety registered 148 fire departments for the year of 2007.

2007 totals are inclusive of all fire department registration requests received by August 12, 2007.

CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Fire Training issued 736 certificates in FY 2007.

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

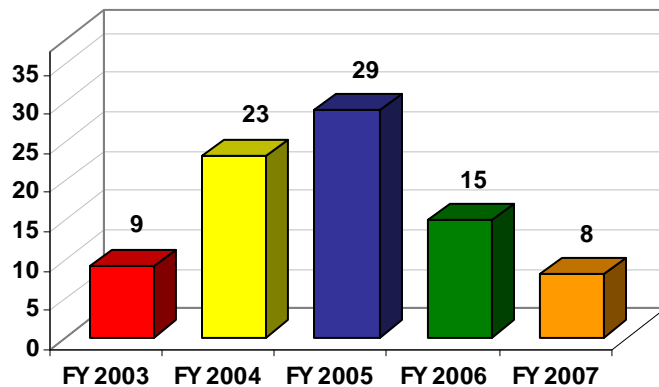
Name of Course	Total
Basic Firefighter	4
Instructor I - IV	59
Investigator I & II	34
Firefighter I & II	508
Emergency Vehicle Driver	75
Rapid Intervention Technician	56

Training and Education Bureau – Project Code Red

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

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

Communities Trained by State Fiscal Year



Project Code Red has 122 participating communities. To date, 91 of these have received the equipment and Alaska Rural Basic Firefighter training.

ALASKA RURAL BASIC FIREFIGHTER CERTIFICATION

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

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

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

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

Training and Education Bureau – Public Fire Education

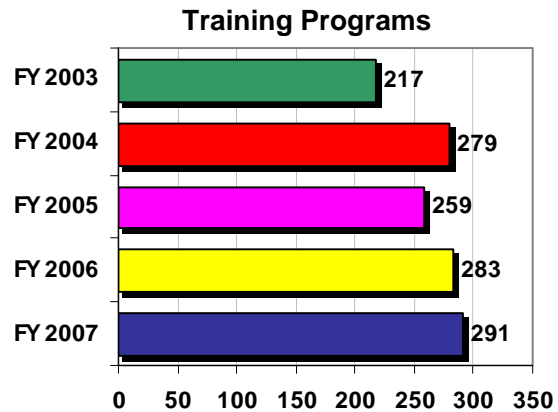
Public Fire Education promotes fire and life safety by educating all sectors of the Alaskan public. We focus on fire prevention training and presentations to help achieve our goal of eliminating injuries and deaths from fires or burns.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

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

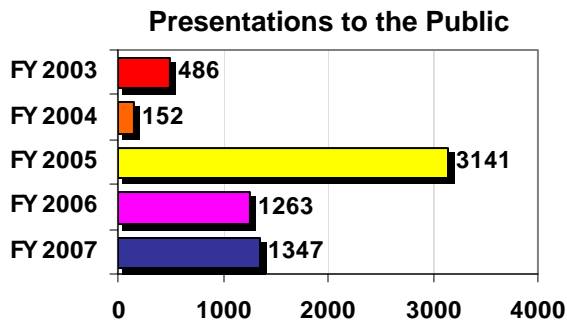
A total of 1,924 students attended training programs in FY 2007.

These presentations are also available for local use.



PRESENTATIONS

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



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

MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

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

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

Firework, System and Extinguisher Permits and Licenses

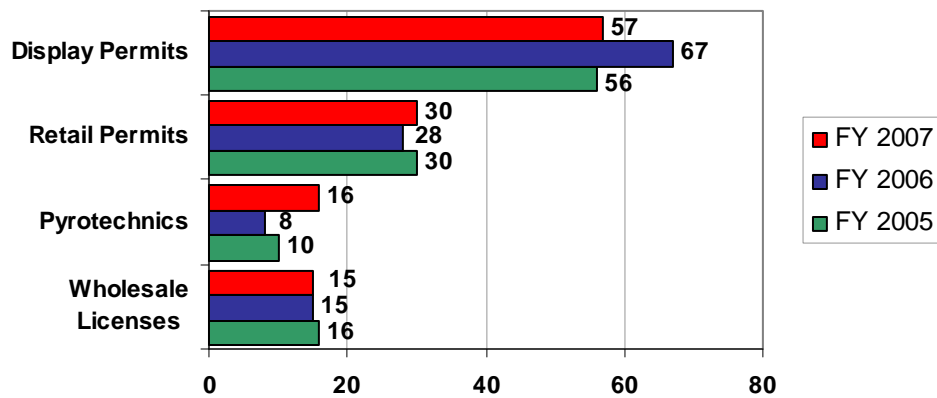
The Division of Fire and Life Safety manages and coordinates firework licensing/permitting, fire system permitting, and the fire extinguisher permitting for the State of Alaska through Statutes and Revised Regulations.



FIREWORKS

According to the 2006 Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) data, there were 8 reported fires with fireworks being the heat source, a 63% increase from the 5 fire incidents reported in 2005. Two were structure fires, one a motor vehicle fire with the remaining incidents being wildland fires. There were no injuries or deaths reported with these fires.

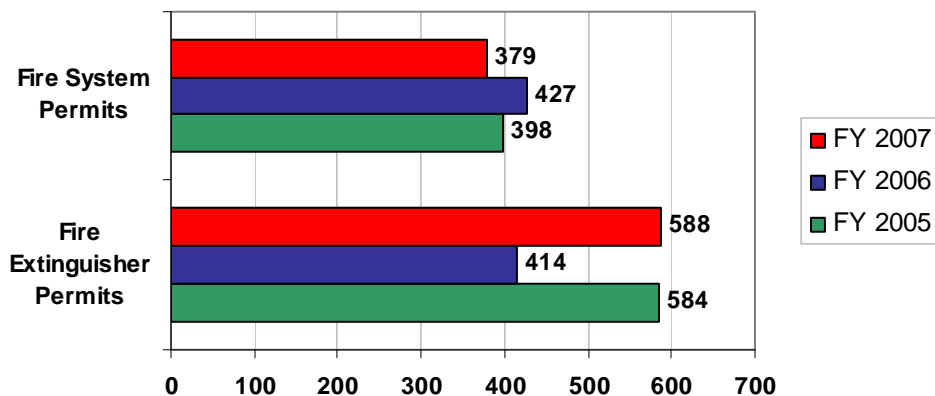
Firework Permits/Licenses Issued



FIRE SYSTEM AND EXTINGUISHER PERMITS

In 2006, Alaskans suffered 1 injury and 26 fires with the contributing factor being reported as a system design, construction or installation deficiency.

Fire System/Extinguisher Permits Issued

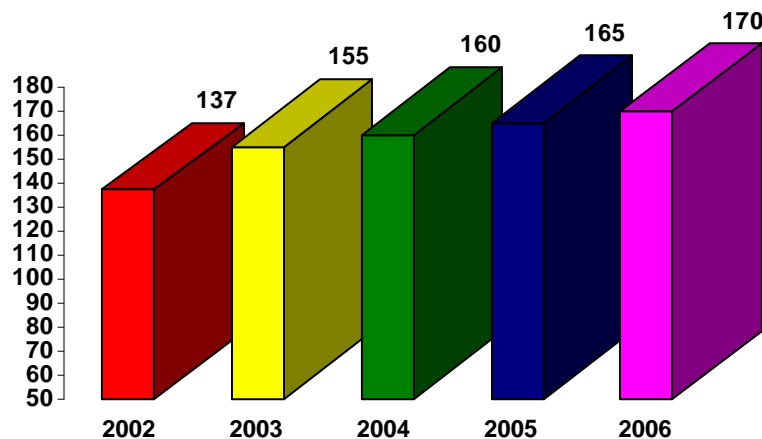


ANFIRS Fire Department Participation and Uses



For the sixth year in a row, we have seen an increase 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 2002 - 2006



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

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

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

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

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

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

Alaska 2006 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) had 50,005 responses in 2006, with 1,030 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance.



2006 State Incident Summary

Total Responses	50,055
<i>Less Mutual Aid Responses</i>	-1,030
Total Incidents	49,025

2006 State Fire Incident Breakdown:

Structure Fires	838
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	499
Motor Vehicle Fires	532
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	300
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	375
Other Outside Fires	95
Other Fires	33
Total Fires	2,672

2006 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	31,678
Explosion – No After Fire	59
Hazardous Conditions	1,524
Service Calls	3,180
Good Intent Calls	5,192
Other Calls	923
False Alarms	3,797
Total Non-Fires	46,353

2006 Time Clock

Every:

- ❖ 1 minute fire caused \$142.30 damage
- ❖ 11 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- ❖ 17 minutes a fire department responded to a rescue call
- ❖ 2 hours a fire department responded to a good intent call
- ❖ 2 hours a fire department responded to a false call
- ❖ 3 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- ❖ 3 hours a fire department responded to a service call
- ❖ 6 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- ❖ 7 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- ❖ 16 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 2006 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 2005 by 2% to 2672.
- ❖ Fires in structures increased from the year of 2005 by 8% to 1337.
- ❖ Grass/Brush fires decreased from the year of 2005 by 13% to 300.
- ❖ Residential properties accounted for 75% or 998 of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- ❖ Civilian fire deaths increased from the year of 2005 by 5% to 21. Twenty or 95% of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures.
- ❖ In eighty-one percent of all civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs was a contributing factor to the fire and/or victim.

Fire Injuries

- ❖ Civilian fire injuries decreased from the year 2005 by 19% or 37.
- ❖ Firefighter injuries decreased from the year 2005 by 43% to 16.

Property Damage

- ❖ Property loss increased from the year 2005 by 37% to \$74,742,621.
- ❖ Structure fires caused \$72,279,755 or 97% of all property damage.
- ❖ Residential property losses were \$49,993,955 or 69% of all structure property loss.

Intentional Fires

- ❖ Structure fires that were reported as intentional were down from the year 2005 by 6% to 82.
- ❖ Intentional structure fires accounted for 7% of all structure fires.
- ❖ Intentional structure fires accounted for 20% or \$14,310,458 of all structure property dollar loss.
- ❖ Intentional fires resulted in 5 civilian and 2 firefighter fire injuries.
- ❖ Intentional fires resulted in 4 or 19% of civilian fire deaths.

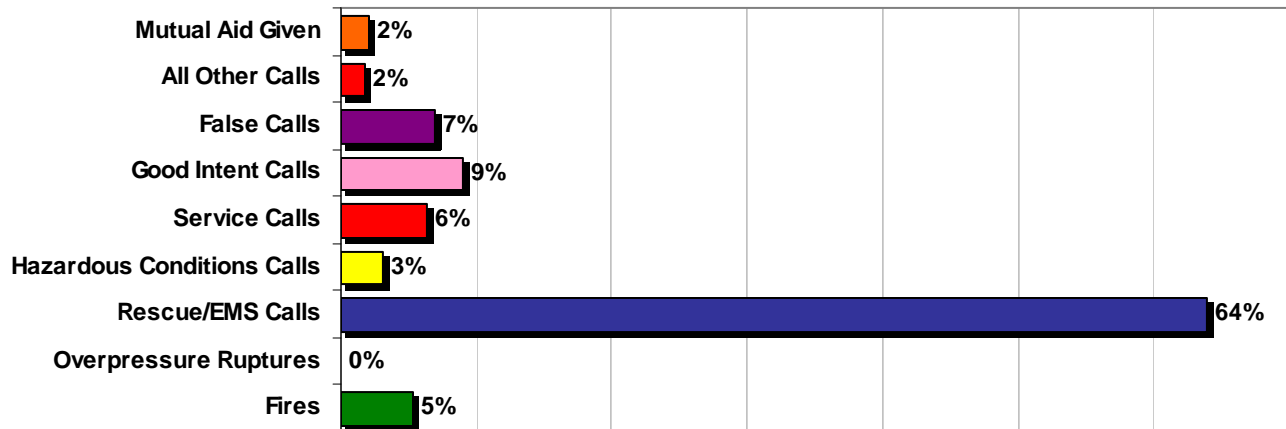
Non-Fire Incidents

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 responses, many types of specialized rescues, hazardous materials incidents, responding during and after natural disasters, as well as the typical service calls, good intent calls, false alarms and the special types of incidents that do not fit neatly into any of the other categories. We expect these numbers to rise as more fire departments automate their reporting and begin reporting all of their incidents to Alaska National Fire Information Reporting System (ANFIRS). Only then will we have a more complete understanding of the amount of work the Alaska fire service does on a day-to-day basis.



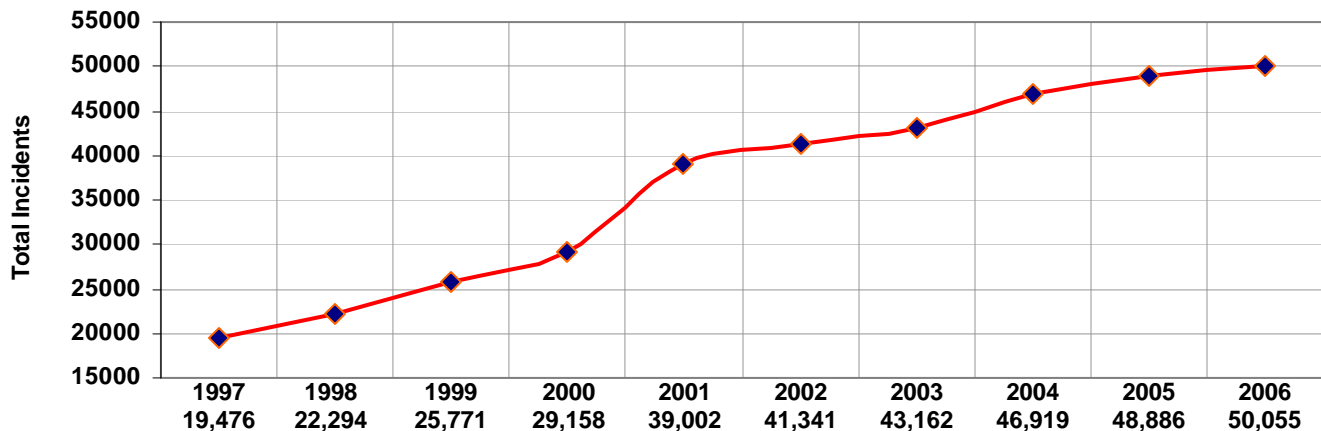
In 2006, 170 fire departments in Alaska reported 50,055 responses to ANFIRS. Of these 50,055 responses, 47,383 non-fire calls were voluntarily reported.

2006 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 257% more incidents in 2006 from 1997.

All Incidents Reported 1997 - 2006



Alaska's 2006 Fires

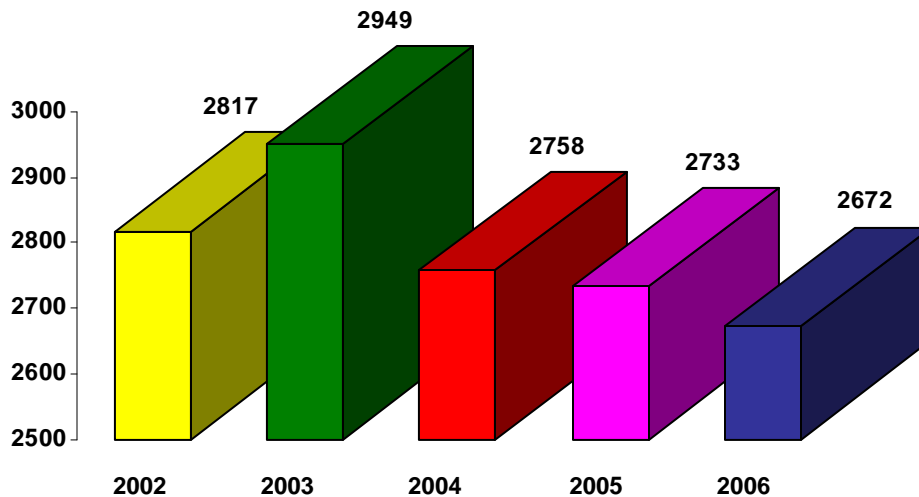


Alaska departments reported 2,672 fire incidents to the Alaska Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) in 2006. The total number of fire incidents were down 2% from the 2,733 incidents reported in 2005.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2002 through 2006.

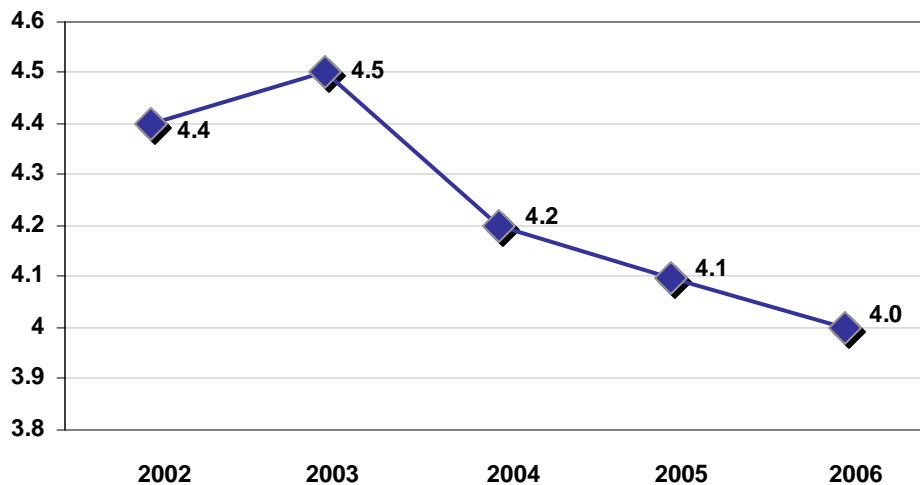
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2006	2,672	1,337	532	803
2005	2,733	1,236	559	938
2004	2,758	1,183	591	984
2003	2,949	1,205	658	1,086
2002	2,817	1,154	716	947

Alaska's Reported Fires 2002 - 2006



The 2006 estimate of Alaska's population was 670,053 according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This means that in 2006 Alaska fire service responded to 4 fires per 1,000 people.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2002 - 2006



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.

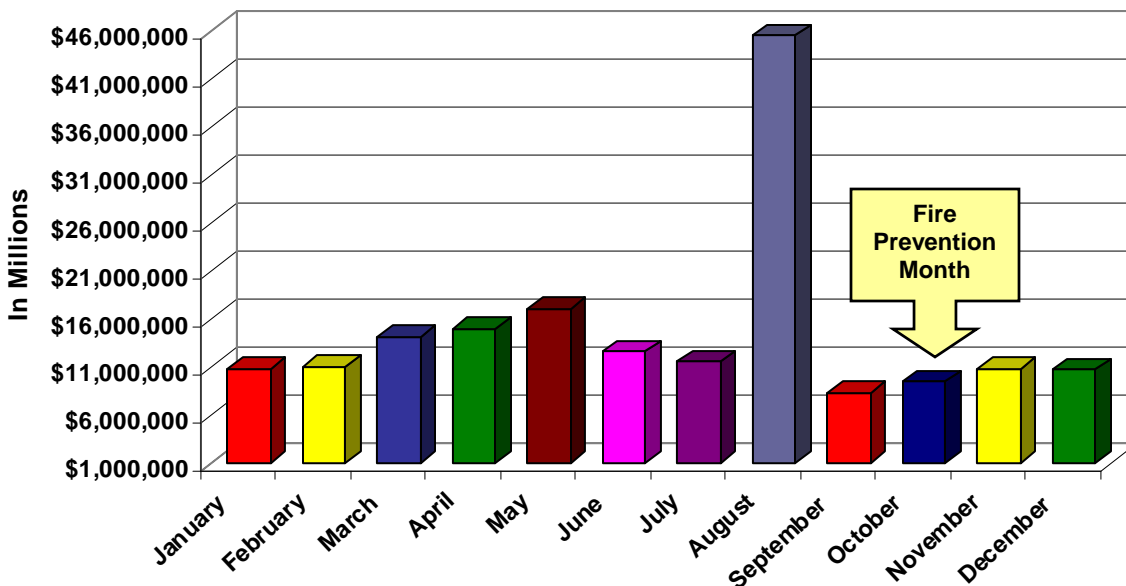


Fire Dollar Loss by Year				
Type of Fire	2003	2004	2005	2006
Structure Fire	\$22,435,313	\$29,657,680	\$23,948,949	\$72,279,755
Motor Vehicle Fire	\$2,719,190	\$2,352,014	\$3,065,812	\$2,172,921
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	\$31,000	\$32,000	\$10,500	\$210,831
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	\$12,450	\$12,700	\$60	\$35,797
Other Fires	\$34,680	\$405,395	\$354,765	\$21,517
Total Fire Dollar Loss	\$25,234,636	\$32,461,793	\$27,380,086	\$74,720,821

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2006 was \$72,279,755, an increase of \$48,330,806 (202%) from the year of 2005. The reported structural total dollar losses \$1,000,000 and over were in:

- Hooper Bay – Multiple Dwellings - \$35,000,000
- King Salmon – Hotel/Motel - \$2,900,000
- Palmer – Mercantile - \$2,000,000
- White Mountain – School - \$1,800,000
- Kwethluk – Community Center - \$1,193,000
- Near Petersburg – Multiple Dwellings - \$1,000,000

Five Year Trend Total Fire Dollar Loss by Month (2002 – 2006)



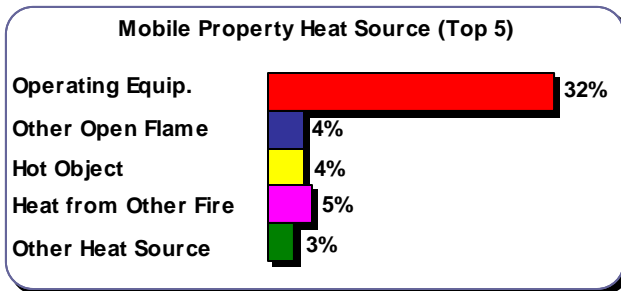
Mobile Property Fires



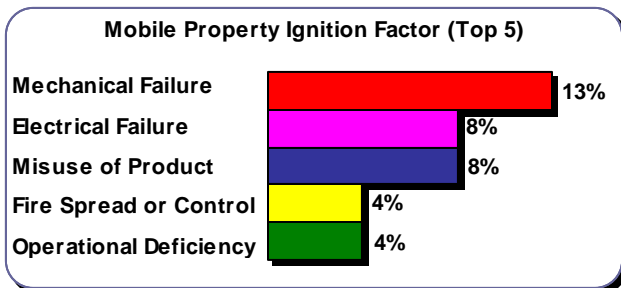
532 motor vehicle fires were reported in 2006. This accounted for 20% of all reported fires, 1 or 5% of civilian fire deaths, 2 civilian injuries and an estimated property damage of \$2.2 million. The 532 mobile property fires in 2006 is a 5% decrease from the 559 motor vehicle fires in 2005.

The majority of these fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 353 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for \$695,330 or 32% 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.

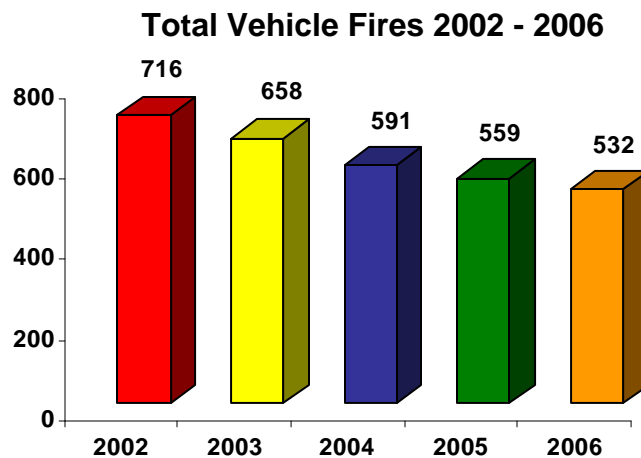


This chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



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

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



Structure Fires

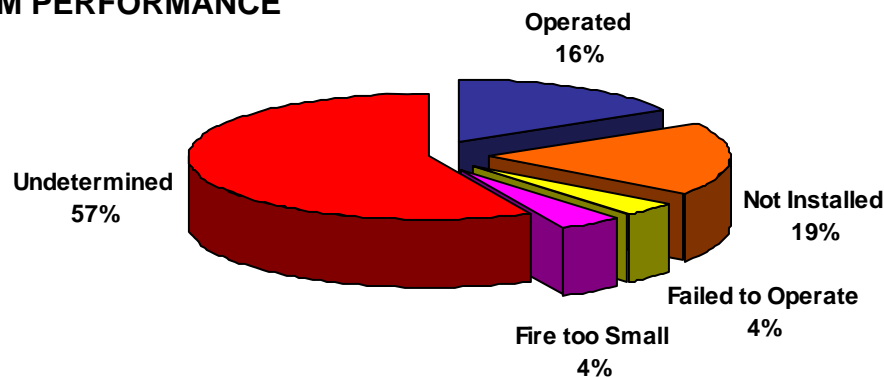
The 1337 reported structure fires in 2006 caused 20 civilian deaths, 34 civilian injuries, 16 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of \$72 million. Structure fires accounted for 50% of reported fires and 95% of the civilian fire deaths in 2006.



The number of structure fires increased by 8% from the 1236 reported in 2005.

2006 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Educational	23	2%	0	0	0	\$5,253,332
Health Care	17	1%	0	2	0	\$580,155
Industrial	19	1%	0	0	1	\$956,900
Manufacturing, Processing	11	1%	0	0	0	\$505,100
Mercantile	56	4%	0	0	0	\$7,499,900
Other or Special	68	5%	0	0	0	\$434,100
Public Assembly	53	4%	0	1	0	\$4,712,513
Residential	998	75%	20	29	14	\$49,993,955
Storage	92	7%	0	2	1	\$2,343,800
Total	1337	100%	20	34	16	\$72,279,755

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	4	1	3	1	14	23
Health Care	5	0	1	0	11	17
Industrial	2	0	1	8	8	19
Manufacturing, Processing	3	0	1	3	4	11
Mercantile	4	4	1	15	32	56
Other or Special	0	0	1	23	44	68
Public Assembly	8	1	4	9	31	53
Residential	182	44	39	126	607	998
Storage	1	1	0	67	23	92
Total	209	51	51	252	774	1337

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2006, there were **998 reported residential structure fires**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of **\$30 million**. There were **29 civilian injuries**, **20 civilian deaths** and **14 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires went up 8% from the 910 reported in 2005.

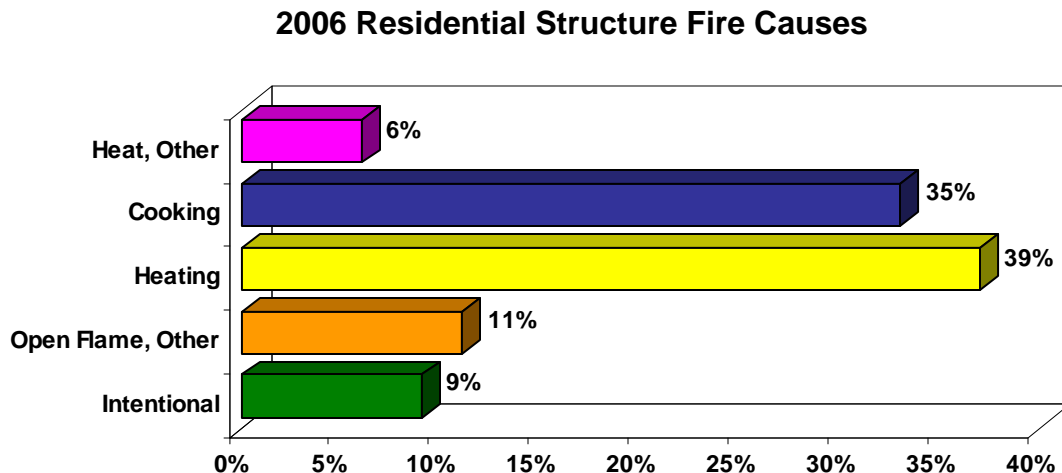
Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	215	22%	0	0	0	\$3,293,710
Rooming Houses	15	2%	0	0	0	\$60,200
Hotels & Motels	22	2%	0	0	0	\$2,958,100
1 & 2 Family Homes	708	71%	20	29	14	\$18,439,645
Dormitories	7	1%	0	0	0	\$20,000
Unclassified	31	3%	0	0	0	\$222,300
Total	998	100%	20	29	14	\$24,993,955

Residential Occupancy Sub-Group Definitions

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

LEADING CAUSES (Top Five)

The top three leading causes of residential structure fires (excluding unknown which was a reported 28% of all residential structure fires) in 2006 were heating, cooking and other open flame.

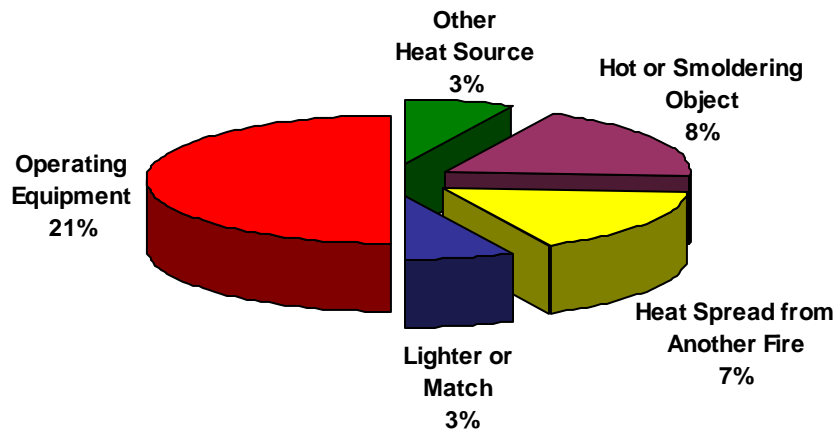


Residential Structure Fires

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 53% 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 2006 were in the cooking area and bedroom.

Top Five Area of Fire Origin

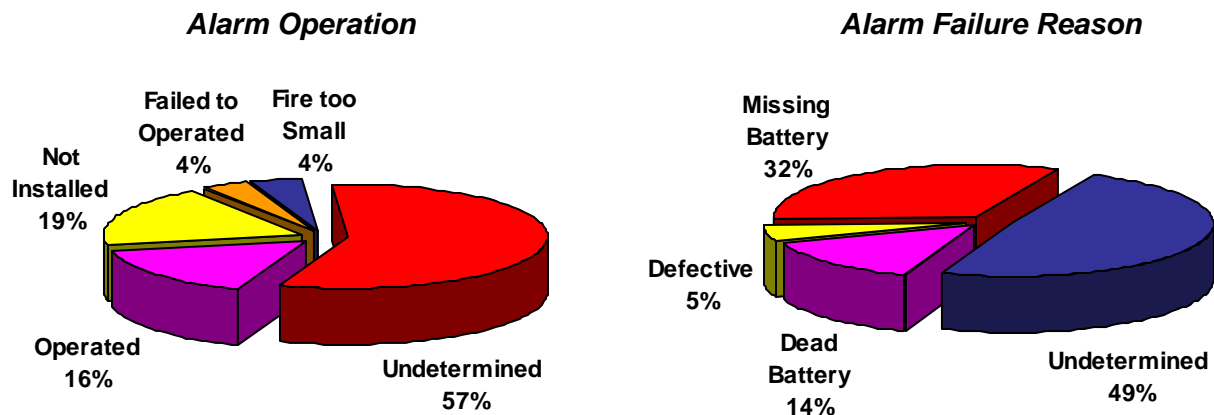


Residential Structure Fires

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 2006, 33% of all reported residential structure fires the alarm was present, 20% there was no alarm present, and 54% was reported as undetermined.



Smoke Alarm Operation	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Deaths	FS Injuries
Failed to Operate	1	5	0	2
Operated	1	10	0	7
Fire too Small to Operate	0	0	0	1
Undetermined	7	10	0	3
Total	9	25	0	13

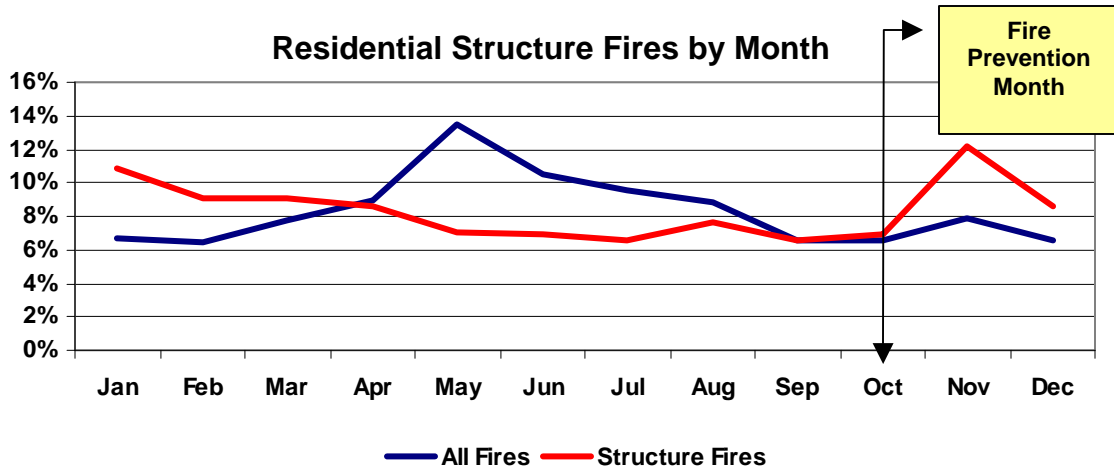
Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Deaths	FS Injuries
Battery Missing/Disconnected	1	3	0	0
Defective	0	0	0	0
Battery Discharged/Dead	0	2	0	0
Undetermined	0	0	0	2
Total	1	5	0	2

Residential Structure Fires

WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

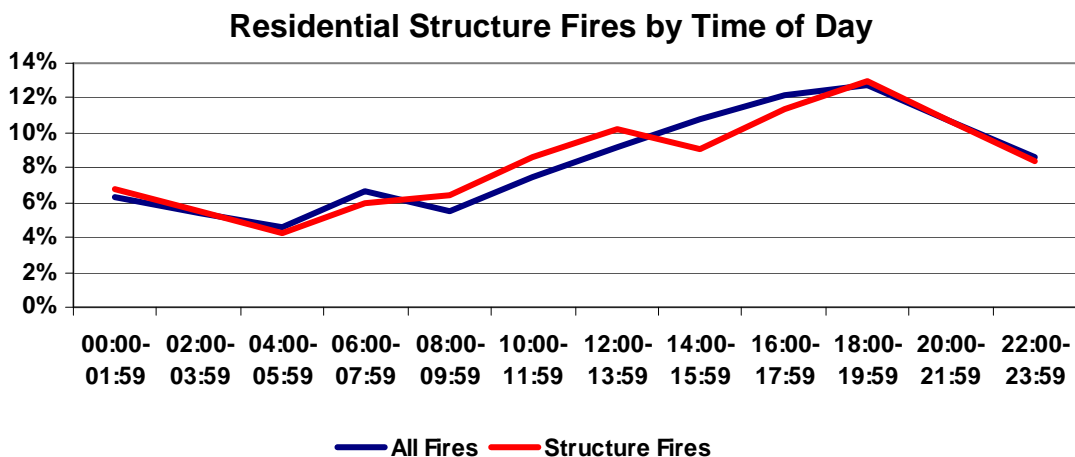
Fires in residential structure were more common in the winter than in the summer in 2006. This trend is related to the leading cause of all residential structure fires, heating. Clearly there are other seasonal factors in addition to winter residential fires – perhaps a greater propensity to stay at home.

For 2006, there were more residential structure fires in the month of November (12.12%) with the month of July (6.51%) being the least amount of fires.



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

For 2006, there were more residential structure fires between 6:00 and 8:00 pm (12.93%) with 4:00 thru 6:00 am (4.21%) being the least amount of fires.



Intentionally Set Fires



Two hundred and thirty-three (233) or 9% of all reported fires were reported as intentionally set. This number increased by thirty-four (34) or 17% from 2005. Intentionally set fires have been increasing for the past couple of years.

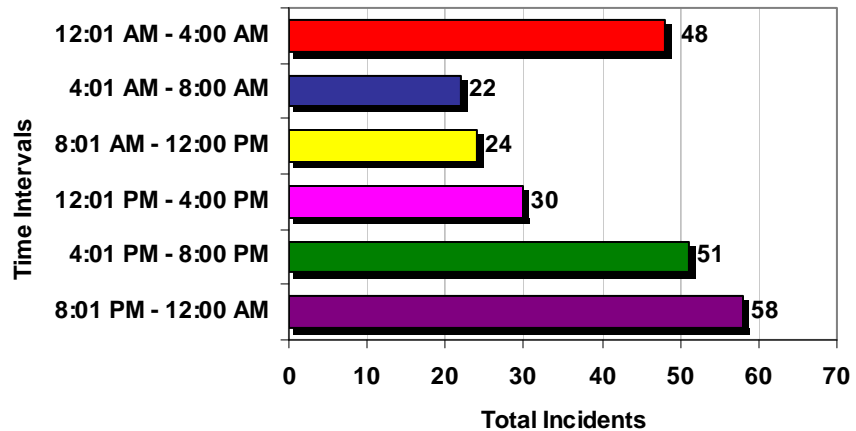
NFIRS defines “intentionally set” as deliberate misuse of heat source or a fire of an incendiary nature.

Over 35% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred in structure fires. Mobile property came in second at 30%. Intentionally set fires in structures caused 4 civilian deaths, 4 civilian injuries, 2 firefighter injuries and property loss of \$14,310,458.

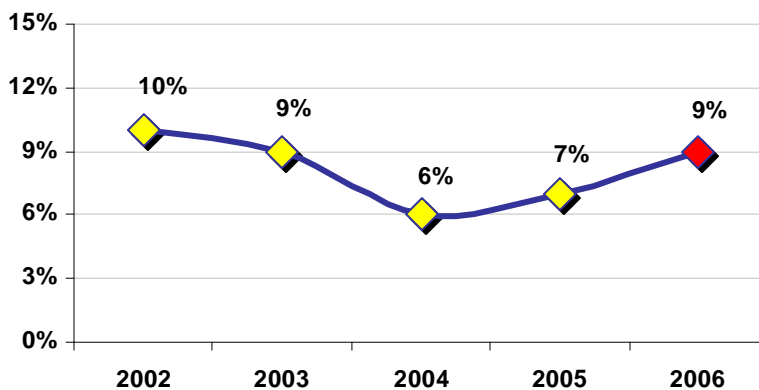
The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the kitchen and living room. The bedroom area accounted for 6% followed by the laundry area at almost 6%. Cigarette lighters and or matches were the heat source in over 29% of the incidents.

2006 Alarm Time for Intentional Fires

Most intentionally set fires (25%) occurred between the hours of 8:01 PM and 12:00 AM.



2002 – 2006 Intentionally Set Fires



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

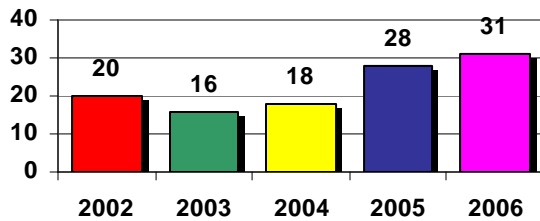
Juveniles Involved With Fire

In 2006, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 31 reported fires, one civilian injury and an estimated dollar loss of \$586,590.



The fires set by children in 2006 included: 17 structure fires, 1 vehicle fire and 13 wildland and/or special outside fires.

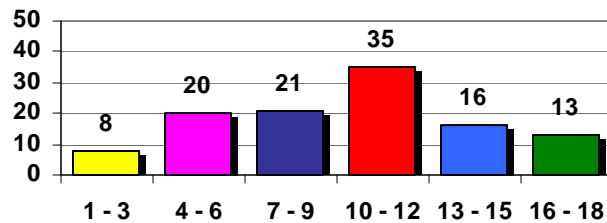
**Juveniles Involved in Fires
by Year**



For 2006 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 **2002 - 2006**. Determining their ages helps in establishing a target group for prevention and intervention programs.

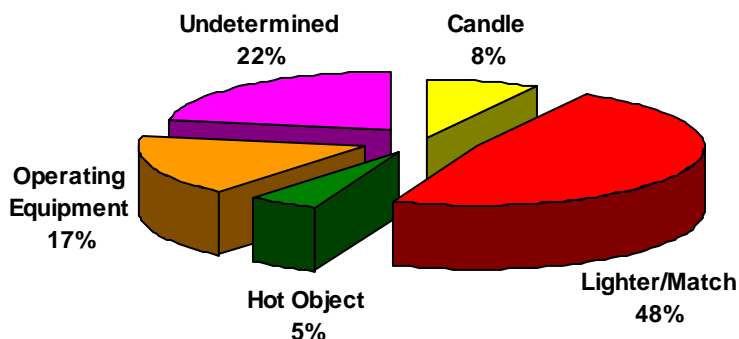
**Juveniles Involved in Fires
by Age Group**



Thirty-one percent (31%) of juveniles involved with fire were reported as between 10 – 12 years old.

Forty-eight percent (48%) of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters or matches. Seventeen (17%) were started by operating equipment. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches and lighters and safer use of equipment.

Juvenile Set Fires by Heat Source 2002 - 2006



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 2006, Alaskans suffered 53 injuries and 21 deaths directly caused by fire.

2006 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 16 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2006. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men, while the age of the injured ranged from 19 to 59.

On average, a firefighter was injured at one of every 167 fires in 2006. Firefighters were injured more frequently at structure fires than any other fire incident type. Twelve percent (12%) of firefighter injuries occurred in intentionally set fires.

Of the 16 firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known, 12% reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom; 25% reported pain only; 12% reported overexertion and 6% reported cut or laceration.

The Top Categories

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	6%
Exposure to Hazard	13%
Fall	19%
None Reported	19%
Other	13%
Overexertion/Strain	19%
Slip/Trip	6%
Struck or Assaulted	6%

Severity of Injury	
First Aid Only	13%
Moderate (Lost Time)	13%
Report Only	31%
Treated by Physician	44%

Types of Fires	
Structure Fires	100%
Wildland Fires	0%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Access/Egress, Other	6%
Escaping Fire/Hazard	6%
Extinguishing	13%
Forcible Entry	6%
Getting Off Fire Truck	0%
Handling Charged Hose	25%
None Reported	13%
Overhaul	13%
Searching for Victim	0%
Shutting Off Utilities	0%
Suppression Support	0%
Using Hand Tools	19%

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	25%
06:01 - 12:00	13%
12:01 - 18:00	25%
18:01 - 23:59	38%

Age of FF	
19 - 29	19%
30 - 39	38%
40 - 49	38%
50 - 59	6%
60+	0%

Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2006 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 37 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2006. The majority, 92%, 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	92%
Fire, Other	0%
Motor Mobile Property (Vehicle)	5%
Outside Fire	3%

Cause of Injury	
Exposed to Fire Products	84%
Exposed to Hazardous Materials	0%
Multiple Causes	5%
None Reported	11%

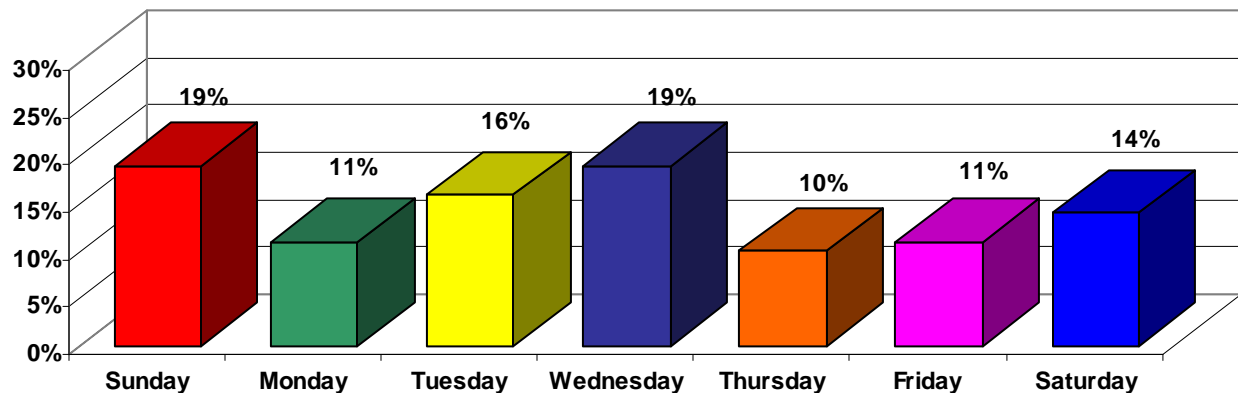
Severity of Injury	
Minor	56%
Moderate	38%
Severe	3%
Life Threatening	3%
Not Reported	0%

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

Human Factors	
Asleep	16%
Possibly Impaired by Alcohol or Drugs	3%
Possibly Mentally Disabled	6%
None Reported	75%

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

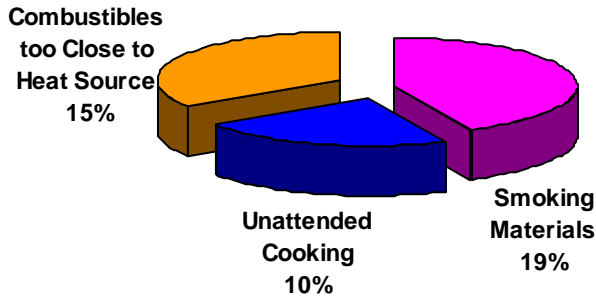


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2006 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 37 injuries and \$74.7 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 21 Alaskans from fire in 2006. Alaska experienced 7.9 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Alaska's increasing population, the 2006 fire death rate was 3.1 deaths for each one hundred thousand Alaskans.

Top Three Causes of Fire Fatalities



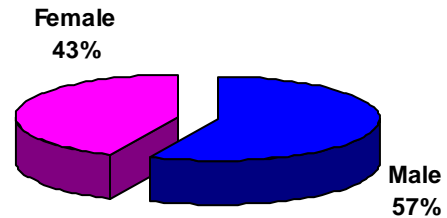
Seventy-two (72%) percent of these tragic deaths were the result of human acts of intention, carelessness or errors.

In eighty-one (81%) percent of Alaska's 2006 civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs were contributing factor to the fire.

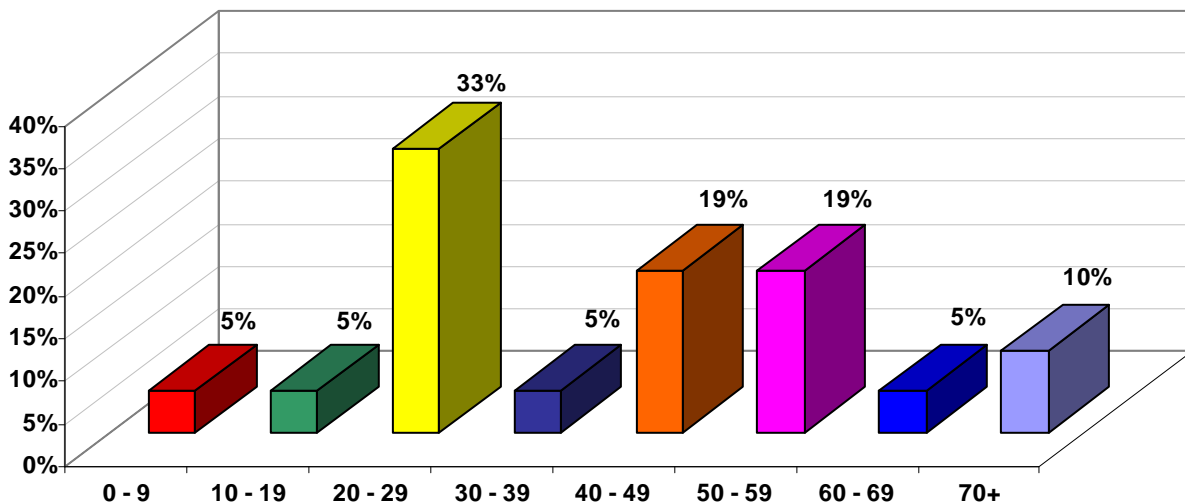
Fire Fatalities by Gender

In 2006, 57% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 2002 – 2006 64% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.



Number of 2006 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

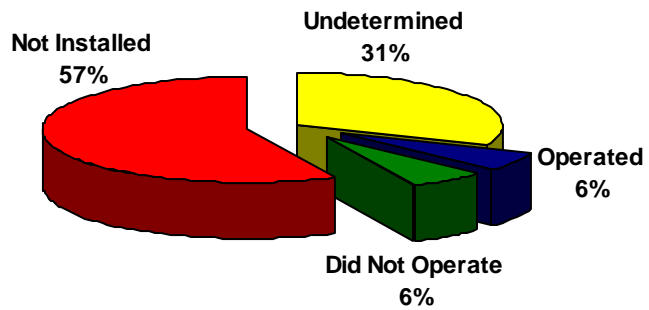


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

Twenty, or 95%, of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. These 20 fire deaths occurred in 15 single residential homes, and 1 apartment building.

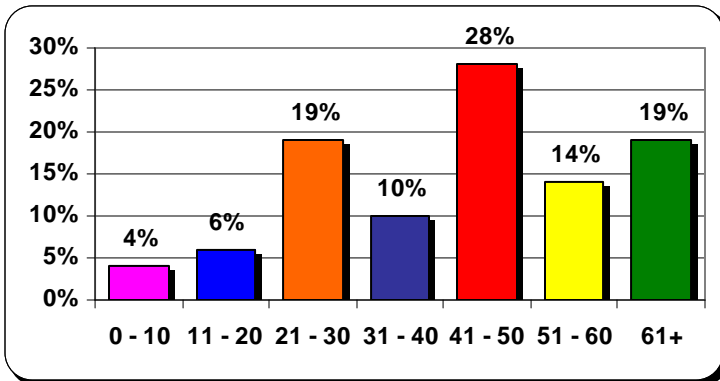
A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 20 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 16 separate fire incidents. Of these 16 residential structures 4 had a smoke alarm present, however, only 1 of them was in working condition. Nine or 56% did not have a smoke alarm present. In the remaining 3 residential homes, the smoke alarm presence was reported as undetermined.

Smoke Alarm Presence



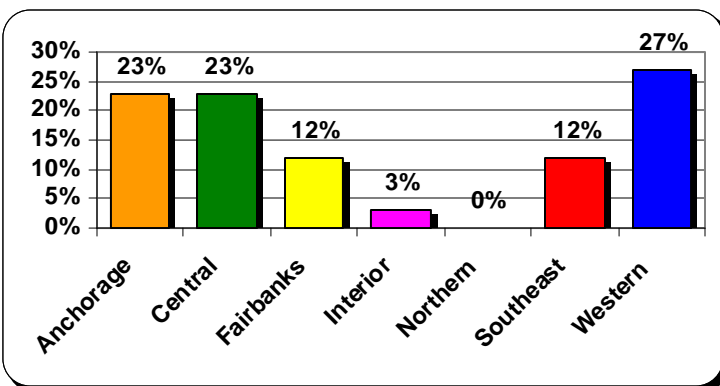
FIVE-YEAR (2002 – 2006) TRENDS

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



Western Region has the most fatalities over the rest of the state.

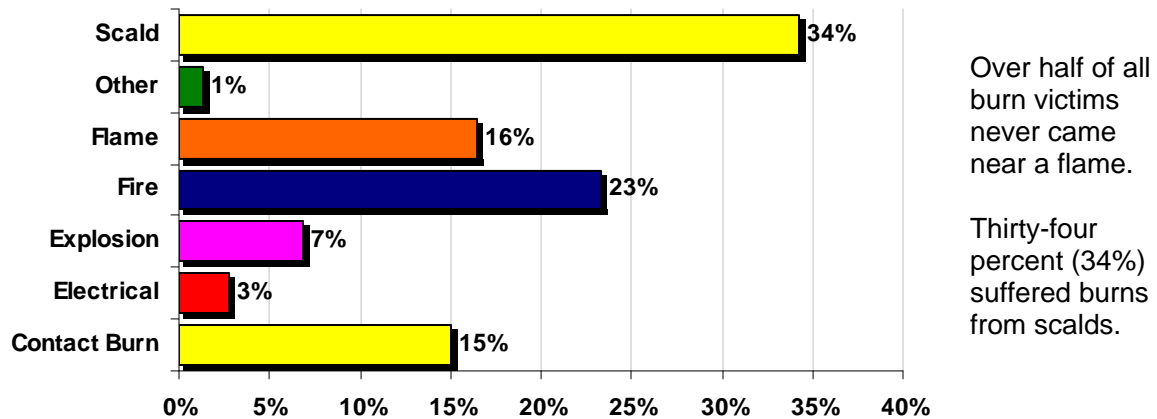
Burn Injuries

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. We need to know what type of activity injures whom, if the injuries are seasonal and how old the victims are to develop and implement effective prevention programs. 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.

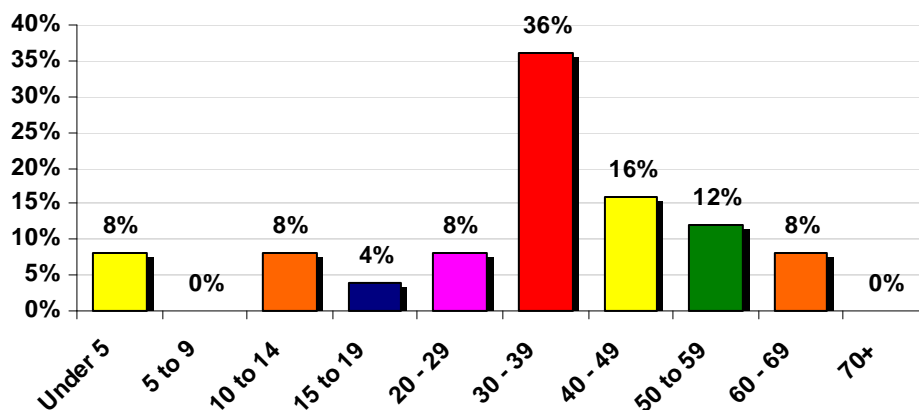
2006 Categories of Burn Injuries

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.

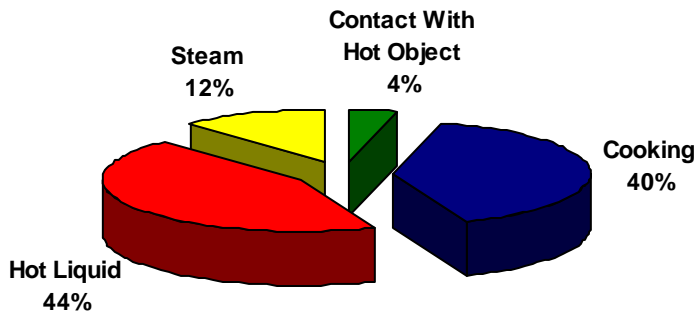


Age Group of Burn Injuries

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 30 – 39 years old.



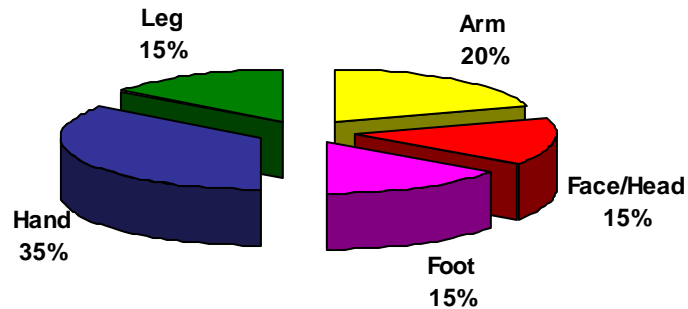
Cause of Burn Injuries



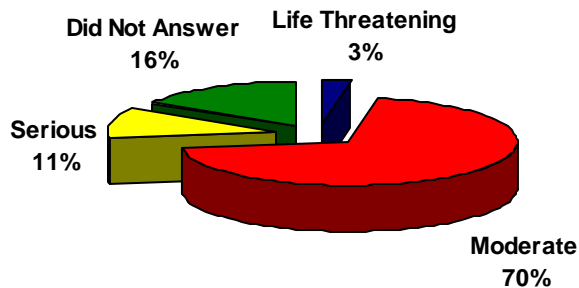
Hot liquid spills and cooking contributed to 88% of all reported burn injuries in 2006.

Areas of Body Injured (Top Five)

In 35% of all reported burn injuries; the hand was area of the body burned. This is not surprising since hot liquids is the number one cause of burn injuries in Alaska.



Severity of Injury



In 70% of all reported burn injuries; the injury was moderate.

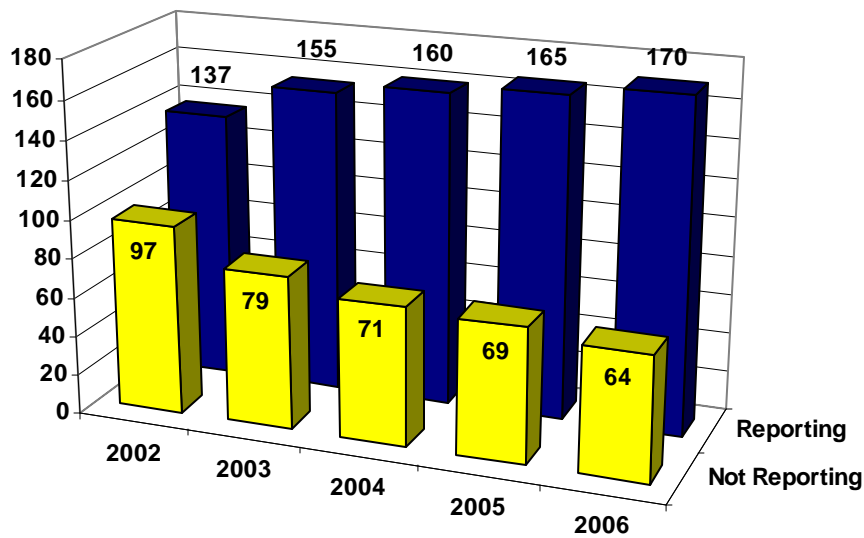
Moderate means the victim was treated and released by the health care professional.

ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2006. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by April 1, 2007. Department name will **NOT** appear on the listing if they failed to submit ANFIRS for the year of 2006.

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

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2002 – 2006 Comparison



2006 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Akiachak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Akutan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Alakanuk VFD**	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$120,050
Aleknagik VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Anchor Point Vol. F/R	14	9	5	0	1	0	0	\$0
Anchorage FD	905	462	443	5	3	0	7	\$8,075,912
Angoon VFD*	2	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Bayside FD*	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$126,500
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$137,600
Beaver VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Bethel VFD	34	12	22	0	0	0	0	\$27,100
Bettles VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Big Lake VFD	19	9	10	0	0	0	0	\$1,003,700
Brevig Mission VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Butte VFD	29	10	19	0	0	0	0	\$380,000
Cantwell VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$35,000
Capitol City Fire/Rescue	97	54	43	0	2	0	0	\$966,206
Central Emergency Services	97	46	51	3	4	0	0	\$1,153,170
Central Mat-Su FD	147	59	88	0	0	0	1	\$2,214,500
Chalkyitsik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	27	13	14	0	1	0	0	\$681,750
Chenga Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chickaon Fire Service, Inc.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$60,000
Chignik Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chignik Lake VFD*	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$7,025
Chistochina VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chitina VFD	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	\$1,500
Chugiak VFD	45	22	23	0	0	0	1	\$519,005
City of Anderson*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$295,790
City of Fairbanks	160	73	87	2	2	0	0	\$1,552,854
City of Kodiak FD	46	24	22	0	2	0	0	\$711,600
City of Kotzebue FD	16	6	10	0	0	0	0	\$30,000
Cooper Landing VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$600
Cordova VFD	23	16	7	0	0	0	0	\$0
Craig VFD	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	\$0
Delta Junction VFD	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	\$12,000
Dillingham VFD & Rescue Squad	12	9	3	0	0	0	0	\$0
Diomedea VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Eagle VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Edna Bay VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Eek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Egegik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Elfin Cove FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Elim VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Emmonak VFD*	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	\$2,000
Ester VFD	18	8	10	0	0	0	0	\$206,900

*Indicates the department did **NOT** submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2006

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

2006 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Fairbanks Arpt. Police & FD*	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	\$56,500
False Pass VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Gakona VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Galena VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Girdwood FD	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	\$838,350
Golovin VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Goodnews Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Greater Palmer VFD	35	8	27	0	2	0	2	\$282,900
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	15	8	7	0	0	0	0	\$65,200
Gulkana VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Gustavus FD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	\$252,000
Haines VFD	5	5	0	1	0	0	1	\$130,000
Hollis VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
Homer VFD	17	8	9	0	0	0	0	\$58,500
Hoonah VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$1,500
Hooper Bay VFD**	59	58	1	0	1	0	0	\$35,035,000
Hope/Sunrise VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Houston VFD	12	4	8	0	0	0	0	\$9,100
Hughes VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Huslia VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Igiugig VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Iliamna VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	\$37,000
Kachemak Emerg. Services	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	\$93,400
Kaltag VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kasigluk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kenai FD	29	14	15	0	1	0	0	\$466,450
Kenai Penn Borough Other Areas**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$50
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kenny Lake VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	\$141,000
Ketchikan FD	44	25	19	0	3	0	0	\$24,220
King Cove Fire & Rescue	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
King Salmon**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$2,900,000
Kipnuk VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Klawock VFD**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$500,000
Klehini Valley VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kokhanok Village Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kongiganak VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kwethluk VFD**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,193,000
Lake Louise VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Larsen Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Levelock VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$30,000
Lowell Point FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Manley Hot Springs VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	\$450
Manokotak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$2,000
McGrath VFD	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	\$1,027,500
McKinley VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Meadow Lakes VFD	34	20	14	0	0	0	0	\$1,054,525
Metlakatla VFD	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	\$0
Minto VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0

*Indicates the department did **NOT** submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2006

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

2006 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Co.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Nanwalek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Naukati VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Nelson Lagoon F/R	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$25,000
Nenana Fire/EMS Dept.	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	\$40,000
New Stuyahok VFD**	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	\$35,000
Newtok VFD**	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	\$75,000
Nightmute VFD*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$800
Nikiski FD	20	6	14	0	1	0	0	\$253,000
Nikolski VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Ninilchik Emerg. Services	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	\$15,000
Nome VFD	14	7	7	1	0	0	0	\$0
Nome Other Areas**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$11,000
North Pole FD	32	8	24	0	0	0	0	\$18,500
North Slope Borough FD	41	23	18	0	0	0	1	\$496,720
North Star VFD	114	53	61	0	2	0	0	\$879,550
North Tongass VFD	11	5	6	0	0	0	0	\$0
Northwest Arctic Borough FD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Nunapitchuk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Old Harbor VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Ouzinkie VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Palmer Emergency Services	25	8	17	0	1	0	0	\$2,048,000
Panguingue VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Pelican VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Petersburg VFD	11	7	4	0	0	0	0	\$0
Pilot Point VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Point Baker VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Pogo Mine*	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$750,000
Port Alexander VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$280,000
Port Lions VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$4,400
Red Dog Mine Emerg. Services	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	\$95,000
Ruby VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Rural Deltana VFD	16	11	5	1	0	0	0	\$723,000
Russian Mission VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Sand Point FD Emerg. Services	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Sapa VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Savoonga VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	\$80,000
Seldovia Vol. F/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Seward FD	30	20	10	0	0	0	0	\$241,500
Shishmaref VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	\$200,500
Sitka FD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	\$500,500
Skagway VFD	11	4	7	0	0	0	0	\$2,400
Sleetmute VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$25,000
South Tongass VFD	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	\$0
St. George VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
St. Mary's VFD**	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$20,000
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Steese Area VFD	37	18	19	0	6	0	0	\$380,942
Stevens Village VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0

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2006 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Stony River VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Sutton VFD	17	2	15	0	0	0	0	\$100,000
SVT Barabara Heights FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Talkeetna VFD	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	\$43,800
Tanacross VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Ted Stevens Int'l Arpt. Police/Fire	17	11	6	0	0	0	0	\$0
Tenakee Springs Rural FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Tetlin VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Thorne Bay VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$28,000
Tok VFD	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	\$186,200
Tri-Valley VFD	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	\$91,500
Twin Hills VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Unalaska Fire/EMS	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	\$259,250
University FD	70	21	49	1	2	0	1	\$1,063,652
Upper Kalskag VFD**	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$35,000
Valdez FD	24	7	17	0	0	0	0	\$162,400
Whale Pass VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$66,500
White Mountain VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,800,000
Willow VFD	18	9	9	0	0	0	0	\$15,800
Women's Bay VFD	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	\$2,500
Wrangell VFD	28	21	7	0	0	0	0	\$145,000
Wrangell/Petersburg Other Areas**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,000,000
Yakatat VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Alaska Fire Total	2672	1337	1335	21	37	0	16	\$74,720,821

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OCTOBER 2007 IS ALASKA'S
Fire Prevention Month



Bernadette and Burny
want to remind you to...

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GREAT
**ALASKAN FIRE
ESCAPE**

Keep temptation and danger out of
reach. **Store matches & lighters away from
youngsters.** Keep it locked & keep them safe.

MATCHES & LIGHTERS ARE TOOLS, NOT TOYS!

When you practice fire safety,
You SAVE Lives!



Division of Fire
and Life Safety