2013

Fire in Alaska

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

Alaska State Fire Marshal

Fire In Alaska - 2013

Kelly Nicolello
State Fire Marshal

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

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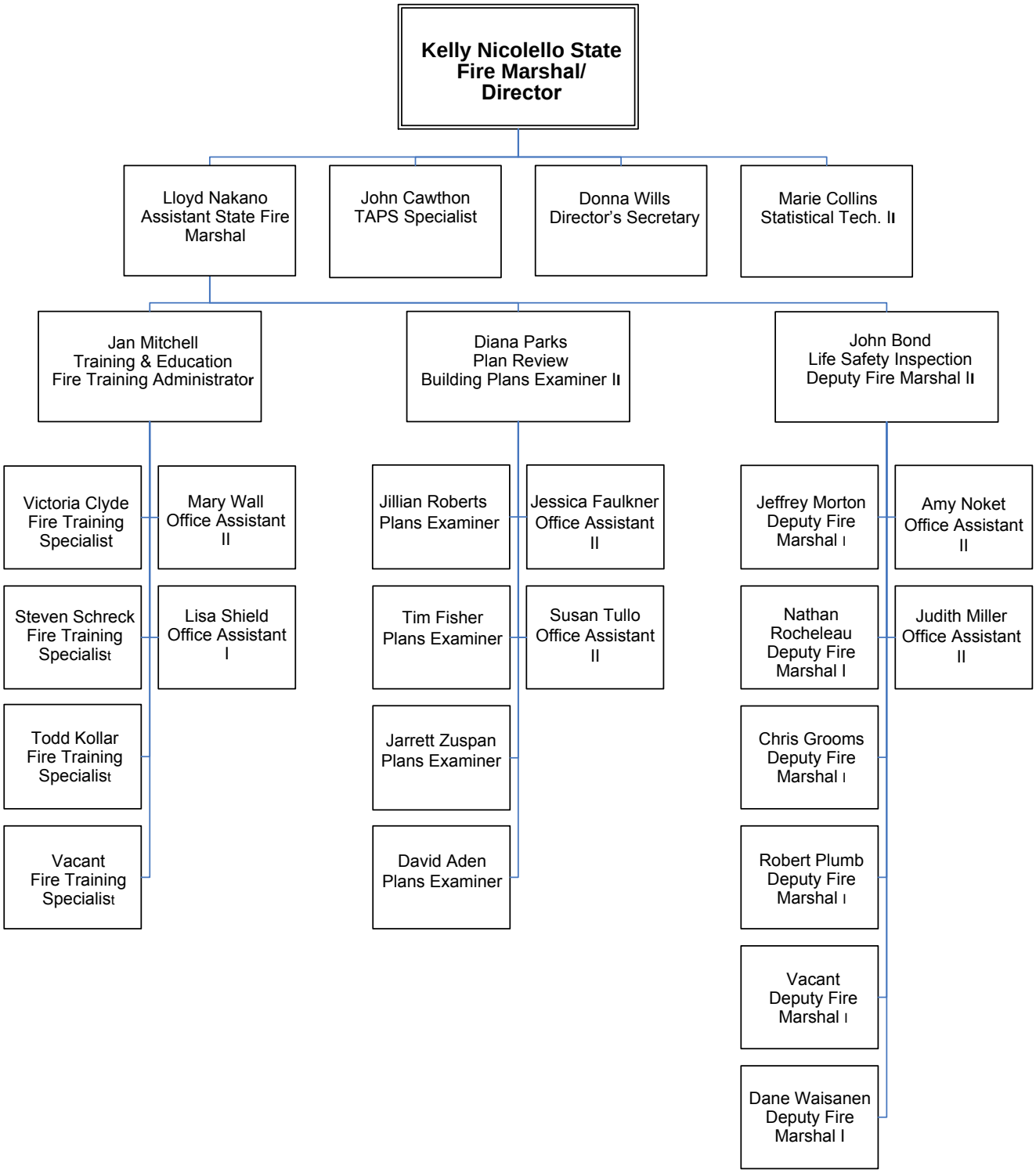


Letter from Alaska State Fire Marshal, Kelly Nicolello

Welcome to the 2013 Fire in Alaska annual report. Many individuals have worked diligently in preparing a quality report for your use to identify hazards, problems and trends within your response area and holistically across the State of Alaska. I hope you take full advantage of the information to maximize the needs you face in the field as you protect the public, your families and yourself.

This report is only possible due to those fire departments that are diligent in reporting their fire responses in the National Fire Information System (NFIRS). I personally want to thank you. I encourage you to continue being diligent. We know the system is not everything it can and should be. We are working with the National Association of State Fire Marshals and the International Association of Fire Chiefs to get the Federal Emergency Management Administration and the United State Fire Administration of improve NFIRS so we may get better data to develop useful information for you.

Normally I would highlight areas of concern, however, this year I want to highlight a few areas of success. From calendar year 2012 to 2013, civilian fire deaths are down 44%, civilian injuries are down 23% and firefighter injuries are down 33%. Considering that total fires during the same time period increased 6%, structure fires increased 2% and brush/wildland fires increased 24%. Essentially, you responded to more fire incidents with greater positive effect and kept yourselves safer in the process. Congratulations!

Sincerely,

Kelly Nicolello
State Fire Marshal

Division of Fire and Life Safety

The Division of Fire and Life Safety office is composed of the Director's Office and three Bureau's. Fire safety is improved through these means and our office is formed on that basis.

Director's Office –

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

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

Life Safety Inspection Bureau -

Life Safety Inspection Bureau (LSIB) has three offices. The Fairbanks Office (aka Northern Region) is located at 1879 Peger Road in Fairbanks. The Anchorage Office (aka Southcentral Region) is located at 5700 E. Tudor in Anchorage and the Juneau Office (aka Southeast Region) is located at 2760 Sherwood Lane in Juneau. The Bureau currently has five Deputy Fire Marshals. Deputy Fire Marshals conduct fire inspections, fire investigations, plan reviews and assist with training throughout the state. LSIB has two support staff, one supervisor and one Deputy Fire Marshal position that will be filled sometime this year.

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

Prioritizing of building inspections continues to be based upon those occupancies that are at greatest risk of fire-related injuries, fatalities, property loss and high community impact. The Division is striving to increase owner/occupancy awareness of hazards so a greater number of buildings will be found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection. Each deficiency needing correction is issued on an Order to Correct. Deficiencies must be followed up to completion.

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

Plan Review Bureau –

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

Division of Fire and Life Safety

To best serve the needs of the State, the Bureau has offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau. Each office has at least one Plans Examiner or Deputy Fire Marshal and an Office Assistant, who is responsible for a separate portion of Alaska. The Anchorage headquarters consists of three Plans Examiner's, an Office Assistant and the Bureau Supervisor.

PRB ensures the public's safety by identifying building and fire code violations during the building construction design phase, which decreases deficiencies, eases construction costs and reduces field inspection time. To ensure current building and fire code requirements are being met, the Bureau is responsible for examining building plans for new construction, renovations, additions, occupancy changes, fuel systems and fire suppression, alarm and detection systems. During the early stages of the design process, the Bureau is able to assists design professionals to meet the minimum code requirements, which also saves the customer time and money by eliminating significant reengineering later on. Each year, PRB receives over 1,200 applications ranging from small home daycares to large oil and gas projects.

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

Training and Education Bureau -

The Training and Education Bureau (TEB) provides training for the fire service and also provides education for the public. TEB has four offices. They are located in Anchorage, Palmer, Fairbanks and Juneau. The Bureau currently has four Fire Service Training Specialists (one is currently vacant), two administrative support staff and the TEB Supervisor.

TEB delivers training for the fire service that faces the daily challenges of keeping their communities safe from the devastation of fire. The public education section provides a variety of opportunities in community outreach to reduce the loss of life and property to fire.

The Office of Rural Fire Protection (ORFP) is co-housed with Public Education in Palmer. ORFP and Public Education are provided administrative support through an Office Assistant I, located in Palmer, and the Office Assistant II located in Anchorage. ORFP provides training, equipment and education for the rural fire departments. Working closely with the Alaska State Trooper Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) program, ORFP teaches a segment on fire safety at the State Trooper Academy located in Sitka. VPSO's complete the program with knowledge of fire behavior, hazardous materials, front line firefighting skills and the ability to present public education programs when they return to their community.

Public Education in Alaska is a challenge, both from a logistical standpoint and infrastructure. Reaching rural communities is difficult and this year Public Education will team with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and send fire and life safety education literature to rural communities. Public Education also takes the lead in coordinating delivery of fire and life safety programs for the communities on the road-system by attending home improvement shows, Native Alaska Corporation gatherings and filling a busy schedule at the highly attended Alaska State Fair. Public Education is an active participant in the State Fire Marshal Juvenile Firesetter Forum, the first of its kind in Alaska, scheduled to bring together the many disciplines needed to combat juvenile firesetting behavior.

Division Programs

FIRE DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION

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

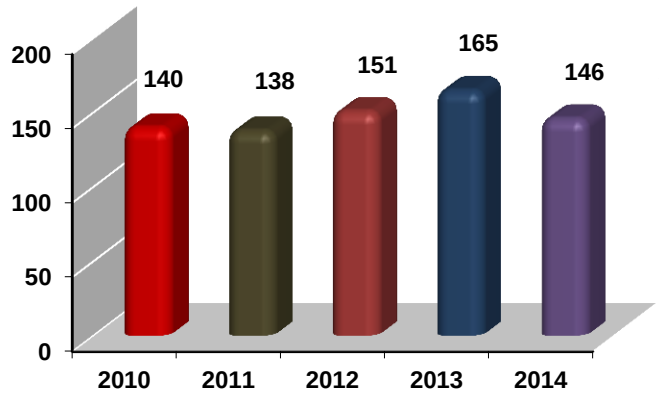
In order to become a newly registered fire department a fire department must submit the following:

1. Enabling Authority - A copy of their enabling authority document and
2. Response Areas/Boundaries - A description of the boundaries or response areas of the department. This can include either a map or a general description of the limits of the response. Also a description under what circumstances and under whose authority the department will respond outside those boundaries. If the response area is within or overlaps another agencies response area a Mutual Aid or Memorandum of Agreement between those two agencies is required and
3. Annual Summary Report - A summary report must be completed annually by using information from the previous calendar year and
4. Membership Roster - Fire Departments are required under the registration process to forward a current list of all members. Any changes in membership must be sent within 10 days of these changes taking place and
5. Public Education – The number of public fire safety and burn prevention education programs conducted in the community and
6. Personnel – Within 30 days of change, submit every addition or deletion from the membership list. This must be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal and
7. ANFIRS - In order for a fire department to continue their registration status, they must report every fire and fire related incident Division of Fire and Life Safety monthly per 13 AAC 52.020. The fire department may lose their registered status if they fail report.

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

2014 totals are inclusive of all fire departments registration received by August 12, 2014.

Total Registered Fire Departments 2010 - 2014

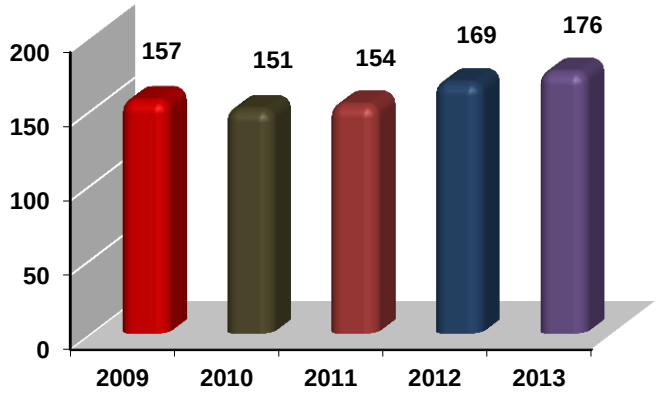


Division Programs

ALASKA NATIONAL FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (ANFIRS)

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

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2009 - 2013



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

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

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

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

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

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

Alaska 2013 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) had 61,607 responses in 2013, with 1,603 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance.

2013 State Incident Summary

Total Responses	**61,607**
Less Mutual Aid Responses	***-1,603***
Total Incidents	**60,004**

2013 State Fire Incident Breakdown:

Structure Fires	747
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	489
Motor Vehicle Fires	487
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	542
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	398
Other Outside Fires	80
Other Fires	12
Exposures	68
Total Fires	**2,823**

2013 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	38,646
Explosion – No After Fire	43
Hazardous Conditions	1,449
Service Calls	3,761
Good Intent Calls	8,524
Other Calls	125
False Alarms	4,633
Total Non-Fires	**57,181**

Alaska's 2013 Time Clock. Every. . .

- 1 minute a fire caused $89.78 damage
- 9 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 13 minutes a fire department responded to a rescue call
- 1 hour a fire department responded to a good intent call
- 1 hour a fire department responded to a false call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a service call
- 6 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 11 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 17 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- 9 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire

Alaska 2013 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 increased from the year of 2012 by 6% to 2823.
- Fires in structures increased from the year of 2012 by 2% to 1276.
- Grass/Brush/Wildland fires increased from the year of 2012 by 24% to 543.
- Residential properties accounted for 72% or 931 of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths decreased from the year of 2012 by 44% to 16. Thirteen fatalities occurred in residential structures.
- In 75% 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 2012 by 23% to 61.
- Firefighter fire injuries decreased from the year 2012 by 33% to 33.

Property Damage

- Property loss decreased from the year 2012 by 15% to $47,185,790.
- Structure fires caused $42,219,474 or 77% of all property damage.
- Residential property losses were $29,213,409 or 69% of all structure property loss.

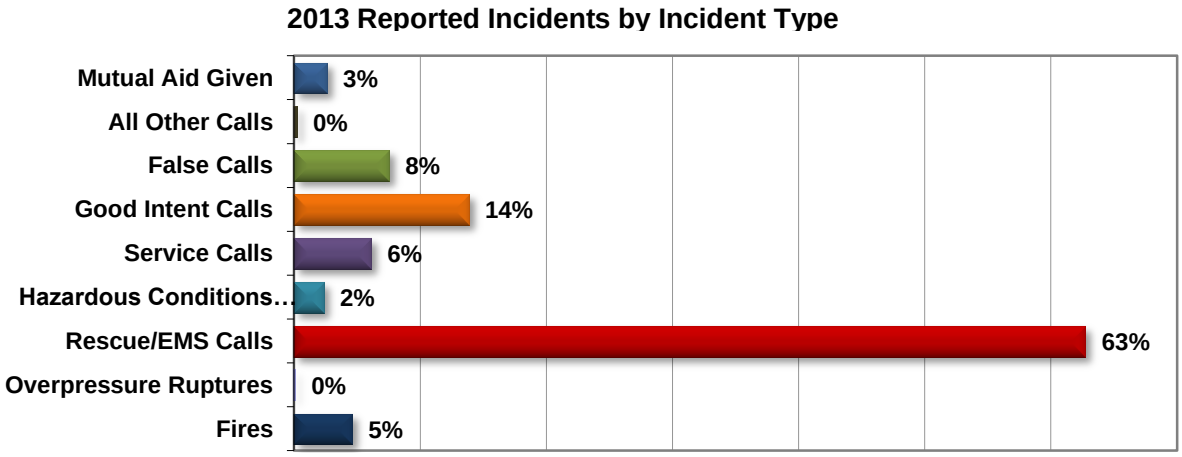
Intentional Fires

- Structure fires that were reported as intentional did not change from the year of 2012 which is 70.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for almost 6% of all reported 2013 structure fires.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 10% or $4,168,110 of all structure property dollar loss.
- In all 2,823 reported fires, 6% or 176 were reported as intentional.
- Intentional fires resulted in 7 civilian fire injuries.
- Intentional fires resulted in 4 civilian fire deaths.
- Juvenile firesetters resulted in 31 or 18% of all intentionally set fires.

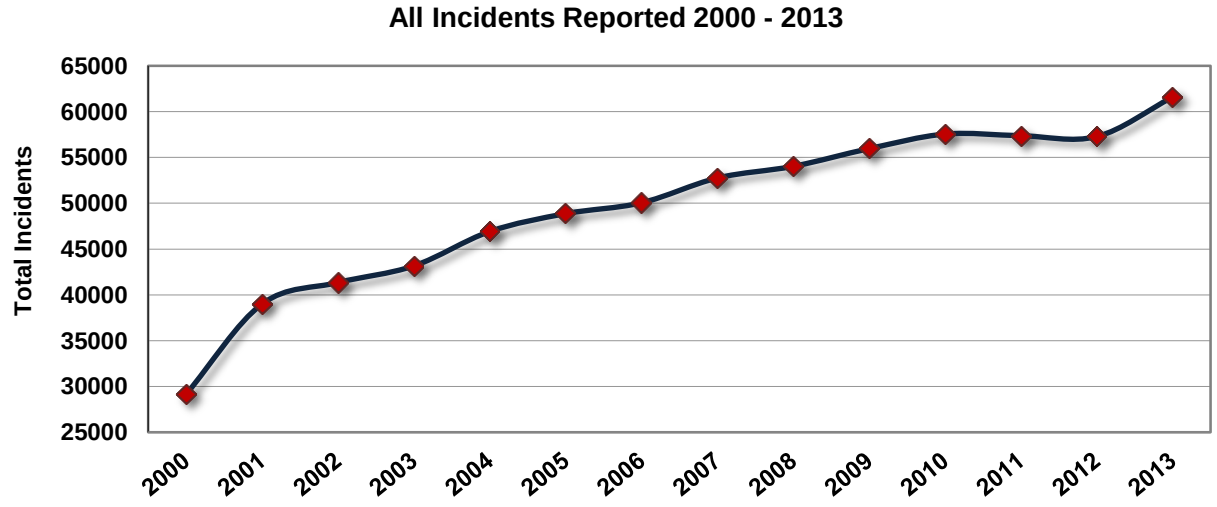
Non-Fire Incidents

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 2013, 176 fire departments/agencies and/or communities in Alaska reported 61,607 responses to ANFIRS. Of these 61,607 responses, 58,784 non-fire calls and/or mutual or automatic aid given were voluntarily reported.



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 reporting system and an increase in reporting departments, Alaska fire departments reported 284% more incidents in 2013 from 2000.



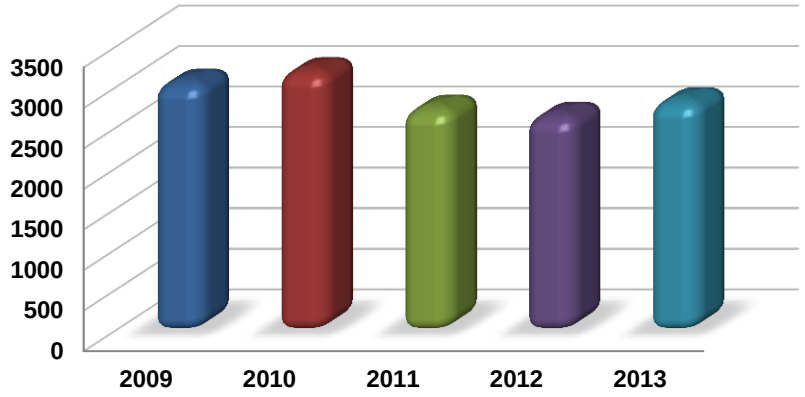
Alaska's 2013 Fires

Alaskan departments reported 2,823 fire incidents to the Alaska Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) in 2013. The total number of fire incidents increased 7% from the 2,823 incidents reported in 2013.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2009 through 2013.

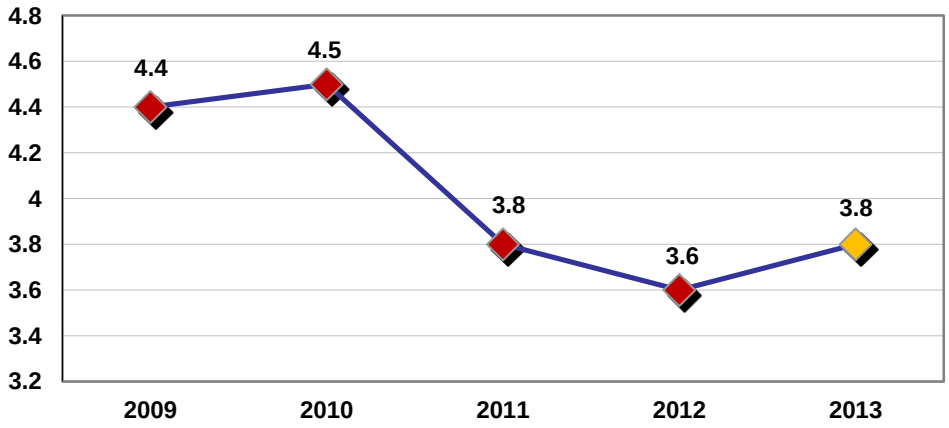
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2013	2,823	1,236	487	1,100
2012	2,644	1,237	455	952
2011	2,731	1,238	515	978
2010	3,195	1,189	428	1,578
2009	3,053	1,205	455	1,393

Alaska's Reported Fires 2009 - 2013



In 2013 Alaskan fire departments responded to 3.8 fires per 1,000 people. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population in 2013 was 735,132.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2009 - 2013



Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

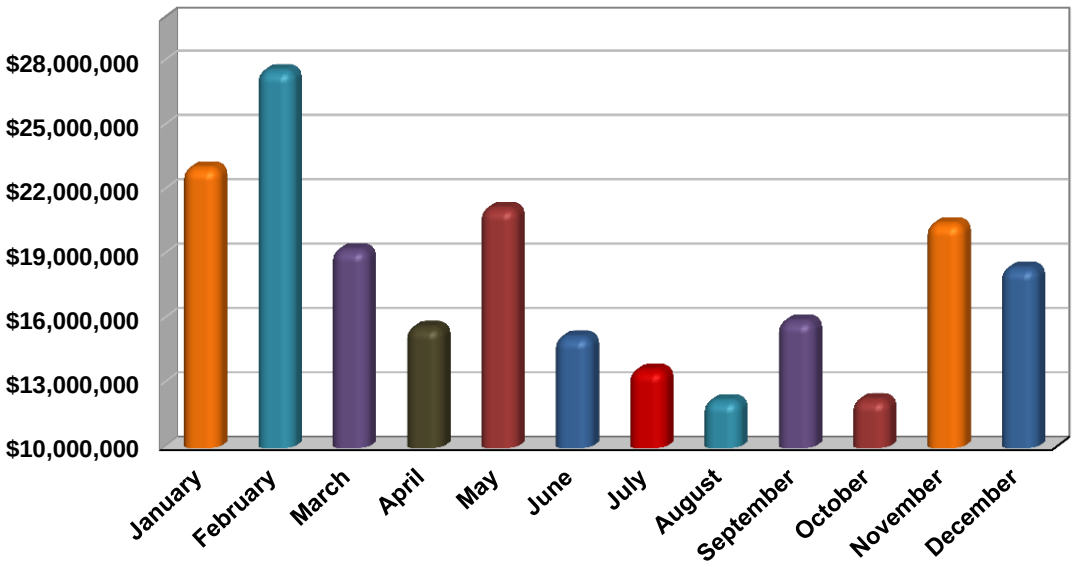
Estimated dollar losses are an indicator of the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps local communities; states and the nation determine the amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration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

Fire Dollar Loss by Year				
Type of Fire	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Structure Fire	$30,942,848	$41,187,568	$49,651,005	$42,219,474
Motor Vehicle Fire	$1,623,164	$3,532,965	$4,993,171	$4,539,986
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	$1,084,615	$63,515	$278,525	$311,650
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	$36,296	$17,665	$19,923	$17,825
Other Fires	$51,467	$403,805	$214,739	$96,855
Total Fire Dollar Loss	**$33,738,390**	**$45,205,518**	**$55,157,363**	**$47,185,790**

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2013 was $42,219,474. The reported structural total dollar losses more than $700,000 were in:

Anchorage - Multi-Family Residential Dwelling - $4,800,000
Fairbanks North Star Borough – Mercantile Dwelling- $3,000,000
Anchorage – Multi-Family Residential Dwelling - $1,475,000
Anchorage - Restaurant - $1,000,000
Saint Paul Island – Connex Storage - $850,000
Butte – Airplane Hanger - $750,000
Lake and Peninsula Borough – Lodge - $750,000

Five Year Trend Total Dollar Loss by Month
2009 - 2013

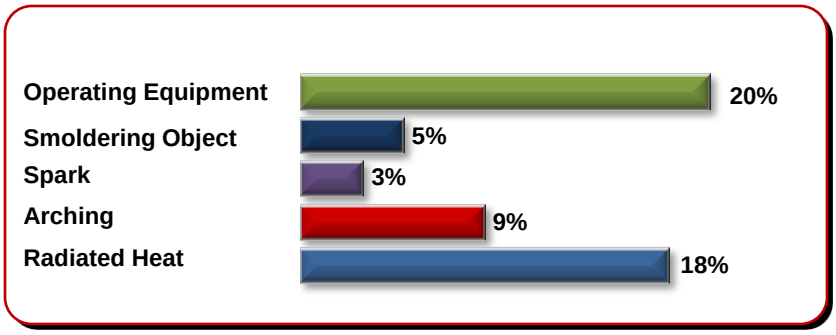


Mobile Property Fires

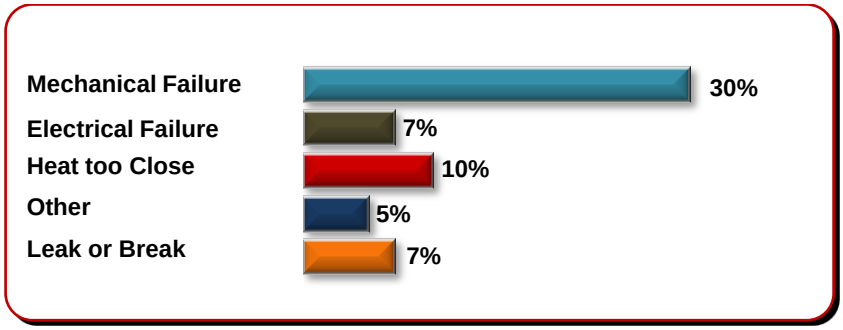
487 motor vehicle fires were reported in 2013. This accounted for 18% of all reported fires, 2 or 13% of civilian fire fatalities, 6 or 10% civilian injuries, 2 or 6% firefighter injuries, and an estimated property damage of $4.5 million. The 487 mobile property fires in 2013 is a 7% increase from the 455 motor vehicle fires in 2012.

The majority of these fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 279 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for $1,275,506 or 28% 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 52% 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.

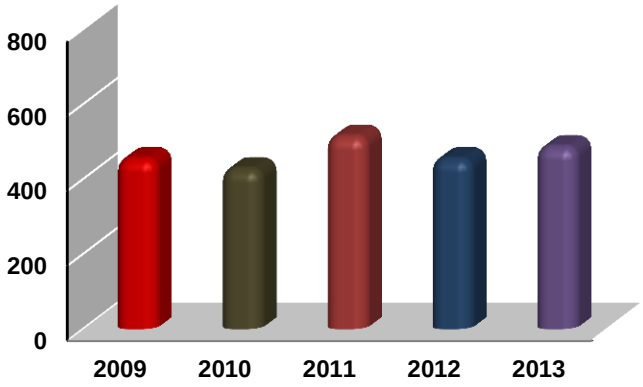


This bar chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



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

Total Vehicle Fires 2009 - 2013



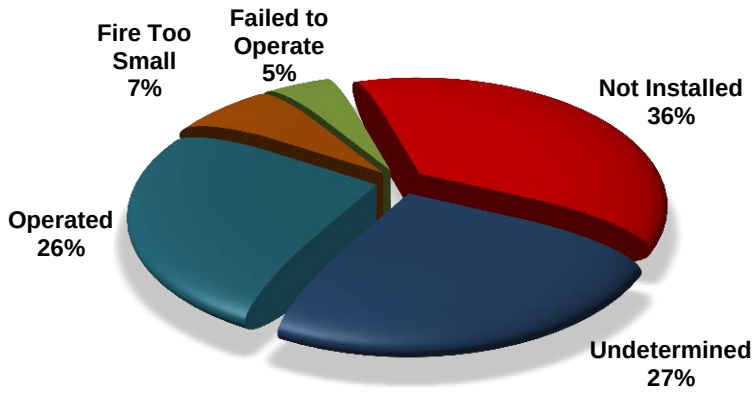
Structure Fires

The 1,276 reported structure fires in 2013 caused 14 civilian deaths, 51 civilian injuries, 31 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $42 million. Structure fires accounted for 48% of reported fires and 88% of the civilian fire deaths in 2013.

The number of structure fires increased by 4% from the 1,237 reported in 2012.

2012 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Educational	9	1%	0	1	0	$84,400
Health Care	18	1%	0	1	0	$9,350
Industrial	15	1%	0	0	0	$1,075,750
Manufacturing, Processing	4	1%	0	0	0	$510,500
Mercantile	56	4%	1	1	0	$4,704,350
Other or Special	115	9%	0	0	4	$272,820
Public Assembly	47	4%	0	0	0	$2,140,570
Residential	931	73%	13	44	22	$29,213,409
Storage	81	6%	0	4	5	$4,208,325
Total	**1,276**	**100%**	**14**	**51**	**31**	**$42,219,474**

ALARM PERFOMANCE



This pie graph gives an overview of the alarm performance/presence for all non-confined structure fires.

Property Use Type	Alarm Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present	Unknown	Total
Educational	6	1	1	0	0	**8**
Health Care	7	0	2	2	0	**11**
Industrial	3	0	0	7	2	**12**
Manufacturing, Proc.	0	0	0	1	2	**3**
Mercantile	5	1	4	13	14	**37**
Other or Special	0	0	0	34	21	**55**
Public Assembly	6	0	4	7	7	**24**
Residential	165	32	40	140	183	**560**
Storage	0	0	1	67	9	**77**
Total	**192**	**34**	**52**	**271**	**238**	**787**

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2013, there were 931 **reported residential structure fires (included structures confined and/or contained inside the structure)**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of **$29 million**. There were **44 civilian injuries, 13 civilian deaths and 22 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires increased by 1% from the 921 reported in 2012.

Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	193	21%	0	14	4	$9,331.600
Board and Care	5	0%	0	0	0	$4,025
Hotels & Motels	25	3%	0	2	0	$190,310
1 & 2 Family Homes	670	72%	12	28	18	$19,359,409
Dormitories	7	1%	0	0	0	$3,250
Unclassified	31	3%	1	0	0	$324,815
Total	**931**	**100%**	**13**	**44**	**22**	**$29,213,409**

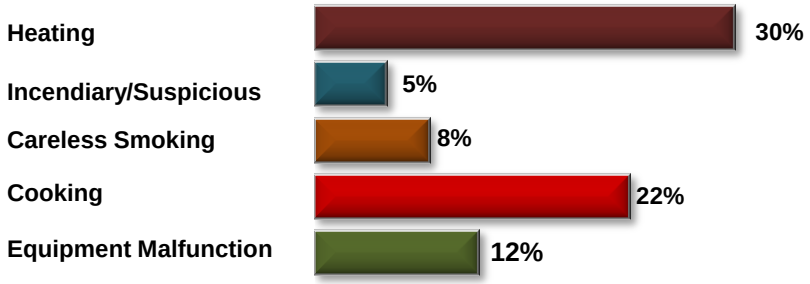
Residential Occupancy Sub-Group

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

LEADING CAUSES (Top Five)

The top three leading causes of residential structures (excluding unknown which was a reported 23% of all residential structure fires) in 2013 were heating, cooking and equipment malfunction.

2013 Residential Structure Fire Causes

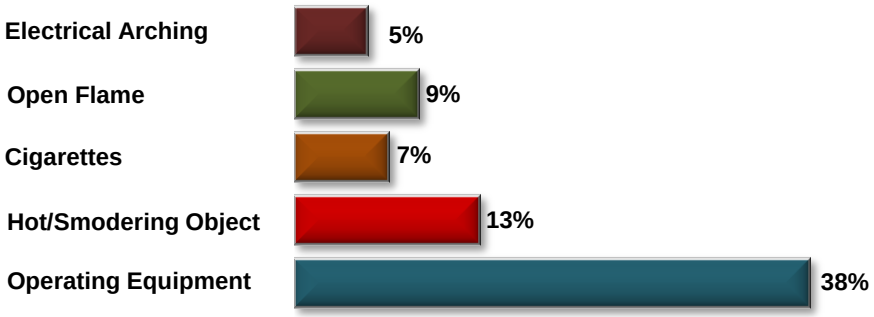


Residential Structure Fires

HEAT SOURCE

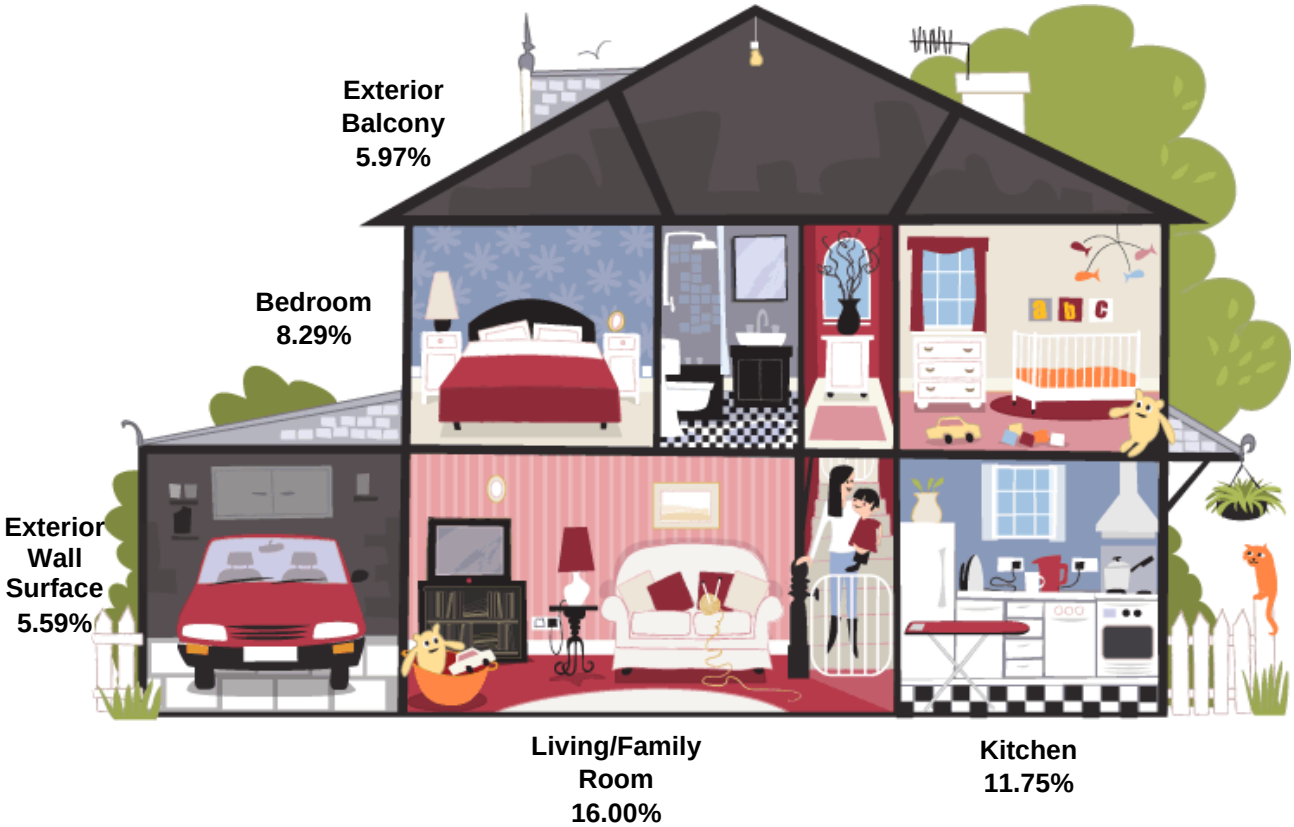
The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness. Operating equipment was the number one heat source with hot/smoldering objects being the second (this excludes undetermined which accounted for 21% reported heat sources).

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



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

The "area of fire origin" element describes the room or area where the fire originated in the structure. The three most common areas of fires in residential structures for 2013 were in the living/family room, kitchen and bedroom areas.



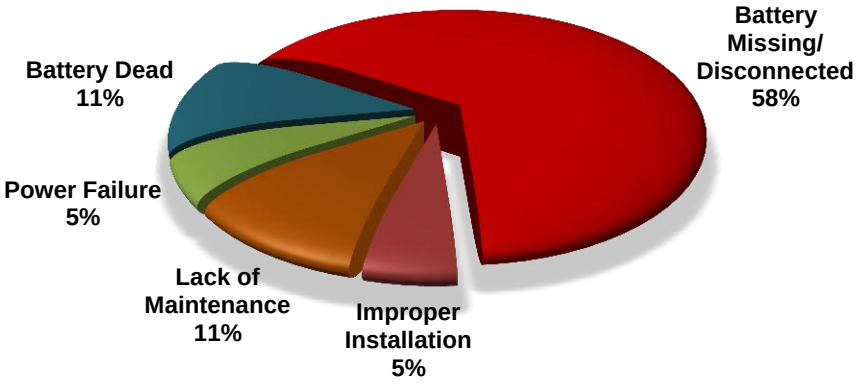
Residential Structure Fires

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 2013, 39% of all reported residential structure (non-confined) fires the alarm operated, 25% there was no alarm present, 8% the alarm failed, 7% the fire was too small to activate the alarm, and 33% was reported as undetermined.

Top Five Alarm Failure Reasons



SMOKE ALARM PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL NON-CONFINED FIRES

Smoke Alarm Operation	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Injuries
Failed to Operate	32	8%	2	4	2
Operated	165	39%	1	1	16
Fire too Small to Operate	40	10%	0	0	0
Undetermined	183	43%	1	4	4
Total	**420**	**100%**	**4**	**9**	**22**

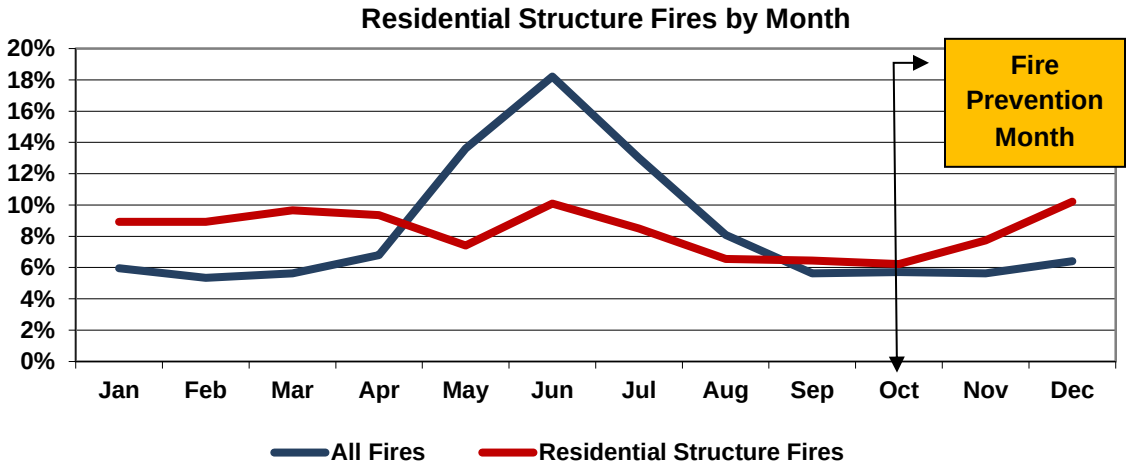
Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Injuries
Battery Discharged/Dead	2	6%	0	0	0
Battery Missing	11	34%	1	0	2
Other/Defective	3	9%	0	1	0
Improper Installation	1	3%	0	0	0
Power Failure	2	3%	0	0	0
Undetermined	13	48%	1	1	2
Total	**32**	**100%**	**2**	**2**	**4**

Residential Structure Fires

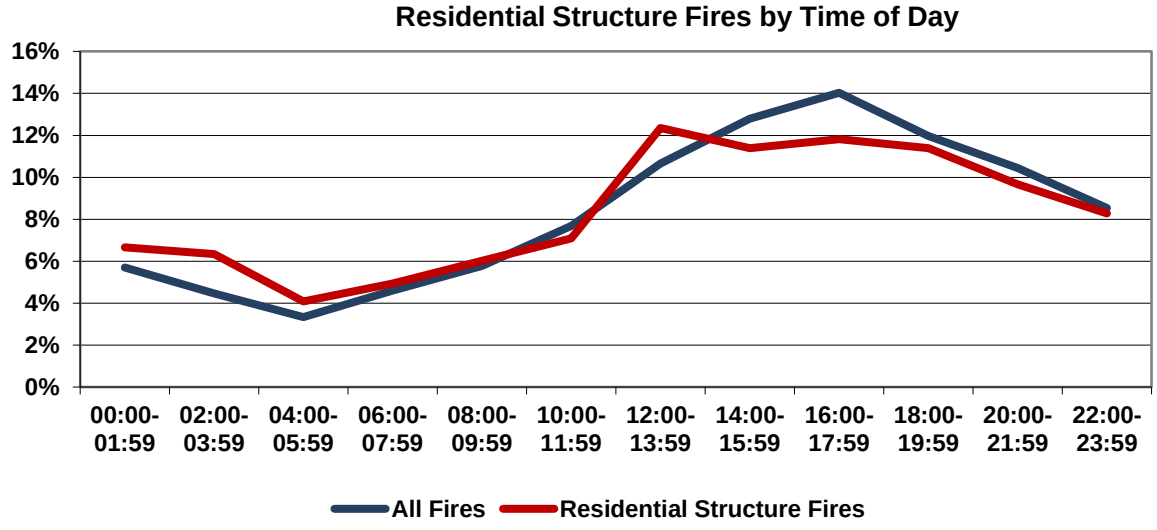
WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

Fires in residential structures were more common in the winter than in the summer in 2012. 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 2013, there were more residential structure fires in the month of December (8%) with the month of October (6%) 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.



Intentionally Set Fires

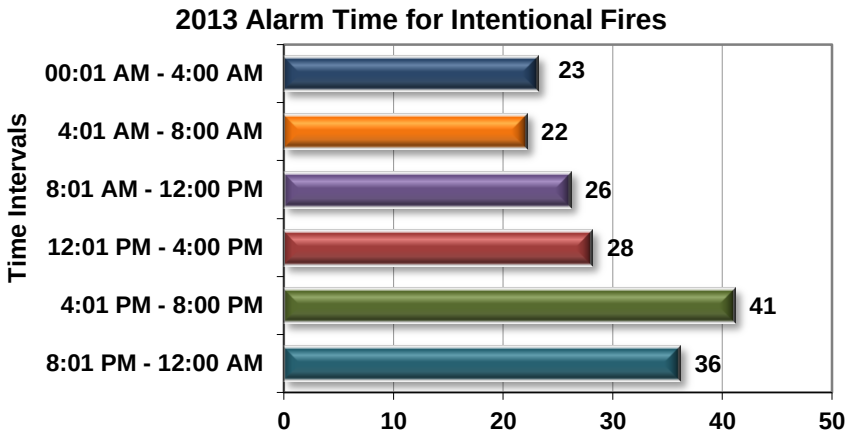
One hundred and sixty-five **(165) or 6% of all reported fires were reported as intentionally set**. This number increased by seventeen (17) from 2011. All reported intentionally set fires increased 10% from 2011. While Alaska saw a decrease in intentionally set fires, it is more likely that intentionally set fires are severely under reported.

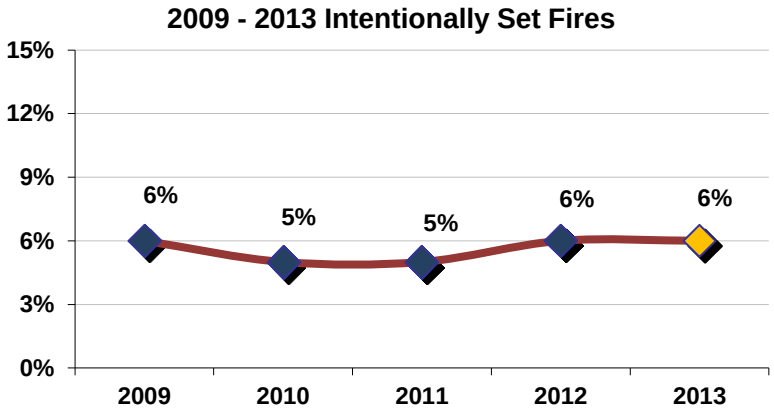
It has been reported there was an increase in property loss due to intentionally set fires from 2011 to 2012 (91%).

In accordance with NFIRS, intentionally set fires are those fires set deliberately by the misuse of a heat source or the intentional ignition of property. Intentionally set fires result in hundreds of thousands dollars in our state each year. The total dollar loss in intentionally set fires was $13,654,619.

Almost 40% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred in structure fires. Natural vegetation fires came in second at 26%. Intentionally set fires in structures caused a property loss of $4,452,180 in 2013.
The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the entranceway, bedroom, and bathroom areas. Cigarette lighters and matches were the heat source in over 25% of the incidents.

This chart shows the time for all reported intentional fires.





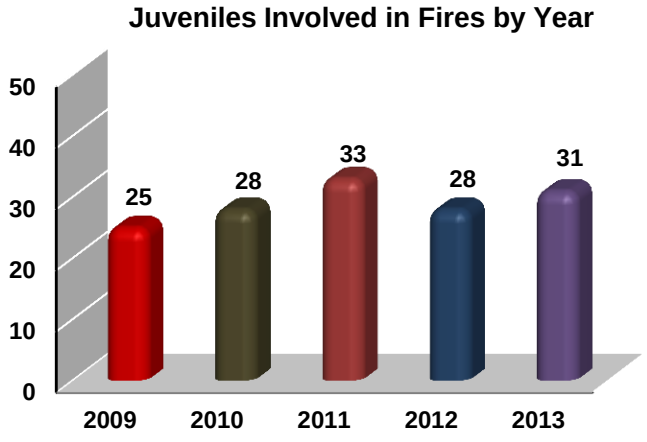
This chart indicates the percentage of fires that have been reported as intentional for the indicated year.

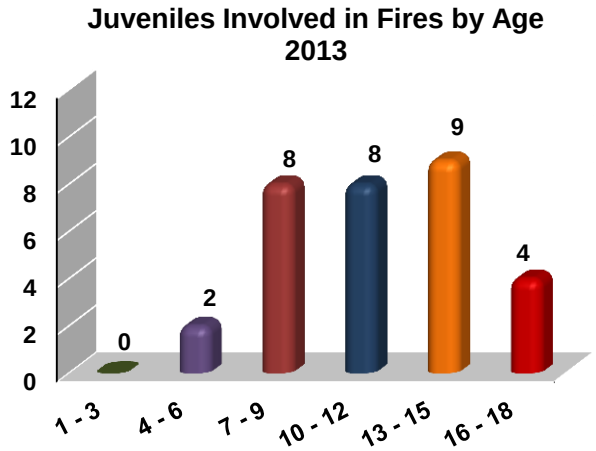
Juveniles Involved With Fire

Juvenile firesetting is best defined as any unsanctioned use of or involvement with ignition materials with the intent to produce a flame or fire.

In 2013, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 31 reported fires, 1 civilian fatality, 1 civilian burn injury, and estimated dollar loss of $225,510.

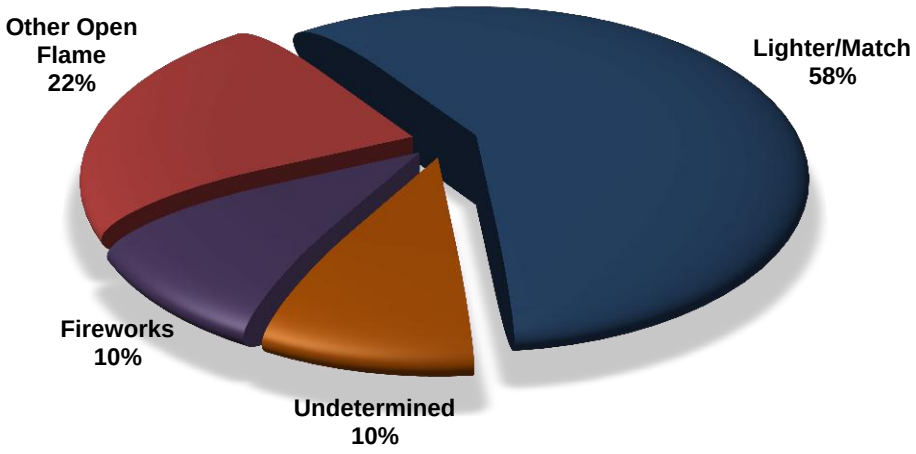
The fires set by children in 2013 included: 13 structure fires, 10 natural vegetation fires (consuming a total of 18 acres of land), 3 mobile vehicle fires, 4 special outside fires and 1 outside rubbish fire.





Heat Source

In 2013, fifty-seven (58%) of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters or matches. Eight percent (10%) were started with fireworks, twenty-four (22%) were started by some type of open flame, and the remanding eleven (10%) was reported as undetermined. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches, lighters and other open flame.



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 2013, Alaskans suffered 94 injuries and 16 deaths directly caused by fire.

2013 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 33 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2013. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men, while the age of the injured ranged from 20 to 62.

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

Of the 33 firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known, 24% reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom, 12% reported smoke inhalation, 9% reported heat exhaustion, 6% reported burns, 9% were reported hazardous fumes inhalation with the remaining incidents were miscellaneous or multiple symptoms.

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	3%
Exposure to Hazard	18%
Jump	3%
None Reported/Undetermined	24%
Other	6%
Overexertion/Strain	27%
Slip/Trip	13%
Struck or Assaulted	6%

Types of Fires	
Motor Mobile Property	6%
Structure Fires (Not a Building)	9%
Structure Fires	85%

Severity of Injury	
First Aid Only	27%
Moderate (Lost Time)	12%
Report Only	36%
Treated by Physician	25%
Life Threatening	0%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Extinguishing	40%
Handling Charged Hose	6%
Moving Tools or Equipment	6%
None Reported	9%
Operating Engine or Pumper	3%
Laying Hose	3%
Overhaul	6%
Access/Egress, Other	9%
Raising Ground Ladder	6%
Suppression Support, Other	3%
Using Hand Tools	3%
Search and Rescue	3%
Climbing Ladder	0%
Catching Hydrant	3%

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	24%
06:01 – 12:00	18%
12:01 – 18:00	27%
18:01 – 23:59	31%

Age of FF	
18 – 29	27%
30 – 39	21%
40 – 49	40%
50 – 59	6%
60+	6%

Fire Injuries and Fatalities

2013 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 61 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2013. The majority, 83%, were the result of structure fires. Almost 42% of these injuries took place on the weekend.

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

- Misuse of Material or Product
- Intentional
- Operational Deficiency

The Top Categories

Type of Fire	
Structure Fire	83%
Fire, Other	2%
Motor Mobile Property (Vehicle)	11%
Outside Fire	4%

Cause of Injury	
Jumped to Escape	6%
Exposed to Fire Products	63%
Exposed to Haz. Materials	9%
Fell, Slipped, or Tripped	2%
Multiple Causes	6%
Other	2%
None Reported	12%

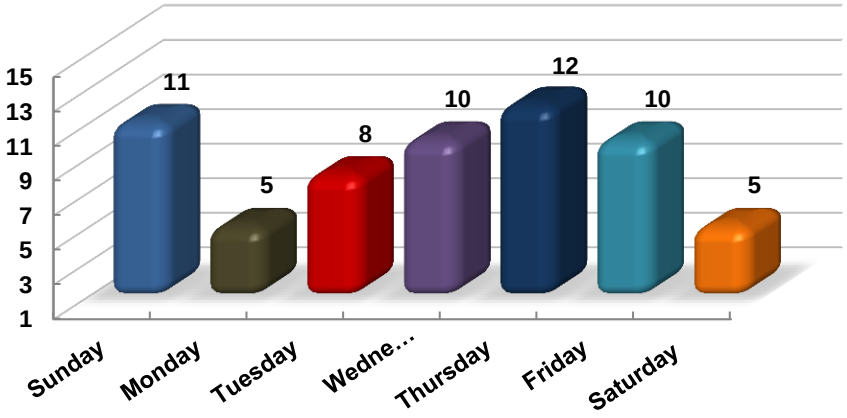
Severity of Injury	
Minor	58%
Moderate	14%
Severe	19%
Life Threatening	6%
Not Reported	3%

Age of Injured Civilian	
0 – 17	12%
18 - 29	17%
30 – 39	11%
40 – 49	18%
50 – 59	20%
60+	22%

Human Factors	
Asleep	15%
Impaired by Alcohol/Drugs	3%
Unconscious	17%
Physically Restrained	5%
Physically or Mentally Disabled	3%
None Reported	57%

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	20%
06:01 – 12:00	22%
12:01 – 18:00	37%
18:01 – 23:59	21%

Civilian Injuries by Day of Week

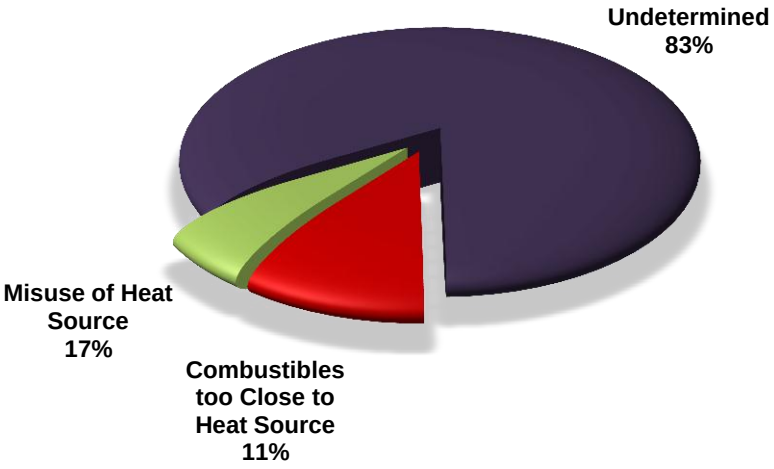


Fire Injuries and Fatalities

2013 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 94 fire injuries and $47 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 16 Alaskans from fire in 2013. Alaska experienced 5.7 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Alaska's increasing population, the 2013 fire death rate was 2.2 deaths for each one hundred thousand Alaskans.

Causes of Fire Fatalities

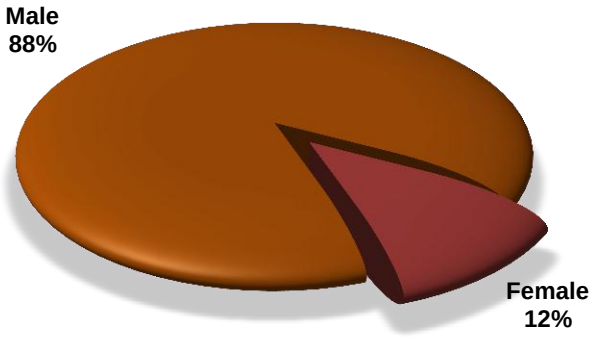


In **eighty** (80%) percent of Alaska's 2013 civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs were contributing factor to the fire.

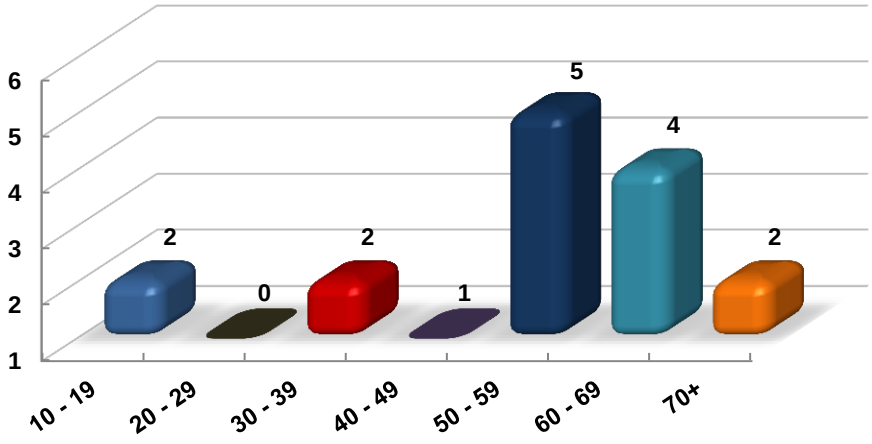
In 2013, 88% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 2009 – 2013, 70% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

Fire Fatalities by Gender



Number of 2013 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

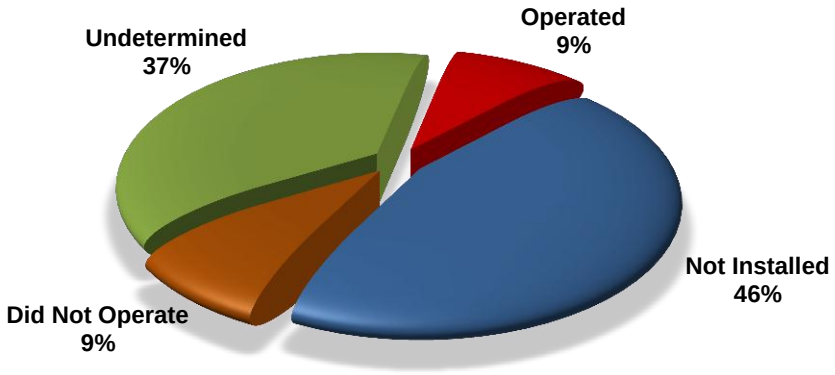


Fire Injuries and Fatalities

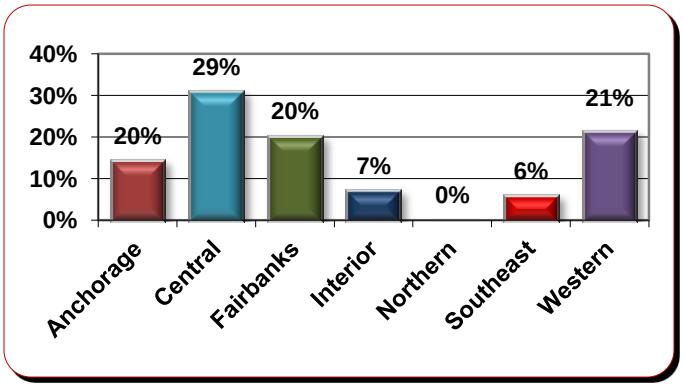
Eighty-one or 81%, of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. These 16 fire deaths occurred in 7 single residential homes, 2 residential trailers, 1 multi-dwelling residential home, 1 property that was being used as a main residence, 1 assembly building, and 2 motor vehicles.

A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 16 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 14 separate fire incidents. Of these 11 residential structures only 7 had a smoke alarm present and only 3 operated. In the remaining 9 residential homes, the smoke alarm presence was not installed, did not operate, or was reported as undetermined.

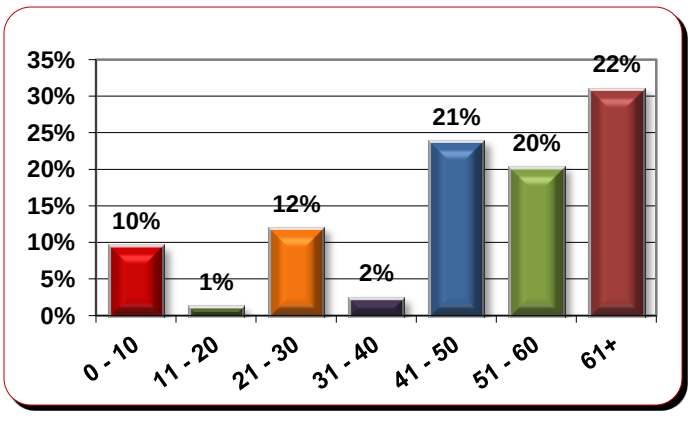
Smoke Alarm Presence/Operation



FIVE-YEAR (2009 – 2013) TRENDS



By Region
Central Region had the most fatalities over the rest of the state, however, per 500 capita; Interior Alaska has a higher rate.



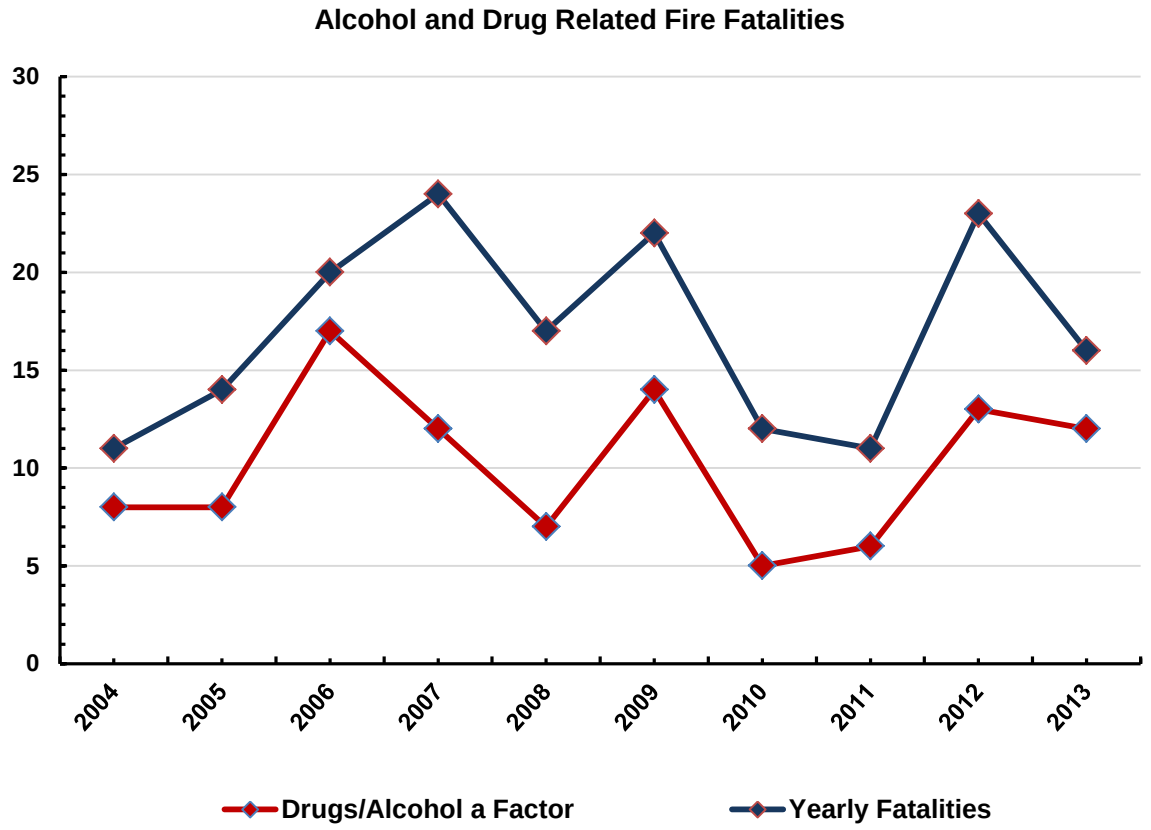
By Age
Alaska's highest death age group is 60 years old and older.

Alcohol and Drug Related Fire Fatalities

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

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

In the last decade, Alaska has seen 180 fire fatalities. Out of these unfortunate victims, 57% percent were reported as being under the influence alcohol and/or drugs. Statistically, men have been found to consistently outnumber women among fire casualties and do so with even greater disparity for fire victims under the influence of alcohol. This holds true to Alaskan's as 73% percent of these victims were male.



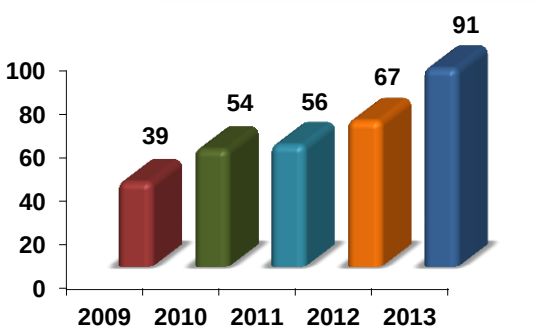
Fire fatalities and injuries can be prevented if a concerted effort is made to identify and modify high-risk drinking patterns. It also may be possible to minimize fire risk by increasing the awareness of those who drink and those who are surrounded by regular drinkers.

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. In 2013, health care professionals reported 91 burn injuries. This is an increase of 26% from the 67 incidents that was reported in 2012.

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.

Burn Injuries Reported 2009 - 2013



Burn injuries are among some of the most catastrophic injuries that a person can suffer. Depending on the type and severity of the burn, there can be internal injuries, skin damage, infections, cardiac arrest, and other complications. Aside from emergency care, many burn victims require continuous medical treatment, counseling, and rehabilitation.

Types of Burn Injuries Reported in 2013

Thermal Burns – This is the result of direct contact with heat sources such as hot liquids, fire, steam, hot metals, or any other hot objects. An estimated 37% of all burn incidents were fire/flame related, 33% were related to scalding, while another 17% came from contact with a hot object.

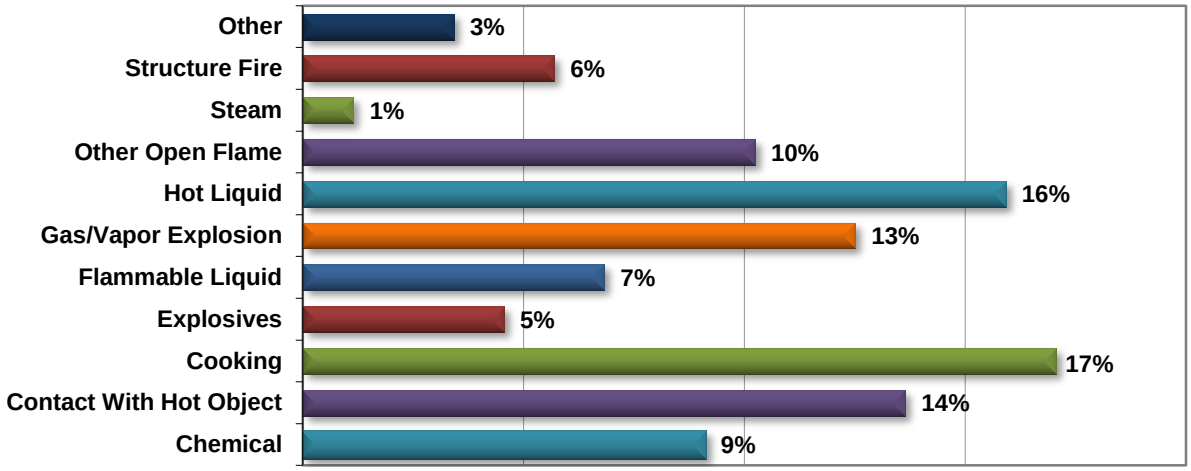
Electrical Burns – Electrical burns occur when electric currents pass through the body. A significant part of the damage is done under the surface of the skin. Some of the factors that affects the extent of the injury include the duration of exposure, type of current, intensity of the current, amount of moisture on the body, and the area of the body where the current passed through. Some consequences include cardiac problems, muscle spasms, oral burns, severe skin burns, fractures, and seizures/coma. It can also result to neurological deficits and even death. An estimated 1% was reported with an electrical burn.

Chemical Burns – This type represented 11% of burn injury cases. Chemical burns occur when alkaloids, acids, and other types of chemicals come into contact with human skin. There are caustic chemicals that are used in certain industries such as agriculture, construction, medical, and automotive industries. Most cases occur in the workplace. But it is important to note that household cleaners that contain sulfuric acid, phenol, lye, and sodium hypochlorite are also dangerous.

Other Types of Burns – Around 1% of patients suffered from other types of burns. Friction, cold, and radiation (from the sun, tanning beds, or radiation therapy) can cause burn injuries.

Burn Injuries

Causes of 2013 Reported Burn Injuries:

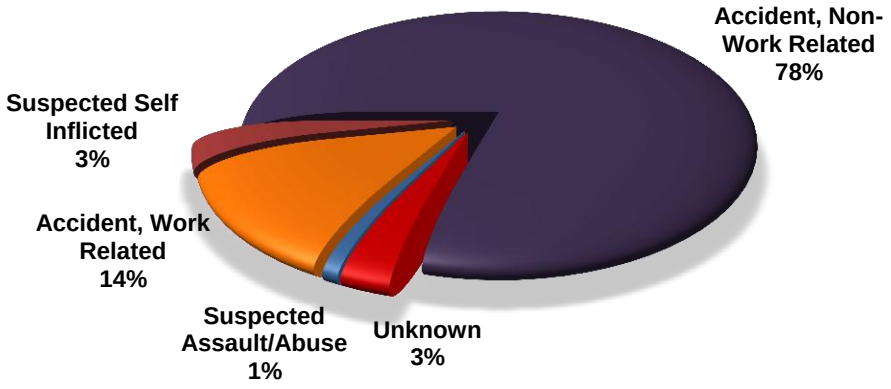


Top Two Causes of Reported Burn Injuries by Age Group:

Age Group	# 1 Injury Cause	#2 Injury Cause
0 - 4	Hot Liquid	Contact With Hot Object
5 - 10	Hot Liquid	Contact With Hot Object
10 - 19	Gas/Vapor Explosion	Contact With Hot Object
20 - 29	Structure Fire	Cooking
30 – 39	Cooking	Gas/Vapor Explosion
40 – 49	Gas/Vapor Explosion	Flammable Liquids
50 – 59	Chemical	Cooking
60 – 69	Hot Liquid	Gas/Vapor Explosion
70+	Chemical	Contact With Hot Object

Circumstances of Injury:

The circumstances surrounding flame burns are the highest risk to all other burn injuries. The circumstances surrounding flame burns are most commonly non-work related accidents (79%), followed by work related injuries (14%).



Burn Injuries

Levels of Burn Severity

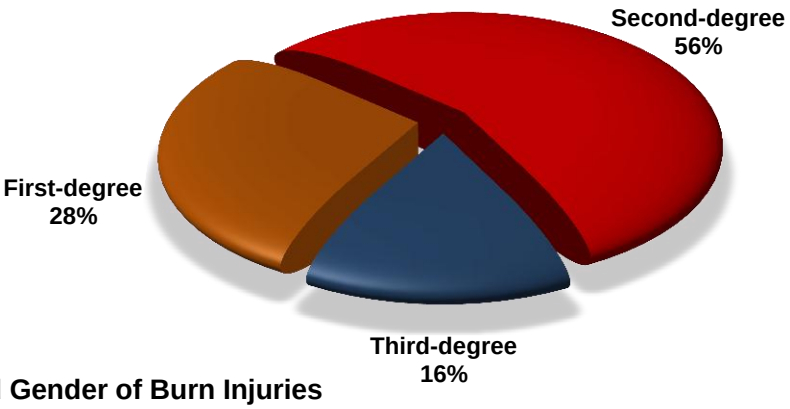
Burns are classified by level of severity.

First Degree – Most common are first-degree or superficial burns which are the least serious and cause tenderness that is similar to sunburn.

Second Degree – Second-degree burns, known as partial thickness burns, are deeper than first-degree burns and are characterized by blotchy white, pink or red patches which cause blisters.

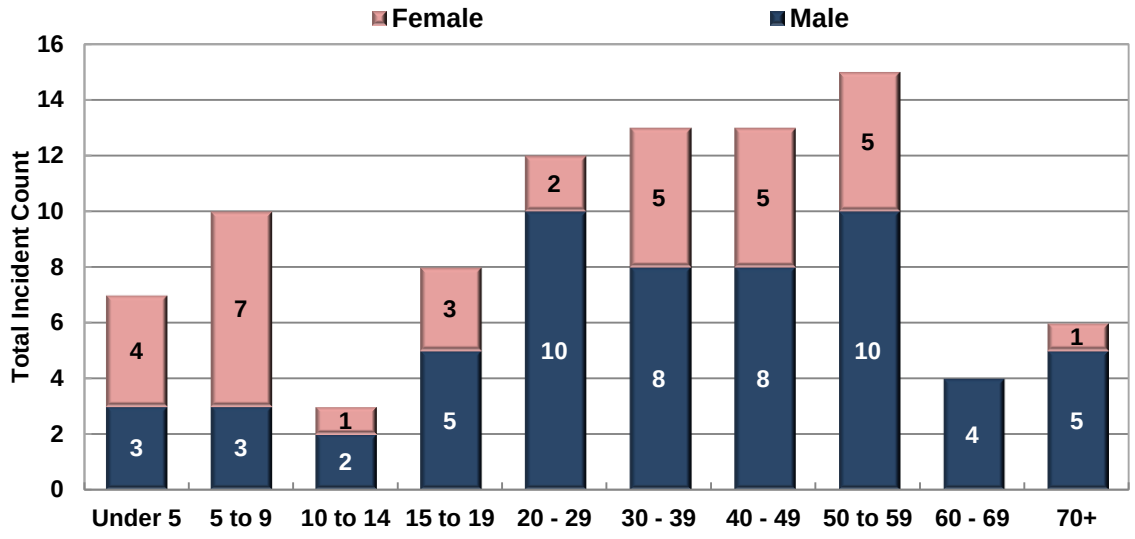
Third Degree – The most severe type of burn, a third-degree, known as a full thickness burn, penetrates through all layers of the skin and may injure tissue beneath skin, so the skin is not capable of healing itself. The skin is leathery and dry and has a white, brown, charcoal-gray or deep red appearance.

Levels of Burn Severity Reported in 2013



Age Group and Gender of Burn Injuries

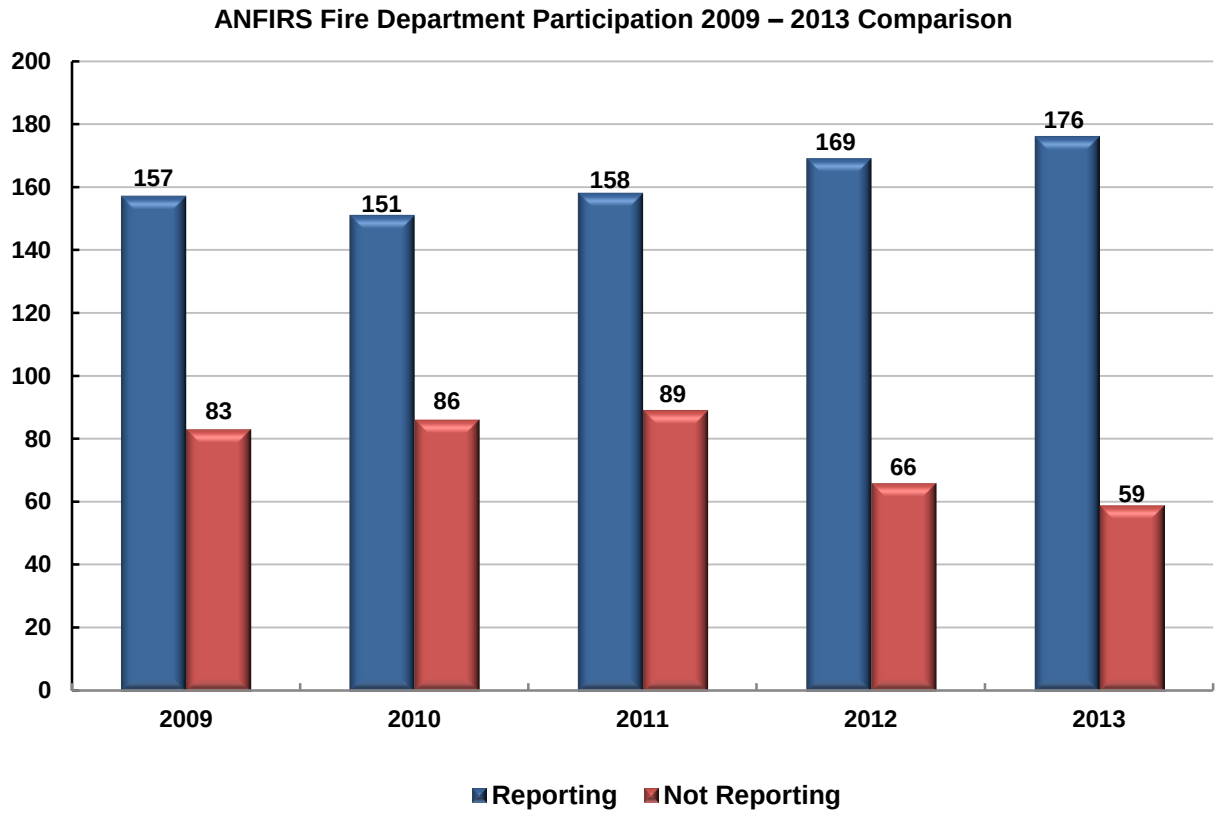
Alaska is unique in the age of group burn injuries. While most states have more reported burn injuries in vulnerable age groups (0 –9 and over 70) Alaska's highest burn injury age group in 2013 was 50 – 59 years old.



ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2013. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by April 1, 2013. Department name will **NOT** appear on the listing if they failed to submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2013.

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



2013 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Akhiok VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Akiak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Akutan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aleknagik Fire & EMS Dept.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Anchor Point Fire & Emerg. Medical Service Area	15	11	4	1	0	0	0	82,000
Anchorage FD	763	339	424	2	25	0	15	16,361,070
Angoon VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	50
Aniak VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	32,000
Anton Anderson Mem Tun. FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Anvik VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	58,000
Atka VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	102,000
***Belkofski, Community of	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	250,000
Bethel FD	46	27	19	0	1	0	0	337,200
Brevig Mission FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol Bay Borough Emerg. Svs.	13	7	6	0	4	0	0	600,700
Butte VFD	43	16	27	0	0	0	3	1,205,300
Cantwell VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Capital City Fire/Rescue	78	44	34	0	2	0	1	464,405
Caswell Lakes FSA #135	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	76,000
Central Emergency Services	97	50	47	0	2	0	0	1,873,550
Central Mat-Su FD	150	53	97	0	0	0	0	180,500
Chena Goldstream Fire & Res.	44	14	30	0	0	0	0	724,950
Chenega Bay FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Chickaloon Fire Service, Inc.	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
**Chistochina VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4,200
**Chitina VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chugiak Vol. Fire & Rescue	52	26	26	1	1	0	0	933,501

****** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2013.

******* Indicates report(s) was completed by the Division of Fire and Life Safety after a serious incident.

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	16	4	2	18	0	8	2	66
8	21,152	465	1,971	6,047	38	2,261	20	32,725
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	14	1	5	4	1	4	61	99
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
0	5	9	35	13	2	28	1	139
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
0	61	11	27	4	1	10	10	167
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	2,645	81	133	278	16	400	0	3,632
0	6	0	0	0	3	0	13	25
4	1,764	57	125	160	1	172	25	2,405
3	696	82	103	482	2	186	51	1,755
1	203	22	5	49	0	5	39	368
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	524	27	81	113	1	53	5	856

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
City of Anderson FD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	255,000
City of Fairbanks FD	148	78	70	1	6	0	1	1,299,340
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	41	20	21	0	0	0	0	368,235
City of Kotzebue FD	22	16	6	0	0	0	0	120,210
City of Palmer FD	16	7	9	0	0	0	0	272,450
Coffman Cove VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Alaska Alpine	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	14,000
ConocoPhillips Alaska Kuparuk	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	30,000
Cooper Landing VFD	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	16,000
Cordova VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craig VFD	6	3	3	0	1	0	1	18,500
Delta Junction VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	100,000
Dillingham VFD & Rescue	12	9	3	0	0	0	0	992,900
Diomede VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100
Division of Forestry	227	3	224	0	0	0	0	150,100
Eagle VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edna Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egegik VFD	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	70,000
Elfin Cove FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elim VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	23,500
Emmonak VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	165,000
Ester VFD	13	5	8	0	0	0	0	231,250
Fairbanks Airport Police & Fire	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	525
***Fairbanks Area, Other	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	112,300
Gakona VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
**Galena VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2013.

*** Indicates report(s) was completed by the Division of Fire and Life Safety after a serious incident.

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
5	3,234	104	275	161	6	279	65	4,277
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	113	34	12	15	2	69	2	289
0	4	8	21	8	0	58	0	121
1	89	19	24	66	1	38	153	407
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
0	3	3	0	1	0	1	3	16
1	7	3	4	4	0	28	0	49
0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	13
0	0	1	0	2	0	1	8	15
0	1	2	0	3	0	5	2	25
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	5	39	50	0	2	159	482
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	27	9	5	20	0	9	73	156
0	44	30	3	1	1	3	1	88
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Gambell VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	100
Girdwood FD	21	7	14	0	0	0	0	98,850
Glennrich Fire Rescue	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	60,000
Golovin VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Goodnews Bay VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5,300
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	300,500
Gulkana VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gustavus VFD	6	6	0	0	3	0	0	43,200
Haines VFD	13	8	5	0	0	0	0	120,000
Hollis VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	190,000
Homer VFD	30	11	19	0	0	0	0	779,400
Hoonah VFD	13	8	5	0	1	0	0	2,930
Hooper Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hope/Sunrise VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Houston FD	16	9	7	0	1	0	0	173,500
Huslia VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Igiugig VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iliamana VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4,000
Kachemak Emerg. Services	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	61,000
Kake VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenai FD	30	12	18	0	2	0	0	263,575
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ketchikan FD	28	14	14	0	0	0	0	323,700
Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	20,000
King Cove Fire & Rescue	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	3,200
Klawock VFD	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	13,000
Klehini Valley VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	200
Klukwan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2013.

*** Indicates report(s) was completed by the Division of Fire and Life Safety after a serious incident.

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	210	10	178	48	2	26	26	521
0	2	2	0	5	0	0	8	24
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1	45	15	0	7	0	1	0	74
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	11	0	1	0	2	1	0	21
0	4	1	2	14	0	3	3	40
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	518	8	9	17	2	13	2	599
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	155	10	28	22	2	10	64	307
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	95	4	3	21	0	3	17	151
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	837	34	94	49	1	61	31	1,137
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1,257	27	64	104	4	113	4	1,602
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Kokhanok Village Council	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	110
***Kongiganak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	375,000
Kokhanok Village Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Koyuk VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	8,000
Kwethluk VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	70,000
***Lake & Penn. Borough, Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	725,000
Lake Louise VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4,500
***Larsen Bay VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lowell Point VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Kalskag VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	290,000
Manley Hot Springs VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGrath VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
McKinley VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
Minto VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Co.	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	28,700
***Mountain Village VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	110,000
Napaskiak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Native Village of Karluk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naukati VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5,300
Nel/Mel VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	17,000
Nelson Lagoon Fire & Rescue	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	300
Nenana Fire/EMS Dept.	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	9,600
***New Stuyahok VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
**Newhalen VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nikiski FD	38	20	18	0	0	0	0	596,035
Ninilchik Emergency Services	10	5	5	0	1	0	0	199,200
Nome VFD	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	362,000
***Nondalton VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	131,500

** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2013.

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2013 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	532	19	185	69	2	24	31	902
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
1	36	3	1	5	0	15	0	76
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
North Pole FD	21	9	12	0	0	0	0	220,500
North Slope Borough FD	23	11	12	0	0	0	0	68,000
***North Slope Borough, Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	200
North Star VFD	102	50	52	1	2	0	1	3,753,830
North Tongass VFD	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	223,000
***Northway Village VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,500
Northwest Arctic Borough FD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	500
Nulato VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	110
***Nunam Iqua FD	3	3	0	3	2	0	0	600,000
Old Harbor VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Ouzinkie VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palmer Fire and Rescue	43	19	24	0	0	0	3	726,700
Panguingue VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pedro Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelican Vol. Fire & EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg VFD	10	6	4	1	0	0	0	33,100
Pilot Point VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Pilot Station Dept. of Pub. Saf.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Alexander VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Alsworth 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
Port Protection VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Dog Mine Emerg. Services	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	36,300
Rural Deltana VFD	15	8	7	0	0	0	0	558,500
Salcha Fire & Rescue	11	4	7	0	1	0	0	610,100
Sand Point VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	67,000
Savoonga VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

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2013 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
1	750	3	12	63	2	32	48	932
1	213	15	5	26	0	30	155	468
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	548	52	34	100	4	42	40	924
0	147	2	0	7	0	5	3	173
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	14	6	74	5	40	65	248
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	3	7	4	1	6	0	32
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	15	1	4	17	0	2	16	70
0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	18
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
***Scammon Bay VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,500
Seldovia Vol. Fire & Rescue	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	97,000
Seward FD	18	11	7	1	0	0	0	253,700
***Shageluk, Community of	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	12,000
Shishmaref VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sitka FD	34	21	13	0	0	0	0	747,000
Skagway VFD	13	6	7	0	0	0	0	204,020
Slana VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	800,000
South Tongass Volunteer FD	9	3	6	1	0	0	0	262,350
St. George VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	33,500
St. Paul Dept. of Pub. Safety	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	850,000
Steese Area VFD	41	15	26	1	0	0	0	243,939
**Stony River VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strelna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	62,100
SVT Barabara Heights FD	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	185,000
Talkeetna VFD	14	5	9	0	0	0	0	0
***Tanacross VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	375,000
Tanana VFD	11	3	8	0	0	0	0	17,000
Ted Stevens Int'l Airport	20	10	10	0	0	0	0	30
Tenakee Springs VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tetlin VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thorne Bay VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
***Togiak VFD	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1,005
Tok VFD	6	4	2	0	1	0	0	230,350
Tolsona FD	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	110,000
Tri-Valley VFD	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	17,500

** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2013.

*** Indicates report(s) was completed by the Division of Fire and Life Safety after a serious incident.

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
0	190	8	21	26	0	54	22	339
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	16	33	31	3	3	75	1	197
0	120	3	10	2	0	76	0	224
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	127	4	2	13	0	8	9	172
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	384	22	26	34	0	22	66	595
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	16	3	4	30	0	1	6	61
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	58	5	2	22	3	8	13	125
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
0	327	44	48	9	0	8	1	457
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	12

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Unalaska Fire/EMS	13	2	11	0	0	0	0	18,020
University FD	57	19	38	0	0	0	0	356,900
Valdez FD	28	14	14	0	1	0	1	657,000
Venetie VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Lakes FD	78	33	45	0	0	0	1	687,450
Whale Pass VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	25,500
White Mountain VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whittier VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
Willow VFD	18	9	9	1	0	0	3	171,300
Womens Bay VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	10,250
Wrangell VFD	14	11	3	0	0	0	0	681,500
**Yakutat VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Wrangell, Other Areas	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
Grand Total:								
	2,823	**1,236**	**1,587**	**16**	**61**	**0**	**33**	**47,185,790**

** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2013.

*** Indicates report(s) was completed by the Division of Fire and Life Safety after a serious incident.

2013 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
1	34	6	2	14	4	7	0	81
2	869	53	40	86	1	223	153	1,484
0	256	17	28	13	2	37	0	381
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	174	30	37	83	7	48	56	514
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	38	14	2	17	1	5	59	154
0	14	0	1	5	1	1	3	27
0	2	3	2	2	0	5	0	28
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total:								
	43	**38,646**	**1,449**	**3,761**	**8,524**	**125**	**1,603**	**61,607**

Per Capita, Rates and Comparisons

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

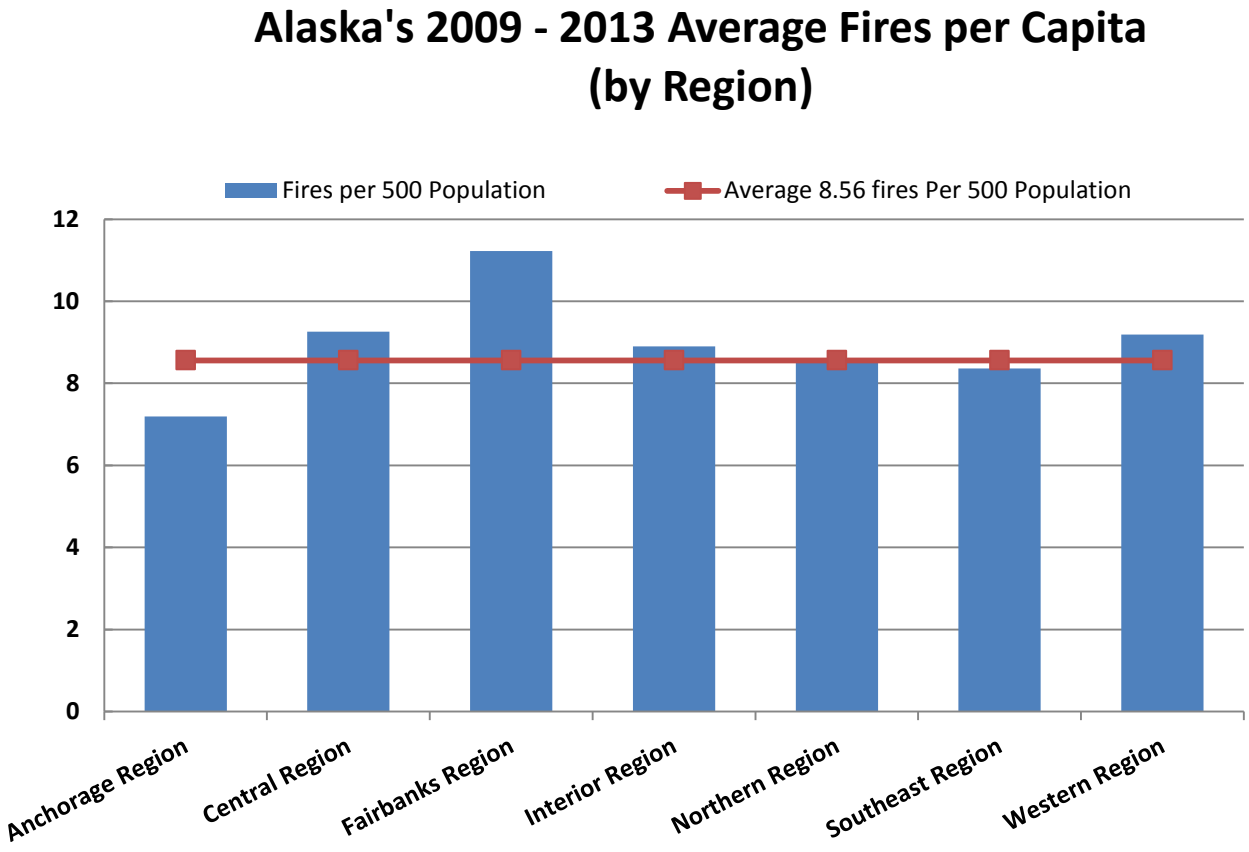
While counting the number of responses made, the number of inspections conducted, the number of inspection violations cited, or the numbers of hours spent on training are all important "things" to count, they really do not show effectiveness.

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

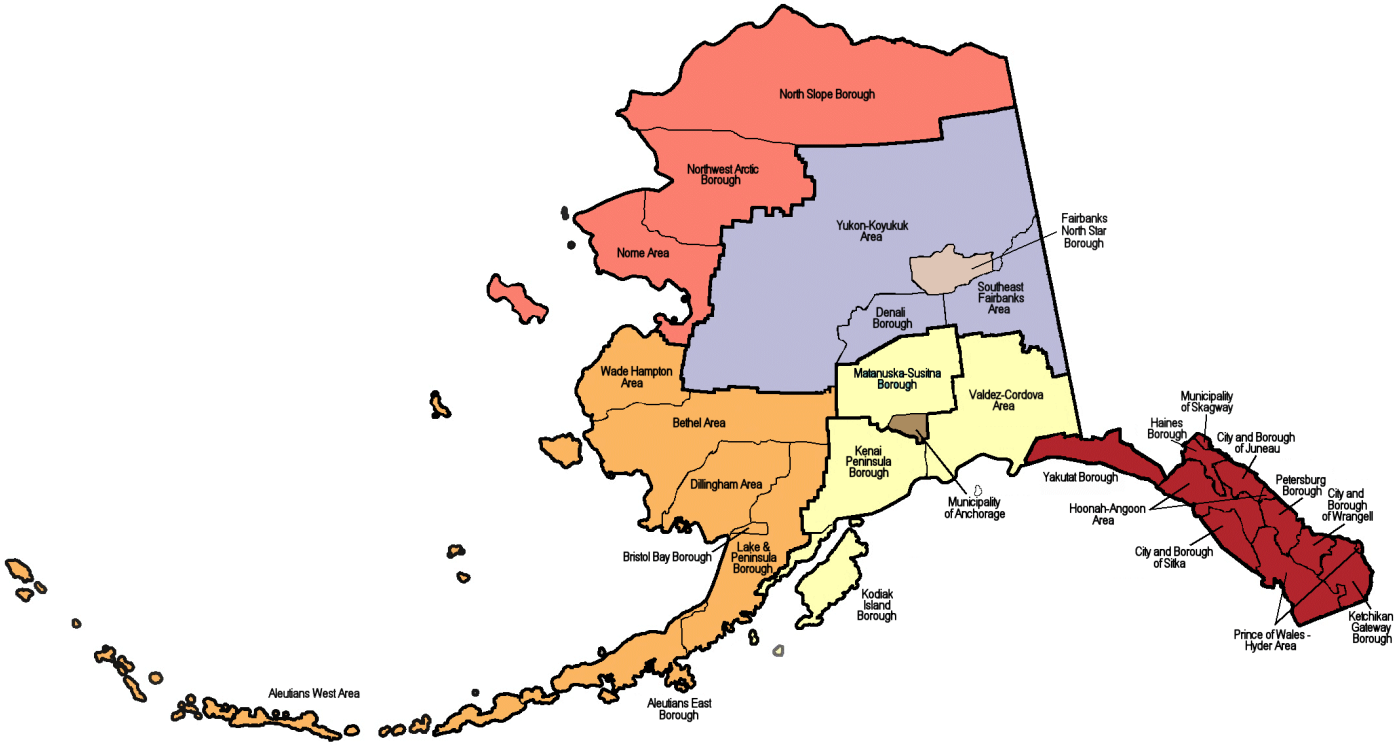
The fire problem within Alaska varies from area to area. This often is a result of climate, poverty, education, demographics, and other factors. Perhaps the most useful way to assess fires across the State is to determine the relative risk of having a fire. Relative risk compares the per capita rate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

The following tables on the following pages are lists of fire departments total reported fires, estimated 2013 population for the area, and what the fire department fires per 500 population was. This will indicate if an area and/or areas have more of a fire problem and may need more public education in the community.

The 2013 estimated population has been taking from State of Alaska, Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, Community and Regional Affairs website.



Location of Alaska Regions



Region Name	Color On Map
Anchorage Region	
Central Region	
Fairbanks Region	
Interior Region	
Northern Region	
Southeast Region	
Western Region	

2009 - 2013 per Capita Statistics

Region Area and FD Name	Total Fires	Estimated 2013 Population	Fires per 500 Population
Aleutians West Area			
Adak FD	1	283	1.77
Atka VFD	1	67	7.46
St. George VFD	2	97	10.31
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	5	453	5.52
Unalaska Fire/EMS	43	4,737	4.54
Other Areas	0	196	0.00
Aleutians West Area Total	**52**	**5,833**	**4.46**
Aleutians East Area			
Akutan VFD	0	1,154	0.00
City of False Pass VFD	1	40	12.50
King Cove Fire & Rescue	9	934	4.82
Nelson Lagoon Fire & Rescue	1	45	11.11
Sand Point VFD	3	1,018	1.47
Other Areas	1	90	5.56
Aleutians East Borough Total	**15**	**3,281**	**2.29**
Lake & Peninsula Borough			
Chignik Bay VFD	2	92	10.87
Chignik Lake VFD	0	76	0.00
Egegik VFD	2	112	8.93
Igiugig VFD	0	44	0.00
Iliamna VFD	1	97	5.15
Kokhanok Village Council	3	174	8.62
Newhalen VFD	2	214	4.67
Nondalton VFD	3	165	9.09
Pedro Bay VFD	0	42	0.00
Pilot Point VFD	2	70	14.29
Port Alsworth VFD	0	168	0.00
Other Areas	1	435	1.15
Lake & Peninsula Borough Total	**16**	**1,689**	**4.74**

2009 - 2013 per Capita Statistics

Region Area and FD Name	Total Fires	Estimated 2013 Population	Fires per 500 Population
Bristol Bay Borough			
Bristol Bay Borough Emerg. Services	34	933	18.22
Bristol Bay Borough Area Total	**34**	**933**	**18.22**
Dillingham Area			
Alekangik Fire & EMS Department	3	211	7.11
Dillingham VFD & Rescue Squad	43	2,395	8.98
Ekwok VFD	1	115	4.35
Manokotak VFD	0	492	0.00
New Stuyahok, Community of	2	500	2.00
Togiak VFD	2	878	1.14
Other Areas	0	431	0.00
Dillingham Area Total	**51**	**5,022**	**5.08**
Bethel Area			
Akiak VFD	2	355	2.82
Aniak VFD	7	546	6.41
Atmautluak VFD	2	305	3.28
Bethel FD	193	6,278	15.37
Chefornak VFD	0	436	0.00
Crooked Creek VFD	2	93	10.75
Eek VFD	0	356	0.00
Goodnews Bay VFD	4	268	7.46
Joint Kwinhagak VFD	0	690	0.00
Kipnuk VFD	3	656	2.29
Kongiganak VFD	2	456	2.19
Kwethluk VFD	4	783	2.55
Lower Kalskag VFD	3	302	4.97
Napakiak VFD	0	362	0.00
Napaskiak VFD	1	442	1.13
Nightmute VFD	0	281	0.00
Platinum VFD	0	63	0.00

2009 - 2013 per Capita Statistics

Region Area and FD Name	Total Fires	Estimated 2013 Population	Fires per 500 Population
Stony River VFD	2	40	25.00
Tooksook Bay VFD	0	630	0.00
Other Areas	1	4,532	0.11
Bethel Area Total	**226**	**17,874**	**6.32**
Wade Hampton Area			
Alakanuk VFD	6	704	4.26
Emmonak FD	4	811	2.47
Hooper Bay VFD	6	1,134	2.65
Mountain Village Volunteer Dept.	1	862	0.58
Nunam Iqua Fire Department	11	211	26.07
Pilot Station Dept. of Public Safety	4	628	3.18
Scammon Bay VFD	2	518	1.93
St. Mary's VFD	11	544	10.11
Other Areas	0	2,536	0.00
Wade Hampton Area Total	**465**	**7,948**	**29.25**
Nome Area			
Brevig Mission FD	6	445	6.74
Diomede VFD	2	119	8.40
Elim VFD	2	352	2.84
Gambell VFD	5	722	3.46
Golovin VFD	1	181	2.76
Koyuk VFD	2	330	3.03
Nome VFD	69	3,659	9.43
Savoonga VFD	5	718	3.48
Shaktoolik VFD	4	272	7.35
Shishmaref VFD	2	598	1.67
Stebbins VFD	1	593	0.84
Unalakleet VFD	0	701	0.00
Wales FD	0	150	0.00
White Mountain VFD	2	197	5.08

2009 - 2013 per Capita Statistics

Region Area and FD Name	Total Fires	Estimated 2013 Population	Fires per 500 Population
Other Areas	4	838	2.39
Nome Area Total	**105**	**9,875**	**5.32**
Northwest Arctic Borough			
City of Kotzebue FD	80	3,202	12.49
Northwest Arctic Borough FD	37	4,226	4.38
Red Dog Mine Emergency Services	6	600	5.00
Other Areas	0	368	0.00
Northwest Arctic Borough Total	**123**	**8,028**	**7.66**
Yukon-Koyukuk Area			
Bettles VFD	0	14	0.00
Birch Creek VFD	1	23	21.74
City of Fort Yukon VFD	19	590	16.10
Galena VFD	2	483	2.07
Holy Cross VFD	1	167	2.99
Huslia VFD	3	322	4.66
Manely Hot Springs VFD	4	127	15.75
McGrath VFD	12	320	18.75
Minto VFD	2	214	4.67
Nenana Fire/EMS Department	22	399	27.57
Nikolai FD	0	108	0.00
Nulato VFD	6	262	11.45
Ruby VFD	8	202	19.80
Tanana VFD	24	238	50.42
Venetie VFD	1	197	2.54
Other Areas	2	1,984	0.50
Yukon-Koyukuk Area Total	**107**	**5,650**	**9.47**
Southeast Fairbanks Area			
Delta Junction VFD	13	1,101	5.90
Dot Lake VFD	3	45	33.33
Eagle VFD	7	93	37.63

2009 - 2013 per Capita Statistics

Region Area and FD Name	Total Fires	Estimated 2013 Population	Fires per 500 Population
Northway Village VFD	1	90	5.56
Pogo Mine	9	360	12.50
Rural Deltana VFD	81	3,496	11.58
Tanacross VFD	2	137	7.30
Tetlin VFD	1	112	4.46
Tok VFD	23	1,267	9.08
Other Areas	0	399	0.00
Southeast Fairbanks Area Total	**140**	**7,100**	**9.86**
Fairbanks North Star Borough			
Chena-Goldstream Fire & Rescue	195	9,500	10.26
City of Fairbanks FD	728	22,249	16.36
Ester VFD	95	2,605	18.23
Fairbanks Airport Police & FD	18	0	n/a
North Pole FD	128	2,209	28.97
North Star VFD	486	23,000	10.57
Salcha Fire & Rescue	25	1,041	12.01
Steese Area VFD	200	10,000	10.00
University FD	346	25,000	6.92
Other Areas	15	4,028	1.99
Fairbanks North Star Borough Total	**2,236**	**99,632**	**11.22**
Municipality of Anchorage			
Anchorage FD	3,911	290,859	6.72
Anton Anderson Mem. Tunnel FD	0	0	n/a
Chugiak Vol. Fire and Rescue Co. Inc.	241	8,300	14.52
Girdwood Vol. Fire & Rescue, Inc.	83	1,975	21.01
Ted Steven's Int'l. Arpt. Police & Fire	96	0	n/a
Municipality of Anchorage Total	**4,331**	**301,134**	**7.19**
Matanuska-Susitna Borough			
Butte VFD	135	3,409	19.80
Caswell Lakes FSA #135	20	420	23.81

2009 - 2013 per Capita Statistics

Region Area and FD Name	Total Fires	Estimated 2013 Population	Fires per 500 Population
Central Mat-Su FD	669	40,000	8.36
Chickaloon Fire Service, Inc.	4	244	8.20
Greater Palmer FSA	230	13,915	8.26
Houston VFD	57	2,039	13.98
Lake Louise VFD	6	53	56.60
Palmer Fire & Rescue	90	6,085	7.40
Sutton VFD	38	1,447	13.13
Talkeetna VFD	43	861	24.97
West Lakes FD	299	15,000	9.97
Willow VFD	91	2,118	21.48
Other Areas	3	10,483	0.14
Matanuska-Susitna Borough Total	**1,685**	**96,074**	**8.77**
Denali Borough			
Cantwell VFD	4	196	10.20
City of Anderson FD	17	235	36.17
McKinley VFD	1	120	4.17
Panguingue VFD	1	80	6.25
Tri-Valley VFD	41	1,066	19.23
Other Areas	0	96	0.00
Denali Borough Total	**64**	**1,793**	**17.85**
Kenai Peninsula Borough			
Anchor Point Fire & Emerg. Medical	74	2,310	16.02
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Department	25	2,011	6.22
Central Emergency Services	412	22,564	9.13
Cooper Landing VFD	9	279	16.13
Homer VFD	137	5,136	13.34
Hope/Sunrise VFD	3	198	7.58
Kachemak Emergency Services	48	3,878	6.19
Kenai FD	144	7,247	9.94
Lowell Point VFD	0	75	0.00

2009 - 2013 per Capita Statistics

Region Area and FD Name	Total Fires	Estimated 2013 Population	Fires per 500 Population
Moose Pass Volunteer Fire Co.	11	249	22.09
Nikiski FD	160	4,772	5.13
Ninilchik Emergency Services	49	855	28.65
Port Graham VFD	3	151	9.93
Seldovia Vol. Fire & Rescue	8	245	16.33
Seward FD	71	2,487	14.27
SVT Barabara Heights FD	9	150	30.00
Other Areas	2	4,255	0.24
Kenai Peninsula Borough Total	**1,165**	**56,862**	**10.24**
Kodiak Island Borough			
Akhiok VFD	1	85	5.88
City of Kodiak FD	141	8,000	8.81
Larsen Bay VFD	1	88	5.68
Native Villiage of Karluk Fire & EMS	0	43	0.00
Old Harbor VFD	2	225	4.44
Ouzinkie VFD	4	185	10.81
Port Lions VFD	2	188	5.32
Womens Bay VFD	35	784	22.32
Other Areas	4	4,226	0.47
Kodiak Island Borough Total	**190**	**13,824**	**6.87**
Valdez-Cordova Area			
Chenega Bay VFD	0	63	0.00
Chistochina VFD	1	95	5.26
Chitina VFD	2	132	7.58
Cordova VFD	27	2,302	5.86
Gakona VFD	6	217	13.82
GlennRich Fire Rescue	24	1,000	12.00
Gulkana VFD	1	117	4.27
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	2	40	25.00
Kenny Lake VFD	11	341	16.13

2009 - 2013 per Capita Statistics

Region Area and FD Name	Total Fires	Estimated 2013 Population	Fires per 500 Population
Nel/Mel VFD	1	30	16.67
Sapa VFD (Dissolved in 2010)	2	50	20.00
Slana VFD	2	139	7.19
Strelna VFD	0	76	0.00
Tolsona FD	3	30	50.00
Valdez FD	103	4,101	12.56
Whittier VFD	13	229	28.38
Other Areas	0	859	0.00
Valdez-Cordova Total	**198**	**9,821**	**10.08**
North Slope Borough			
ConocoPhillips, Alaska Alpine FD	5	250	10.00
ConocoPhillips, Alaska Kuparuk FD	19	3,000	3.17
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	55	2,500	11.00
North Slope Borough FD	154	7,905	9.74
Other Areas	1	0	n/a
North Slope Borough Total	**234**	**13,655**	**8.57**
Yakutat Borough			
Yakutat VFD	2	622	1.61
Yakutat Borough Total	**2**	**622**	**1.61**
Hoonah-Angoon Area			
Angoon VFD	11	438	12.56
Elfin Cove FD	2	39	25.64
Gustavus VFD	22	502	21.91
Hoonah VFD	34	798	21.30
Klukwan VFD	0	93	0.00
Pelican Volunteer Fire & EMS	1	79	6.33
Tenakee Springs VFD	2	141	7.09
Other Areas	0	93	0.00
Hoonah-Angoon Area Total	**72**	**2,183**	**16.49**

2009 - 2013 per Capita Statistics

Region Area and FD Name	Total Fires	Estimated 2013 Population	Fires per 500 Population
Haines Borough			
Haines VFD	38	1,809	10.50
Klehini Valley VFD	9	550	8.18
Other Areas	0	171	0.00
Haines Borough Total	**47**	**2,530**	**9.29**
Municipality of Skaway			
Skagway VFD	67	927	36.14
Other Areas	0	55	0.00
Municipality of Skagway Total	**67**	**982**	**34.11**
Prince of Wales – Hyder Area			
Coffman Cove VFD	1	198	2.53
City of Kasaan VFD	2	75	13.33
Craig VFD	41	1,195	17.15
Edna Bay VFD	0	49	0.00
Hollis VFD	6	120	25.00
Kake VFD	3	598	2.51
Klawock VFD	22	786	13.99
Naukati VFD	7	123	28.46
Port Protection VFD	1	57	8.77
Thorne Bay VFD	8	518	7.72
Whale Pass VFD	3	39	38.46
Other Areas	0	2,676	0.00
Prince of Wales – Hyder Area Total	**94**	**6,434**	**7.30**
Ketchikan Gateway Borough			
Ketchikan FD	193	8,313	11.61
Ketchikan Int'l. Airport FD	2	0	n/a
North Tongass VFD	58	3,200	9.06
South Tongass VFD	41	1,900	10.79
Other Areas	0	443	0.00
Ketchikan Gateway Borough Total	**294**	**13,856**	**10.61**

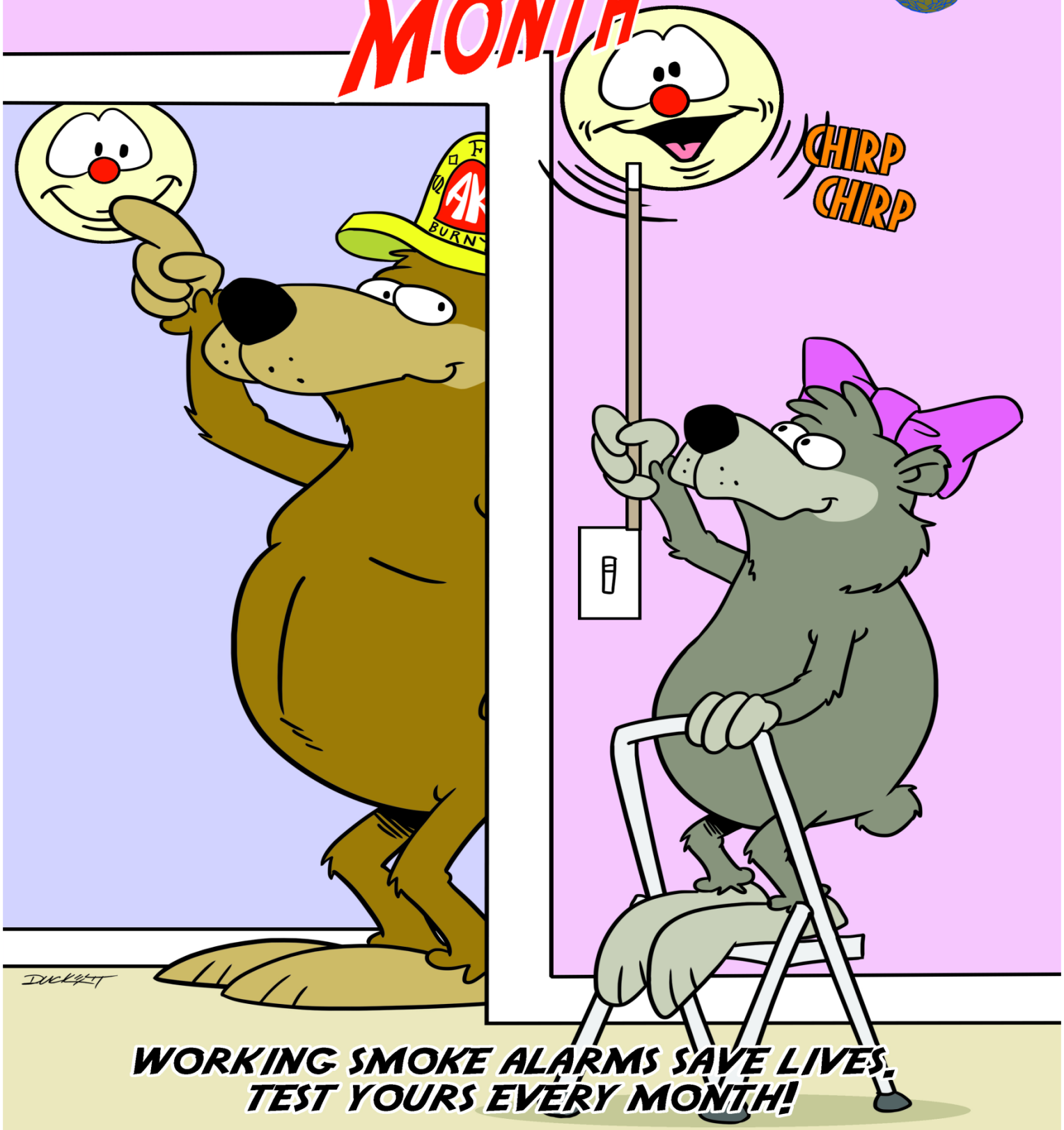
2009 - 2013 per Capita Statistics

Region Area and FD Name	Total Fires	Estimated 2013 Population	Fires per 500 Population
City and Borough of Juneau			
Capital City Fire/Rescue	454	33,064	6.87
City and Borough of Juneau Total	**454**	**33,064**	**6.87**
City and Borough of Sitka			
Sitka FD	88	9,030	4.87
Other Areas	0	9	0.00
City and Borough of Sitka Total	**88**	**9,039**	**4.87**
Petersburg Borough			
Petersburg VFD	43	2,957	6.69
Other Areas	0	259	0.00
Petersburg Borough Total	**43**	**3,216**	**6.69**
City and Borough of Wrangell			
Wrangell VFD	72	2,456	14.66
City and Borough of Wrangell Total	**72**	**2,456**	**14.66**
Alaska Total	**12,670**	**740,344**	**8.56**

OCTOBER 2014 IS

FIRE PREVENTION MONTH

THE 25TH ANNUAL GREAT ALASKAN FIRE ESCAPE



**WORKING SMOKE ALARMS SAVE LIVES.
TEST YOURS EVERY MONTH!**

WHEN YOU PRACTICE FIRE SAFETY, YOU SAVE LIVES!