

Fire In Alaska

2007



Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

Alaska State Fire Marshal Fire In Alaska - 2007



David Tyler
State Fire Marshal

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

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State of Alaska

Department of Public Safety
Division of

Fire and Life Safety

Sarah Palin, Governor

Joseph A. Masters, Commissioner

September 15, 2008

I thank you for your interest in this 2007 edition of "Fire in Alaska". You will find that there is a great deal of information in this report. However you should realize that this is not the complete picture of the fire problem in Alaska. Getting consistent and accurate data is difficult at best. Last year was a record with 170 departments reporting their fires to us. This year that number has shrunk to 157. We are going to continue to work with all departments to assist where ever we can.

In 2007 we saw an increase in fire fatalities. In 2006 there were 21 fire fatalities, 24 in 2007. This is in spite of the fact that we saw an 11% decrease in structure fires. It should be noted that 50% of the 2007 fire fatalities did involve alcohol and / or drugs. This includes the alcohol and / or drugs contributing to the cause of the fire, or the victim's inability to exit the structure.

The number of reported firefighter injuries increased by 40%. I am sure that there are still more injuries out there than are reported. Of those injuries that were reported 40% didn't report the type of injury, 11% reported "other". The most frequent reported injury cause is slips & trips at 19%, over exertion – strains are second at 11%. We would really like to get more accurate reporting on firefighter injuries so that we can determine root cause and attack it head on. Chiefs, please help us retrieve the needed data.

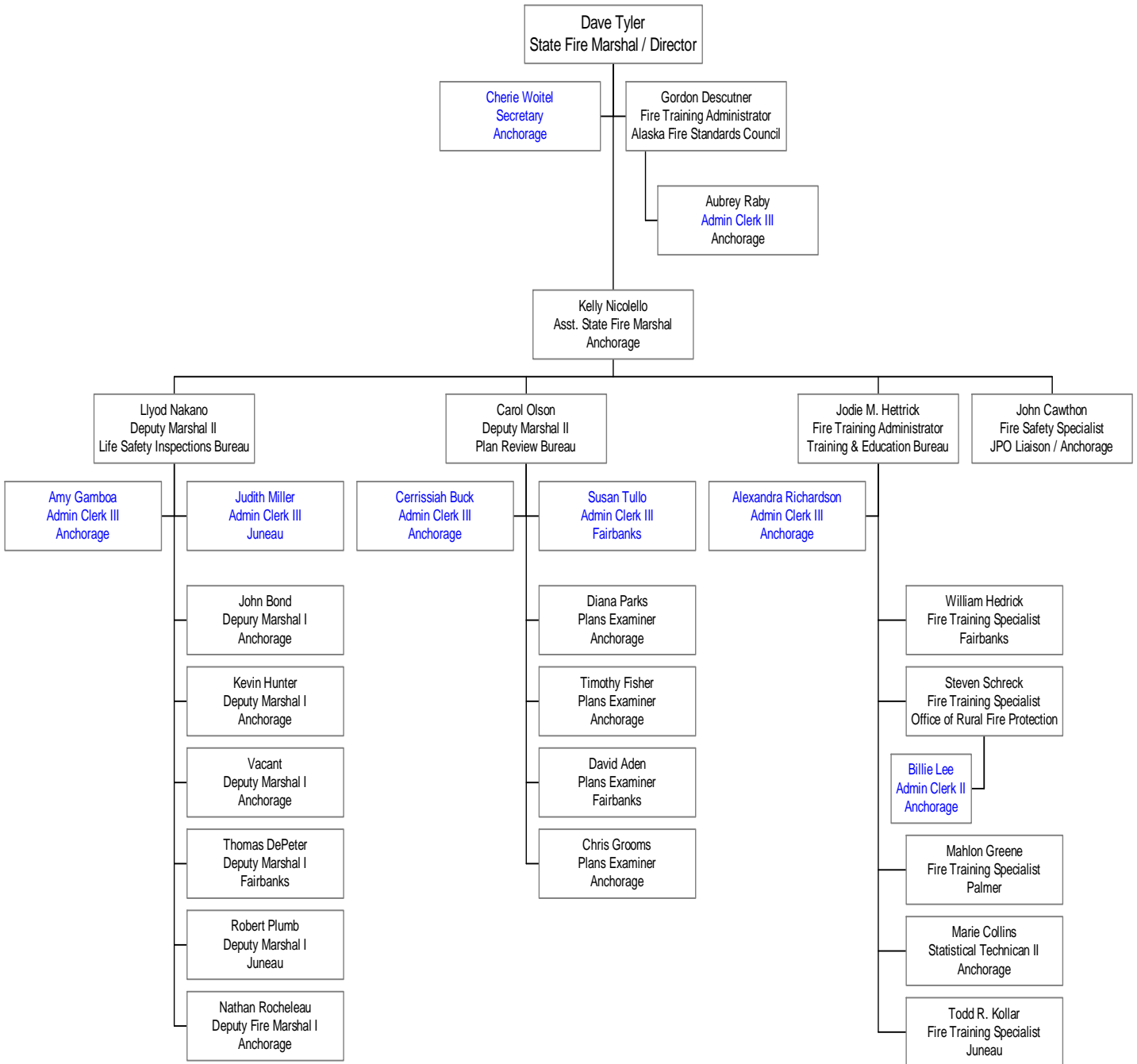
"Intentionally Set Fires" is an area where our trends were starting to show an increase. Between the years of 2004 and 2006, there was a 25% increase of reported intentionally set fires. In 2007 we saw a 44% reduction. We are watching this statistic closely trying to determine what is causing this fluctuation. I feel the large swings have more to do with reporting issues than actual shifts in the numbers of incendiary fires. We need to concentrate our efforts on cause determination so that we can better address this problem.

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 us at (907) 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

State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
DIVISION OF FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY
Effective September 1, 2008



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

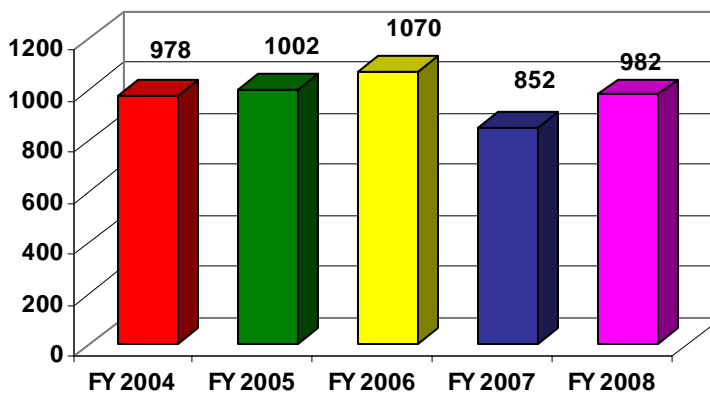
Outside of deferred jurisdictions, the Division of Fire and Life Safety is responsible for the fire and life safety oversight of building construction throughout the state; this includes residential buildings of 4 units or more, hospitals, high rise buildings and all commercial buildings.

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 |



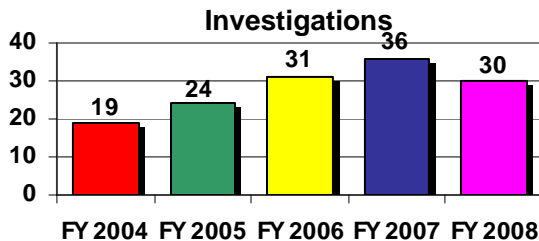
This chart indicates the number of plan reviews that were received for the state fiscal years 2004 thru 2008.

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 30 fires in fiscal year 2008.

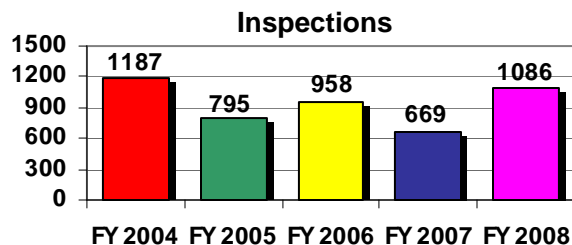
State fiscal year is July 1 through June 30th.

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 1086 facilities in fiscal year 2008. This number includes the 332 structures inspected at the Alaska State Fair.



Training and Education Bureau – Fire Training

OUR MISSION

Our mission is to provide Alaska's fire and emergency services communities effective leadership, coordination, and support for fire prevention and suppression programs to mitigate the devastating personal injuries and property losses from disasters.

This shall be accomplished through:

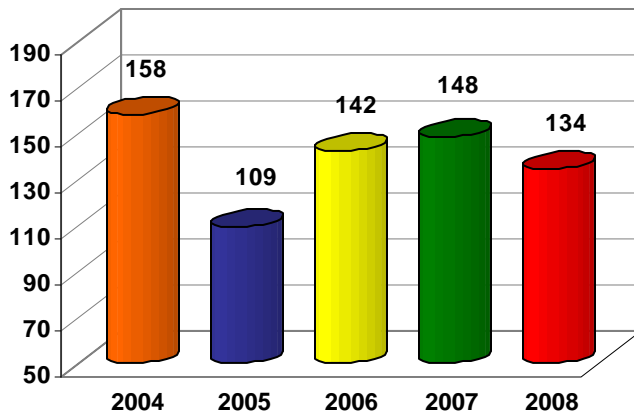
- ❖ the development of training curriculum based on adopted training standards;
- ❖ the delivery of fire training programs to Alaska emergency responders;
- ❖ the delivery of public fire and life safety education to the public;
- ❖ providing technical expertise with respect to the organization and operation 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 134 fire departments for the year of 2008.

2008 totals are inclusive of all fire department registration requests received by August 12, 2008.

CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Fire Training issued 763 certificates in FY 2008.

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

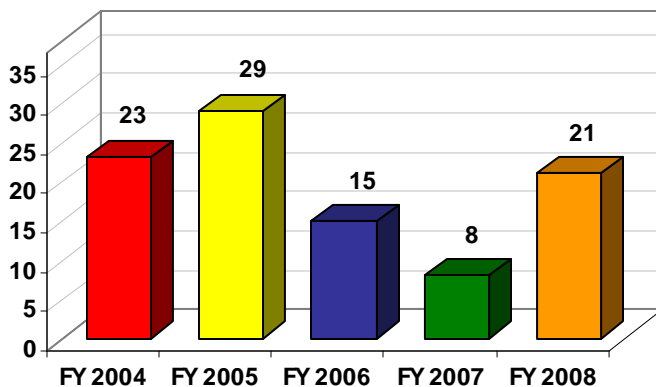
Name of Course	Total
Rural Basic Firefighter	22
Instructor I - IV	138
Investigator I & II	42
Firefighter I & II	265
Emergency Vehicle Driver	36
Rapid Intervention Technician	28

Training and Education Bureau – Office of Rural Fire Protection

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 127 participating communities. To date, 109 of these have received the equipment and Alaska Basic Firefighter training.

ALASKA 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.projectcodered.org>.

Training and Education Bureau – Public Fire Education

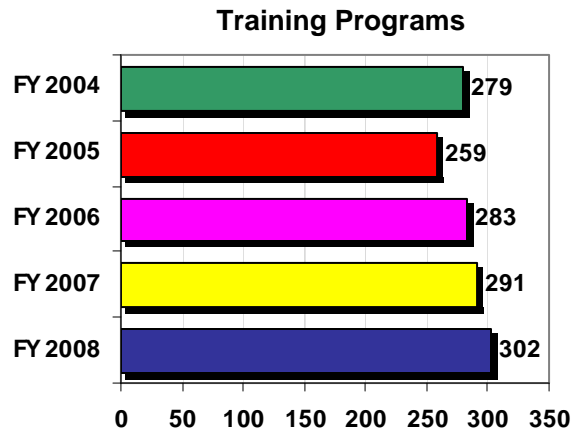
Public Fire Education promotes fire and life safety by educating all sectors of the Alaskan public. We focus on fire prevention training and presentations to help achieve our goal of eliminating injuries and deaths from fires or burns.

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.

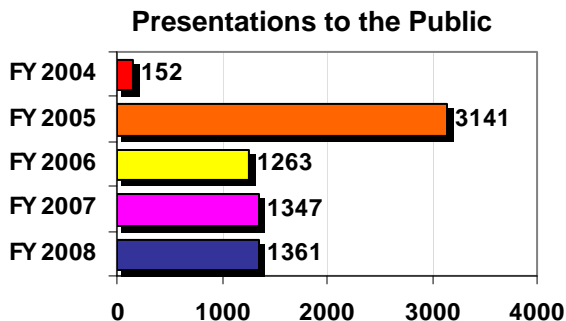
A total of 2,018 students attended training programs in FY 2008.

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.

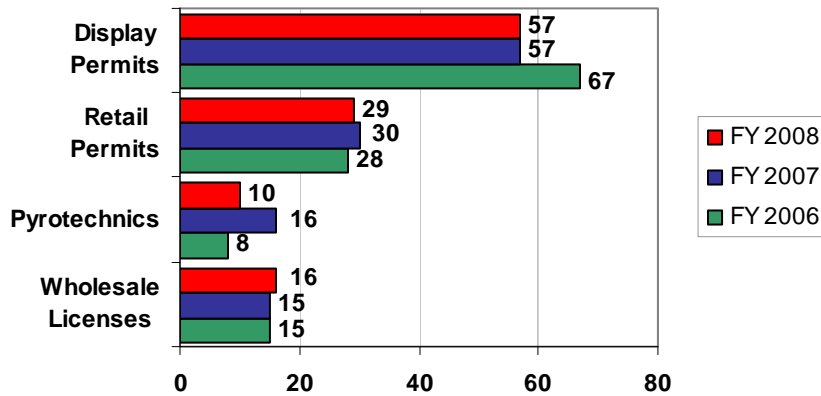
Firework, System and Extinguisher Permits and Licenses

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 2007 Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) data, there were 11 reported fires with fireworks being the heat source, a 73% increase from the 8 fire incidents reported in 2006. Three were structure fires, six motor vehicle fires, three grass fires with the remaining two incidents being special outside fires. There were no injuries or deaths reported with these fires.

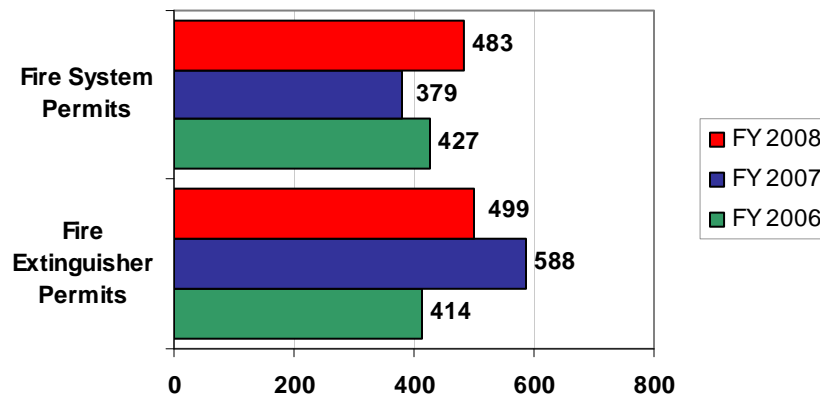
Firework Permits/Licenses Issued



FIRE SYSTEM AND EXTINGUISHER PERMITS

In 2007, Alaskans suffered one fatality, four injuries and thirty-two fires with the contributing factor being reported as a system design, construction or installation deficiency.

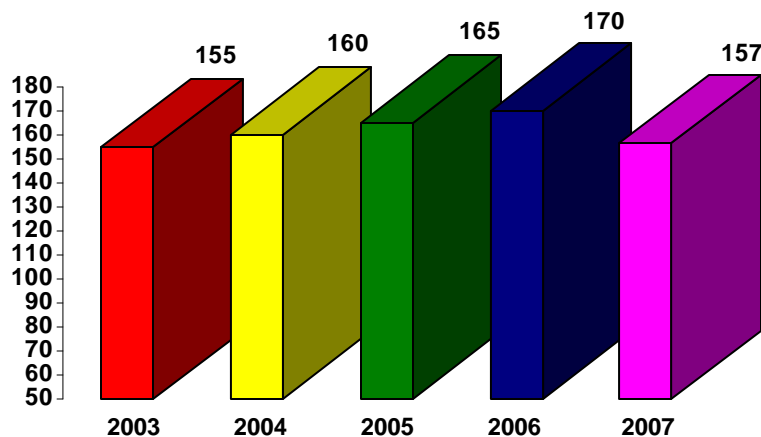
Fire System/Extinguisher Permits Issued



ANFIRS Fire Department Participation and Uses

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

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2003 - 2007



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 2007 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) had 52,881 responses in 2007, with 947 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance.



2007 State Incident Summary

Total Responses	52,760
<i>Less Mutual Aid Responses</i>	<i>-947</i>
Total Incidents	51,813

2007 State Fire Incident Breakdown:

Structure Fires	680
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	523
Motor Vehicle Fires	570
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	298
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	416
Other Outside Fires	100
Other Fires	38
Total Fires	2,625

2007 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	33,406
Explosion – No After Fire	47
Hazardous Conditions	1,435
Service Calls	3,131
Good Intent Calls	6,454
Other Calls	1,036
False Alarms	3,679
Total Non-Fires	49,188

2007 Time Clock

Every:

- ❖ 1 minute fire caused \$173.37 damage
- ❖ 10 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- ❖ 16 minutes a fire department responded to a rescue call
- ❖ 1 hour a fire department responded to a good intent call
- ❖ 2 hours a fire department responded to a false call
- ❖ 3 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- ❖ 3 hours a fire department responded to a service call
- ❖ 6 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- ❖ 13 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- ❖ 15 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- ❖ 10 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire
- ❖ 17 hours a fire department responded to a fire confined inside a structure

Alaska 2007 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 2006 by 2% to 2625.
- ❖ Fires in structures decreased from the year of 2006 by 11% to 1203.
- ❖ Grass/Brush fires decreased from the year of 2006 by less than 1% to 398.
- ❖ Residential properties accounted for 72% or 871 of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- ❖ Civilian fire deaths increased from the year of 2006 by 14% to 24. Twenty-one or 88% of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures.
- ❖ In 50 of all civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs was a contributing factor to the fire and/or victim.

Fire Injuries

- ❖ Civilian fire injuries increased from the year 2006 by 54% or 57.
- ❖ Firefighter injuries increased from the year 2006 by 137% to 37.

Property Damage

- ❖ Property loss increased from the year 2006 by 82% to \$91,121,066.
- ❖ Structure fires caused \$80,882,948 or 89% of all property damage.
- ❖ Residential property losses were \$57,129,607 or 71% of all structure property loss.

Intentional Fires

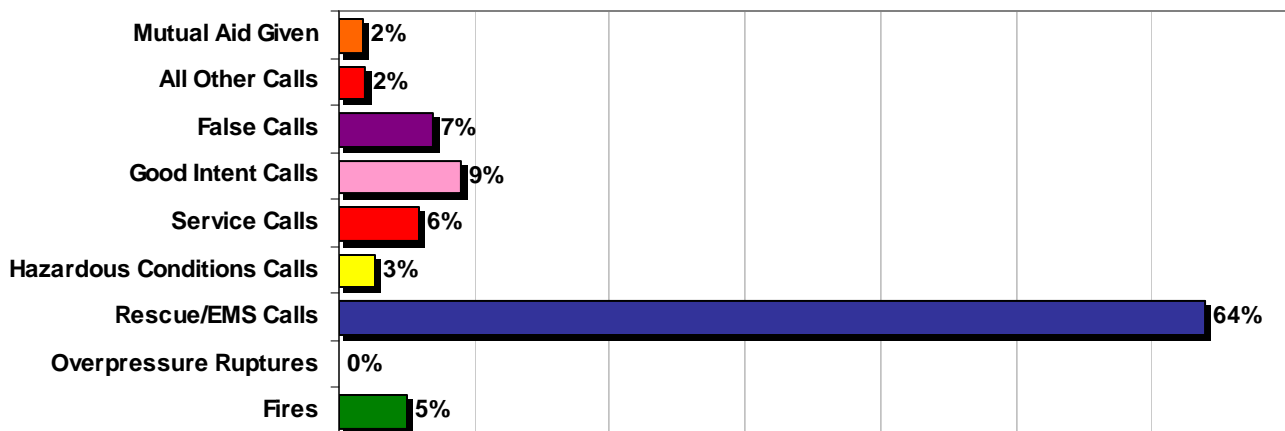
- ❖ Structure fires that were reported as intentional were down from the year 2006 by 44% to 57.
- ❖ Intentional structure fires accounted for 5% of all structure fires.
- ❖ Intentional structure fires accounted for 3% or \$2,171,168 of all structure property dollar loss.
- ❖ Intentional fires resulted in 3 civilian and 7 firefighter fire injuries.
- ❖ Intentional fires resulted in 1 or 4% 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.

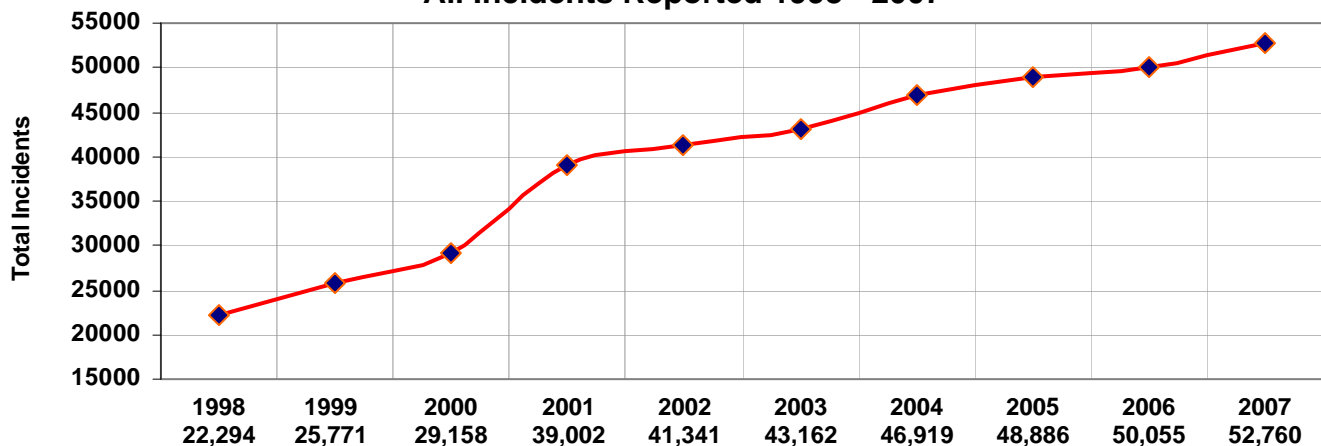
In 2007, 157 fire departments in Alaska reported 52,760 responses to ANFIRS. Of these 52,760 responses, 49,188 non-fire calls were voluntarily reported.

2007 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 237% more incidents in 2006 from 1998.

All Incidents Reported 1998 - 2007



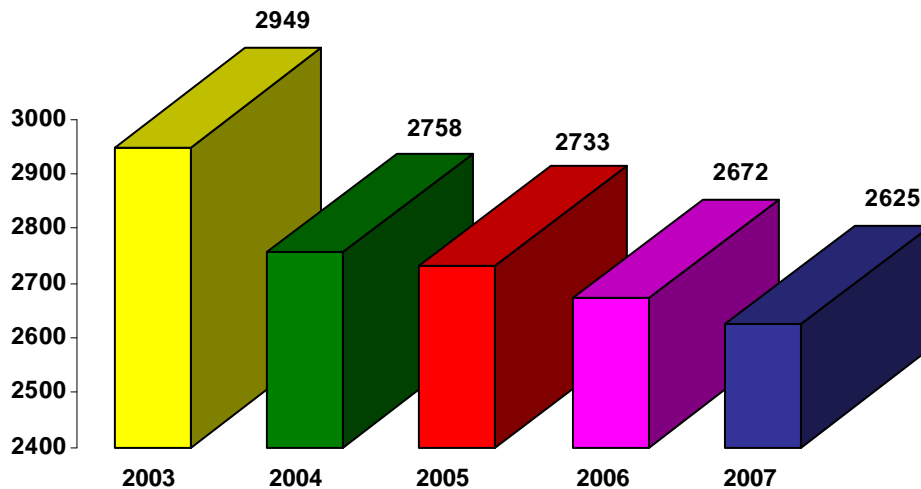
Alaska's 2007 Fires

Alaska departments reported 2,625 fire incidents to the Alaska Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) in 2007. The total number of fire incidents were down 2% from the 2,672 incidents reported in 2006.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2003 through 2007.

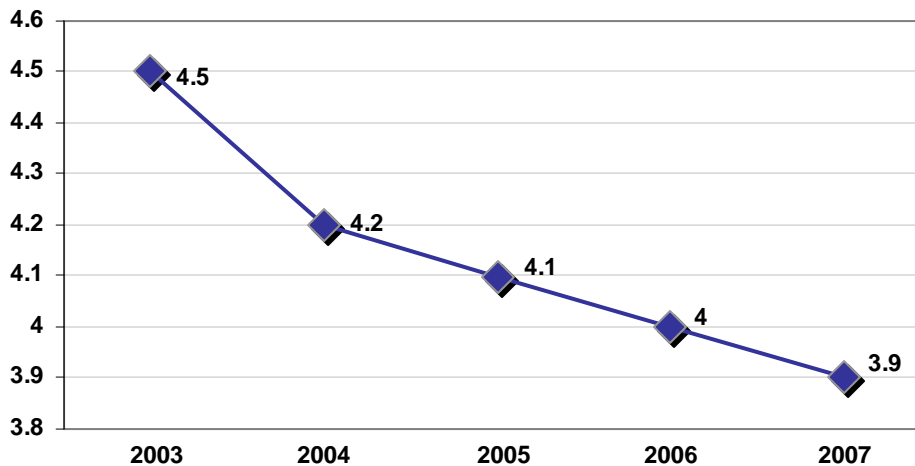
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2007	2,625	1,203	570	852
2006	2,672	1,337	532	803
2005	2,733	1,236	559	938
2004	2,758	1,183	591	984
2003	2,949	1,205	658	1,086

Alaska's Reported Fires 2003 - 2007



According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population was 676,987. This means that in 2007 Alaska fire service responded to 3.9 fires per 1,000 people.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2003 - 2007



Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

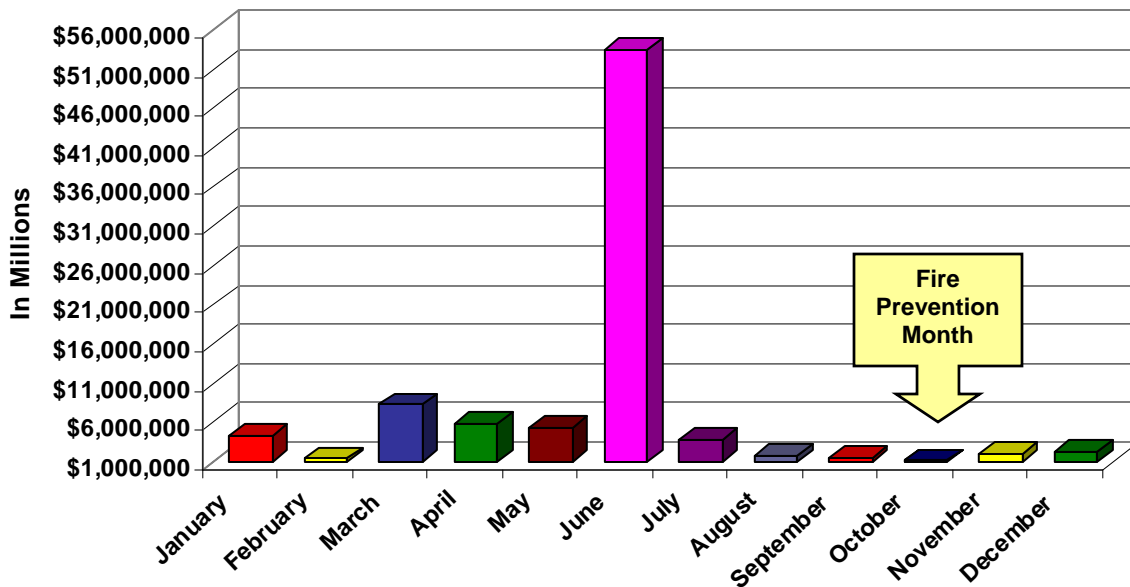
Estimated dollar losses indicate the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps local communities, states and the nation determine the amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration material 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	2004	2005	2006	2007
Structure Fire	\$29,657,680	\$23,948,949	\$72,279,755	\$80,882,948
Motor Vehicle Fire	\$2,352,014	\$3,065,812	\$2,172,921	\$4,009,557
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	\$32,000	\$10,500	\$210,831	\$6,006,936
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	\$12,700	\$60	\$35,797	\$70,615
Other Fires	\$405,395	\$354,765	\$21,517	\$151,010
Total Fire Dollar Loss	\$32,461,793	\$27,380,086	\$74,720,821	\$91,121,066

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2007 was \$80,882,948. The reported structural total dollar losses \$1,000,000 and over were in:

- Anchorage – Multi-Family Dwellings - \$19,000,000
- Talkeetna – School - \$13,299,100
- Sitka – Hotel - \$12,500,000
- Kenai Peninsula – Multi-Family Dwellings (Exposures) - \$6,000,000
- Anchorage– Church - \$4,200,000
- Fort Richardson– Multi-Family Dwellings - \$4,200,000
- Anchorage – Multi-Family Dwellings - \$2,000,000
- Girdwood – Storage - \$2,000,000
- Sitka – Hotel - \$1,500,000
- Seldovia – Hotel - \$1,250,000

Five Year Trend Total Fire Dollar Loss by Month (2003 – 2007)

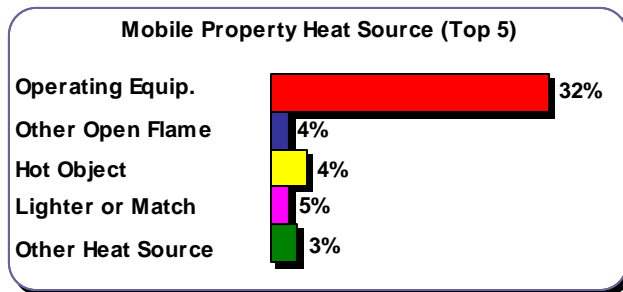


Mobile Property Fires

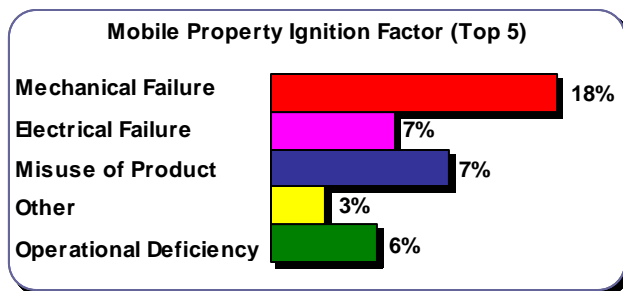
570 motor vehicle fires were reported in 2007. This accounted for 22% of all reported fires, 3 or 13% of civilian fire deaths, 2 civilian injuries, 7 firefighter injuries and an estimated property damage of \$4 million. The 570 mobile property fires in 2007 is a 7% increase from the 532 motor vehicle fires in 2006.

The majority of these fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 453 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for \$1,791,847 or 45% of property damage for all reported motor vehicle fires. The engine area, running gear or wheel area was reported as the fire area or origin in 50% of all reported vehicle fires.

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



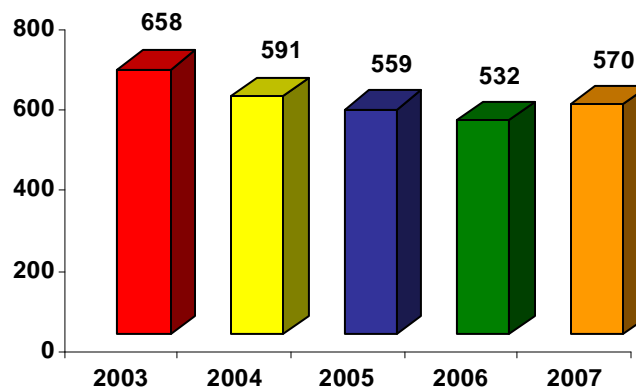
This chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



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

As shown in the graph below, Alaska seen a 7% increase from 2006 in vehicle fires.

Total Vehicle Fires 2003 - 2007



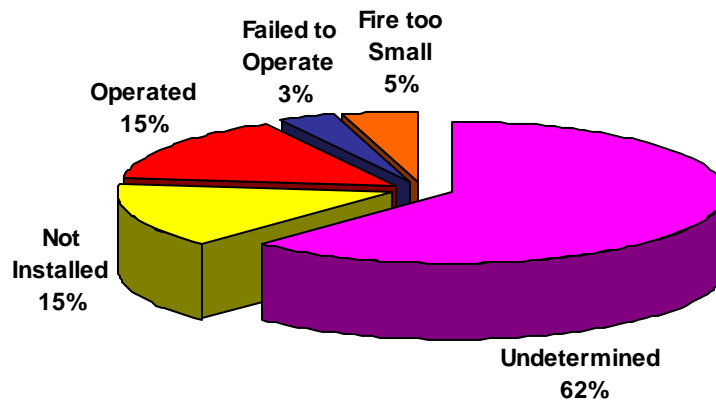
Structure Fires

The 1203 reported structure fires in 2007 caused 21 civilian deaths, 47 civilian injuries, 34 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of \$81 million. Structure fires accounted for 46% of reported fires and 88% of the civilian fire deaths in 2007.

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

2007 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Educational	19	2%	0	0	0	\$13,318,200
Health Care	16	1%	0	0	0	\$20,575
Industrial	18	1%	0	1	0	\$319,000
Manufacturing, Processing	8	1%	0	0	0	\$132,000
Mercantile	55	5%	0	0	0	\$1,224,595
Other or Special	103	9%	0	1	2	\$282,661
Public Assembly	54	4%	0	1	1	\$5,184,260
Residential	871	72%	21	44	29	\$57,129,607
Storage	59	5%	0	0	2	\$3,272,050
Total	1203	100%	21	47	34	\$80,882,948

ALARM PERFORMANCE



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

Property Use	Alarm Performance				Unknown	Total
	Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present		
Educational	4	1	1	1	12	19
Health Care	3	0	1	3	9	16
Industrial	1	0	3	4	10	18
Manufacturing, Processing	1	0	0	5	2	8
Mercantile	7	1	5	8	34	55
Other or Special	1	0	1	23	78	103
Public Assembly	3	1	3	10	37	54
Residential	157	37	40	89	548	871
Storage	0	0	1	39	19	59
Total	177	40	55	182	749	1203

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2007, there were **871 reported residential structure fires**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of **\$57 million**. There were **44 civilian injuries**, **21 civilian deaths** and **29 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires went down 15% from the 998 reported in 2006.

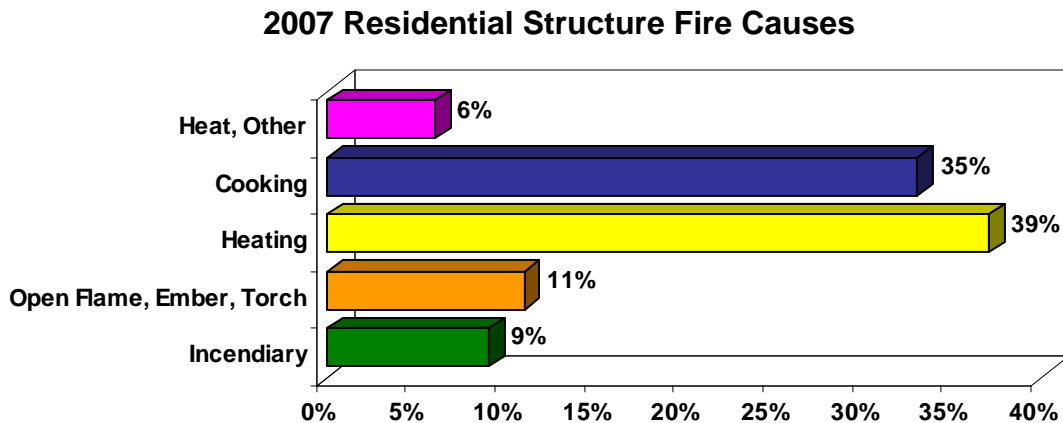
Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	214	25%	0	8	2	\$25,280,924
Rooming Houses	8	1%	0	1	0	\$14,000,000
Hotels & Motels	24	3%	0	0	1	\$1,919,250
1 & 2 Family Homes	590	68%	21	33	26	\$15,452,013
Dormitories	8	1%	0	0	0	\$220
Unclassified	27	3%	0	2	0	\$477,200
Total	871	100%	21	44	29	\$57,129,607

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 30% of all residential structure fires) in 2007 were heating, cooking and other open flame, ember or torch.

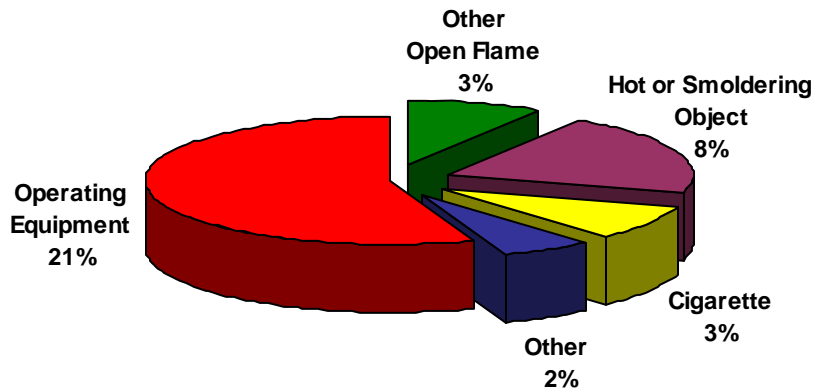


Residential Structure Fires

HEAT SOURCE

The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness. Operating equipment was the number one heat source with hot or smoldering object being the second (this excludes undetermined which accounted for 58% 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



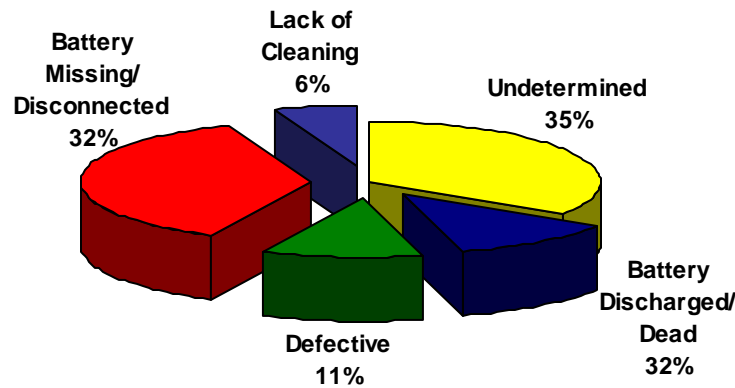
Residential Structure Fires

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 2007, 31% of all reported residential structure fires the alarm was present, 10% there was no alarm present, 5% the alarm failed, and 63% was reported as undetermined.

Top Five Alarm Failure Reason



SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE AND PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL FIRES

Smoke Alarm Operation	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Deaths	FS Injuries
Failed to Operate	37	14%	8	14	0	0
Operated	157	58%	2	9	0	6
Fire too Small to Operate	39	14%	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	36	13%	1	0	0	0
Total	269	100%	11	23	0	6

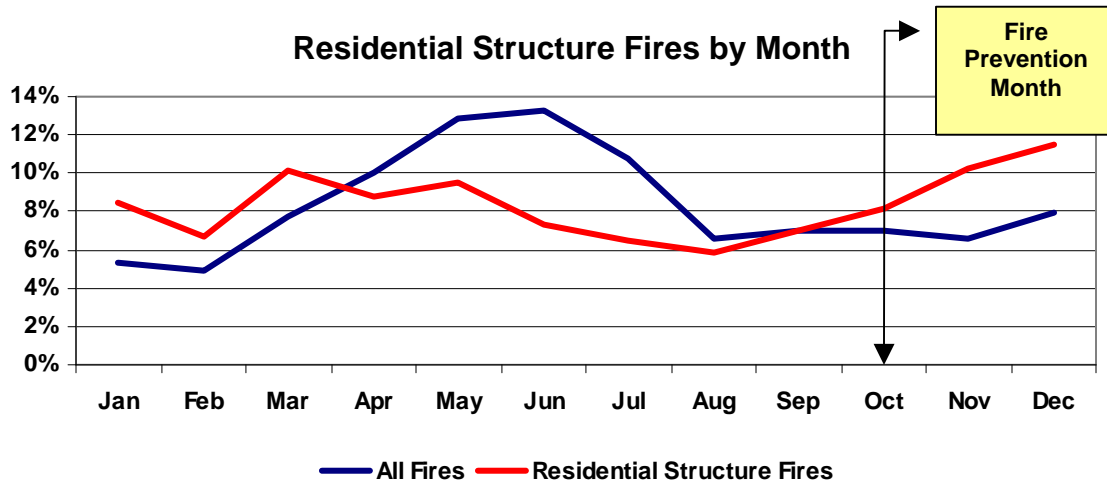
Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Deaths	FS Injuries
Battery Missing/Disconnected	12	32%	6	4	0	0
Hardwired Power Failure	1	3%	0	0	0	0
Improper Installation or Placement	1	3%	0	0	0	0
Lack of Cleaning	2	5%	0	0	0	0
Battery Discharged/Dead	12	32%	0	3	0	0
Other/Defective	4	11%	0	5	0	0
Undetermined	13	35%	2	2	0	0
Total	37	100%	8	14	0	0

Residential Structure Fires

WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

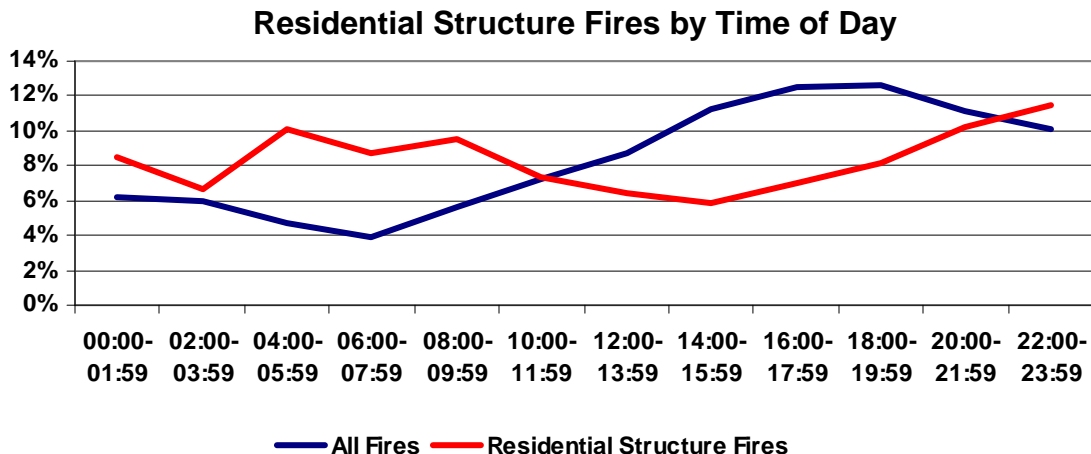
Residential structure fires in 2007 were more common in the winter than the summer. This trend is related to the leading cause of all residential structure fires is heating.

For 2007, there were more residential structure fires in the month of December (11.48%). The month of August had the least (5.86%).



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

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



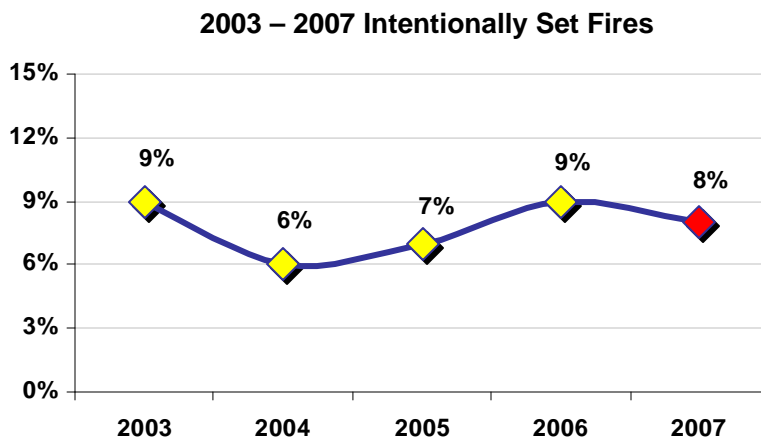
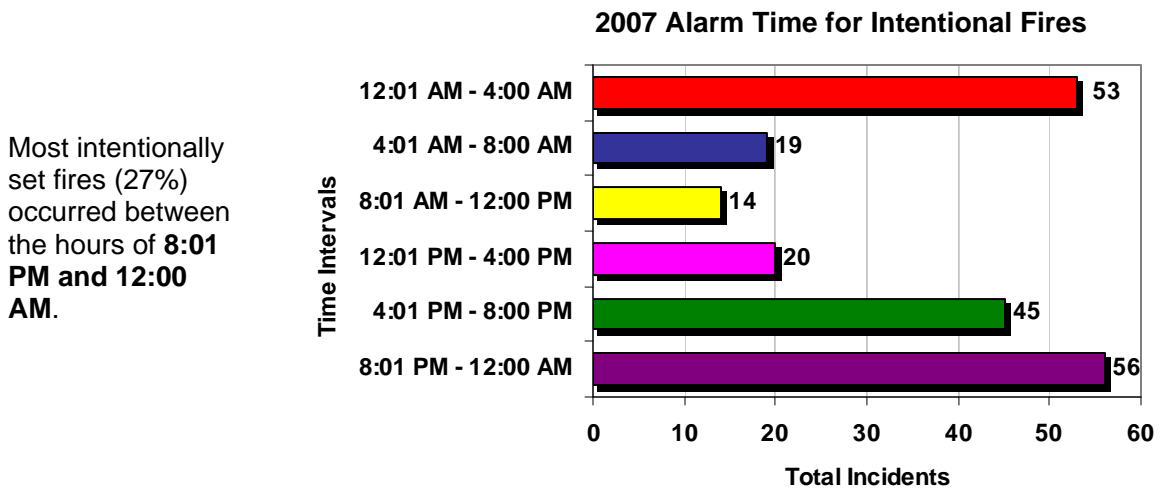
Intentionally Set Fires

Two hundred and seven (**207**) or **8% of all reported fires were reported as intentionally set**. This number decreased by thirty-six (36) or 11% from 2006. Intentionally set fires had been increasing for the previous couple of years.

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

Over 28% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred in structure fires. Mobile property came in second at 37%. Intentionally set fires in structures caused 1 civilian deaths, 3 civilian injuries, 7 firefighter injuries and property loss of \$2,667,914.

The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the bathroom and bedroom. The living room and function other function areas both accounted for 7% followed by outside structural area at 6%. Cigarette lighters and or matches were the heat source in over 19% of the incidents.



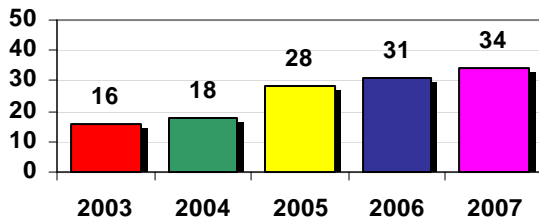
This chart indicates the percentage of fires that have been reported as intentional for the indicated year.

Juveniles Involved With Fire

In 2007, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 34 reported fires, three civilian fatalities, three civilian injuries, eleven fire service injuries and an estimated dollar loss of \$1,148,708.

The fires set by children in 2007 included: 24 structure fires, 3 special outside fires and 7 wildland/grass fires.

**Juveniles Involved in Fires
by Year**

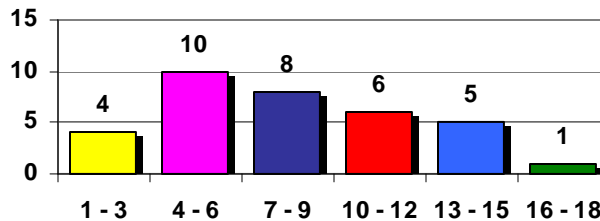


For 2007 Alaska has seen an increase in juveniles involved in fires. This may be due to more accurate reporting from the fire departments across the state.

This graph indicates the ages of youths involved in fires from **2003 - 2007**. Determining their ages helps in establishing a target group for prevention and intervention programs.

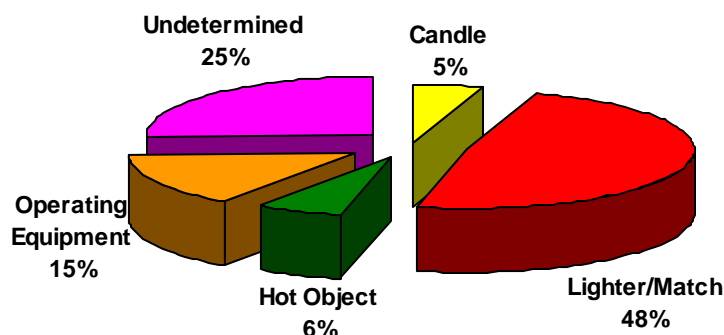
Twenty-nine percent (29%) of juveniles involved with fire were reported as between 4 – 6 years old.

**Juveniles Involved in Fires
by Age Group**



Forty-eight percent (48%) of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters or matches. Fifteen percent (15%) 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 2003 - 2007



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 2007, Alaskans suffered 94 injuries and 24 deaths directly caused by fire.

2007 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 37 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2007. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men, while the age of the injured ranged from 19 to 60.

On average, a firefighter was injured at one of every 71 fires in 2007. Firefighters were injured more frequently at structure fires than any other fire incident type. Seventeen percent (17%) of firefighter injuries occurred in intentionally set fires.

Of the 37 firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known, 32% reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom; 13% reported contusion/bruise, minor trauma; and another 13% reported pain only.

The Top Categories

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	8%
Exposure to Hazard	5%
Fall	3%
None Reported	30%
Other	14%
Overexertion/Strain	11%
Slip/Trip	19%
Struck or Assaulted	11%

Severity of Injury	
First Aid Only	24%
Moderate (Lost Time)	16%
Report Only	14%
Treated by Physician	46%

Types of Fires	
Motor Mobile Property	88%
Special Outside Fire	8%
Structure Fires	4%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Extinguishing	22%
Handling Charged Hose	5%
Moving Tools or Equipment	3%
None Reported	22%
Operating Engine or Pumper	8%
Other	11%
Overhaul	8%
Rescuing Fire Victim	5%
Searching for Victim	5%
Suppression Support, Other	5%
Using Hand Tools	3%
Ventilation with Hand Tools	3%

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	24%
06:01 - 12:00	38%
12:01 - 18:00	30%
18:01 - 23:59	8%

Age of FF	
19 - 29	38%
30 - 39	30%
40 - 49	19%
50 - 59	11%
60+	3%

Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2007 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 57 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2007. The majority, 78%, were the result of structure fires. Almost 33% 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	78%
Fire, Other	0%
Motor Mobile Property (Vehicle)	19%
Outside Fire	3%

Cause of Injury	
Caught or Trapped	4%
Exposed to Fire Products	75%
Exposed to Hazardous Materials	2%
Fell, Slipped, or Tripped	2%
Multiple Causes	5%
None Reported	11%
Overexertion or Strain	2%

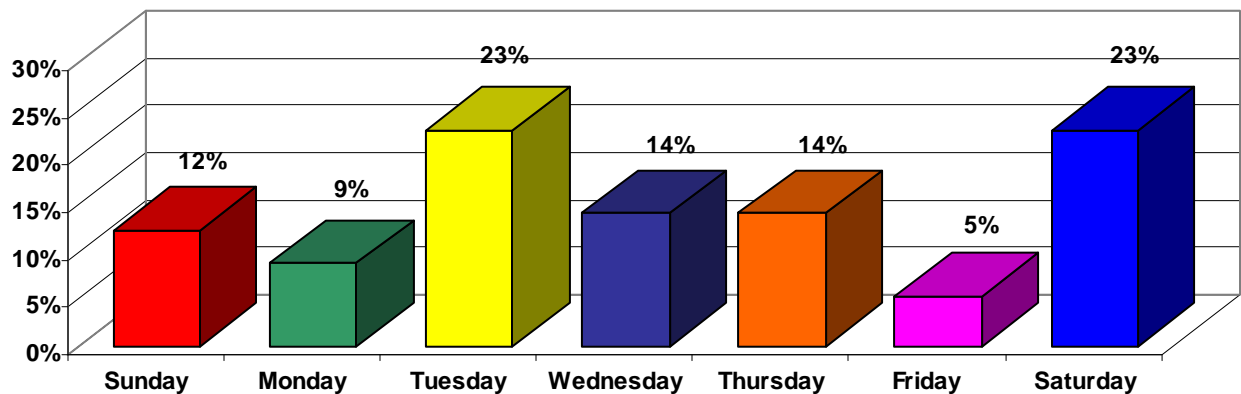
Severity of Injury	
Minor	49%
Moderate	32%
Severe	11%
Life Threatening	9%
Not Reported	0%

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

Human Factors	
Asleep	9%
Possibly Impaired by Alcohol or Drugs	7%
Unattended Person(s)	14%
Multiple Persons	11%
Age	19%
None Reported	40%

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

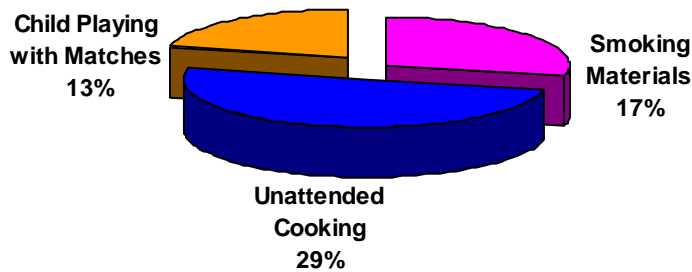


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2007 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 94 injuries and \$91.1 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 24 Alaskans from fire in 2007. Alaska experienced 9.1 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Alaska's increasing population, the 2007 fire death rate was 3.5 deaths for each one hundred thousand Alaskans.

Top Three Causes of Fire Fatalities



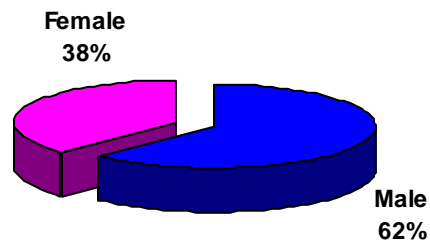
Eighty-one (81%) percent of these tragic deaths were the result of human acts of intention, carelessness or errors.

In fifty (50%) percent of Alaska's 2007 civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs were contributing factor to the fire.

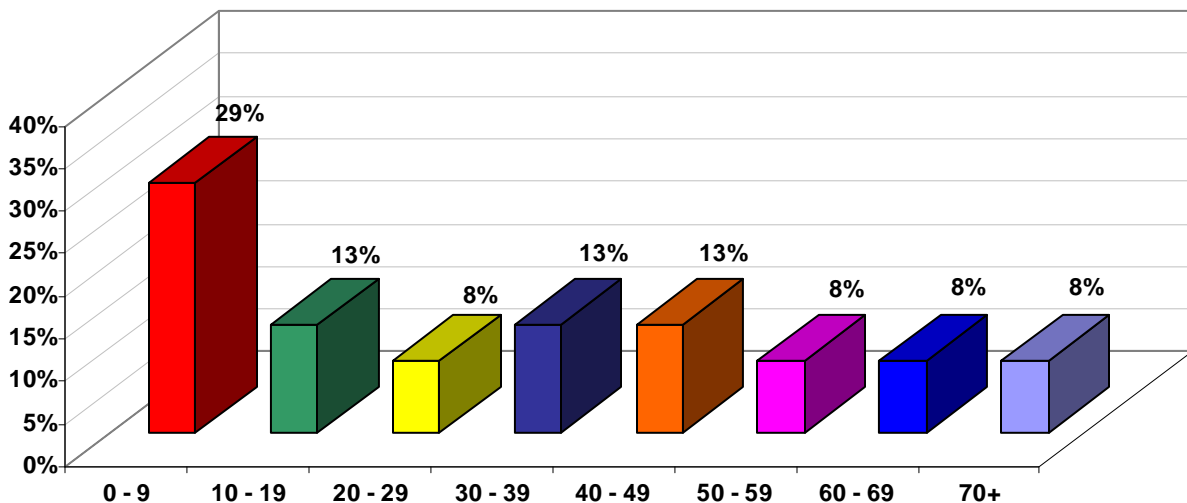
Fire Fatalities by Gender

In 2007, 62% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 2003 – 2007 62% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.



Number of 2007 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

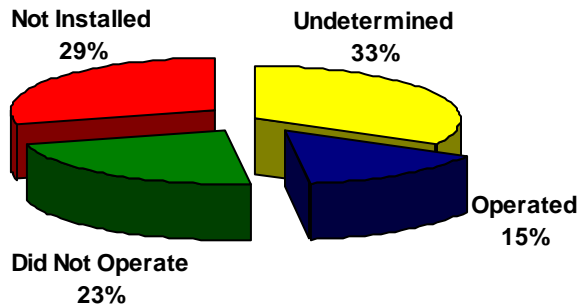


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

Twenty-one, or 88%, of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. These 21 fire deaths occurred in 9 single residential homes, 2 residential trailers, and 3 multi-dwelling residential homes.

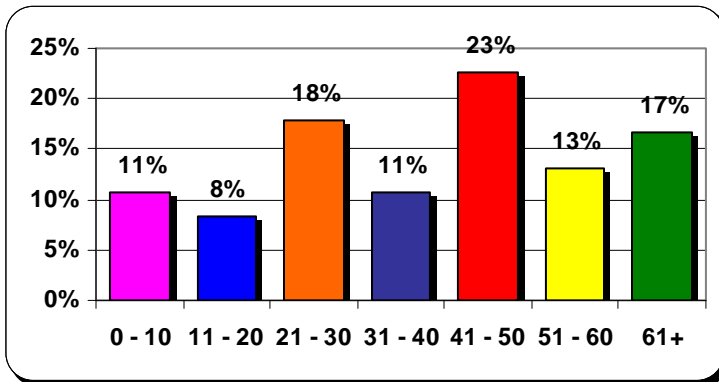
A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 21 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 14 separate fire incidents. Of these 14 residential structures 6 had a smoke alarm present, however, only 2 of them was in working condition. Four, or 29%, did not have a smoke alarm present. In the remaining 4 residential homes, the smoke alarm presence was reported as undetermined.

Smoke Alarm Presence

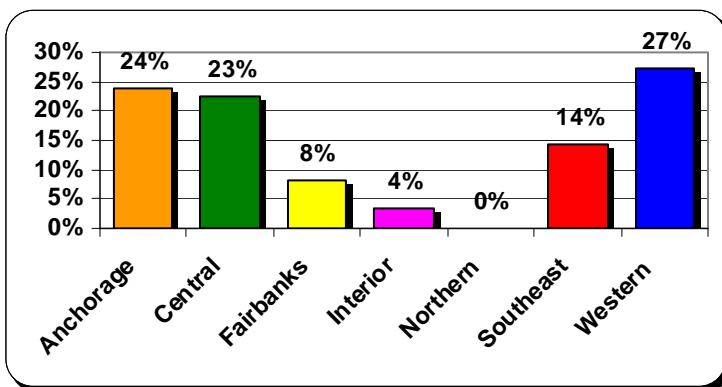


FIVE-YEAR (2003 – 2007) TRENDS

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.



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

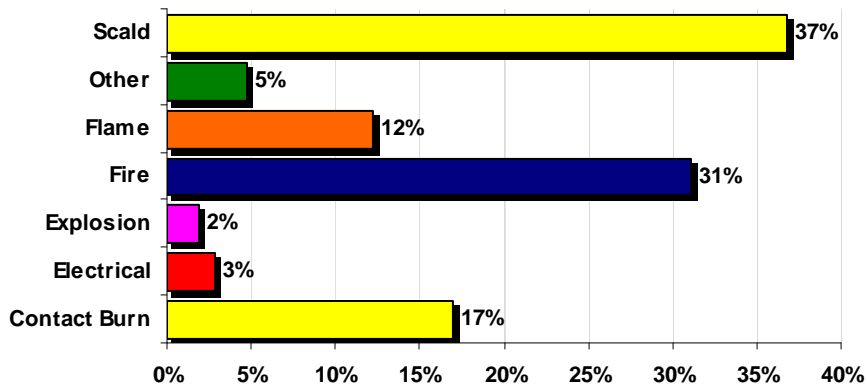
Burn Injuries

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. 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.

2007 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.

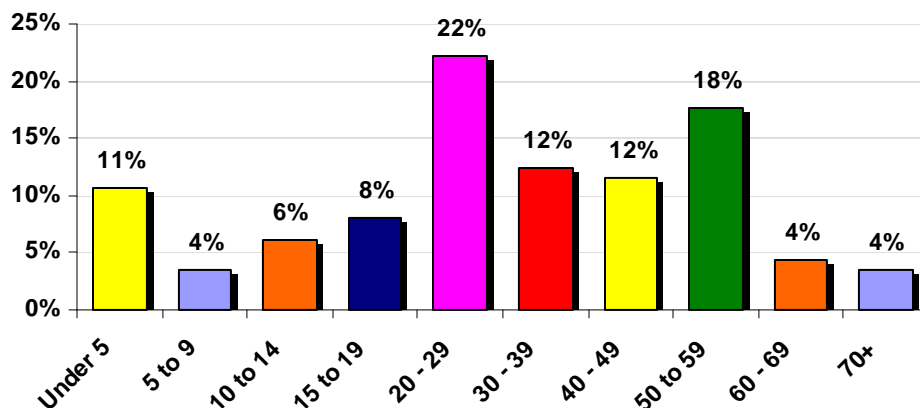


Over half of all burn victims never came near a flame.

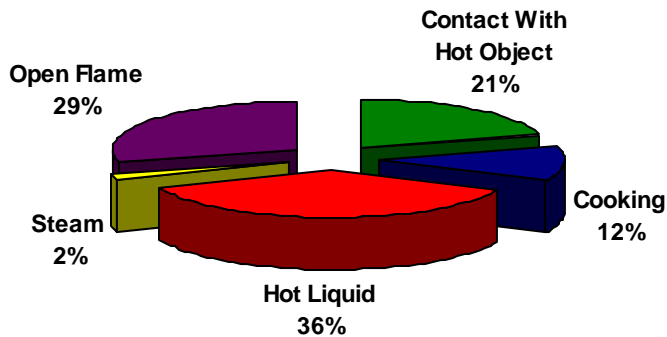
Thirty-seven percent (37%) suffered burns from scalds.

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 20–29 years old.



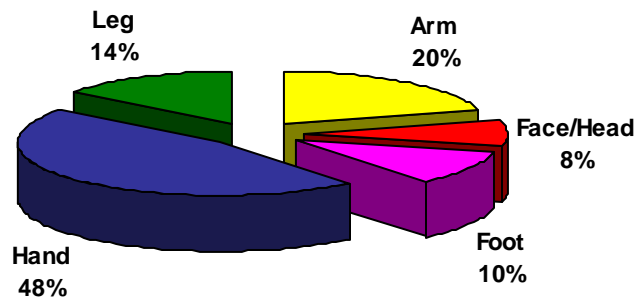
Cause of Burn Injuries



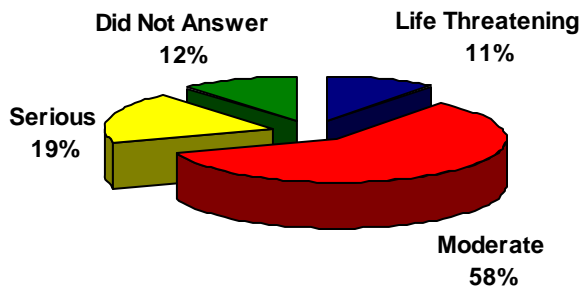
Hot liquid spills and cooking contributed to almost half of all reported burn injuries in 2007.

Areas of Body Injured (Top Five)

In 48% 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 58% of all reported burn injuries; the injury was moderate.

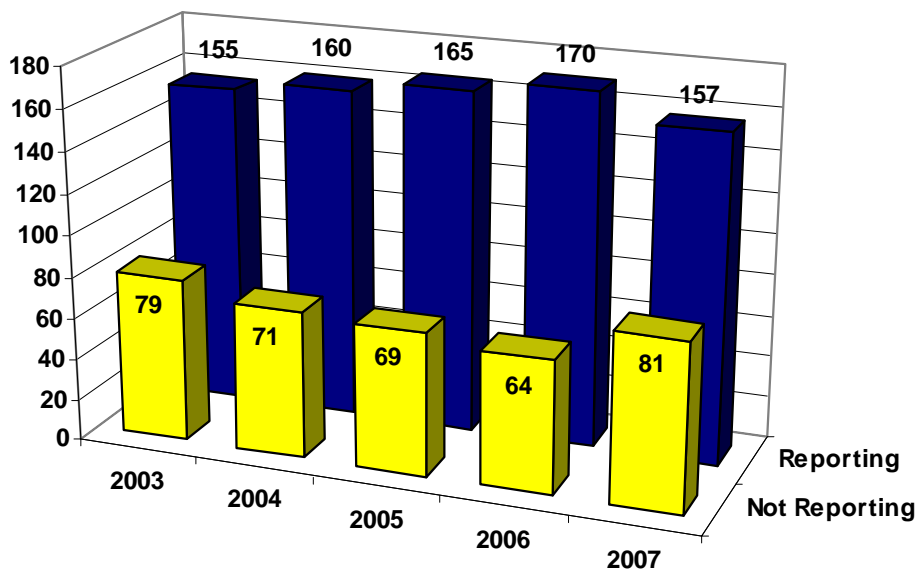
Moderate means the victim was treated and released by the health care professional.

ANFIRS Participants

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

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 2003 – 2007 Comparison



2007 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Akutan VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Anchor Point Vol. F/R	15	6	9	0	3	0	1	\$0
Anchorage FD	909	416	493	5	4	0	8	\$34,946,585
Angoon VFD**	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	\$150,000
Anton Anderson Mem. Tunnel FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Atmautluak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Beaver VFD**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$125,000
Bethel VFD	42	22	20	0	0	0	1	\$122,603
Bettles VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Big Lake VFD	13	3	10	0	0	0	0	\$30,000
Butte VFD	29	7	22	0	0	0	0	\$168,000
Cantwell VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$320,000
Capitol City Fire/Rescue	89	51	38	0	3	0	2	\$220,810
Central Emergency Services	93	46	47	0	3	0	1	\$912,425
Central Mat-Su FD	113	42	71	0	0	0	5	\$1,208,400
Chalkyitsik VFD**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$20,000
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	35	11	24	0	0	0	0	\$49,000
Chenga Bay VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chignik Bay VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	\$20,150
Chistochina VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Chitina VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
Chugiak VFD	57	24	33	1	0	0	0	\$776,200
City of Anderson	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	\$36,300
City of Fairbanks	143	65	78	0	3	0	3	\$1,313,340
City of Kodiak FD	29	16	13	0	5	0	0	\$253,000
City of Kotzebue FD	23	17	6	2	0	0	7	\$157,615
ConocoPhillips Alaska	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	\$66,200
Cooper Landing VFD**	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$3,000
Cordova VFD	15	10	5	0	0	0	0	\$1,100
Craig VFD	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	\$2,500
Delta Junction VFD	7	4	3	0	1	0	0	\$23,000
Dillingham VFD & Rescue Squad	19	10	9	0	8	0	1	\$0
Diomedea VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Dot Lake 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
Elfin Cove FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Elim VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$2,000
Ester VFD	21	7	14	0	0	0	0	\$208,600
Fairbanks Arpt. Police & FD	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	\$1,300
Gakona VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Galena VFD	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	\$71,850
Gambell VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Girdwood FD	23	9	14	0	0	0	0	\$1,864,000
Goodnews Bay VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Grayling VFD**	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	\$35,000
Greater Palmer VFD	44	16	28	1	1	0	0	\$69,750

*Indicates the department did **NOT** submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2007

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

2007 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	27	12	15	0	0	0	1	\$140,100
Gulkana VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Gustavus FD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Haines VFD	11	7	4	0	0	0	0	\$226,100
Hollis VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Homer VFD	32	18	14	0	0	0	0	\$306,000
Hooper Bay VFD	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	\$65,000
Hope/Sunrise VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Houston VFD	15	5	10	0	0	0	0	\$60,750
Huslia VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Iliamna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kachemak Emerg. Services	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	\$210,000
Kaltag VFD*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$30,000
Kasigluk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kenai FD	41	23	18	0	0	0	0	\$116,900
Kenai Penn Borough Other Areas**	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$6,000,000
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Ketchikan FD	49	29	20	4	2	0	0	\$639,500
Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Ketchikan Other Areas**	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	\$500,000
King Cove Fire & Rescue	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$223,000
Klawock VFD	5	4	1	0	3	0	0	\$380,100
Klehini Valley VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kodiak Island Other Areas**	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$110,000
Kongiganak VFD*	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Kuigayagaq VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Lake Louise VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Larsen Bay VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	\$4,300
Levelock VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$200
Lowell Point FD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$250
Manley Hot Springs VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Manokotak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
McGrath VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$450
McKinley VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$200,000
Meadow Lakes VFD	36	16	20	0	0	0	0	\$653,700
Metlakatla VFD**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Co.	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$405,000
Nanwalek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Native Village of Karluk VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Native Village of Tazlina 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	\$0
Nenana Fire/EMS Dept.	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	\$53,000
New Stuyahok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Newhalen VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$1,500
Nightmute VFD*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
Nikiski FD	39	13	26	3	0	0	1	\$40,000
Ninilchik Emerg. Services	13	6	7	0	0	0	0	\$78,700
Nome VFD	13	9	4	1	3	0	0	\$240,000

*Indicates the department did **NOT** submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2007

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

2007 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Nondalton VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
North Pole FD	26	5	21	0	0	0	0	\$56,000
North Slope Borough FD	42	16	26	0	0	0	0	\$121,000
North Star VFD	109	49	60	0	2	0	0	\$1,601,255
North Tongass VFD	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	\$1,000
Northwest Arctic Borough FD*	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Old Harbor VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Ouzinkie VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$75,000
Palmer Emergency Services	32	11	21	0	4	0	0	\$149,450
Panguingue VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Pedro Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Petersburg VFD	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	\$0
Pilot Station VFD*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$400,000
Point Baker VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Port Alexander VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$50,000
Port Graham VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$5,000
Port Lions VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Quinhagak VFD**	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	\$50,000
Ruby VFD	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	\$200,000
Rural Deltana VFD	13	9	4	0	0	0	0	\$252,100
Russian Mission VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$0
Salcha F/R	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$85,000
Sand Point FD Emerg. Services	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	\$600,000
Sapa VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Savoonga VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Seldovia Vol. F/R	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	\$1,250,000
Seward FD	26	13	13	0	0	0	0	\$100,360
Shishmaref VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$3,500
Sitka FD	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	\$14,826,000
Skagway VFD	10	4	6	0	0	0	0	\$8,500
Sleetmute VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
South Tongass VFD	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	\$0
St. George VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$13,000
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Steese Area VFD	45	16	29	0	1	0	0	\$220,250
Stevens Village VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Stony River VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$28,000
Strelna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
SVT Barabara Heights FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Talkeetna VFD	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	\$13,406,300
Ted Stevens Int'l Arpt. Police/Fire	16	10	6	0	0	0	0	\$5,000
Tenakee Springs Rural FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Tetlin VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Thorne Bay VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	\$5,000
Tok VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	\$505,500
Tolsona VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	\$53,500
Tri-Valley VFD	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	\$623,000
Tuntutuliak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Unalaska Fire/EMS	11	2	9	0	0	0	1	\$610,000

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2007 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
University FD	68	24	44	0	0	0	0	\$1,406,158
Valdez FD	26	15	11	0	3	0	1	\$533,915
Venetie VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Wales VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$2,000
Whale Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
White Mountain VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Whittier VFD*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
Willow VFD	19	6	13	0	0	0	0	\$0
Women's Bay VFD	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	\$11,000
Wrangell VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	\$0
Alaska Fire Total	2625	1203	1422	24	56	0	37	\$91,121,066

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