2022

Fire in Alaska

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

Alaska State Fire Marshal

Fire in Alaska - 2022

Lloyd Nakano
State Fire Marshal

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

5700 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507-1225
Phone: 907-269-5491
Web site: www.dps.alaska.gov/Fire/Home

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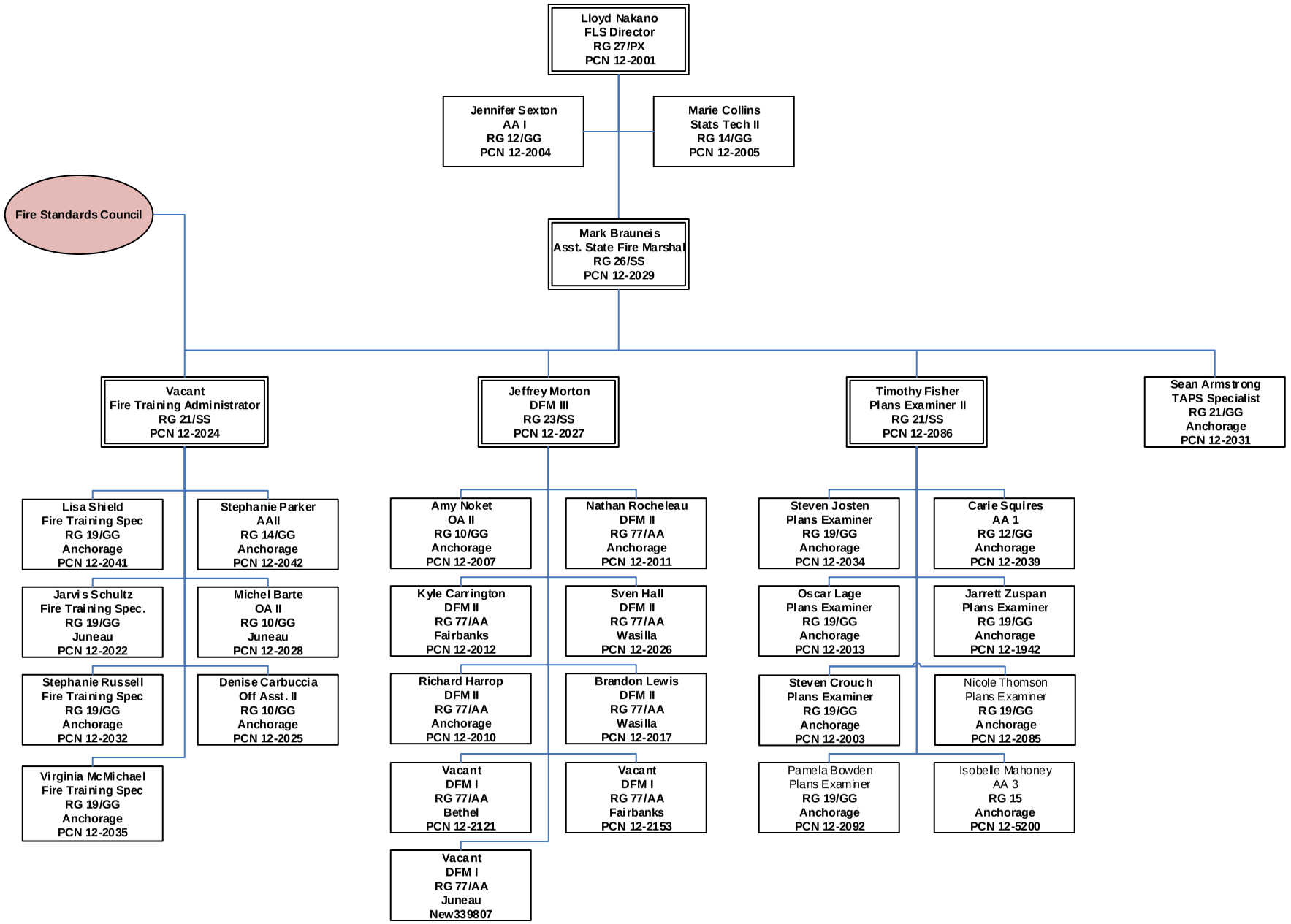
State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
DIVISION OF FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY

September 27, 2023



It is with great pride that we in your State Fire Marshal's Office share the activities of the statewide fire and emergency services for 2022. The contributions of the dedicated men and woman in the Alaska fire services are unmatchable. We should never forget the task at hand is to build a safer state while enhancing fire enforcement, education, engineering, suppression, and promoting economic development in every community.

This "2022 Fire in Alaska" Annual Report illustrates the emergency response information by 160 fire agencies from across the state with an emphasis on fire incidents. Information contained in this year's annual report details:

- Fires took the lives of 24 people.
- 37 firefighter and 73 civilian injuries caused by fire.
- Fires resulting more than $80 million of property and contents loss.

Fire service personnel provide critical services to the State of Alaska. Tracking the array of emergencies that occur in our communities is an essential part of implementing and sustaining the programs and services that are needed to safeguard life and property. The Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) enables fire agencies to record each emergency incident and document the actions taken to mitigate the situation.

Today, leaders at the local, state, and national levels have access to more timely, accurate, and useful Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) information to help guide the decision-making process from the ANFIRS data. The Alaska State Fire Marshal's Office continue to strongly encourage monthly reporting, so we can respond to inquiries about the incident activity. We are pleased with the progress and commitment demonstrated by so many agencies in our state.

As the State Fire Marshal, I am honored to be part of this agency and to witness your incredible service and commitment to citizens and visitors of Alaska. Thank you for everything that you do!

Sincerely,

Lloyd M Nakano

Lloyd Nakano
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 Bureaus: Life Safety Inspection Bureau, Plan Review Bureau and Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards and Training.

Director's Office –

The staff of the Director's Office is comprised of The Alaska's State Fire Marshal, an Assistant State Fire Marshal, a Statistical Technician, and an Administrative Assistant. These individuals including the supervisors of the three Bureaus 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 and public policy throughout Alaska.

Working directly for the Assistant State Fire Marshal 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, as well as gas pipeline facilities and refineries.

Life Safety Inspection Bureau –

The Life Safety Inspection Bureau (LSIB) has two offices. The Fairbanks Office (aka Northern Region) is located at 1979 Peger Road in Fairbanks. The Anchorage Office (aka Southcentral Region) is located at 5700 E. Tudor in Anchorage. The Bureau currently has five Deputy Fire Marshals. Deputy Fire Marshals conduct fire inspections, fire investigations and assist with training throughout the state. LSIB has one support staff and a supervisor.

Building inspections are customer-oriented and multi-faceted. Deputy Fire Marshals have 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, which include major fish processing plants.

Fires normally 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 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 Plan Review Bureau (PRB) receives, reviews, and approves commercial building plans for the State of Alaska from a single office location. PRB consults with registered design professionals, contractors, and the general public throughout the state from Utqiagvik to Ketchikan to Unalaska/Dutch Harbor via in-person, phone, or electronic methods to increase efficiency.

The objective of PRB is to ensure the public's safety by identifying fire and life safety code deficiencies during the design phase of the overall project. This process increases public safety and reduces overall construction

Division of Fire and Life Safety

cost, field inspection time, and environmental concerns.

Ensuring building, fire, mechanical and fuel gas code requirements are being considered, the Bureau is responsible for examining many types of plans to include, but not limited to: new construction, renovations, additions, occupancy changes, fuel systems, and fire systems (suppression, alarm and detection).

The Bureau performs construction visits at framing (enclosure) and final (before occupying) stages of project completion as a quality assurance process. Construction visits are limited to special interest facilities and buildings with a high valuation. Construction inspections are a recurring part of PRB's objective to ensure public safety by determining if buildings are built per Alaska requirements and according to the design of the approved plans.

The Bureau is the technical focal point for managing and adopting the fire and life safety regulations, Alaska Administrative Codes, within the State of Alaska. The personnel within the bureau are active members on technical committees and boards; locally and nationally. They also consult with fire chiefs or other members of remote locations to reduce risk within their communities. The Bureau maintains expert knowledge in the realm of fire and life safety for the State of Alaska during the code adoption process and consulting with the community of owners, contractors, design professionals, government agencies, and inspectors.

Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards and Training –

The Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards and Training (BFAST) offers a wide range of fire training services in support of the Division's mission, primarily accomplished through coordination of fire service training, managing professional qualifications, and providing public fire and life safety education services statewide.

With offices located in Anchorage and Juneau, BFAST is staffed with a Fire Training Administrator, Fire Training Specialists, and Administrative/Office Assistant personnel.

The Central Fire Training Office develops and implements fire prevention and public education programs, the administration of federal fire grants, coordinates fire department technical support, and provides specialized fire training to rural/remote Alaskan communities. The Juneau office, in turn, operates the William Hagevig Regional Fire Training Center, providing live-fire and specialty training to the maritime industry and first responders. Additionally, BFAST provides administrative oversight for, and technical support to, the Alaska Fire Standards Council.

Alaska Fire Standards Council –

The Alaska Fire Standards Council office is located in Anchorage and staffed by an Administrative Assistant.

Responsibilities encompassing the governance of fire service professional standards, the management of the fire certification examination processes, and compliance with third party accreditation requirements under the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC), and the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (ProBoard®).

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 performing duties as a fire department to be registered with the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

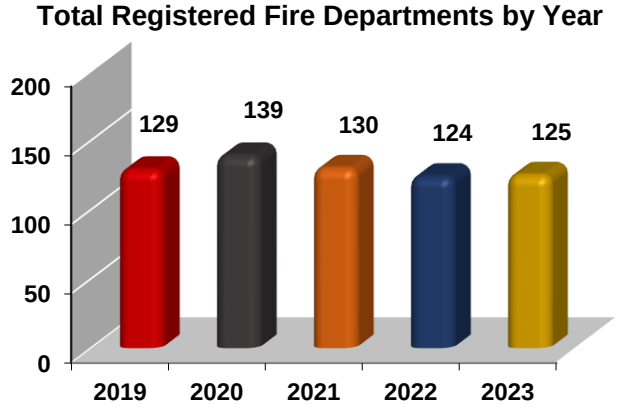
To become a newly registered fire department, a fire department must submit all of the following:

1. Enabling Authority - A copy of its enabling authority document.
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 agency's response area, a Mutual Aid or Memorandum of Agreement between those two agencies is required.
3. Annual Summary Report - A summary report must be completed annually by using information from the previous calendar year.
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.
5. Public Education – The number of public fire safety and burn prevention education programs conducted in the community.
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.

ANFIRS - In order for a fire department to continue its 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 its registered status if it fails to 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 monthly ANFIRS, authority per 13 AAC 52.030.

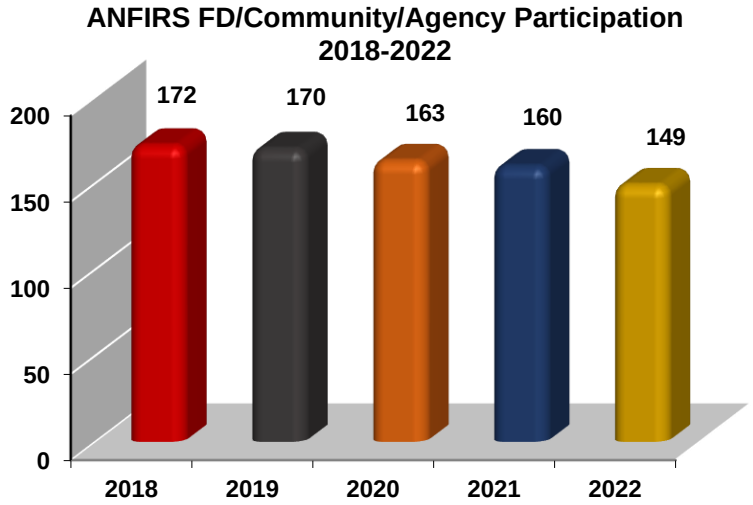
2023 totals are inclusive of all fire departments registration received by May 1, 2023.



Division Programs

ALASKA NATIONAL FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (ANFIRS)

Alaska continues to see a decrease in fire department participation in the ANFIRS program. The number of fire departments/agencies reporting should be considered when reviewing data comparisons between years.



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 2022 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) reported 85,902 incidents in 2022 with 1,726 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance and 125 exposures.

2022 State Incident Summary:

Total Non-Fire Incidents	80,950
Total Fires	3,226
Mutual Aid Given Incidents	1,726
Total Fire Department Responses	**85,902**

2022 State Fire Loss Breakdown:

Structure Fires	816
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	362
Motor Vehicle Fires	591
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	451
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	904
Other Outside Fires	102
Total Fires	**3,226**

2022 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	58,926
Explosion – No After Fire	53
Hazardous Conditions	1,676
Service Calls	5,950
Good Intent Calls	8,954
Other Calls	112
False Alarms	5,279
Total Non-Fires	**80,950**

Alaska's 2022 Time Clock. Every. . .

- 1 minute a fire caused $153.32 of property damage
- 6 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 9 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
- 1 hours a fire department responded to a service call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- 5 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 11 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 15 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- 15 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire
- 16 hours a fire department responded to a unauthorized burning incident

Alaska 2022 Fire Picture at a Glance

The following information was 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. The information does not show a complete picture of the fire problem in Alaska.

*The comparisons are between the years of 2021 and 2022.

Fires

- Fires attended by Alaska Fire Departments increased by 9% to 3,226.
- Fires in and/or on structures decreased by 1% to 1,178.
- Grass/Brush/Wildland fires increased by 23% to 451.
- Residential properties accounted for 70%, or 823, of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths increased by 20% to 24.
- 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 by 3% to 73.
- Firefighter fire injuries increased by 16% to 37.

Property Damage

- Property loss increased by 15% to $80,582,846.
- Structure fires caused 88% of all reported property damage, totaling $71,123,903.
- 78% of all structural property loss was from residential property loss, which totaled $58,211,994.

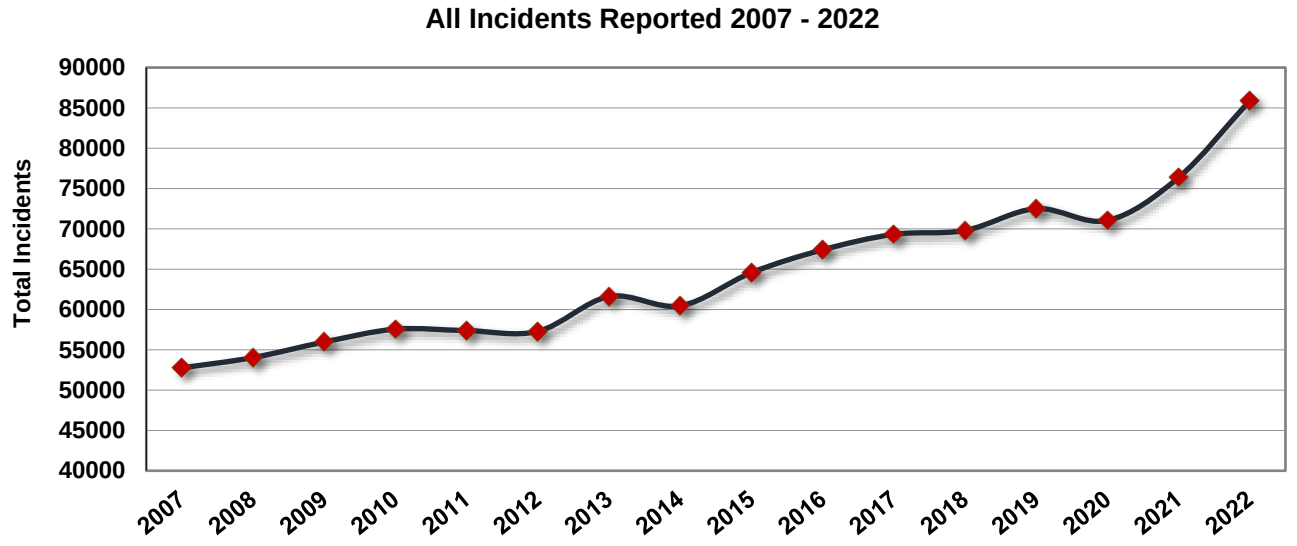
Intentional Fires

- Structure fires that were reported as intentional increased by 6% to 73.
- Intentionally set non-confined structure fires accounted for 8% of all non-confined reported fires.
- Intentionally set structure fires accounted for $7,316,883 of all structure property dollar loss.
- Of the 3,226 reported fires, 10%, or 328, were reported as intentional.
- Intentional set fires resulted in three civilian fire deaths.
- Intentional set fires resulted in six civilian fire injuries.
- Intentional set fires resulted in one fire service injuries.
- Juvenile fire setters were responsible for igniting 6% of all intentionally set fires.

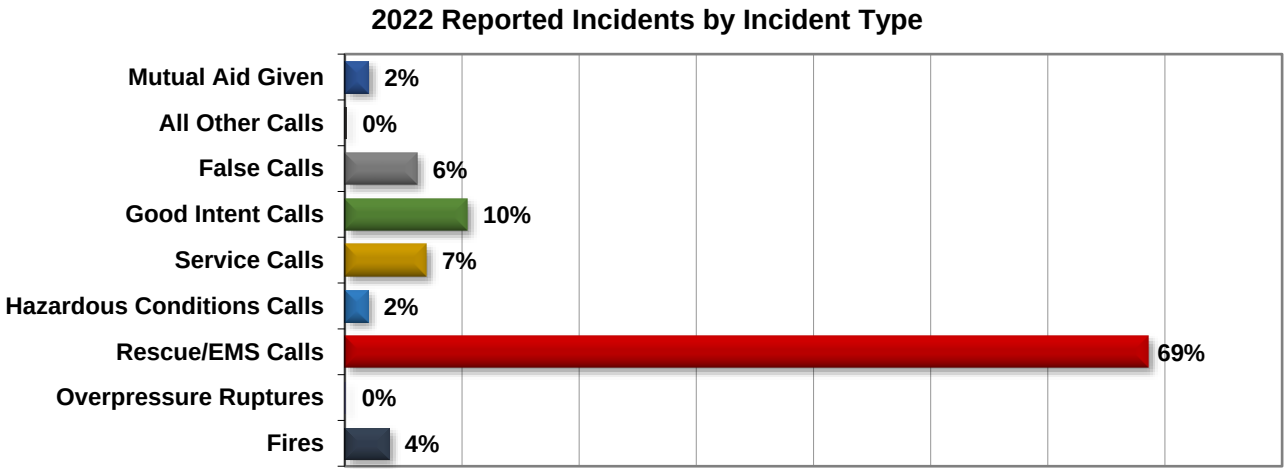
Non-Fire Incidents

Fire departments in Alaska do much more than fight fires. Over the past several decades fire departments have branched out and taken on the added responsibilities for EMS response, many types of specialized rescue, hazardous materials incidents, natural disasters response, as well as the typical service calls, good intent calls, false alarms and 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 reporting with more complete data sent 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 2022, 149 fire departments/agencies and/or communities in Alaska reported 85,902 responses to ANFIRS. Of the reported incidents, 82,676 were non-fire calls and/or mutual or incidents where automatic given aid.



Fire departments in Alaska 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 233% more incidents in 2022 from 1999.



Alaska's 2022 Fires

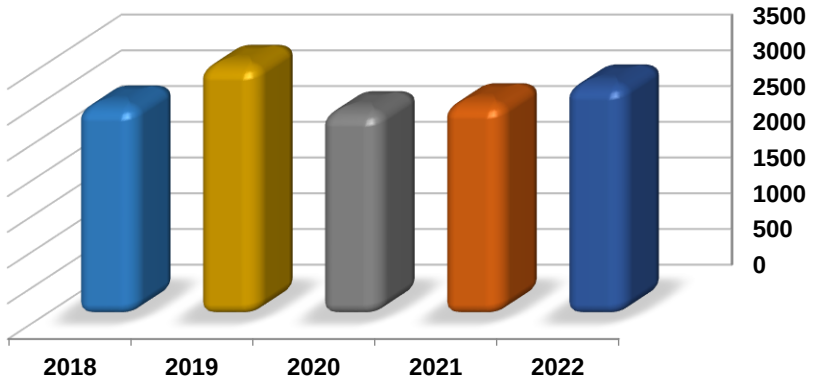
Fire departments in Alaska reported 3,226 fire incidents to the ANFIRS in 2022. The total number of fire incidents increased 9% from the 2,962 reported fire incidents in 2021.

This information may be used to give a general picture of the fire incidents in the State of Alaska. The information does not show a complete picture of the fire problem in Alaska.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types (including exposures) into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2018 through 2022.

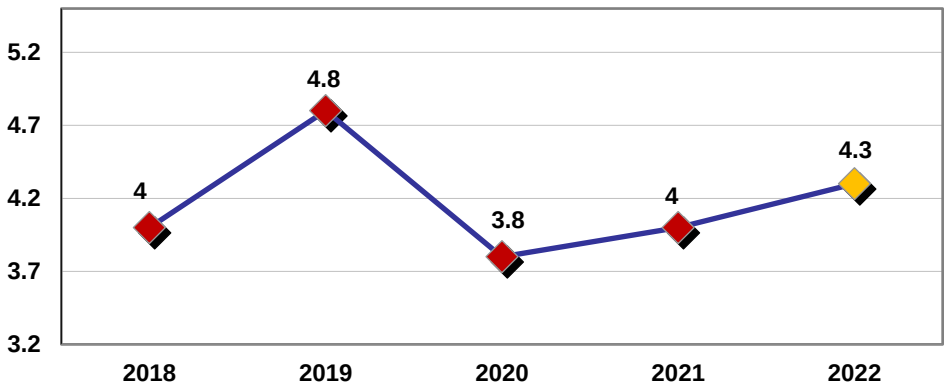
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2022	3,226	1,178	591	1,457
2021	2,962	1,194	498	1,270
2020	2,851	1,253	493	1,105
2019	3,713	1,354	701	1,658
2018	2,931	1,141	486	1,304

Alaska's Reported Fires 2018 - 2022



In 2022, fire departments responded to 4.3 fires per 1,000 people. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population in 2022 was 733,583.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2018 - 2022



Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

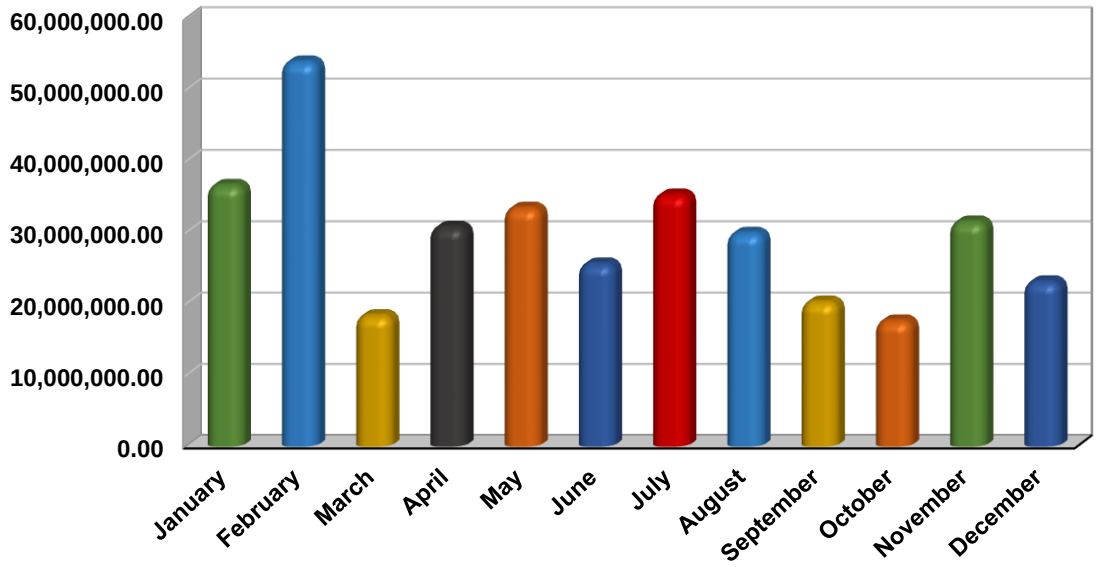
Estimated dollar losses are an indicator of the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps communities, states and the nation determine the dollar amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration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

Fire Dollar Loss by Year				
Type of Fire	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
Structure Fire	$71,123,903	$63,561,278	$65,080,244	$69,822,246
Mobile Property (Vehicles) Fire	$8,856,325	$6,797,759	$6,619,248	$8,321,096
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	$45,895	$1,311	$43,410	$506,831
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	$194,063	$28,174	$179,443	$22,602
Other Fires	$362,660	$28,383	$95,486	$556,313
Total Fire Dollar Loss	**$80,582,846**	**$69,981,741**	**$72,017,831**	**$79,229,088**

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2022 was $71,123,903. The top seven highest reported dollar loss in structures were:

Anchorage – Hotel/Motel - $7,478,847
Bethel – Multifamily Dwelling - $3,000,000
Lake Louise – Hotel/Motel - $3,000,000
Valdez – Multifamily Dwelling - $2,500,000
Anchorage – Auto Body Shop - $1,976,244
Stebbins – Grocery Store - $1,200,000
Anchorage – Multifamily Dwelling - $1,100,069

Five Year Trend Total Dollar Loss by Month
2018 - 2022

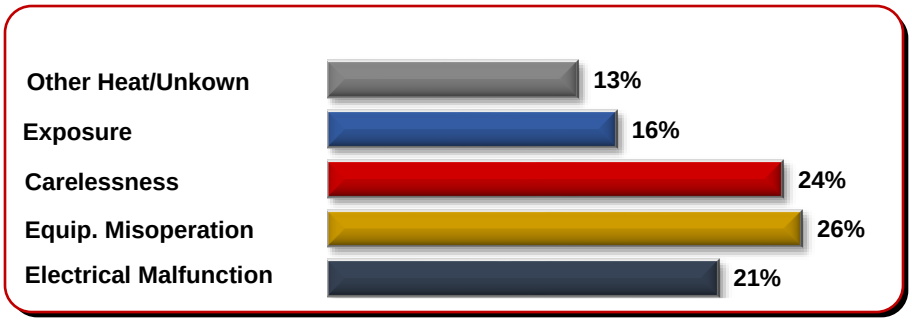


Mobile Property Fires

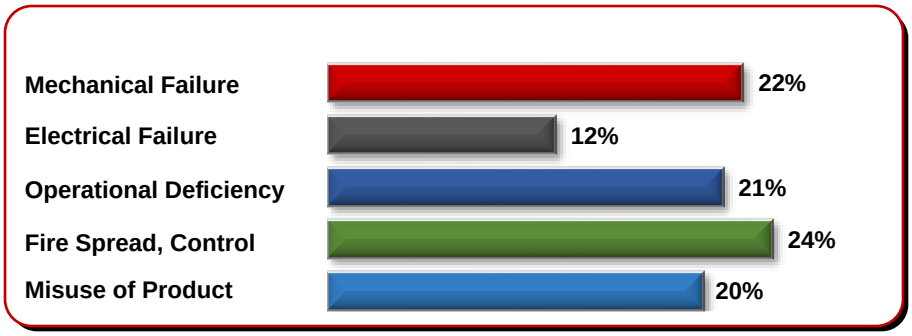
According to NFIRS, a mobile property fire is defined as any fire involving a car, truck, boat, airplane, snow machine, four-wheeler, construction equipment or other mobile property (not being used as a permanent structure) that occurs outside of a structure.

In 2022, 591 mobile property fires were reported. This accounted for 18% of all reported fires, 4 civilian fire deaths, 5 civilian fire injuries, 5 fire service injuries and an estimated property damage of $8.8 million. The 591 mobile property fires in 2022 represents a 19% increase from the motor vehicle fires reported in 2021.

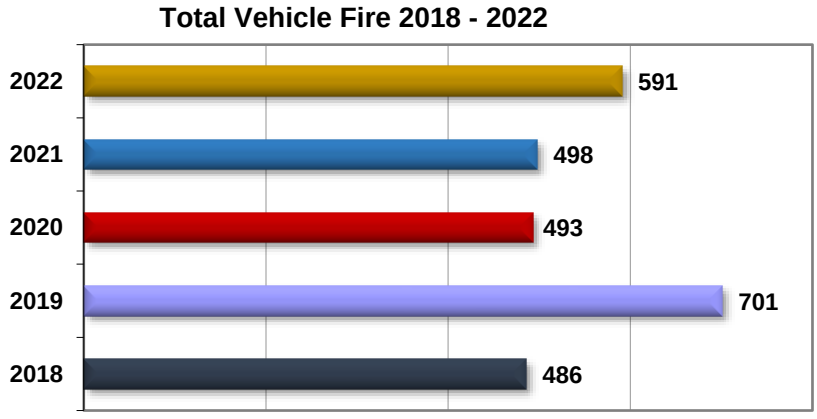
Most of mobile property fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 431 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for $3,606,305 or 41% of property damage for all reported motor vehicle fires. Most of all motor property fires reported the area of fire origin to be in the engine area, running gear or wheel area or 43% of all reported vehicle fires.



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.



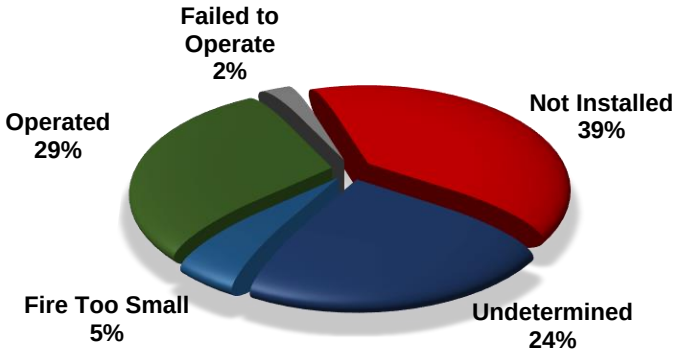
Structure Fires

The 1,178 reported structure fires in 2022 caused 20 civilian deaths, 60 civilian injuries, 29 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $71 million. Structure fires accounted for 37% of reported fires and 83% of the civilian fire deaths in 2022.

The number of structure fires decreased by 1.3% from the 1,194 reported in 2021.

2022 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	FF Deaths	Total Dollar Loss
Public Assembly	36	3%	0	1	0	0	$1,459,512
Educational	13	1%	0	0	0	0	$21,820
Health Care/Detention	10	1%	0	0	0	0	$126,444
Residential	823	70%	20	53	18	0	$58,211,994
Mercantile	54	5%	0	1	3	0	$6,946,236
Industrial	10	1%	0	0	2	0	$77,600
Manufacturing	4	0%	0	0	0	0	$11,500
Storage	99	8%	0	3	4	0	$3,288,541
Other or Special	129	11%	0	2	2	0	$980,256
Total	**1,178**	**100%**	**20**	**60**	**29**	**0**	**$71,123,903**

NON-CONFINED BUILDING FIRE SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE/PERFORMANCE



Property Use Type (*Non-Confined Structure Fires*)	Alarm Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present	Unknown	Total
Public Assembly	4	0	3	10	8	25
Educational	1	0	1	1	0	3
Health Care/Detention	6	0	1	1	0	8
Residential	165	17	24	178	162	546
Mercantile	11	1	4	20	8	44
Industrial	1	0	1	3	3	8
Manufacturing	1	0	1	0	0	2
Storage	4	0	0	81	10	95
Other or Special	0	1	0	63	21	85
Total	**193**	**19**	**35**	**357**	**212**	**816**

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2022, there were 823 **reported residential structure fires (included structures confined and/or contained inside the structure)**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of over **$58 million**. There were **53 civilian injuries, 20 civilian deaths and 18 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires decreased by less than 1% from the 829 reported in 2021.

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Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Deaths	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	186	23%	4	2	0	5	$13,996,624
Board and Care	3	0%	0	0	0	0	$954,000
Hotels & Motels	27	3%	0	1	0	0	$11,457,271
1 & 2 Family Homes	566	69%	16	46	0	13	$30,121,238
Dormitories	17	2%	0	4	0	0	$877,160
Unclassified	24	3%	0	0	0	0	$805,701
Total	**823**	**100%**	**20**	**53**	**0**	**18**	**$58,211,994**

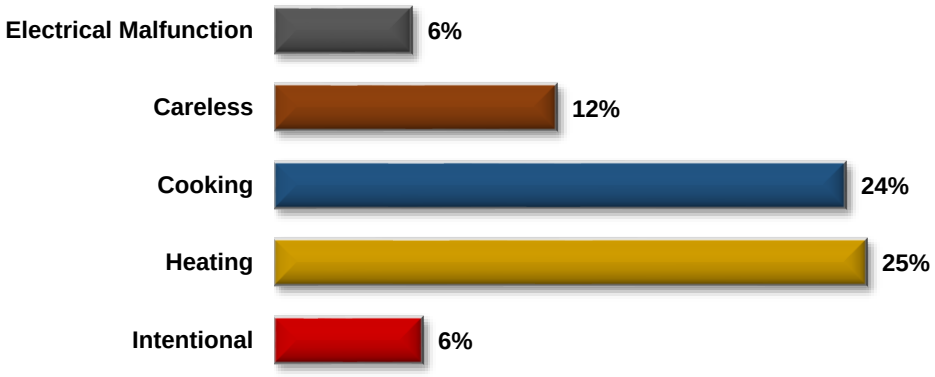
Residential Occupancy Sub-Group

- **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 FIRE CAUSES

The leading causes of residential structures (excluding undetermined at 15% and exposure at 3%) of all residential structure fires in 2022 were heating, cooking and human carelessness.

2022 Residential Structure Fire Causes

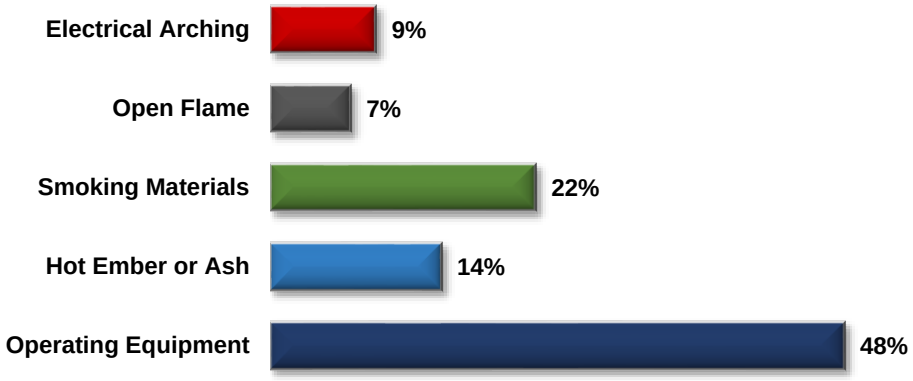


Residential Structure Fires

HEAT SOURCE (TOP FIVE)

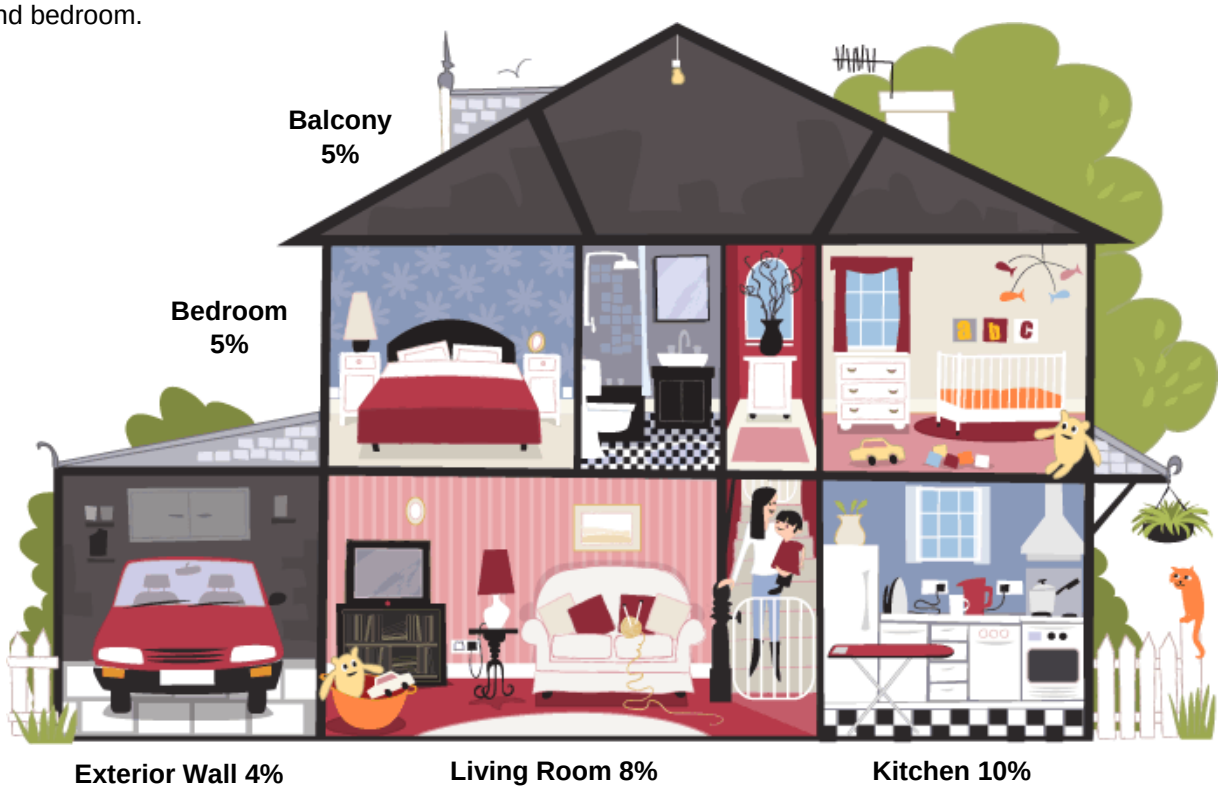
The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error, or carelessness. Heat from operating equipment was the number one heat source with lighters, matches and torches being the second. These exclude undetermined/under investigation which accounted for 48% and exposure from direct heat and/or flame at 2%.

This graph shows the top five heat source in residential structure fires in 2022.



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

The “area of fire origin” element describes the room or area where the fire originated in the structure. The top three common areas of fires in residential structures for 2022 were the kitchen/cooking area, living/family room area and bedroom.



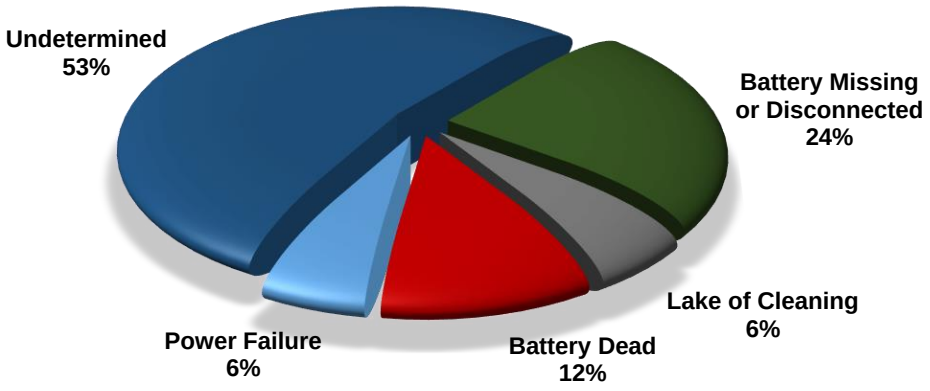
Residential Structure Fires

SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE AND PERFORMANCE

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

In 2022, 30% of all reported residential structure (non-confined) fires, the alarm operated. In 32% of residential structure fires reported, no alarm was present. The alarm failed to operate in 3% of the incidents. Smoke alarms did not activate in 4% of the incidents due to the fire being too small to activate the alarm. In 30% of the incidents, the smoke alarm presence was reported as undetermined.

Alarm Falure Reasons



SMOKE ALARM PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL NON-CONFINED FIRES

Smoke Alarm Operation	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Deaths	FF Injuries
Failed to Operate	17	3%	1	5	0	1
Operated	165	31%	7	17	0	3
Fire too Small to Operate	24	4%	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	331	62%	12	27	0	14
Total	**537**	**100%**	**20**	**49**	**0**	**18**

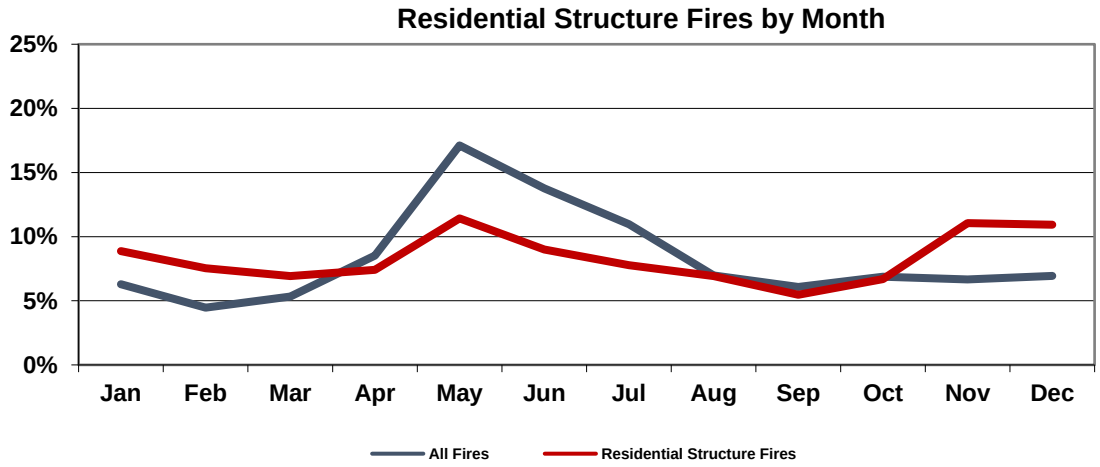
Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Deaths	FF Injuries
Battery Discharged/Dead	2	12%	0	0	0	0
Battery Missing/Disconnected	4	24%	1	2	0	0
Other	4	11%	0	2	0	0
Undetermined	7	53%	0	1	0	1
Total	**17**	**100%**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**1**

Residential Structure Fires

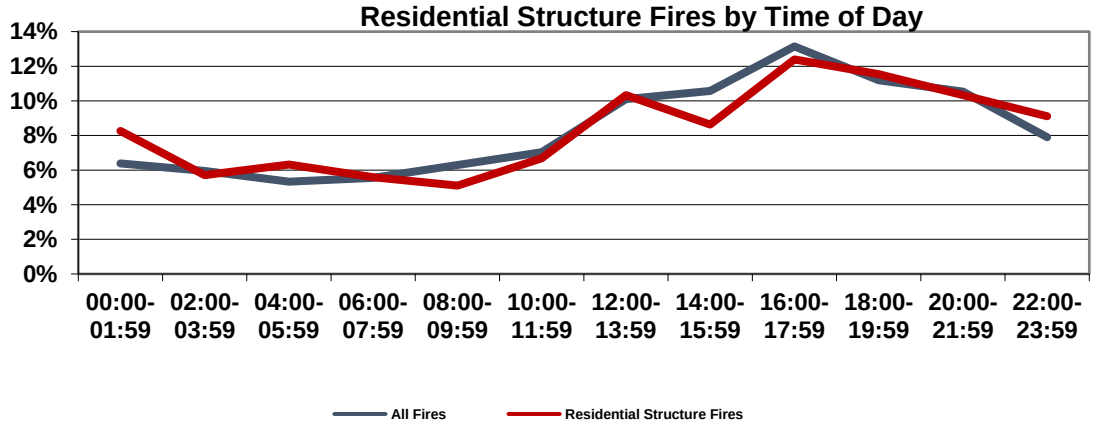
WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

Fires in residential structures were more common in the winter than in the summer during 2022. This trend is related to one of the leading causes 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, especially since many are continuing to hunker down at home due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

For 2022, there were more residential structure fires in the month of May (11%) with the month of September (5%) being the least number of fires.



When analyzed by time of day, as illustrated below, the highest number of residential structure fires occurred during the evening, which is consistent for other types of fires as well. Cooking, one of the top leading causes of residential structure fires in the Alaska during 2022, contributes significantly to this as many people prepare dinner at home between six and eight pm. The public should be aware that cooking fires can be extinguished by a pot or pan lid or by dousing with baking soda. Wearing loose-fitted clothing is also dangerous around cooking areas.



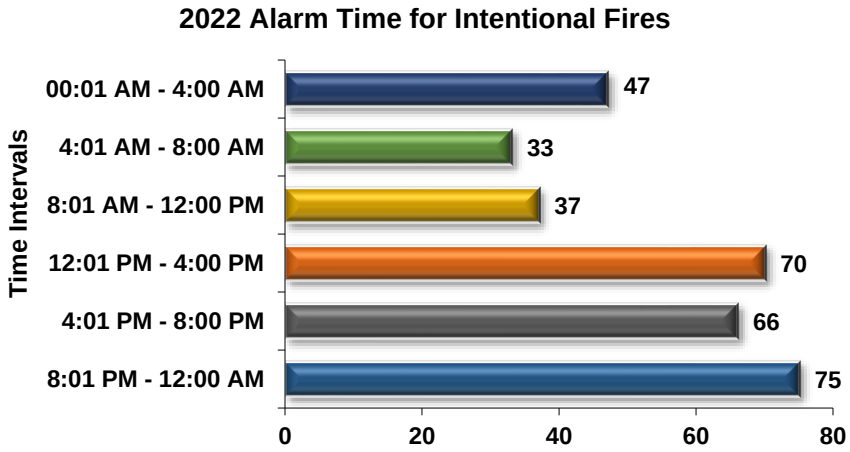
Intentionally Set Fires

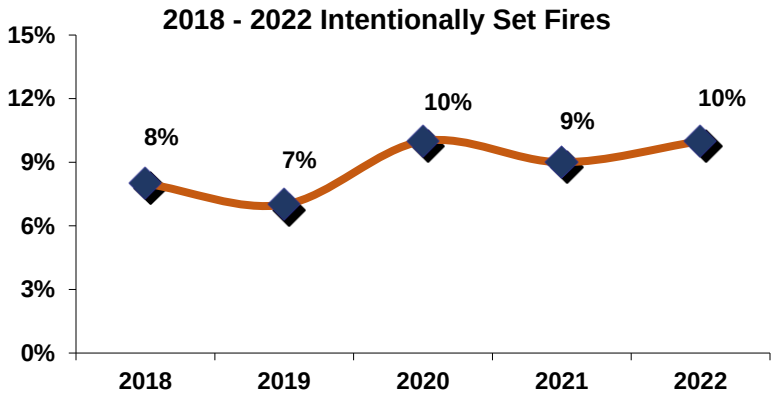
Of all the fires reported in 2022, 328 were reported as intentionally set. That is an increase of almost 20% fires reported as intentionally set from 2021; however, it is still known, even with the increase of 2022 reported intentionally set fires, they are severely under reported; especially, juvenile set fires.

In accordance with NFIRS, intentionally set fires are those fires set deliberately by the misuse of a heat source or the intentional ignition of property. Intentionally set fires result in hundreds of thousands of dollars in our state each year. The total dollar loss in intentionally set fires was $7,757,255; a decrease of 10% from 2021.

Almost 25% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred as structure fires. The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the restroom and the living/family room. Heat from open flame or smoking materials were the heat source in over 49% of these structure fire incidents.

This bar chart indicates the most the time of day for all reported intentionally set fires.





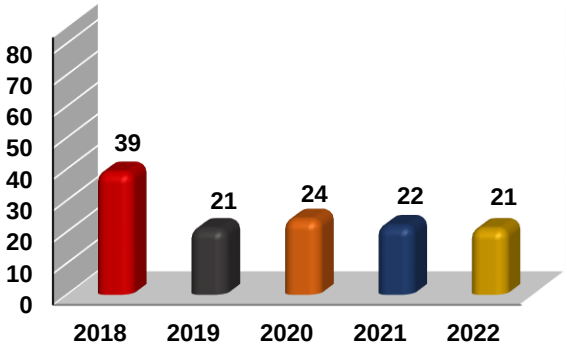
This bar chart indicates the percentage of intentionally set fires for the indicated year.

Juveniles Involved with Fire

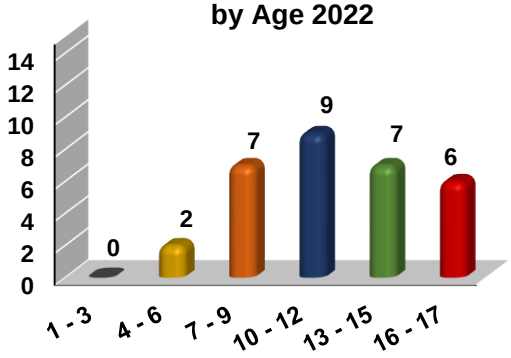
Juvenile fire-setting (JFS) is best defined as any unsanctioned use of, or involvement with, ignition materials with the intent to produce a flame or fire. Not all juvenile set fires are maliciously set. Some are set out of curiosity of fire without the understanding how devastating the fire can become. In 2022, 12 or 57% of all juvenile set fires were **not** maliciously set.

In 2022, juveniles with matches, lighters and other open heat sources caused 21 reported fires with an estimated dollar loss of $4,415,222. There were 31 children involved in these 21 reported fires. The fires set by children in 2022 included: 12 structure fires, 1 motor vehicle fire, 4 natural vegetation fires (consuming a total of approximately three acres of land), 1 outside rubbish fire, and 3 special outside fires.

Juvenile Set Fires by Year

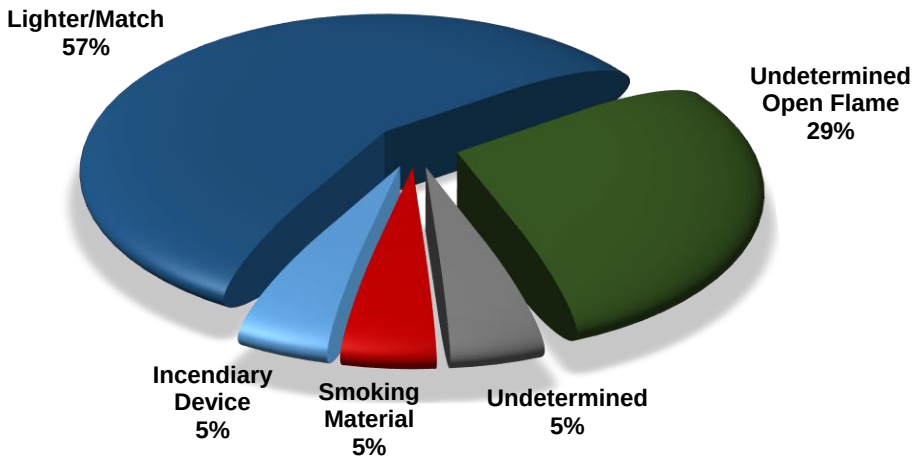


Count of Juveniles Involved in Fires by Age 2022



Heat Source

In 2022, 57% of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters and matches. Additionally, 29% of juvenile set fires were started with undetermined open flame, 5% from a incendiary device, 5% were reported as smoking materials, and 5% were reported as undetermined. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches, lighters, and other open flame devices.



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 continue to be troubled by the threat it can present. In 2022, Alaskans suffered 24 civilian fire deaths, 73 civilian injuries and 37 firefighter injuries directly caused by fire.

2022 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 37 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2022. As in previous years, most of the injured firefighters were male. The age of the injured ranged from 22 to 55 years old.

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	14%
Exposure to Hazard	28%
Fall	11%
None Reported/Undetermined	14%
Other	5%
Overexertion/Strain	22%
Slip/Trip	3%
Struck or Assaulted	3%

Types of Fires	
Mobile Property Fires	19%
Outside Fires	8%
Building Fires	73%

Severity of Injury	
Report Only	37%
First Aid Only	22%
Moderate (Lost Time)	22%
Treated by Physician	19%
Lost Time, Severe	0%
Death	0%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Extinguishing	30%
Handling Charged Hose	14%
Exciting FD Vehicle	3%
Operating FD Apparatus	3%
Rescuing Fire Victim	3%
Station Activity, Other	3%
Overhaul	5%
Rescuing/Searching for Victim	0%
Laying Hose	8%
Boarding FD Vehicle	3%
Picking Up Tools	5%
Suppression Support, Other	9%
Forcible Entry	3%
Other	3%
None Reported	8%

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	24%
06:01 – 12:00	14%
12:01 – 18:00	32%
18:01 – 23:59	30%

Age of FF	
18 – 29	16%
30 – 39	52%
40 – 49	27%
50 – 59	5%
60+	0%

Fire Injuries and Fatalities

2022 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 73 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2022. The majority, 82%, were the result of building fires. Over 31% 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	
Building Fire	82%
Fire, Other	0%
Mobile Property (Vehicle)	11%
Outside Fire	7%

Cause of Injury	
Exposed to Fire Products	78%
Caught or Trapped	1%
Fell, Skipped or Tripped	3%
Multiple Causes	1%
Jumped in Escape Attempt	1%
Struck by Objects	3%
Unknown/None Reported	13%

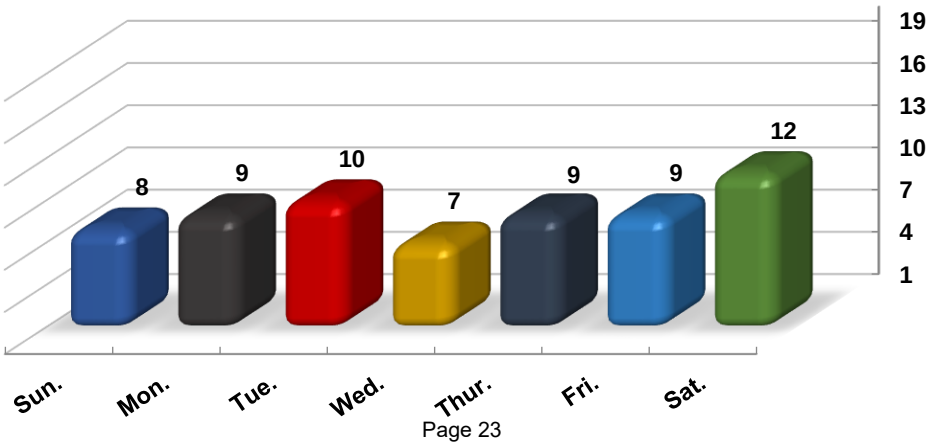
Severity of Injury	
Minor	64%
Moderate	28%
Severe	5%
Life Threatening	3%
Not Reported	0%

Age of Injured Civilian	
0 – 17	10%
18 - 29	8%
30 – 39	19%
40 – 49	26%
50 – 59	12%
60+	25%

Human Factors	
Asleep	5%
Impaired by Alcohol/Drugs	15%
Unconscious	1%
Physically Restrained	0%
Unsupervised Person	1%
None Reported	78%

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	19%
06:01 – 12:00	14%
12:01 – 18:00	34%
18:01 – 23:59	33%

Civilian Injuries by Day of Week



Fire Injuries and Fatalities

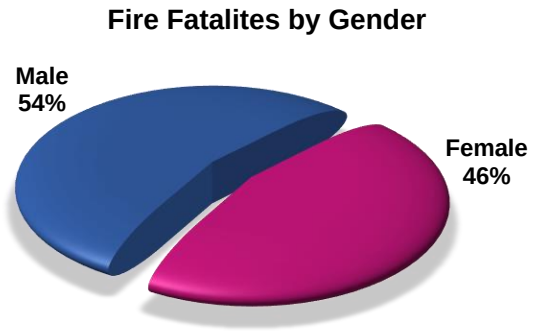
2022 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

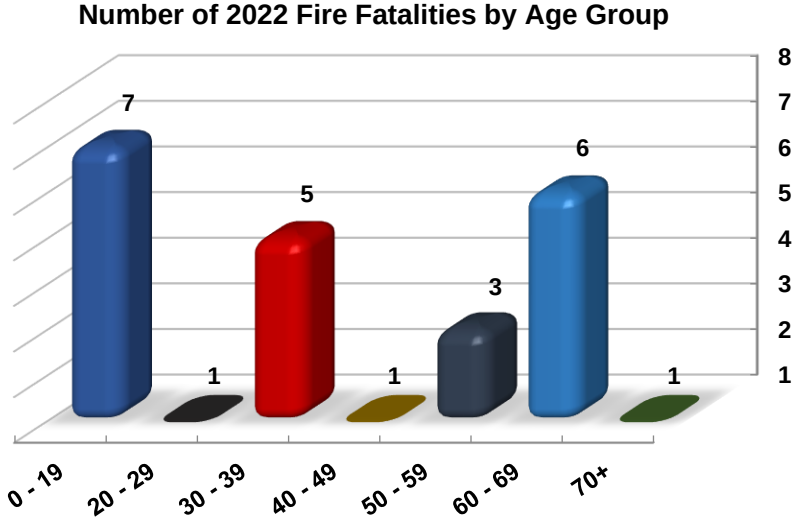
Even though Alaska experienced 110 fire injuries and over $80 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 24 lives from fire in 2022. Alaska experienced almost seven fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year.

Fire Cause of 2022 Fatal Civilian Fires

Cause of Fire	Count of Civilian Fatalities	%	Total Dollar Loss
Vehicle Fire (MVA)	1	4%	$10,000
Vehicle Fire (Parked)	1	4%	$2,500
Vehicular Homicide	2	8%	$20,500
Combustibles too Close	3	13%	$311,604
Unattended Cooking	1	4%	$175,728
Arson	3	13%	$3,000,000
Careless Smoking	3	13%	$582,850
Electrical	1	4%	$125,000
Undetermined	9	37%	$270,000
Total	**24**	**100%**	**$4,498,182**

In 2022, 54% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

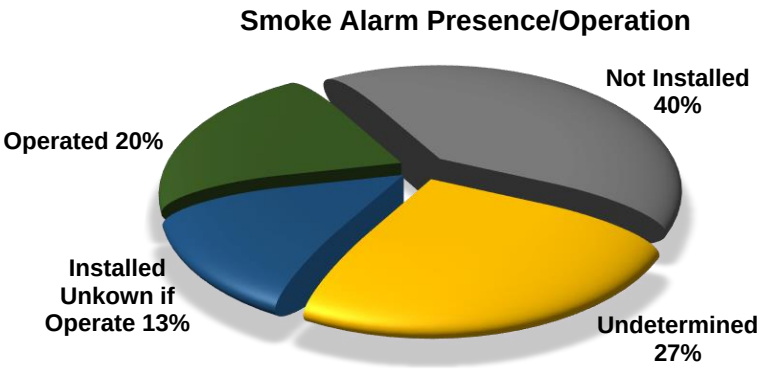


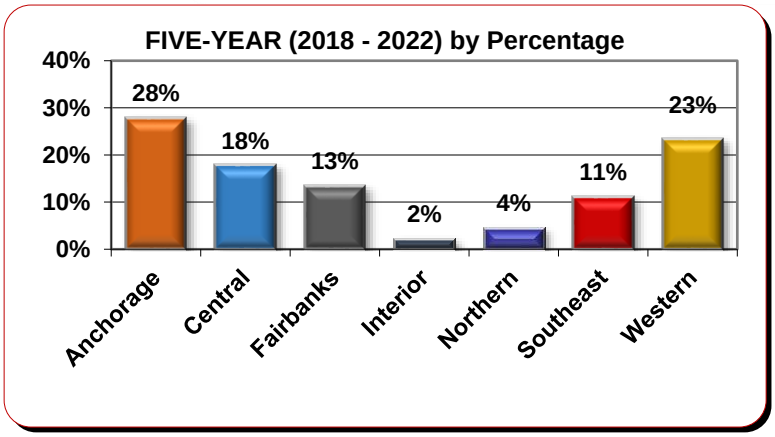


Fire Injuries and Fatalities

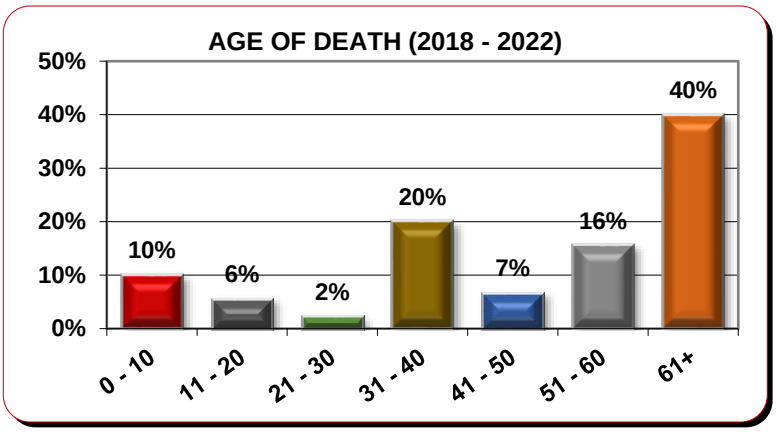
Twenty-four (24) civilian fire fatalities, or 83%, occurred in residential structures. Of the 20 fire deaths that occurred in residential structures, there was 13 deaths in single family homes, 4 in multi-unit dwellings, 2 in mobile homes, and 1 death occurred in a residential recreational vehicle.

A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 20 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 14 separate fire incidents. Of the 14 residential structures, only 21% was reported as installed and operated. The presence of an alarm was reported not installed in an alarming 40% of the residential building fires.





By Region
Anchorage Region had the most fatalities over the rest of the state, however, per population capita; Western Alaska has a higher rate.



By Age
Alaska's highest death age group continues to be 61 years old and older.

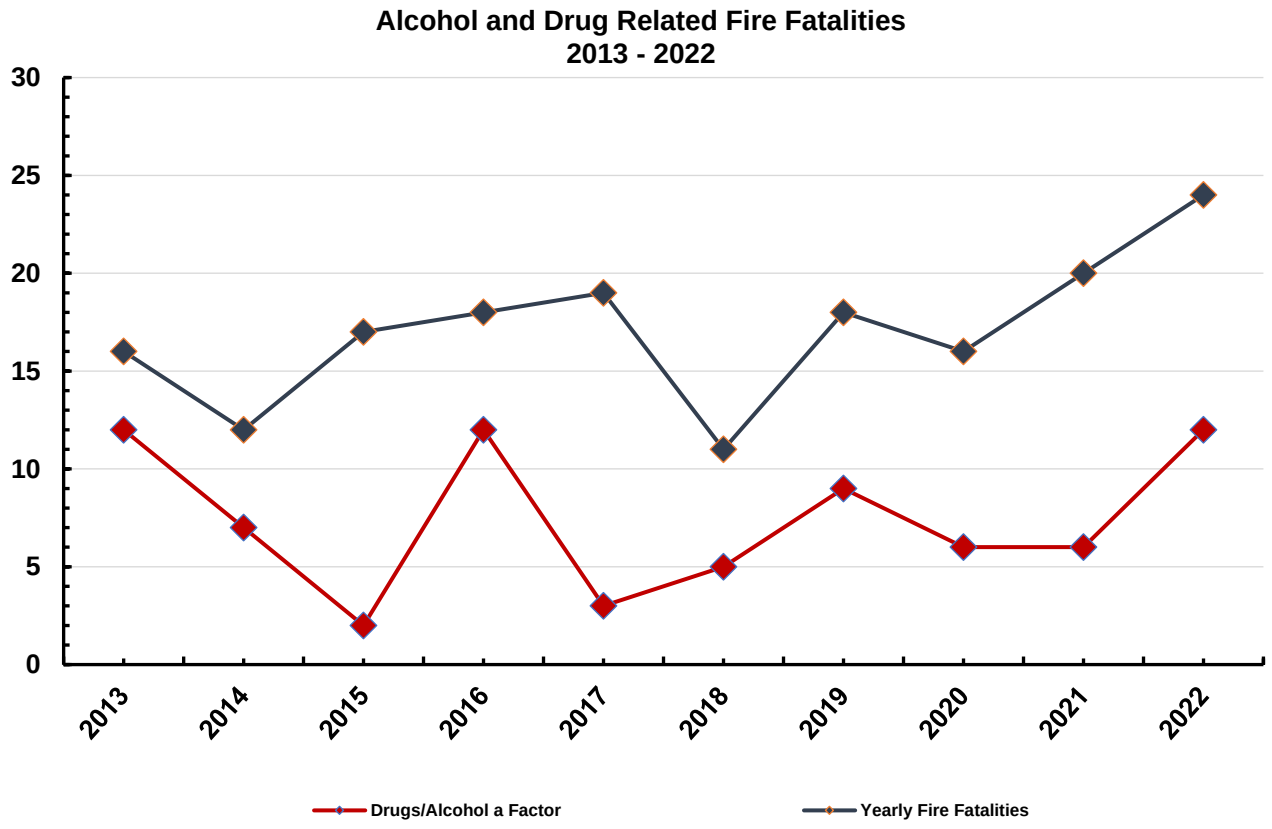
Alcohol and Drug Related Fire Fatalities

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, drownings, 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, a 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 ten years, Alaska has seen 171 fire fatalities. Out of these unfortunate victims, 44% 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 in Alaska as 71% 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/drug using 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.



Per Capita, Rates and Comparisons

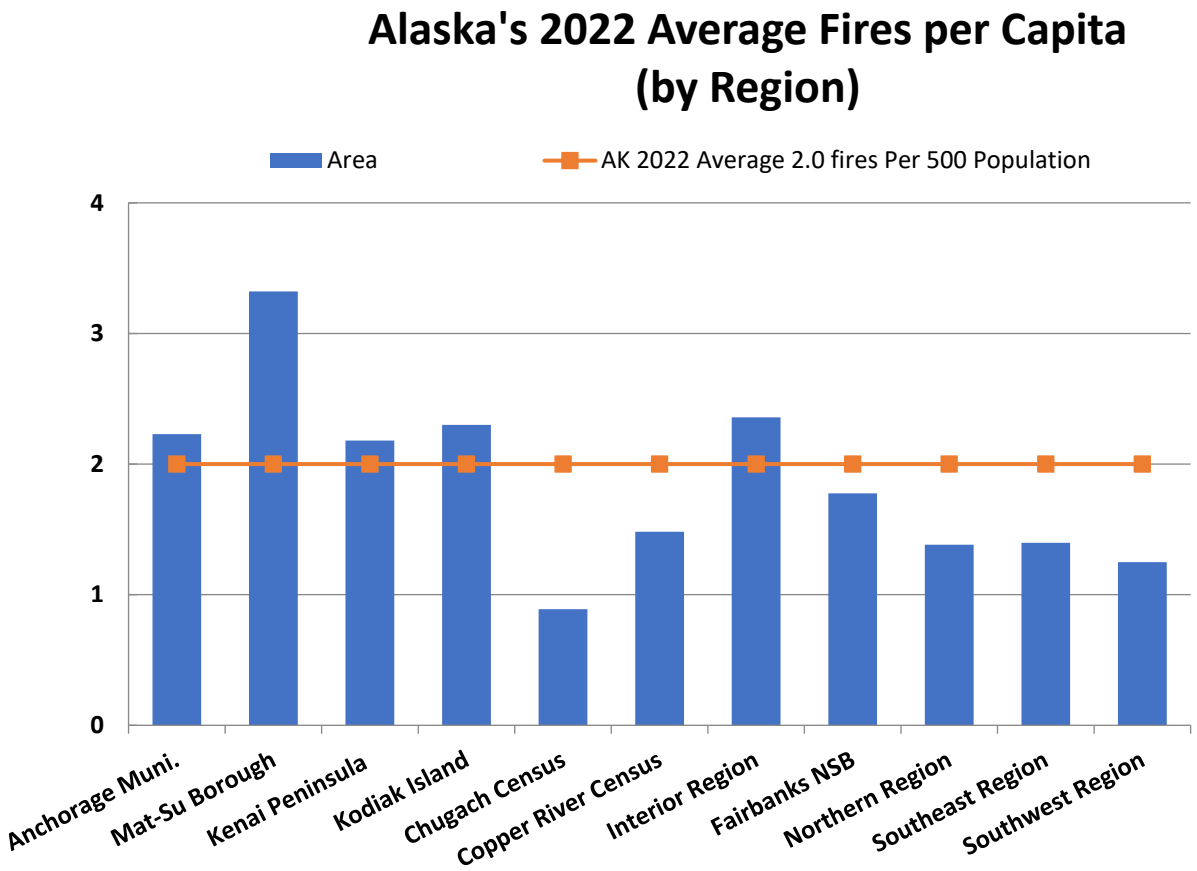
Fire service leaders are often asked to show the effectiveness of the services that they perform. This is especially true in today's era of decreased budgets. All too often managers and leaders count "things" such as number of responses or number of hours spent doing key functions.

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 2022 estimated population has been taking from State of Alaska, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis website at https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/.

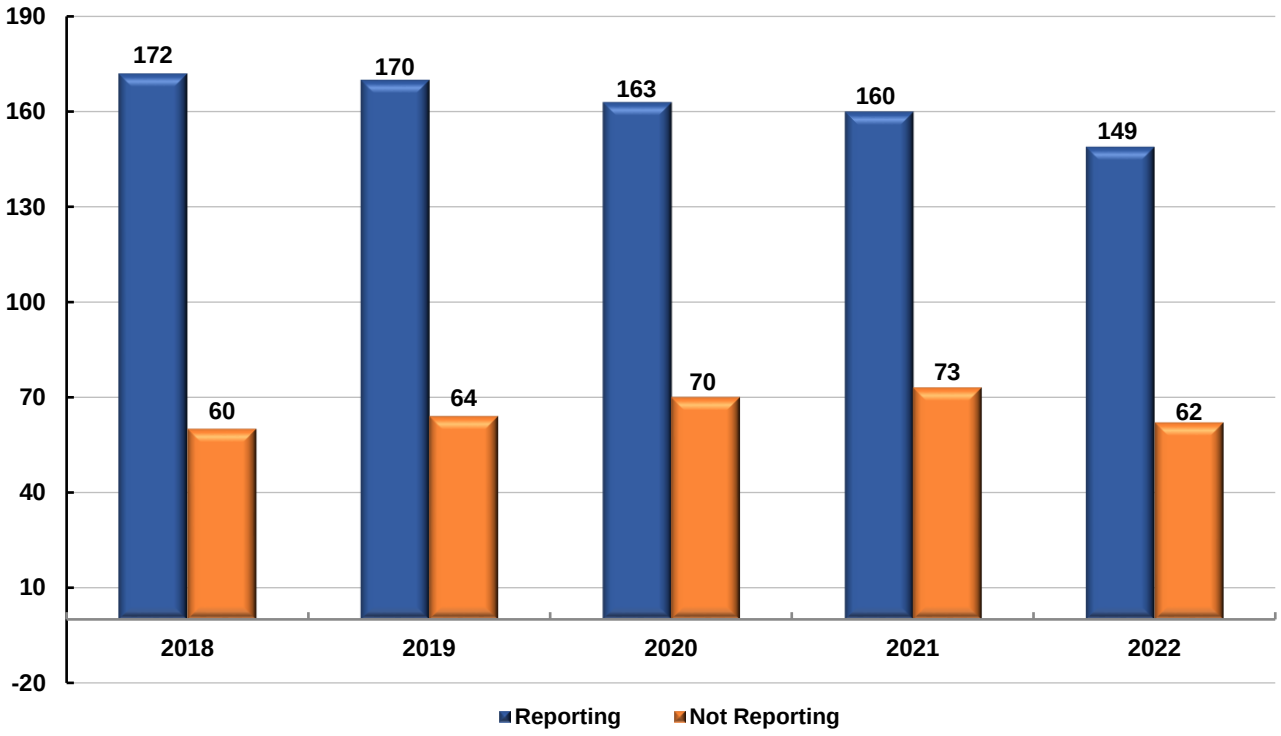


ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2022. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by May 1, 2023. Department name will **NOT** appear on the listing if they failed to submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2022.

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 their support. If any fire department is not reporting and/or has questions regarding ANFIRS, please call Marie Collins at (907) 269-5625 or email at Marie.Collins@alaska.gov.

ANFIRS FD and Fire Agency Participation
2018 – 2022 Comparison



2022 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department or Community Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar
Akutan VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
***Alakanuk	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	240,000
***Aleknagik	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alyeska Pipeline Fire & Rescue	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	100,000
Anchorage FD	1,200	379	821	4	21	0	14	31,177,400
Anton Anderson Mem. Tun. FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	12	5	7	0	0	0	0	175,000
Bethel VFD	34	20	14	3	1	0	0	3,575,204
Brevig Mission FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol Bay Borough Emer. Svs.	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	888,510
Butte FD	40	15	25	1	1	0	0	191,500
Cantwell VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Capital City Fire/Rescue	88	34	54	0	3	0	5	2,483,726
Caswell Lakes FSA	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	496,600
Central Emergency Services	66	33	33	0	1	0	0	462,125
Central Mat-Su FD	304	81	223	1	3	0	0	3,485,900
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	34	9	25	0	0	0	1	204,122
Chenega Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickaloon Community F/R	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	79,000
Chignik Lagoon VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chinik VFD (Golovin)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chugiak Vol. Fire/Rescue Co.	77	28	49	0	1	0	1	1,894,450
City of Anderson FD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	298,000
City of Fairbanks FD	193	77	116	0	2	0	4	1,798,736
**City of False Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Kasaan VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
City of Kenai FD	22	9	13	1	0	0	0	328,200
City of Kodiak FD	19	12	7	0	0	0	0	1,160,080

****** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2022.

******* Indicates report(s) was completed by non-fire community members or the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

2022 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
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	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
13	31,086	495	3,688	4,938	2,986	34	38	44,478
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	96	2	1	12	4	0	16	144
0	2	12	79	36	34	1	0	198
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
0	146	13	19	37	6	3	28	292
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	22
5	3,966	43	240	503	270	8	0	5,123
0	11	1	10	15	0	0	0	45
1	2,321	133	227	256	147	3	18	3,172
3	967	148	130	600	236	1	46	2,435
0	390	33	39	63	21	0	85	665
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	718	31	65	132	58	0	14	1,096
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
3	5,519	65	296	553	307	4	154	7,094
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1,172	46	142	74	49	0	29	1,535
2	123	23	39	17	36	0	8	267

2022 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 Kotzebue FD	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	12,900
City of Seward FD	9	2	7	0	0	0	1	190,274
Clark's Point VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman Cove VFD	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	157,000
ConocoPhillips Alaska Alpine	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	215,819
ConocoPhillips Alaska Kuparuk	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	50,000
Cooper Landing Emerg. Serv.	12	2	10	0	0	0	0	21,000
Cordova VFD	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	6,750
Craig Emergency Services	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	310,000
Delta Junction VFD	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	281,999
Dillingham VFD & Rescue	11	5	6	0	0	0	0	1,304,100
Eagle VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eagle Village Fire Rescue Dept.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edna Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ester VFD	19	6	13	1	0	0	0	118,000
***Fairbanks Area, Other	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	422,980
Fairbanks Int'l Arpt. Police/Fire	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
***Fire Protection (Bayside)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	55,000
Gakona VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
Girdwood Fire & Rescue	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	75,000
Glennrich Fire Rescue	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	181,000
***Goodnews Bay	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
***Grayling	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
Greater Palmer FSA	28	8	20	0	1	0	0	400,100
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	62,670
Gustavus VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	52,000
Haines VFD	17	9	8	0	0	0	0	3,900
Hilcorp FD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

****** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2022.

******* Indicates report(s) was completed by non-fire community members or the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

2022 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	1	1	12	29	0	0	53
1	209	2	42	43	33	5	5	349
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	77	1	1	9	4	0	32	136
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	7
0	9	2	0	1	5	0	21	44
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	14
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	120	18	18	26	7	10	51	269
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	65	15	0	1	3	0	1	86
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	27	0	3	5	0	0	1	37
0	209	9	34	50	24	1	28	364
1	8	0	0	7	4	0	3	28
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	49	31	17	33	22	0	6	186
2	27	3	0	9	1	0	0	48
0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
0	3	6	0	4	11	0	1	42
2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	7

2022 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Hollis VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Homer VFD	19	8	11	0	1	0	0	1,064,200
**Hoonah VFD	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	20,000
Hope/Sunrise Emergency Serv.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Houston FD	17	9	8	1	0	0	0	125,123
**Hydaburg VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
Hyder VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Joint Kwinhagak (Quinhagak)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	200
Kachemak Emergency Serv.	16	3	13	0	0	0	0	19,020
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenny Lake VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	33,000
Ketchikan FD	39	22	17	0	2	0	2	621,600
Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King Cove Fire & Rescue	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	89,500
***Kipnuk	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	225,000
Klawock VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3,000
Klehini Valley VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
***Kodiak Islands Area, Other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
***Kongiganak	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
***Lake & Penn, Other Areas	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	50,000
Louise, Susitna, Tyone VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000
Lowell Point VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Kalskag VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	76,000
***Lower Kuskokwim, Other	3	1	2	1	3	0	0	175,000
Manley Hot Springs VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6,500
McKinley VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
***Mentasta	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	15,000
Minto VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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2022 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Inc.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	619	21	13	43	32	1	26	774
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	5
1	114	8	14	41	1	0	66	262
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
0	179	4	7	35	11	1	19	272
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1	2,686	26	109	208	151	8	13	3,241
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	1
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	0	0	19	23
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2022 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Company	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	350,200
***Mountain Village	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nanwalek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naukati Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nelchina VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson Lagoon Fire & Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nenana Vol. Fire/EMS Dept.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	500
New Stuyahok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nikiski FD	30	11	19	0	2	0	0	717,258
Nome VFD	21	16	5	1	1	0	0	1,048,130
North Pole FD	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	223,520
North Slope Borough FD	18	10	8	2	2	0	2	432,328
North Star FD	94	40	54	1	1	0	1	2,325,888
North Tongass VFD	13	3	10	0	0	0	0	45,000
Northway VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NW Arctic Borough FD	5	5	0	4	1	0	0	150,000
***Nulato	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	20,025
Old Harbor VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1,200
Palmer Fire and Rescue	82	19	63	0	1	0	1	1,170,850
***Pedro Bay	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg VFD	8	1	7	0	0	0	0	5,000
***Pitkas Point	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
***Pogo Mine	1	0	1	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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Red Dog Mine Emerg. Services	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Deltana VFD	13	7	6	0	0	0	0	1,138,500

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2022 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	828	64	165	66	15	6	35	1,210
1	49	4	0	7	8	0	0	90
0	1,150	13	21	120	23	1	67	1,404
0	0	7	0	2	8	0	0	35
1	386	60	64	183	38	11	47	884
0	279	5	6	19	8	1	10	341
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	237	71	36	146	85	0	187	846
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	2	2	4	4	26	1	0	47
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	26	0	4	9	2	4	11	69

2022 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Salcha Fire & Rescue	7	1	6	0	1	0	0	91,950
***Savoonga	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2,500
Seldovia Vol. Fire & Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Shaktoolik	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Shishmaref	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sitka FD	27	16	11	0	0	0	0	155,410
Skagway VFD	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	26,500
South Tongass VFD	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	96,500
St. Mary's VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	500,500
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Stebbins	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,200,000
Steese Area VFD	42	20	22	0	0	0	0	408,149
Strelna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton FSA	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
SVT Barabara Heights FD	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	2,500
Talkeetna FD	20	4	16	0	0	0	0	36,600
Ted Steven's Arpt. Police/Fire	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	17,500
Tenakee Springs VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thorne Bay VFD	4	2	2	0	1	0	3	23,700
Togiak VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	130,000
Tok VFD	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	36,600
Trapper Creek VFD	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	550,250
Tri-Valley VFD	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	500
***Tuntutuliak	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	195,000
***Tununak	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	78,000
Unalakleet VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	217,850
Unalaska Fire/EMS	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	23,000
University FD	83	25	58	0	1	0	0	925,965

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2022 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	92	6	6	9	1	0	2	123
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	1
0	1,457	9	12	35	90	0	2	1,632
0	2	16	11	1	54	0	0	93
0	192	2	8	14	13	0	20	259
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	596	44	52	75	13	2	121	946
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	27	2	0	16	3	1	0	51
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
0	140	11	7	7	8	1	13	207
1	153	13	11	0	2	1	3	190
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13
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	1
0	6	1	2	7	45	0	0	70
4	1,289	35	95	234	236	0	319	2,295

2022 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
***Upper Kalskag	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	150,000
Valdez FD	27	17	10	1	1	0	1	2,700,925
West Lakes FD	127	44	83	0	2	0	0	1,867,560
Western Emergency Services	38	21	17	0	3	0	0	1,298,200
Whale Pass Emerg. Services	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	450,000
Whittier VFD	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	180,000
Willow FSA	23	15	8	0	6	0	0	2,248,600
Women's Bay VFD	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Wrangell VFD	11	6	5	0	2	0	1	165,000
Grand Total:								
	3,226	**1,178**	**2,048**	**24**	**73**	**0**	**37**	**80,582,846**

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2022 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	295	21	105	23	47	0	0	518
0	288	79	74	96	32	2	77	775
2	386	5	19	66	7	0	9	532
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1	114	6	5	35	9	0	43	236
0	9	0	2	3	1	0	3	23
0	0	1	1	10	5	0	0	28
Grand Total:								
53	**58,926**	**1,676**	**5,950**	**8,954**	**5,279**	**112**	**1,726**	**85,902**