



Fire in Alaska 2009

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

Alaska State Fire Marshal

Fire In Alaska - 2009



David Tyler
State Fire Marshal

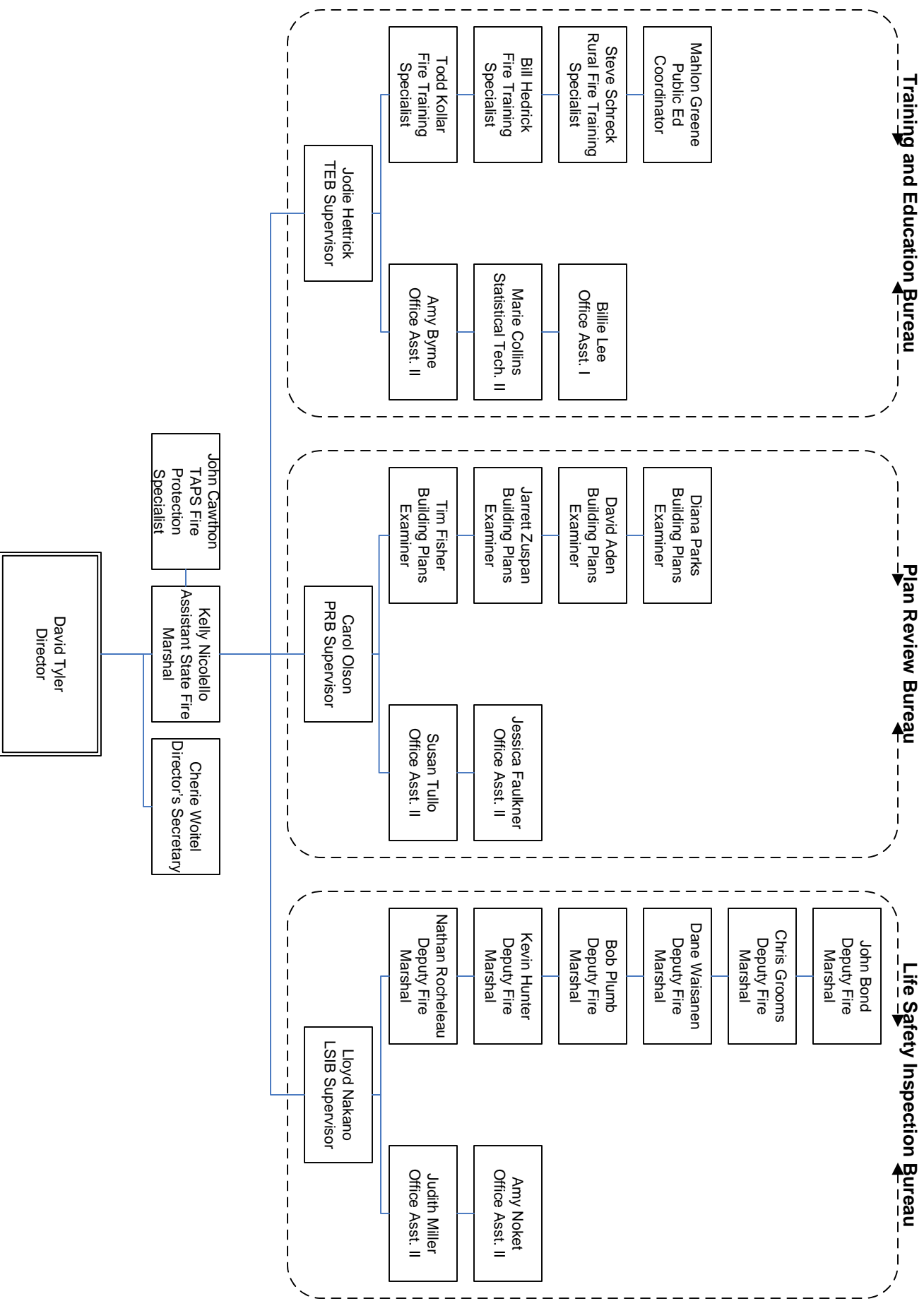
Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

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Division of Fire and Life Safety Organizational Chart



Letter from Alaska State Fire Marshal, David Tyler



Once again it is an honor to present to you 2009 edition of Fire in Alaska. This is the annual report of the Department of Public Safety / Division of Fire and Life Safety. We have given this year's edition a face lift. Hopefully it will be easier to use and to look at.

The information included inside is from the calendar year 2009. This information is gathered from 157 participating fire departments across the state.

Alaskan fire fatalities increased by 16% in 2009. In 2009 22 people lost their lives to fire. Alcohol continues to be a contributing factor in a majority of these fatalities (57%). In these cases alcohol was a factor in either the fire starting or rendering the fire victim unable to escape.

2009 showed a drastic decrease in the amount of property lost to fire. During 2008 over \$68,000,000 of personal property was lost. 2009 saw \$35,000,000 in lost property. The cost of fire to Alaskans is still high. To bring this to simpler terms, every hour of every day in 2009 there was over \$3,900 dollars lost to fire. Home fire safety and fire prevention training are critical to reducing these staggering figures.

In 2009 there were 19 reported firefighter injuries. This is down from 28 in 2008. Please note that this is the number of reported injuries. We have found it difficult to capture an accurate number for this statistic. We are still researching ways to get more accurate reporting. We will continue to encourage firefighter safety and wellness training to help to reduce this number.

Thank you to all of the fire departments who helped us with these statistics. It is crucial to have this information in order to understand the magnitude of the fire problem in this state. I hope you find this report useful. Thanks also to Marie Collins for the extra effort she put into publishing this years report. Her hard work and dedication has paid off.

If you have any questions feel free to contact me or Marie Collins, our Statistical Technician, at 269-5625. For a more detail comparison to prior years, go to our web site at www.dps.state.ak.us/fire.

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.

Director's Office

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

The **mission** of the Division of Fire and Life Safety is to prevent the loss of life and property from fire and explosion.



Kelly Nicoello, Assistant State Fire Marshal

The Director's office achieved significant accomplishments this year by; establishing a fire and life safety inspection program for regulated oil and gas pipeline facilities; establishing Deputy Fire Marshal safety and equipment parameters to provide the resources necessary to complete their duties; establishing a new plan review database that lets customers submit their projects and review its status; and streamlining the procedures of the fire protection system, extinguisher and pyrotechnic operator permit programs.

The Director's office saw continued success with: continuing the Fire and Building Officials Forum which encourages networking and information sharing between fire and building safety officials; adopting and modifying modern and up-to-date building, fire and mechanical codes to meet the needs of Alaska; developing Public Education programs that provide meaningful and relevant fire safety information practices to targeted cultures throughout the state; and providing training classes, systems and equipment for maintaining the professionalism of the fire community in Alaska.



Cherie Woitel, Executive Director's Secretary

Life Safety Inspection Bureau

The Division of Fire and Life Safety has statewide jurisdiction over fireworks, fire code enforcement and fire investigations, except in communities that have received deferrals.

The Life Safety Inspection Bureau (LSIB) offices are located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Palmer. Each office is staffed with one Deputy Fire Marshal, except for the headquarters in Anchorage that staffs three Deputies.

All Deputy Fire Marshals must successfully complete the Alaska Law Enforcement Training Program through the Public Safety Training Academy. During Fiscal Year 2009, the bureau hired previous Anchorage Plans Examiner Chris Grooms as Deputy Fire Marshal for Fairbanks, a position which had been vacant due to a retirement. Grooms attended the Alaska Law Enforcement Training Program, graduating on June 3, 2010 and transferred from Anchorage to Fairbanks within the same month.

The Deputy Fire Marshals traveled to Sitka as tactical officers to assist with scenarios, provide guidance to recruits and perform other duties as requested by the Academy staff.



Nathan Rocheleau, Deputy Fire Marshal



Dept. of Public Safety Academy

The Bureau conducts fire and life safety inspections to ensure compliance with Alaska statutes and regulations as they relate to building safety. The Deputy Fire Marshals inspect the following occupancies:

- A - Assembly type facilities, restaurants, bars, and churches,
- E - Educational type facilities such as schools and daycare facilities,
- I - Institutional type facilities such as prisons, jails, hospitals, and nursing homes,
- R - Residential (R-4 and R-1) type facilities such as assisted living, apartments and hotels over 15 rooms, and
- High impact facilities, including major fish processing plants.

LSIB performs Life Safety Code surveys as required by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services for hospitals, long-term care facilities, ambulatory surgical centers and frontier extended-stay clinics. These facilities are under federal rules that have adopted NFPA 101: Life Safety Code, 2000 Edition.

Life Safety Inspection Bureau

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

The bureau conducts fire investigations to: determine the origin and cause of fires; identify fires and fires of criminal negligent burning; identify causes of accidental fire in order to establish proactive preventative measures; investigate arson, criminal negligent burning and fatal fire incidents; pursue and apprehend those responsible for arson and criminal negligent burning; and assist the Department of Justice with prosecutions relating to arson.



Fire Investigations

The bureau utilizes its four crew cab pickup trucks to carry a variety of equipment needed to conduct investigations. This allows the equipment to be in a high state of readiness at all times.



Fire Investigation Equipment

The Deputy Fire Marshals trained at the National Fire Academy on Fire/Arson Origin and Cause Investigations and Interviewing-Interrogation Techniques and Courtroom Testimony. They also expanded their knowledge by attending seminars on the 2009 International Fire Code (IFC): Fire Protection Systems and 2009 International Building Code (IBC) Hazardous Materials Provision.

Life Safety Inspection Bureau

FIRE INVESTIGATION CRITERIA

The Alaska Administrative code, section 13 AAC 52.030 (b) (4), requires all registered fire departments in Alaska to investigate and report the origin and cause of all fires within their service area to the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

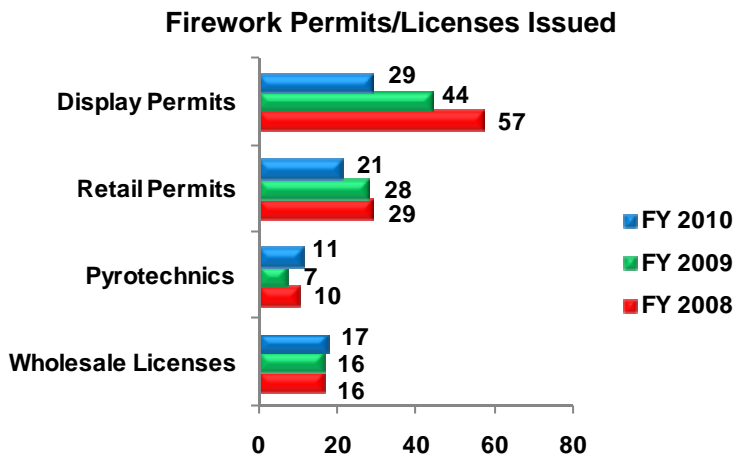
Fires that are usually investigated by the Division of Fire and Life Safety include the following:

- Fire that result in a fatality or serious injury,
- Fires that involve a substantial loss of property (\$500,000 or greater),
- Fires that appear to be caused intentionally as part of insurance fraud or other criminal activity,
- Fires that have a significant public impact,
- Fires which indicate trends or a serious consumer safety problem, and
- Any fire that involves Department of Public Safety facilities or equipment.

FIREWORKS

LSIB is responsible for administration of the fireworks program, which issues wholesale licenses and retail firework (Class 1.4G) permits.

This program also issues permits for Pyrotechnic Operators and Firework Displays (Class 1.3G and 1.4G, +250 lbs.) to companies that conduct public firework activities in Alaska.



According to data from the 2009 Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS), there were nine (9) reported fires with fireworks as the heat source, a 13% increase from the eight (8) fire incidents reported in 2008. The 2009 fire incidents consisted of seven grass fires, one boat fire, and a special incident outside of fire, with no injuries or deaths reported.

Plan Review Bureau

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

The Bureau incorporates offices located in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau. Each office is made up of at least one plans examiner or Deputy Fire Marshal and an Office Assistant that are responsible for a portion of Alaska. The Anchorage office is the headquarters and is made up of three plan reviewers, an Office Assistant II and the bureau supervisor.

The Division of Fire and Life Safety has statewide jurisdiction over fire code enforcement except in communities that have received deferrals.

Deferred Communities

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Anchorage | Kodiak |
| Juneau | Sitka |
| Fairbanks | Soldotna |
| Kenai | University of Alaska Fairbanks |
| Ketchikan | Wasilla/Lakes |
| Seward | |



Tim Fisher, Plans Examiner

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTIONS

PRB ensures the public's safety by identifying building and fire code violations during the building construction design phase, which abates deficiencies, reduces construction costs and decreases field inspection time.

The bureau is actively participating not only as a regulatory body, but also as a stakeholder for large projects. During the early stages of the design process, PRB is able to assist design professionals with meeting the minimum code requirements, which also saves the customer time and money by eliminating significant reengineering later on.

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

Plan Review Bureau

TREND FAILURE INVESTIGATIONS

When requested by the Director's Office, the Plan Review Bureau conducts "trend failure investigations" to determine trends that cause loss of life, property or environment to the public or businesses due to construction or system failure. These investigations are used to decide whether new codes and regulations are necessary to maintain public safety.

To further enhance the bureau's effectiveness in Alaska, personnel participate locally and nationally with developing building, fire and mechanical consensus by actively participating in developing proposals, testifying for or against proposals, and voting on the acceptance of proposals into new editions of the International Code Council (ICC) publications.

PLAN REVIEWS

In order to make certain that current building and fire code requirements are being met, PRB is responsible for examining building plans regarding new construction, renovations, additions, occupancy changes, fuel systems, and fire suppression, alarm and detection systems.



Carol Olson, PRB Supervisor



Diana Parks, Plans Examiner



David Aden, Plans Examiner

The bureau is the point of contact for questions concerning the interpretation of the adopted building codes, and is intimately involved in assessing, compiling and seeking public comment for future state-adopted building code regulations. Each year, PRB receives over 1,200 applications, ranging from home daycares to oil and gas projects on the North Slope. Some of the larger projects include: Norton Sound Hospital, Oliktok Oil and Gas Processing Pad, and Goose Creek Correctional Center.

Training and Education Bureau

WELCOME

The Training and Education Bureau (TEB) provides a wide variety of services to the fire service and the public. Located in four communities, TEB's staff consists of four Fire Training Specialists, a Statistical Technician II, an Office Assistant II and an Office Assistant I. The staff is supervised by the Fire Training Administrator.



Princess Training

1. Anchorage—The Anchorage office of the bureau and manages the following programs:
 - a. Fire Department Registration
 - b. Alaska National Fire Information Reporting System (ANFIRS)
 - c. Burn Injury Reporting
 - d. Fire System Permits
 - e. Fire Extinguisher Installation and Maintenance Permitting
 - f. Fire Training Program Accreditation
 - g. Fire Training Records
 - h. Technical Assistance
 - i. Flashing Blue Lights
2. Fairbanks - The Northern Fire Training office located in Fairbanks is responsible for the development and delivery of fire training programs in the geographical area Girdwood to Barrow and out to Nome.
3. Palmer - The Fire and Life Safety Education Office and the Office of Rural Fire Protection are co-located in Palmer.
 - a. The Public Education Office develops, delivers and coordinates the delivery of fire and life safety programs for the public. This office also develops and delivers training for others, including emergency service organizations, on the subject of public fire and life safety education.
 - b. The Office of Rural Fire Protection develops and delivers fire training programs for rural fire departments.
4. Juneau—The Southern Fire Office is responsible for the development and delivery of fire training programs in the geographical area south of Girdwood to Metlakatla and out to the Aleutian Chain.

Training and Education Bureau - Training



RIT Training

The Training and Education Bureau Fire Training Offices are proud to deliver a variety of courses to Alaskan emergency response organizations, which improves these organizations administrative and operational effectiveness.

The Fire Training Specialists attend national training courses and conferences that enable them to share cutting-edge training technology with instructors and training officers. This improves our ability to develop and adapt programs to address the training needs of our clients.

Programs delivered by our Fire Training Offices include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Basic Firefighter
- Firefighter I and II
- Haz-Mat Operations
- Haz-Mat Technician
- Emergency Vehicle Driver/Operator
- Fire Officer I
- Rapid Intervention Technician
- Methods of Instruction I and II
- Rural Fire Protection Specialist
- Cruiseship Fire and Hotel Party
- National Fire Academy Handoff Courses
- Grand Writing and Management

VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER FIRE TRAINING ACADEMY

The Office of Rural Fire Protection has the responsibility for conducting the Rural Fire Protection Specialist course at the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Academy in Sitka. This 94 hour Rural Fire Protection Specialist program is designed to give the students the skills and knowledge to oversee their home departments. This course provides training for the VPSO to set up and manage a small rural fire department, train volunteers and provide fire prevention programs for the community. Creating and maintaining an active fire prevention and suppression force is crucial for rural Alaskan Communities.



Public Education Presentation

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM ACCREDITATION



Hoonah FFI

The Training and Education Bureau accredits local fire and emergency service and educational organizations to conduct emergency response training on behalf of the State of Alaska. The objective of this accreditation and course-approval program is to assist agencies in establishing training programs that are managed, delivered and documented in a safe and professional manner across Alaska.

Training Program Accreditation is a valuable option for organizations that are capable of training their staff to meet standards adopted by the Alaska

Fire Standards Council (AFSC). To maintain accreditation, organizations are required to: maintain their fire department registration (when applicable) with the Division of Fire and Life Safety, follow the program’s policies and participate in scheduled program audits. There are currently 42 organizations that are accredited to conduct emergency response training in Alaska.

Accredited Fire and Emergency Service Organizations

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Anchor Point VFD | Nome VFD |
| Anchorage FD | North Pole FD |
| Anton Anderson Memorial Tunnel FD | North Slope Borough FD |
| Bethel FD | North Star VFD |
| Capital City Fire Rescue | North Tongass VFD |
| Central Emergency Services | Palmer Emergency Services |
| Central Mat-Su FD | Petersburg VFD |
| Chena-Goldstream Fire & Rescue | Seward FD |
| Chugiak Volunteer FD | Sitka FD |
| Conoco-Phillips Alpine/Kuparuk FD | Skagway FD |
| Cordova FD | South Tongass VFD |
| Ester VFD | Steese Area VFD |
| Fairbanks Airport Police and FD | Ted Stevens Anch. Int'l Arpt. Police & Fire |
| Girdwood FD | Tri Valley VFD |
| Greater Prudhoe Bay FD | Unalaska Fire/EMS |
| Haines Volunteer FD | University of Alaska Fairbanks FD |
| Homer Volunteer FD | UOA Anchorage Fire Science Program |
| Hoonah Volunteer FD | UOA Fairbanks Fire Science Program |
| Kenai FD | Valdez FD |
| Ketchikan FD | Wrangell VFD |
| Kodiak FD | |
| Nikiski FD | |

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

OFFICE OF RURAL FIRE PROTECTION

Due to the condition of fire protection in numerous rural Alaskan communities, the Division of Fire and Life Safety created the Office of Rural Fire Protection (ORFP) under TEB in July 2008 as a critical step towards enabling these communities to better protect themselves from fire. Since 2001, TEB has been delivering basic fire equipment and Basic Firefighter training through Project Code Red. Program administrators quickly recognized the need for a long-term plan and support for Alaska's rural communities, and Project Code Red continues to be successful today.

The ORFP established goals to systematically improve fire protection in rural communities. Priorities were set using information collected by the 2005 Rural Alaska Fire Protection and Suppression Capabilities Needs Analysis, a continuing Rural Fire Department survey that identifies a community's needs and resources. State and national fire prevention and suppression issues and trends were also used to establish the goals and Priorities for the ORFP.

The ORFP acts as a community liaison to help communities develop and implement their emergency response plan. The ORFP is responsible for assembling and overseeing teams that address current and future needs (e.g., develop web-based training programs, design and develop equipment and obtain grant funding for community and regional programs). The ORFP is the Division of Fire and Life Safety's initial point of contact to communities, including Fire Department Registration and ANFIRS reporting.

PROJECT CODE RED



Project Code Red Training

Project Code Red has helped curtail the overwhelming loss of life and property from fire in rural Alaska by addressing the need for properly designed firefighting equipment. The program developed new tactical assumptions to address unique rural Alaskan environments (e.g., boardwalk and trail communities with no fire hydrants and extreme winter temperatures). By using existing and new technologies, combined with public and private partnerships, ORFP created a firefighting package that is more appropriate for Alaska's rural conditions. Project Code Red and State-certified fire training has continued to provide rural communities with the most efficient and cost effective fire suppression system designed to date.

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

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

FIRE DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION

Training and Education Bureau (TEB) manages the registration of local fire and emergency response agencies in Alaska. Alaska state regulations require that every local organization that is performing duties as a fire department be registered with the Division of Fire and Life Safety.

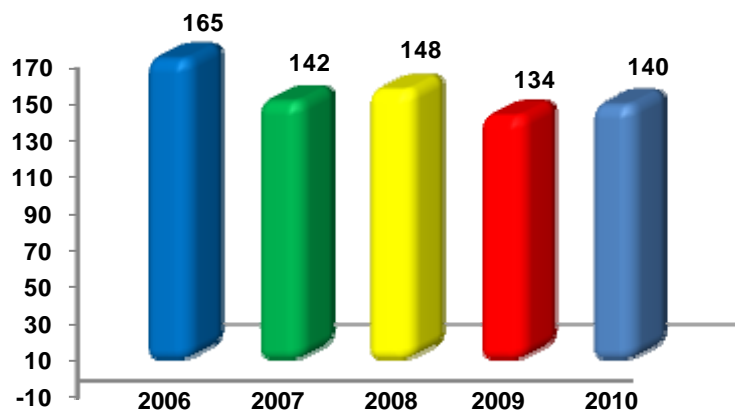
In order to become a newly registered fire department a fire department must submit the following:

- **Enabling Authority** - A copy of their enabling authority document **and**
- **Response Areas/Boundaries** - A description of the boundaries or response areas of the department. This can include either a map or a general description of the limits of the response. Also a description under what circumstances and under whose authority the department will respond outside those boundaries. If the response area is within or overlaps another agencies response area a Mutual Aid or Memorandum of Agreement between those two agencies is required **and**
- **Annual Summary Report** - A summary report must be completed annually by using information from the previous calendar year **and**
- **Membership Roster** - Fire Departments are required under the registration process to forward a current list of all members. Any changes in membership must be sent within 10 days of these changes taking place **and**
- **ANFIRS** - In order for a fire department to continue their registration status, they must report every fire and fire related incident Division of Fire and Life Safety **monthly** per 13 AAC 52.020. The fire department may lose their registered status if they fail report.

Note To continue fire department registration departments must submit the Annual Summary Report, Membership Roster, and ANFIRS.

TEB registered 140 fire departments in the calendar year of 2010.

2010 totals are inclusive of all fire departments registration requests received by July 28, 2010.



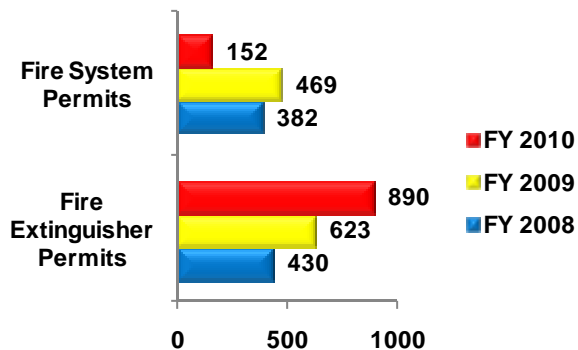
Training and Education Bureau - Programs

FIRE SYSTEM AND EXTINGUISHER PERMITS

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

In CY 2009, Alaskans suffered one injury and six fires with the contributing factor being reported as a system design, construction or installation deficiency.

Fire System/Extinguisher Permits Issued



FLASHING BLUE LIGHTS



The State Fire Marshal must approve and authorize the use of flashing blue lights for firefighters and the emergency medical service (EMS). Once the fire or EMS chief has received approval in writing, they have the authority to choose which members may use blue lights on their personal vehicles. TEB updates the list of authorized members and emails this to the chief. Any member that uses flashing blue lights without this authorization is doing so illegally.

The following departments have been authorized and have members approved:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Butte Fire/Rescue | North Tongass VFD |
| Butte Ambulance | Salcha Fire/Rescue (EMS Only) |
| Houston FD | South Tongass VFD |
| City of Kodiak FD | Valdez FD |
| Ninilchik Emergency Services | Willow VFD |

The following departments have been authorized; however, no members have been approved:

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Fire Protection Area No. 1 (Bayside Fire Station) | Central Mat-Su FD |
| Central Emergency Services | Talkeetna/Willow Ambulance |

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

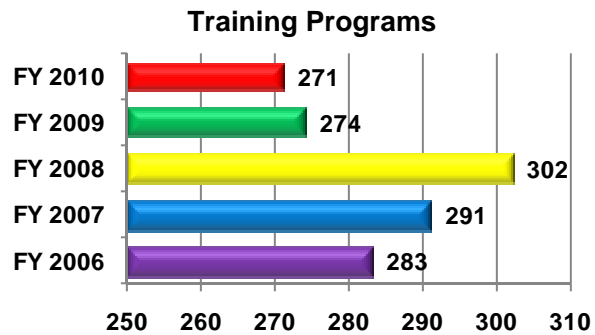
Fire Education promotes fire and life safety by educating all sectors of the Alaskan public. We focus on fire prevention training and presentations to help achieve our goal of eliminating injuries and deaths from fires or burns.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

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

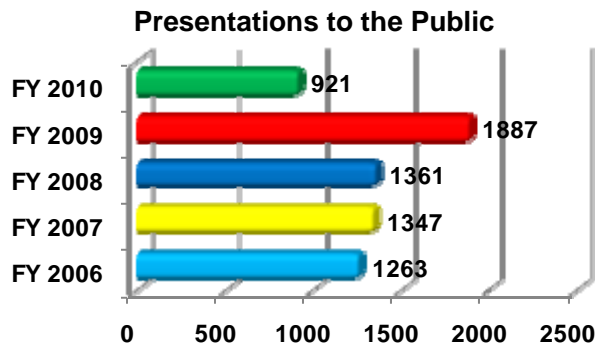
A total of 1,028 students attended training programs in FY 2010.

These presentations are also available for local use.



TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Fire and Life Safety 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 when necessary we provide the presentation.



MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

The Fire and Life Safety Public Education Office provides fire prevention materials to organizations throughout Alaska. These materials are available at no cost to fire departments, schools, health service agencies, businesses and residents.

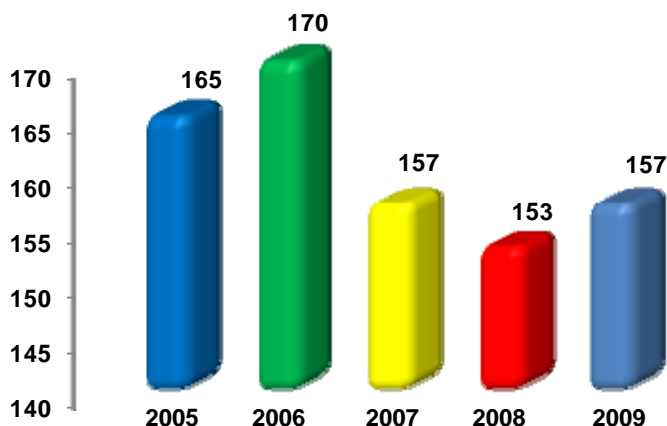
Materials are distributed during fire safety fairs, health fairs, the Alaska State Fair and other public events.

Training and Education Bureau - Programs

ALASKA FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (ANFIRS)

For the first time in two years we have seen an increase in fire department participation in the ANFIRS program. The number of fire departments reporting should be considered when reviewing data comparisons between years.

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2005 - 2009



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

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

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

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

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

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

Alaska 2009 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) had 55,967 responses in 2009, with 1,325 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance.

2009 State Incident Summary

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Total Responses | 55,967 |
| <i>Less Mutual Aid Responses</i> | <i>-1,325</i> |
| Total Incidents | 54,642 |



2009 State Fire Incident Breakdown:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Structure Fires | 705 |
| Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires | 500 |
| Motor Vehicle Fires | 455 |
| Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires | 875 |
| Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires | 412 |
| Other Outside Fires | 74 |
| Other Fires | 32 |
| Total Fires | 3,053 |

2009 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Rescue/EMS | 36,406 |
| Explosion – No After Fire | 60 |
| Hazardous Conditions | 1,251 |
| Service Calls | 2,581 |
| Good Intent Calls | 7,150 |
| Other Calls | 132 |
| False Alarms | 4,009 |
| Total Non-Fires | 51,589 |

2009 Time Clock

- 1 minute fire caused \$66.61 damage
- 10 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 14 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
- 7 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 12 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 19 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 2009 Fire Picture at a Glance

The following information has been submitted by fire departments to the Division of Fire and Life Safety. The primary source of data used is the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS).

Important: The data presented in this profile does not represent 100% of the fires that occurred in the state. Rather, it is a sum of the fires reported to the Division of Fire and Life Safety from the fire departments participating in ANFIRS.

This information may be used to give a general picture of the fire incidents in the State of Alaska. Without everyone's cooperation the information does not show a complete picture of the fire problem in Alaska.

Fires

- Fires attended by Alaska Fire Departments increased from the year of 2008 by 25% to 3053.
- Fires in structures decreased from the year of 2008 by 2% to 1205.
- Grass/Brush/Wildand fires decreased from the year of 2008 by 219% to 875. ***Note** - the increase is due to the first year TEB collected Department of Forestry incidents*
- Residential properties accounted for 74% or 888 of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths increased from the year of 2008 by 16% to 22. All twenty-two fatalities occurred in residential structures.
- In 57% of all civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs was a contributing factor to the fire and/or victim.

Fire Injuries

- Civilian fire injuries decreased from the year 2008 by 27% or 51.
- Firefighter fire injuries decreased from the year 2008 by 32% to 19.

Property Damage

- Property loss decreased from the year 2008 by 49% to \$35,009,224.
- Structure fires caused \$32,248,053 or 91% of all property damage.
- Residential property losses were \$25,777,975 or 75% of all structure property loss.

Intentional Fires

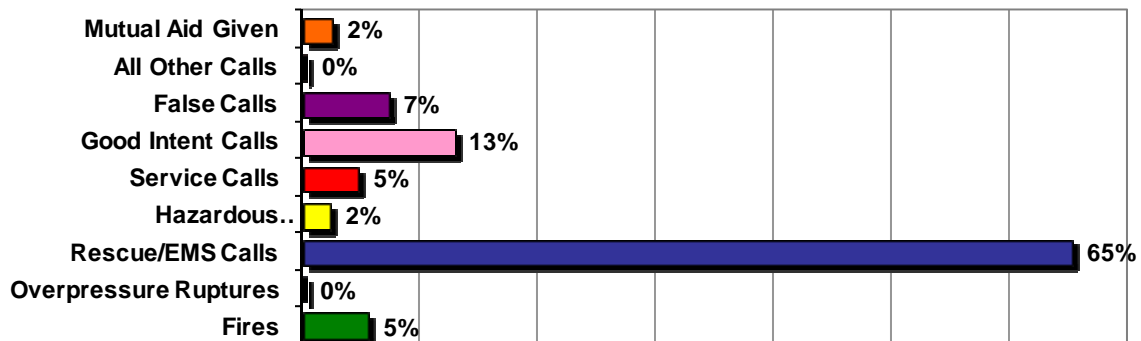
- Structure fires that were reported as intentional stayed the same at 61 from the year of 2008.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 5% of all structure fires.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 5% or \$1,509,892 of all structure property dollar loss.
- Intentional fires resulted in 2 civilian fire injuries.
- Intentional fires resulted in 0 civilian fire deaths.

Non-Fire Incidents

Alaska fire departments do much more than fight fires. Over the past several decades they have branched out and taken on the added responsibilities for EMS response, many types of specialized rescue, hazardous materials incidents, responding during and after natural disasters, as well as the typical service calls, good intent calls, false alarms and the special types of incidents that do not fit neatly into any of the other categories. We expect these numbers to rise as more fire departments automate their reporting and begin reporting all of their incidents to Alaska National Fire Information Reporting System (ANFIRS). Only then will we have a more complete understanding of the amount of work the Alaska fire service does on a day-to-day basis.

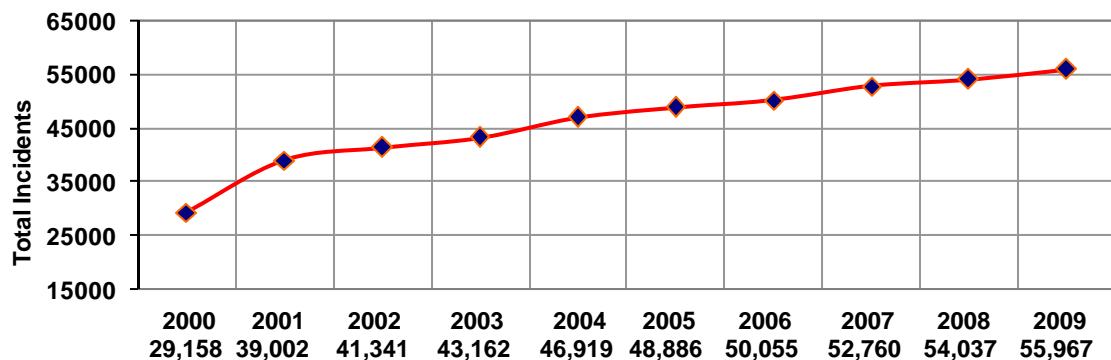
In 2009, 157 fire departments in Alaska reported 55,967 responses to ANFIRS. Of these 55,967 responses, 52,914 non-fire calls were voluntarily reported.

2009 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 91% more incidents in 2009 from 2000.

All Incidents Reported 2000 - 2009



Alaska's 2009 Fires

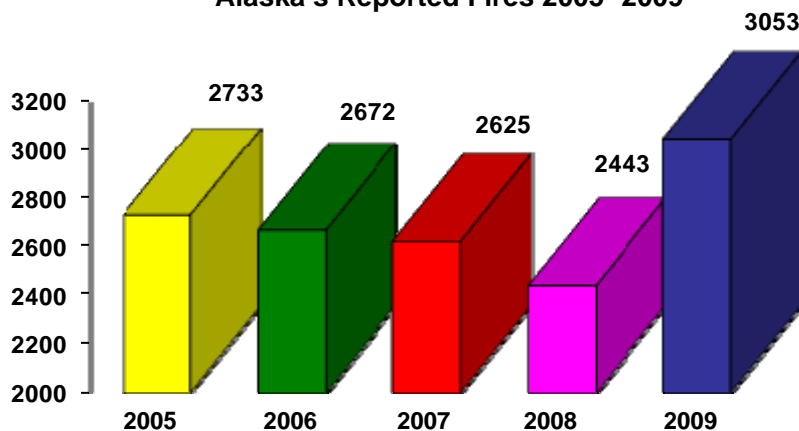
Alaskan departments reported 3,053 fire incidents to the Alaska Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) in 2009. The total number of fire incidents were up 25% from the 2,443 incidents reported in 2008.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2005 through 2009.

| Year | Total Fires | Structure Fires | Vehicle Fires | Other Fires |
|------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 2009 | 3,053 | 1,205 | 455 | 1,393 |
| 2008 | 2,443 | 1,225 | 476 | 742 |
| 2007 | 2,625 | 1,203 | 570 | 852 |
| 2006 | 2,672 | 1,337 | 532 | 803 |
| 2005 | 2,733 | 1,236 | 559 | 938 |

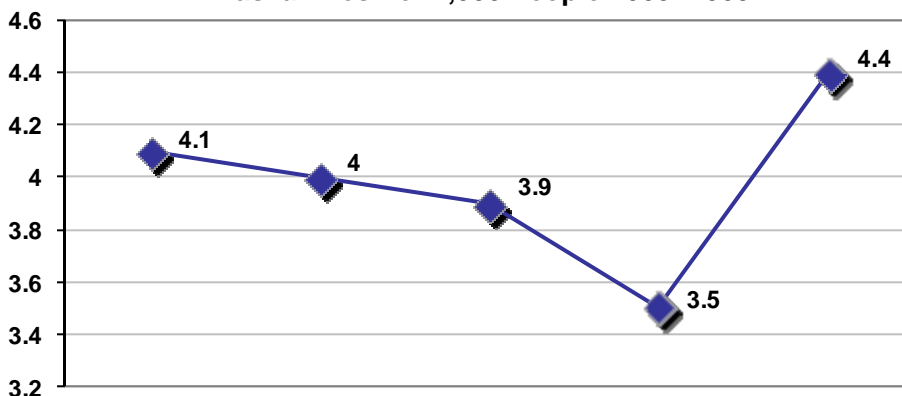
Note: Alaska seen an increase in wildland fires due to Department of Forestry reporting in ANFIRS for the first year in 2009.

Alaska's Reported Fires 2005- 2009



According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population was 692,314. In 2009 Alaskan fire departments responded to 4.4 fires per 1,000 people.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2005- 2009



Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

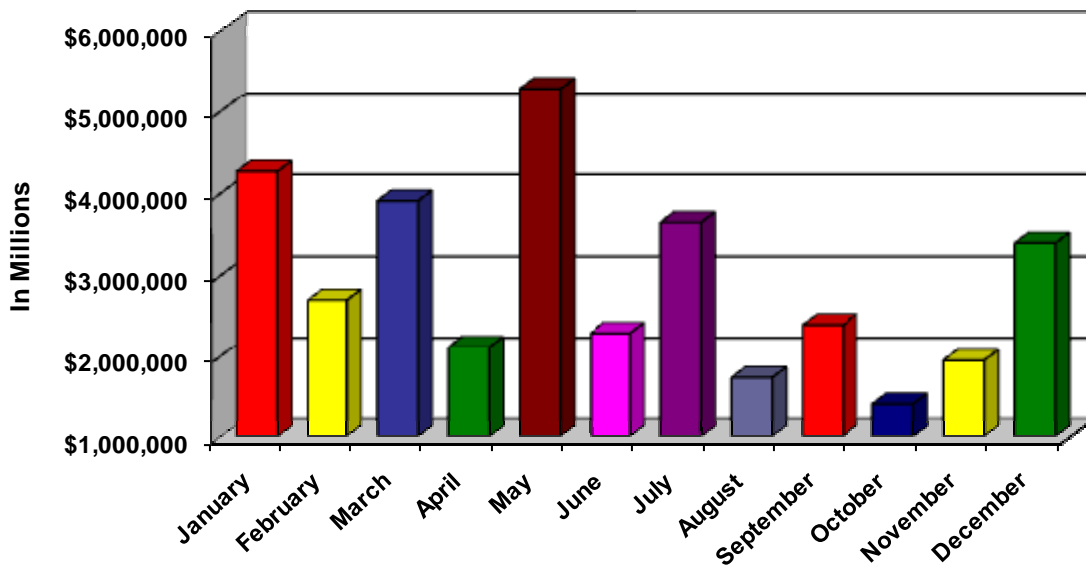
Estimated dollar losses indicate the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps local communities, states and the nation determine the amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration material 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 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Structure Fire | \$72,279,755 | \$80,882,948 | \$65,937,538 | \$32,248,053 |
| Motor Vehicle Fire | \$2,172,921 | \$4,009,557 | \$2,677,324 | \$2,579,193 |
| Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire | \$210,831 | \$6,006,936 | \$17,822 | \$14,161 |
| Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire | \$35,797 | \$70,615 | \$10,492 | \$25,474 |
| Other Fires | \$21,517 | \$1,875 | \$58,835 | \$142,343 |
| Total Fire Dollar Loss | \$74,720,821 | \$90,971,931 | \$68,702,011 | \$35,009,224 |

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2009 was \$32,248,053. The reported structural total dollar losses more then \$500,000 were in:

- Chena Goldstream—Residential—\$1,200,000
- Central Mat Su—Storage—\$1,140,000
- Girdwood—Residential— \$750,000
- West Lakes— Storage—\$750,000
- St. Michael—Mercantile—\$700,000
- Anchorage— Residential—\$550,000
- Anchorage— Residential— \$550,000
- UA of Fairbanks—Restaurant—\$541,793
- UA of Fairbanks—Residential—\$530,000

Five Year Trend Total Fire Dollar Loss by Month (2005 – 2009)

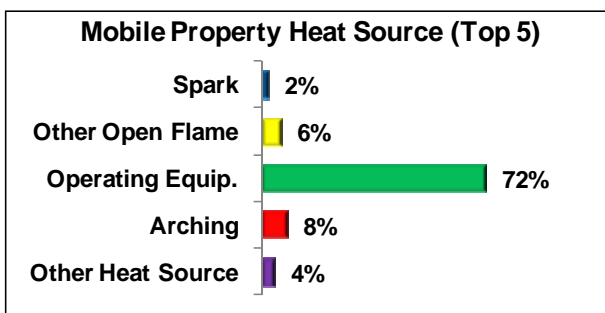


Mobile Property Fires

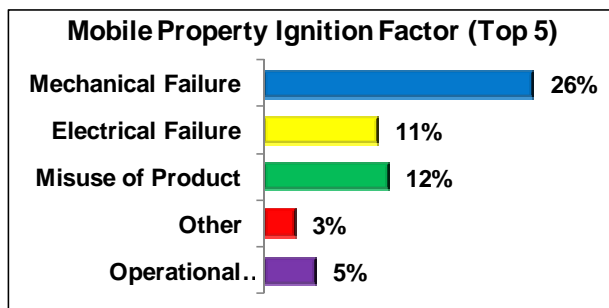
455 motor vehicle fires were reported in 2009. This accounted for 15% of all reported fires and 1 or 5% firefighter injuries and an estimated property damage of \$2.6 million. The 455 mobile property fires in 2009 is a 5% decrease from the 476 motor vehicle fires in 2008.

The majority of these fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 276 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for \$936,711 or 36% 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 58% 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.

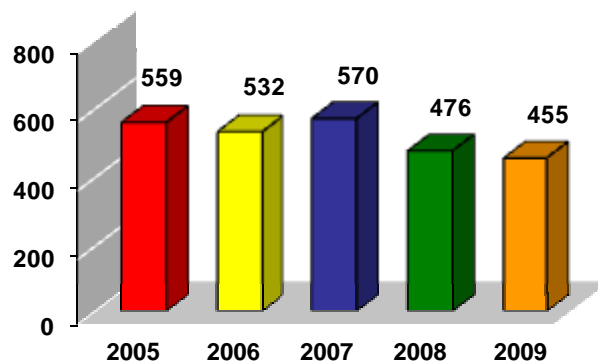


This chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



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

Total Vehicle Fires 2005 - 2009



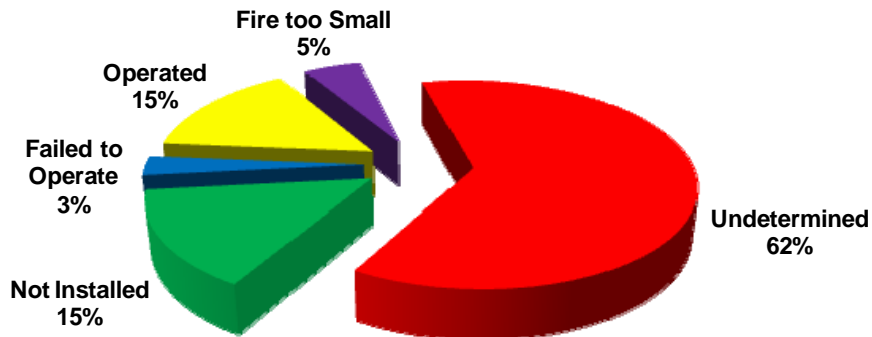
Structure Fires

The 1205 reported structure fires in 2009 caused 22 civilian deaths, 43 civilian injuries, 18 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of \$32 million. Structure fires accounted for 39% of reported fires and 100% of the civilian fire deaths in 2009.

The number of structure fires decreased by 1.5% from the 1225 reported in 2008.

| 2009 Structure Fires by Property Use | Count | % | Civ. Deaths | Civ. Injuries | FF Injuries | Total Dollar Loss |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Educational | 19 | 2% | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$97,115 |
| Health Care | 8 | 1% | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$7,500 |
| Industrial | 18 | 1% | 0 | 1 | 2 | \$413,000 |
| Manufacturing, Processing | 3 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Mercantile | 58 | 5% | 0 | 1 | 0 | \$1,903,650 |
| Other or Special | 114 | 9% | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$153,235 |
| Public Assembly | 34 | 3% | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$782,303 |
| Residential | 888 | 74% | 22 | 36 | 15 | \$25,777,975 |
| Storage | 63 | 5% | 0 | 5 | 1 | \$3,113,275 |
| Total | 1205 | 100% | 22 | 43 | 18 | \$32,248,053 |

ALARM PERFORMANCE



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

| Property Use | Operated | Did Not Operate | Fire Too Small | None Present | Unknown | Total |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Educational | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 19 |
| Health Care | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Industrial | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 18 |
| Manufacturing, Processing | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Mercantile | 10 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 30 | 58 |
| Other or Special | 0 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 89 | 112 |
| Public Assembly | 5 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 34 |
| Residential | 170 | 38 | 44 | 115 | 521 | 888 |
| Storage | 2 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 14 | 65 |
| Total | 198 | 39 | 57 | 219 | 692 | 1205 |

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2009, there were 888 **reported residential structure fires (included structures confined and/or contained inside the structure)**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of **\$26 million**. There were **37 civilian injuries, 22 civilian deaths and 15 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires went down 4% from the 920 reported in 2008.

| Occupancy | Count | % | Civ. Deaths | Civ. Injuries | FF Injuries | Total Dollar Loss |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Multifamily | 191 | | 2 | 5 | 1 | \$3,975,541 |
| Board and Care | 3 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$12,000 |
| Hotels & Motels | 11 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$27,800 |
| 1 & 2 Family Homes | 646 | | 20 | 31 | 14 | \$21,495,234 |
| Dormitories | 14 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$232,300 |
| Unclassified | 23 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$35,100 |
| Total | 888 | 0% | 22 | 36 | 15 | \$25,777,975 |

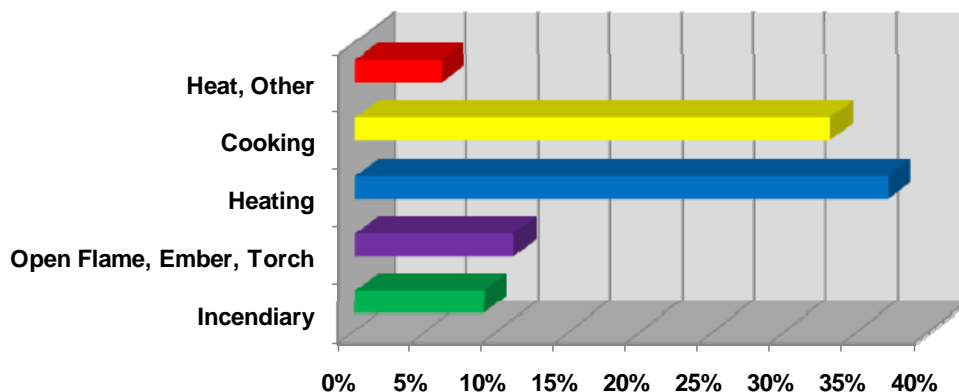
Residential Occupancy Sub-Group Definitions

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

LEADING CAUSES (Top Five)

The top three leading causes of residential structure fires (excluding unknown which was a reported 34% of all residential structure fires) in 2009 were heating, cooking and other open flame, ember or torch.

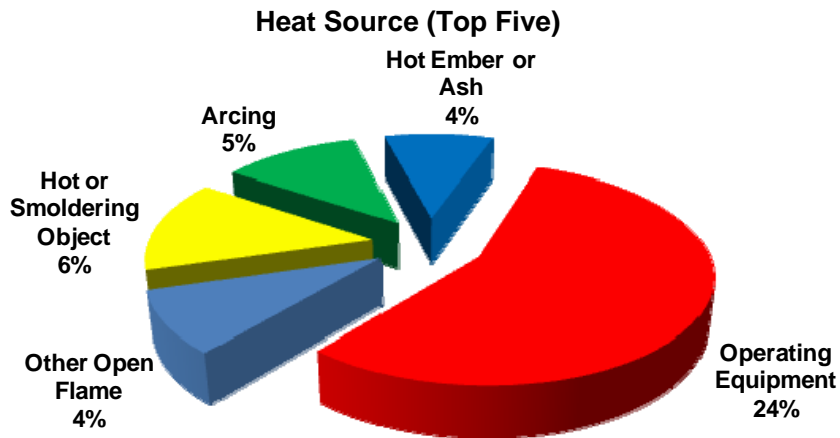
2009 Residential Structure Fire Causes



Residential Structure Fires

HEAT SOURCE

The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness. Operating equipment was the number one heat source with hot or smoldering object being the second (this excludes undetermined which accounted for 47% reported heat sources).



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 2009 were in the cooking area and living room.



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 2009, 34% of all reported residential structure fires the alarm was present, 13% there was no alarm present, 4% the alarm failed, and 53% was reported as undetermined.



SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE AND PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL FIRES

| Smoke Alarm Operation | Count | % | Civ. Deaths | Civ. Injuries | FS Deaths | FS Injuries |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| Failed to Operate | 38 | 13% | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Operated | 170 | 56% | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Fire too Small to Operate | 44 | 15% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undetermined | 50 | 17% | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 302 | 100% | 3 | 12 | 0 | 1 |

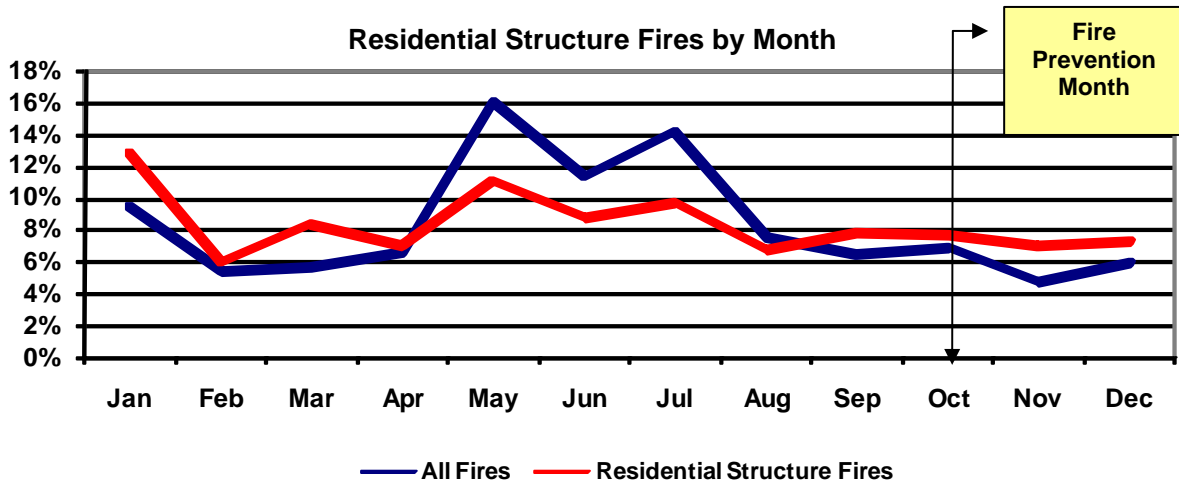
| Smoke Alarm Failure Reason | Count | % | Civ. Deaths | Civ. Injuries | FS Deaths | FS Injuries |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| Battery Missing/Disconnected | 12 | 32% | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hardwired Power Failure | 0 | 0% | 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 | 7 | 18% | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Other/Defective | 8 | 21% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undetermined | 8 | 21% | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 38 | 100% | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Residential Structure Fires

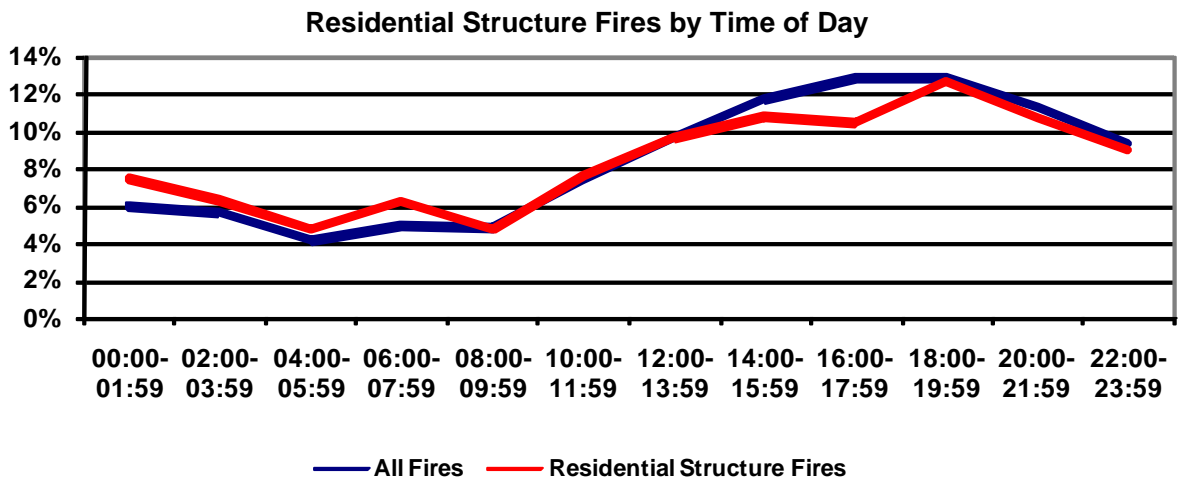
WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

Fires in residential structure were more common in the winter than in the summer in 2009. This trend is related to the leading cause of all residential structure fires, heating. Clearly there are other seasonal factors in addition to winter residential fires – perhaps a greater propensity to stay at home.

For 2009, there were more residential structure fires in the month of January (13%) with the month of February (6%) being the least amount of fires.



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



Intentionally Set Fires

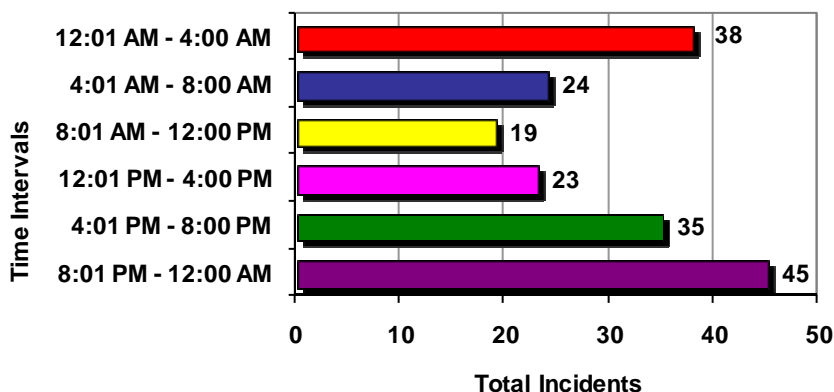
Two hundred and three (203) or 7% of all reported fires were reported as intentionally set. This number increased by thirty-eight (38) from 2008. Intentionally set fires has increased in 2009 for the first time in three years.

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

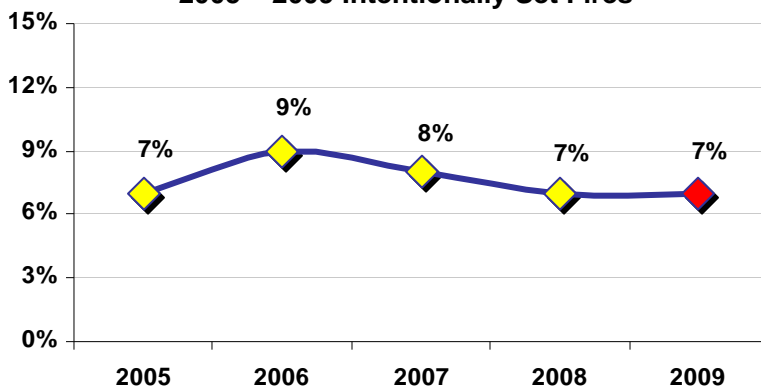
Over 30% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred in structure fires. Mobile property came in second at 27%. Intentionally set fires in structures caused 2 civilian injuries and property loss of \$1,509,892.

The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the bedroom and bathroom. The living room accounted for 8% with outside structural areas and outside areas, other 6% followed by other structural areas at 5%. Cigarette lighters and or matches were the heat source in over 21% of the incidents.

2009 Alarm Time for Intentional Fires



2005 – 2009 Intentionally Set Fires



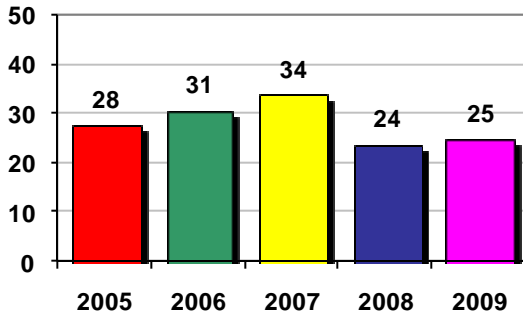
This chart indicates the percentage of fires that have been reported as intentional for the indicated year.

Juveniles Involved With Fire

In 2009, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 25 reported fires, one civilian fatality, three civilian injuries, one fire service injury, and an estimated dollar loss of \$593,235.

The fires set by children in 2009 included: 15 structure fires, 2 vehicle fires, 5 wildland/grass fires, and 3 'other types' of fires.

Juveniles Involved by Fires by Year

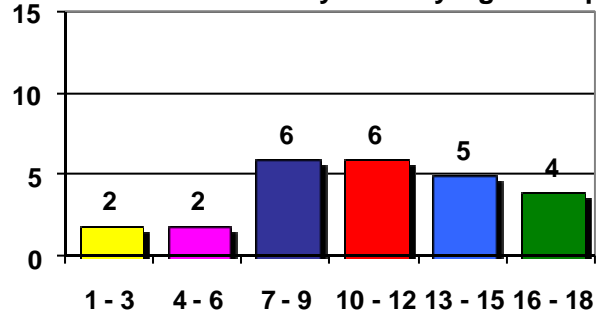


For 2009 Alaska has seen an increase in juveniles involved in fires. This may be due to more accurate reporting from the fire departments across the state.

This graph indicates the ages of youths involved in fires from 2005 - 2009. Determining their ages helps in establishing a target group for prevention and intervention programs.

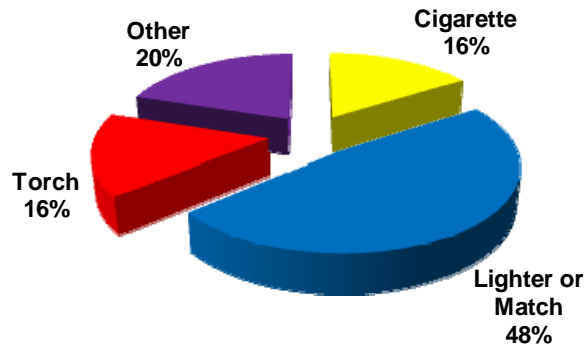
Twenty-nine percent (48%) of juveniles involved with fire were reported as between 7 - 12 years old.

Juveniles Involved by Fires by Age Group



Forty-eight percent (48%) of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters or matches. Sixteen percent (16%) were started by a cigarette. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches and lighters.

Juvenile Set Fires by Heat Source 2005 - 2009



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 2009, Alaskans suffered 70 injuries and 22 deaths directly caused by fire.

2009 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 19 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2009. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men, while the age of the injured ranged from 19 to 60.

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

Of the 19 firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known, 23% reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom; 16% reported contusion/bruise, minor trauma; and another 21% reported pain only.

The Top Categories

| Cause of Injury | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Contact with Object | 16% |
| Exposure to Hazard | 21% |
| Fall | 11% |
| None Reported | 11% |
| Other | 16% |
| Overexertion/Strain | 16% |
| Slip/Trip | 11% |
| Struck or Assaulted | 0% |

| Severity of Injury | |
|----------------------|-----|
| First Aid Only | 16% |
| Moderate (Lost Time) | 21% |
| Report Only | 21% |
| Treated by Physician | 42% |

| Types of Fires | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Motor Mobile Property | 5% |
| Special Outside Fire | 0% |
| Structure Fires | 95% |

| FF Activity at Time of Injury | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Extinguishing | 5% |
| Handling Charged Hose | 16% |
| Moving Tools or Equipment | 5% |
| None Reported | 16% |
| Operating Engine or Pumper | 0% |
| Other | 16% |
| Overhaul | 16% |
| Rescuing Fire Victim | 5% |
| Searching for Victim | 0% |
| Suppression Support, Other | 11% |
| Using Hand Tools | 11% |
| Venilation with Hand Tools | 0% |

| Time of Day | |
|---------------|-----|
| 00:00 - 06:00 | 42% |
| 06:01 - 12:00 | 32% |
| 12:01 - 18:00 | 16% |
| 18:01 - 23:59 | 11% |

| Age of FF | |
|-----------|-----|
| 19 - 29 | 11% |
| 30 - 39 | 42% |
| 40 - 49 | 37% |
| 50 - 59 | 5% |
| 60+ | 5% |

Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2009 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 51 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2009. The majority, 86%, were the result of structure fires. Almost 23% 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 | 86% |
| Fire, Other | 6% |
| Motor Mobile Property (Vehicle) | 0% |
| Outside Fire | 9% |

| Severity of Injury | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Minor | 62% |
| Moderate | 30% |
| Severe | 4% |
| Life Threatening | 2% |
| Not Reported | 2% |

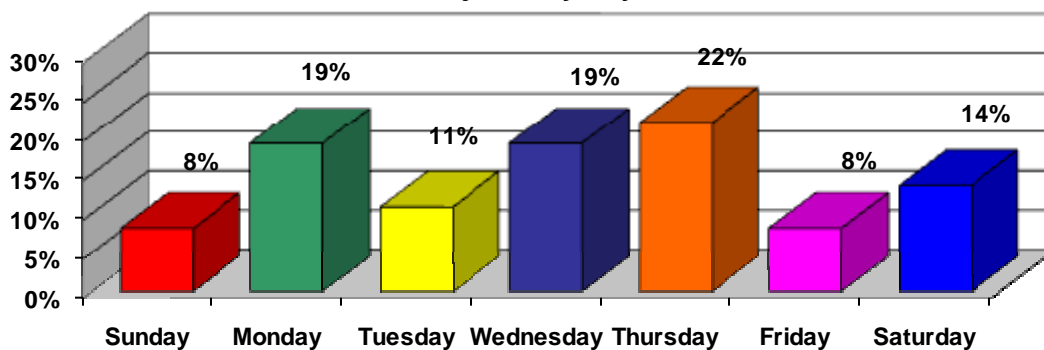
| Human Factors | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Asleep | 8% |
| Possibly Impaired by Alcohol/Drugs | 10% |
| Unattended Person(s) | 10% |
| Multiple Persons | 2% |
| Age | 6% |
| None Reported | 65% |

| Cause of Injury | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Jumped in Escape | 0% |
| Exposed to Fire Products | 66% |
| Exposed to Haz. Materials | 9% |
| Fell, Slipped, or Tripped | 2% |
| Multiple Causes | 6% |
| None Reported | 13% |
| Other | 4% |

| Age of Injured Civilian | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 0 - 17 | 21% |
| 18 - 29 | 19% |
| 30 - 39 | 13% |
| 40 - 49 | 24% |
| 50 - 59 | 19% |
| 60+ | 4% |

| 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

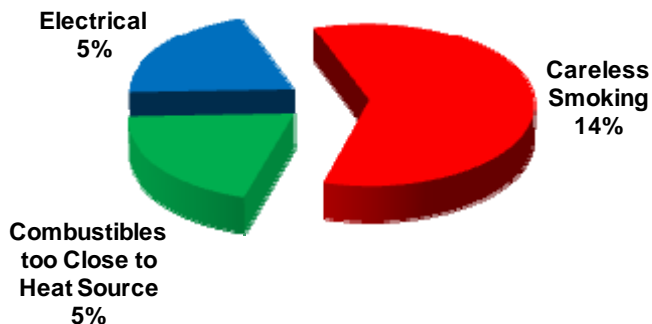


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2009 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 98 injuries and \$35 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 22 Alaskans from fire in 2009. Alaska experienced 7.2 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Alaska's increasing population, the 2009 fire death rate was 3.0 deaths for each one hundred thousand Alaskans.

Top Three Causes of Fire Fatalities



Eighty-seven (87%) percent of these tragic deaths were the result of human acts of intention, carelessness or errors.

In sixty-four (64%) percent of Alaska's 2009 civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs were contributing factor to the fire.

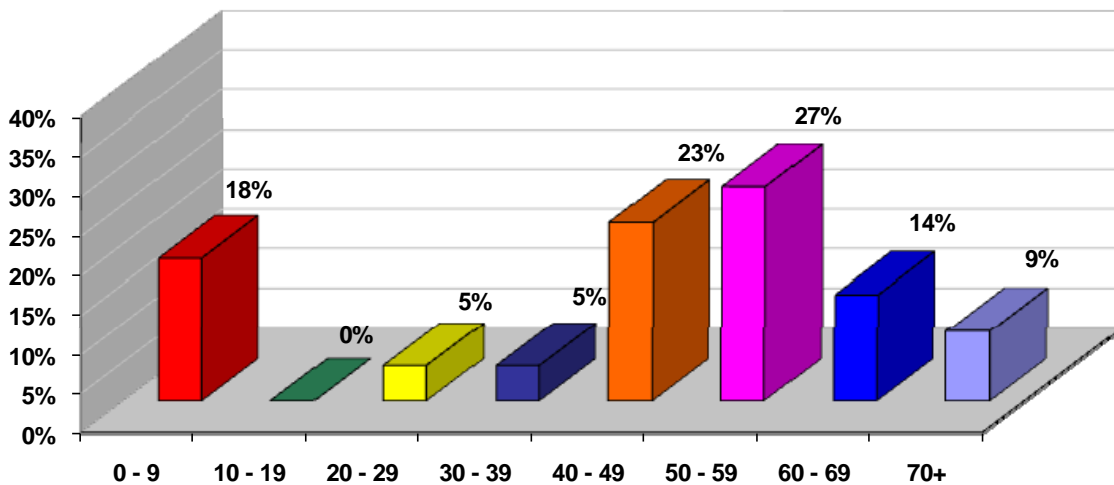
In 2009, 68% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 2005 – 2009 65% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

Fire Fatalities by Gender



Number of 2009 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

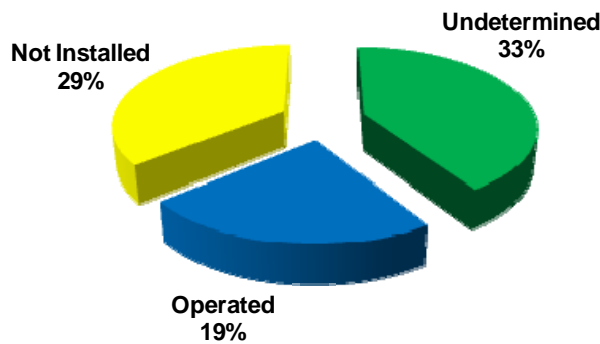


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

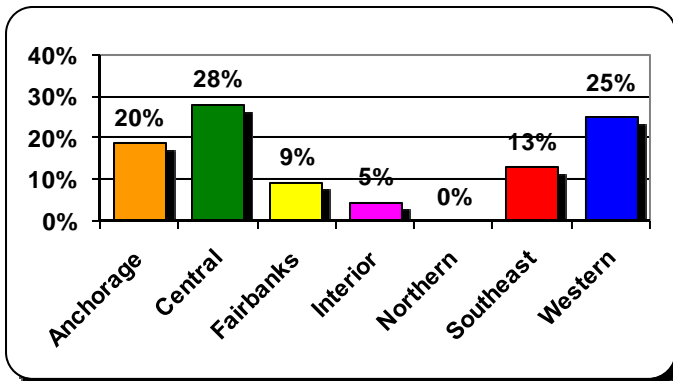
Twenty-two, or 100%, of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. These 16 fire deaths occurred in 10 single residential homes, 5 residential trailers, and 1 multi-dwelling residential homes.

A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 22 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 16 separate fire incidents. Of these 13 residential structures 3 had a smoke alarm present. Five, or 31%, did not have a smoke alarm present. In the remaining 8 residential homes, the smoke alarm presence was reported as undetermined.

Smoke Alarm Presence

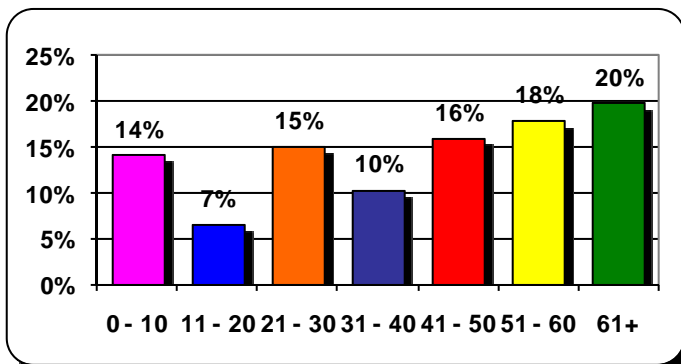


FIVE-YEAR (2005 - 2009) TRENDS



By Region

Central Region had the most fatalities over the rest of the state, however, per capita Western Region has a higher rate.



By Age Group

Alaska's highest death age group is over 61 years old.

Fire Fatality Rates

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 year’s worth of data.

Number of Fire Deaths and Fire Death Rate

In Alaska the fire death rate (number of fire deaths per 100,000 population) in 2009 was 3.03. This basically means that in 2009 a fire death occurs about once a year for every 39,479 people. Compare this to the number of fire deaths that occurred in 1987 when a fire death occurred about once a year for every 24,318 people. The following table shows the average number of fire death and the fire death rates for the past four decades:

| Decade: | Total Fire Deaths: | Average Fire Deaths/Yr: | Fire Death Rate: |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1970's (1970 - 1979) | 333 | 33.3 | 8.66 |
| 1980's (1980 - 1989) | 242 | 24.2 | 4.44 |
| 1990's (1990 - 1999) | 213 | 21.3 | 3.54 |
| 2000's (2000 - 2009) | 168 | 16.8 | 2.53 |

Communities could use the below list as a benchmark to determine how their fire death rate compares with the rest of the state. Communities that are experiencing fire death rates above the state averages should look at initiating measures to reduce the number of fire deaths (public fire safety education and/or fire prevention activities). Communities that are experiencing fire death rates substantially below the state average can probably take comfort in knowing that their efforts seem to be working.

| Estimated Number of Fire Deaths by Population Per Year | |
|--|------------------------|
| Population | # Deaths by Population |
| 300,000 | 9.09 |
| 100,000 | 3.03 |
| 75,000 | 2.27 |
| 50,000 | 1.52 |
| 25,000 | 0.76 |
| 15,000 | 0.45 |
| 10,000 | 0.30 |
| 5,000 | 0.15 |
| 1,000 | 0.03 |
| 500 | 0.02 |

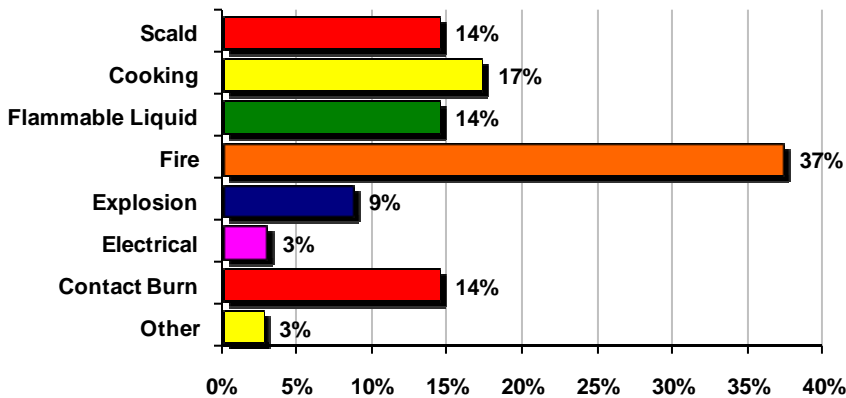


Burn Injuries

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.

2009 Categories of Burn Injuries

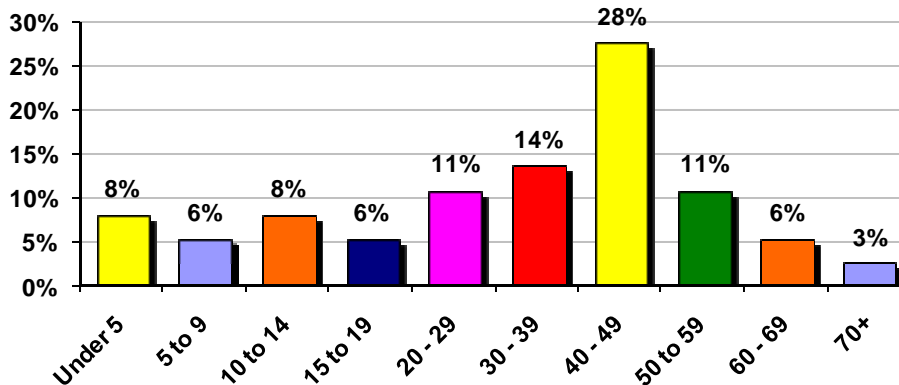


Over half of all burn victims never came near a flame.

Seventeen percent (17%) suffered burns from cooking.

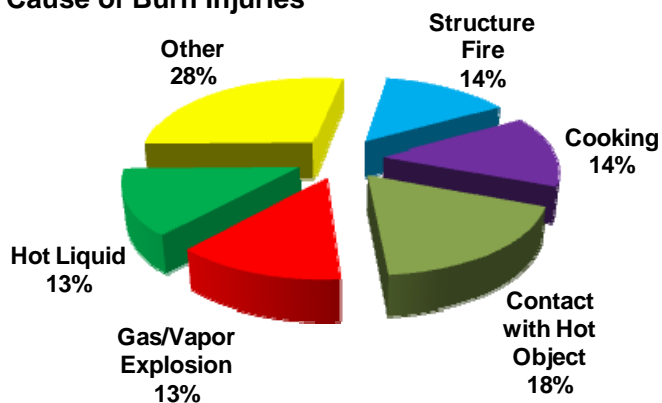
Age Group of Burn Injuries

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 in 2009 was 40 – 49 years old.



Burn Injuries - Five Year Trends (2005 - 2009)

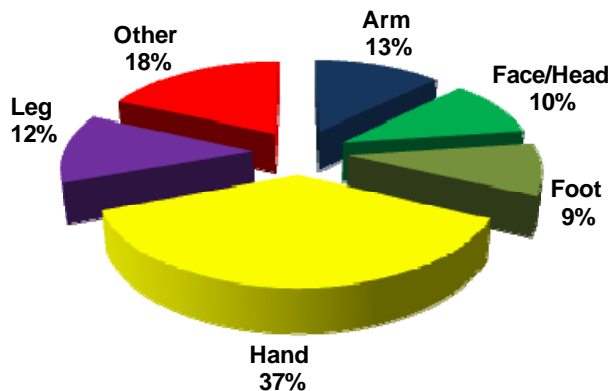
Cause of Burn Injuries



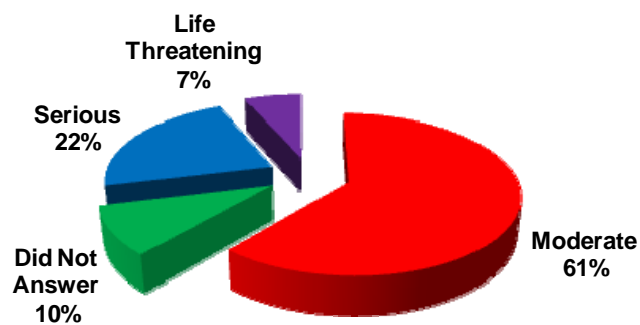
Hot liquid spills and cooking contributed to 27% of all reported burn injuries from 2005 - 2009.

In 37% of all reported burn injuries; the hand was area of the body burned. This is not surprising since contact with hot object is the number one cause of burn injuries in Alaska.

Areas of Body Injured



Severity of Injury



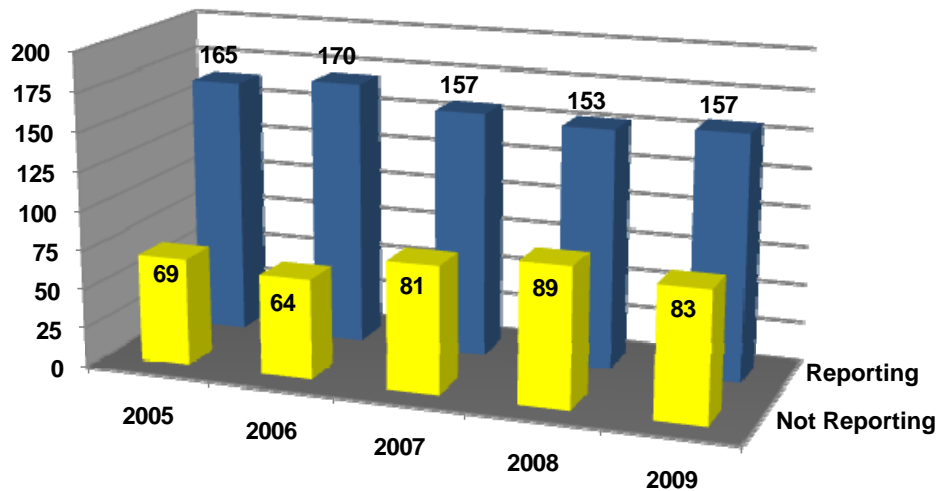
In 61% of all reported burn injuries; the injury was moderate. Moderate means the victim was treated and released by the health care professional.

ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2009. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by April 1, 2009. Exposure fires are not included in the fire counts. Department name will **NOT** appear on the listing if they failed to submit ANFIRS for the year of 2009.

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 2005 – 2009 Comparison



2009 Fire Experience by Fire Department

| Fire Department Name | Total | Structure | Other | Civilian | | Fire Service | | Fire Dollar Loss |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|--------------|------|---------------------|
| | Fires | Fires | Fires | Dths. | Inj. | Dths. | Inj. | |
| Akiak VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Akutan VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Alakanuk VFD * | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$15,200 |
| Aleknagik VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Anchor Point Vol. F/R * | 12 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$156,500 |
| Anchorage FD | 905 | 433 | 472 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 6 | \$10,628,544 |
| Angoon VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Aniak VFD | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$180,000 |
| Anton Anderson Mem. Tunnel FD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Anvik VFD ** | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$40,000 |
| Atka VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Atmautluak VFD | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$50,000 |
| Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Beaver VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Bethel VFD | 34 | 18 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$102,875 |
| Birch Creek VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Brevig Mission FD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Butte VFD | 16 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$60,000 |
| Cantwell VFD | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$5,000 |
| Capitol City Fire/Rescue | 94 | 56 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$890,510 |
| Caswell Lakes FSA | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$44,200 |
| Central Emergency Services | 86 | 35 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$1,171,200 |
| Central Mat-Su FD | 145 | 75 | 70 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 2 | \$2,113,200 |
| Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue | 38 | 17 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | \$2,227,375 |
| Chenega Bay VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Chignik Bay VFD | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Chistochina VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Chitina VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Chugiak VFD | 39 | 19 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$477,625 |
| City of Anderson | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$5,000 |
| City of Fairbanks | 158 | 73 | 85 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | \$2,058,676 |
| City of False Pass VFD | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| City of Kasaan VFD | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$50 |
| City of Kodiak FD | 25 | 11 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$133,400 |
| City of Kotzebue FD | 10 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$416,500 |
| Coffman Cove VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| ConocoPhillips Alaska | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$261,000 |
| Cooper Landing VFD * | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Cordova VFD | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$37,000 |

*Indicates the department did **NOT** submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2009

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

2009 Fire Experience by Fire Department

| Fire Department Name | Total | Structure | Other | Civilian | | Fire Service | | Fire Dollar |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|--------------|------|-------------|
| | Fires | Fires | Fires | Dths. | Inj. | Dths. | Inj. | Loss |
| Craig VFD | 15 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$252,200 |
| Crooked Creek VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Crystal Creek VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Delta Junction VFD | 7 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$104,500 |
| Dillingham VFD & Rescue Squad | 24 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Diomedea VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Division of Forestry | 479 | 0 | 479 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Eagle VFD | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Edna Bay VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Elfin Cove FD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Elim VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Ester VFD | 13 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$230,000 |
| Fairbanks Arpt. Police & FD | 8 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | \$36,037 |
| Fort Yukon VFD ** | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$20,000 |
| Gakona VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Gambell VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Girdwood FD | 19 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$806,000 |
| Glennrich Fire/Rescue | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Golovin VFD | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Goodnews Bay VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Greater Palmer VFD | 55 | 25 | 30 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | \$744,350 |
| Greater Prudhoe Bay FD | 11 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$38,100 |
| Gulkana VFD | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$150 |
| Gustavus FD | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$80,000 |
| Haines VFD | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$8,000 |
| Hollis VFD | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$30,000 |
| Holy Cross VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Homer VFD | 14 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$296,600 |
| Honnah VFD | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$40,000 |
| Hope/Sunrise VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Houston VFD | 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$24,000 |
| Huslia VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Igiugug VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Iliamna VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Kachemak Emerg. Services | 9 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | \$375,800 |
| Kenai FD | 36 | 15 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$548,600 |
| Kennicott/McCarthy VFD | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$12,500 |
| Kenny Lake VFD | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Ketchikan FD | 52 | 23 | 29 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | \$117,300 |

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

2009 Fire Experience by Fire Department

| Fire Department Name | Total | Structure | Other | Civilian | | Fire Service | | Fire Dollar |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|--------------|------|-------------|
| | Fires | Fires | Fires | Dths. | Inj. | Dths. | Inj. | Loss |
| Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| King Cove Fire & Rescue | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Klawock VFD | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | \$250,500 |
| Klehini Valley VFD | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$100,000 |
| Kokhanok VFD | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$500 |
| Kongiganak VFD * | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$150,000 |
| Kwethluk VFD | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$1,000 |
| Lake Louise VFD | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$60,000 |
| Lowell Point FD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Manley Hot Springs VFD | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Manokotak VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| McGrath VFD | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$15,500 |
| McKinley VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Moose Pass Vol. Fire Co. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Napaskiak VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Naukati VFD | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$4,500 |
| Nel/Mel VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Nelson Lagoon F/R | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Nenana Fire/EMS Dept. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$157,500 |
| Newhalen VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Nightmute VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Nikiski FD | 34 | 15 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | \$426,000 |
| Ninilchik Emerg. Services | 9 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$48,000 |
| Nome VFD | 9 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | \$43,550 |
| North Pole FD | 31 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$2,500 |
| North Slope Borough FD | 33 | 20 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| North Star VFD | 106 | 38 | 68 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$1,523,473 |
| North Tongass VFD | 14 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | \$70,000 |
| Northway VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Nulato VFD | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$5,000 |
| Nunam Iqua FD * | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$300 |
| Old Harbor VFD | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$202,200 |
| Ouzinkie VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Palmer Emergency Services | 22 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$75,700 |
| Panguingue VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Pedro Bay VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Pelican VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Petersburg VFD | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$264,500 |
| Pilot Point VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |

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

2009 Fire Experience by Fire Department

| Fire Department Name | Total | Structure | Other | Civilian | | Fire Service | | Fire Dollar |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|------|--------------|------|-------------|
| | Fires | Fires | Fires | Dths. | Inj. | Dths. | Inj. | Loss |
| Pilot Station VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Point Baker VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Port Alexander VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Port Graham VFD | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Port Lions VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Ruby VFD | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Rural Deltana VFD | 24 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | \$1,217,100 |
| Salcha F/R | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Sapa VFD | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$200 |
| Savoonga VFD | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | \$16,500 |
| Scammon Bay VFD | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$180,000 |
| Seldovia Vol. F/R | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$80,000 |
| Seward FD | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$5,050 |
| Shaktoolik VFD | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$23,000 |
| Sitka FD | 10 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$10,500 |
| Skagway VFD | 26 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| South Tongass VFD | 11 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| St. George VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| St. Michael VFD ** | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$700,000 |
| St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Steese Area VFD | 42 | 16 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$188,397 |
| Stevens Village VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Strelna VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Sutton VFD | 9 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$1,500 |
| SVT Barabara Heights FD | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$40,500 |
| Talkeetna VFD | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$90,600 |
| Tanana VFD | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$106,000 |
| Ted Stevens Int'l Arpt. Police/Fire | 22 | 3 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$2 |
| 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 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$105,000 |
| Tok VFD | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$200 |
| Tolsona VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Tri-Valley VFD | 9 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$212,000 |
| Unalaska Fire/EMS | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$30,600 |
| University FD | 64 | 20 | 44 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | \$1,328,400 |
| Valdez FD | 16 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$32,060 |
| Wales VFD * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| West Lakes VFD | 49 | 20 | 29 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \$1,910,900 |

*Indicates the department did NOT submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2009

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

2009 Fire Experience by Fire Department

| Fire Department Name | Total | Structure | Other | Civilian | | Fire Service | | Fire Dollar |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | Fires | Fires | Fires | Dths. | Inj. | Dths. | Inj. | Loss |
| Whale Pass VFD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| White Mountain VFD | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$150,000 |
| Whittier VFD | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Willow VFD | 22 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$130,000 |
| Women's Bay VFD | 14 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | \$64,000 |
| Wrangell VFD | 19 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$148,000 |
| Alaska Fire Total | 3053 | 1205 | 1848 | 22 | 51 | 0 | 19 | \$35,009,224 |

*Indicates the department did **NOT** submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2009

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

Raven Island



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

WHAT CAN YOU DO IN RAVEN ISLAND?

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

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

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

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

WHY RURAL ALASKA?

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

WHY FIRE PREVENTION AND SAFETY GAMES?

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

WHY WHYVILLE?

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

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

THE 21ST ANNUAL GREAT
**ALASKAN FIRE
ESCAPE**

OCTOBER 2010 IS



FIRE PREVENTION MONTH



REMEMBER:
KEEP COMBUSTIBLES 36" FROM HEAT SOURCES.
WHEN YOU PRACTICE FIRE SAFETY, YOU SAVE LIVES!