

2019

# Fire in Alaska

Department of Public Safety  
Division of Fire and Life Safety





---

# Alaska State Fire Marshal

## Fire in Alaska - 2019

---



### Richard Boothby State Fire Marshal

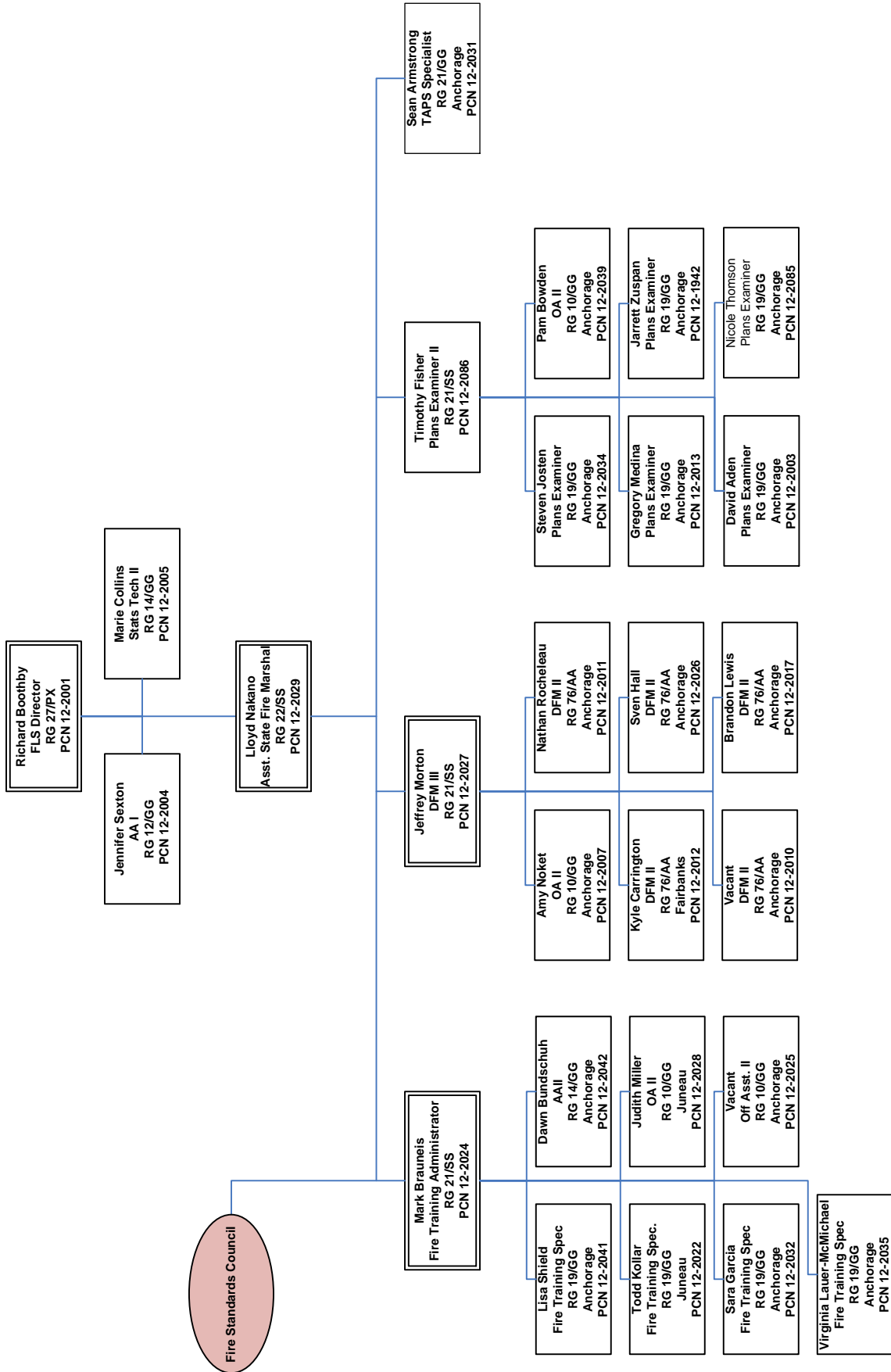
Department of Public Safety  
Division of Fire and Life Safety

5700 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, Alaska 99507-1225  
Phone: 907-269-5491  
Web site: [www.burny.alaska.gov](http://www.burny.alaska.gov)

# Table of Contents

- Division of Fire and Life Safety Organizational Chart ..... 3
- Letter of Introduction from State Fire Marshal, Richard Boothby..... 4
- Division of Fire and Life Safety Office ..... 5 - 6
- Fire Department Registration ..... 7
- Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS)..... 8
  - Fire Picture at a Glance ..... 9 - 10
  - Non-Fire Incidents ..... 11
  - Alaska’s 2019 Fires ..... 12
  - Statewide Fire Dollar Loss ..... 13
  - Motor Vehicle Fires ..... 14
  - Structure Fires ..... 15
- Residential Structure Fires..... 16
  - Occupancy and Leading Causes ..... 16
  - Heat Source and Area of Origin ..... 17
  - Smoke Alarm Presence and Performance..... 18
  - When Residential Structure Fires Occur..... 19
- Intentionally Set Fires..... 20
- Juveniles Involved with Fire ..... 21
- Fire Injuries and Fatalities ..... 22
  - Firefighter Injuries..... 22
  - Civilian Fire Injuries ..... 23 – 25
  - Alcohol and Drug Related Fire Fatalities ..... 26
- Per Capita, Rates and Comparisons..... 27
- ANFIRS Participants ..... 28
  - List of Fire Department Participation..... 29 – 42

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





The Alaska State Fire Marshal's Office is pleased to present the Fire in Alaska 2019 report to you. We could not put together any of this information found in the report without the continued support of the all the Fire Departments across Alaska collecting and reporting fire incident data to us monthly. It is very gratifying working with these dedicated Fire Department individuals who entered each fire incident and provided a statistical picture of the 2019 fire issues in Alaska. This data will be used in the Community Risk Reduction model to identify our fire problems within the State of Alaska and in each community to ensure our resources are used more efficiently.

In 2019, we had 170 Fire Departments across the state reporting their Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System data to us with a combined total of 72,506 responses; 67,478 non-fire incidents, 3,713 fires and 1,315 mutual aid given incidents.

Sadly, in 2019, we lost 18 loved ones as a result of fire, 11 were in residential type occupancies, 2 in marine vessels, 2 in motor homes, 2 in a detention facility, and 1 in a multifamily dwelling unit.

The Alaska Fire Service had a busy year with the warmer temperatures and the wildfires across the state resulting in increased fires and higher property losses.

I would like to highlight some of our reported 2019 NFIRS statistics:

- Fires attended by Alaska Fire Departments increased by 21% to 3713 with fires in and/or on structures increased by 91% to 1354.
- Grass/Brush/Wildland fires increased by 41% to 694.
- Residential properties accounted for 66%, or 893, of all structure fires.
- Property loss by fire increased by 31% to \$79,229,088 with structure fires causing 88% of all reported property damage, totaling \$69,822,246.
- 72% of all structural property loss was from residential property loss, which totaled \$50,411,728.

The State Fire Marshal's Office is looking forward to working with the Alaska Fire Service in a coordinated effort utilizing the Community Risk Reduction model to lower the impacts of fire to the citizens of Alaska.  
Thank you for all that you do!

Sincerely,

Richard Boothby  
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 Administrator Assistant. 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 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 four Deputy Fire Marshal II's. 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 receives, reviews, and approves commercial building plans for the State of Alaska from a single office location. Consults with registered design professionals, contractors, and the general public throughout the state from Utqiagvik to Ketchikan to Unalaska/Dutch Harbor. Consults are conducted in person, phone, or electronic methods to increase efficiency.

The objective of the Plan Review Bureau (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

## Division of Fire and Life Safety

reduces overall construction cost, field inspection time, and environmental concerns.

Ensuring current building, fire, mechanical and fuel gas code requirements are being considered, the Bureau is responsible for examining many types of plans; new construction, renovations, additions, occupancy changes, fuel systems and fire suppression, alarm and detection systems.

The Bureau performs construction visits at 60% (before enclosure) and 90% (before occupying) 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. 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 (AFSC). 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 (IFSA), 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.

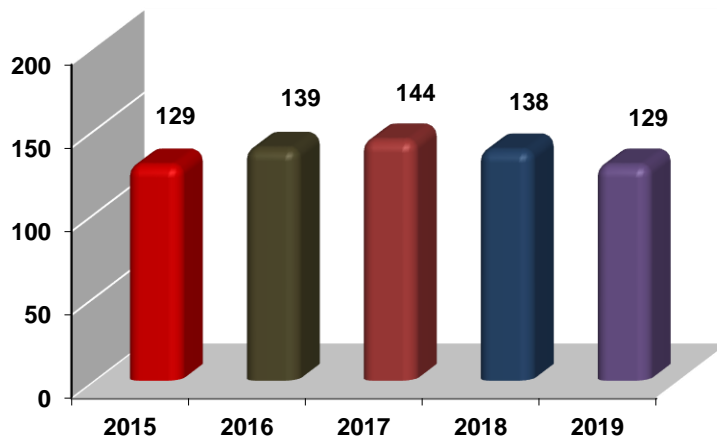
In order to become a newly registered fire department, a fire department must submit all of the following:

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.
7. 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.

2019 totals are inclusive of all fire departments registration received by March 31, 2020.

**Total Registered Fire Departments by Year**

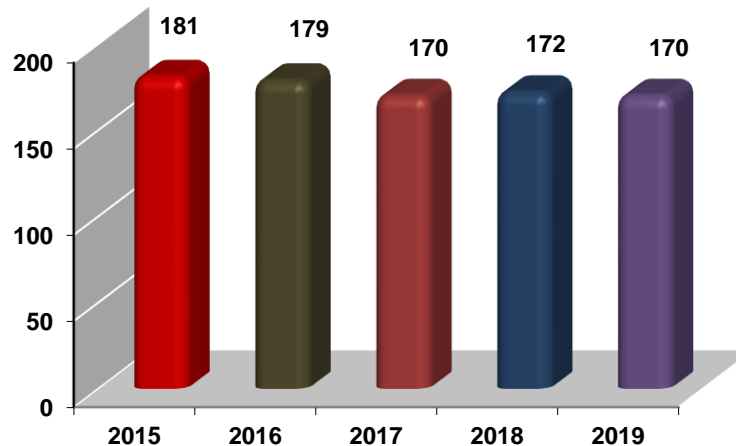


## Division Programs

### ALASKA NATIONAL FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (ANFIRS)

Alaska has seen 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.

**ANFIRS Fire Department/Community/Agencies Participation 2015 - 2019**



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 2019 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) reported 72,506 incidents in 2019 with 1,315 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance and 440 exposures.



### 2019 State Incident Summary:

Total Non-Fire Incidents	67,478
Total Fires	3,713
Mutual Aid Given Incidents	1,315
<b>Total Fire Department Responses</b>	<b>72,506</b>

### 2019 State Fire Loss Breakdown:

Structure Fires	902
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	452
Motor Vehicle Fires	701
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	694
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	844
Other Outside Fires	120
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>3,713</b>

### 2019 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	45,713
Explosion – No After Fire	52
Hazardous Conditions	1,477
Service Calls	4,925
Good Intent Calls	10,607
Other Calls	91
False Alarms	4,613
<b>Total Non-Fires</b>	<b>67,478</b>

## Alaska's 2019 Time Clock. Every. . .

- 1 minute a fire caused \$150.74 of property damage
- 7 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 11 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
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a service call
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- 6 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 10 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 12 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- 10 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire
- 10 hours a fire department responded to a unauthorized burning incident

## Alaska 2019 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 2018 and 2019.

### Fires

- Fires attended by Alaska Fire Departments increased by 21% to 3713.
- Fires in and/or on structures increased by 91% to 1354.
- Grass/Brush/Wildland fires increased by 41% to 694.
- Residential properties accounted for 66%, or 893, of all structure fires.

### Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths increased by 39% to 18.
- 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 decreased by 25% to 67.
- Firefighter fire injuries increased by 20% to 60.

### Property Damage

- Property loss increased by 31% to \$79,229,088.
- Structure fires caused 88% of all reported property damage, totaling \$69,822,246.
- 72% of all structural property loss was from residential property loss, which totaled \$50,411,728.

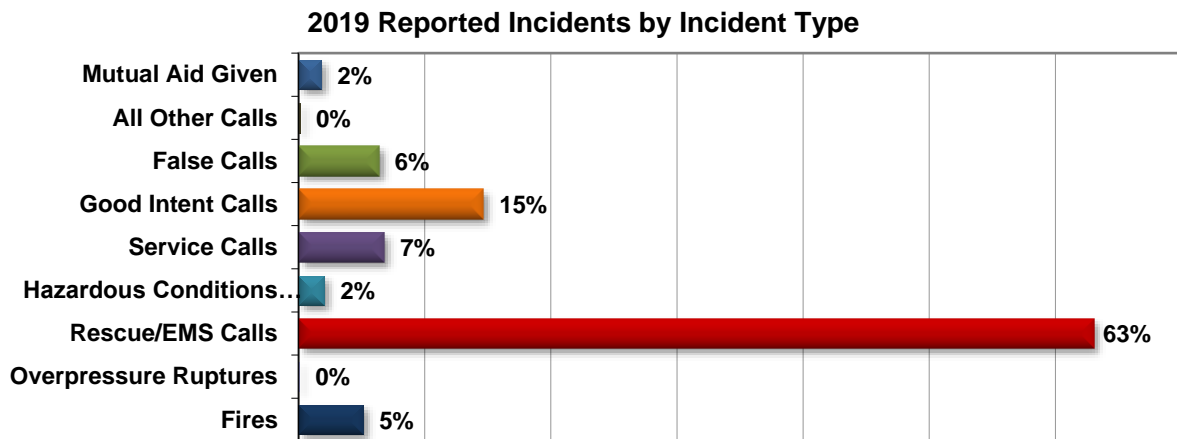
### Intentional Fires

- Structure fires that were reported as intentional increased by 27% to 90.
- Intentionally set non-confined structure fires accounted for 8% of all non-confined reported fires.
- Intentionally set structure fires accounted for \$3,873,785 of all structure property dollar loss.
- Of the 3,713 reported fires, 7%, or 258, were reported as intentional.
- Intentional fires resulted in two civilian fire injuries.
- Intentional fires resulted in two fire service injuries.
- Juvenile firesetters were responsible for igniting 6% of all intentionally set fires.

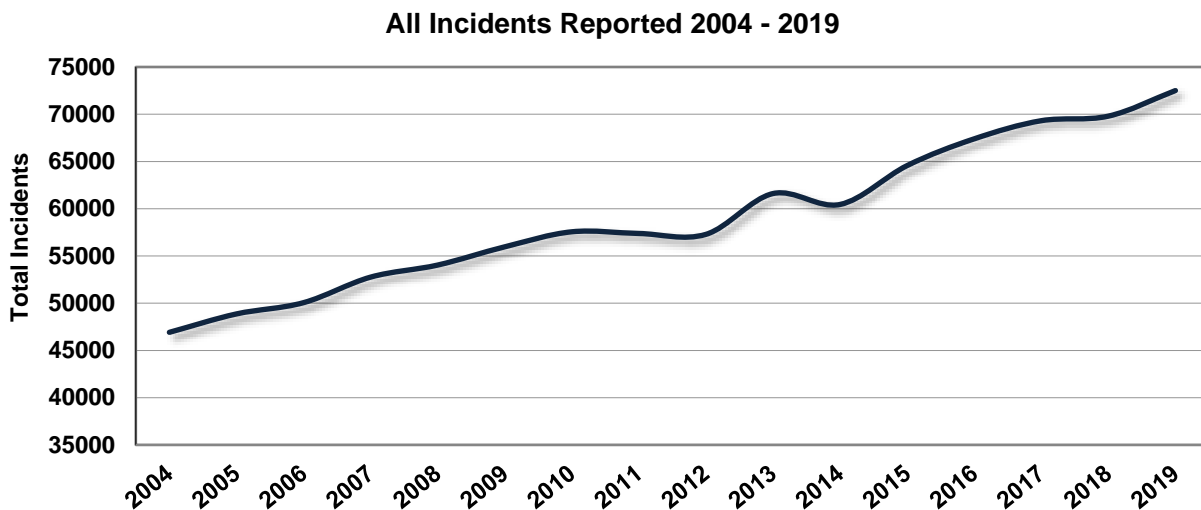
## Non-Fire Incidents

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 2019, 170 fire departments/agencies and/or communities in Alaska reported 72,506 responses to ANFIRS. Of the reported incidents, 68,793 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 6571% more incidents in 2019 from 1999.



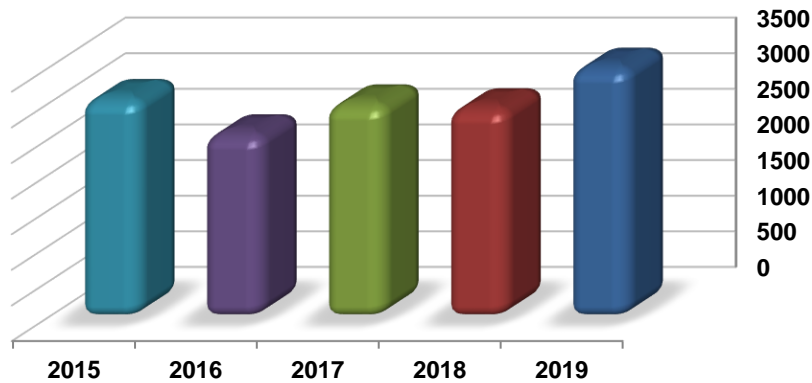
## Alaska's 2019 Fires

Fire departments in Alaska reported 3,713 fire incidents to the ANFIRS in 2019. The total number of fire incidents increased 24% from the 2,931 reported fire incidents in 2018.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types (including exposures) into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2015 through 2019.

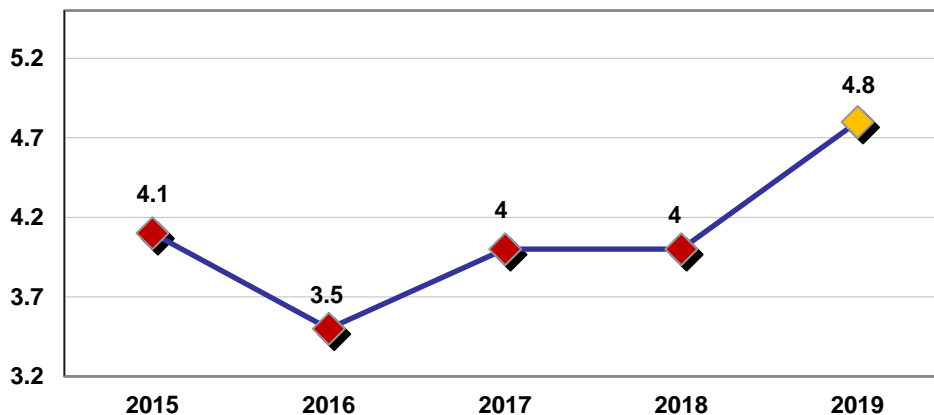
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2019	3,713	1,354	701	6,658
2018	2,931	1,141	486	1,304
2017	2,985	1,134	581	1,270
2016	2,566	1,155	446	945
2015	3,061	1,466	528	1,066

Alaska's Reported Fires 2015 - 2019



In 2019, fire departments responded to 4.8 fires per 1,000 people. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population in 2019 was 768,146.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2015 - 2019



## Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

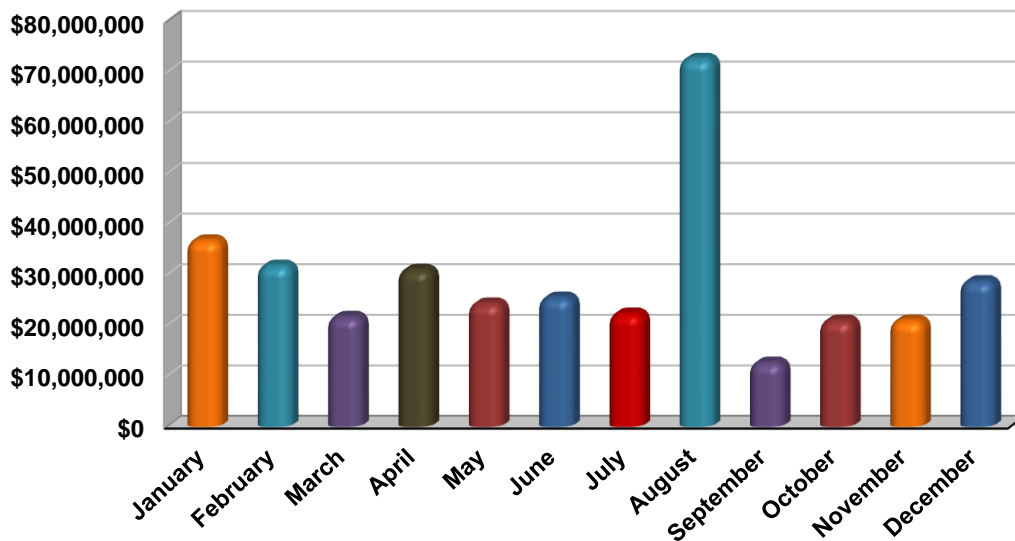
Estimated dollar losses are an indicator of the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps communities, states and the nation determine the dollar amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration 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	2019	2018	2017	2016
Structure Fire	\$69,822,246	\$48,765,875	\$87,283,980	\$55,571,731
Mobile Property (Vehicles) Fire	\$8,321,096	\$5,300,315	\$7,742,514	\$5,064,191
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	\$506,831	\$16,682	\$19,555	\$8,045
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	\$22,602	\$34,270	\$11,741	\$8,425
Other Fires	\$556,313	\$285,601	\$165,785	\$229,530
<b>Total Fire Dollar Loss</b>	<b>\$79,229,088</b>	<b>\$54,402,743</b>	<b>\$95,223,575</b>	<b>\$60,881,922</b>

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2019 was \$69,822,246. The reported incidents with a structural total dollar loss \$1,000,000 or more were:

- Anchorage – Hotel/Motel - \$15,500,000
- Prudhoe Bay – Warehouse/Multi-Use - \$5,500,000
- False Pass – Processing Plant - \$2,000,000
- Fairbanks (UAF) – Hotel/Motel - \$1,300,000
- Anchorage– 1 or 2 Residential Dwelling - \$1,292,202
- Valdez – Tanker Truck - \$1,000,000
- Willow – Telecommunication Distribution - \$1,000,000

**Five Year Trend Total Dollar Loss by Month  
2015 - 2019**

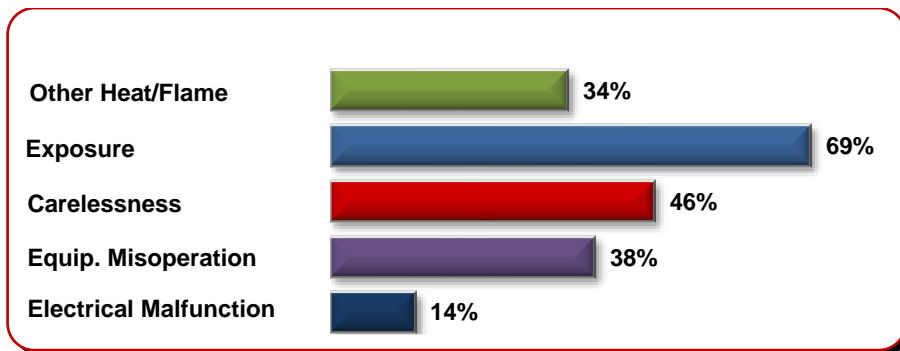


## Mobile Property Fires

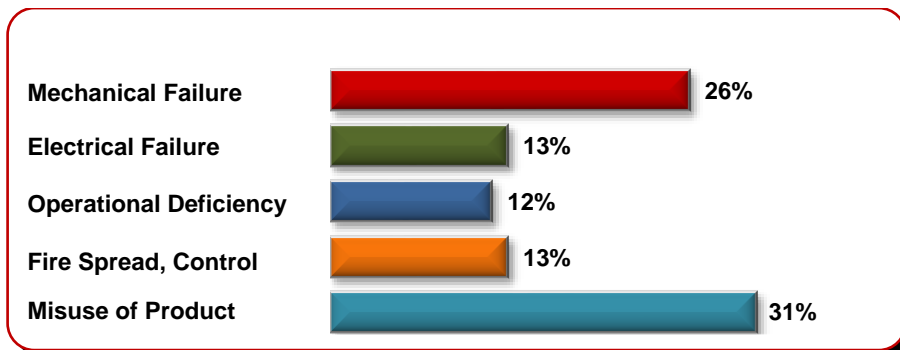
According to NFIRS, a mobile property fire is defined as any fire involving a car, truck, boat, airplane, snow machine, four-wheeler, construction equipment or other mobile property (not being used as a permanent structure) that occurs outside of a structure.

In 2019, 701 mobile property fires were reported. This accounted for 19% of all reported fires, 2 civilian injury, 5.5% civilian fire fatalities; and an estimated property damage of \$8.3 million. The 701 mobile property fires in 2019 represents a 44% increase from the motor vehicle fires reported in 2018 which is contributed to the amount of mobile vehicle exposures to Alaska's 2019 wildland fires.

Most of mobile property fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 401 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for \$1,936,361 or 24% 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 36% of all reported vehicle fires.

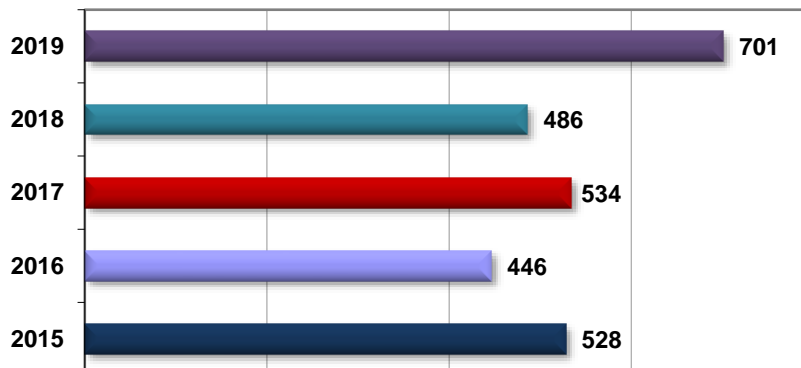


This bar chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



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

Total Vehicle Fire 2015 - 2019





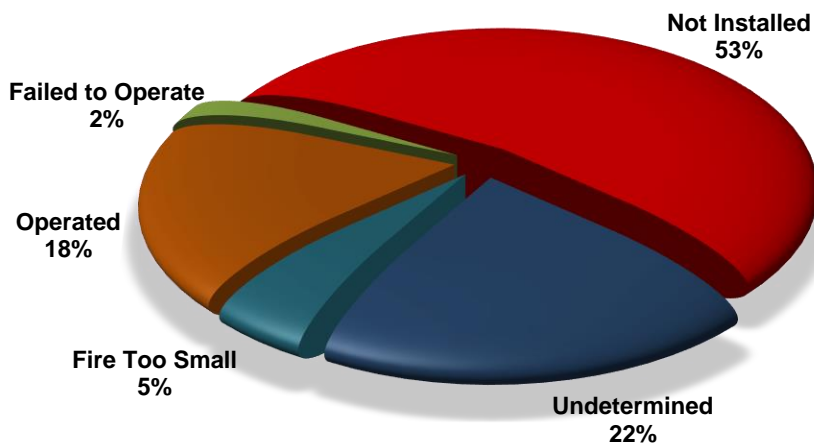
## Structure Fires

The 1,354 reported structure fires in 2019 caused 16 civilian deaths, 52 civilian injuries, 48 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of \$70 million. Structure fires accounted for 36% of reported fires and 89% of the civilian fire deaths in 2019.

The number of structure fires increased by almost 19% from the 1,141 reported in 2018.

2019 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Public Assembly	27	2%	0	0	0	\$1,261,587
Educational	9	1%	0	0	0	\$109,450
Health Care/Detention	10	1%	2	3	0	\$81,020
Residential	893	66%	13	44	39	\$50,411,728
Mercantile	47	3%	0	2	4	\$2,596,135
Industrial	18	1%	0	0	0	\$1,395,100
Manufacturing	11	1%	0	1	0	\$2,779,600
Storage	95	7%	0	1	4	\$8,915,860
Other or Special	244	18%	1	1	1	\$2,271,766
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>\$69,822,246</b>

### NON-CONFINED BUILDING FIRES



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

Property Use Type	Alarm Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present	Unknown	Total
Public Assembly	4	0	3	3	2	12
Educational	1	0	1	2	0	4
Health Care/Detention	2	0	1	2	0	5
Residential	136	15	28	246	133	558
Mercantile	2	0	6	18	5	31
Industrial	0	1	3	7	1	12
Manufacturing	3	0	0	4	2	9
Storage	3	0	1	66	8	78
Other or Special	0	1	0	132	5	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>847</b>

## Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2019, there were 893 **reported residential structure fires (included structures confined and/or contained inside the structure)**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of over **\$50 million**. There were **44 civilian injuries, 14 civilian deaths and 39 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires increased by almost 9% from the 820 reported in 2018.

Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	155	17%	0	5	3	\$3,789,527
Board and Care	2	1%	0	0	0	\$20,000
Hotels & Motels	17	2%	0	0	1	\$17,487,300
<b>1 &amp; 2 Family Homes</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>\$28,465,501</b>
Dormitories	14	2%	0	1	0	\$350,600
Unclassified	22	2%	2	2	3	\$298,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>\$50,411,728</b>

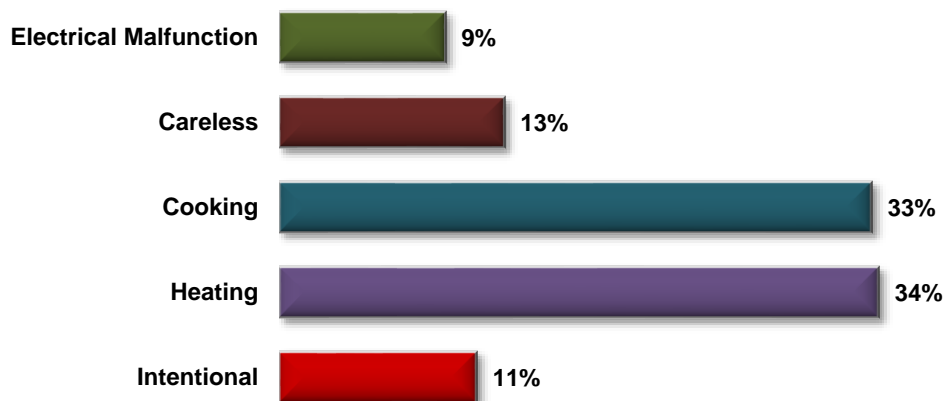
### Residential Occupancy Sub-Group

- **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 16% and exposure at 10%) of all residential structure fires in 2019 were heating, cooking and human carelessness.

2019 Residential Structure Fire Causes

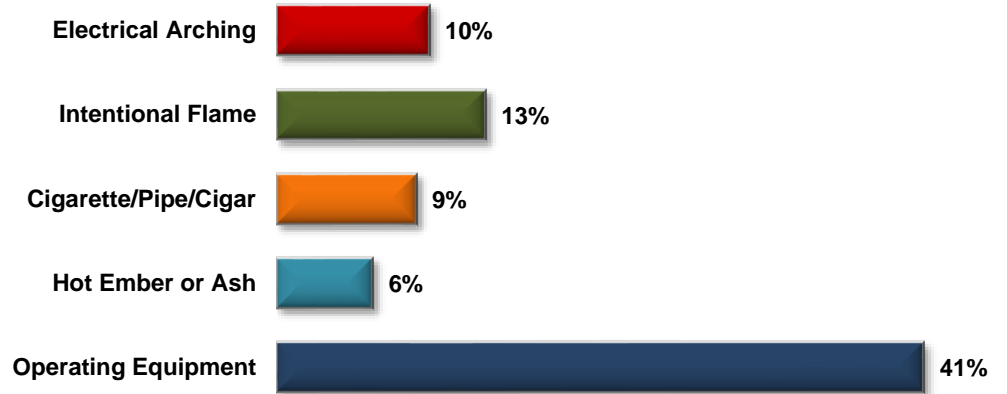


# Residential Structure Fires

## HEAT SOURCE (TOP FIVE)

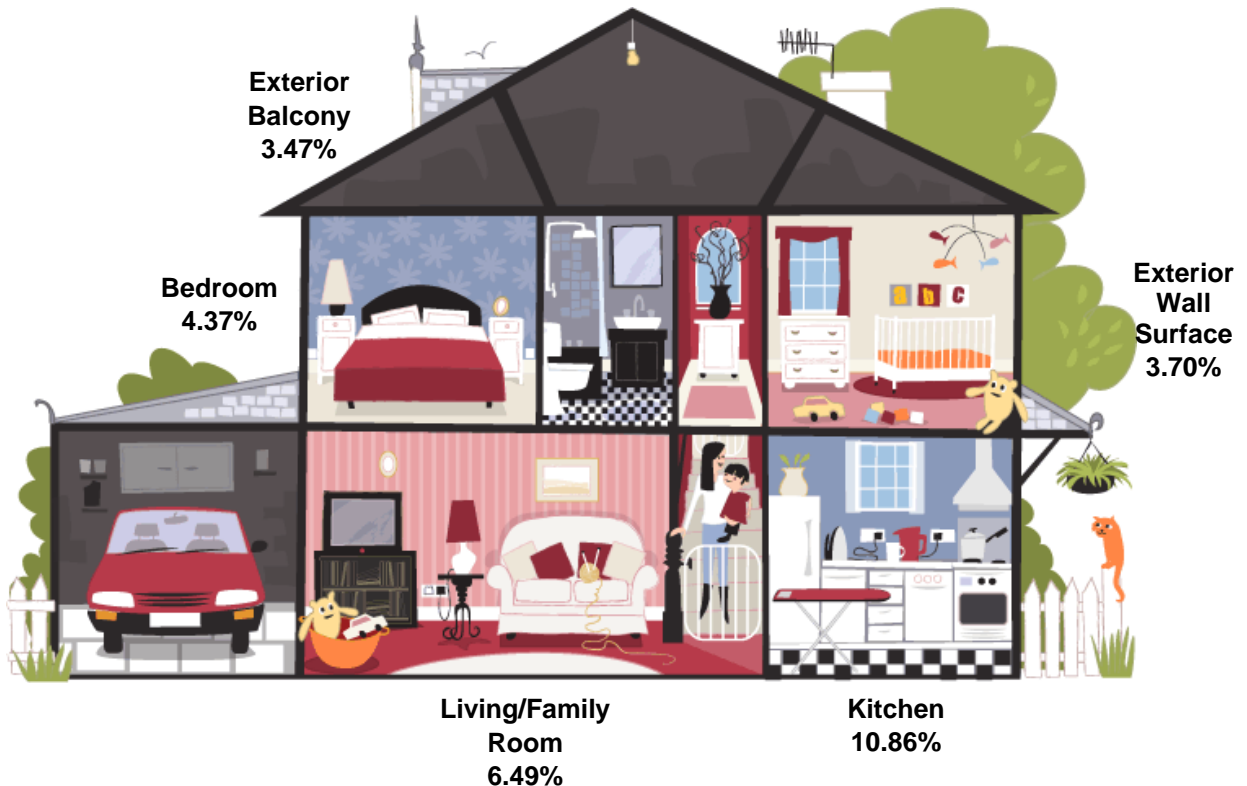
The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness. Radiated/conducted heat from operating equipment was the number one heat source with lighters, matches and torches (intentionally set fires) being the second. These exclude undetermined/under investigation which accounted for 20% and exposure from direct heat and/or flame at 12%.

This graph shows the top five heat source's in residential structure fires in 2019.



## AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

The “area of fire origin” element describes the room or area where the fire originated in the structure. The most common areas of fires in residential structures for 2019 were the kitchen/cooking area, living/family room area and bedroom.

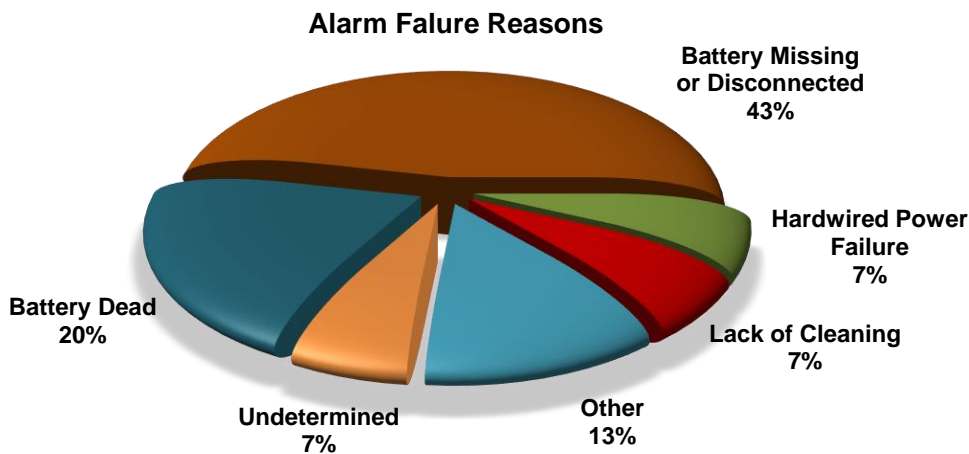


## Residential Structure Fires

### 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 2019, 40% of all reported residential structure (non-confined) fires, the alarm operated. In 42% of residential structure fires reported, no alarm was present. The alarm failed to operate in 4% of the incidents. Smoke alarms did not activate in 8% of the incidents due to the fire being too small to activate the alarm. In 7% of the incidents, the smoke alarm presence was not able to be determined.



### SMOKE ALARM PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL NON-CONFINED FIRES

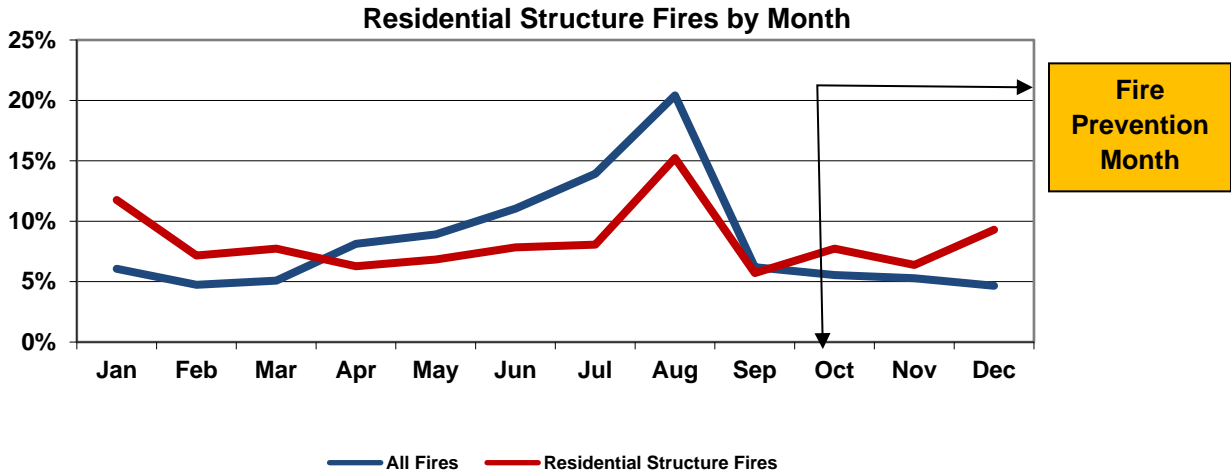
Smoke Alarm Operation	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Injuries
Failed to Operate	15	4%	2	2	6
Operated	136	40%	3	17	11
Fire too Small to Operate	28	8%	0	0	1
Undetermined	163	48%	9	13	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>

Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Injuries
Battery Discharged/Dead	3	20%	1	2	5
Battery Missing/Disconnected	7	47%	1	0	1
Other	4	26%	0	0	0
Undetermined	1	7%	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

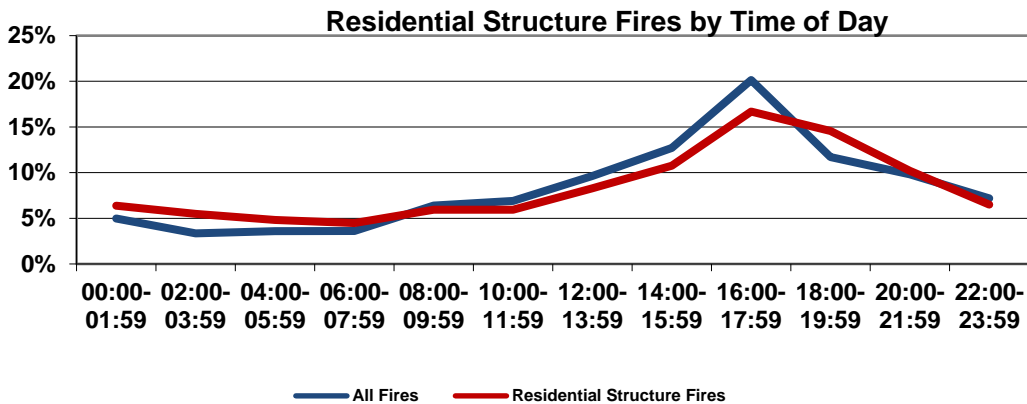
## Residential Structure Fires

### WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

Fires in residential structures were more common in the summer than in the winter during 2019. This is not a surprise due to the multiple devastating wildland fires that occurred during the Alaskan season which exposed 431 structures and vehicles. With that, it's an easy guess to report that there were more residential structure fires in the month of August (15%) with the month of September (6%) being the least.



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. This is contributed to the way NFIRS is reported for exposure fires that the alarm date and time will remain the same throughout the duration of the main incident. Cooking, the second leading cause of residential structure fires in the Alaska during 2019, 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 2019, 258 **were reported as intentionally set**. That is an increase of 46% fires reported as intentionally set fires from 2018; however, it is still known, even with the increase of 2019 reported intentionally set fires, they are severely under reported; especially, juvenile set fires.

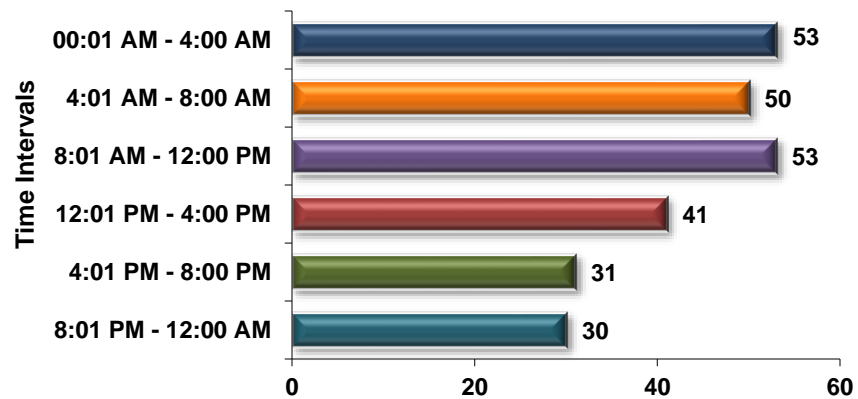
A decrease of 19% in reported property loss, which was due to intentionally set fires occurred from 2018 to 2019.

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 \$4,101,826.

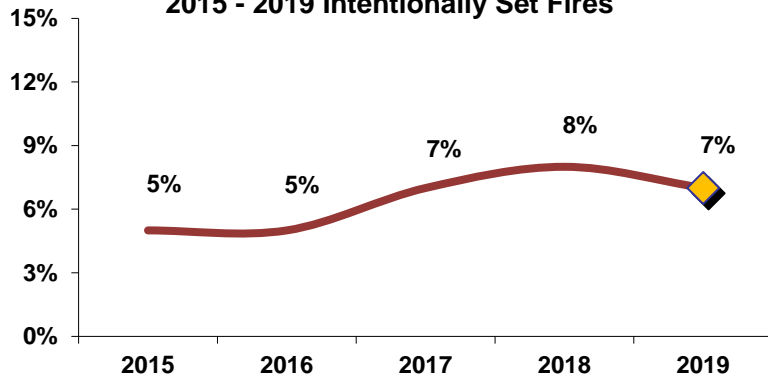
Almost 35% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred as structure fires. Mobile property fires came in second at 15%. The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the bedroom, living/family room, and exterior side of the structure. Heat from other open flame or smoking materials were the heat source in over 44% of the incidents.

2019 Alarm Time for Intentional Fires

This chart shows the time for all reported intentional fires.



2015 - 2019 Intentionally Set Fires



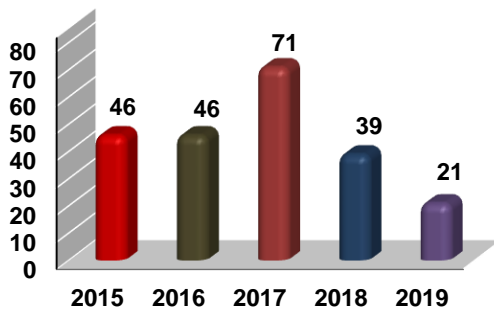
This chart indicates the percentage of fires that have been reported as intentional for the indicated year.

## Juveniles Involved with Fire

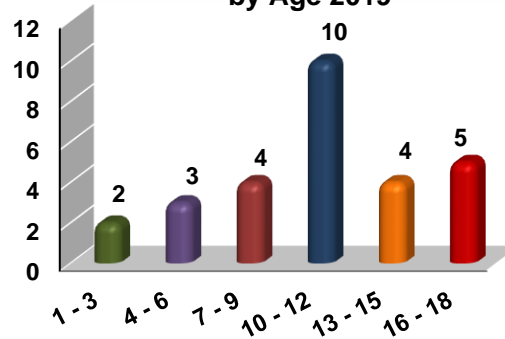
Juvenile fire-setting (JFS) is best defined as any unsanctioned use of, or involvement with, ignition materials with the intent to produce a flame or fire. Not all juvenile set fires are maliciously set. Some are set out of curiosity of fire without the understanding how devastating the fire can become. In 2019, 67% of all juvenile set fires were **not** maliciously set.

In 2019, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 21 reported fires with an estimated dollar loss of \$651,215. There were 28 children; which is the lowest reported JFS since 2010, involved in these 21 reported fires. The fires set by children in 2019 included: 14 structure fires, 6 natural vegetation fires (consuming a total of approximately three acres of land), and 1 passenger vehicle fire.

Juvenile Set Fires by Year

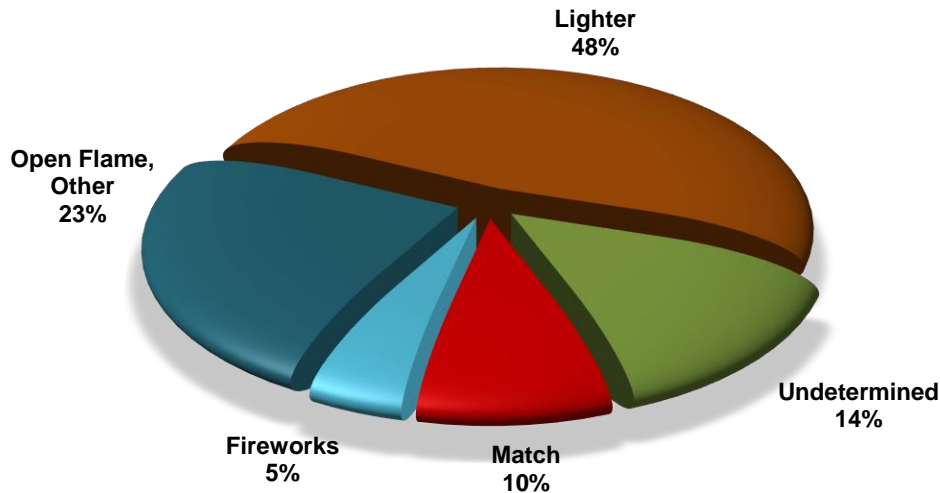


Count of Juveniles Involved in Fires by Age 2019



### Heat Source

As stated, in 2019, 57% of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters. Additionally, 7% of juvenile set fires were started with matches, 22% from other types of open flame, and 22% were reported as undetermined heat source. 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 2019, Alaskans suffered 18 deaths and 139 injuries directly caused by fire.

### 2019 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 60 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2019. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men. The age of the injured ranged from 18 to 59 years old.

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

Of the 60 firefighter injuries, the top five where the primary symptom was known and/or reported, 32% reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom, 8% pain only, 6% reported contusion/bruise: minor trauma, 6% dizziness/fainting/weakness, and 2% reported smoke inhalation.

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	10%
Exposure to Hazard	8%
Fall	2%
None Reported/Undetermined	32%
Other	4%
Overexertion/Strain	26%
Slip/Trip	10%
Struck or Assaulted	8%

Types of Fires	
Mobile Property Fires	4%
Outside Fires	16%
Structure Fires	80%

Severity of Injury	
First Aid Only	18%
Moderate (Lost Time)	18%
Report Only	48%
Treated by Physician	14%
Life Threatening	2%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Extinguishing	24%
Handling Charged Hose	8%
Exiting FD Apparatus	2%
Using Tools for Ext.	4%
Operating Engine or Pumper	4%
Catching Hydrant	2%
Overhaul	6%
Searching for Victim	2%
Laying Hose	4%
Driving/Riding POV	2%
Rescue	2%
Suppression Support, Other	2%
Climbing Ladder	4%
None Reported	34%

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	29%
06:01 – 12:00	18%
12:01 – 18:00	18%
18:01 – 23:59	35%

Age of FF	
18 – 29	16%
30 – 39	30%
40 – 49	30%
50 – 59	24%
None Reported	0%



# Fire Injuries and Fatalities

## 2019 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 67 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2019. The majority, 81%, were the result of structure fires. Almost 33% of these injuries took place on the weekend.

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

- Misuse of Material or Product
- Intentional
- Operational Deficiency

### The Top Categories

Type of Fire	
Structure Fire	81%
Fire, Other	2%
Mobile Property (Vehicle)	15%
Outside Fire	2%

Cause of Injury	
Exposed to Fire Products	64%
Exposed to Haz. Materials	3%
Cause, Other	2%
Multiple Causes	12%
Jumped in Escape Attempt	2%
Undetermined	0%
None Reported	17%

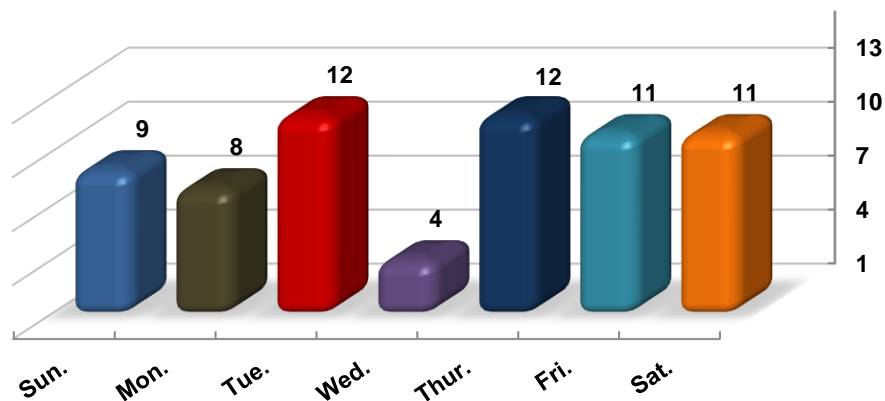
Severity of Injury	
Minor	40%
Moderate	37%
Severe	11%
Life Threatening	12%
Not Reported	0%

Age of Injured Civilian	
0 – 17	17%
18 - 29	16%
30 – 39	11%
40 – 49	14%
50 – 59	24%
60+	18%

Human Factors	
Asleep	3%
Impaired by Alcohol/Drugs	9%
Unconscious	20%
Physically Restrained	5%
Physically or Mentally Disabled	2%
None Reported	61%

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	23%
06:01 – 12:00	25%
12:01 – 18:00	23%
18:01 – 23:59	29%

Civilian Injuries by Day of Week



## Fire Injuries and Fatalities

### 2019 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 127 fire injuries and over \$79 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 18 lives from fire in 2019. Alaska experienced almost five fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year.

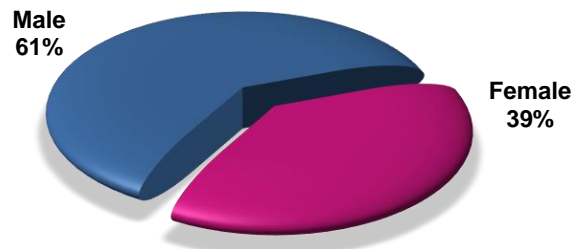
#### Fire Cause of 2019 Fire Fatalities

Cause of Fire	Count of Civilain Fatalities	%	Total Dollar Loss
Careless Smoking	3	17%	\$710,000
Explosion	1	6%	\$425,000
Combustibles too Close	3	17%	\$220,500
Improper Use of Equipment	1	6%	\$9,500
Intentional	2	11%	\$75,000
Undetermined	8	43%	\$1,763,988
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$3,203,988</b>

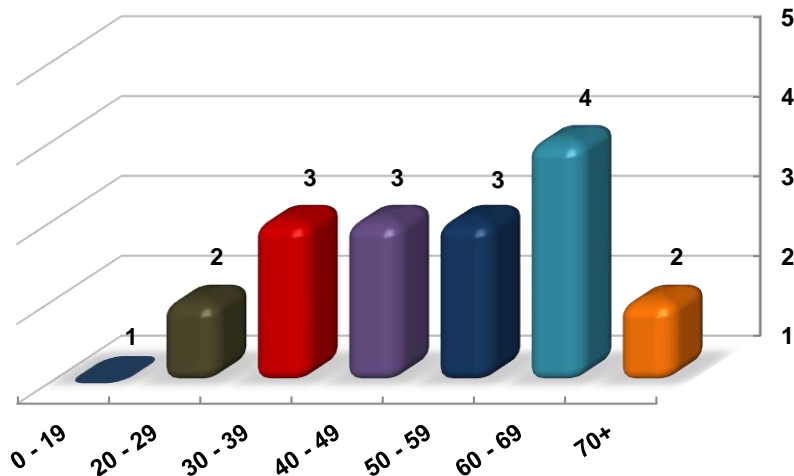
In 2019, 61% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 2015 – 2018, 61% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

Fire Fatalities by Gender



Number of 2019 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

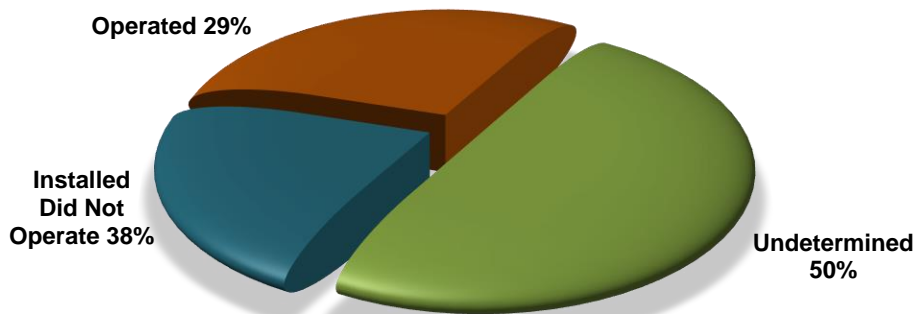


## Fire Injuries and Fatalities

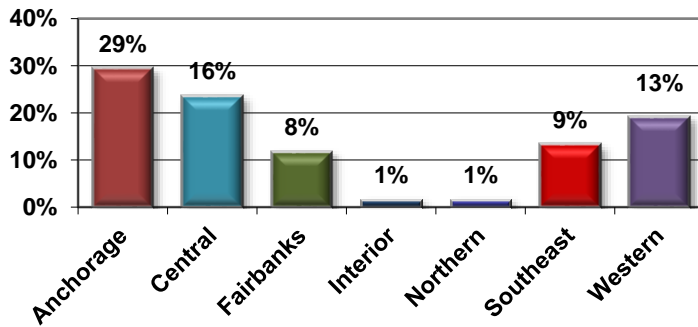
Fourteen (14) civilian fire fatalities, or 78%, occurred in residential structures, 2 parachuted in jail cells and the remaining 2 occurred in marine vessels. Of the 14 fire deaths that occurred in residential structures, there was 9 deaths in single family homes, 2 in mobile homes, 2 deaths in motorhomes being used as a residence and 1 fatal fire fatality occurred in a 4-plex.

A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 14 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 14 separate fire incidents. Of these 14 residential structures, 7 had a smoke alarm present and only 4 of which operated. The smoke alarm or the presence of an alarm was reported as undetermined if installed and/or operated in 7 of the structures.

**Smoke Alarm Presence/Operation**

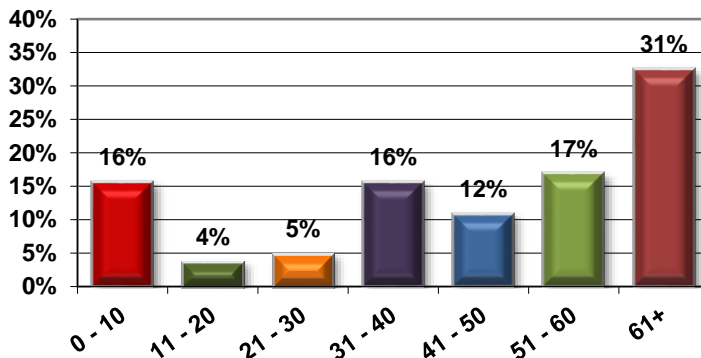


**FIVE-YEAR (2015 – 2019) TRENDS (By Percentage)**



**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.

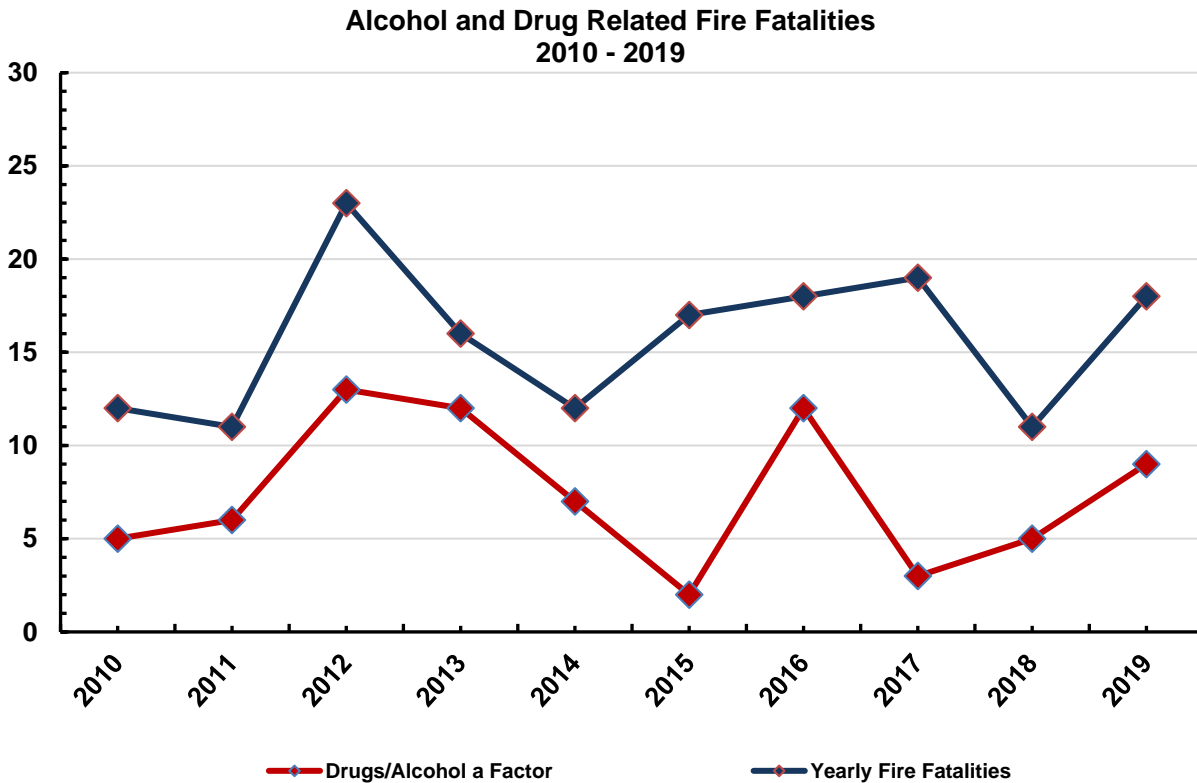
## Alcohol and Drug Related Fire Fatalities

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 153 fire fatalities. Out of these unfortunate victims, 48% 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 73% percent of these victims were male.

Fire fatalities and injuries can be prevented if a concerted effort is made to identify and modify high-risk drinking/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.

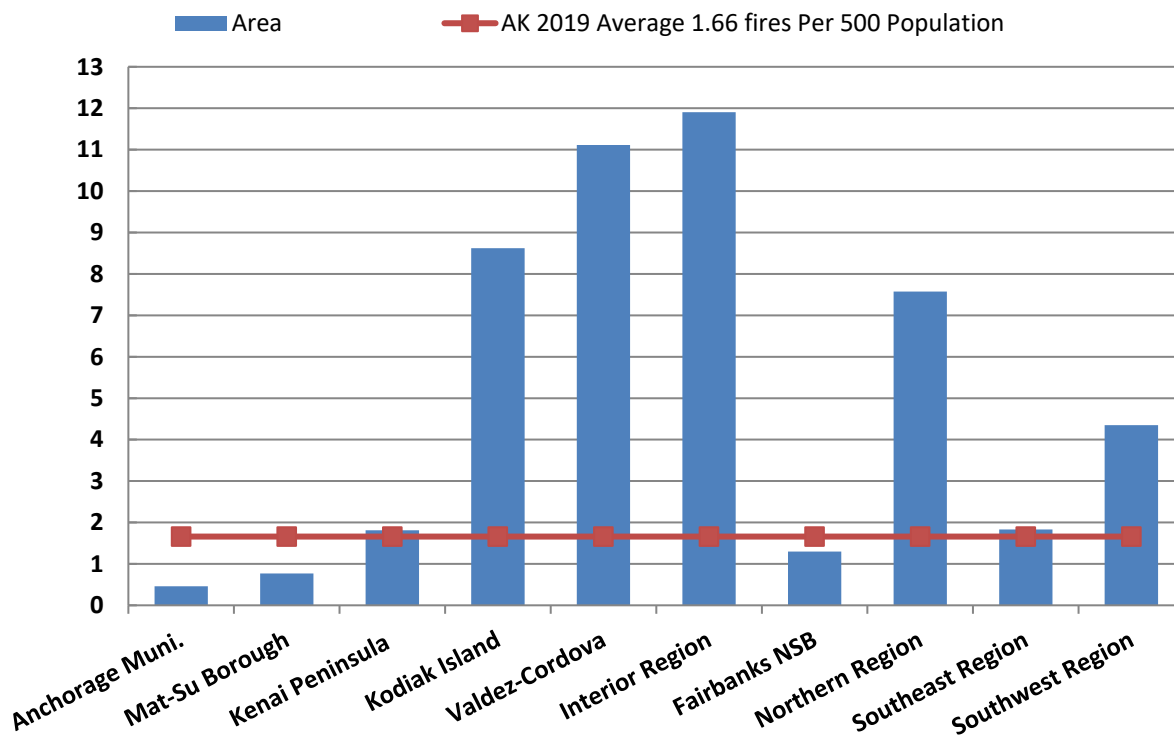
One method of showing effectiveness is to track fire rates over time. Are fires, deaths, or injuries going up or down? When doing so, one must be careful to use a large enough data set so as not to be impacted by an unusually high or low years' worth of data.

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.

**NOTE:** The fire numbers exclude the fires reported from State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and exposure incidents.

The 2019 estimated population has been taken from State of Alaska, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis website at <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/pop/>.

### Alaska's 2019 Average Fires per Capita (by Region)

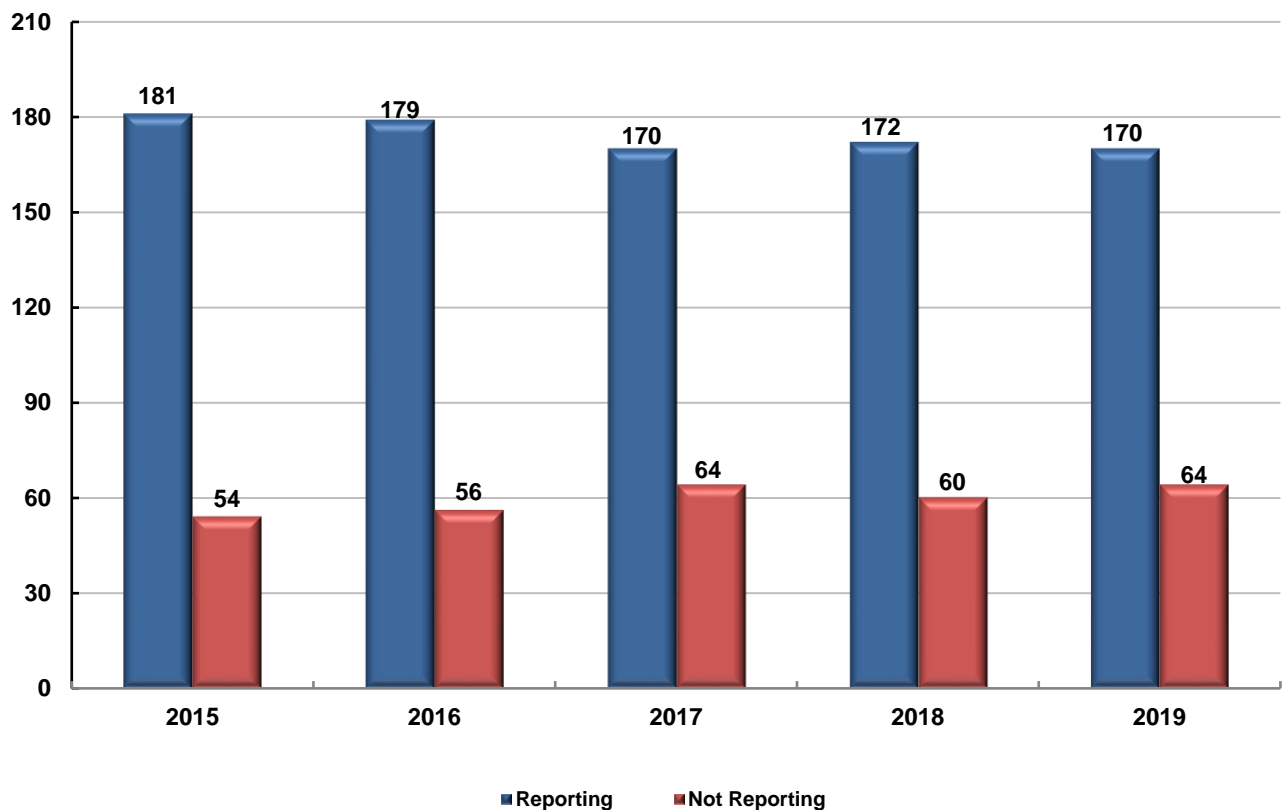


## ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2019. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by May 1, 2020. Department name will **NOT** appear on the listing if they failed to submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2018.

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

**ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2015 – 2019 Comparison**



## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
**Adak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	42,000
Akhiok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Akiak, Community of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Akutan VFD	6	5	1	0	1	0	0	546,200
***Alakanuk, Community of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
***Aleknagik Fire & Rescue	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anchor Point Fire & Emer. MSA	26	9	17	0	1	0	0	366,850
Anchorage FD	1,028	420	608	6	16	0	41	31,379,477
Angoon VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	20,000
Aniak VFD	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	70,000
Anton Anderson Mem. Tun. FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Atka VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
***Atmautluak, Community of	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	14	5	9	0	0	0	0	352,200
Bethel VFD	47	24	23	0	1	0	0	474,421
Brevig Mission FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol Bay Borough Emer. Svs.	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	14,025
Butte FD	28	7	21	0	0	0	0	389,825
Cantwell VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital City Fire/Rescue	97	45	52	1	3	0	2	534,420
Caswell Lakes FSA	336	153	183	0	0	0	0	6,005,790
Central Emergency Services	84	24	60	0	1	0	0	862,250
Central Mat-Su FD	243	62	181	0	0	0	1	1,186,431
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	30	8	22	0	0	0	1	328,900
Chenega Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Chevak, Community of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Chignik Lagoon VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2019.

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

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	172	2	11	19	0	6	21	257
6	24,489	507	2,553	5,639	31	2,383	19	36,653
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
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	55	0	7	18	0	4	29	127
0	5	15	62	29	1	35	0	194
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	130	17	16	30	0	9	16	246
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	3,603	54	231	563	17	206	0	4,773
0	6	2	6	18	0	1	39	408
0	1,776	76	199	273	1	137	24	2,570
10	668	115	112	464	0	211	39	1,862
0	302	15	20	61	0	12	38	468
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Chugiak Vol. Fire/Rescue Co.	61	10	51	0	0	0	0	296,375
City of Anderson FD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	2,500
City of Fairbanks FD	148	57	91	0	5	0	1	1,242,831
City of False Pass VFD	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	2,000,000
City of Fort Yukon VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	160,000
City of Kasaan VFD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	120,000
City of Kodiak FD	24	10	14	0	0	0	0	360,100
City of Kotzebue FD	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	195,000
Coffman Cove VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Alaska Alpine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
ConocoPhillips Alaska Kuparuk	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	8,100
Cooper Landing Emerg. Serv.	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Cordova VFD	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	51,000
Craig Emergency Services	6	4	2	1	0	0	2	332,900
***Crooked Creek, Community	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta Junction VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	450,000
Dillingham VFD & Rescue	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	110,500
Division of Forestry	286	6	280	0	0	0	0	101,000
Eagle VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
Edna Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Egegik VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Ekwok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elfin Cove FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elim VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Emmonak VFD	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	15,000
Ester VFD	17	9	8	0	0	0	0	602,818
Fairbanks Airport Police & Fire	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	20,050
***Fairbanks Area, Other	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	81,000

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2019.

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

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
1	518	37	96	90	3	60	5	871
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
2	3,666	57	382	1,621	2	298	116	6,292
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
3	138	36	40	30	2	53	5	331
0	0	0	2	1	0	43	0	53
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
0	12	0	1	3	0	1	0	21
0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	8
0	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	7
0	0	2	1	2	0	9	2	24
0	0	3	34	78	0	1	0	402
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	119	14	11	25	0	22	23	231
0	70	19	1	3	0	3	0	98
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Fire Protection Area (Bayside)	28	9	19	0	0	0	0	375,100
Gakona VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	8,500
Galena VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	12,500
Girdwood FD	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	20,000
Glennrich Fire Rescue	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	115,000
Greater Palmer FSA	67	23	44	0	0	0	0	1,115,575
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	5,685,000
Gustavus VFD	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	51,000
Haines VFD	32	17	15	0	1	0	0	727,000
Hilcorp FD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	500
Hollis VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homer VFD	17	6	11	0	0	0	0	395,700
Hoonah VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	115,000
***Hooper Bay, Community	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
Hope/Sunrise Emerg. Svs., Inc.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Houston FD	42	19	23	0	3	0	0	243,827
Hydaburg VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	26,000
Iliamna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kachemak Emergency Services	47	9	38	0	0	0	1	842,900
Kake VFD	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	150,000
Kenai FD	22	10	12	0	0	0	0	60,202
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	250,000
Kenny Lake VFD	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	170,000
Ketchikan FD	33	18	15	0	2	0	1	844,536
Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King Cove Fire & Rescue	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1,055,000
Klawock VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	14,030
Klehini Valley VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	351,200

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2019.

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

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Inc.
0	117	6	10	8	1	18	1	189
0	10	0	0	1	0	0	4	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	166	10	54	65	2	25	44	373
0	6	0	0	10	0	2	10	34
0	0	36	32	55	1	48	2	241
0	40	8	0	3	0	1	0	59
0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	14
0	8	3	4	7	0	11	0	65
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	552	17	15	20	2	17	10	650
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	2
0	84	10	16	45	1	10	46	254
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	15	7	7	20	0	2	12	110
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
1	1,137	43	183	94	0	53	36	1,569
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	3	1	2	2	0	1	1	16
5	1,650	14	58	159	4	100	13	2,036
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Kwethluk VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	122,000
***Lake & Peninsula, Other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Louise, Susitna, Tyone VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowell Point VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Kalskag VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Lower Yukon, Other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	500,000
Manley Hot Springs VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Manokotak, Community	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
***Mat-Su, Other	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	53,000
***McGrath, Community	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
McKinley VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Company	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	200
***Mountain Village, Community	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	30,000
***Napakiak, Community	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	75,000
***Napaskiak, Community	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	500
Naukati Bay VFD	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	30,000
Nelson Lagoon Fire & Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nenana Fire/EMS Dept.	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	72,483
New Stuyahok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nikiski FD	34	17	17	0	1	0	0	242,840
Ninilchik Emergency Services	16	6	10	0	1	0	0	522,700
Nome VFD	14	9	5	0	1	0	0	572,300
North Pole FD	12	3	9	0	0	0	0	35,700
North Slope Borough FD	22	7	15	0	0	0	0	102,210
North Star FD	83	31	52	0	3	0	1	1,539,850
North Tongass VFD	14	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
Northway VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Arctic Borough FD	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	702,500

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2019.

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

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	16	0	0	4	0	2	19	42
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	7
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	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	619	57	193	63	4	20	76	1,066
0	9	1	1	1	0	2	6	36
2	74	2	2	10	0	6	0	110
0	1,203	10	20	101	0	47	32	1,425
2	1	34	4	40	0	59	0	162
3	722	22	54	330	10	62	50	1336
0	134	1	0	27	1	11	15	203
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
**Nunapitchuk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Old Harbor VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6,030
Palmer Fire and Rescue	33	13	20	0	3	0	1	280,580
Panguingue VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6,200
Pedro Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelican Vol. Fire & EMS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	30,000
Petersburg VFD	11	9	2	0	0	0	0	800,000
Point Baker VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Alexander VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Alsworth VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
Port Graham VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Prince of Wales, Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8,000
Port Lions VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Red Dog Mine Emerg. Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Deltana VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	222,000
Salcha Fire & Rescue	14	8	6	0	1	0	0	952,800
Sand Point VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	5,005
***SE Fairbanks, Other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	15,000
Seldovia Vol. Fire & Rescue	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seward FD	13	1	12	1	0	0	0	426,600
***Shageluk, Community	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	150,000
Shishmaref VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sitka FD	25	15	10	1	3	0	1	498,565
Skagway VFD	11	4	7	0	0	0	0	38,020
South Tongass VFD	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	177,500
St. George VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2,900
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	30,000

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2019.

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

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	252	22	48	87	1	44	67	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	3	4	3	4	0	25	0	50
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	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	0
0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	7
0	78	4	10	11	1	4	3	125
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	1
1	184	4	24	31	0	29	14	300
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	15	8	7	2	0	54	0	114
0	144	0	3	1	1	82	0	242
0	149	1	9	3	1	6	25	204
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2



## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Steese Area VFD	28	10	18	0	1	0	0	131,507
Stony River VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strelna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton VFD	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	262,000
SVT Barabara Heights FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
***Takotna, Community	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Talkeetna FD	25	12	13	0	0	0	0	197,900
Tatitlik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ted Steven's Arpt. Police/Fire	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	159,200
Tenakee Springs VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thorne Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togiak VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tok VFD	11	5	6	0	0	0	0	44,050
***Toksook Bay, Community	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Trapper Creek VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	25,100
Tri-Valley VFD	6	4	2	0	1	0	0	28,500
***Tuntutuliak, Community	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	751,000
Unalakleet VFD	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	600
Unalaska Fire/EMS	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	91,500
University FD	62	27	35	1	0	0	3	2,720,020
Valdez-Cordova, Other	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	55,000
Valdez FD	16	14	2	0	0	0	1	1,138,800
***Venetie, Community	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
West Lakes FD	199	25	174	0	2	0	1	930,980
Whale Pass Emergency Svs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whittier VFD	10	2	8	1	2	0	1	1,746,000
Willow VFD	20	7	13	0	2	0	0	262,700
Womens Bay VFD	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2019.

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

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	464	9	27	67	0	15	72	682
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	25	0	3	25	0	1	6	68
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	110	11	4	7	1	5	5	169
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	379	58	116	2	0	19	0	583
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	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	5	0	3	2	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	162	1	0	4	0	4	1	175
3	973	16	39	133	1	203	246	1,676
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
3	228	13	71	17	0	40	1	389
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	189	51	30	133	0	42	71	716
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	4	1	0	7	0	24
0	50	7	79	34	0	6	35	231
0	7	0	2	2	0	1	7	26

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Wrangell VFD	12	9	3	0	0	0	0	62,100
Yakutat VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total:</b>								
	<b>3,713</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>79,229,088</b>

\*\* Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2019.

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

## 2019 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	4	3	2	0	20	0	41
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total:</b>								
<b>52</b>	<b>45,713</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>10,607</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>72,506</b>