2024

Fire in Alaska

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

Alaska State Fire Marshal

Fire in Alaska - 2024

Lloyd Nakano
State Fire Marshal

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

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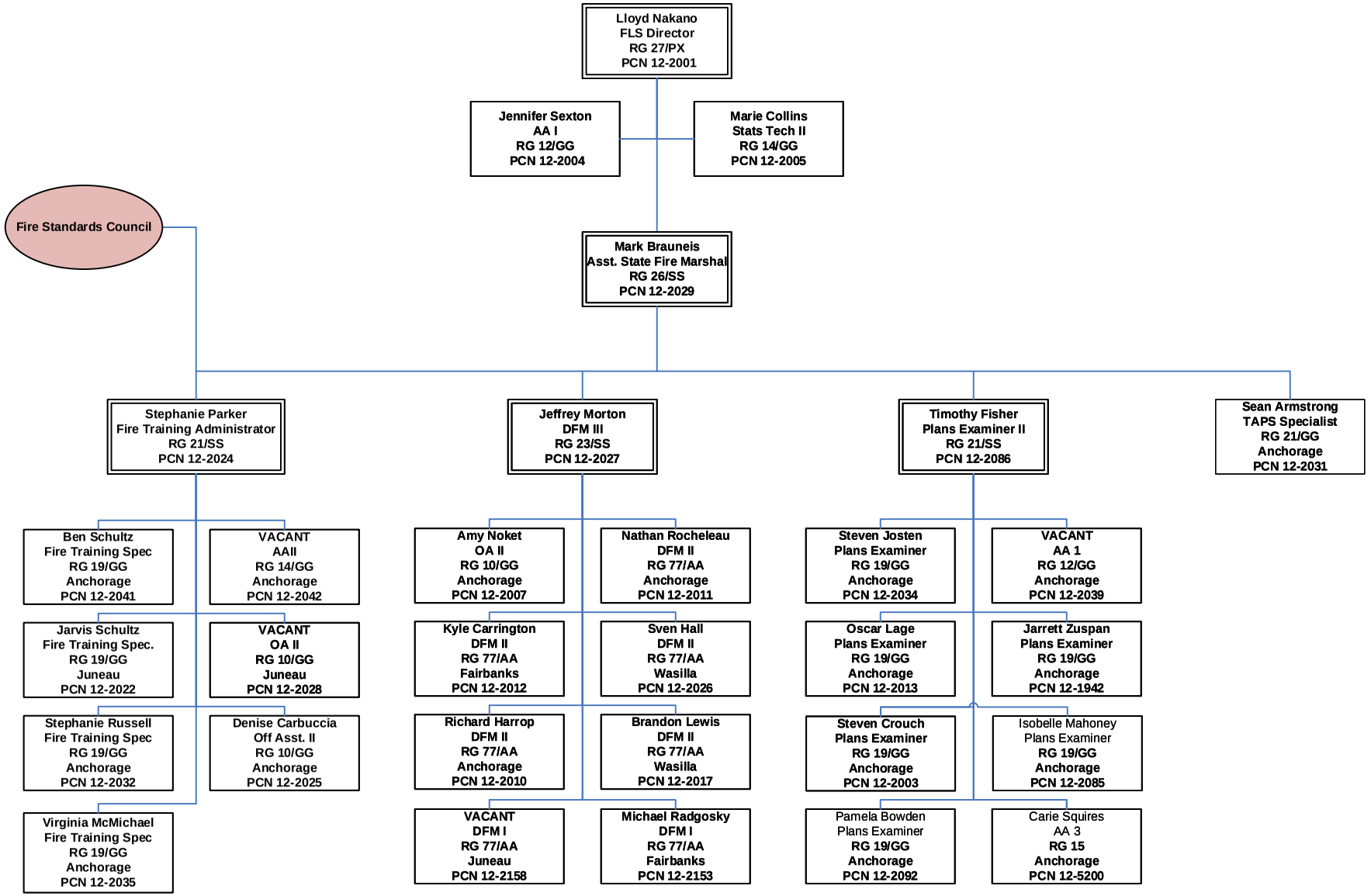
State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
DIVISION OF FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY
August 2024



I'm proud to share the 2024 *Fire in Alaska Annual Report*, highlighting the incredible work of fire and emergency services across our state. The dedication of Alaska's fire service is truly inspiring—and their impact can't be overstated.

Our goal remains the same: to make Alaska safer through fire code enforcement, public education, prevention, suppression, training of firefighters, and support for healthy and resilient communities.

This report includes emergency response data from 128 fire agencies, focusing on fire incidents. Key takeaways from 2024 include:

- 29 lives lost to fire,
- 38 firefighters and 51 civilians injured,
- An estimated $93.6 million in total fire losses.

Through the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS), departments share timely, accurate data to guide safety improvements statewide. I want to thank all agencies that consistently report—your commitment helps us plan, learn, and strengthen our fire service.

Behind these numbers are real people—first responders protecting lives and property across Alaska. Tracking emergency responses helps us understand what's happening in our communities and where to focus our efforts.

This report is a reminder of the daily courage shown by Alaska's full-time, volunteer, and on call firefighters. As State Fire Marshal, I'm honored to serve alongside you and deeply grateful for all you do to keep our communities safe.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Nakano
State Fire Marshal

Division of Fire and Life Safety

Division of Fire and Life Safety

The Division of Fire and Life Safety office is composed of the Director's Office and three Bureaus: Life Safety Inspection Bureau, Plan Review Bureau and Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards and Training.

Director's Office –

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

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

Life Safety Inspection Bureau –

The Life Safety Inspection Bureau (LSIB) has two offices. The Fairbanks Office is located at 1979 Peger Road in Fairbanks. The Anchorage Office is located at 5700 E. Tudor in Anchorage. The Bureau currently has six Deputy Fire Marshals and a Deputy Fire Marshal Supervisor. 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, apartment buildings and hotels with more than 15 rooms and high impact facilities, which include major fish processing plants.

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

Plan Review Bureau –

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

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

cost, field inspection time, and environmental concerns.

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

The Bureau performs construction visits at framing (enclosure) and final (before occupying) stages of project completion as a quality assurance process. Construction visits are limited to special interest facilities and buildings with a high valuation. Construction visits 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 t. They also consult with fire chiefs or other members of remote locations to reduce risk within their communities. The Bureau maintains expert knowledge in the realm of fire and life safety for the State of Alaska during the code adoption process and consulting with the community of owners, contractors, design professionals, government agencies, and inspectors.

Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards and Training –

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

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

The Anchorage staff 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, as well as grant writing. Additionally, BFAST provides administrative oversight for, and technical support to, the Alaska Fire Standards Council.

Alaska Fire Standards Council –

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

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

Division Programs

FIRE DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION

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

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

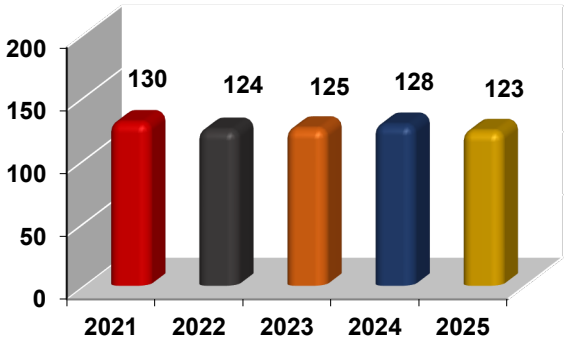
1. Enabling Authority - A copy of its enabling authority document.
2. Response Areas/Boundaries - A description of the boundaries or response areas of the department. This can include either a map or a general description of the limits of the response. Also, a description under what circumstances and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

ANFIRS - In order for a fire department to continue its registration status, they must report every fire and fire related incident Division of Fire and Life Safety monthly per 13 AAC 52.020. The fire department may lose its registered status if it fails to report.

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

2025 totals are inclusive of all fire departments registration received by May 1, 2025.

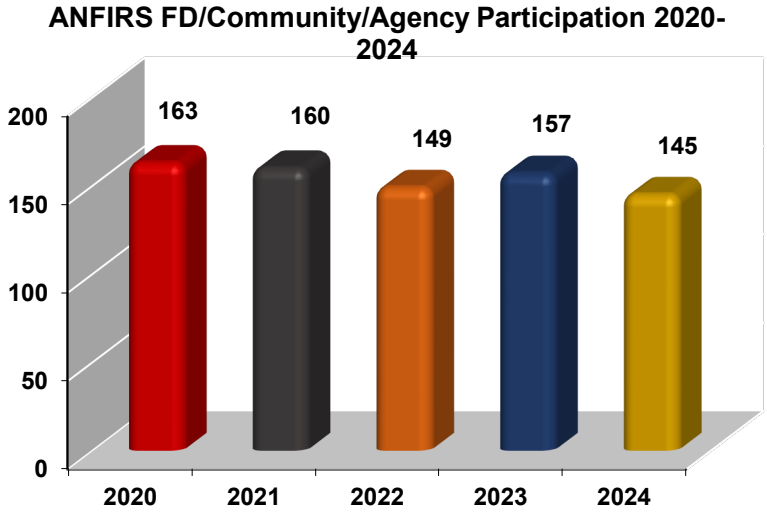
Total Registered Fire Departments by Year



Division Programs

ALASKA NATIONAL FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (ANFIRS)

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



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

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

State lawmakers, the press, the general public, insurance companies, and fire service administrators and leaders request ANFIRS summary reports to help address fire safety concerns and new legislation issues. ANFIRS data is forwarded to the National Fire Data Center (NFDC) at the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) each year. The NFDC can then compare and contrast statistics from states and large metropolitan departments to:

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

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

Alaska 2024 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) reported 90,316 incidents in 2024 with 1,214 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance and 66 exposures.

2024 State Incident Summary:

Total Non-Fire Incidents	86,088
Total Fires	3,014
Mutual Aid Given Incidents	1,214
Total Fire Department Responses	**90,316**

2024 State Fire Loss Breakdown:

Structure Fires	841
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	377
Motor Vehicle Fires	506
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	240
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	975
Other Outside Fires	75
Total Fires	**3,014**

2024 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	63,602
Explosion – No After Fire	37
Hazardous Conditions	1,681
Service Calls	6,158
Good Intent Calls	9,435
Other Calls	71
False Alarms	5,104
Total Non-Fires	**86,088**

Alaska's 2024 Time Clock. Every. . .

- 1 minute a fire caused $173.69 of property damage
- 6 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 8 minutes a fire department responded to a rescue call
- 1 hour a fire department responded to a good intent call
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a false call
- 1 hour a fire department responded to a service call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- 5 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 10 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 17 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- 11 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire
- 17 hours a fire department responded to a unauthorized burning incident

Alaska 2024 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 2023 and 2024.

Fires

- Fires attended by Alaska Fire Departments increased by 9% to 3,014.
- Fires in and/or on structures increased by 6% to 1,218.
- Grass/Brush/Wildland fires increased by 9% to 240.
- Residential properties accounted for 66%, or 801, of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths increased by 26% to 29.
- In 34% 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 41% to 51.
- Firefighter fire injuries increased by 58% to 38.

Property Damage

- Property loss increased by 25% to $91,292,292.
- Structure fires caused 90% of all reported property damage, totaling $82,583,614.
- 53% of all structural property loss was from residential property loss, which totaled $43,556,231.

Intentional Fires

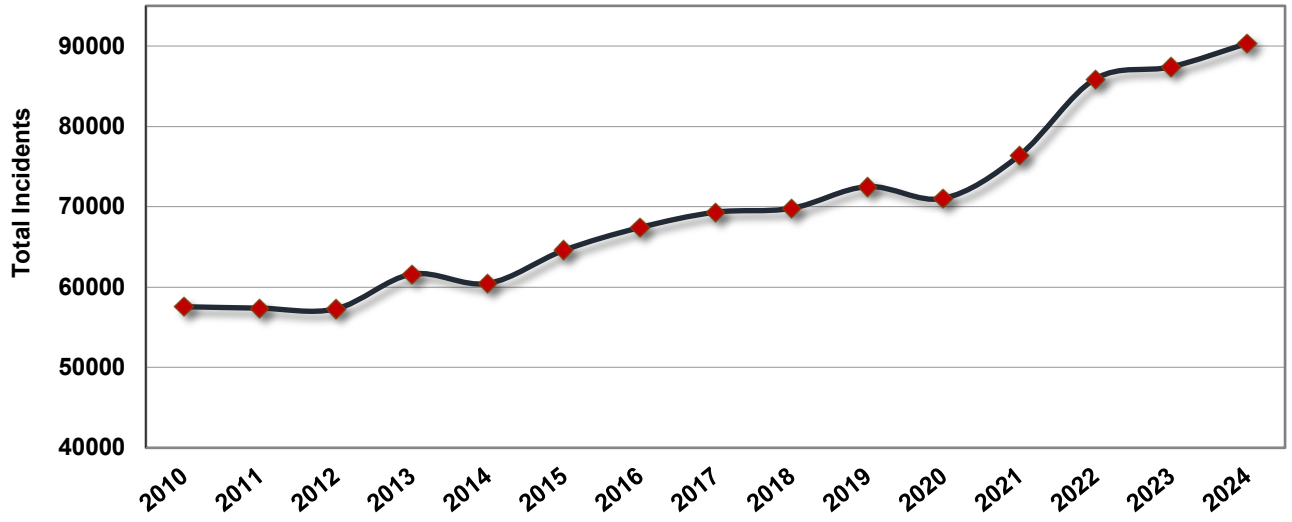
- Structure fires that were reported as intentional decreased by 39% to 47.
- Intentionally set non-confined structure fires accounted for 4% of all non-confined reported fires.
- Intentionally set structure fires accounted for $2,023,842 of all structure property dollar loss.
- Of the 3,014 reported fires, 6%, or 186, were reported as intentional.
- Intentional set fires resulted in three civilian fire deaths.
- Intentional set fires resulted in no civilian fire injuries.
- Intentional set fires resulted in four fire service injuries.
- Juvenile fire setters were responsible for igniting 4% 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.

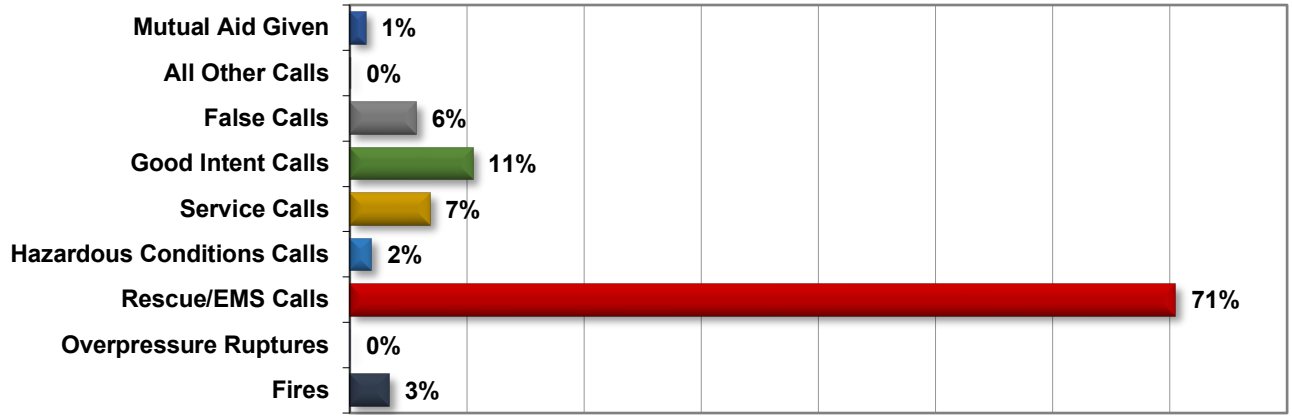
In 2024, 145 fire departments/agencies and/or communities in Alaska reported 90,316 responses to ANFIRS. Of the reported incidents, 86,088 were non-fire calls and/or mutual or incidents where automatic given aid.

All Incidents Reported 2010 - 2024



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 258% more incidents in 2024 from 1999.

2024 Reported Incidents by Incident Type



Alaska's 2024 Fires

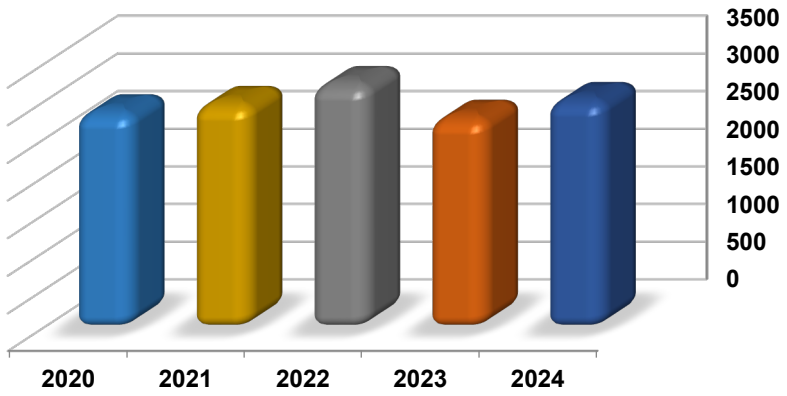
Fire departments in Alaska reported 3,014 fire incidents to the ANFIRS in 2024. The total number of fire incidents increased 9% from the 2,778 reported fire incidents in 2023.

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

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types (including exposures) into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2020 through 2024.

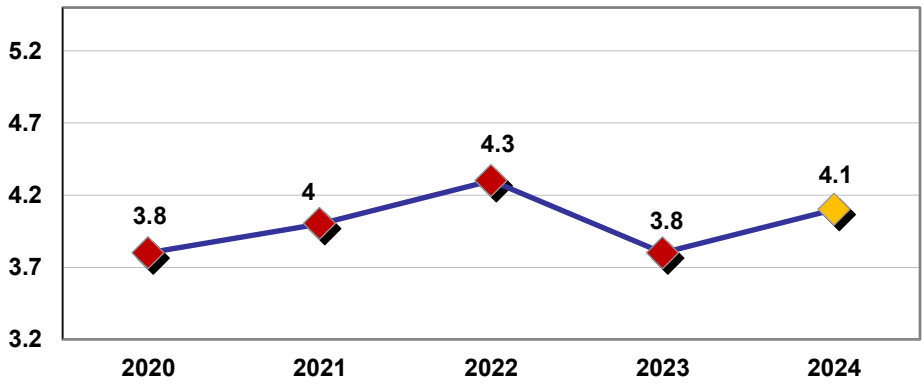
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2024	3,014	1,218	506	1,290
2023	2,778	1,148	458	1,172
2022	3,226	1,178	591	1,457
2021	2,962	1,194	498	1,270
2020	2,851	1,253	493	1,105

Alaska's Reported Fires 2020 - 2024



In 2024, fire departments responded to 4.1 fires per 1,000 people. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population in 2024 was 740,133.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2020 - 2024



Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

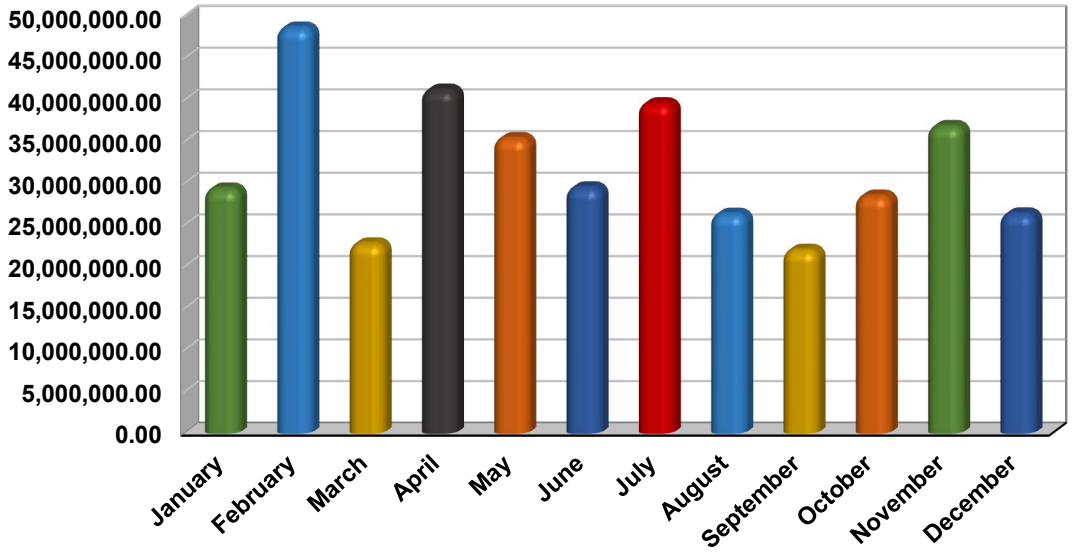
Estimated dollar losses are an indicator of the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps communities, states and the nation determine the dollar amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration 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	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Structure Fire	$82,583,614	$63,800,636	$71,123,903	$63,561,278
Mobile Property (Vehicles) Fire	$7,148,062	$8,853,605	$8,856,325	$6,797,759
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	$850,760	$9,050	$45,895	$1,311
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	$82,306	$51,439	$194,063	$28,174
Other Fires	$627,550	$248,510	$362,660	$28,383
Total Fire Dollar Loss	**$91,292,292**	**$72,963,240**	**$80,582,846**	**$69,981,741**

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2024 was $82,583,614. The reported incidents with a structural total dollar loss of $1,000,000 or more were:

South Tongass – Fire Station - $16,000,000
Haines – Convenience Store - $5,250,000
Saint Mary's – Multifamily Dwelling - $1,546,341
Stebbins – K-12 School - $1,500,000
Kivalina – Bingo Hall - $1,500,000
Fairbanks Int'l Airport – Warehouse - $1,128,000
Metlakatla – Senior Center - $1,200,000

Five Year Trend Total Dollar Loss by Month
2020 - 2024

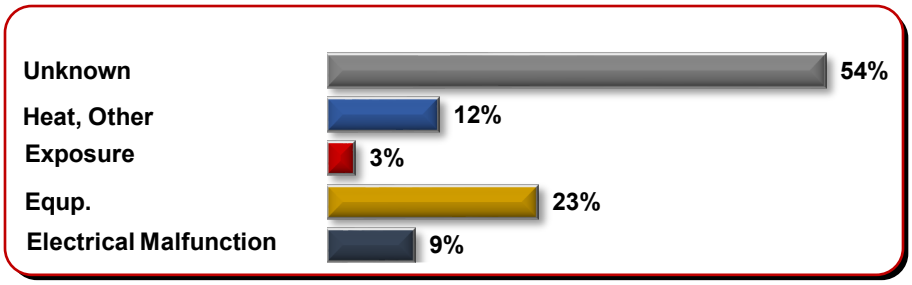


Mobile Property Fires

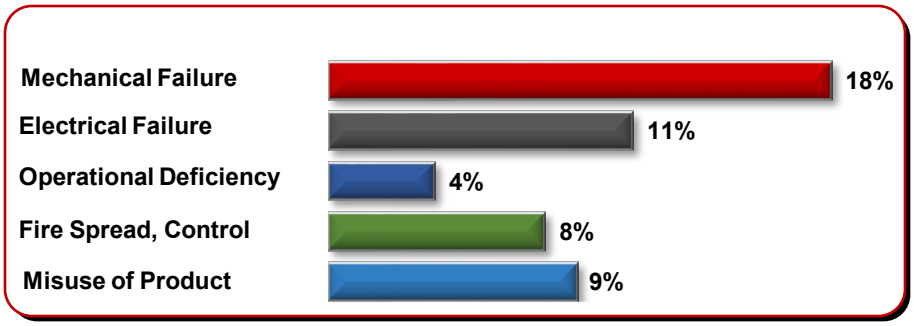
According to NFIRS, a mobile property fire is defined as any fire involving a car, truck, boat, airplane, snow machine, four-wheeler, construction equipment or other mobile property (not being used as a permanent structure) that occurs outside of a structure.

In 2024, 506 mobile property fires were reported. This accounted for 17% of all reported fires, 1 civilian fire death, 10 civilian fire injuries, 1 fire service injuries and an estimated property damage over $7 million. The 506 mobile property fires in 2024 represent a 10% increase from the motor vehicle fires reported in 2023.

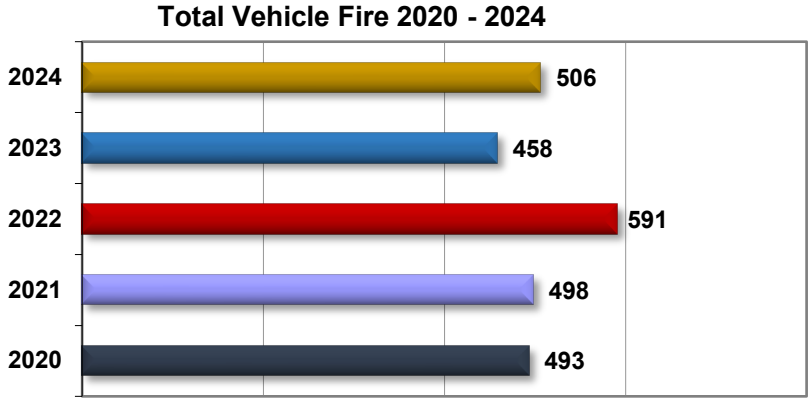
Most of mobile property fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 368 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for $2,983,054 or 42% of property damage for all reported motor vehicle fires. Most motor property fires reported the area of fire origin to be in the engine area, running gear or wheel area or 47% of all reported vehicle fires.



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



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



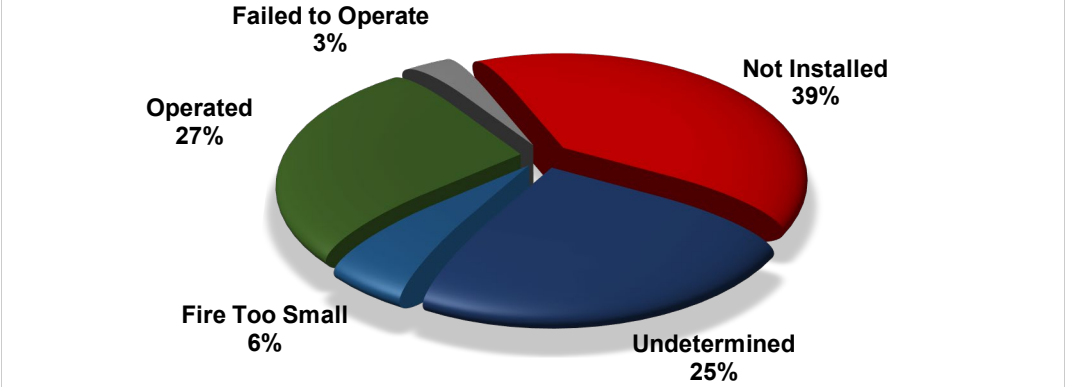
Structure Fires

The 1,218 reported structure fires in 2024 caused 27 civilian deaths, 38 civilian injuries, 31 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $82.6 million. Structure fires accounted for 40% of reported fires and 93% of the civilian fire deaths in 2024.

The number of structure fires increased by 6% from the 1,148 reported in 2023.

2024 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	FF Deaths	Total Dollar Loss
Public Assembly	29	2%	0	0	0	0	$4,098,251
Educational	16	1%	0	0	0	0	$1,503,550
Health Care/Detention	11	1%	2	1	1	0	$305,655
Residential	801	66%	25	31	30	0	$43,556,231
Mercantile	43	4%	0	0	0	0	$8,439,829
Industrial	8	1%	0	0	0	0	$45,400
Manufacturing	5	1%	0	0	0	0	$117,500
Storage	89	7%	0	5	0	0	$23,546,633
Other or Special	216	17%	0	1	1	0	$970,565
Total	**1,218**	**100%**	**27**	**38**	**31**	**0**	**$82,583,614**

NON-CONFINED BUILDING FIRE SMOKE ALARM PRESENCE/PERFORMANCE



Property Use Type (*Non-Confined Structure Fires*)	Alarm Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present	Unknown	Total
Public Assembly	4	1	4	4	8	21
Educational	3	1	1	6	1	12
Health Care/Detention	2	1	1	0	1	5
Residential	176	22	35	159	153	545
Mercantile	7	0	0	17	5	29
Industrial	0	0	0	4	1	5
Manufacturing	0	0	0	4	1	5
Storage	4	0	0	63	16	83
Other or Special	3	0	0	112	21	136
Total	**199**	**25**	**41**	**369**	**207**	**841**

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2024, there were 801 **reported residential structure fires (included structures confined and/or contained inside the structure)**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of almost **$44 million**. There were **31 civilian injuries, 25 civilian deaths and 30 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires increased by 1% from the 792 reported in 2023.

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Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Deaths	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	186	23%	2	9	0	5	$5,642,804
Board and Care	2	1%	0	0	0	0	$2,000
Hotels & Motels	18	2%	0	0	0	0	$39,764
1 & 2 Family Homes	555	69%	23	21	0	25	$36,856,995
Dormitories	14	2%	0	0	0	0	$71,672
Unclassified/Other	26	3%	0	1	0	0	$942,996
Total	**801**	**100%**	**25**	**31**	**0**	**30**	**$43,556,231**

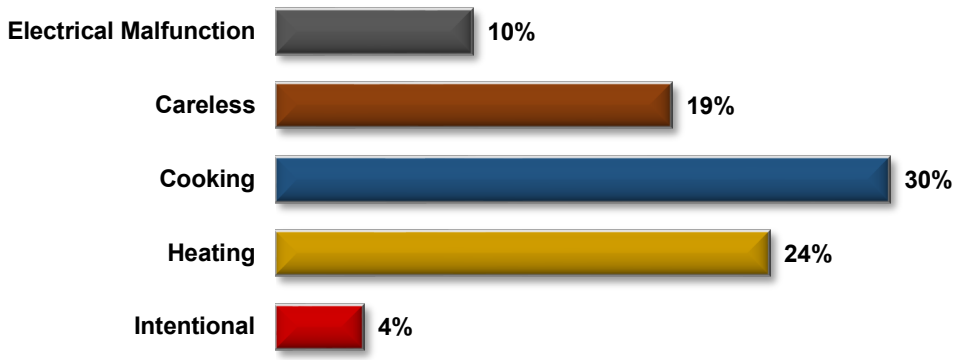
Residential Occupancy Sub-Group

- **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 2%) of all residential structure fires in 2024 were cooking, heating, and human carelessness.

2024 Residential Structure Fire Causes

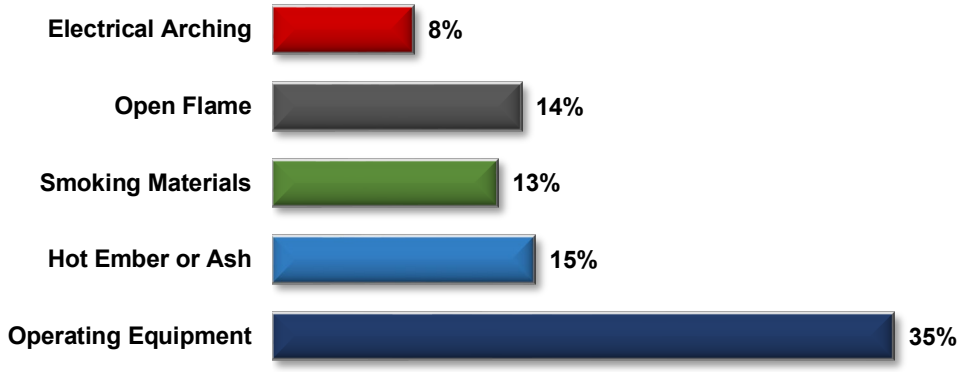


Residential Structure Fires

HEAT SOURCE (TOP FIVE)

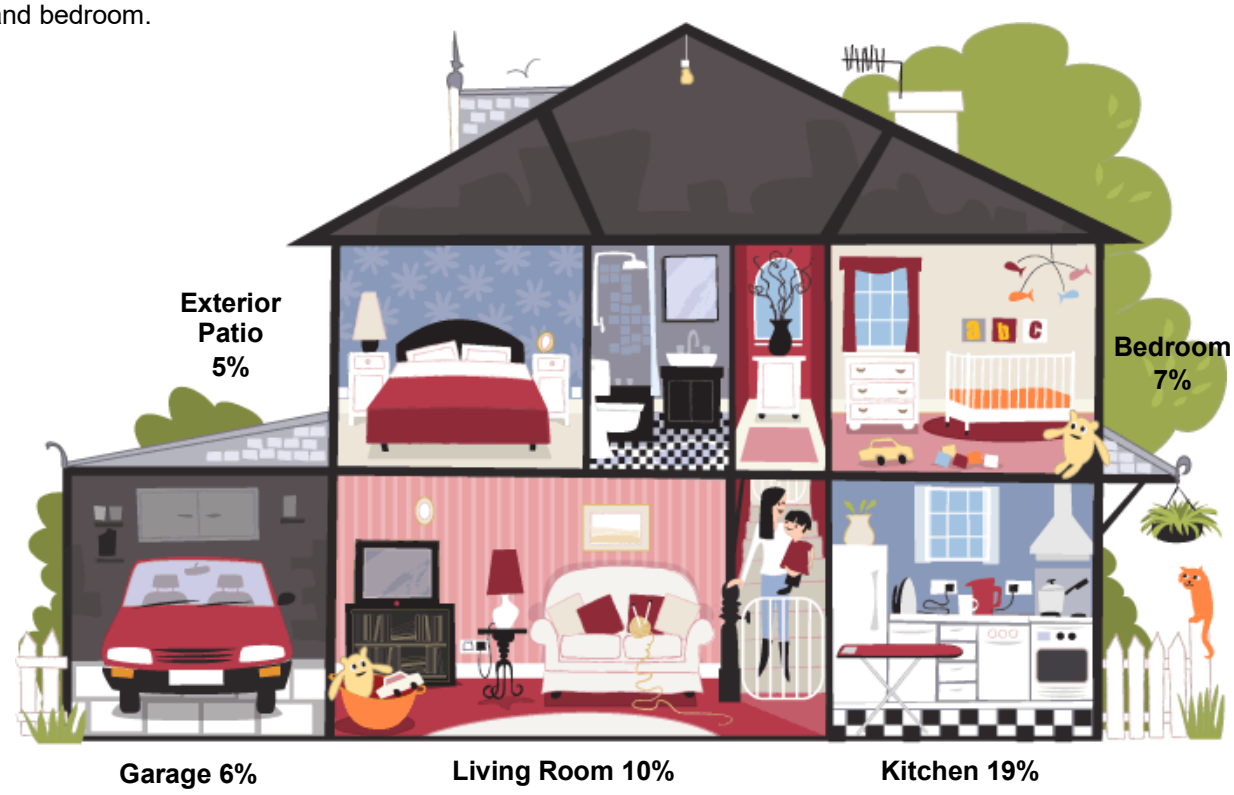
The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error, or carelessness. Heat from operating equipment was the number one heat source with lighters, matches and torches being the second. These exclude undetermined/under investigation which accounted for 28% and exposure from direct heat and/or flame at 2%.

This graph shows the top five heat source in residential structure fires in 2024.



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

The “area of fire origin” element describes the room or area where the fire originated in the structure. The top three common areas of fires in residential structures for 2024 were the kitchen/cooking area, living/family room area and bedroom.

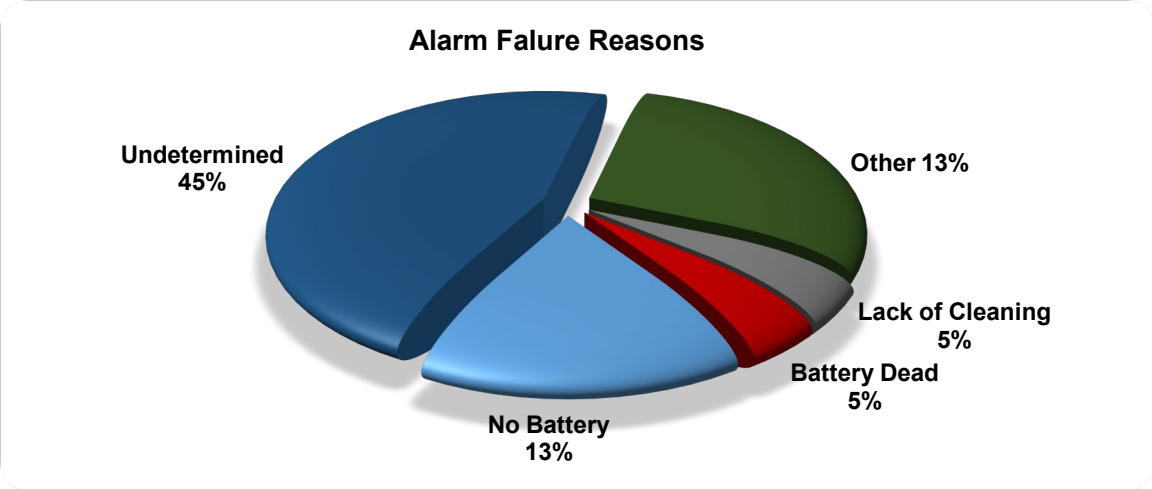


Residential Structure Fires

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 2024, 32% of all reported residential structure (non-confined) fires, the alarm operated. In 29% 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 6% of the incidents due to the fire being too small to activate the alarm. In 23% of the incidents, the smoke alarm presence was reported as undetermined.



SMOKE ALARM PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL NON-CONFINED FIRES

Smoke Alarm Operation	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Deaths	FF Injuries
Failed to Operate	22	5%	0	3	0	0
Operated	176	32%	1	10	0	11
Fire too Small to Operate	35	6%	0	2	0	0
Undetermined	312	57%	14	3	0	4
Total	**545**	**100%**	**15**	**18**	**0**	**15**

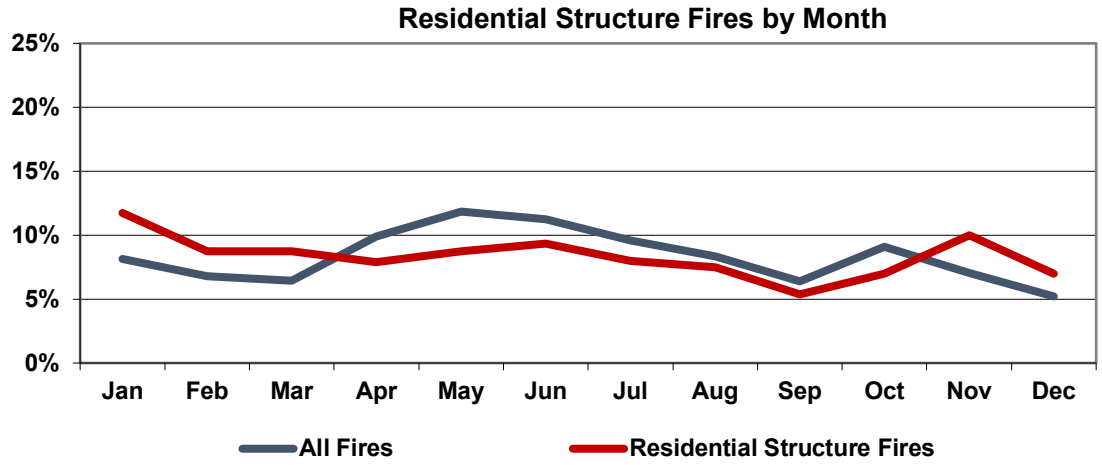
Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Deaths	FF Injuries
Battery Discharged/Dead	1	5%	0	0	0	0
Battery Missing/Disconnected	4	18%	0	2	0	0
Other	6	27%	0	1	0	0
Lack of Cleaning	1	5%	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	10	45%	0	0	0	0
Total	**22**	**100%**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**

Residential Structure Fires

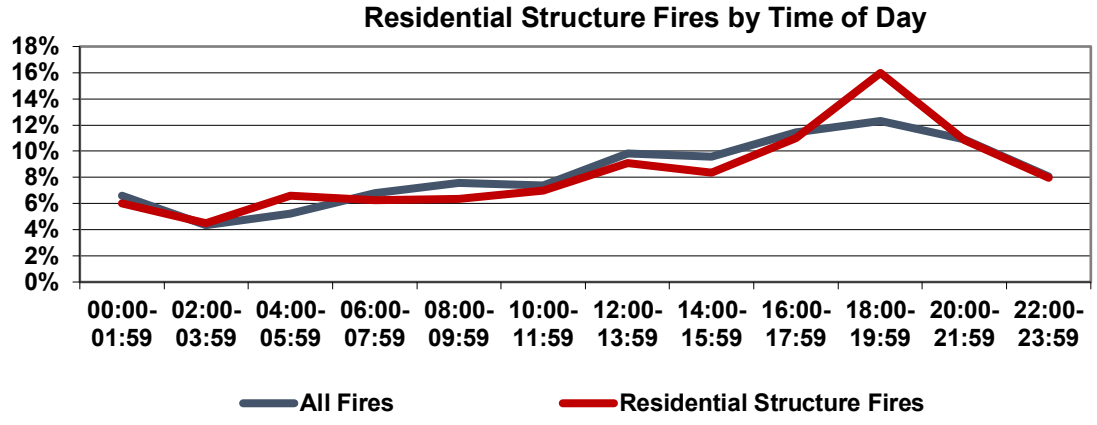
WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

Fires in residential structures were more common in the winter than in the summer during 2024. This trend is related to one of the leading causes of all residential structure fires, heating. Clearly there are other seasonal factors in addition to winter residential fires – perhaps a greater propensity to stay at home, especially since many are continuing to hunker down at home.

For 2024, there were more residential structure fires in the month of January (12%) with the month of September (5%) being the least number of fires.



When analyzed by time of day, as illustrated below, the highest number of residential structure fires occurred during the evening, which is consistent for other types of fires as well. Cooking, the top leading causes of residential structure fires in Alaska during 2024, 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.



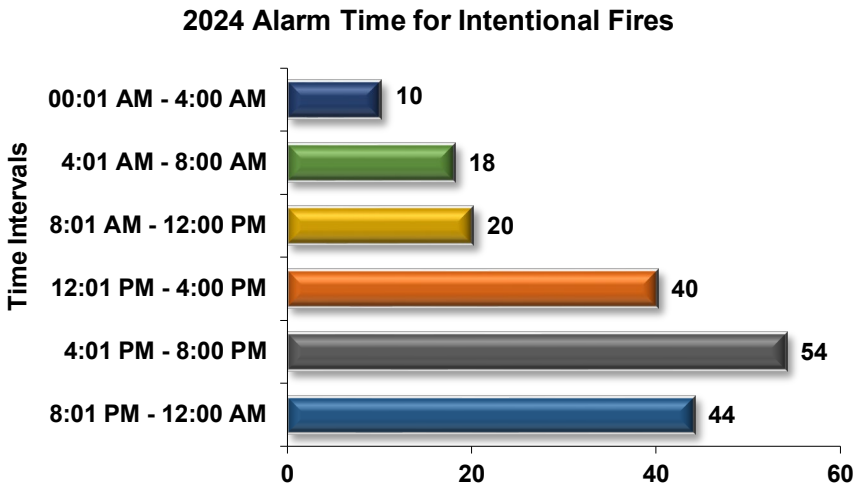
Intentionally Set Fires

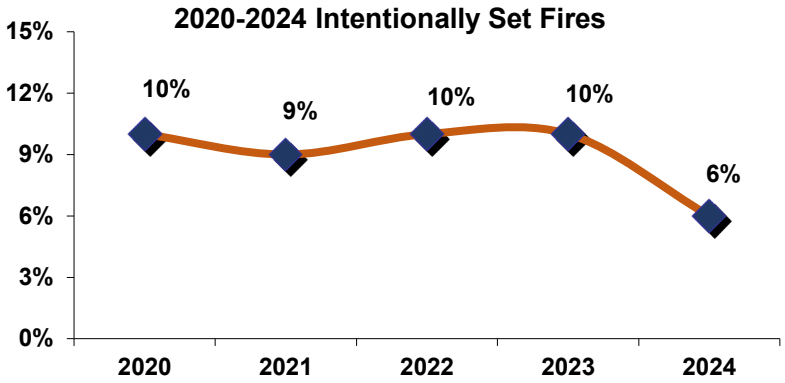
Of all the fires reported in 2024, 186 were reported as intentionally set. That is a decrease of 42% of fires reported as intentionally set from 2023; however, it is still known that reported intentionally set fires are severely under reported; especially juvenile set fires.

In accordance with NFIRS, intentionally set fires are those fires set deliberately by the misuse of a heat source or the intentional ignition of property. Intentionally set fires result in hundreds of thousands of dollars in our state each year. The total dollar loss in intentionally set fires was $2,169,092; a decrease of 56% from 2023.

In 2024, 34% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred as structure fires. The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the bedroom and on the exterior wall. Heat from open flame or smoking materials were the heat source in over 41% of these structure fire incidents.

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



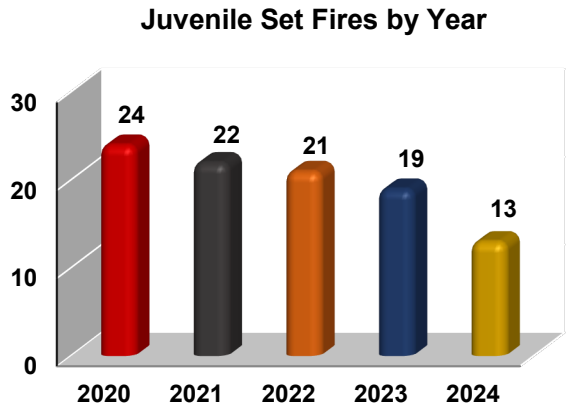


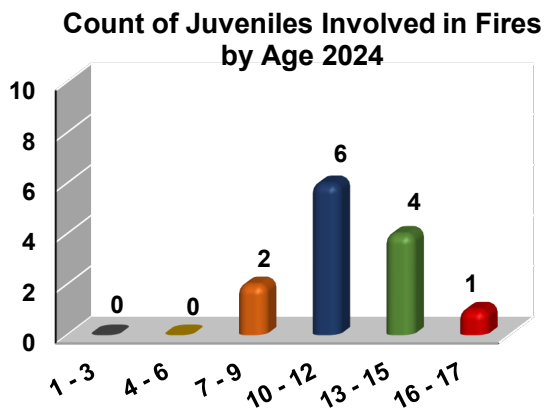
This bar chart indicates the percentage of intentionally set fires for the indicated year.

Juveniles Involved with Fire

Juvenile fire-setting (JFS) is best defined as any unsanctioned use of, or involvement with, ignition materials with the intent to produce a flame or fire. Not all juvenile set fires are maliciously set. Some are set out of curiosity of fire without the understanding how devastating the fire can become. In 2024, 5 or 38% of all juvenile set fires were **not** maliciously set.

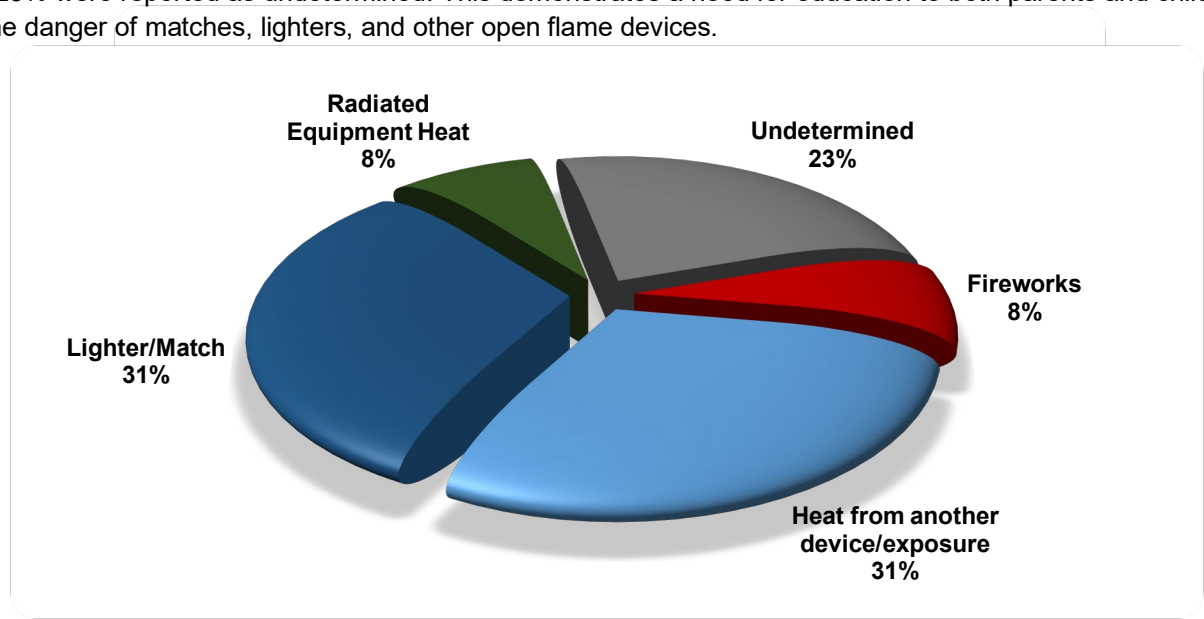
In 2024, juveniles with matches, lighters and other open heat sources caused 13 reported fires with an estimated dollar loss of $291,550. There were 13 children involved in these 13 reported fires. The fires set by children in 2024 included: 8 structure fires, 1 motor vehicle fire, 2 natural vegetation fires (consuming less than one acre of land), and 2 special outside fires.





Heat Source

In 2024, 31% of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters and matches. Additionally, 8% of juvenile set fires were started with undetermined equipment, 8% from fireworks, 31% were reported as heat from another device, and 23% were reported as undetermined. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches, lighters, and other open flame devices.



Fire Injuries and Fatalities

In primitive times, people discovered fire and learned the benefits it could provide. Unfortunately, they also learned the troubles it could cause when it was not controlled. In many ways, we have advanced in our use of fire since those distant times; however, we continue to be troubled by the threat it can present. In 2024, Alaskans suffered 29 civilian fire deaths, 51 civilian injuries and 38 firefighter injuries directly caused by fire.

2024 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 35 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2024. As in previous years, most of the injured firefighters were male.

Type of Fire	
Structure Fire	31
Mobile Property Fire	1
Outside Rubbish Fire	2
Special Outside Fire	1

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	11
06:01 – 12:00	7
12:01 – 18:00	10
18:01 – 23:59	7

NATIONAL FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

NFPA estimates that 53,575 firefighters were injured in the line of duty in 2024, a decrease of 15 percent over the 63,175 injuries reported in 2023.

Firefighters were more likely to be injured at fireground operations than during any other duties. In 2024, an estimated 16,275 injuries, or 30 percent of all reported firefighter injuries, occurred on the fireground.

The non-fireground injuries included 11,325 injuries during other on-duty activities; 10,050 injuries during training activities; 9,825 injuries at non-fire emergency incidents; and 6,100 injuries sustained while responding to or returning from an incident.

Strains, sprains, or muscular pain injuries were the leading type of injury during all non-fireground activities, particularly training, which accounted for 63 percent of the injuries.

In 2024, an estimated 16,900 collisions involved fire department emergency vehicles responding to or returning from incidents, resulting in 650 injuries. Another 850 collisions occurred in firefighters' personal vehicles while responding to or returning from incidents, which resulted in 125 injuries.

Total National Firefighter Injuries by Year		
Year	**Total Firefighter Injuries**	**Injuries per 1,000 Fires**
2020	64,875	16.2
2021	60,450	14.4
2022	65,650	14.4
2023	63,175	14.4
2024	53,575	11.7

Fire Injuries and Fatalities

2024 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 51 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2024. The majority, 75%, were the result of structure fires. Over 37% of these injuries took place on the weekend.

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

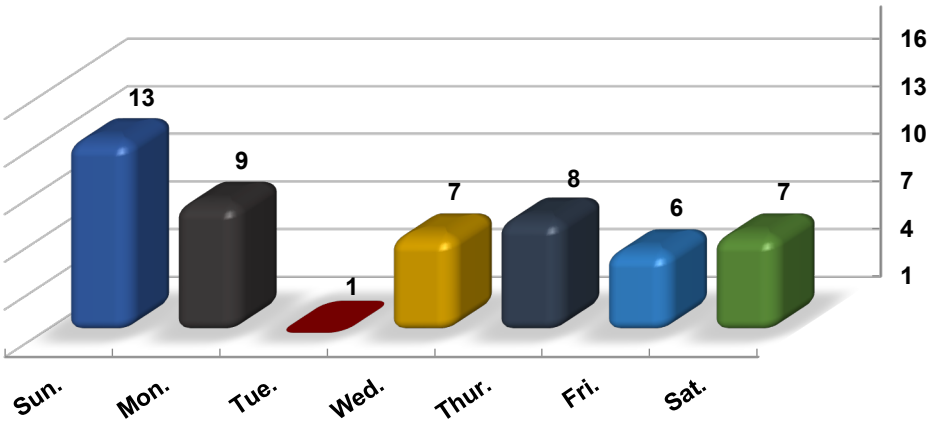
- Misuse of Material or Product
- Intentional
- Operational Deficiency

The Top Categories

Type of Fire	
Structure Fire	38
Mobile Property Fire	10
Outside Rubbish Fire	1
Special Outside Fire	2

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	15
06:01 – 12:00	12
12:01 – 18:00	12
18:01 – 23:59	12

Civilian Injuries by Day of Week



2024 NATIONAL CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

NFPA estimates in 2024, the estimated 470,500 structure fires (34 percent of the reported fires) caused 10,335 civilian injuries (88 percent).

In 2024, on average, fire departments responded to a structure fire every 67 seconds, a structure fire injury occurred every 51 minutes. From 2023 to 2024, the number of structure fires increased 0.1 percent, while the associated civilian injuries fell a statistically significant 12 percent.

Fire Injuries and Fatalities

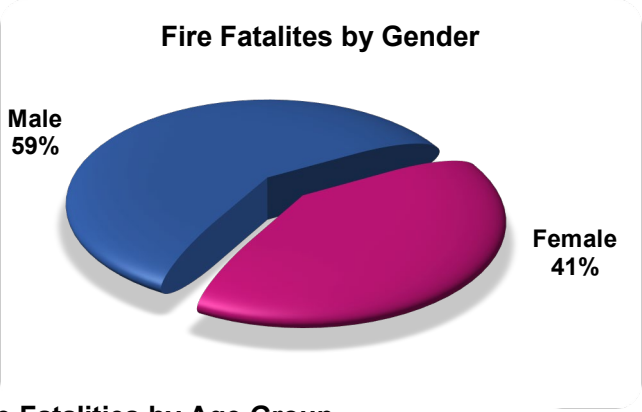
2024 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

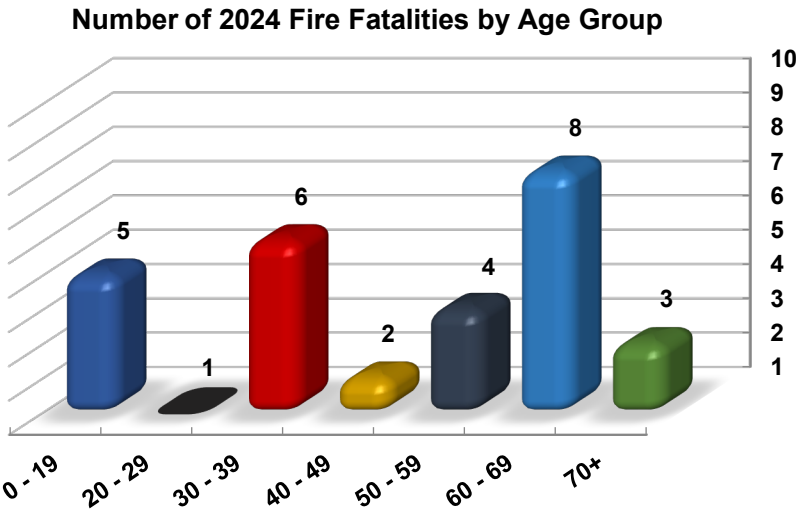
Even though Alaska experienced 89 fire injuries and over $91 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 29 lives from fire in 2024. Alaska experienced 9.4 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year.

Fire Cause of 2024 Fatal Civilian Fires

Cause of Fire	Count of Civilian Fatalities	%	Total Dollar Loss
Motor Vehicle Accident	1	3%	$30,000
Combustibles too Close	3	10%	102,000
Incendiary	5	17%	$731,130
Careless Smoking	5	17%	$682,407
Electrical	2	7%	$771,385
Undetermined	13	45%	$1,020,649
Total	**29**	**100%**	**$3,377,571**

In 2024, 59% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

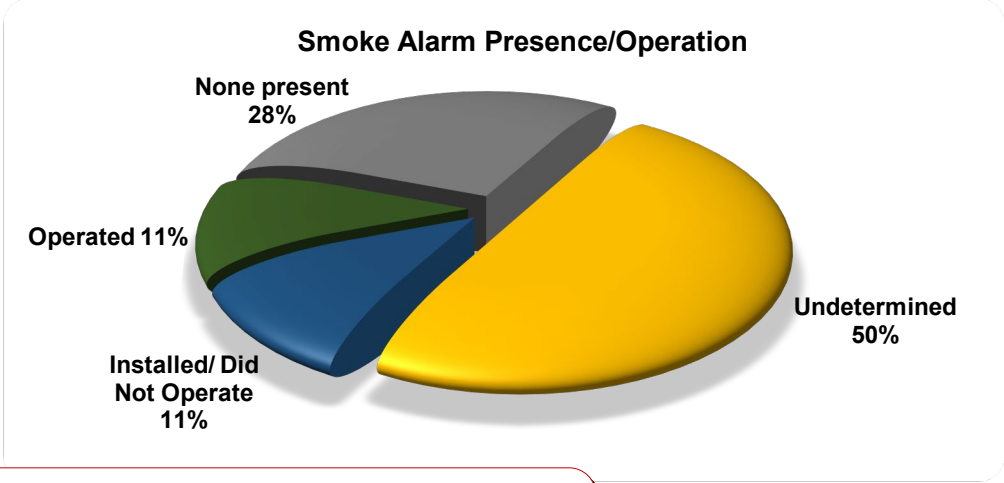


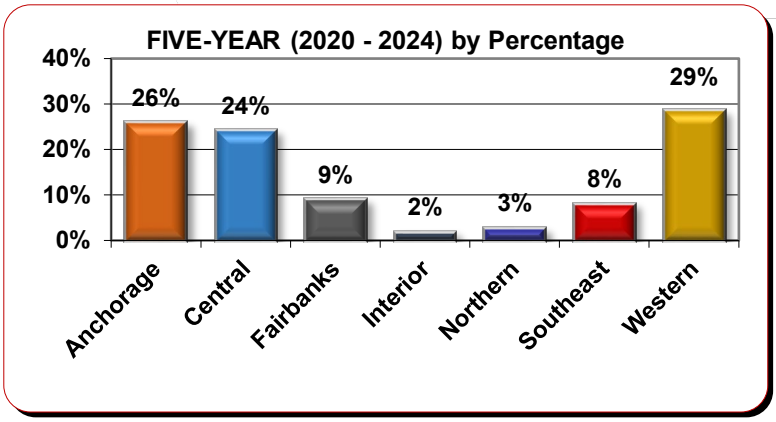


Fire Injuries and Fatalities

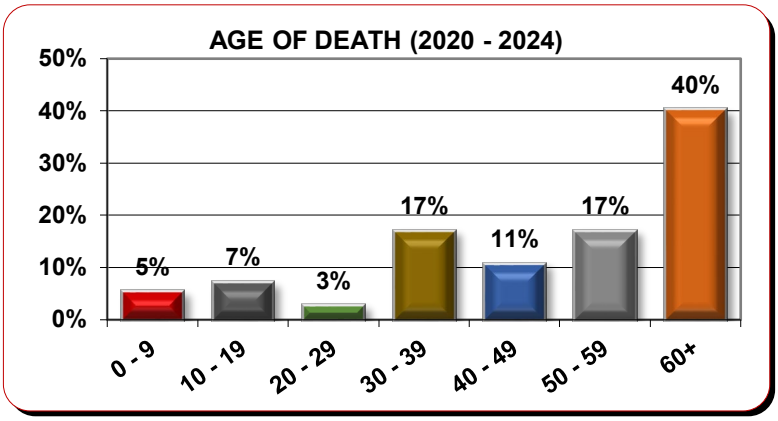
Twenty-seven (27) civilian fire fatalities, or 93%, occurred in residential structures. Of the 27 fire deaths that occurred in residential structures, there were 17 deaths in single family homes, 4 in multi-unit dwellings, 2 in a mobile home, 2 in community jails, and 2 deaths occurred in a residential recreational vehicle.

A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential properties. The 27 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 18 separate fire incidents. Of the 18 residential structures, only 11% were reported as being installed and operated. The presence of an alarm was reported not installed or installed but did not operate in an alarming 39% of the residential structure fires.





By Region
Western Region had the most fatalities over the rest of the state,



By Age
Alaska's highest death age group continues to be 60 years old and older.

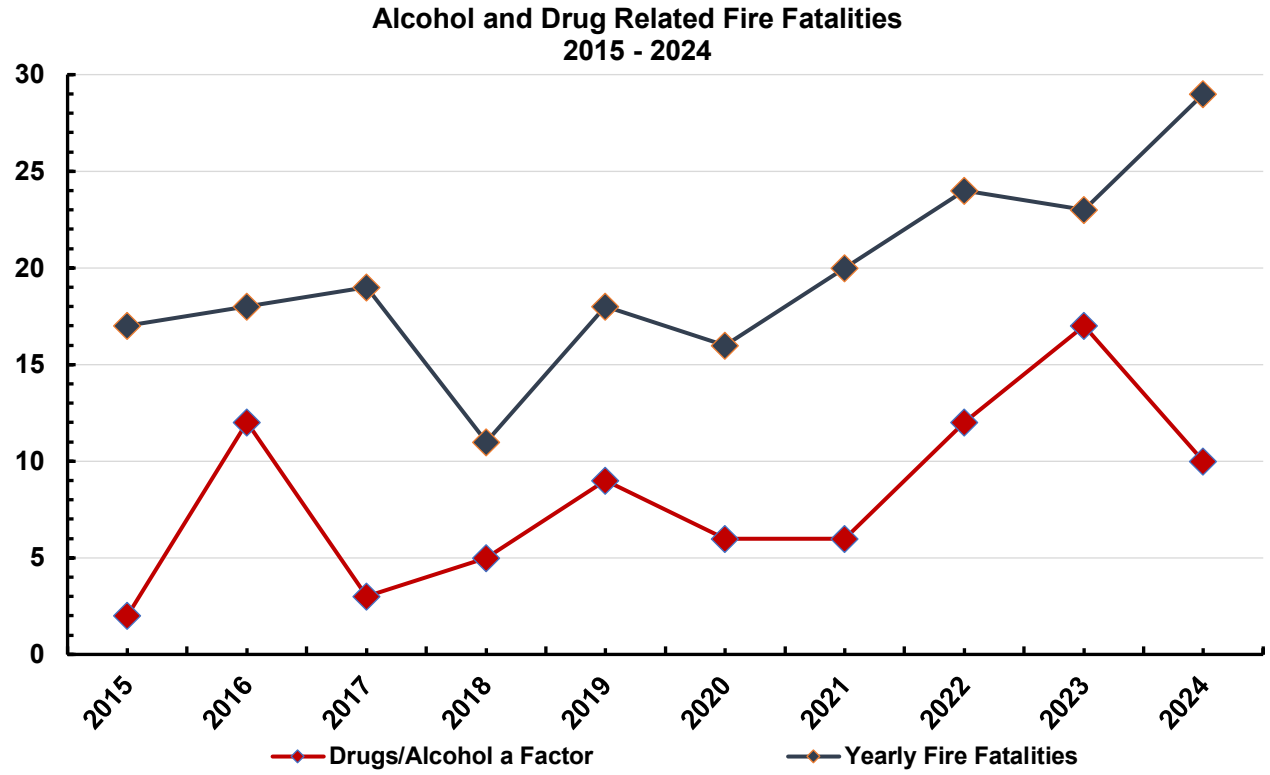
Alcohol and Drug Related Fire Fatalities

Alcohol is a major human contributing factor to fire fatalities in Alaska. Studies have estimated that over half of alcohol-related deaths are the result of injuries sustained from not only fires but also motor vehicle crashes, falls, 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 195 fire fatalities. Out of these unfortunate victims, 43% 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 67% percent of these victims were male.

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



Per Capita, Rates and Comparisons

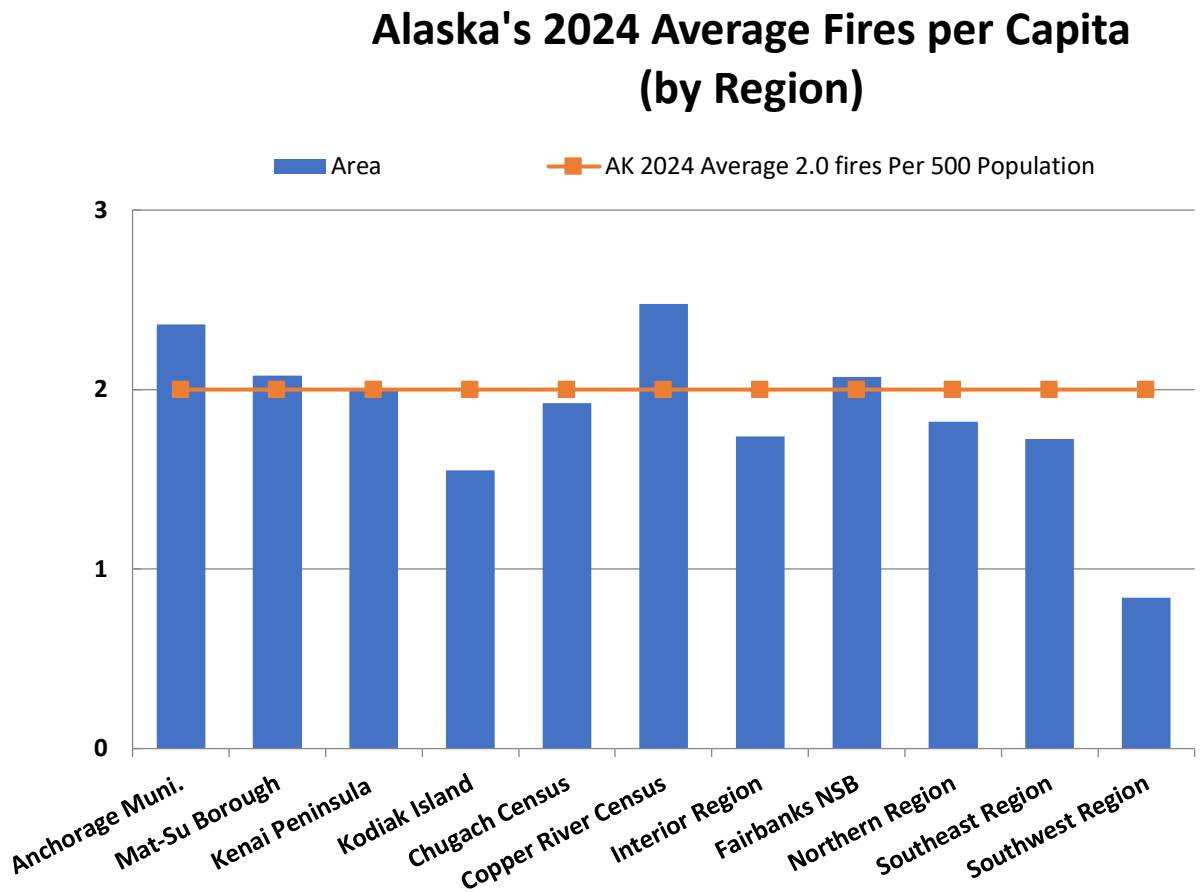
Fire service leaders are often asked to show the effectiveness of the services that they perform. This is especially true in today's era of decreased budgets. All too often managers and leaders count "things" such as number of responses or number of hours spent doing key functions.

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

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

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

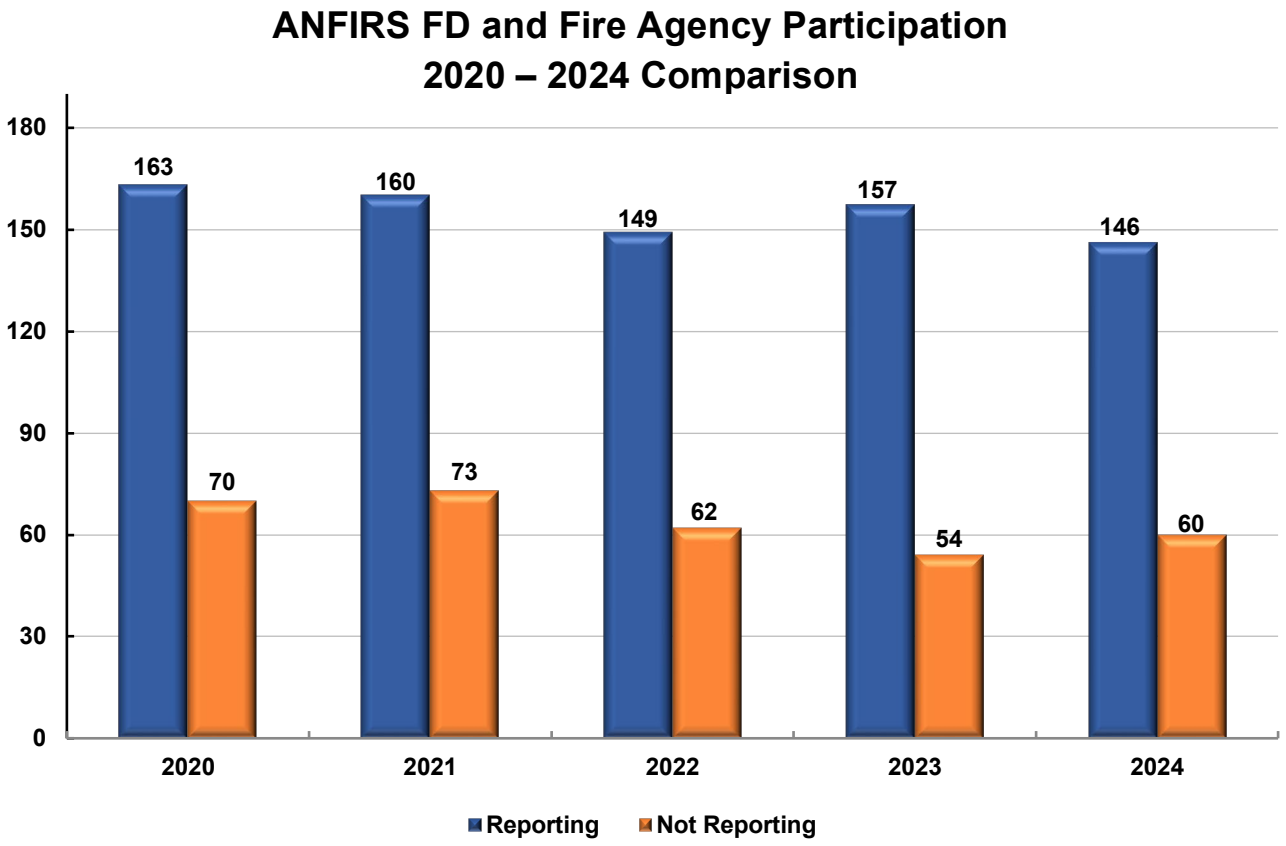
The 2024 estimated population has been taking from State of Alaska, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis website at https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/.



ANFIRS Participants

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2024. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by May 1, 2025. Department name will **NOT** appear on the listing if they failed to submit ANFIRS for the full year of 2024.

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



2024 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department or Community Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
**Akiachak	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	50
**Akiak	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
Akutan VFD	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	26,750
***Alakanuk	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	300,000
***Aleknagik	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Alyeska Pipeline Fire & Rescue	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Anchorage FD	1,288	456	832	7	16	0	23	18,566,635
**Aniak	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	175,000
***Atka VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Anton Anderson Mem. Tun. FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayside FD	22	13	9	1	0	0	0	159,250
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	14	11	3	0	0	0	0	368,500
Bethel VFD	31	17	14	3	3	0	0	28,000
Brevig Mission FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol Bay Borough Emer. Svs.	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	1,410,100
Butte FD	18	7	11	0	0	0	0	132,875
Cantwell VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Capital City Fire/Rescue	80	44	36	0	2	0	1	2,337,230
Caswell FD	6	4	2	0	1	0	0	205,000
Central Emergency Services	64	29	35	0	1	0	0	819,700
Central Mat-Su FD	178	62	116	1	1	0	0	4,083,620
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	28	11	17	0	0	0	3	404,609
Chenega Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickaloon Community VFD	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	915,400
Chignik Lagoon VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chugiak Vol. Fire/Rescue Co.	60	29	31	0	0	0	1	1,624,100
***City of Anderson FD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	75,500

** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2024.

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

2024 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	3	0	0	1	19	0	0	27
12	34,919	546	3,534	5,422	2,763	29	29	48,542
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	133	15	59	41	12	0	13	295
0	91	1	1	29	4	0	6	146
2	8	14	96	32	34	0	0	217
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	173	12	17	46	6	0	6	278
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	3,880	35	250	514	278	8	0	5,046
0	34	2	6	21	0	0	28	97
3	2,309	161	243	246	127	0	14	3,167
3	1,146	154	131	657	236	0	51	2,556
0	343	24	32	53	19	0	45	544
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	714	35	98	139	46	1	7	1,100
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

2024 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
City of Fairbanks FD	158	52	106	0	1	0	0	2,031,414
City of False Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Kasaan VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	325,000
City of Kenai FD	27	9	18	0	0	0	0	1,220,062
City of Kodiak FD	15	7	8	0	0	0	0	540,700
City of Kotzebue FD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	4,000
City of Seward FD	10	3	7	0	0	0	2	133,150
Clarks Point VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman Cove VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Alaska Alpine	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	230,500
ConocoPhillips Alaska Kuparuk	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	111,500
Cooper Landing Emerg. Serv.	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	235,000
Cordova VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Craig Emergency Services	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Delta Junction VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	192,500
Dillingham VFD & Rescue	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	73,500
Eagle VFD	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	560,000
Eagle Village Fire Rescue Dept.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edna Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Emmonak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Ester VFD	18	8	10	0	0	0	0	74,700
***Fairbanks Area, Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
Fairbanks Int'l Arpt. Police/Fire	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1,431,000
Gakona VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Girdwood Fire & Rescue	19	9	10	0	0	0	0	344,500
GlennRich Fire/Rescue	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	121,000
Greater Palmer FSA	53	20	33	0	0	0	1	934,460
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	766,000

** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2024.

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

2024 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	5,903	49	367	504	329	3	75	7,388
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1,112	50	177	71	48	0	47	1,532
0	149	23	26	10	50	1	3	277
0	0	3	2	3	18	0	0	29
0	339	4	46	39	56	0	16	510
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	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
0	79	3	0	27	1	0	19	133
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
0	0	1	0	2	7	0	1	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	4	0	2	1	2	0	0	18
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	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	128	13	13	21	8	0	37	239
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	50	14	0	4	2	0	1	74
0	31	2	1	1	0	0	0	36
0	244	14	40	91	10	2	21	441
0	27	4	0	4	6	0	5	50
1	278	39	28	96	45	0	4	544
0	32	2	2	7	0	0	0	52

2024 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Gustavus VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
Haines VFD	15	12	3	0	0	0	0	6,247,700
Hilcorp FD	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	5,100
Hollis VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homer VFD	29	10	19	0	0	0	1	229,100
Hoonah VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	1,000
Hope/Sunrise Emergency Serv.	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	374,500
**Huslia VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	210,000
Hydaburg VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hyder VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kachemak Emergency Serv.	16	13	3	0	0	0	0	895,000
***Kasigluk	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3,000
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kenny Lake VFD	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	510,000
Ketchikan FD	48	38	10	1	2	0	2	359,390
Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King Cove Fire & Rescue	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Klawock VFD	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	3,700
Klehini Valley VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	150
Kongiganak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koyuk VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	17,000
**Kwethluk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louise, Susitna, Tyone VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowell Point VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Kalskag VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manley Hot Springs VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Marshal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	300
McKinley VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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2024 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Inc.
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
0	10	4	6	2	6	0	0	43
0	15	1	1	0	17	0	0	41
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	745	22	27	38	32	0	33	926
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	154	9	29	30	6	0	21	265
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	7
0	1,953	40	124	174	116	3	22	2,480
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	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	2	0	0	6	1	0	6	15

2024 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
***Mentasta VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
***Metlakatla VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,200,000
Minto VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Company	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	51,000
***Mountain Village	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	250,000
Nanwalek VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Naukati Bay VFD	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	32,000
**Nelchina VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson Lagoon Fire & Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nenana Vol. Fire/EMS Dept.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
**New Stuyahok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nikiski FD	40	23	17	1	0	0	0	504,850
Nome VFD	19	14	5	0	0	0	0	22,400
North Pole FD	11	2	9	0	0	0	0	78,000
North Slope Borough FD	25	10	15	0	0	0	0	431,207
North Star FD	72	28	44	1	2	0	1	2,840,510
North Tongass VFD	21	7	14	0	1	0	1	829,400
Northway VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	150,000
NW Arctic Borough FD	11	9	2	7	3	0	0	2,201,000
***Nulato	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
Old Harbor VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palmer Fire & Rescue	20	8	12	0	2	0	0	82,570
Pelican Vol. Fire & EMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg VFD	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	35,600
***Pogo Mine	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5,000
Port Alexander VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Alsworth VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Graham VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10,000

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2024 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8
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	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	707	61	168	111	14	3	20	1,126
1	46	6	4	8	23	0	0	107
0	1,095	7	36	121	41	1	54	1,366
0	0	9	3	8	27	0	0	72
1	385	68	72	170	32	5	46	851
0	347	3	11	14	8	0	17	421
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	161	14	23	40	42	0	155	455
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	2	1	10	13	0	0	33
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

2024 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Port Lions VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9,000
Red Dog Mine Emerg. Services	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	400,000
Rural Deltana VFD	10	7	3	0	0	0	0	254,500
Salcha Fire & Rescue	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	9,500
Sand Point VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	350,000
***Seldovia Vol. Fire & Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
**Shishmaref VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	700,000
Sitka FD	22	6	16	0	0	0	0	1,141,750
Skagway VFD	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	206,200
South Tongass VFD	15	7	8	0	0	0	0	16,816,500
St. Mary's VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1,701,341
***St. Michael VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2,500
***Stebbins	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000
Steese Area VFD	39	24	15	0	2	0	0	2,485,650
Strelna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton FD	6	4	2	3	0	0	0	182,400
SVT Barabara Heights FD	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	850,000
Talkeetna FD	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	19,200
Ted Steven's Arpt. Police/Fire	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	524,500
Tenakee Springs VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thorne Bay VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
***Togiak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
Tok VFD	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	102,500
**Trapper Creek VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	445,000
Tri-Valley VFD	14	5	9	0	0	0	0	104,002
Two Rivers VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	161,000
***Unalakleet VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,100

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2024 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
0	61	2	3	2	1	0	2	78
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	1,380	9	45	43	73	5	2	1,581
0	186	2	15	5	73	0	1	292
0	164	3	19	12	9	1	16	239
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	8
0	634	25	151	90	15	1	55	1,010
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	35	0	1	17	2	0	0	61
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
1	153	8	4	24	15	0	13	224
0	236	32	10	0	6	0	19	306
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	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	13
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
0	0	2	0	4	3	0	6	29
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

2024 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Unalaska Fire/EMS	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	171,000
University FD	65	20	45	0	2	0	0	1,685,917
Valdez FD	22	14	8	0	1	0	0	298,050
***Wales	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
West Lakes FD	129	32	97	1	4	0	1	1,388,350
Western Emergency Services	17	5	12	0	0	0	0	145,400
Whale Pass Emerg. Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whittier Fire and EMS Dept.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Willow FD	27	11	16	0	0	0	0	365,400
Womens Bay VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wrangell VFD	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	75,250
Yakutat VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total:								
	3,014	**1,218**	**1,796**	**29**	**51**	**0**	**38**	**91,292,292**

2024 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	False Calls	Other Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
1	3	4	2	3	85	0	0	108
3	1,666	32	45	201	181	3	149	2,345
3	334	12	78	12	48	0	0	509
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	299	61	51	99	61	0	78	778
0	516	11	32	56	10	1	23	666
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	8	4	8	4	6	1	0	33
0	156	6	15	34	4	3	42	287
0	18	0	1	2	0	0	1	24
0	0	1	0	7	7	0	0	22
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total:								
37	**63,602**	**1,681**	**6,158**	**9,435**	**5,104**	**71**	**1,214**	**90,316**