Fire In Alaska
2004

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire Prevention

Alaska State Fire Marshal
Fire In Alaska - 2004

Gary L. Powell
State Fire Marshal

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire Prevention

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State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
Division of
Fire Prevention

Frank H. Murkowski, Governor
William Tandeske, Commissioner

September 24, 2005

I am pleased to present the "2004 Fire In Alaska" report for your review. The information presented is a compilation of the individual fire reports as provided to the Division of Fire Prevention by local fire departments. This year we had 160 fire departments reporting.

2004 was a year of progress, with both good and bad news. The best news is no children under the age of 18 died from fire. This is the first time since the recording began in 1951. The good news is that we saw a decline in the number of fires, as well as the number of structure fires. We also saw a significant decrease in arson and a reduction in juvenile set fires. It seems our juvenile fire setter programs may be having an impact.

The bad news is that we saw an increase in civilian fatalities due to fire. It is alarming to note that 67% of these fatalities had alcohol or drugs in their system at the time of death. All but two occurred in residential occupancies. Another cause for alarm is that we saw an increase in firefighter injuries when we should be seeing a decrease.

Residential fires continue to be our largest number of structure fires, accounting for 73% of our total.

Once again, the leading cause of fires was …… "Unknown". I cannot over-emphasize the importance of reporting completely and accurately. Only then can we determine the true fire problem in Alaska and target our valuable resources accordingly.

We enjoy many of our successes as a result of the efforts of local fire departments that have fire prevention programs, especially the efforts of our deferred jurisdictions. We could not function without either. Those communities, which have been granted a deferral for code enforcement, are outlined on page 4 in this report. I encourage you to consider a deferral for your community so that you may enjoy the benefits of local control.

If you have any questions on the information contained in this report, feel free to contact me, or Marie Collins our Statistical Technician, at 269-5052.

Sincerely,

Gary Powell
State Fire Marshal
Director of the Division of Fire Prevention

Protecting Alaskans from Fire for 50 Years 1955 to 2005

5700 East Tudor Rd. - Anchorage, AK 99507 - Voice (907) 269-5491- Fax (907) 338-4375

Introduction

Alaska Fire and Life Safety Regulation 13 AAC 52.020 (Fire Records) requires that every fire or other related incident must be reported to the state fire marshal. Incident reports must be submitted within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the incident occurred. Departments must report their incidents on the approved NFIRS 5.0 forms or submit electronically through approved NFIRS 5.0 software.

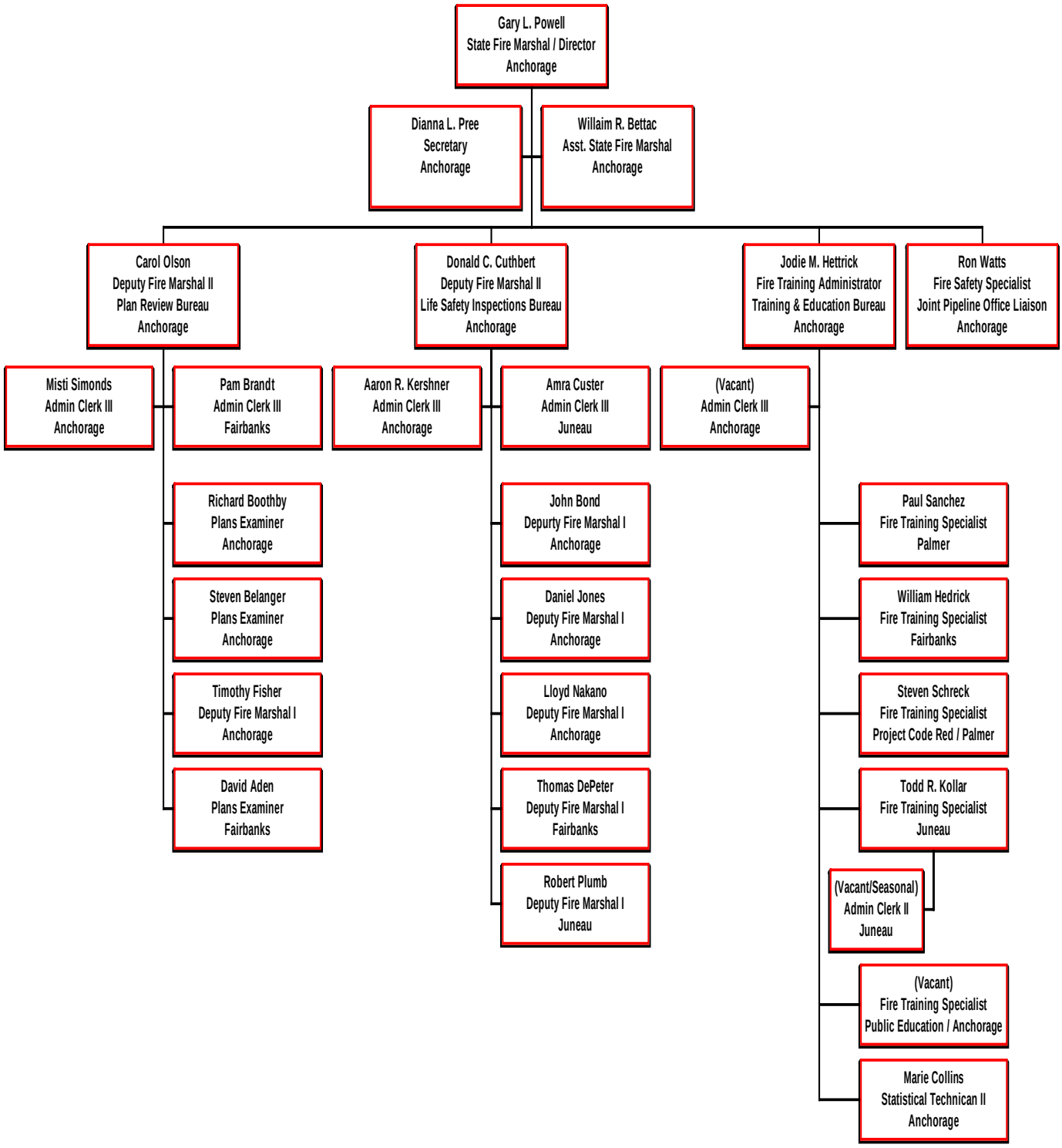
The fire information in this report has been collected from the incident data supplied by Alaska's fire service to the Division of Fire Prevention through the Alaska National Fire Incident Report System (ANFIRS) program.

An increasing number of fire departments, currently 48, are using electronic methods to report their fire incidents. When using this method, the local department is responsible for the "coding" of the incident information submitted. A majority of Alaska's departments also use this system to report the other incidents where they provide assistance to the public, such as emergency medical services, rescue and service calls.

In addition, the Division of Fire Prevention also provides services and education in other areas, including building plan reviews, fire officer/firefighter training and certification, fire prevention and life safety public education, fire investigations and inspections, fire protection and prevention technical assistance to organizations through-out the state, fire department registration, the flashing blue light program, firework permit and licenses, fire system permit and fire extinguisher permits.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact the Division of Fire Prevention's office at (907) 269-5491.

State of Alaska
Department for Public Safety
DIVISION of FIRE PREVENTION



Plan Reviews

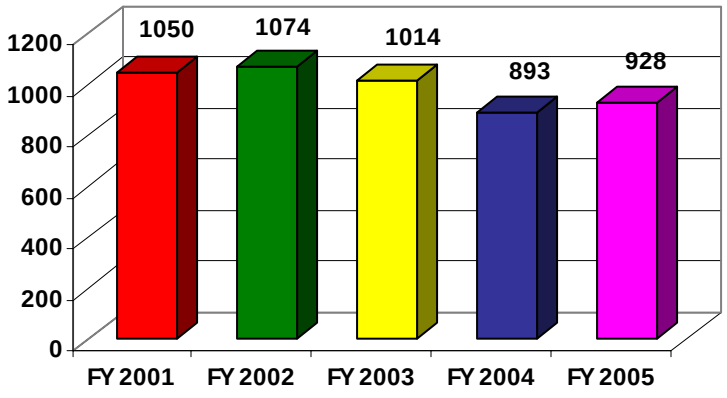
Outside of deferred jurisdictions, the State Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for the fire and life safety oversight of building construction throughout the state, this includes residential buildings of 4 units or more, hospitals, high rise buildings and all commercial buildings.

The objective is to identify code discrepancies during the design phase. Achieving code compliance in the project design phase reduces construction time, field inspection time and has proven to be an effective value-engineering tool in reducing construction costs.

The following services are provided to achieve the goal of providing safe places for Alaskans to live, shop, work, and be cared for:

1. Review all construction plans and specifications for compliance with the 2003 International Building, Fire and Mechanical Codes as adopted and amended by the Alaska Fire and Life Safety Regulations
2. Ensure that all fire protection systems, such as fire sprinkler, other suppression systems, and alarm and detection systems, are properly designed
3. Provide consultation and code interpretation to designers and builders during the concept and design phases of projects
4. Review all requests for alternative means and methods as they pertain to compliance with the intent of adopted codes
5. Provide technical code support to the following deferred jurisdictions:

- ❖ Anchorage
- ❖ Fairbanks
- ❖ Juneau
- ❖ Kenai
- ❖ Kodiak
- ❖ Seward
- ❖ Sitka
- ❖ Soldotna
- ❖ University of Alaska, Fairbanks



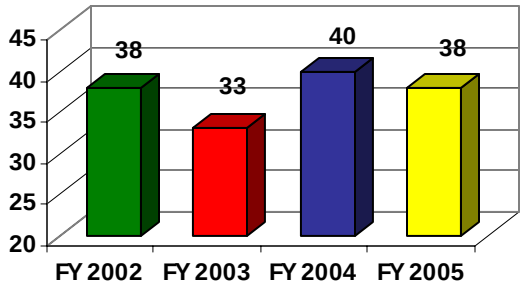
This chart indicates the number of plan reviews that were received, reviewed and completed for the state fiscal years 2001 - 2005.

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

Fire investigations are conducted to determine causal factors and the origin of fire incidents, identify fires and fires of criminal burning, investigate arson and criminal burning, pursue and apprehend those responsible for criminal burning and arson, investigate fatal fire incidents, assist the Department of Justice with prosecutions for arson, and identify accidental fire causes to establish proactive preventative measures.

Fires that will normally be investigated by the Division of Fire Prevention include:

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



Life Safety Inspections Bureau investigated 38 fires in fiscal year 2005.

State fiscal year is July 1 through June 30th.

FIRE INSPECTIONS

The Alaska State Fire Marshal's Office has statewide jurisdiction for fire code enforcement except in communities which have received deferrals.

Fire and Life Safety inspections are conducted to ensure compliance with Alaska statutes and regulations as they relate to building safety.

Inspections may be conducted in response to a complaint received, or as regularly scheduled in any or all of the following occupancies:

- Educational Occupancies
- Places of Assembly
- Public Accommodations
- Institutional Facilities
- Fish Plants
- Community Impact Facilities
- State Licensed Facilities
- Firework Stands
- Explosives
- State Buildings

Fire Training

OUR MISSION

Our mission is to provide Alaska's Fire and Emergency Services Communities effective leadership, coordination, and support for fire prevention and suppression programs to mitigate the devastating personal injuries and property losses from disasters.
This shall be accomplished through:

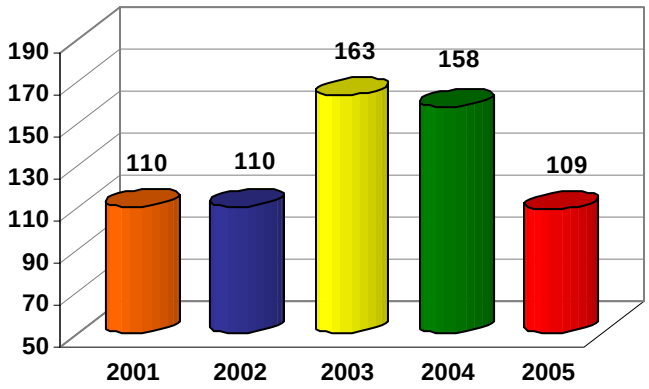
- the adoption of statewide emergency responder training standards;
- the development of training curriculum based on those standards;
- the implementation of certification programs based on the stated standards and curriculum;
- providing technical expertise with respect to the organization and operation of fire and emergency service organizations in the field.

PROGRAMS

Programs coordinated and/or taught by Fire Training include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Firefighter I and II
- Rural Basic Firefighter
- Fire Service Instructor I, II, III and IV
- Marine Shipboard Firefighter
- Marine Fire Instructor
- Fire Investigator I and II
- National Fire Academy Courses
- Emergency Vehicle Driver
- Basic Aircraft Rescue Firefighter
- Company Officer I
- Industrial Fire Brigade (Two Levels)
- Rural Fire Protection Specialist

FIRE DEPARTMENT REGISTRATION



Fire Prevention registered 109 fire departments for the year of 2005.

2005 totals are inclusive of all fire department registration requests received by May 1, 2005.

CERTIFICATES ISSUED

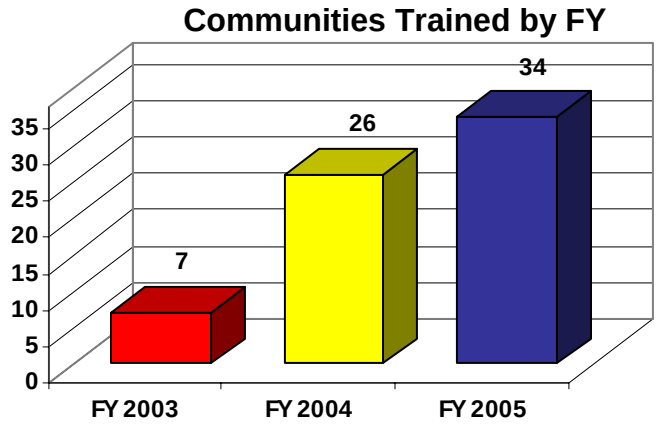
Fire Training issued 583 certificates in 2004.

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

Name of Course	Total
Basic Marine Firefighter	18
Instructor I - IV	152
Rescue Intervention Tech.	52
Firefighter I & II	249
Emergency Vehicle Driver	67
Advanced Marine Firefighter	45

The Micro-Rural Fire Department was developed under the leadership of Senator Stevens and the operational guidance of the State Fire Marshal's office. By addressing the need for properly designed fire fighting equipment for Rural Alaska, this project will help stem the overwhelming loss of life and property due to fires. Project Code Red developed new tactical assumptions that took into consideration the unique Rural Alaska environment in roadless boardwalk/trail communities with no fire hydrants and extreme winter temperatures.

Existing and new technologies, combined with outstanding public/private partnerships, created an exceptional firefighting package that is more appropriate for Alaska's rural conditions. To protect Alaskan lives and property, Project Code Red and State certified fire training provides rural communities with the most efficient and cost effective fire suppression system designed to date.



Project Code Red has 88 participating communities. To date, 71 of these have received the equipment and Alaska Rural Basic Firefighter training.

ALASKA RURAL BASIC FIREFIGHTER CERTIFICATION

Based on the Alaska Fire Training Standard for Rural Basic Firefighter and utilizing a highly modified version of the NFPA Firefighter I course, this certification program provides the students with training in basic fire fighting and fire prevention techniques. This course is designed for fire departments that do not have protective clothing, have a very limited water supply, and may only have portable fire extinguishers and portable pumps available. This course can either be brought to a local community or can be taught at the regional training centers.

This certification program is a systematic training program designed around instructor delivered classroom and supervised performance based practical training. To complete the full Rural Basic Firefighter certification program, following the initial fire training conducted instruction and practical training, the Rural Basic Firefighter must also attend four additional performance based drills conducted over a two-month period.

This training is designed to give students the skills and knowledge to create and maintain an active fire fighting and fire prevention force in their communities.

For more information, please go to http://www.dps.state.ak.us/fire/asp/pcr.asp.

Public Fire Education

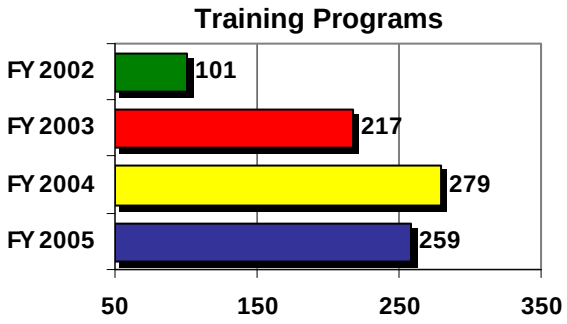
Public Fire Education promotes fire and life safety issues by educating all sectors of the Alaskan public. We focus on fire prevention training and presentations to help achieve our goal of eliminating injuries and deaths from fires or burns.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

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

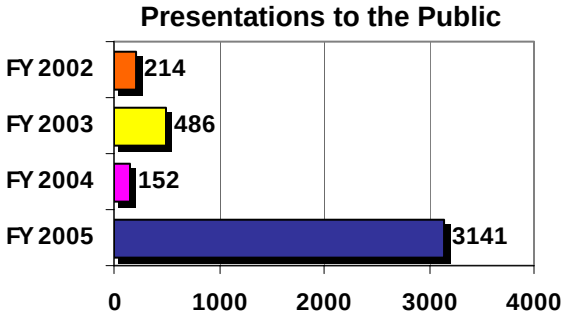
A total of 1,770 students attended training programs in FY 2005.

These presentations are also available for local use.



PRESENTATIONS

The Public Education Office receives requests for fire safety and fire prevention presentations from the public. We refer the public to the local fire department if possible but occasionally we provide the presentation.



Fiscal Year 2005 numbers include the direct training given during the Alaska Home Fire Safety Improvement Project.

MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

The Public Education Office provides fire prevention materials to organizations throughout Alaska. These materials are available at no cost to fire departments, schools, health service agency's, businesses and residents.

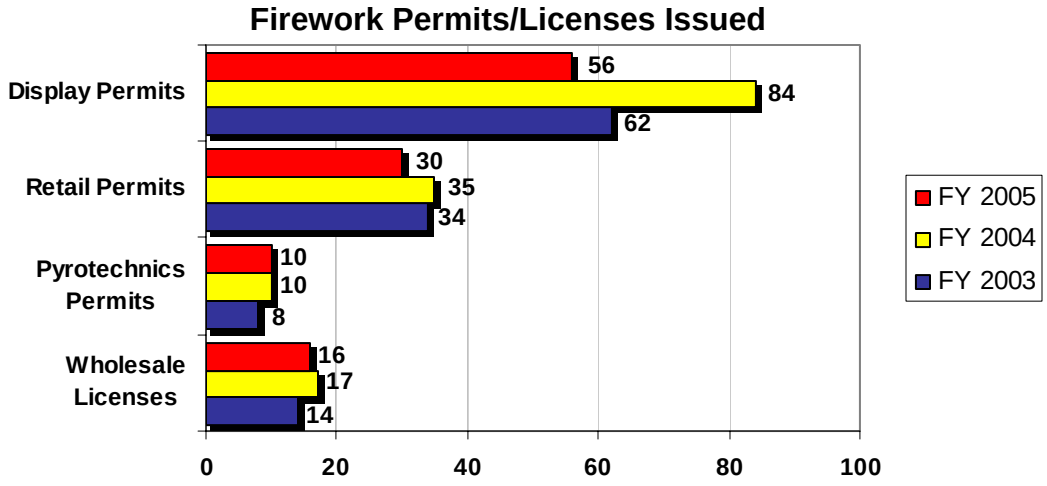
Materials are distributed during fire safety fairs, health fairs, the Alaska State Fair and other public events.

Firework, System and Extinguisher Permits and Licenses

The State Fire Marshal's Office manages and coordinates firework licensing/permitting, fire system permitting, and the fire extinguisher permitting for the State of Alaska through Statutes and Revised Regulations.

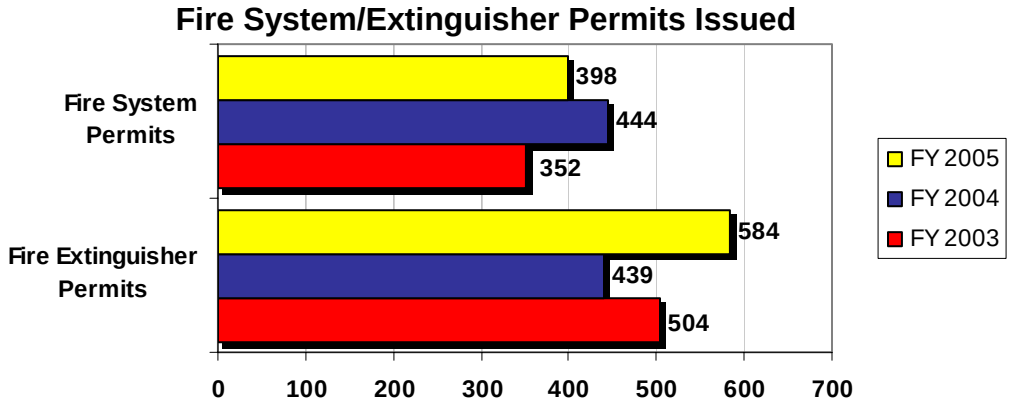
FIREWORKS

According to the 2004 Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) data, there were 4 reported fires with fireworks being the heat source, a 75% decrease from the 16 fire incidents reported in 2003. Three were structure fires with the remaining fire incident being a wildland fire. There were no injuries or deaths reported with these fires.



FIRE SYSTEM AND EXTINGUISHER PERMITS

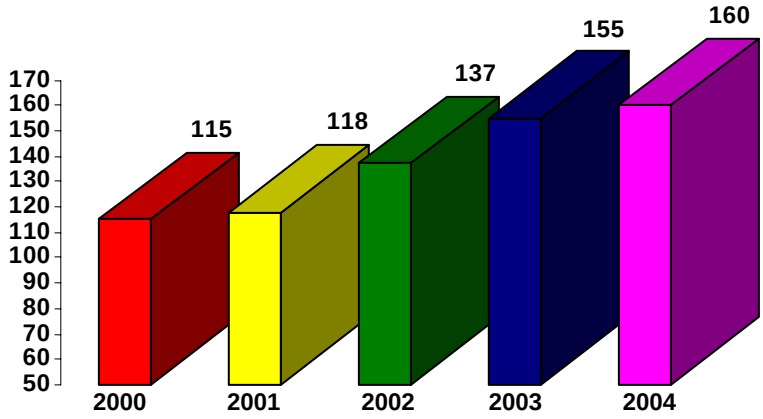
Thirty-four fires were reported with the contributing factor being reported as a system design, construction or installation deficiency. This is a 6% increase from the 32 fires reported in 2003.



ANFIRS Fire Department Participation and Uses

For the fifth year in a row, we have seen an increase in fire department participation in the Alaska National Fire Information Reporting System (ANFIRS) program. In 2001 we had an increase of 3%, in 2002 there was an increase of 14%, for 2003 there was an increase of 12% and in 2004 we saw an increase of 3%. The number of fire departments reporting should be considered when reviewing data comparisons between years.

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2000 - 2004



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

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

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

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

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

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

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) had 46,919 responses in 2004, with 898 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance.

2004 State Incident Summary

Total Responses	**46,919**
Less Mutual Aid Responses	***-898***
Total Incidents	**46,021**

2004 State Fire Incident Breakdown:

Structure Fires	733
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	450
Motor Vehicle Fires	591
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	405
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	362
Other Outside Fires	82
Other Fires	135
Total Fires	**2,758**

2004 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	30,245
Explosion – No After Fire	88
Hazardous Conditions	1,619
Service Calls	2,375
Good Intent Calls	4,252
Other Calls	1,188
False Alarms	3,496
Total Non-Fires	**43,263**

2004 Fire Department Time Clock

Every:

- 1 minute fire caused $3,715.00 damage
- 11 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 17 minutes a fire department responded to a rescue call
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a good intent call
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a false call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a service call
- 5 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 11 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 14 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- 16 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire
- 19 hours a fire department responded to a confined inside structure fire

Alaska 2004 Fire Picture at a Glance

The following information has been submitted by fire departments to the State Fire Marshal's Office. 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 State Fire Marshal's Office from the fire departments participating in ANFIRS.

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

Fires

- Fire attended by Alaska Fire Departments decreased from the year of 2003 by 6% to 2758.
- Fires in structures were down from the year of 2003 by 3% to 733.
- Residential properties accounted for 73% or 533 of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths increased from the year of 2003 by 42% to 12. Ten or 84% of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. One or 8% occurred on a boat with the remaining fatality occurring in an outside area. There were no firefighter deaths reported.
- Sixty-seven percent of all civilian fatalities tested positive for alcohol and/or drugs in their system at the time of death.

Fire Injuries

- Civilian fire injuries decreased from the year 2003 by 16% or 32.
- Firefighter injuries increased from the year 2003 by 62% to 21.

Property Damage

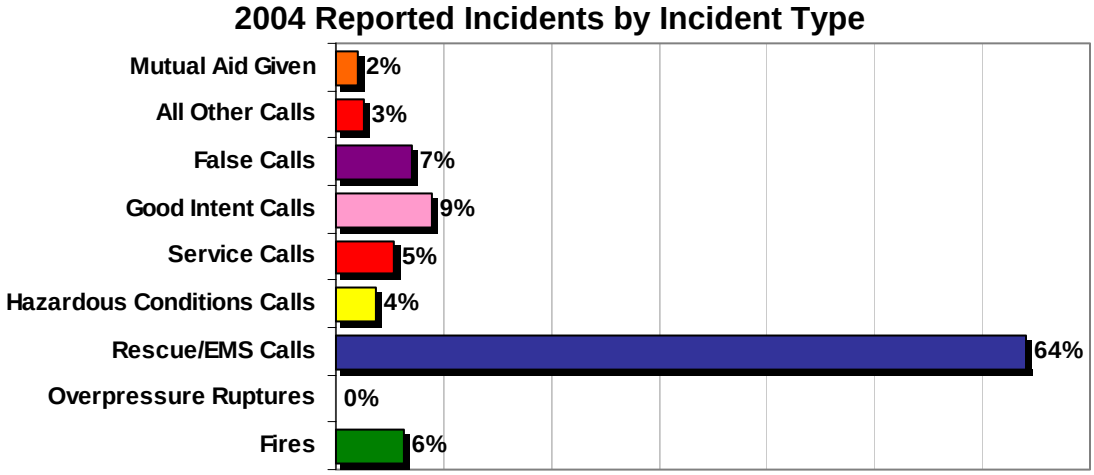
- Property loss increased from the year 2003 by 24% to $33,572,621.
- Structure fires caused $29,305,505 or 87% of all property damage.
- Residential property losses were $16,696,765 or 50% of all structure property loss.

Intentional Fires

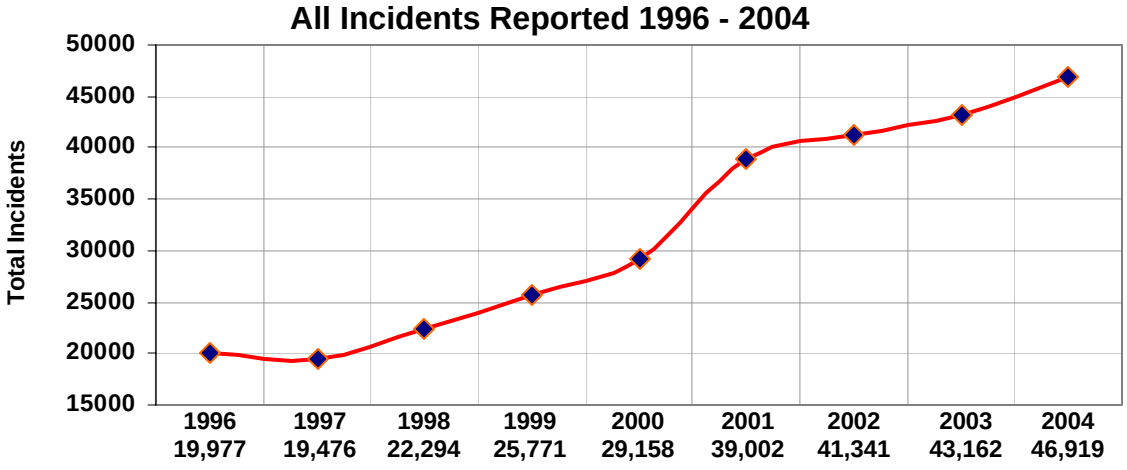
- Structure fires that were reported as intentional were down from the year of 2003 by 41% to 48.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 7% of all structure fires.
- Intentional structure fires accounted for 3% or $816,160 of all structure property dollar loss.
- Intentional fires resulted in 4 civilian and 2 firefighter fire injuries.

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

In 2004, 160 fire departments in Alaska reported 46,919 responses to ANFIRS. Of these 46,919 responses, 44,161 non-fire calls were voluntarily reported.



Alaska fire departments began using the National Fire Information Reporting System (NFIRS) in January 2000. NFIRS 5.0 captures information on all incidents, not just fires, to which a fire department responds. As a result of changes in the new reporting system and an increase in reporting departments, Alaska fire departments reported 234% more incidents in 2004 from 1996.



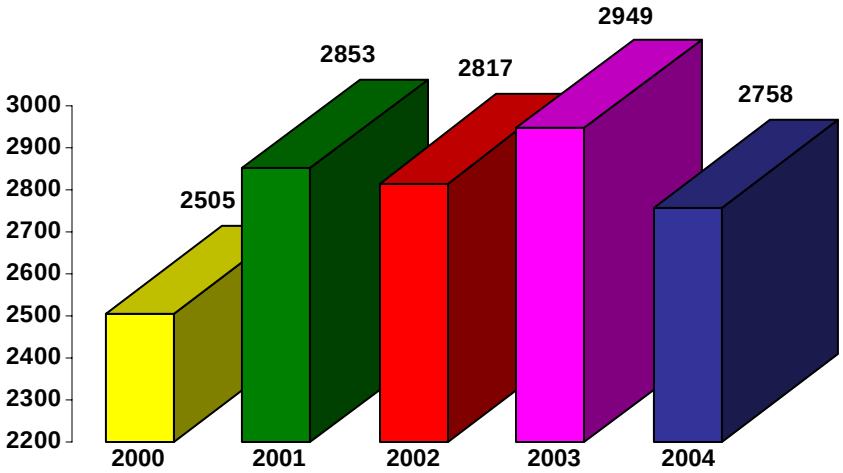
Alaska's 2004 Fires

Alaska departments reported 2,758 fire incidents to the Alaska Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) in 2004. The total number of fire incidents were down 6% from the 2,949 incidents reported in 2003.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2000 through 2004.

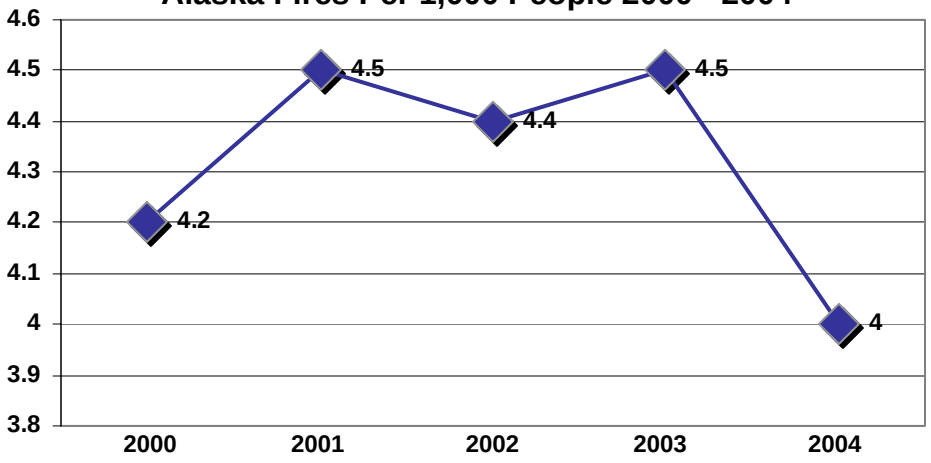
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2004	2,758	1,183	591	984
2003	2,949	1,205	658	1,086
2002	2,817	1,154	716	947
2001	2,853	1,206	762	885
2000	2,505	1,160	545	800

Alaska's Reported Fires 2000 - 4004



The 2004 estimate of Alaska's population was 655,435 according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This means that in 2004 Alaska fire service responded to 4.2 fires per 1,000 people.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2000 - 2004



Estimated dollar losses indicate the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps local communities, states and the nation determine the amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration material damaged during extinguishment, as well as material actually damaged by the fire. Estimates are calculated in the total estimated loss, not replacement cost.

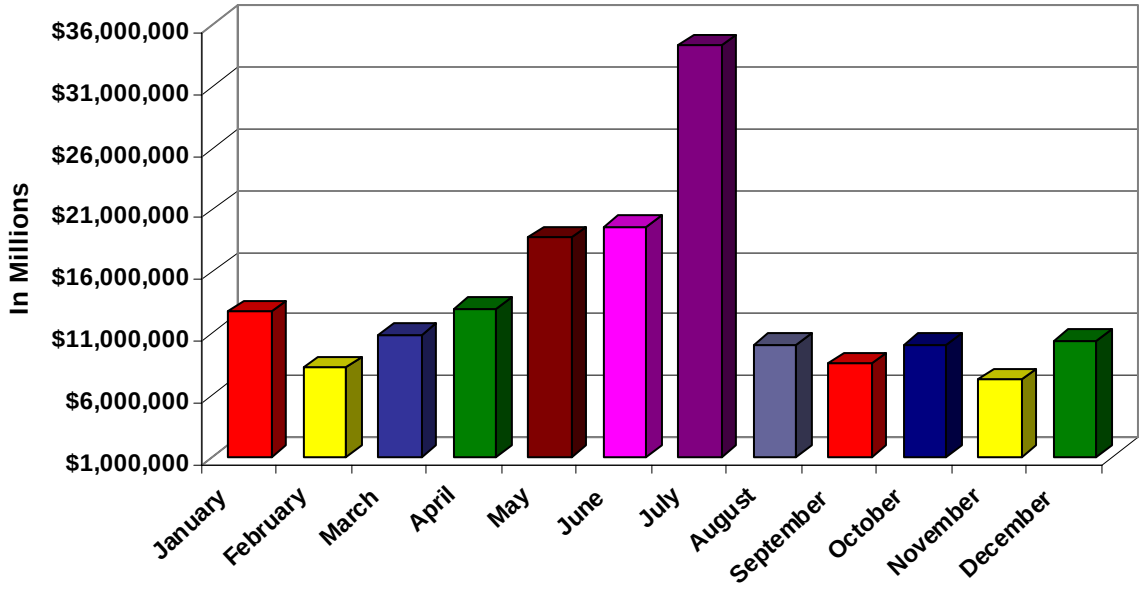
Fire Dollar Loss by Year

Type of Fire	2001	2002	2003	2004
Structure Fire	$16,916,966	$28,820,389	$22,399,968	$29,305,505
Confined/Contained Inside Fire	$89,390	$141,585	$35,345	$352,175
Motor Vehicle Fire	$28,548,705	$1,837,768	$2,719,190	$2,352,014
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	$603,700	$36,325	$31,000	$32,000
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	$29,700	$40,450	$12,450	$12,700
Other Fires	$122,298	$927,830	$34,680	$405,395
Total Fire Dollar Loss	**$46,310,759**	**$31,804,347**	**$25,232,633**	**$32,459,789**

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2004 was $29,305,505, an increase of $343,531 (2%) from the year of 2003. The reported structural total dollar losses over $500,000 were in:

North Slope Borough – Storage (Mixed Use Property) - $4,500,000
Bettles – Mercantile, Business - $1,600,000
North Star – Manufacturing, Processing - $1,500,000
Juneau – Mercantile, Business - $1,100,000
Wrangell – Storage - $1,000,000
Tok – Residential (Hotel/Motel) - $800,000
Big Lake – Residential (1 or 2 Family Dwelling) - $700,000
Anchorage – Mercantile, Business - $668,000
Gakona – Residential (Mulitfamily Dwelling) - $650,000

Five Year Trend Total Fire Dollar Loss by Month (2000 – 2004)

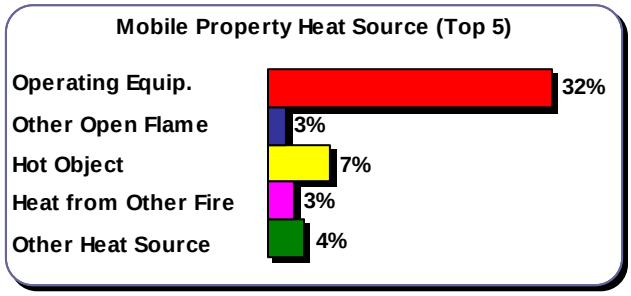


Mobile Property Fires

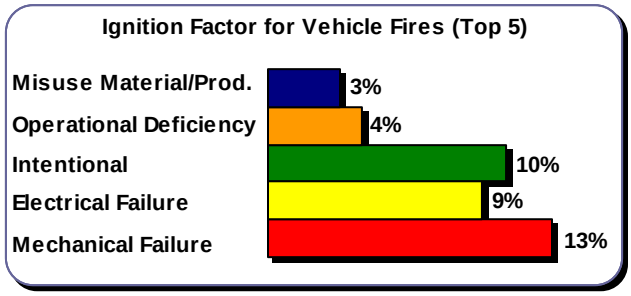
591 motor vehicle fires were reported in 2004. This accounted for 21% of all reported fires, 1 or 8% of civilian fire deaths, 1 civilian injury and an estimated property damage of $2.4 million. The 591 fires in 2004 is a 1% decrease from the 658 motor vehicle fires in 2003.

The majority of these fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 498 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for $718,070 or 31% of property damage for all reported fires. The engine area, running gear or wheel area was reported as the fire area or origin in 52% of all reported vehicle fires.

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

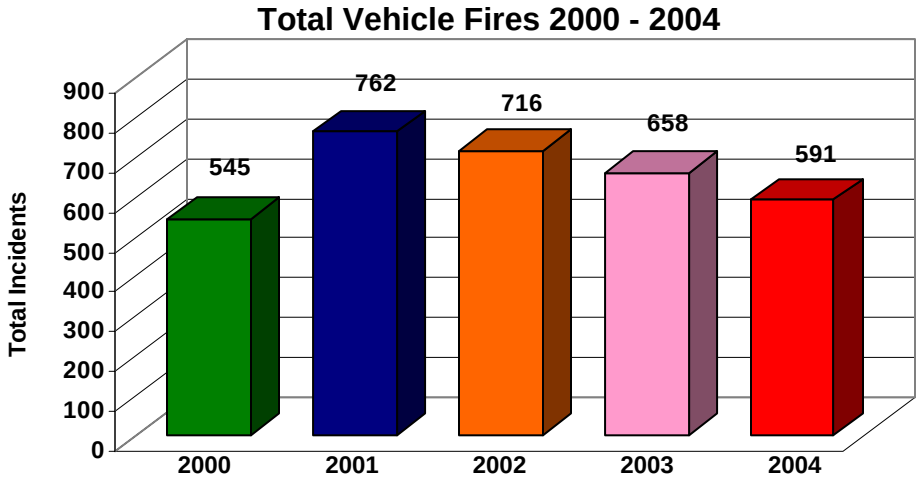


This chart indicates the most frequently reported heat source in vehicles excluding undetermined.



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

As shown in the graph below, Alaska is continuing to see a decline in vehicle fires.

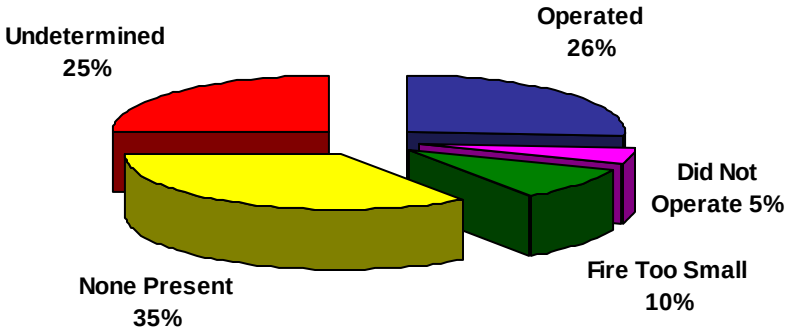


The 733 reported structure fires in 2004 caused 10 civilian deaths, 25 civilian injuries, 17 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $29 million. The average structure fire caused $39,980 in damage. Structure fires accounted for 27% of reported fires and 83% of the civilian fire deaths in 2004.

According to the ANFIRS definition, fires that had contact on any part of a structure are considered a structure fire. The number of structure fires declined by 3% from the 752 reported in 2003.

2004 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Educational	14	2%	0	2	0	$17,240
Health Care	7	1%	0	0	0	$75,100
Industrial	6	1%	0	0	0	$118,320
Manufacturing, Processing	5	1%	0	0	0	$1,500,000
Mercantile	38	5%	0	6	2	$4,107,880
Other or Special	42	6%	0	0	1	$153,550
Public Assembly	33	4%	0	0	0	$511,450
Residential	533	73%	10	16	13	$16,696,765
Storage	55	7%	0	1	1	$6,125,200
Total	**733**	**100%**	**10**	**25**	**17**	**$29,305,505**

ALARM PERFORMANCE



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

Property Use	Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present	Unknown	Total
Educational	6	0	4	4	0	14
Health Care	4	0	1	2	0	7
Industrial	1	0	1	4	0	6
Manufacturing, Processing	0	0	1	3	1	5
Mercantile	8	1	6	18	5	38
Other or Special	0	0	0	33	9	42
Public Assembly	3	1	8	20	1	33
Residential	168	32	50	124	159	533
Storage	1	0	1	45	8	55
Total	**191**	**34**	**72**	**253**	**183**	**733**

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2004, there were 533 residential structure fires. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of $16.7 million. There were 16 civilian injuries, 10 civilian deaths and 13 firefighter injuries caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires went up 1% from the 529 reported in 2003.

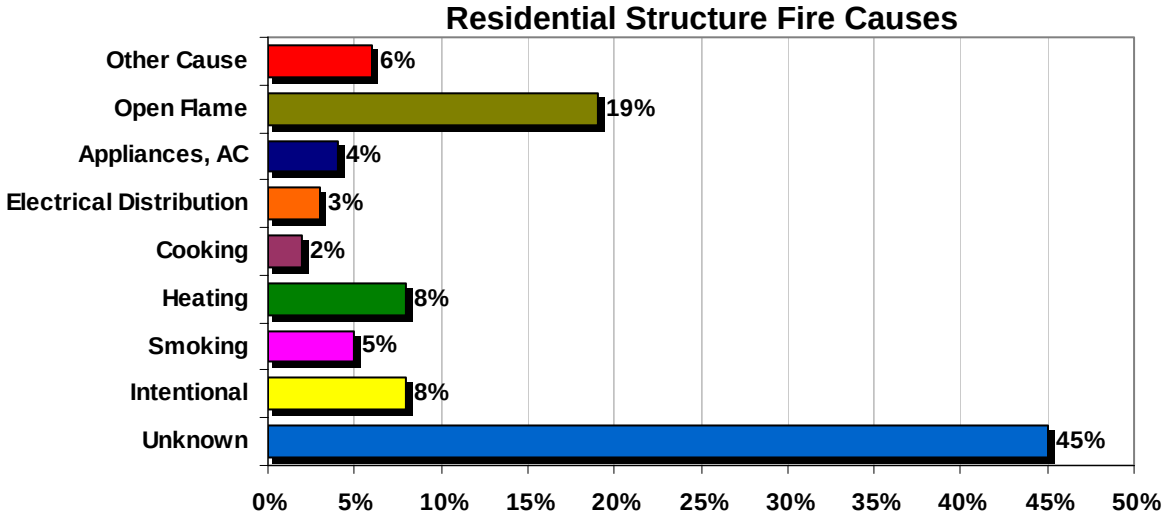
Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	104	20%	1	2	1	$2,615,111
Rooming Houses	2	0%	0	0	0	$0
Hotels & Motels	17	3%	0	0	5	$883,050
1 & 2 Family Homes	395	74%	9	14	7	$12,808,304
Dormitories	3	1%	0	0	0	$800
Unclassified	12	2%	0	0	0	$389,500
Total	**533**	**100%**	**10**	**16**	**13**	**$16,696,765**

Residential Occupancy Sub-Group Definitions

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

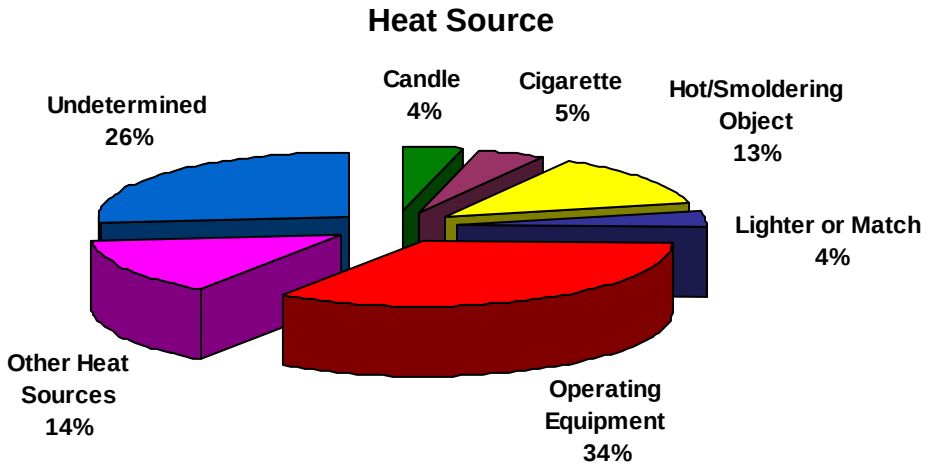
LEADING CAUSES

The top three leading causes of residential structure fires (excluding unknown which was a reported 45% of all residential structure fires) in 2004 were open flame, heating and intentional.



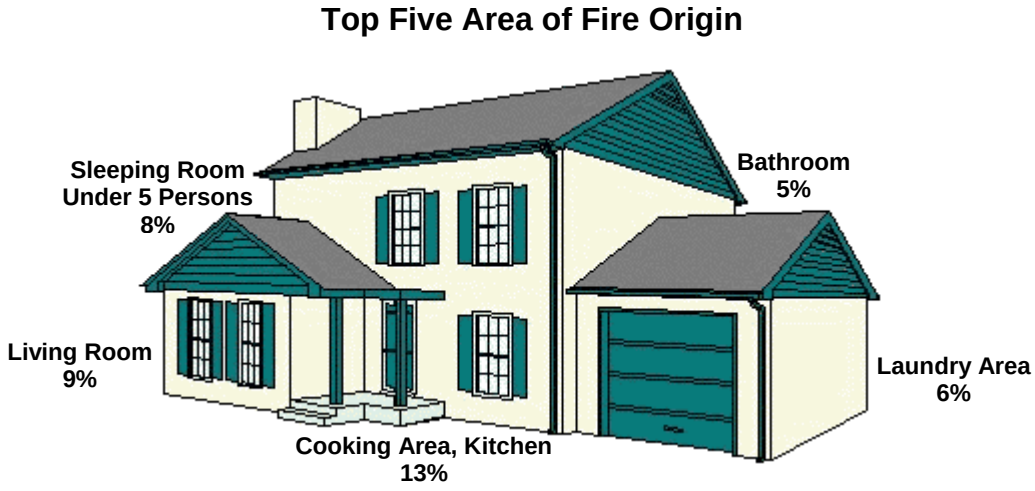
HEAT SOURCE

The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness. Operating equipment was the number one heat source with "other heat sources" being the second (this excludes undetermined which accounted for 26% reported heat sources).



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

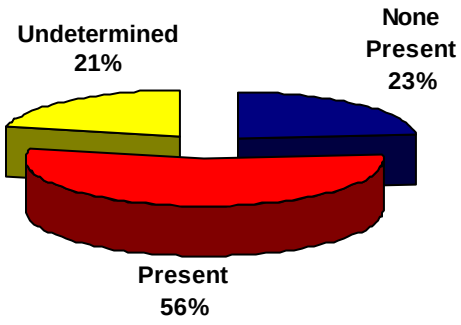
The "area of fire origin" element describes the room or area where the fire originated in the structure. The two most common areas of fires in residential structures for 2004 were in the cooking area and living room.



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.

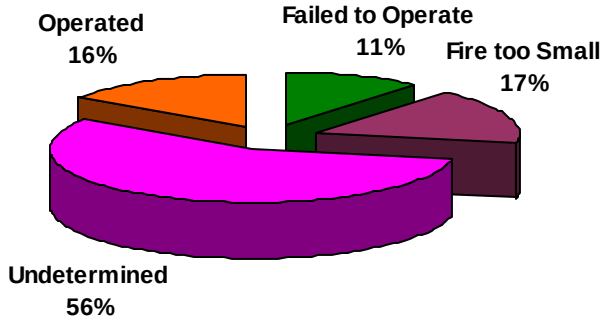
Alarm Presence



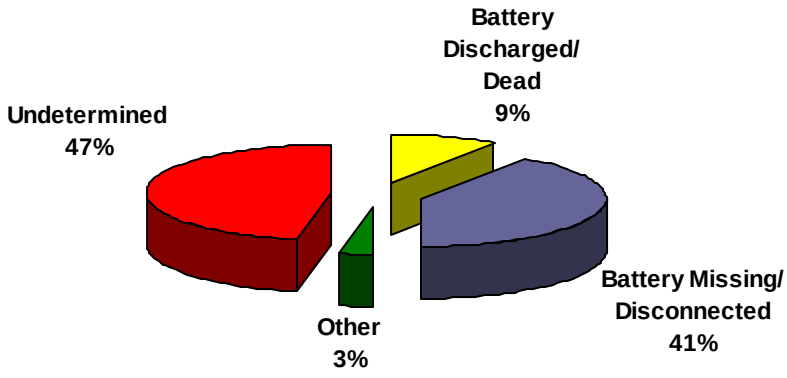
There were 16 civilian injuries, 11 firefighter injuries and 10 civilian fire deaths reported in home fires in 2004.

There were 2 injuries where the alarm failed to operate. In 12 injuries and 1 death the alarm operated. In 4 injuries and 2 deaths the reporting alarm operation was undetermined.

Alarm Operation



Alarm Failure Reason

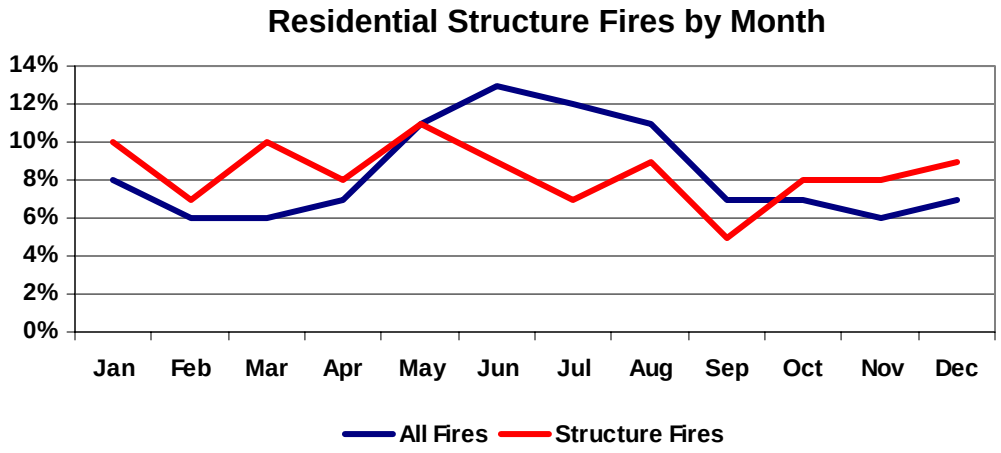


There was 1 injury where the detector failure reason was the “battery was missing or disconnected”. In 1 injury the alarm failure reason was reported as undetermined.

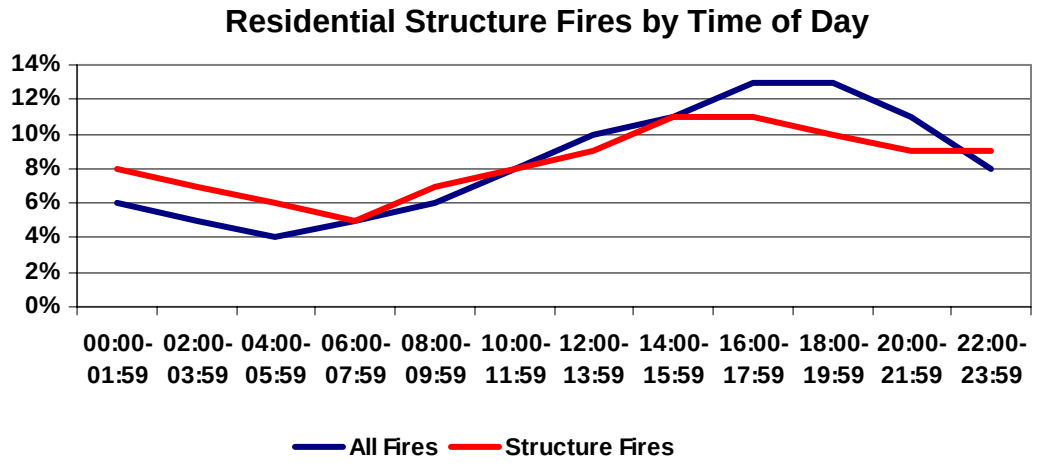
WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

There is no discernable seasonal pattern for residential structure fires in Alaska. This has been consistent for the past five years.

For 2004, there were more residential structure fires in the month of May (11%) with the month of September (5%) being the least amount of fires.



When analyzed by time of day, as illustrated below, the highest number of structure fires occurred in the evening, similar to the trend for fires generally. As shown on page 23, this trend is related to the leading cause of confined structure fires in Alaska – cooking – since many people prepare dinner in their homes during the early evening.



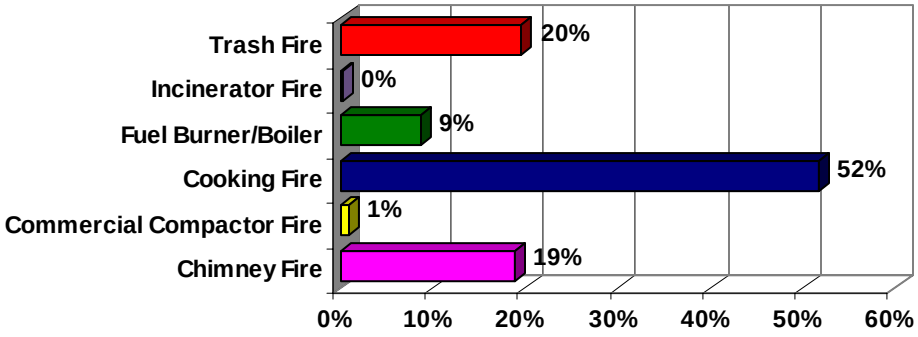
Confined Inside Structure Fires

According to NFIRS, a confined structure fire is a fire in a building contained to a non-combustible container. These incident types only require the NFIRS Basic form to be completed. Therefore the following data fields do not need to be completed: Area of origin, Detector Status, Item First Ignited, Heat Source, Factors Contributing to Ignition, Cause of Ignition and Equipment Involved in Ignition. These incidents are not included in the analysis of these fields.

Alaska fire departments reported 450 confined and/or contained fires in 2004. There were 3 reported civilian injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $352,175. The number of confined structure fires decreased by less then 1% from the 453 reported in 2003.

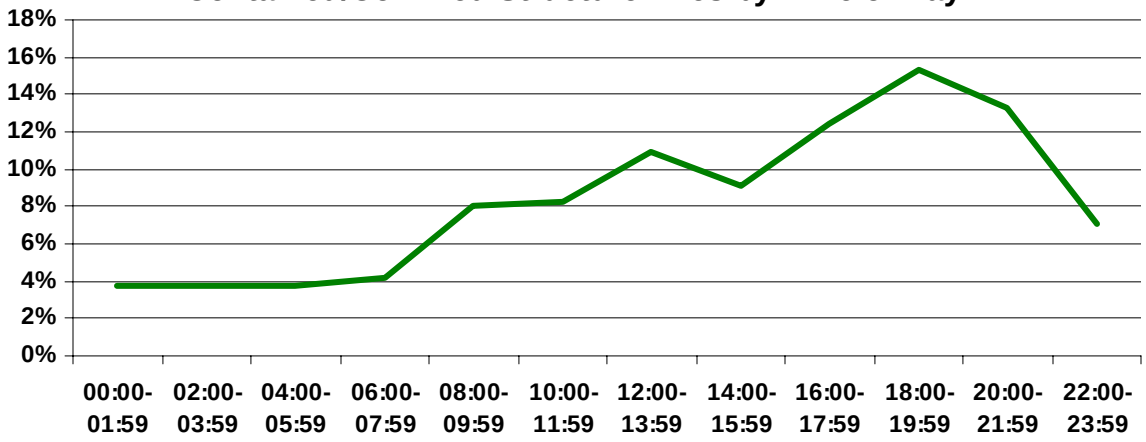
As illustrated in the below table, confined cooking fires have the greatest number of fires in this incident type with trash fires being the second highest and chimney fires coming in third.

Types of Reported Contained/Confined Structure Fires



The highest number of confined inside structure fires occur in the early evening. This trend is related to the leading cause of cooking fires as many people prepare dinner in their home during the early evening.

Contained/Confined Structure Fires by Time of Day

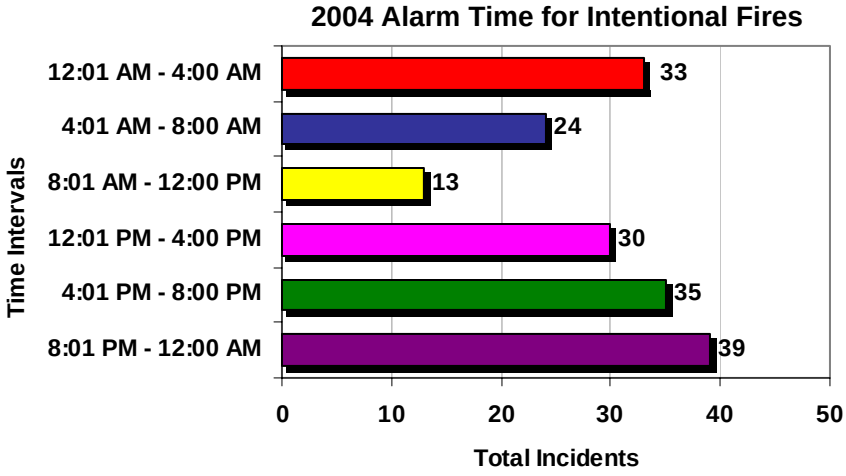


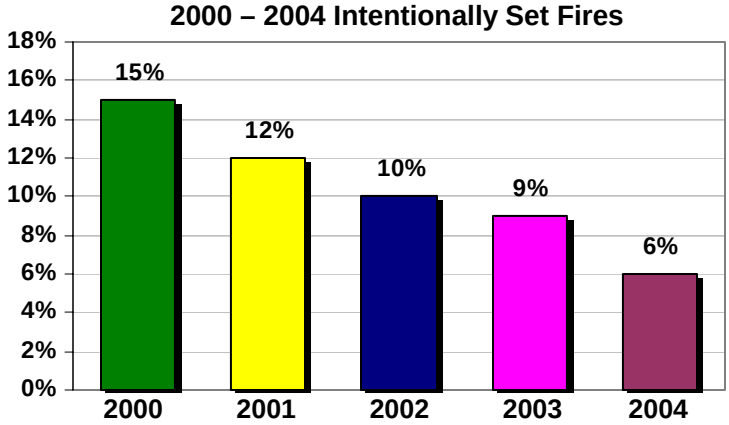
One hundred and seventy-four (174) or 6% of all reported fires were reported as intentionally set. This number has declined in the past five years.

Over 30% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred in mobile property. Structure fires came in second at 28%. Intentionally set fires in structures caused 4 civilian injuries, 2 firefighter injuries and property loss at $816,160.

The main area of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure was in the bedroom. Living room areas accounted for 13% followed by closet areas at 11%. Cigarette lighters were the heat source in over 37% of the incidents.

Most intentionally set fires (41%) occurred between the hours of **8:01 PM and 4:00 AM**.





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

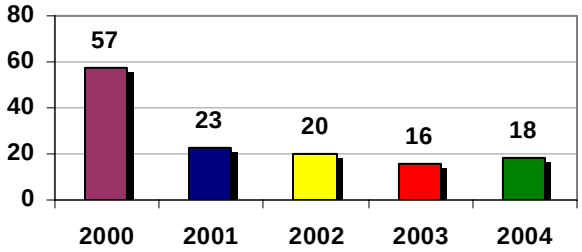
As shown in this chart, Alaska is seeing a decline of intentionally set fires.

Juveniles Involved With Fire

In 2004, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 18 reported fires, three civilian injuries and an estimated dollar loss of $660,835. The average dollar loss per fire was $36,713. These fires are up 11% from 16 reported fires in 2003.

The fires set by children in 2004 included: 10 structure fires; 1 motor vehicle fire; and 7 wildland and/or special outside fires.

Alaska Juvenile Involved in Fires By Year

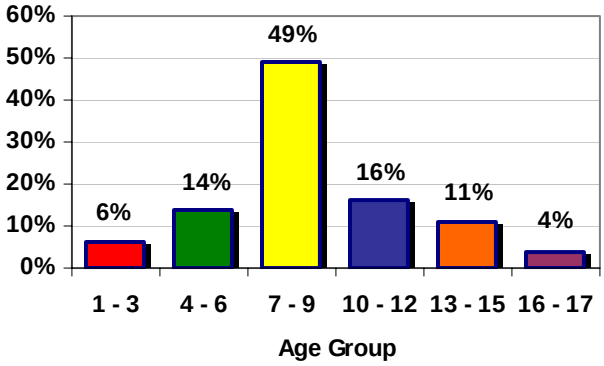


Even though Alaska saw a slight increase in juveniles involved in fires in 2004, the five-year trend is indicating a decline. This may be due to the number of juvenile firesetters' intervention programs across the state.

This graph indicates the ages of youths involved in fires from 2000 - 2004. Determining their ages helps in establishing a target group for prevention and intervention programs.

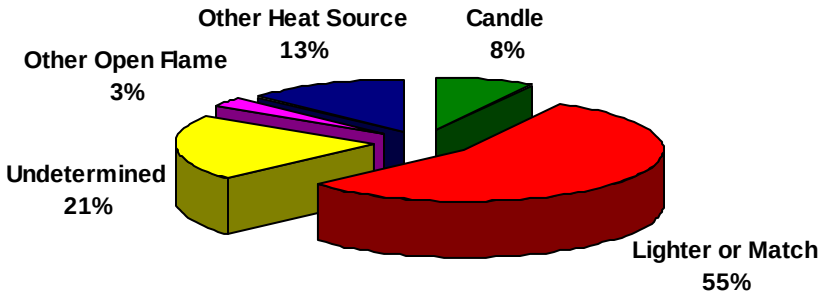
Forty-one percent (41%) of juveniles involved with fire were reported as 9 years old.

Juveniles Involved in Fires By Age Group



Fifty-five percent (55%) of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters or matches. Eight percent (8%) were started by candles. This demonstrates a need for education to both parents and children on the danger of matches and lighters and safer candle use.

Juvenile Set Fires by Heat Source 2000 - 2004



In primitive times, people discovered fire and learned the benefits it could provide. Unfortunately, they also learned the troubles it could cause when it was not controlled. In many ways we have advanced in our use of fire since those distant times; however, we still continue to be troubled by the threat it can present. In 2004, Alaskans suffered 53 injuries and 12 deaths directly caused by fire.

2004 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 21 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2004. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men, while the age of the injured ranged from 20 to 56.

On average, a firefighter was injured at one of every 147 fires in 2004. Firefighters were injured more frequently at structure fires than any other fire incident type. Ten percent (10%) of firefighter injuries occurred in intentionally set fires.

Of the 21 firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known, 19% of injured firefighters reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom; another 19% reported pain only; 10% reported overexertion and 10% reported cut or laceration.

The Top Categories

Cause	
Cause, Other	16%
Fall	6%
Slip/Trip	11%
Exposure to Hazard	16%
Struck or Assaulted	6%
Contact With Object	17%
Overexertion/Strain	28%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Directing Traffic	4%
Driving	4%
Extinguishing	5%
Handling Charged Hose	14%
Laying Hose	5%
Moving About	5%
Not Reported	14%
Operating Engine	5%
Operating Portable Pump	5%
Overhaul	19%
Providing EMS Care	5%
Rescuing Fire Victim	5%
Suppression Support	5%
Using Hand Tools	5%

Severity of Injury	
First Aid Only	14%
Moderate (Lost Time)	14%
Not Reported	10%
Report Only	38%
Treated by Physician (No Lost Time)	24%

Types of Fires	
Structure Fires	86%
Wildland Fires	14%

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	33%
06:01 - 12:00	5%
12:01 - 18:00	19%
18:01 - 23:59	43%

Age of FF	
20 - 29	19%
30 - 39	48%
40 - 49	24%
50 - 59	10%

Fire Injuries And Fatalities

2004 CIVILIAN INJURIES

There were 32 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2004. As with firefighters injured by fire, the majority, 84% of the civilians injured in 2004 were the result of structure fires. Another 4% of the injuries reported involved outside fires and 3% involved mobile property fires. Almost 50% of these injuries took place on the weekend.

The top causes of fires that resulted in injuries were:

- Intentional
- Electrical Failure
- Mechanical Failure

The Top Categories

Type of Fire	
Chimney Fire (Confined)	3%
Cooking Fire (Confined)	6%
Motor Mobile Property (Vehicle)	3%
Structure Fire	75%
Structure Fire (Mobile Property)	9%
Outside Fire	4%

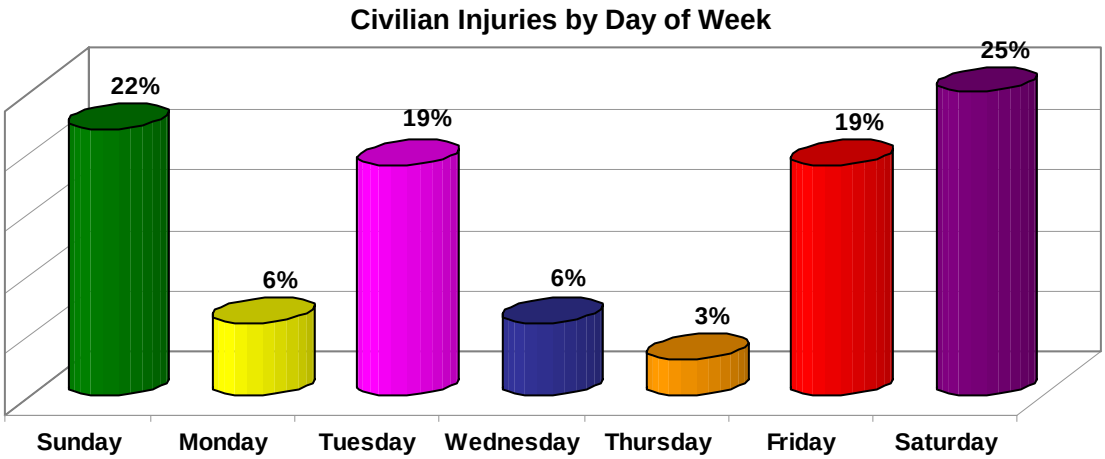
Cause of Injury	
Exposed to Fire Products	65%
Fell, Slipped or Tripped	3%
Other	10%
Not Reported	22%

Severity of Injury	
Minor	65%
Moderate	10%
Severe	10%
Life Threatening	3%
Not Reported	12%

Age of Injured Civilian	
0 - 17	16%
18 - 29	23%
30 - 39	6%
40 - 49	29%
50 - 59	19%
60 - 69	7%

Human Factors	
Asleep	3%
Possibly Impaired by Alcohol or Drugs	22%
Possibly Mentally Disabled	3%
Multiple Persons Involved	6%

Time of Day	
00:00 - 06:00	16%
06:01 - 12:00	29%
12:01 - 18:00	26%
18:01 - 23:59	29%

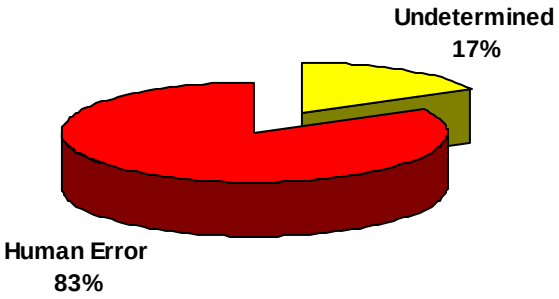


2004 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Congratulations to the Alaska Fire Service! No children under the age of 18 died from fire in 2004. This is the first time since recording began in 1951. On average 3 children have died every year for the last 5 years from fire.

Even though Alaska experienced 53 injuries and $33.6 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 12 Alaskans from fire in 2004. Alaska experienced 4 fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Alaska's increasing population, the 2004 fire death rate was 1.8 deaths for each one hundred thousand Alaskans.

Causes of Fire Fatalities



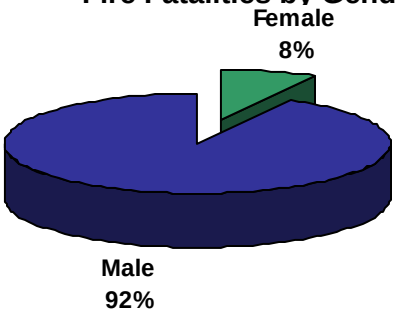
Eighty-three percent of these tragic deaths were the result of human acts of intention, carelessness or errors.

Sixty-seven percent of civilian fatalities tested positive for alcohol and/or drugs in their system at the time of death.

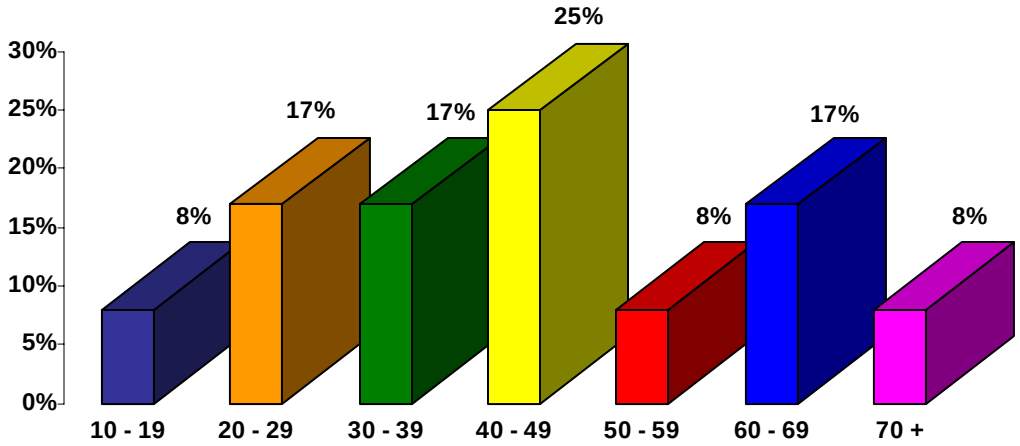
In 2004, 92% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 1995 – 2004 74% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

Fire Fatalities by Gender



Number of 2004 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

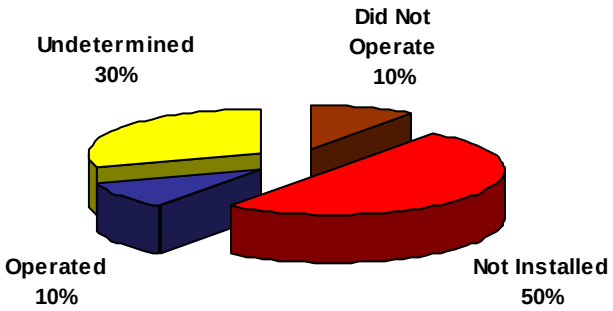


Fire Injuries And Fatalities

Ten, or 84%, of civilian fire fatalities occurred in residential structures. These 10 fire deaths occurred in 7 single residential homes, 1 multi-dwelling and 2 residential trailers.

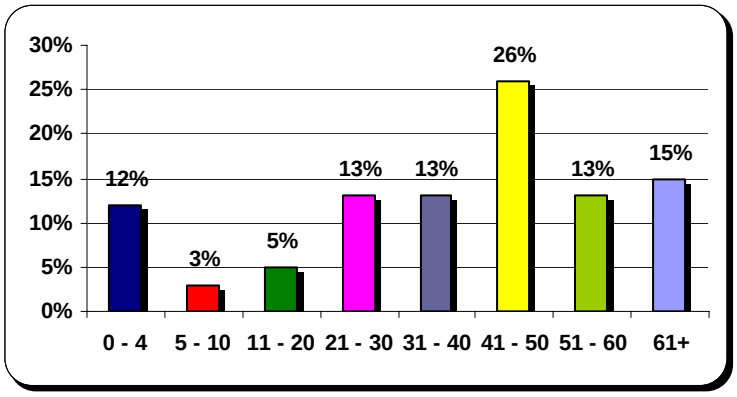
A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The 10 civilian residential fire deaths occurred in 10 separate fire incidents. Of these 10 homes 2 had a smoke alarm present, however, only 1 of them was in working condition. Five or 50% did not have a smoke alarm present. In the remaining 3 residential homes, the smoke alarm presence was reported as undetermined.

Smoke Alarm Presence



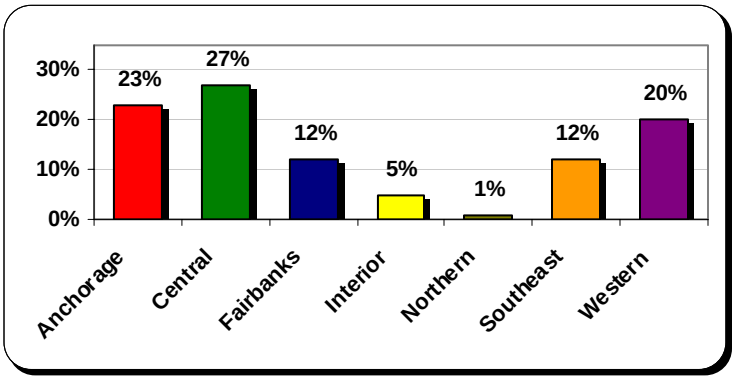
TEN-YEAR (1995 – 2004) TRENDS

By Age Group



Alaska continues to be unique in the age of the group of fire fatalities. While most states have more fatalities in vulnerable age groups (0-9 and over 70) Alaska's highest death age group is 41 – 50 years old.

By Region

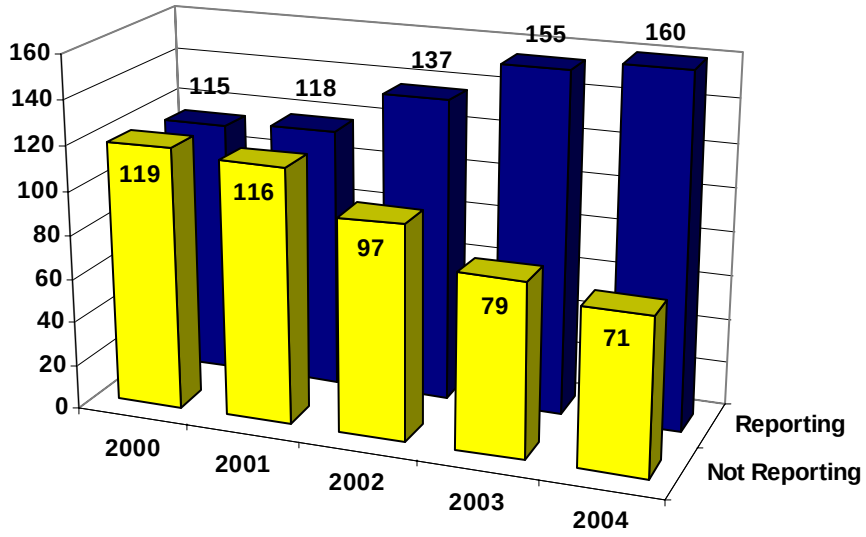


Central Region has had the most fire fatalities in the past 10-years, however, per capita Western Region has a higher rate.

The following pages are a listing of fire department fire responses submitted to the Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) during 2004. Totals are inclusive of all reports received by April 1, 2005.

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

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2000 – 2004 Comparison



2004 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Adak FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Akhiok VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Akiachak VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Akutan VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Alakanuk VFD	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	$12,500
Aleknagik VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$4,000
Ambler VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Anchor Point VFD	17	8	9	0	1	0	0	$50
Anchorage FD	945	405	540	3	7	0	8	$4,469,008
Anderson VFD	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	$120,000
Angoon Area (Other)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	$2,000
Angoon VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Aniak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$19,000
Anton Anderson Mem. Tunnel FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Anvik VFD, City of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Arctic Village VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Atka VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Atmautluak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bayside FD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Bear Creek Fire/EMS	15	5	10	0	0	0	0	$89,000
Beaver VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Bethel VFD	37	23	14	0	1	0	1	$404,500
Bettles VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$1,600,000
Big Lake VFD	18	7	11	0	0	0	0	$832,500
BP Endicott FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
BP Milne Point FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Brevig Mission VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Bristol Bay Borough Emerg. Serv.	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Buckland VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Butte VFD	39	16	23	0	0	0	0	$510,000
Cantwell VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Capitol City Fire/Rescue	131	68	62	0	2	0	1	$1,380,350
Central Emergency Services	97	58	39	0	4	0	3	$1,528,070
Central Mat-Su FD	172	51	121	1	1	0	0	$1,369,116
Chefonak VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	29	11	18	0	0	0	0	$118,500
Chenga Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chickaoon Fire Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chignik Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chignik Lake VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chistochina VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chitina VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Chugiak VFD	42	9	33	0	0	0	0	$9,500
Circle VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Clarks Point VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Coffman Cove VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							

2004 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Cominco, Red Dog Mine	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Cooper Landing VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Copper Center VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Cordova VFD	13	10	3	0	0	0	0	$25,001
Craig VFD	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	$9,000
Crooked Creek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Deering VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Delta Junction VFD	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	$200
Dillingham Rescue Squad	16	9	7	0	2	0	1	$124,350
Diomede VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Eagle VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Eagle, Native Village of	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Eastland VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Edna Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Eek VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Egegik VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$1,500
Ekwok VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Elfin Cove FD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Elim VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Emmonak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ester VFD	18	9	9	1	0	0	0	$95,000
Fairbanks Arpt. Police & FD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$500
Fairbanks FD	214	91	123	0	5	0	0	$1,260,400
False Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Ft. Yukon FD, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Funny River Emerg. Services	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$0
Gakona VFD	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	$672,500
Galena VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gambell VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$27,000
Girdwood VFD	13	5	8	0	0	0	0	$45,000
Glennrich Fire Rescue	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Golovin VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Goodnews Bay VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Grayling Village VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Greater Palmer VFD	27	4	23	0	0	0	0	$10,000
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	14	6	8	0	0	0	1	$245,000
Gulkana VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Gustavus Emergency Response	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	$158,500
Haines Area (Other)	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	$15,000
Haines VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Homer VFD	30	10	20	0	0	0	0	$75,300
Hoonah VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	$58,000
Hooper Bay VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	$5,500
Hope Sunrise VFD	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	$400
Houston VFD	10	3	7	0	0	0	0	$234,000
Hughes VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2004 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Huslia VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$5,000
Hydaburg VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Hyder VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Iliamna VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Kachemak Emergency Services	17	7	10	0	0	0	0	$213,000
Kake VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Kalskag VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kaltag VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Kasaan, City of VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kenai FD	30	13	17	0	0	0	0	$630,250
Kenai Peninsual (Other Areas)	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	$250,000
Kenny Lake VFD	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	$247,000
Ketchikan FD	58	21	37	0	2	0	2	$588,150
Kiana VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
King Cove Fire & Rescue	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$185,000
King Salmon A.F.S. FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kipnuk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kivalina VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Klawock VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Klehini Valley VFD	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	$109,000
Kobuk VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Kodiak FD	31	22	9	0	0	0	0	$23,015
Kokhanok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Koliganek VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Kongiganak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kotlik VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kotzebue FD	28	18	10	0	0	0	0	$128,000
Koyuk VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Kwethluk VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Kwigillingok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lake Louise VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	$40,000
Larsen Bay VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Levelock VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Lowell Point FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Manokotak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Marshal VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
McCarthy VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
McGrath VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$100
McKinley VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Meadow Lakes VFD	26	3	23	0	0	0	0	$0
Mekoryuk VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Menatasta VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Metlakatla VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Meyers Chuck VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Minto VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Co.	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	$0
Mountain Village VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Nanwalek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2004 Fire Experience by Fire Department

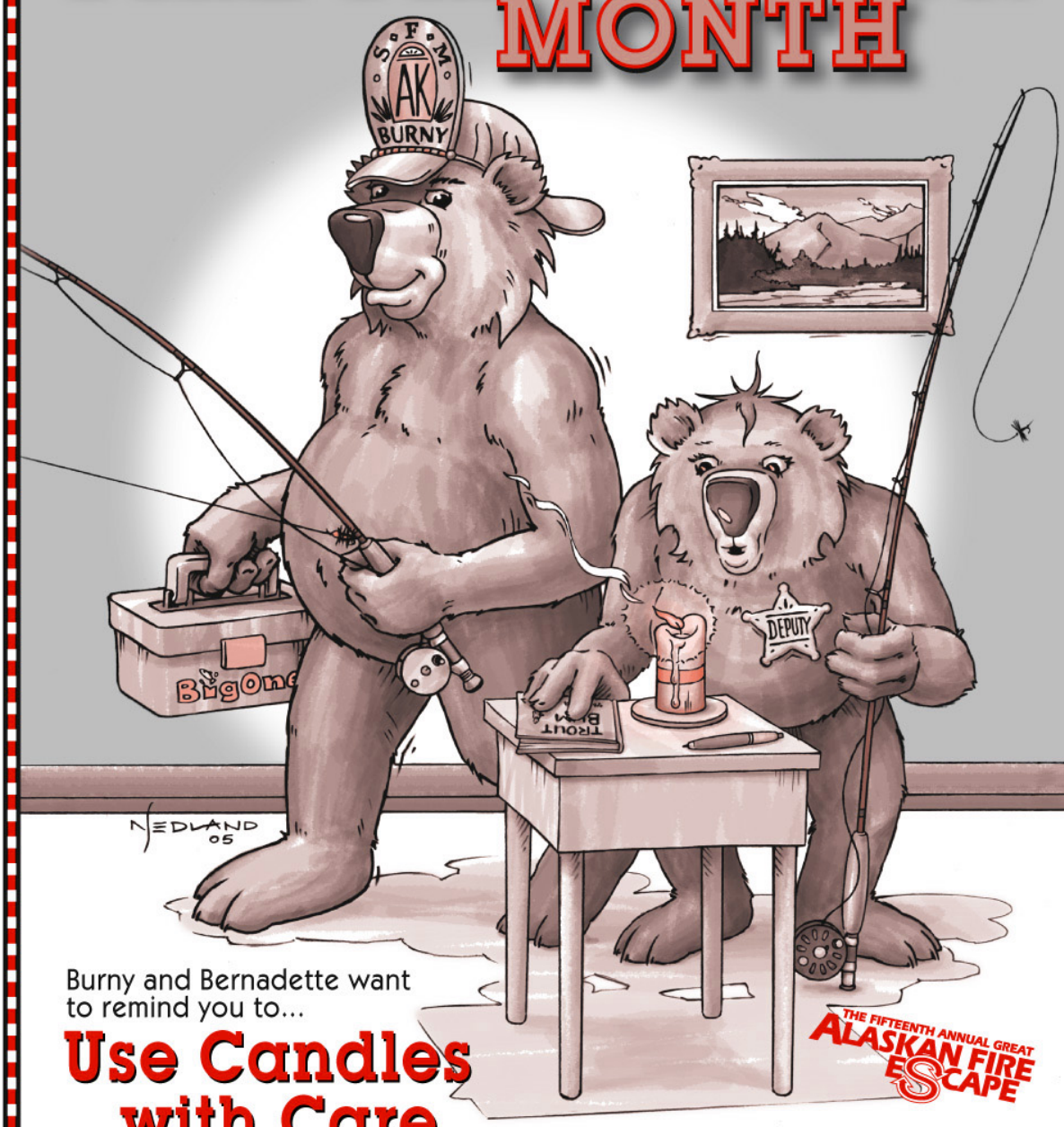
Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Napakiak VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Napaskiak VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Naukati VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nelson Lagoon VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nenana VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	$40,000
New Stuyahok Vol. Fire/EMS	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Newhalen VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Nightmute VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nikiski FD	46	20	26	1	1	0	0	$562,300
Nikolai VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Ninilchik Emergency Services	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	$60,000
Noatak VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Nome VFD	15	10	15	0	0	0	0	$0
Nondalton VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Noorvik VFD	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	$7,500
North Pole FD	10	4	6	0	0	0	0	$37,000
North Slope Borough FD	16	8	8	0	0	0	0	$4,653,550
North Star Fire Service Area	102	43	59	0	0	0	1	$2,308,464
North Tongass VFD	20	4	16	0	0	0	0	$0
Northway VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Nulato VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Nunapitchuk VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$0
Old Harbor VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	$18,300
Ouzinkie VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Palmer Emergency Services	20	8	12	0	0	0	0	$446,500
Pedro Bay VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Pelican VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Perryville VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Petersburg VFD	16	8	8	0	0	0	0	$183,726
Phillips Alpine FD	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	$0
Phillips Kuparak FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Pilot Point VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Pilot Station VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Pitka's Point VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Point Baker VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Port Alexander VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Port Alsworth VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Port Graham VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Port Heiden VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Port Lions VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Port Protection VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Quinhagak VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Ruby VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$100,000
Rural Deltana VFD	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	$233,700
Russian Mission VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$600
Salcha Rescue, Inc.	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	$15,000
Sand Point Dept. of Public Safety	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	$1,000,394
Sapa VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0

2004 Fire Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian Dths.	Civilian Inj.	Fire Service Dths.	Fire Service Inj.	Fire Dollar Loss
Savoonga VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Selawik VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Seldovia Fire & Rescue	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	$0
Seward VFD	13	6	7	0	0	0	0	$293,000
Shaktoolik VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Shishmaref VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Shoreline VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Shungnak VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Sitka FD	25	8	17	0	0	0	0	$122,000
Skagway VFD	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	$30,000
Sleetmute VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
South Fork VFD, Inc.	*Part of AFD Statistics*							
South Tongass VFD	19	3	16	0	0	0	1	$255,500
St. George VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
St. Mary's VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
St. Paul VFD	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	$400
Stebbins VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Steese VFD	25	8	17	0	0	0	0	$310,500
Stevens Village VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	$25,000
Sutton VFD	19	6	13	0	0	0	0	$146,500
SVT Barabara Heights FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Takotna VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Talkeetna VFD	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	$142,500
Tanacross VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Tanana VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$1,000
Ted Stevens Int'l Arpt. Police/Fire	14	8	6	0	0	0	0	$0
Teller VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tenakee Springs Rural FD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$100
Thorne Bay VFD	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	$33,800
Togiak VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Tok VFD	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	$819,500
Tri-Valley VFD	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	$0
Tuntutuliak VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Twin Hills VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Tyonek VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	$795
Unalakleet VFD	*Non-Reporting Department*							
Unalaska Fire/EMS Dept.	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	$51,750
University FD	70	26	44	0	0	0	0	$772,750
Valdez FD	16	4	12	0	0	0	0	$386,800
Victory VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Whale Pass VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
White Mountain VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Whittier VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	$300
Willow VFD	21	4	17	0	0	0	0	$54,300
Women's Bay VFD	8	1	7	0	0	0	0	$0
Wrangell VFD	25	21	4	0	0	0	0	$1,180,000
Yakatat VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	$0
Alaska Fire Total	**2758**	**1183**	**1585**	**12**	**32**	**0**	**1**	**$32,459,789**

October 2005 is Alaska's

FIRE PREVENTION MONTH



Burny and Bernadette want to remind you to...

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GREAT ALASKAN FIRE ESCAPE

Use Candles with Care When you *Go Out, Blow Out!*

Never leave lit candles unattended, and always remember to keep them out of reach of young children.

When you practice fire safety, You SAVE lives!

Fire Prevention