2018

Fire in Alaska

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

Alaska State Fire Marshal

Fire In Alaska - 2018

Richard Boothby
State Fire Marshal

Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety

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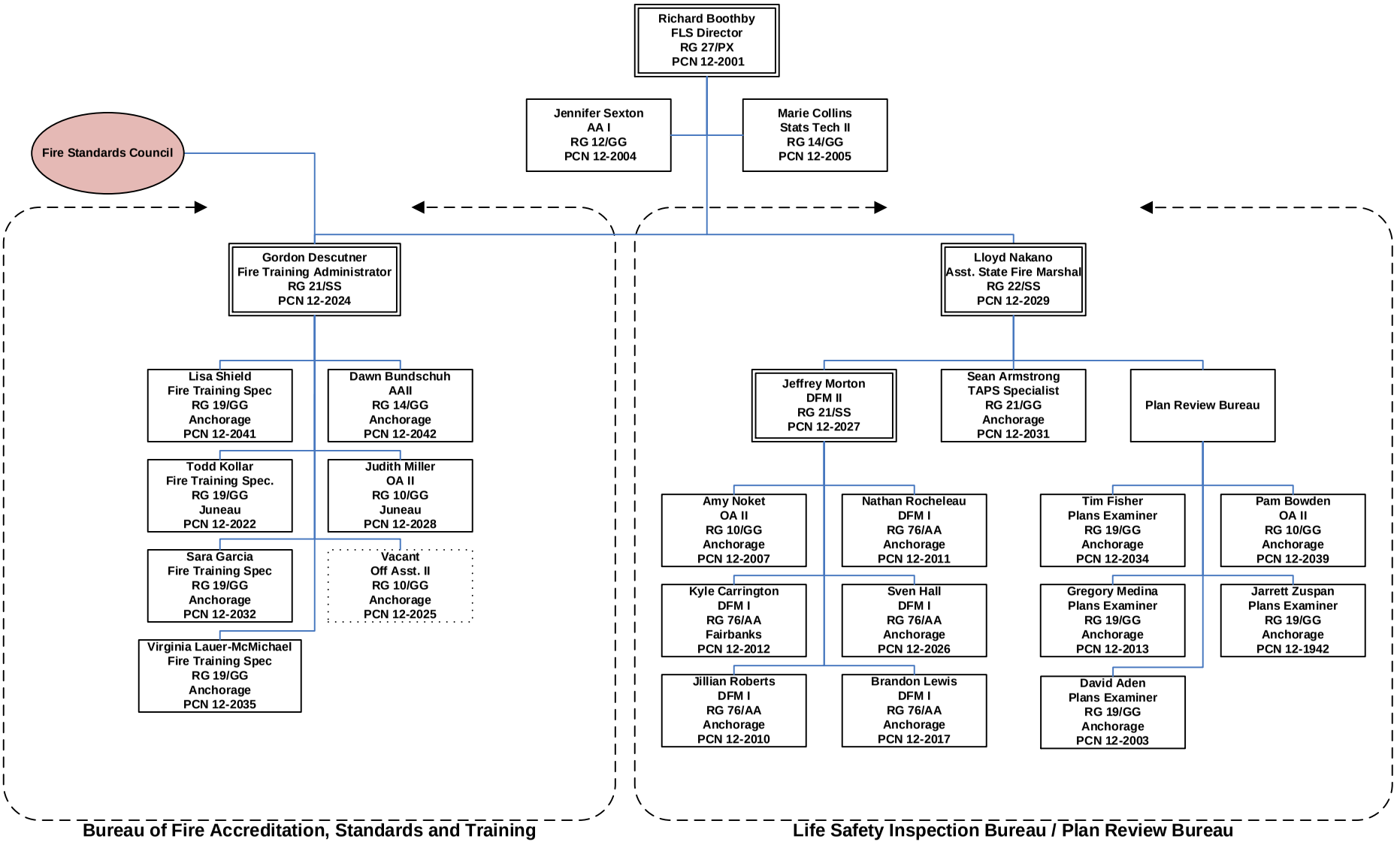
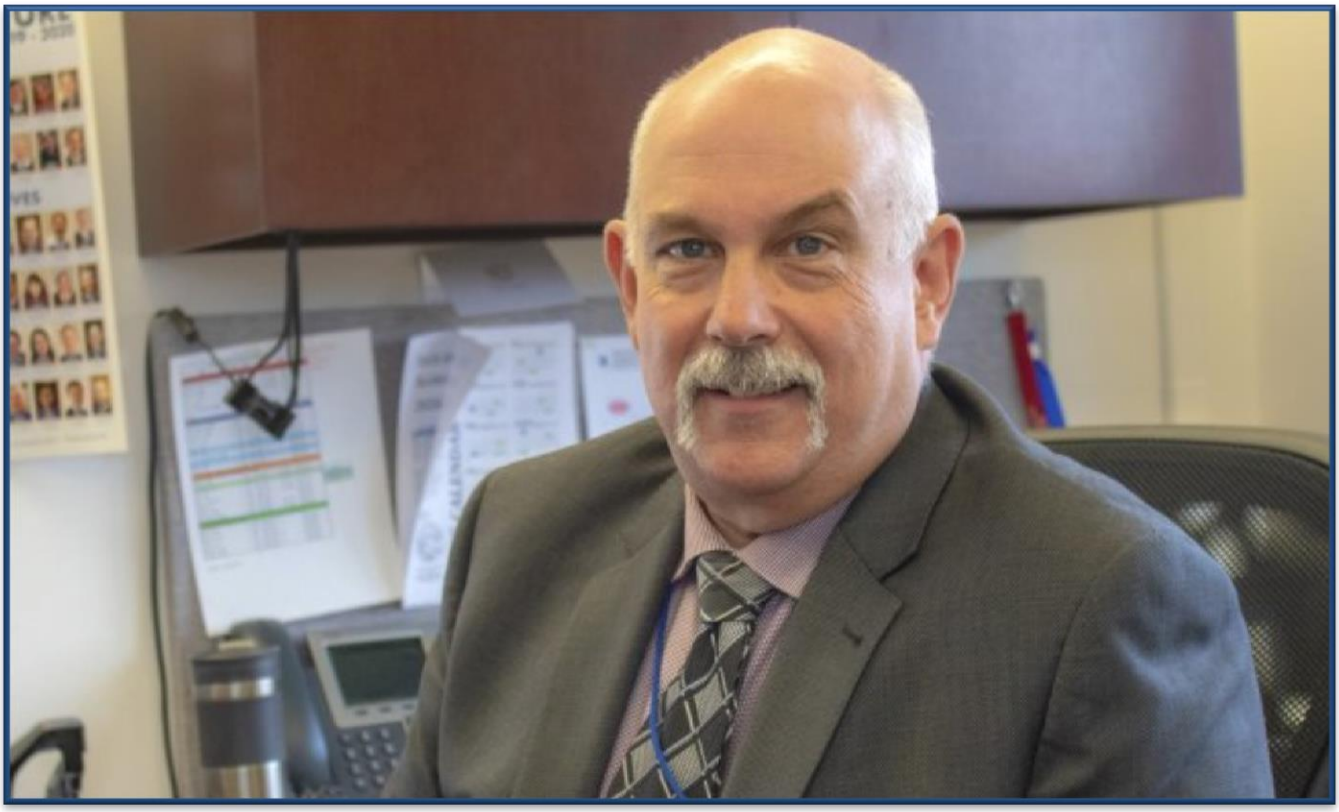




Welcome to the Fire in Alaska 2018. I am honored to be your State Fire Marshal and excited to have returned to the Division of Fire and Life Safety after departing 13 years ago.

This report is only possible because of the 172 fire and emergency services departments across the state that took the time and energy to report into the National Fire Information Reporting System (NFIRS). Without you, none of these statistics would be possible.

My hope is that you will take the time to read this report and use it to identify hazards, problems, and trends within your response areas. Using the data helps guide your departments in the direction to keep yourselves, your communities, and the State of Alaska safer from the impacts of fire.

I would like to highlight some of our reported 2018 NFIRS statistics. Fire fatalities decreased by 42% from 2017. The property dollar loss decreased 43% from 2017. Alaska firefighter injuries increased by 6% and of the reported injuries, 81% occurred at structural fires. The cause of these injuries is unreported 26% of the time which is unacceptable. We must report the cause and look at these injuries to learn from them and help prevent future injuries to our firefighters.

I am very humbled as I contemplate these numbers and all the blood, sweat, and tears that went into the 69,801 reported responses across this state and the cost to our responders and our citizens.

Thank you for all that you do!

Sincerely,

Richard Boothby
State Fire Marshal

Division of Fire and Life Safety Office

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

Director's Office –

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

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

Life Safety Inspection Bureau -

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

Building inspections are customer-oriented and multi-faceted. Deputy Fire Marshals have statutory authority to conduct fire safety inspections in commercial properties and applicable regulated industries throughout the state. These occupancies include, but are not limited to; restaurants, bars, churches, schools, daycare facilities, prisons, jails, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living homes, apartments and hotels with more than 15 rooms and high impact facilities, which include major fish processing plants.

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

Plan Review Bureau –

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

To ensure current building and fire code requirements are being met, the Bureau is responsible for examining building plans for new construction, renovations, additions, occupancy changes, fuel systems and fire suppression, alarm and detection systems.

Division of Fire and Life Safety Office

During the early stages of the design process, the Bureau assists design professionals to meet the minimum code requirements, which also saves the customer time and money by eliminating significant reengineering later on. Each year, PRB receives over 1,000 applications ranging from small home daycares to large oil and gas projects.

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

Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards and Training -

The Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards and Training (BFAST) coordinates' statewide fire service training, manages fire service professional qualifications, and provides public fire and life safety education services. The BFAST offices are located in Anchorage and Juneau and are staffed by Fire Training Administrators, Fire Training Specialists, and Administrative/Office Assistant personnel.

BFAST offers a wide range of fire training services that support the Division's mission to keep communities safe and prevent the loss of life and property from fire and explosion. All of the Bureau offices coordinate training and response preparedness services to firefighters and emergency responders throughout the state. Fire service training support to Alaska's first responders in the areas of leadership, training coordination, fire prevention programs, fire department accreditation, and firefighter certification are also provided by BFAST.

Each BFAST office has an area of operational focus. The Central Fire Training Office governs in-state training program accreditation, administers federal fire grants for Alaska and provides fire department technical support. The Juneau office oversees the operation of the William Hagevig Regional Fire Training Center and offers a variety of live-fire and specialty trainings. The Fire and Life Safety Education Office offers community outreach to reduce the loss of life and property to fire and promotes fire and life safety issues through education focused on fire prevention. The Office of Rural Fire Protection specializes in fire training in rural/remote communities, coordinates basic firefighter/Rural Fire Chief training seminars, and conducts all Rural Fire Protection Specialist training for the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) Academy in Sitka. The Alaska Fire Standards Council (AFSC) administrative office governs fire service professional standards, manages the fire certification examination process and maintains 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.

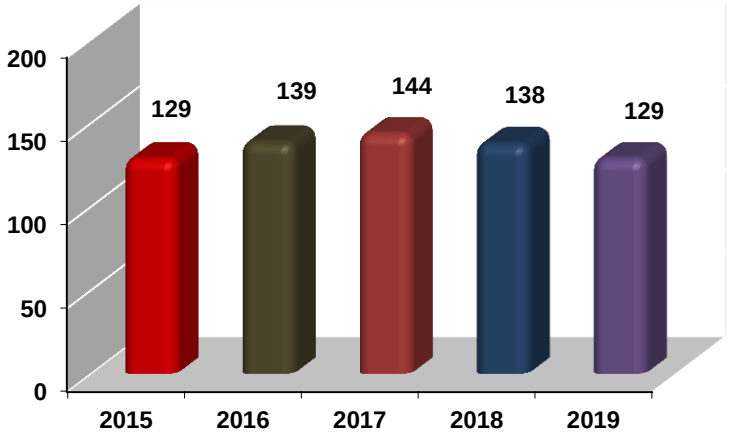
In order to become a newly registered fire department, a fire department must submit all of the following:

1. Enabling Authority - A copy of its enabling authority document.
2. Response Areas/Boundaries - A description of the boundaries or response areas of the department. This can include either a map or a general description of the limits of the response. Also a description under what circumstances and under whose authority the department will respond outside those boundaries. If the response area is within, or overlaps, another agency's response area, a Mutual Aid or Memorandum of Agreement between those two agencies is required.
3. Annual Summary Report - A summary report must be completed annually by using information from the previous calendar year.
4. Membership Roster - Fire Departments are required under the registration process to forward a current list of all members. Any changes in membership must be sent within 10 days of these changes taking place.
5. Public Education – The number of public fire safety and burn prevention education programs conducted in the community.
6. Personnel – Within 30 days of change, submit every addition or deletion from the membership list. This must be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal.
7. ANFIRS - In order for a fire department to continue its registration status, they must report every fire and fire related incident Division of Fire and Life Safety monthly per 13 AAC 52.020. The fire department may lose its registered status if it fails to report.

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

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

Total Registered Fire Departments by Year

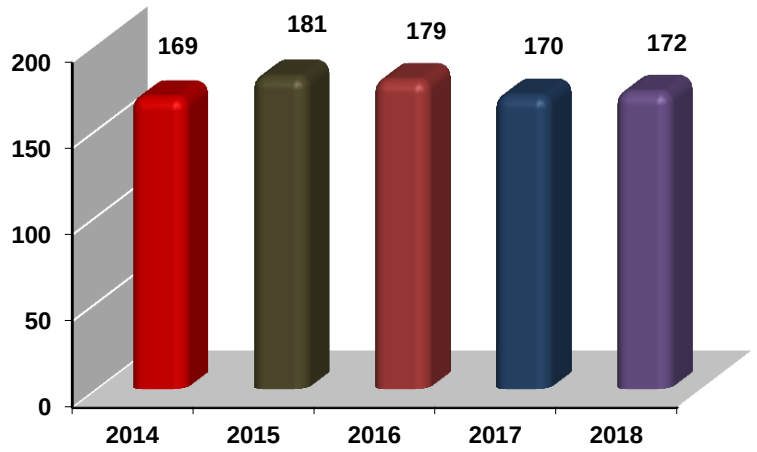


Division Programs

ALASKA NATIONAL FIRE INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM (ANFIRS)

Alaska has seen an 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.

ANFIRS Fire Department/Community/Agencies Participation 2014 - 2018



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 2018 Fire Picture at a Glance

Fire departments reporting to Alaska National Fire Incident Reporting System (ANFIRS) reported 69,801 incidents in 2018 with 1,280 of these responses reporting mutual aid assistance and 81 exposures.

2018 State Incident Summary:

Total Non-Fire Incidents	65,590
Total Fires	2,931
Mutual Aid Given Incidents	1,280
Total Fire Department Responses	**69,801**

2018 State Fire Loss Breakdown:

Structure Fires	783
Confined and/or Contained Inside Structure Fires	358
Motor Vehicle Fires	486
Tree, Brush, or Grass Fires	413
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fires	792
Other Outside Fires	99
Total Fires	**2,931**

2018 State Non-Fire Incident Breakdown:

Rescue/EMS	45,291
Explosion – No After Fire	50
Hazardous Conditions	1,628
Service Calls	4,141
Good Intent Calls	10,028
Other Calls	140
False Alarms	4,312
Total Non-Fires	**65,590**

Alaska's 2018 Time Clock. Every. . .

- 1 minute a fire caused $103.51 of property damage
- 8 minutes a fire department responded to a call
- 12 minutes a fire department responded to a rescue call
- 1 hour a fire department responded to a good intent call
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a false call
- 2 hours a fire department responded to a service call
- 3 hours a fire department responded to a fire call
- 5 hours a fire department responded to a hazardous call
- 11 hours a fire department responded to a structure fire
- 18 hours a fire department responded to a vehicle fire
- 11 hours a fire department responded to a residential fire
- 19 hours a fire department responded to a unauthorized burning incident

Alaska 2018 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 2017 and 2018.

Fires

- Fires attended by Alaska Fire Departments decreased by 2% to 2931.
- Fires in and/or on structures increased by 1% to 1141.
- Grass/Brush/Wildland fires increased by 10% to 412.
- Residential properties accounted for 72%, or 820, of all structure fires.

Fire Deaths

- Civilian fire deaths decreased by 42% to 11.
- In 45% of all civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs was a contributing factor to the fire and/or victim.

Fire Injuries

- Civilian fire injuries increased by 9% to 89.
- Firefighter fire injuries increased by 6% to 50.

Property Damage

- Property loss decreased by 43% to $54,402,743.
- Structure fires caused 90% of all reported property damage, totaling $48,765,875.
- 59% of all structural property loss was from residential property loss, which totaled $28,630,057.

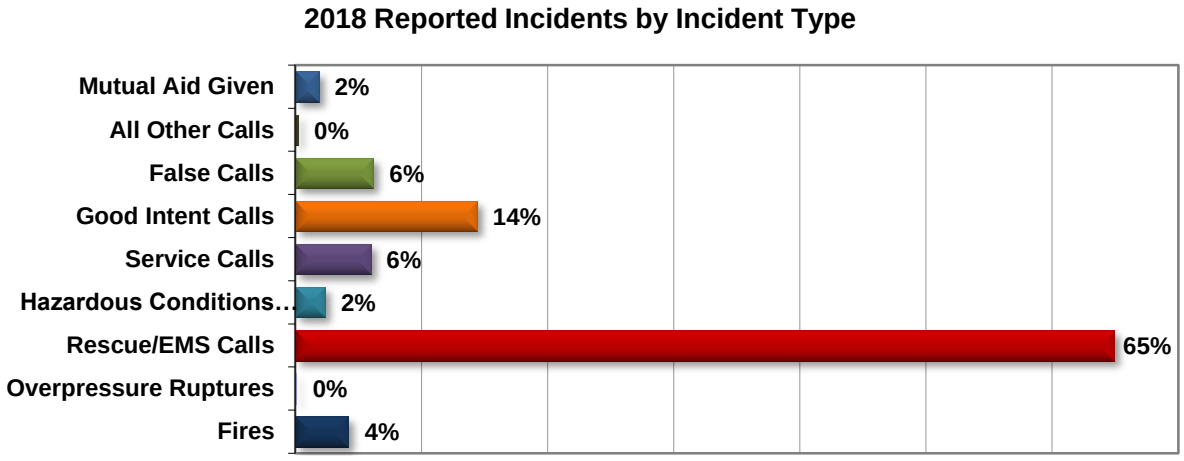
Intentional Fires

- Structure fires that were reported as intentional decreased by 22% from the year of 2017 to 66.
- Intentionally set non-confined structure fires accounted for 8% of all non-confined reported in 2018.
- Intentionally set structure fires accounted for $4,465,851 of all structure property dollar loss.
- Of the 2,931 reported fires, 6%, or 177, were reported as intentional.
- Intentional fires resulted in five civilian fire injuries.
- Intentional fires resulted in five fire service injuries.
- Juvenile firesetters were responsible for igniting 16% of all intentionally set fires.

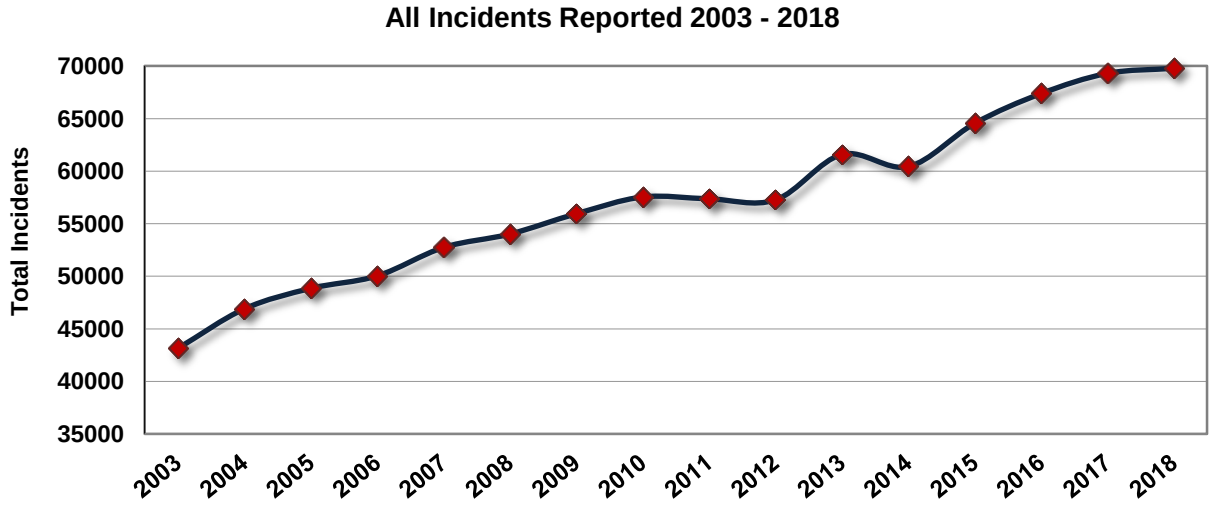
Non-Fire Incidents

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 2018, 172 fire departments/agencies and/or communities in Alaska reported 69,801 responses to ANFIRS. Of the reported incidents, 69,801 were non-fire calls and/or mutual or incidents where automatic given aid.



Fire departments in Alaska began using the National Fire Information Reporting System (NFIRS) in January 2000. NFIRS 5.0 captures information on all incidents, not just fires, to which a fire department responds. As a result of changes in the reporting system, and an increase in reporting departments, Alaska fire departments reported 171% more incidents in 2019 from 1999.



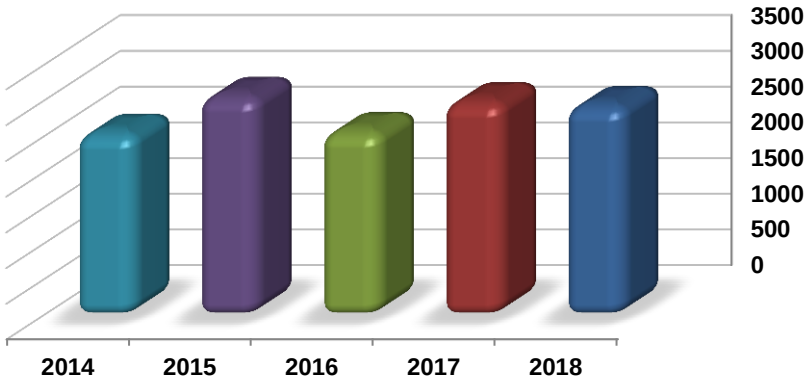
Alaska's 2018 Fires

Fire departments in Alaska reported 2,931 fire incidents to the ANFIRS in 2018. The total number of fire incidents decreased 2% from the 2,985 reported incidents in 2017.

The following table indicates a breakdown of fire types (including exposures) into structure fires, motor vehicle fires and other fires for the years 2014 through 2018.

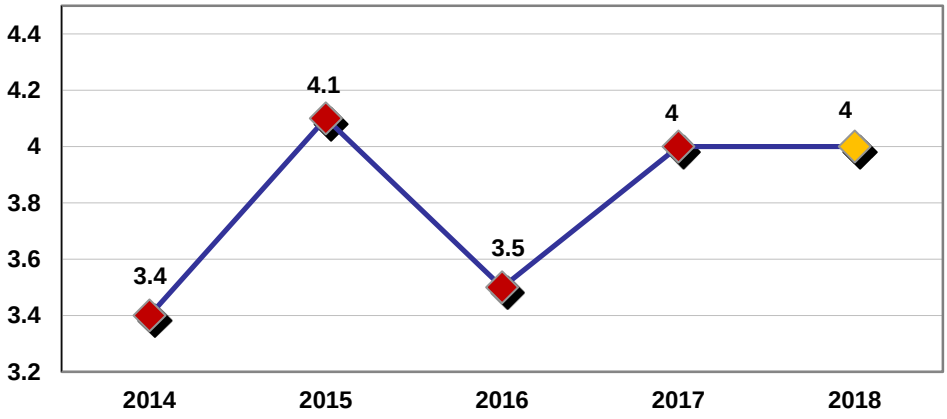
Year	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Vehicle Fires	Other Fires
2018	2,931	1,141	486	1,304
2017	2,985	1,134	581	1,270
2016	2,566	1,155	446	945
2015	3,061	1,466	528	1,066
2014	2,543	1,228	486	739

Alaska's Reported Fires 2014 - 2018



In 2018, fire departments responded to 4.0 fires per 1,000 people. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska's estimated population in 2018 was 737,438.

Alaska Fires Per 1,000 People 2014 - 2018



Statewide Fire Dollar Loss

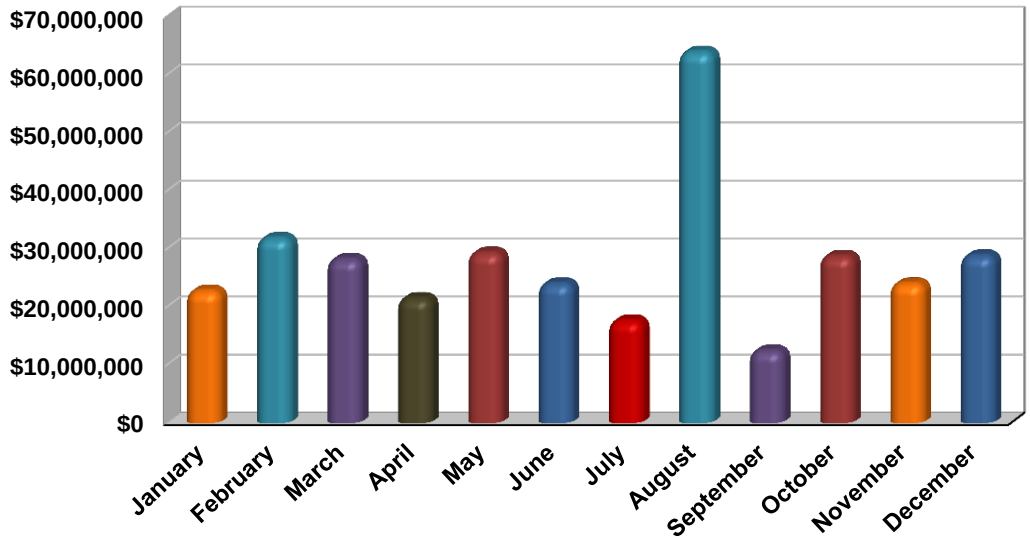
Estimated dollar losses are an indicator of the magnitude of the fire problem and can be used to evaluate progress in fire prevention. This information helps communities, states and the nation determine the dollar amount that should be spent on fire prevention. Fire loss estimates take into consideration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

Fire Dollar Loss by Year				
Type of Fire	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Structure Fire	$48,765,875	$87,283,980	$55,571,731	$49,610,022
Mobile Property (Vehicles) Fire	$5,300,315	$7,742,514	$5,064,191	$4,326,738
Trees, Brush, or Grass Fire	$16,682	$19,555	$8,045	$64,800
Outside Rubbish or Trash Fire	$34,270	$11,741	$8,425	$56,112
Other Fires	$285,601	$165,785	$229,530	$588,250
Total Fire Dollar Loss	**$54,402,743**	**$95,223,575**	**$60,881,922**	**$54,645,922**

The reported value of structural property lost due to fire during 2018 was $48,765,875. The reported incidents with a structural total dollar losses over $650,000 or more were:

Anaktuvuk Pass – Public Works Multipurpose Facility - $12,000,000
Anchorage – 1 or 2 Residential Dwelling - $866,695
Kotlik – Community Hall - $800,000
Prudhoe Bay – Specialty Shop - $800,000
Wasilla – 1 or 2 Residential Dwelling - $750,000
Alpine – Heavy Equipment - $750,000
Butte – 1 or 2 Residential Dwelling - $693,600

Five Year Trend Total Dollar Loss by Month
2014 - 2018

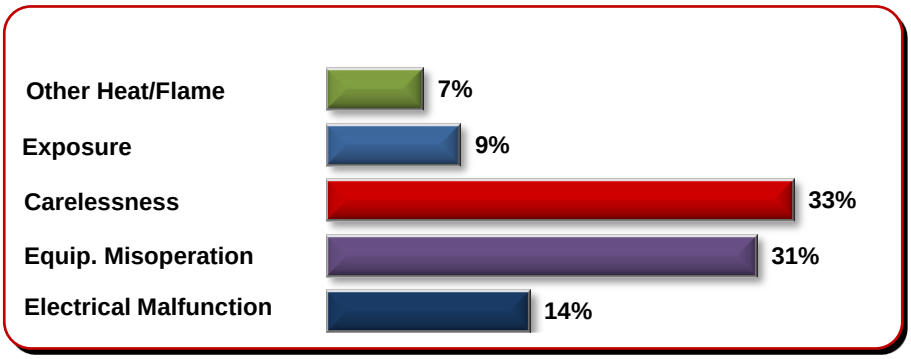


Mobile Property Fires

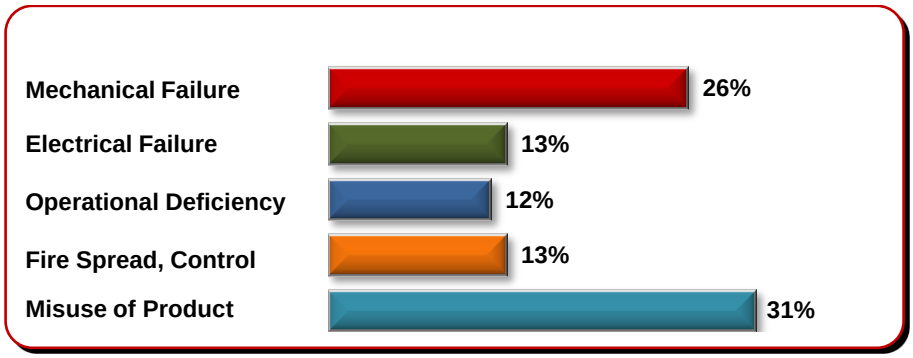
According to NFIRS, a mobile property fire is defined as any fire involving a car, truck, boat, airplane, snow machine, four wheeler, construction equipment or other mobile property (not being used as a permanent structure) that occurs outside of a structure.

In 2018, 486 mobile property fires were reported. This accounted for 17% of all reported fires, 2 civilian injury, 18% civilian fire fatalities; and an estimated property damage of $5.3 million. The 486 mobile property fires in 2018 represents a 16% decrease from the 581 motor vehicle fires reported in 2017.

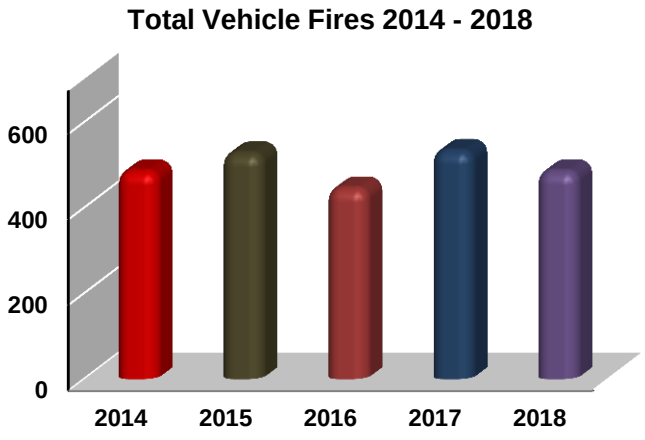
The majority of mobile property fires involved passenger vehicles. There were 283 fires involving cars, small trucks and vans. Passenger vehicle fires accounted for $1,759,835 or 33% of property damage for all reported motor vehicle fires. Half of all motor property fires reported the area of fire origin to be in the engine area, running gear or wheel area was reported as the fire area or origin in 45% 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.

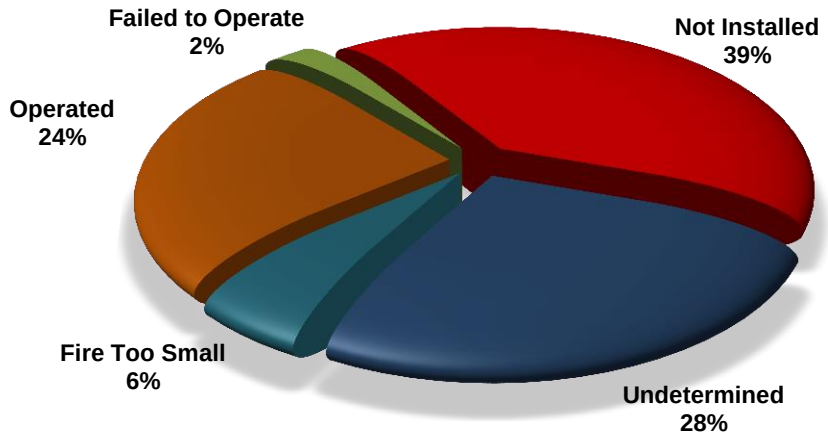


Structure Fires

The 1,141 reported structure fires in 2018 caused 9 civilian deaths, 72 civilian injuries, 39 fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of $49 million. Structure fires accounted for 39% of reported fires and 82% of the civilian fire deaths in 2018.

The number of structure fires increased by almost 1% from the 1,134 reported in 2017.

2017 Structure Fires by Property Use	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Educational	11	0.96	0	0	0	$107,005
Health Care	8	0.70	0	1	0	$23,012
Industrial	14	1.23	0	1	0	$12,099,500
Manufacturing, Processing	3	0.26	0	0	0	$53,500
Mercantile	38	3.33	0	1	1	$3,073,600
Other or Special	115	10.08	0	2	0	$302,040
Public Assembly	43	3.77	0	0	1	$2,555,961
Residential	820	71.87	9	60	37	$28,630,057
Storage	89	7.80	0	7	0	$1,921,200
Total	**1,141**	**100%**	**9**	**72**	**39**	**$48,765,875**



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

Property Use Type	Alarm Operated	Did Not Operate	Fire Too Small	None Present	Unknown	Total
Educational	1	0	1	2	7	**11**
Health Care	6	0	1	0	1	**8**
Industrial	0	0	0	8	6	**14**
Manufacturing, Proc.	0	0	1	1	1	**3**
Mercantile	8	1	3	8	18	**38**
Other or Special	1	1	0	28	85	**115**
Public Assembly	7	1	5	9	21	**43**
Residential	170	14	35	185	416	**820**
Storage	4	0	0	68	17	**89**
Total	**197**	**17**	**46**	**309**	**572**	**1,141**

Residential Structure Fires

The majority of structure fires in Alaska occur in the home. In 2018, there were 820 **reported residential structure fires (included structures confined and/or contained inside the structure)**. These fires caused an estimated direct loss of over **$28 million**. There were **60 civilian injuries, 9 civilian deaths and 37 firefighter injuries** caused by these fires. The total number of reported residential structure fires decreased by less than 1% from the 805 reported in 2016.

Occupancy	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FF Injuries	Total Dollar Loss
Multifamily	170	20.73	4	12	5	$3,561,591
Board and Care	6	0.73	0	0	0	$331,500
Hotels & Motels	13	1.59	0	0	0	$222,735
1 & 2 Family Homes	611	74.51	5	47	32	$24,502,836
Dormitories	12	1.45	0	1	0	$2,375
Unclassified	8	0.98	0	0	0	$9,020
Total	**820**	**100.00**	**9**	**60**	**37**	**$28,630,057**

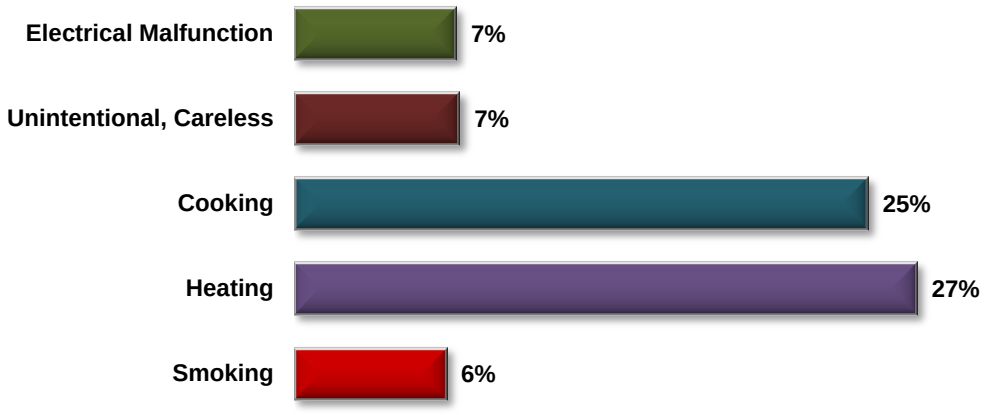
Residential Occupancy Sub-Group

- **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 unknown which was a reported 14% of all residential structure fires) in 2018 were heating, cooking and human carelessness fires.

2018 Residential Structure Fire Causes

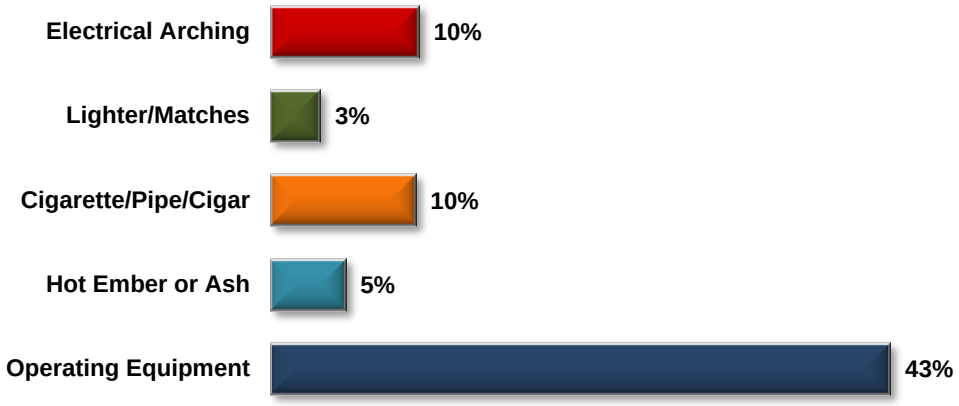


Residential Structure Fires

HEAT SOURCE

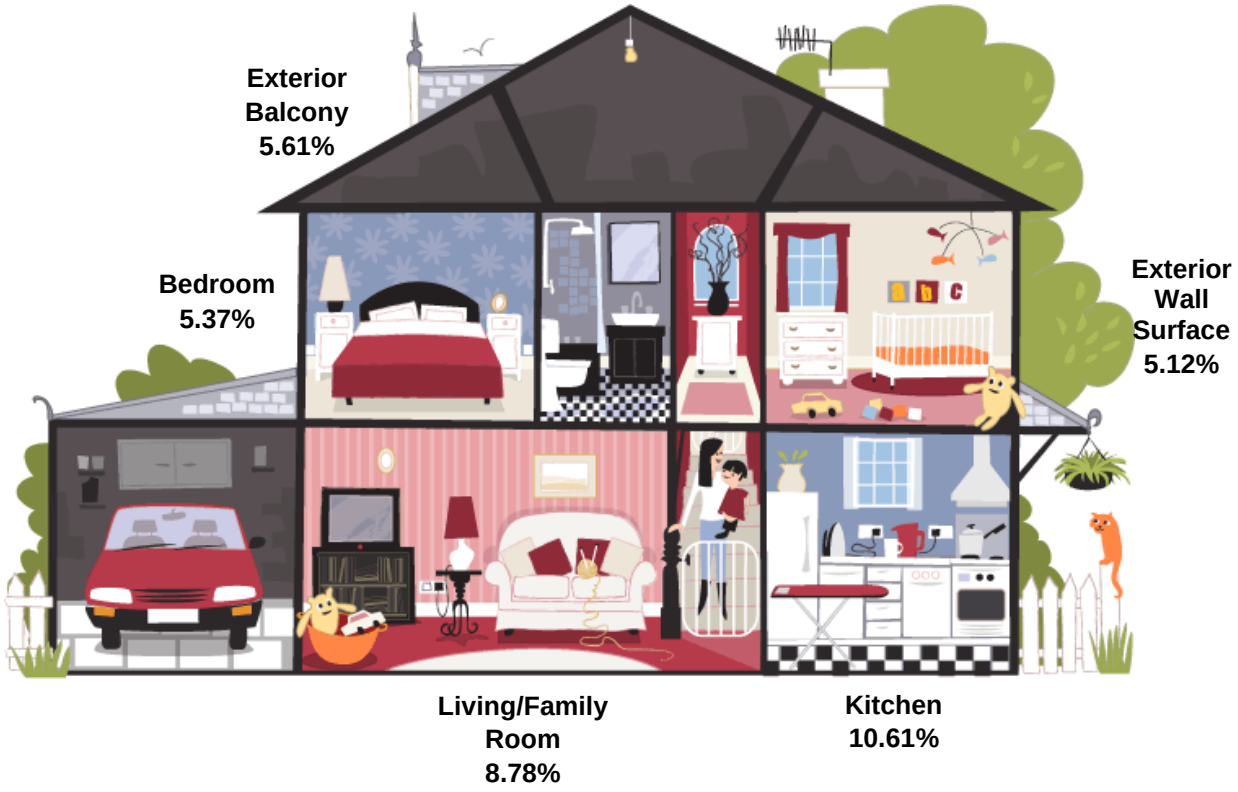
The two most common heat sources in residential structure fires resulted from human acts of intention, error or carelessness. Radiated/conducted heat from operating equipment was the number one heat source with electrical arching being the second (this excludes undetermined/under investigation which accounted for 35% reported heat sources).

This graph shows the top five heat source's in residential structure fires in 2018.



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

The "area of fire origin" element describes the room or area where the fire originated in the structure. The most common areas of fires in residential structures for 2018 were the kitchen/cooking area, living/family room area and unenclosed porch.

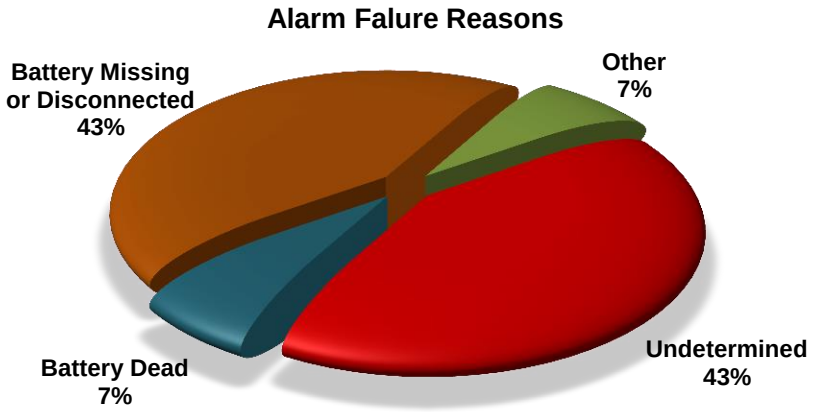


Residential Structure Fires

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 2018, 30% of all reported residential structure (non-confined) fires, the alarm operated. In 33% of residential structure fires reported, no alarm was present. The alarm failed to operate in 3% of the incidents. Smoke alarms did not activate in 6% of the incidents due to the fire being too small to activate the alarm. In 28% of the incidents, the smoke alarm presence was not able to be determined.



SMOKE ALARM PERFORMANCE IN RESIDENTIAL NON-CONFINED FIRES

Smoke Alarm Operation	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Injuries
Failed to Operate	14	3.75	0	1	0
Operated	166	44.50	4	14	13
Fire too Small to Operate	35	9.38	0	0	0
Undetermined	158	42.36	4	20	14
Total	**373**	**100.00**	**8**	**35**	**27**

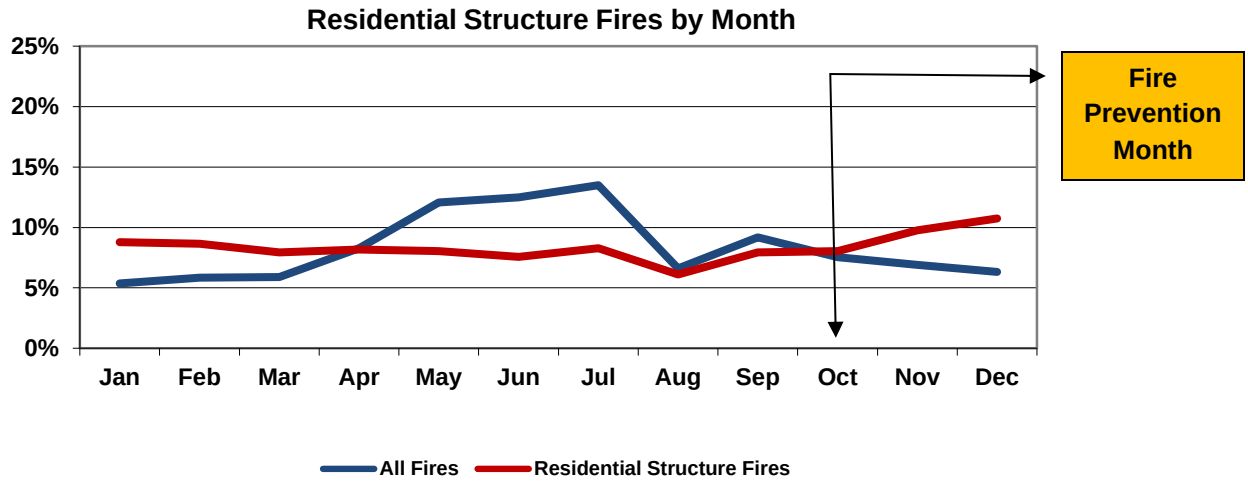
Smoke Alarm Failure Reason	Count	%	Civ. Deaths	Civ. Injuries	FS Injuries
Battery Discharged/Dead	1	7.14	0	0	0
Battery Missing/Disconnected	6	42.86	0	1	0
Other	1	7.14	0	0	0
Undetermined	6	42.86	0	0	0
Total	**14**	**100.00**	**0**	**1**	**0**

Residential Structure Fires

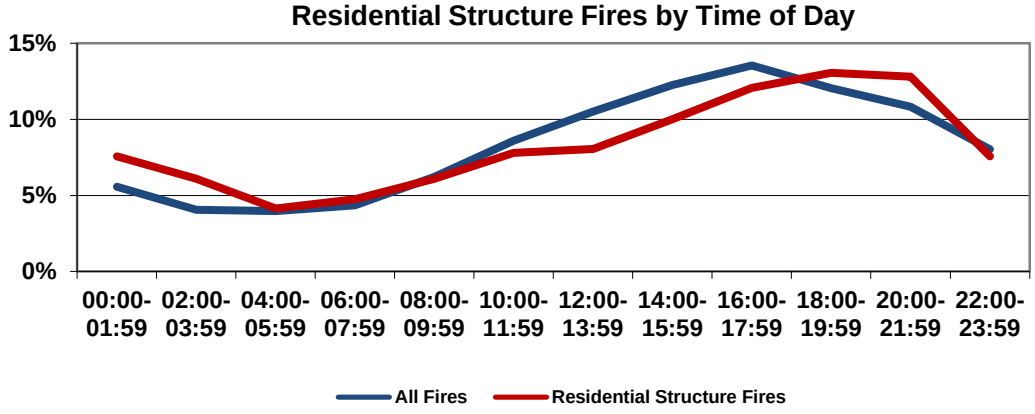
WHEN RESIDENTIAL FIRES OCCUR

Fires in residential structures were more common in the winter than in the summer during 2018. This trend is related to one of the leading cause of all residential structure fires: heating. Clearly, there are other seasonal factors in addition to heating – perhaps a greater propensity to stay at home.

For 2018, the most residential structure fires, 11%, occurred in the month of December. The month of August had the least amount of residential structure fires, accounting for only 6% of incidents.



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 second leading cause of residential structure fires in the Alaska during 2018, 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

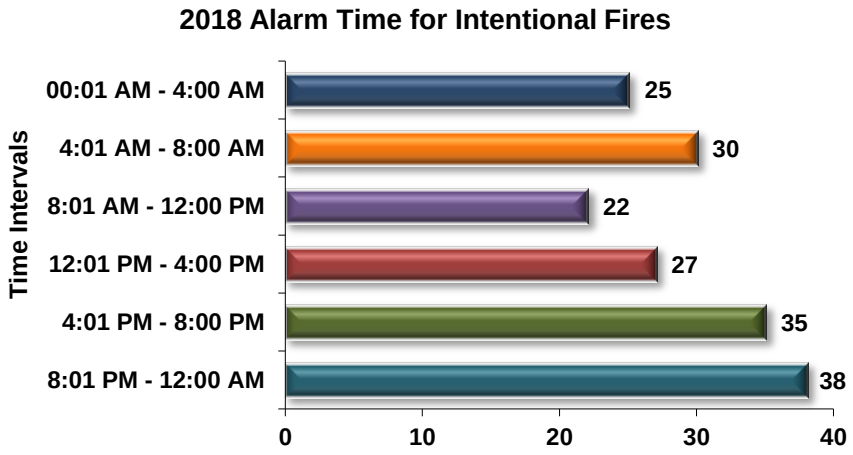
Of all the fires reported in 2018, 177 **were reported as intentionally set**. That is an decrease of 18% fires reported as intentionally set fires from 2017; however, it is known that intentionally set fires continue to be severely under reported.

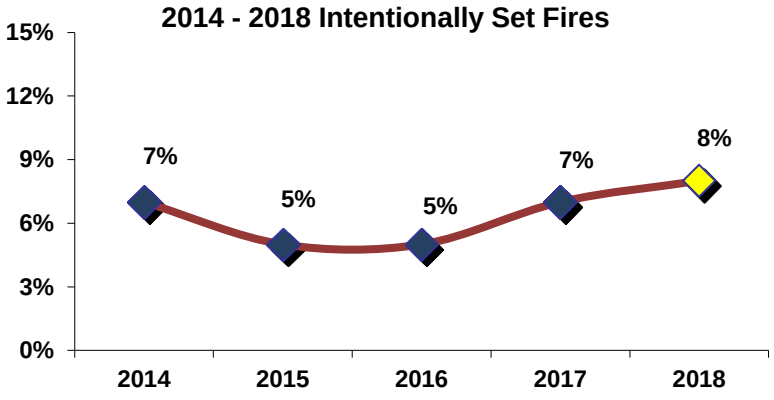
A decrease of 26% in reported property loss, which was due to intentionally set fires occurred from 2017 to 2018.

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 dollars in our state each year. The total dollar loss in intentionally set fires was $5,033,003.

Almost 29% of all reported intentionally set fires occurred as structure fires. Mobile property fires came in second at 19%. The main areas of origin for intentionally set fires in a structure were in the family room, bedroom, and bathroom. Heat from other open flame or smoking materials were the heat source in over 38% of the incidents.

This chart shows the time for all reported intentional fires.



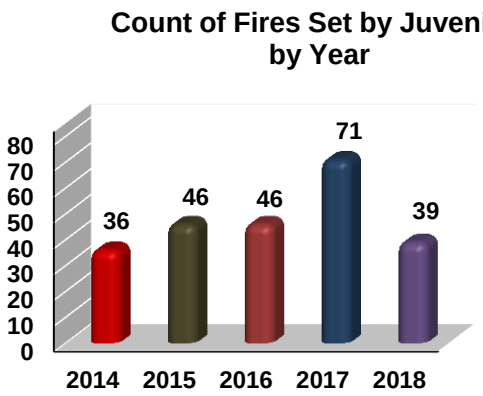


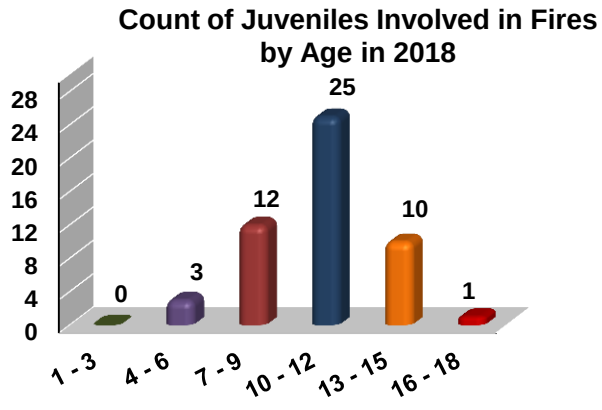
This chart indicates the percentage of fires that have been reported as intentional for the indicated year.

Juveniles Involved With Fire

Juvenile fire-setting 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 2018, 26% of all juvenile set fires were **not** maliciously set.

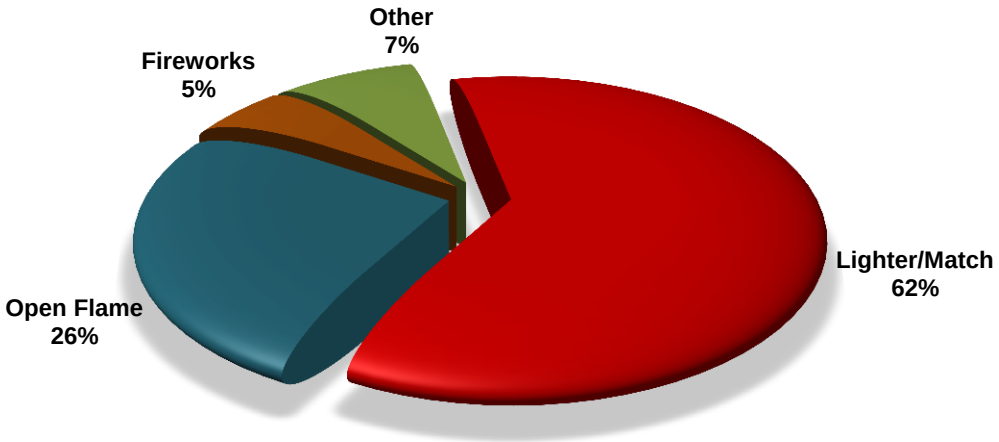
In 2018, children playing with matches, lighters and other heat sources caused 39 reported fires with an estimated dollar loss of $534,129. There were 51 children involved in these 39 reported fires. The fires set by children in 2018 included: 14 structure fires, 10 natural vegetation fires (consuming a total of approximately three acres of land), 2 passenger vehicle fires, 12 special outside fires, and 1 outside gas or vapor combustion explosion.





Heat Source

As stated, in 2018, 62% of juvenile-set fires were started by lighters or matches. Additionally, 26% of juvenile set fires were started with some type of other open flame, 5% were started by fireworks. In the remaining 7% of these fires, the heat source was reported as other multiple heat sources. 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 still continue to be troubled by the threat it can present. In 2018, Alaskans suffered 11 deaths and 139 injuries directly caused by fire.

2018 FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

There were 50 reported firefighter injuries associated with the suppression of fires in 2018. As in previous years, the majority of the injured were men. The age of the injured ranged from 21 to 58 years old.

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

Of the 50 firefighter injuries where the primary symptom was known, 38% reported strains or sprains as their primary symptom, 13% reported smoke inhalation, 6% reported cut or laceration, with the remaining incidents listed as miscellaneous or multiple symptoms.

Cause of Injury	
Contact with Object	6%
Exposure to Hazard	19%
Fall	9%
None Reported/Undetermined	26%
Other	6%
Overexertion/Strain	24%
Slip/Trip	6%
Struck or Assaulted	4%

Types of Fires	
Mobile Property Fires	6%
Outside Fires	13%
Structure Fires	81%

Severity of Injury	
First Aid Only	9%
Moderate (Lost Time)	17%
Report Only	57%
Treated by Physician	17%
Life Threatening	0%

FF Activity at Time of Injury	
Extinguishing	29%
Handling Charged Hose	4%
Moving Tools or Equipment	2%
Using Tools for Ext.	2%
Operating Engine or Pumper	2%
Providing EMS Care	2%
Overhaul	9%
Getting off Dept. Vehicle	0%
Incident Investigation	2%
Other Activity	0%
Searching for Victim	2%
Salvage	4%
Climbing Ladder	4%
None Reported	38%

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	21%
06:01 – 12:00	19%
12:01 – 18:00	49%
18:01 – 23:59	11%

Age of FF	
18 – 29	21%
30 – 39	30%
40 – 49	23%
50 – 59	19%
Note Reported	7%

Fire Injuries and Fatalities

2018 CIVILIAN FIRE INJURIES

There were 89 civilians injured by fire in Alaska in 2018. The majority, 81%, were the result of structure fires. Almost 23% of these injuries took place on the weekend.

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

- Misuse of Material or Product
- Intentional
- Operational Deficiency

The Top Categories

Type of Fire	
Structure Fire	81%
Fire, Other	0%
Mobile Property (Vehicle)	10%
Outside Fire	9%

Severity of Injury	
Minor	37%
Moderate	30%
Severe	14%
Life Threatening	15%
Not Reported	4%

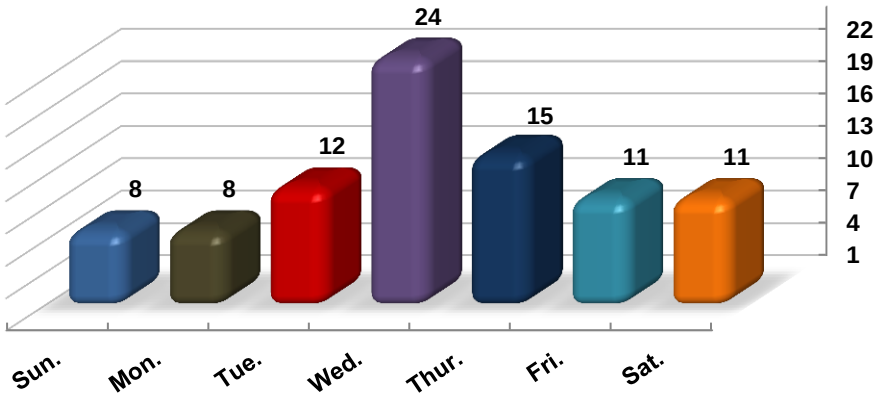
Human Factors	
Asleep	7%
Impaired by Alcohol/Drugs	8%
Unconscious	9%
Physically Restrained	7%
Physically or Mentally Disabled	3%
None Reported	66%

Cause of Injury	
Exposed to Fire Products	66%
Exposed to Haz. Materials	2%
Cause, Other	3%
Multiple Causes	1%
Jumped in Escape Attempt	2%
Undetermined	7%
None Reported	19%

Age of Injured Civilian	
0 – 17	26%
18 - 29	14%
30 – 39	17%
40 – 49	10%
50 – 59	17%
60+	16%

Time of Day	
00:00 – 06:00	17%
06:01 – 12:00	17%
12:01 – 18:00	31%
18:01 – 23:59	35%

Civilian Injuries by Day of Week

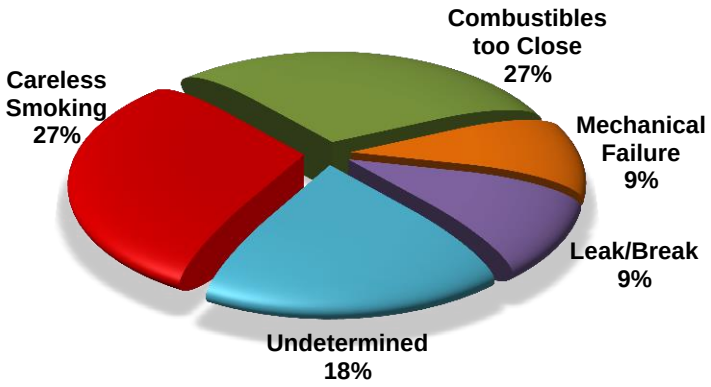


Fire Injuries and Fatalities

2018 CIVILIAN FATALITIES

Even though Alaska experienced 139 fire injuries and over $54 million in estimated losses, the real tragedy was the loss of 11 lives from fire in 2018. Alaska experienced almost seven fire deaths for each 1,000 fires during this year. In terms of Alaska's decreased population, the 2018 fire death rate was 7.5 deaths for each 500,000 Alaskans.

Causes of 2018 Fire Fatalities

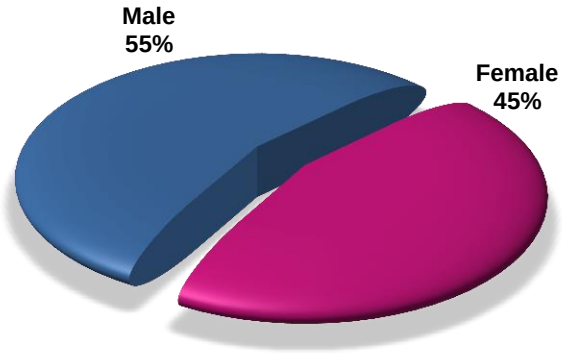


In 45% percent of Alaska's 2018 civilian fatalities, alcohol and/or drugs were contributing factor to the fire.

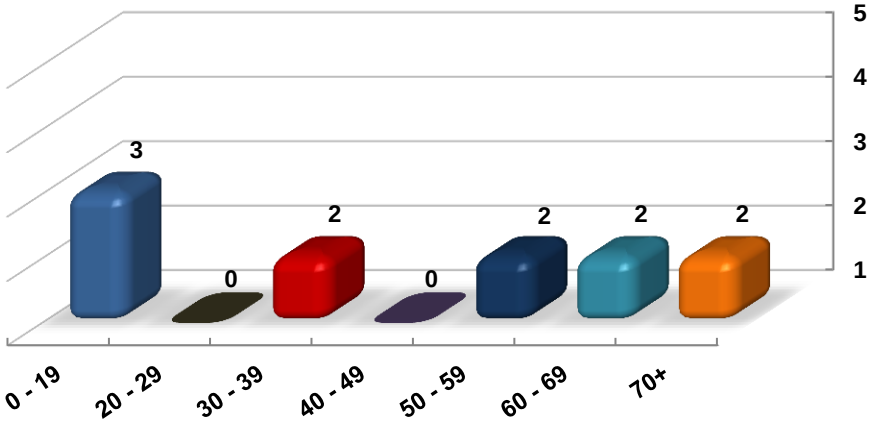
Fire Fatalities by Gender

In 2018, 55% percent of all civilian fire fatalities were male.

From 2014 – 2018, 58% of all civilian fire fatalities were male.



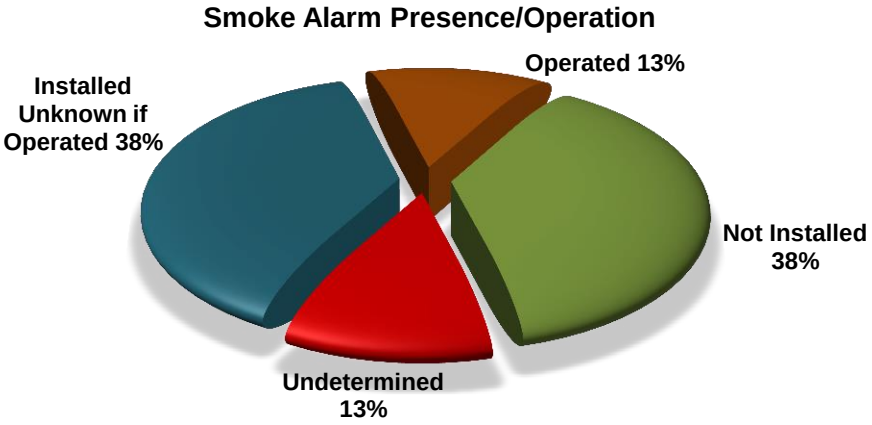
Number of 2018 Fire Fatalities by Age Group

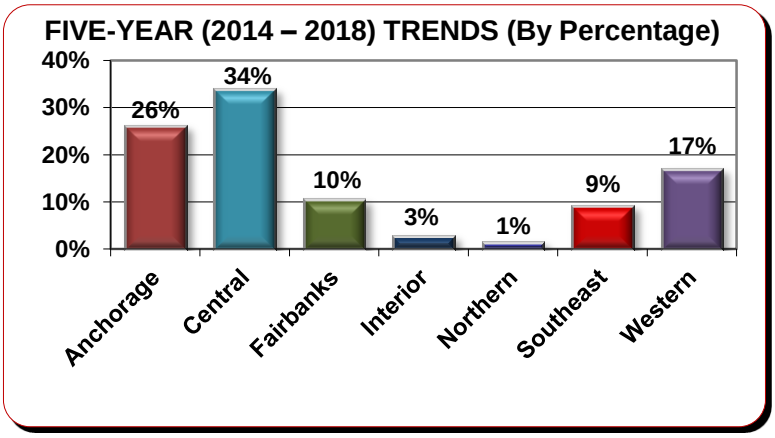


Fire Injuries and Fatalities

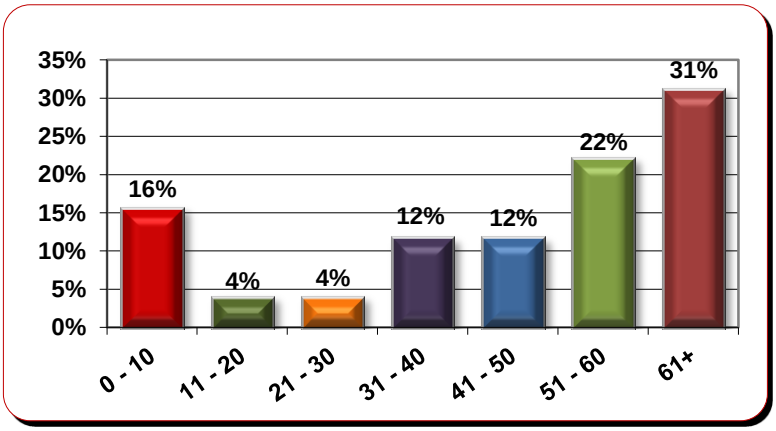
Eight civilian fire fatalities, or 73%, occurred in residential structures. The remaining three civilian fire fatalities occurred in motorized vehicles with two being motor homes and one passenger vehicle. Of the eight fire deaths that occurred in residential structures, there was one death in a single family residential home, two in residential trailers and five deaths in multi-family dwellings.

A continuing problem is the lack of working smoke alarms in homes and other residential property. The eight civilian residential fire deaths occurred in six separate fire incidents. Of these six residential structures, four had a smoke alarm present and only one of which operated. In five residential structures, the smoke alarm presence was not installed. The smoke alarm or the presence of an alarm was reported as undetermined in one of the structures.





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



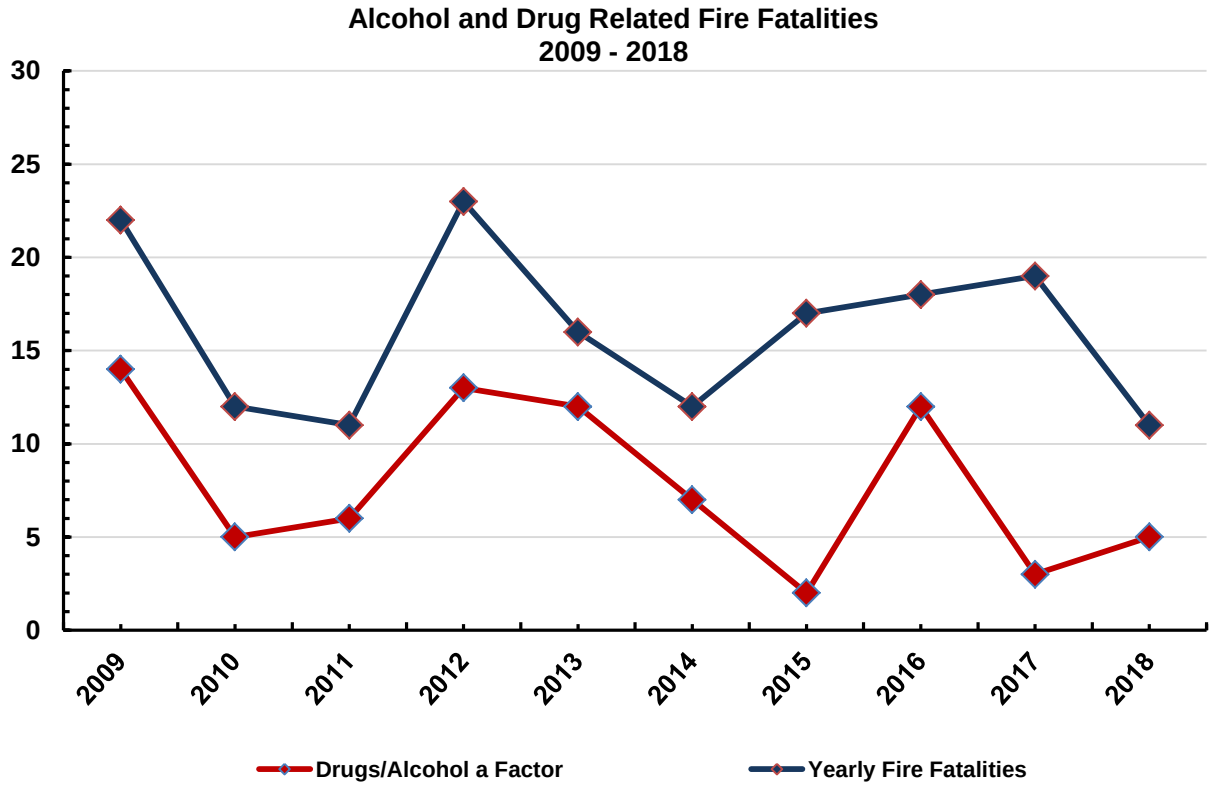
By Age
Alaska's highest death age group is 60 years old and older.

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 decade, Alaska has seen 161 fire fatalities. Out of these unfortunate victims, 48% percent were reported as being under the influence alcohol and/or drugs. Statistically, men have been found to consistently outnumber women among fire casualties and do so with even greater disparity for fire victims under the influence of alcohol. This holds true in Alaska as 65% 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 patterns. It also may be possible to minimize fire risk by increasing the awareness of those who drink and those who are surrounded by regular drinkers.



Per Capita, Rates and Comparisons

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

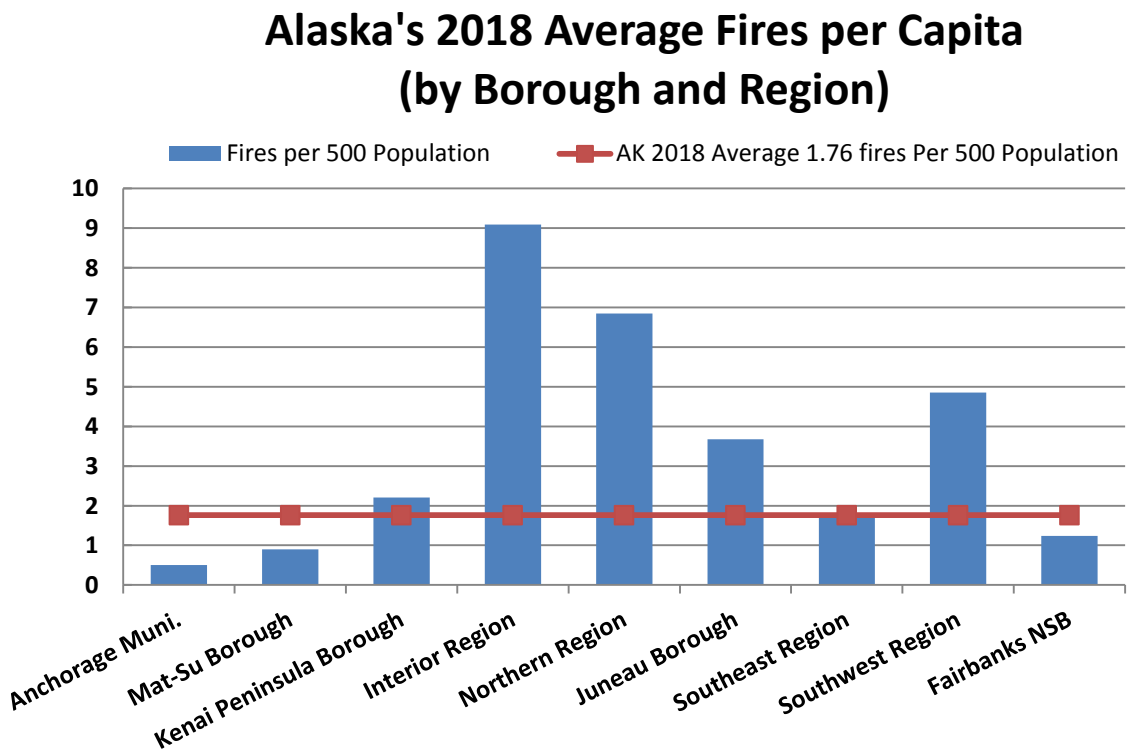
While counting the number of responses made, the number of inspections conducted, the number of inspection violations cited, or the numbers of hours spent on training are all important "things" to count, they really do not show effectiveness.

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

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

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

The 2018 estimated population has been taking from State of Alaska, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis website at http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/pop/.

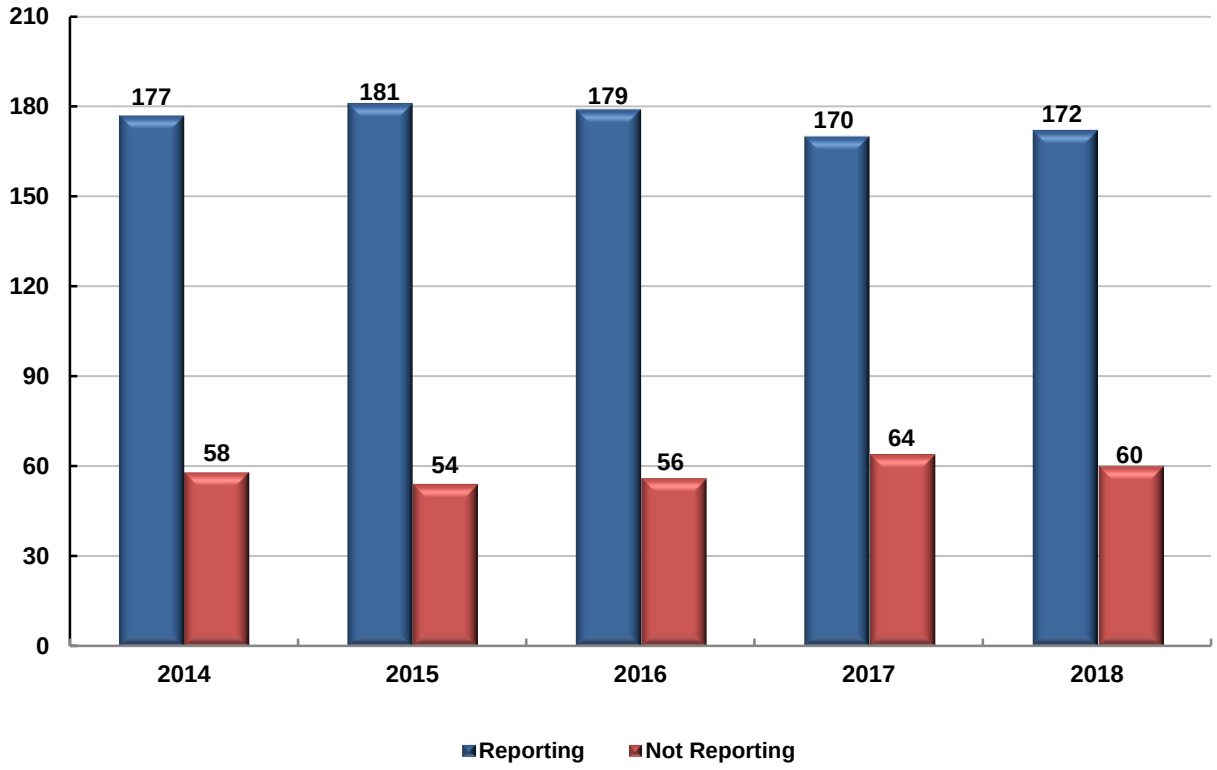


ANFIRS Participants

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

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

ANFIRS Fire Department Participation 2014 – 2018 Comparison



2018 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, Community of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	450,000
Akhiok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Akiachak, Community of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
***Akiak, Community of	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	40,000
Akutan VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
***Alakanuk, Community of	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	150
***Aleknagik Fire & Rescue	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Anchor Point Fire & Emergency Medical Service Area	20	9	11	0	2	0	0	246,520
Anchorage FD	934	405	529	6	19	0	33	12,929,614
Angoon VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Aniak VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anton Anderson Memorial Tunnel FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atka VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bear Creek Fire/EMS Dept.	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	407,100
Bethel VFD	32	14	18	0	0	0	0	120,250
**Birch Creek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brevig Mission FD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Bristol Bay Borough Emerg. Svs.	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	8,800
Butte FD	27	9	18	0	3	0	1	958,300
Cantwell VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
Capital City Fire/Rescue	136	37	99	0	5	0	4	1,617,830
Caswell Lakes FSA	13	5	8	0	1	0	0	90,700
Central Emergency Services	75	35	40	0	0	0	3	1,540,155
Central Mat-Su FD	239	56	183	0	6	0	1	2,091,685
Chena Goldstream Fire/Rescue	42	19	23	1	1	0	0	1,063.353
**Chenega Bay FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Chickaloon Fire Service, Inc.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Lagoon VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

****** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2018.

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

2018 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	216	4	1	17	0	2	19	279
9	24,342	589	2,215	5,580	51	2,230	14	35,964
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	0
0	68	2	4	24	2	1	23	130
1	3	17	38	14	0	29	0	134
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	5
0	148	15	5	10	0	4	6	209
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	3,640	51	178	539	9	224	0	4,777
0	11	1	2	12	0	1	16	56
3	1,884	80	108	285	0	125	24	2,560
10	638	97	66	409	1	189	44	1,693
0	282	19	16	88	0	9	22	478
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

2018 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Chinik VFD (Golovin)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
***Chuathbaluk, Community of	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	8,125
Chugiak Vol. Fire/Rescue Co.	45	13	32	0	0	0	1	448,610
City of Anderson FD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	68,000
City of Fairbanks FD	120	52	68	1	5	0	1	933,089
City of False Pass VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
City of Kasaan VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
City of Kodiak FD	17	10	7	0	2	0	0	105,000
City of Kotzebue FD	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	23,350
City of Palmer FD	26	11	15	0	0	0	0	12,330
Coffman Cove VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Alaska Alpine	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	980,000
ConocoPhillips Alaska Kuparuk	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	70,200
Cooper Landing VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cordova VFD	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	38,500
Craig VFD	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	66,000
Crooked Creek, Community of	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
Delta Junction VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Dillingham Area, Other	6	5	1	0	2	0	0	412,500
Dillingham VFD & Rescue	12	10	2	0	0	0	0	22,500
***Diomede, Community of	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	125,000
Division of Forestry	136	1	135	0	0	0	0	50,000
Eagle VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edna Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elfin Cove FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elim VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Emmonak VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	255,000
Ester VFD	18	8	10	1	0	0	1	656,021

****** Indicates the Department did NOT report for the full year of 2018.

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

2018 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
2	594	53	70	93	1	61	5	924
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
1	3,298	108	351	1,407	1	303	112	5,589
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	140	31	42	12	7	49	6	301
0	0	1	1	0	0	40	0	52
2	255	12	37	78	5	49	55	519
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
0	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	8
0	1	3	0	3	1	10	0	23
0	1	0	0	3	0	3	3	20
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	11	41	0	0	0	188
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	121	7	11	23	0	21	24	225

2018 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Fairbanks Airport Police & Fire	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	27,500
***Fairbanks, Other Areas	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	168,600
Fire Protection Area (Bayside)	16	7	9	0	0	0	0	465,000
Gakona VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	17,000
Galena VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	800
Girdwood FD	14	4	10	0	0	0	0	9,150
Glennrich Fire Rescue	6	5	1	0	0	0	1	742,500
***Grayling, Community of	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	250
Greater Palmer FSA	61	19	42	0	1	0	1	513,700
Greater Prudhoe Bay FD	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	820,000
Gulkana VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gustavus VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Haines VFD	21	14	7	0	0	0	0	20,000
Hilcorp FD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hollis VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homer VFD	21	8	13	0	0	0	0	104,300
Hoonah VFD	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	140,000
***Hooper Bay, Community of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hope/Sunrise Emerg. Svs., Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston FD	34	10	24	0	4	0	1	196,799
**Huslia VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydaburg VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Hyder, Community of	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Iliamana VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	235,000
Kachemak Emergency Services	26	8	18	0	0	0	0	358,750
Kake VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaltag, Community of	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kenai FD	28	13	15	0	1	0	0	93,400

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2018 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Inc.
0	66	16	1	2	0	2	0	88
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
0	110	15	2	6	8	12	5	174
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	231	20	56	81	5	21	37	465
0	3	0	0	3	0	1	1	14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	21	9	48	1	45	3	188
3	30	5	0	0	0	2	0	44
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
0	8	5	1	8	2	16	3	64
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	469	11	40	39	0	36	13	630
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	92	7	24	22	1	16	61	257
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	3
1	6	1	4	30	2	3	5	78
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1,082	27	159	62	1	80	33	1,473

2018 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Kennicott/McCarthy VFD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
Ketchikan FD	32	16	16	0	0	0	0	174,800
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Other Area	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ketchikan Int'l Airport FD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King Cove Fire & Rescue	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	55,000
**Klawock VFD	6	4	2	0	2	0	0	226,500
Klehini Valley VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
***Kodiak Island, Other Area	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	47,000
***Kokhanok Village Council	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	125,000
***Kotlik, Community of	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	800,000
Louise, Susitna, Tyone VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowell Point VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	200
Lower Kalskag VFD	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Manley Hot Springs VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
***Mat-Su, Other Area	5	4	1	0	3	0	0	604,900
McKinley VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	12,000
**Mentasta VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Minto VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moose Pass Vol. Fire Company	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6,300
**Nanwalek VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Napaskiak, Community of	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	500
Naukati Bay VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	476,050
Nelson Lagoon Fire & Rescue	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nenana Fire/EMS Dept.	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	130,000
**New Stuyahok VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Nightmute, Community of	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	200
Nikiski FD	26	15	11	0	1	0	0	786,280
Ninilchik Emergency Services	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

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2018 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	1,687	18	67	151	0	66	9	2,033
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
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	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	0	0	0	3	0	2	19	26
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	597	21	185	63	12	20	18	942
0	16	2	2	7	0	4	5	40

2018 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Nome VFD	18	9	9	0	0	0	0	143,375
North Pole FD	10	6	4	0	2	0	0	102,362
North Slope Borough FD	23	9	14	1	0	0	0	12,270,020
North Star FD	100	47	53	0	2	0	0	1,836,586
North Tongass VFD	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Northway VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Arctic Borough FD	10	5	5	0	2	0	0	234,000
***Nunapitchuk VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
Panguingue VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Pedro Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelican Vol. Fire & EMS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	35,000
Petersburg VFD	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	2,505
**Pilot Point VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
***Pilot Station, Community of	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	250,000
***Pitkas Point, Community of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	60,000
Point Baker VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Alexander VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Alsworth VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Graham VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Port Heiden VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	110,000
Port Lions VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Dog Mine Emerg. Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Deltana VFD	23	11	12	0	0	0	0	925,500
Salcha Fire & Rescue	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	148,525
Sand Point VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seldovia Vol. Fire & Rescue	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seward FD	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	1,025
**Shishmaref VFD	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	1,625

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2018 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	50	5	4	5	0	18	0	100
1	1,080	9	14	105	2	35	38	1,294
0	0	39	7	41	0	55	0	165
2	718	69	47	253	10	43	44	1,286
0	185	2	6	18	3	2	11	239
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	5	8	7	5	0	22	0	53
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	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	4	2	0	2	0	2	2	35
0	60	1	0	9	0	3	0	82
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
0	199	4	8	18	2	19	7	264
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

2018 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Sitka FD	19	13	6	0	0	0	0	63,723
Skagway VFD	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	1,000
South Tongass VFD	11	3	8	0	6	0	1	155,000
St. George VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's VFD	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	140,000
St. Paul Dept. of Public Safety	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	24,000
***Stebbins, Community of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
Steese Area VFD	42	19	23	0	0	0	0	456,811
Stony River VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strelna VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton VFD	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	86,500
SVT Barabara Heights FD	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Talkeetna VFD	10	5	5	0	2	0	0	399,500
**Tanana VFD	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	6,500
Ted Steven's Arpt. Police/Fire	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	2,000
Tenakee Springs VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Tetlin VFD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
**Thorne Bay VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
***Togiak VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tok VFD	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	185,400
Tri-Valley VFD	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	2,705
Unalakleet VFD	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	342,250
Unalaska Fire/EMS	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	11,800
University FD	53	23	30	0	2	0	0	601,810
Valdez FD	21	10	11	0	2	0	0	16,140
***Valdez/Cordova Other Areas	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	25,000
West Lakes FD	118	29	89	1	5	0	1	1,538,720
Whale Pass Emergency Svs.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

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2018 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
1	24	11	14	14	0	61	0	144
0	145	0	8	1	0	58	0	221
0	168	2	12	5	0	12	19	229
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	447	22	12	63	1	20	87	695
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	1	4	24	1	2	1	49
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
0	99	6	0	9	1	6	6	137
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	349	50	102	1	2	7	0	514
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	150	2	0	5	0	4	0	168
3	1,027	39	38	151	2	154	362	1,829
0	287	19	117	8	4	48	0	504
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	174	63	15	87	0	42	68	568
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

2018 Experience by Fire Department

Fire Department Name	Total Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Civilian		Fire Service		Fire Dollar Loss
				Dths.	Inj.	Dths.	Inj.	
Whittier VFD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Willow VFD	17	7	10	0	2	0	0	431,500
Womens Bay VFD	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wrangell VFD	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Yakutat VFD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon/Koyukuk, Other Areas	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	22,000
Grand Total:								
	2,931	**1,141**	**1,790**	**11**	**89**	**0**	**50**	**54,402,743**

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2018 Experience by Fire Department

Pressure Ruptures	Rescue Calls	Haz. Cond.	Service Calls	Good Intent Calls	Special Inc.	False Calls	Aid Given	Total Calls
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
1	46	14	12	27	0	8	21	146
0	10	0	2	1	2	4	3	25
0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Grand Total:								
50	**45,291**	**1,628**	**4,141**	**10,028**	**140**	**4,312**	**1,280**	**69,801**