

The InfoGram



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Fire in the United States 2006-2015

The latest edition of "[Fire in the United States 2006-2015](#)" (PDF, 4.4 MB) is now available for download from the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA) website. This report presents a statistical overview of the fire problem in the country with a primary focus on 2015.

Fire-loss rates are down for 2015, likely due to years of continuing outreach on use of smoke detectors and other public education campaigns, the increasing use of sprinklers, stronger and better-enforced fire codes, and improved firefighter equipment and training. Despite this, the United States still has the 12th highest fire death rate out of 28 industrialized nations, according to the World Fire Statistics Centre.

Topics and categories covered in the report include:

- Fire cause and cause of death or injury.
- Location: residential, nonresidential, vehicle, outside, and other.
- Demographics: race, age, gender and characteristics of victim.
- State or regional data.

Statistics varied widely from state to state and some showed higher rates of fire death than others. In fact, 10 states accounted for 48 percent of the national fire deaths. For details on how your state fared, see the full report on the USFA website.

(Source: [USFA](#))

NFPA seeking comments on standard for active shooter/hostile events

The National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) Standards Council is [seeking public comment on the provisional standard "NFPA 3000: Standard for Preparedness and Response to Active Shooter and/or Hostile Events."](#)

[This is only the second time in history NFPA has authorized a provisional standard.](#)

Giving NFPA 3000 this status means it can move through the development process and be issued in a shorter time period than typical. In the interest of public and first responder safety, NFPA states the new standard may be available for use as early as April 2018.

NFPA voted to develop the provisional standard to serve as a reference document to help communities better prepare for these events. The new standard covers the "level of competence required" for first responder agencies developing and maintaining active shooter/hostile events preparedness and response programs.

NFPA's president cited the increased frequency of active shooter/hostile events as the reason for the push to get this standard finished. Through the unified response used in NFPA 3000, "first responders, facility managers, hospital officials, and community members can minimize risk before, during and after these devastating incidents," he said.

The preliminary draft of the proposed standard is now available for review. Public

Highlights

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U.S. Fire Administration

The InfoGram is distributed weekly to provide members of the Emergency Services Sector with information concerning the protection of their critical infrastructures.

comments must be received by February 23, 2018. Those interested in submitting comments, downloading the NFPA 3000 Fact Sheet or receiving updates on the proposed standard can do so through the [NFPA 3000 page](#).

(Source: [NFPA](#))

Training and resources from the Office of Bombing Prevention

Foreign terrorist organizations and homegrown violent extremists continue to promote low-tech improvised explosive devices (IEDs) as easy ways to incite fear and kill. The Department of Homeland Security offers free training available to help authorities prevent, protect against, respond to and mitigate bombing incidents.

Law enforcement, first responders, emergency managers and private sector partners can all benefit from [Office of Bombing Prevention \(OBP\) training](#). OBP offers in-person, virtual instructor-led, and computer-based training, ensuring wider availability to meet the needs of more people. Examples of course offerings:

- IED Search Procedures.
- Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program Outreach Course.
- IED Construction and Classification.
- Homemade Explosives and Precursor Awareness.
- Retail Security Awareness: Understanding the Hidden Hazards.

Much of the training focuses on the terrorist planning cycle, acquisition of materials and identifying suspicious behaviors. Officials believe this is where attack plots have the best chance of being discovered and stopped. This is strong incentive to involve private sector merchants and facilities staff in this training when possible.

More information on available courses, instructions on requesting in-person training and bomb prevention resources are hosted in the [OBP website](#).

(Source: [OBP](#))

New wildland fire science resource site from U.S. Geological Survey

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) launched a new website to collect its extensive fire research, data and tools in one easy-to-navigate location.

The [Wildland Fire Science site](#) focuses mainly on land management issues such as fire ecosystems, post-fire restoration, debris flow and remote sensing, but also contains information and links helpful to a variety of other wildfire management fields.

The threat to life, health and property loss has increased in recent years as wildfires and wildfire damage intensifies. The USGS created the site to help fire agencies and landowners make sound decisions about land management before fires start and issues to consider as they burn.

(Source: [USGS](#))

The U.S. Fire Administration maintains the Emergency Management and Response – Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EMR-ISAC). For information regarding the EMR-ISAC visit www.usfa.dhs.gov/emr-isac or contact the EMR-ISAC office at: (301) 447-1325 and/or emr-isac@fema.dhs.gov.

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For information specifically affecting the private sector critical infrastructure contact the **National Infrastructure Coordinating Center** by phone at **202-282-9201**, or by email at **nicc@dhs.gov**.