

Marjory Stoneman Douglas HS Public Safety Commission Meeting

NFPA 3000

Standard for Active Shooter/Hostile Event

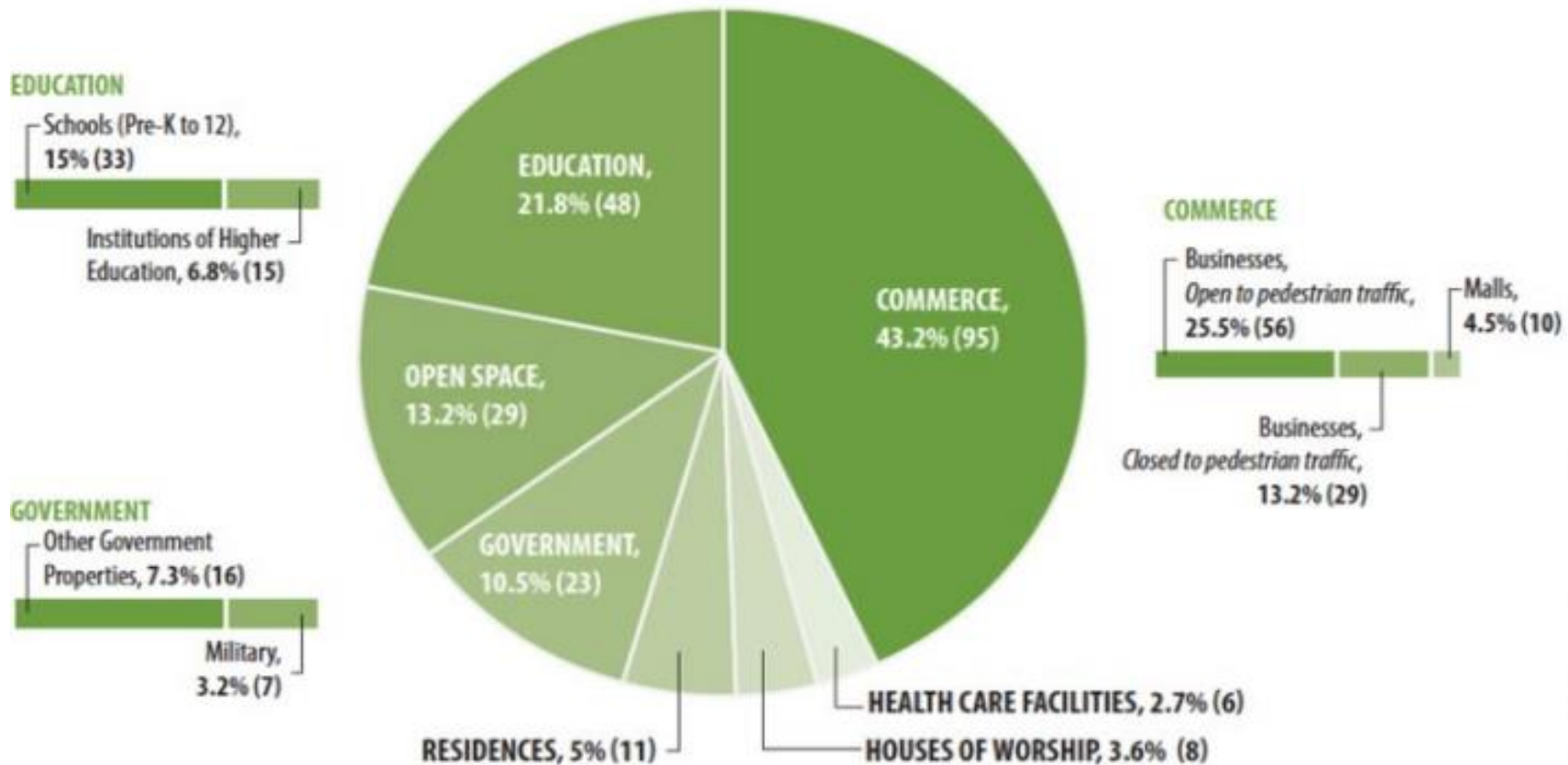
Presented by:
Otto Drozd III
Fire Chief

Active Shooter/Hostile Events 2000–2016



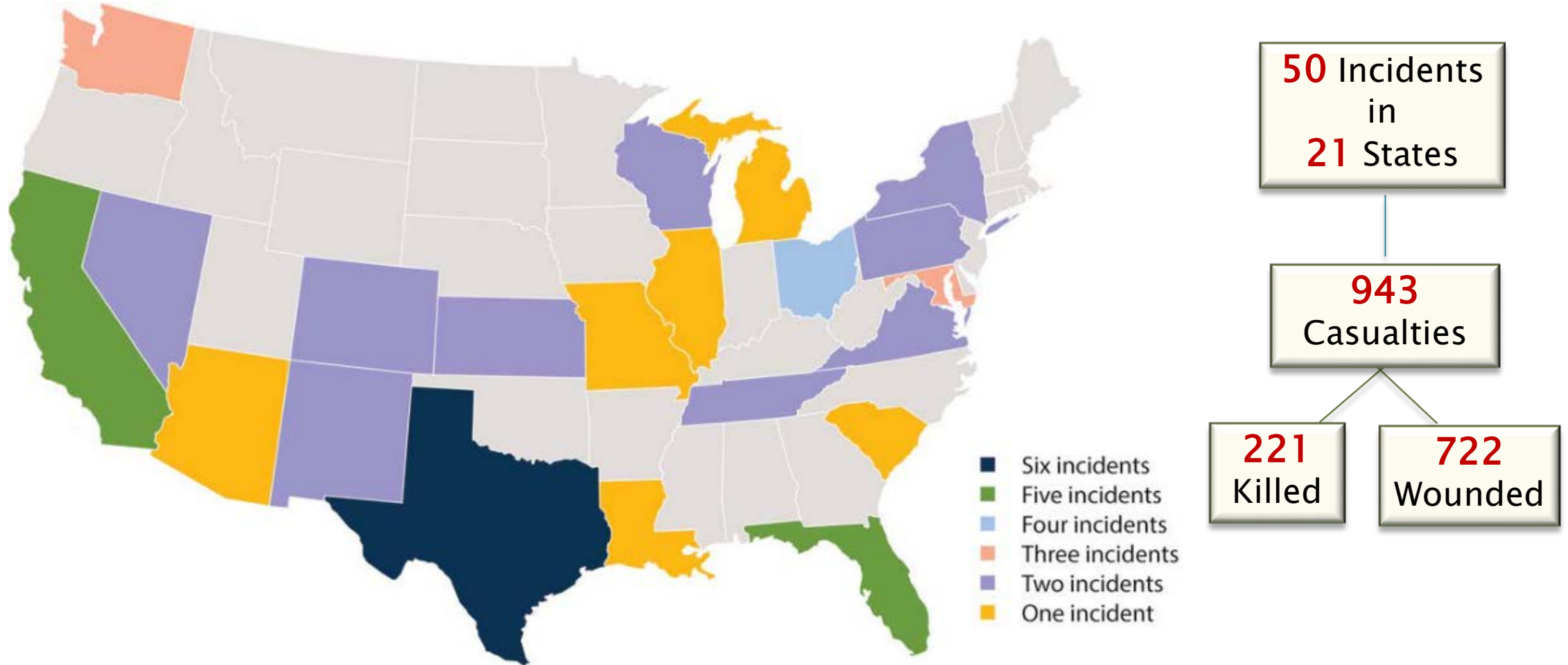
Incident by Location

Quick Look: 220 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 - 2016
Location Categories



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2017

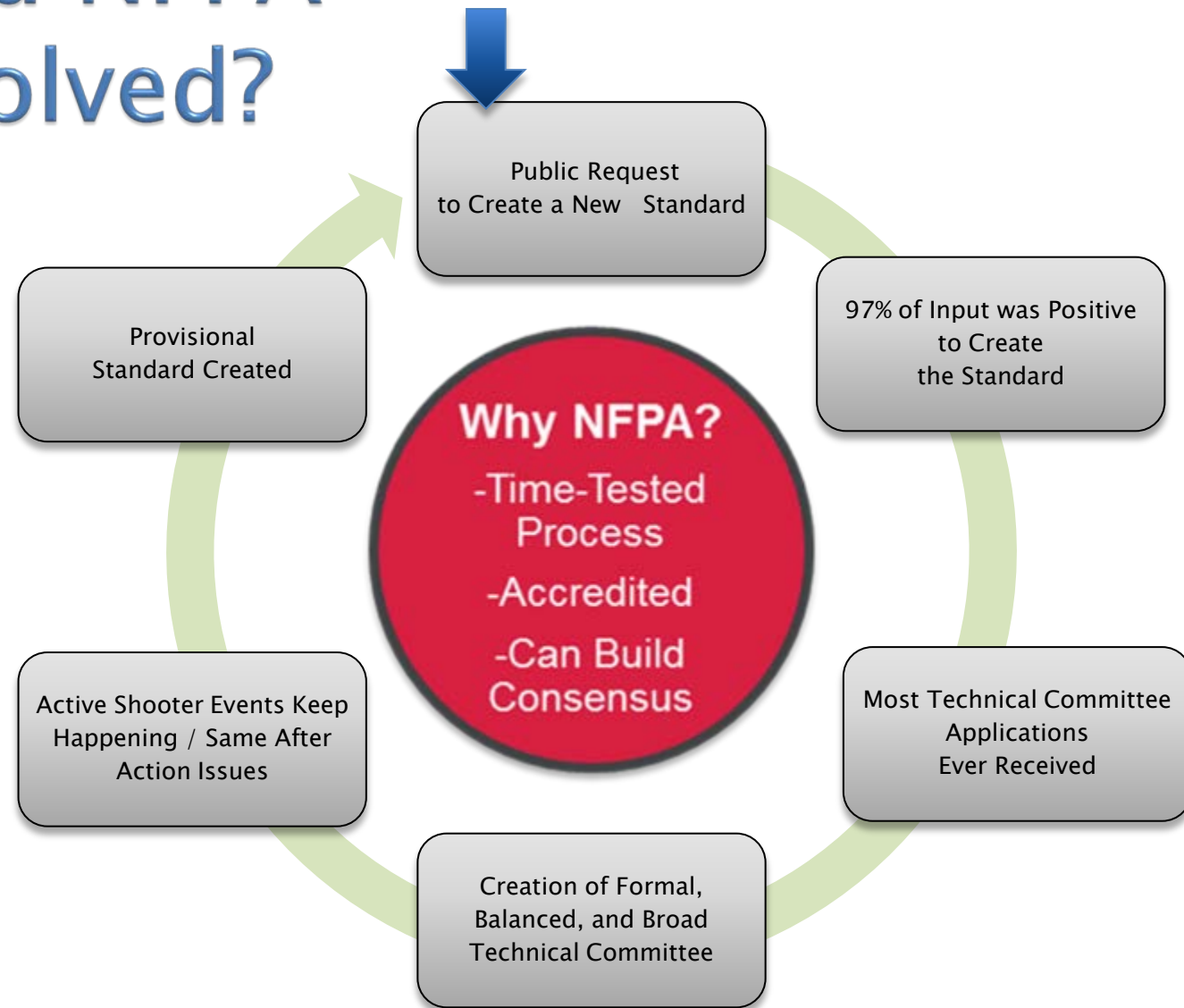
Active Shooter Incidents: 2016 & 2017



After Action – Common Issues

- No communication interoperability
- No responder integration (RTF, etc.)
- “Waited too long for my ambulances”
- Lack of Unified Command
- Public Information where to go & what they should do
- Unable to locate or find out status of loved ones
- Lack of tools and equipment
- Lack of training resources

How Did NFPA Get Involved?



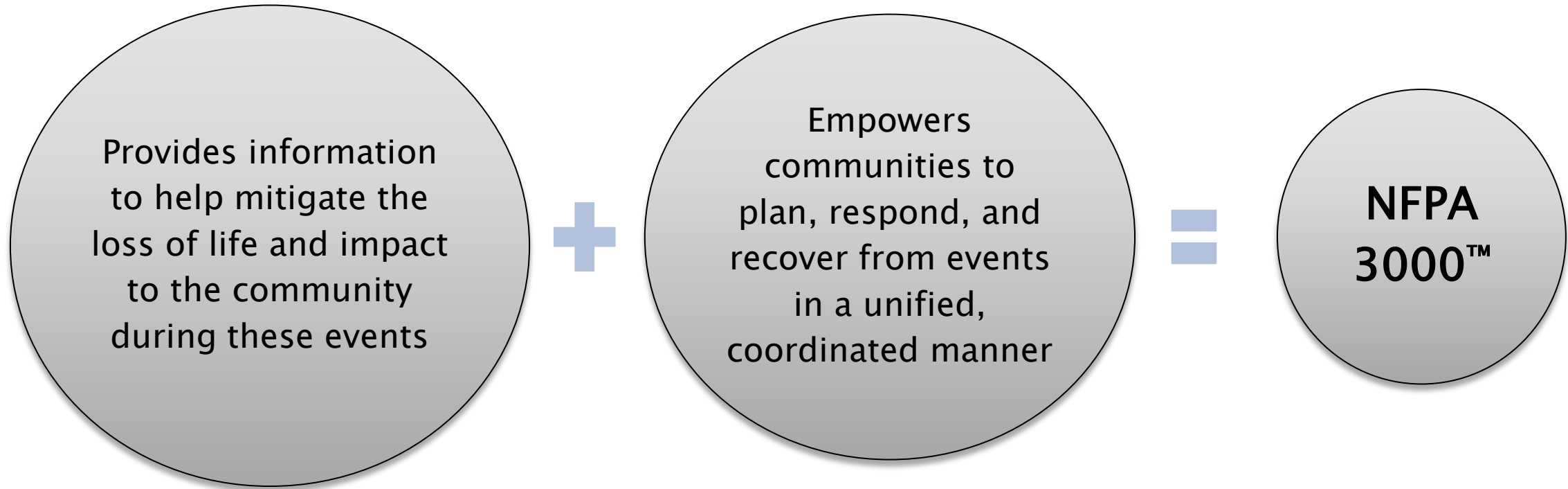
Who Is Working on NFPA 3000 (PS)?

50-Member NFPA Technical Committee

Representatives from law enforcement, fire, EMS, emergency management, facility management, healthcare officials, higher education administration, and private security

Agencies represented:
FEMA, DHS, DOJ, DOD, FBI, IACP, IAFC, NAEMT, IAFF, IAEM, and others

What Does NFPA 3000™ Do?



Principles of NFPA 3000



Unified Command

- Unified Command
 - Exigent Phase & Beyond
- Agency Disciplines
 - Control Their Resources
- Face-to-Face
 - Command personnel must be next to each other
- Risk Assessments & Size-up
 - Initial & Continuous
 - Ongoing Threats Influence Process



Facility Preparedness

- Occupant Characteristics
- Emergency Action Plans
- Notification
- Exercise
- 9.4.1* The notification process or procedure shall be designed so as not to confuse it with the building fire alarm.

Chapter 12 Competencies for Law Enforcement Officers



- Tasks by Zone
- Integration with Fire & EMS Responders
- Competencies
 - Shooter
 - Vehicle
 - IED
 - Fire
 - IDLH Atmosphere

Chapter 13 Competencies for Fire and EMS Responders

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Rescue Task Force

- ▶ 3.3.49* Rescue Task Force (RTF). A combination of fire and/or EMS personnel and law enforcement who provide force protection.
- ▶ The RTF shall provide threat-based care, triage, and extracting victims to a casualty collection point or other designated location.
- ▶ A.3.3.49 Rescue Task Force (RTF). The law enforcement officers (LEO) are assigned as force protection for this team and should not separate from the fire and/or EMS personnel.



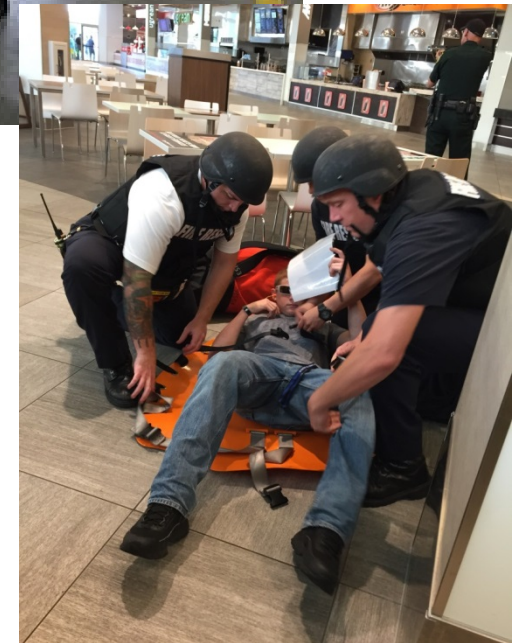
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Requirements Law Enforcement

- Vest
- Weapon
- Identifiable Garment
- Means of Communication

Requirements Fire/EMS

- Vest
- Means of Communication
- Identifiable Garment



Warning, Notification, & Crisis Communications

- Organizations should plan for mass notification to the public
 - Social media
 - Direct to public



Public Education

- Pre-planning
- Threat Identification
- Hazard Identification
- Hemorrhage control
 - Immediate casualty access
 - Most effective life saving act next to threat mitigation

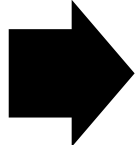


Planned Recovery

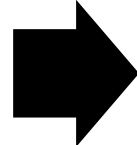


Call to Action: Plan, Prepare & Implement

Learn more about
NFPA 3000™ and how
to get involved in the
standards
development process.



Identify and
implement the
components that
are relevant in your
community.



Visit
www.nfpa.org/3000
to access resources,
information, and
knowledge.

Call to Action

