Community Risk Reduction (CRR)
According to NFPA 1300, Standard on Community Risk Assessment and Community Risk Reduction Plan Development, CRR is a process to identify and prioritize local risks, followed by the integrated and strategic investment of resources to reduce their occurrence and impact. In other words, it is a process to help communities find out what their risks are and develop a plan to reduce the risks viewed as high priority. The steps involved in CRR are conducting a Community Risk Assessment (CRA), developing a CRR plan, implementing the plan, and evaluating the plan.

Community Risk Assessment (CRA)
A CRA is a comprehensive evaluation that identifies, prioritizes, and defines the risks that pertain to the overall community. The CRA informs the CRR plan and results in a full understanding of the community’s unique risks, capabilities, and characteristics related to the following profiles:

- Building stock
- Community service organizations
- Demographics
- Economics
- Geography
- Hazards
- Past loss & event history
- Public safety response agencies
- Critical infrastructure systems

Given a CRA’s broad nature, it is important to collaborate with stakeholders to gain this comprehensive understanding about each of these profiles.

Who’s Who in CRR?
Stakeholder: Any individual, group, or organization that might affect or be affected by the CRA or the CRR plan, for example community members, first responders, and city planners
Partner: Party with which an agreement is reached for sharing of physical, financial, and/or intellectual resources in achievement of defined common objectives, such as insurance providers, elder services, and big box retailers
CRR committee: The group of people or organizations responsible for developing the CRR plan

NFPA is working to better meet the needs of communities interested in applying CRR practices. To follow along visit nfpa.org/CRR, and submit your suggestions to CRR@nfpa.org.

This material contains some basic information about Community Risk Reduction. It identifies some of the requirements in NFPA 1300, Standard on Community Risk Assessment and Community Risk Reduction Plan Development. For free access to the complete and most current version of all NFPA documents, please go to www.nfpa.org/docinfo. References to “Related Regulations” is not intended to be a comprehensive list. The NFPA makes no warranty or guaranty of the completeness of the information in this material and disclaims liability for personal injury, property and other damages of any nature whatsoever, from the use of or reliance on this information. In using this information, you should rely on your independent judgment and, when appropriate, consult a competent professional.
**CRR Plan**

The CRR plan outlines the goals, programs, and resources needed to reduce the high-priority risks identified by the CRA. The 5 E’s approach outlined below can be a helpful framework for setting goals and objectives. The answers to these questions can help you set clear objectives, identify key resources and partnerships, and develop integrated programs in support of reducing identified risks.

**CRR Related Documents from NFPA**

NFPA documents provide guidance for your CRR activities.

**NFPA 1300  nfpa.org/1300**

Standard on Community Risk Assessment and Community Risk Reduction Plan Development

NFPA 1300 provides an outline for conducting your CRA and developing and implementing your CRR plan. It is written for any organization or individual to use, and also includes data analysis tools and a sample CRR plan.

**NFPA 1730  nfpa.org/1730**


NFPA 1730 helps you structure your organization, align resources, and establish standard operating guidelines for fire prevention inspection, code enforcement, plan review, investigation, and public education activities.

**NFPA 1452  nfpa.org/1452**

Guide for Training Fire Service Personnel to Conduct Community Risk Reduction

NFPA 1452 offers guidance specifically for conducting CRR for residential occupancies. It contains instructions for performing home safety surveys and highlights the benefits of risk reduction at the residence level.