Fire Standards Board
The role of the Fire Standards Board is to oversee the identification, organisation, development and maintenance of professional Standards for fire and rescue services in England.

The Board is responsible for approving Standards and the approach to their development. It will set the priorities for Standards development work. It will commission work based on proposals from third parties, monitor progress with ongoing work and approve completed work.

It will seek to ensure that any Standards presented for approval have:

been developed in line with the agreed development process; undergone appropriate consultation with subject matter experts and relevant stakeholders; and, undergone an independent quality assurance process.

The Board will meet at least four times per year; all papers will be published on the website

Website Fire Standards Board

Emergency Response Driving Fire Standards Board											
	What is required to meet the standard - MUST DO	Input required fram?	What does ECFRS do?	How do we do it?	Where is the evidence?	What is the outcome?	What is the gap?	How will we bridge the gap?	When will we bridge the gap?	Date completed by	Evidence of action taken
1	Comply with legislation and guidance that applies to emergency response driving										
2	Adopt and align their emergency response driver training to the NFCC Emergency Response Driver and instructor Framework										
3	Adopt and align their emergency response driver instructor training to the NFCC Emergency Response Driver and instructor Framework										
4	Ensure that records of driver competency and refresher training are kept and maintained										
s	Ensure that their driver training provision is periodically independently quality assured										
	What is required to meet the standard - SHOULD DO	Input required from?	What does ECFRS do?	How do we do it?	Where is the evidence?	What is the outcome?	What is the gap?	How will we bridge the gap?	When will we bridge the gap?	Date completed by	Evidence of action taken
٤	Ensure that both managers who are responsible for emergency response driving and those working as driving instructors, contribute to the continual improvement of driver training strandards by communicating, kinding learning and experiences with the NFCC network of fine and recoverservice driving instructors and centres through:										
60	Engaging on the NFCC Workplace online forum										

Emergency Response Driving | Fire Standards Board

For all employees who drive using blue lights and claim any legal exemptions for a fire and rescue service purpose, to have been trained in a consistent way so that they drive safely, in line with the requirements of their role and in accordance with relevant legislation.

For all response driver training instructors and assessors to be qualified in accordance with the relevant legislation.

EXPECTED BENEFITS OF ACHIEVING THE FIRE STANDARD Improved road safety for the public and employees evidenced by: Reduction in the number of low and high-speed collisions when responding Reduction in injuries

Neduction in injuries

Defined route to competency by alignment to the framework and improved driver safety
Compliance with related legislation, guidance and DFT Codes of Practice which supports:
c. Interoperability through collaboration of blue light resources
d. Opportunity for intra-service driver training provision
e. More efficient transfer of appropriately trained and competent personnel between services

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OR MANDATORY DUTIES

Road Traffic Regulation Act (specifically Section 87)

Road Traffic Act

Road Safety Act 2006 – Section 19 *Not yet enacted*

The Road Vehicle (Construction & Use) Regulations

Motorways Traffic (England & Wales) Regulations

The Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions

LINKED QUALIFICATIONS, ACCREDITATIONS OR FIRE STANDARDS

National Occupational Standard – FF9

GUIDANCE AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Emergency response driver and instructor framework

Assessment forms linked to the above framework

Operational Competence Fire Standards Board										
What is required to meet the standard -	Ingut required fram?	What does ECFRS do?	How do we do it?	Where is the evidence?	What is the outcome?	What is the gap?	How will we bridge the gap?	When will we bridge the gap?	Date completed by	Evidence of
 Comply with health and safety legislation when delivering an operational response 										
2 Sase their operational policies, procedures and tailoned guidance on National Operational Guidance, unless by exception its content is not relevant to the service										
2 Have policies, procedures and tailored guidance in place, that provide operational and fine control personnel with current information and instructions about foreseeable hazards and the control measures that can be asolete.										
4 Rase their training for operational and fire control personnel on National Operational Guidance										
5 Train operational and fire control personnel to a level of competence that enables them to carry out operational activities callely and effectively; this includes the ability to recognise hazards and out effective control measures in place on midister bloop hazards.										
6 Be following the tactical actions provided in the suite of National Operational Guidance, unless by exception a tactical action is not relevant to the service										
7 Be able to evidence how their policies, procedures and tailored guidance are linked to the training of operational and fire control personnel										
Be able to evidence any exceptions to National Operational Guidance, with an appropriate impact assessment										
9 Develop working arrangements with other fine and recove services and responder agencies, to improve their operational response to multi-agency incidents.										
What is required to meet the standard	Input required from?	What does ECFRS do?	How do we do it?	Where is the evidence?	What is the outcome?	What is the gas?	How will we bridge the gag?	When will we bridge the gas?	Date completed by	Evidence of
what is required to meet the transpare - SADUID DD	Input required from	What does sorts and	NOW 00 WH 00 ID	Where it the evidence?	What is the outcome?	with a tria gap?	How will we bridge the gap?	When will we todge the gap?	Date competed by	action taken
What is required to meet the standard - MAY DO		What does ECFRS do?	How do we do it?	Where is the evidence?	What is the outcome?	What is the gap?	How will we bridge the gap?	When will we bridge the gap?	Date completed by	
12 Use the training specification component of National Operational Guidance to inform their training needs analysis.										

Use the training specification component of National Operational Guidance to inform their trainine needs analysis
 Work within regional, national or themsatic groups to develop and improve their policies, procedures, tailored guidance and training for operational response

Operational Competence Fire Standards Board

DESRED OUTCOME

A fire and rescue service with competent operational and fire control personnel, who have been trained to use the hazard and control measure approach provided in the National Operational Guidance, applying risk assessment, decision-making and risk management for the national operational Guidance, applying risk assessment, decision-making and risk management for the national operational Guidance, applying risk assessment, decision-making and risk management for the national operational Guidance, applying risk assessment, decision-making and risk management for the national operational Guidance, applying risk assessment, decision-making and risk management for the national operational Guidance, applying risk assessment, decision-making and risk management for the national operational Guidance, applying risk assessment, decision-making and risk management for the national operational Guidance, applying risk assessment, decision-making and risk management for the national operational Guidance, applying risk assessment for the national Guidance for the national G

Operational competence provides the structure for a safe and effective response to emergencies, whether: As a single service Working with other local or regional fre and rescue services Working with the National Resilence capabilities Working as a multi-genery structure

The Health and Sufety Executive publication, Managing for health and safety, states:
"Competence is the ability to undertake responsibilities and perform activities to a recognised standard on a regular basis. It combines practical and thinking skills, knowledge and experience."
"The Competence of individuals is visit, whether they are employers, managers, supervisors, employees or contractors, especially those with safety-critical roles. It ensures they recognise the risks in their activities and can apply the right measures to control and manage those risks."

EPECTED BENETIS OF ACHIEVING THE FIRE STANDARD

The ability for those outside the service, including coroners or those responsible for matters such as public inquiries, to recognise that the service is delivering a competent operational response for inspectorate, including lear Majestry is prospectorate of Constability and fire is Rescue Services and the Health and Safety Executive, to be able to base their expectations of the operational competence of the service on: Aberence to the legislative requirements for operational response to the competence of the service on: Aberence to the legislative requirements for operational response to the competence of the service on: Aberence to the legislative requirements of operational Guidance has been considered and applied Having competent operational and five control personnel, who are able to apply risk assessment, decision-making and risk management skills Constant improvement to the qualify of service provided to the person of the control personnel, who are able to apply risk assessment, decision-making and risk management skills Constant improvement to the qualify of service provided to the person of the service provided to the person of the person of the service on:

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OR MANDATORY DUTES
Fire and rescue services are responsible, under legislation and regulations, for developing policies and procedures and to provide information, instruction, training and supervision to their personnel about foreseeable hazards and the control There are many references to relevant legislation and regulations made throughout the National Operational Guidance framework. Some of the fundamental ones are shown below.

Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004

First and necesses accessed and the second s

Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974
This s.t. imposes a duly on employers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable:
The health and safety and welfare at work of all of their employees (section 2)
The health and safety of others is not affected by the work carried out by their employees (section 3)
The act also means that employees have a duly to take reasonable care for the health and safety of themselves and of other people who may be affected by their acts or omissions at work (section 7).

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
Regulation 3.999
Regulation 3.9 tates that employees have to make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks to the health and safety of their employees to which they are exposed whilst they are at work, and the risks to the health and safety of people not in their employees ringing from work carring from w

Regulation 4 states that where an employer implements any preventive and protective measures the following principles (in Schedule 1) apply:

Combating the risks at source
Adapting the work to the individual, especially as regards the design of workplaces, the choice of work equipment and the choice of working and production methods, with a view, in particular, to alleviating monotonous work and work at a

Adapting to technical progress
Replacing the dangerous by the non-dangerous or the less dangerous
Replacing the dangerous by the non-dangerous or the less dangerous
Perveloping a cheferent overall prevention policy which covers technology, organisation of work, working conditions, social relationships and the influence of factors relating to the working environ
Giving collective protective measures priority over includidual protective measures
Giving appropriate instructions to employee.

lation 5 states that every employer has to make and record appropriate arrangements for the effective planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review of preventive and protective measures.

LINKED QUALIFICATIONS, ACCREDITATIONS OR FIRE STANDARDS

GUIDANCE AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
National Operational Guidance (MOG), in particular:
The tactical actions for each control measure throughout the suite of guidance
Supplementary information, in particular where procedural training is provided

Op	erational Learning Fire Standards Board									
	What is required to meet the standard - MIST DO	Input required from? What does ECFRS do?	How do we do It?	Where is the evidence?	What is the outcome?	What is the gap?	How will we bridge the gap?	When will we bridge the gap?	Date completed by	Evidence of action taken
1	Comply with legislative duties to monitor, maintain and improve the health, safety, and well-beins of its amoltoware.									
	Recognise learning as a strategic level responsibility to embed learning into its management structures and processes and by appointing a responsible person for operational learning who:									
	is reasonable for ensuring that artises to support learning one implemental									
	manages information received from the wider sector and determines what further action should be take	1								
	determines what information their service shares with the fire and rescue service or the wider sector if appropriate									
26	makes clear how their service will engage with national level learning arrangements through an identified sinale point of contact.									
a	Have a process in place to act on National Operational Learning Action Notes and Information Notes									
4	Have processes in place for capturing learning:									
	at incidents									
	post-incident									
	as a result of training exercises undertaken both internally and multi-agency / cross border									
4h	as a result of near miss or accident investigations that may be relevant to operational response									
41	from any other sources									
2	Svaluate learning to identify, assess and implement improvements									
6	Evidence that learning is evaluated and that improvements have been adopted and embedded									
7	Se able to demonstrate established mechanisms for sharing learning via any combination of the following									
	internally									
	with naiebbouring servings and other responder seasons									
71	using the National Operational Learning system									
7m	usine the ESP joint Greanisational Learnine system									
	Apply three fundamental approaches to managing operational learning:									
	use National Operational Guidance as the common framework to identify the areas of									
	coerational activity where chance may be required									
	use a consistent approach to analyse and objectively compare what has happened against the									
	control measures contained in National Operational Guidance which provide good practice maintain an open reporting culture, even when details of learning are sensitive; concentrating as									
**	maintain an open reporting culture, even when details of learning are sendow; concentrating as National Operational Learning does, on the 'how' and 'why' of the learning and not the "who"	•								
	Reference the NFCC National Operational Learning: Good practice guide for fire and rescue services in solicies, procedures, tailoned auditone and training									
	services in dollicies, procedures, taxoned audiance and training									

Operational Learning Fire Standards Board

DESIRED OUTCOME

A fire and rescue service that has developed a learning culture, acting on learning from operational and non-operational activity as well as external sources, to improve their operational response. The service will have embedded the management of learning into their policies, procedures, tailored guidance and training.

The service will have developed a culture which seeks to share their learning with others to improve operational response within their own service; with other fire and rescue services; and with the wider sector if appropriate.

EXPECTED BENEFITS OF ACHIEVING THE FIRE STANDARD

National Operational Learning is an integral part of National Operational Guidance; used in combination they facilitate continuous improvement in the sector.

The National Operational Learning system provides a vehicle to identify new or emerging risks, monitor trends within the sector, recommend remedial actions, promote best practice and share learning across all UK fire and rescue services.

Expected benefits of achieving the Fire Standard include:

A reduction in in preventable deaths, injuries and dangerous occurrences Sharing of operational learning for the greater good of the fire and rescue service and the communities they serve Internal improvements in services of their policies, procedures and training Sharing of operational learning for the greater good of associated responder agencies

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OR MANDATORY DUTIES

Fire and rescue services are responsible, under legislation and regulations, for developing policies and procedures and to provide information, instruction, training and supervision to their personnel about foreseeable hazards and the control measures used to reduce the risks arising from those hazards.

There are many references to relevant legislation and regulations made throughout the National Operational Guidance framework. Some of the fundamental ones are shown below

Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974

This act imposes a duty on employers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable

The health, safety and welfare at work of all of their employees (section 2)

The health and safety of others is not affected by the work carried out by their employees (section 3)

The act also means that employees have a duty to take reasonable care for the health and safety of themselves and of other people who may be affected by their acts or omissions at work (section 7).

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

Regulation 5 states that every employer has to make and record appropriate arrangements for the effective planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review of preventive and protective measures.

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 2013

Under RIDDOR, all employers must report any work-related deaths, and certain work-related injuries, cases of disease, and near misses involving their employees wherever they are working

LINKED QUALIFICATIONS, ACCREDITATIONS OR FIRE STANDARDS

Fire Standards

Operational preparedness

Operational competence

GUIDANCE AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Operational Learning: Good practice guide for fire and rescue services

National Operational Guidance (NOG), in particular:
The section Corporate guidance for operational activity, including the corporate actions

JESIP Joint Doctrine Health and Safety Executive Operational Firefighter Apprenticeship **Emergency Service Contact Handling Apprenticeship**

Operational Preparedness - Fire Standards Board

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Operational Preparedness - Fire Standards Board

DESIRED OUTCOME

A fire and rescue service that is prepared for responding to emergencies, as identified through its risk management planning. Operational preparedness includes having in place

Appropriate resources, vehicles, equipment and systems

Comprehensive operational policies, procedures, tailored guidance and training Operational preparedness includes being able to safely and effectively respond to emergencies, whether:

As a single service

Working with other local or regional fire and rescue services

Working with the National Resilience capabilities Working in a multi-agency structure

EXPECTED BENEFITS OF ACHIEVING THE FIRE STANDARD

Comprehensive and accurate risk management processes to protect fire and rescue service employees and the community, backed by national expertise

Complet processes for the development of policies, procedures and tailored guidance by a ligning methods for the identification of local hazards and control measures with the National Operational Guidance

The ability for those outside the service, including coroners or those responsible for matters such as public inquiries, to recognise and acknowledge that the service has a sound body of intelligence and good practice on which its activities are based For inspectorates, including Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services and the Health and Safety Executive, to be able to base their expectations of the operational preparedness of the service on:

a) adherence to the legislative requirements for operational preparedness b) how comprehensively the National Operational Guidance has been considered and applied

Uniform competency to reading of peraturial administer has been considered and applied Achievement of occupational competence, that is the ability to consistently achieve the stated outcome of workplace performance; competence and training policies should be established for the roles of all employees and, where applicable, they should be based on the National Operational Guidance

Constant improvement to the quality of service provided to the public

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OR MANDATORY DUTIES

tion and regulations, for developing policies and procedures and to provide information, instruction, training and supervision to their personnel about foreseeable hazards and the control measures used to reduce the risks arising from those hazards.

There are many references to relevant legislation and regulations made throughout the National Operational Guidance framework. Some of the fundamental ones are shown below

Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004

This act is the principal legislation for the fire and rescue services of England and Wales. It describes the duties and powers placed on the fire and rescue service, in particular:

To provide an operational response (sections 7, 8 and 9)

The power to respond to other types of emergency (sections 11 and 12)

Civil Contingencies Act 2004

The act relates to planning for emergencies, with responsibilities to:

Assess the risk of an emergency occurring

Assess the risk of an emergency making it necessary or expedient for the person or body to perform any of their functions

Maintain plans for the purpose of ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, that if an emergency occurs the person or body is able to continue to perform their functions

Maintain plans for the purpose of ensuring that if an emergency occurs or is likely to occur the person or body is able to perform their functions so far as necessary or desirable for the purpose of

Preventing the emergency

Reducing, controlling or mitigating its effects

Taking other action in connection with it

National Risk Register of Civil Emergencies - 2017 Edition

This captures the range of emergencies that might have a major impact on all, or significant parts of, the UK. It forms the basis for capabilities-based planning to support emergency preparedness and response from a national to a local level, including what responsibilities are placed on emergency responders in order to prepare for them.

Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974

This act imposes a duty on employers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable

The health, safety and welfare at work of all of their employees (section 2)

The health and safety of others is not affected by the work carried out by their employees (section 3)

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Regulation 5 states that every employer has to make and record appropriate arrangements for the effective planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review of preventive and protective measures

Fire Standards

Operational competence

Operational learning

GUIDANCE AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Operational Guidance (NOG), in particular:

The section Corporate guidance for operational activity, including the corporate actions

The strategic actions for each control measure throughout the suite of guidance

Supplementary information, in particular where information about resources or equipment are provided

Health and Safety Executive

Operational Firefighter Apprenticeship

Emergency Service Contact Handling Apprenticeship