



National  
Operational  
Guidance

## Control measure

**Local emergency planning group  
arrangements**



**NFCC**  
National Fire  
Chiefs Council

Developed and maintained by the NFCC

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### Control measure knowledge

The Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) and Framework (or devolved equivalent) places requirements on responding agencies to make arrangements for the strategic co-ordination of major incidents and places emergency planning at the heart of the civil protection duty on Category 1 responders. The Act requires Category 1 responders to maintain plans for preventing emergencies, reducing, controlling or mitigating the effects of emergencies and taking other action in the event of emergencies. They should draw on risk assessments and have regard to the arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public at the time of an emergency.

See Control Measure - [Warn, inform, instruct and update people: Major incidents](#)

Local plans should determine whether an emergency has occurred and make provision for training and exercising of key staff. Category 1 responders should involve Category 2 responders. They are also specifically required to have regard to the activities of relevant voluntary organisations not subject to the Act's requirements to ensure developed plans are effective. Procedures should also be put in place to ensure that the plan is reviewed periodically and kept up-to-date.

### Strategic actions

Fire and rescue services must:

- Develop a procedure for determining whether an emergency has occurred
- Make provision for training key staff; and provision for exercising the plan to ensure it is effective
- Participate in their local emergency planning group

Fire and rescue services should:

- Ensure that the plan is reviewed periodically and kept up-to-date



- Train all relevant personnel in the requirements of the Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) and Framework (or devolved equivalent)
- Train all relevant personnel in the role of co-ordinating groups
- Embed the Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles (JESIP) in their ways of working
- Train all relevant personnel on the current National Co-ordination and Advisory Framework (NCAF) arrangements and the range of local and national resilience assets and other specialist assets that can be deployed as a national capability
- As part of the emergency planning group, ensure an adequate programme of multi-agency training, exercising and planning
- Ensure that an appropriate level of planning for foreseeable major risks is in place

## **Tactical actions**

Strategic commanders should::

- Access appropriate local plans during a major incident to influence decision making
- Work with tactical incident commanders and other members at the co-ordinating group to develop a common operating picture (COP) and joint understanding of risk based on related local emergency planning assumptions.

Tactical incident commanders should:

- Access the appropriate level and type of support from strategic commanders at major incidents
- Share situational awareness with tactical and strategic commanders to inform a common operating picture (COP)