| Objectives(What do we want staff to demonstrate?) | Controlling Documents(What are we testing against) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective – To test levels of awareness of JESIP amongst first responder staff** |
| **All first responder staff should:*** Be able to identify a major incident and be aware how to declare one
* Be able to generate a M/ETHANE message on arrival at scene and know who to pass to (using whatever prompts available)
* Describe Shared Situational Awareness and what role they have in helping achieve it
* Identify those in charge on-scene from other agencies as they arrive
* Share incident information with first responders from other agencies at the scene using M/ETHANE
* Brief commanders from their own organisation as they arrive on-scene
 | Joint Doctrine: The Interoperability FrameworkJESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |
| **Objective - To test the interoperability of the emergency services at Operational, Tactical and Strategic levels of command** |
| **Co-location****Commanders will:*** Co-locate and regularly meet face to face at a pre-determined location; (FCP, TCG, SCG, other)
* Agree timings for future meetings and ensure all relevant commanders attend
* Ensure the command structure is communicated across all emergency services and other responder agencies
* Be readily identifiable through the use of tabards at FCP and TCG where appropriate
 | Joint Doctrine: The Interoperability FrameworkPrinciples for Joint WorkingRole & responsibilities of commandersJESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |
| **Communication****Commanders will:*** Make an initial assessment of the situation and ensure appropriate resources are requested, declare a major incident if relevant
* Use and agree M/ETHANE messages throughout, to help develop shared situational awareness; establish and maintain effective communications between emergency service commanders and control rooms to support a common operating picture
* Establish and maintain effective communications between commanders and their respective command locations to support shared situational awareness
* Use common terminology and plain English, check understanding between commanders and other responder agency representatives involved and be prepared to challenge uncertainties
* Consider the use of interoperability talk groups between commanders to support communications (where co-location is difficult to maintain regular communications)
* At agreed meetings, commander from lead agency should ensure all parties are represented even if joining via agreed interoperability talkgroup
 | Joint Doctrine: The Interoperability FrameworkPrinciples for Joint WorkingRole & responsibilities of commandersJESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |
| **Co-ordination****Commanders will:*** Agree a “lead” service to coordinate the joint response
* Use the JDM as the single decision making model to share information intelligence with each other and to aid joint decision making
* Agree an initial working strategy based on what is known at the time and through the joint understanding of risks and integration of priorities
* Have clear and unambiguous joint operational response plans agreed and understood by all Commanders
* Maintain appropriate logs both single service and multi-agency
 | Joint Doctrine: The Interoperability FrameworkPrinciples for Joint WorkingRole & responsibilities of commandersJESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |
| **Joint Understanding of Risk****Commanders will:*** Achieve a joint understanding of risk by sharing information about the likelihood and potential impacts of threats, hazards and risks
* Identify any challenges the agreed operational response plan may cause other responder agencies and seek to address them
* Consider all options for operational response plans and agree on the most appropriate course of action within the working strategy
* Ensure hazards, threats, risks and control measures are understood and acted upon by all services and communicated effectively to relevant staff
* Continually share and review dynamic risk assessments, putting in place appropriate control measures agreed jointly
 | Joint Doctrine: The Interoperability FrameworkPrinciples for Joint WorkingRole & responsibilities of commandersJESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |
| **Shared Situational Awareness****Commanders will:*** Use the JDM as the single decision making model
* Use M/ETHANE to develop and establish shared situational awareness
* Have a common understanding of what has happened, what is happening now and the consequences of events
* Ensure that a common operating picture is established
* Develop briefings using a structured framework (IIMARCH is suggested) to ensure that the common operating picture is communicated effectively
* Understand the capability, capacity and limitations of each other’s organisation/response
 | Joint Doctrine: The Interoperability FrameworkPrinciples for Joint WorkingRole & responsibilities of commandersJESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |

| Objectives(What do want staff to demonstrate?) | Doctrine/Controlling Documents(What are we testing against) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective - To test how effectively emergency service control rooms support interoperability**  |
| Emergency service control rooms will:* Make an initial assessment of the available information and ensure appropriate resources are mobilised
* Determine if the situation requires escalation and take action accordingly
* Where appropriate, declare a major incident and communicate to others if declaration made
* Ensure the wider command structure of the organisation is made aware of the major incident at the appropriate time
* Initiate a conference call and/or establish a joint talkgroup to enable communication between the emergency service control rooms (manager/supervisor level) and where appropriate, partner agencies
* Ensure the JDM is applied by the control room managers/supervisor
* Ensure M/ETHANE messages are used throughout the exercise in an unambiguous manner across all services to support shared situational awareness
* Achieve a joint understanding of risk by sharing information
* Ensure RVP and/or FCP locations are considered and, if appropriate to the exercise, identified and communicated to commanders, staff and other emergency service control rooms and, where appropriate, wider responders
* Where appropriate, establish an emergency services interoperability talk group and confirm all commanders are notified of it
* Where appropriate, ensure a clear and appropriate transfer of command from control room manager/supervisors to other commanders
 | Joint Doctrine: The Interoperability FrameworkControl Room Guidance & Roles & Responsibilities JESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |

| Objectives(What do want staff to demonstrate?) | Doctrine/Controlling Documents(What are we testing against) |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective - To test and assess the debrief process and how emergency services and responder agencies capture interoperability lessons, notable practice, and share findings locally.** |
| Emergency services and responder agencies will:* Utilise the JESIP Interoperability debrief template to support the capture of interoperability lessons and notable practice through hot, single service and multi-agency debriefs
* Successfully capture all interoperability lessons in a consistent and structured format
* Ensure interoperability lessons ,notable practice and any agreed actions to resolve are shared with local, regional and national partners
 | JESIP - Learning Interoperability Lessons, Guidance doc. 2015JESIP interoperability de-brief templateJESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |
| **Objective - To test and assess how emergency services and responder agencies identify interoperability lessons and/or notable practice and have processes for recording them onto the Joint Organisational Learning (JOL).**  |
| Responder agencies will:* Ensure robust policies and procedures are in place for capturing, recording and inputting lessons identified onto JOL
* Have arrangements in place to ensure that any issues to be submitted onto JOL can be shared and agreed between local services
* Have identified JOL Single Point of Contact who is responsible for submitting issues onto JOL (emergency services and each LRF)
* Utilise the JOL application as the default tool for the recording and sharing of interoperability lessons and notable practice via ResilienceDirect
 | JESIP - Learning Interoperability Lessons, Guidance doc. 2015JESIP interoperability de-brief templateJESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |