

Achieving Joint Understanding of Risk

Identification of hazards – individual agencies should identify hazards and then share appropriate information cross-agency with first responders and control rooms. Use METHANE to ensure a common approach.

Dynamic Risk Assessment – undertaken by individual agencies, reflecting tasks / objectives to be achieved, hazards identified and likelihood of harm from those hazards.

Identification of tasks – each individual agency should identify and consider the specific tasks to be achieved according to its own role and responsibilities.

Apply control measures – each agency should consider and apply appropriate control measures to ensure any risk is as low as reasonably practicable.

Multi-agency response plan – consider hazards identified and service risk assessments within the context of the agreed priorities for the incident. Develop an integrated multi-agency operational response plan.

Recording of decisions – record the outcomes of the joint assessment of risk, the identified priorities and the agreed multi-agency response plan.

Multi Agency Communications

Enable information sharing and joint decision making between Blue Light Commanders by:

Option 1: Face to Face Communication

(Consider setting up Multi Agency Talk Group)

Option 2: Airwave Service - Resilient, Secure, Recordable.

Contact your Control Room to request an Incident Command Multi Agency Talk Group (specify which Services are required)

Your Control Room will allocate you a Talk Group

Switch a handset to the allocated Talk Group

If you wish to monitor another Talk Group a second handset will be required

Carry out a test call to other Agencies to confirm set up

Before you leave the Multi Agency Talk Group you must inform members of the Talk Group and your Control Room

Do's and Don'ts when using a Multi Agency Talk Group

- Do use clear and unambiguous speech
- Check understanding
- Do not use acronyms
- Use clear common understandable roles eg Police Incident Commander
- Multi Agency Talk Groups are not for individual service working but for incident commanders communication across the services.



Commanders' Aide Memoire



JESIP
JOINT EMERGENCY SERVICES
INTEROPERABILITY PROGRAMME

Working Together – Saving Lives



CFOA
Chief Fire Officers
Association



ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEF POLICE OFFICERS



ASSOCIATION OF
AMBULANCE
CHIEF EXECUTIVES

Principles for Joint Working

Co-locate

Co-locate with commanders as soon as practicably possible at a single, safe and easily identified location near to the scene.

Communicate

Communicate clearly using plain English

Co-ordinate

Co-ordinate by agreeing the lead service. Identify priorities, resources and capabilities for an effective response, including the timing of further meetings

Jointly understand risk

Jointly understand risk by sharing information about the likelihood and potential impact of threats and hazards to agree potential control measures

Shared Situational Awareness

Shared Situational Awareness established by using METHANE and the Joint Decision Model

Shared Situational Awareness

In the initial stages, pass information between emergency responders and Control Rooms using the METHANE mnemonic.

M

Major Incident declared?

E

Exact Location

T

Type of incident

H

Hazards present or suspected

A

Access - routes that are safe to use

N

Number, type, severity of casualties

E

Emergency services present and those required

Joint Decision Model

