| 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 Framework  JESIP 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 Framework  Principles for Joint Working  Role & responsibilities of commanders  JESIP 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 Framework  Principles for Joint Working  Role & responsibilities of commanders  JESIP 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 Framework  Principles for Joint Working  Role & responsibilities of commanders  JESIP 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 Framework  Principles for Joint Working  Role & responsibilities of commanders  JESIP 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 Framework  Principles for Joint Working  Role & responsibilities of commanders  JESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |

| Objectives  (What do want staff to demonstrate?) | Doctrine/Controlling Documents  (What are we testing against) |
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| **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 Framework  Control Room Guidance & Roles & Responsibilities  JESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |

| Objectives  (What do want staff to demonstrate?) | Doctrine/Controlling Documents  (What are we testing against) |
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| **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. 2015  JESIP interoperability de-brief template  JESIP 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. 2015  JESIP interoperability de-brief template  JESIP Learning Outcomes Framework |