JESIP Learning Outcomes Framework Version 1.0

September 2016



JESIP Learning Outcomes Framework



Introduction and Guidance

This framework is designed as guidance to provide responder agencies, which includes the emergency services, with the minimum learning outcomes required from any JESIP related training.

The content has been arranged by topics with relevant learning outcomes for each audience. The full framework appears first which allows the reader to compare learning outcomes for each audience against each topic.

Following this are the complete learning outcomes organised by audience. There is also guidance about each audience group in Annex A.

Whilst JESIP has a number of training awareness packages available, it is acknowledged that many organisations have already embedded JESIP content into existing learning and development programmes and will continue to embed JESIP into future programmes. This is encouraged as part of fully embedding JESIP into business as usual for responder agencies.

It is envisaged that any future review of how well JESIP is being embedded locally would use this framework as a benchmark for that review.

Where training products developed by services meet the learning outcomes and, where it is appropriate, are delivered in a multi-agency setting, then they will satisfy requirements for future JESIP training delivery.

JESIP Learning Outcomes Framework



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Table 1: What is interoperability and why is it important?

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
Define interoperability	Define interoperability	Define interoperability	Define interoperability	Define interoperability	Define interoperability
Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents	Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents	Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents	Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents	Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents	Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents
		Describe the JESIP Joint Doctrine guidance and how to access it	Describe the JESIP Joint Doctrine guidance and how to access it	Describe the JESIP Joint Doctrine guidance and how to access it.	Describe the JESIP Joint Doctrine guidance and how to access it
Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application	Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application	Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application	Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application	Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application	Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application
List the five principles for joint working	List the five principles for joint working	Describe the five principles for joint working and why they are important	Describe the five principles for joint working and why they are important	Describe the five principles for joint working and why they are important	Describe the five principles for joint working and why they are important



Table 2: Major Incidents

	Audiences						
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command		
Define a major incident	Define a major incident	Define a major incident	Define a major incident	Define a major incident	Define a major incident		
Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation	Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation	Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation	Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation	Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation	Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation		
		Describe the implications of declaring a major incident for the students' organisation and for other organisations	Describe the implications of declaring a major incident for the students' organisation and for other organisations	Describe the implications of declaring a major incident for the students' organisation and for other organisations	Describe the implications of declaring a major incident for the students' organisation and for other organisations		
		Explain where their own organisation single service and Local Resilience Forum major incident plans are held in their area		Explain where single service and Local Resilience Forum major incident plans are held in their area	Explain where single service and Local Resilience Forum major incident plans are held in their area		
		Describe the role of a Control Room in a major incident	Describe the role of an Operational Commander in a major incident	Describe the role of a Tactical Commander in a major incident	Describe the role of a Strategic Commander in a major incident		



Audiences								
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command			
	Describe why it is importa			Describe why it is	Describe why it is			
		to provide timely and		important to provide	important to provide			
		accurate information to		timely and accurate	timely and accurate			
	warn and inform the public			information to warn and	information to warn and			
				inform the public	inform the public			



Table 3: M/ETHANE

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
Describe why it is important to have a single format for sharing incident information	Describe why it is important to have a single format for sharing incident information	Describe why it is important to have a single format for sharing incident information	Describe why it is important to have a single format for sharing incident information	Describe why it is important to have a single format for sharing incident information	Describe why it is important to have a single format for sharing incident information
Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages.	Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages.	Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages	Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages	Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages	Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages
Demonstrate the construction and delivery of an effective M/ETHANE message	Demonstrate the construction and delivery of an effective M/ETHANE message	Demonstrate the construction and delivery of an effective M/ETHANE message	Demonstrate the construction and delivery of an effective M/ETHANE message	Demonstrate the construction and delivery of an effective M/ETHANE message	
Demonstrate how the JESIP App can be used to help generate a M/ETHANE report	Describe how information from M/ETHANE messages can be used to populate an incident log	Describe how information from M/ETHANE messages can be used to populate an incident log	Demonstrate how the JESIP App can be used to help generate a M/ETHANE report	Demonstrate how the JESIP App can be used to help generate a M/ETHANE report	



Table 4: Principles - Co-location

Audiences						
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command	
Describe how the commander at scene from each responder agency can be identified		Describe how the commander at scene from each responder agency can be identified	Describe how the commander at scene from each responder agency can be identified	Describe how the commander at scene from each responder agency can be identified	Describe how the commander at scene from each responder agency can be identified	
Describe why it is important that responder agencies commanders colocate at an incident	Describe why it is important that responder agencies commanders colocate at an incident	Describe why it is important for commanders to co-locate and what can go wrong if this does not occur	Describe why it is important to co-locate and what can go wrong if this does not occur	Describe why it is important to co-locate and what can go wrong if this does not occur	Describe why it is important to co-locate and what can go wrong if this does not occur	
		Describe what considerations there are in relation to co-location (safety, easily identifiable, proximity to scene)	Describe what considerations there are in relation to co-location (safety, easily identifiable, proximity to scene)	Describe what considerations there are in relation to co-location (safety, easily identifiable, proximity to scene)		
	Describe how control rooms can support co-location of commanders	Describe how control rooms can support colocation of commanders				
		Describe why it is important to establish a Forward Command Post and who needs to be aware	Describe why it is important to establish a Forward Command Post and who needs to be aware	Describe why it is important to establish a Forward Command Post and who needs to be aware		



Table 5: Principle - Communication

Audiences						
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command	
Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon and describe how to access tools to help - JESIP Glossary	Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon and describe how to access tools to help - JESIP Glossary	Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon	Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon	Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon	Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon	
Describe why it is important to establish communication with other responders arriving on-scene	Describe why it is important to establish communication with responders deployed to the incident and other control rooms		Describe why it is important to have regular communication between all responder agencies and up and down through the command chain throughout the incident response	Describe why it is important to have regular communication between all responder agencies and up and down through the command chain throughout the incident response	Describe why it is important to have regular communication between all responder agencies and up and down through the command chain throughout the incident response	
	Describe why a multi- agency conversation between control room supervisors / commanders may be required during an emergency					



Audiences								
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command			
	Describe how the use of	Describe how and why	Describe how and why	Describe how and why				
	Airwave multi-agency talk	the use of Airwave	the use of Airwave multi-	the use of Airwave				
	groups can assist with	multi-agency talk	agency talk groups can	multi-agency talk				
	managing an incident	groups can assist with	assist with managing an	groups can assist with				
		managing an incident	incident	managing an incident				



Table 6: Principle - Co-ordination

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies	Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies	Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies	Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies	Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies	Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies
		Explain the differences in how other responder agency control rooms operate			
		Describe why it is important to agree a lead service	Describe why it is important to agree a lead service	Describe why it is important to agree a lead service	Describe why it is important to agree a lead service
		Describe why it is important to agree priorities, resources and capabilities	Describe why it is important to agree priorities, resources and capabilities	Describe why it is important to agree priorities, resources and capabilities	Describe why it is important to agree priorities, resources and capabilities
		Describe why it is important to agree the timings and structure of meetings (for example conference calls with other control rooms)	Describe why it is important to agree the timings and structure of meetings (for example meetings at the Forward Command Post)	Describe why it is important to agree the timings and structure of meetings (for example TCG meetings)	Describe why it is important to agree the timings and structure of meetings (for example SCG meetings)



	Audiences								
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command				
		Describe why it is important to use a consistent standard briefing tool such as IIMARCH	Describe why it is important to use a consistent standard briefing tool such as IIMARCH	Describe why it is important to use a consistent standard briefing tool such as IIMARCH	Describe why it is important to use a consistent standard briefing tool such as IIMARCH				
			Describe the elements of the IIMARCH briefing model and generate a brief using it	Describe the elements of the IIMARCH briefing model and generate a brief using it	Describe the elements of the IIMARCH briefing model and generate a brief using it				



Table 7: Principle - Joint Understanding of Risk

Audiences						
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command	
Describe the importance of understanding risk from perspectives of all responder agencies involved	Describe the importance of understanding risk from perspectives of all responder agencies involved	Describe the elements of developing a joint understanding of risk (likelihood and impact of risks and hazards)	Describe the elements of developing a joint understanding of risk (likelihood and impact of risks and hazards)	Describe the elements of developing a joint understanding of risk (likelihood and impact of risks and hazards)	Describe the elements of developing a joint understanding of risk (likelihood and impact of risks and hazards)	
		Describe the importance of sharing single service risk assessments in a multi-agency environment	Describe the importance of sharing single service risk assessments in a multi- agency environment	Describe the importance of sharing single service risk assessments in a multi-agency environment	Describe the importance of sharing single service risk assessments in a multiagency environment	



Table 8: Principle - Shared Situational Awareness

		Αι	ıdiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness and why it is important to establish it	Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness and why it is important to establish it	Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness and why it is important to establish it	Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness and why it is important to establish it	Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness and why it is important to establish it	Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness and why it is important to establish it
Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (M/ETHANE and the Joint Decision Model)	Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (M/ETHANE and the Joint Decision Model)	Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (METHANE and the Joint Decision Model)	Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (M/ETHANE and the Joint Decision Model)	Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (M/ETHANE and the Joint Decision Model)	Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (M/ETHANE and the Joint Decision Model)
		Describe how control rooms can start to develop shared situational awareness.			
		Describe the support a communications advisor can give during a major incident			



Table 9: Joint Decision Model (JDM)

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies	Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies	Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies	Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies	Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies	Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies
Name the model commanders should use for making joint decisions	Name the model commanders should use for making joint decisions	Describe the structure of the Joint Decision Model and demonstrate its use	Describe the structure of the Joint Decision Model and demonstrate its use	Describe the structure of the Joint Decision Model and demonstrate its use	Describe the structure of the Joint Decision Model and demonstrate its use



Table 10: JDM - Gather information & intelligence

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/Manager/ Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
		Describe how the Joint	Describe how the Joint	Describe how the Joint	Describe how the Joint
		Decision Model is scalable	Decision Model is scalable	Decision Model is scalable	Decision Model is scalable
		and should be used for	and should be used for any	and should be used for	and should be used for any
		any multiagency incident	multiagency incident	any multiagency incident	multiagency incident
		Describe information,	Describe information,	Describe information,	Describe information,
		intelligence and the	intelligence and the	intelligence and the	intelligence and the
		difference between them	difference between them	difference between them	difference between them
		Describe the importance	Describe the importance of	Describe the importance	Describe the importance
		of sharing information to	sharing information to aid	of sharing information to	of sharing information to
		aid an effective response	an effective response	aid an effective response	aid an effective response
		Describe the issues that	Describe the issues that	Describe the issues that	Describe the issues that
		should be considered	should be considered when	should be considered	should be considered
		when sharing information	sharing information	when sharing information	when sharing information
		Describe what information	Describe what information	Describe what information	Describe what information
		would be shared and how	would be shared and how	would be shared and how	would be shared and how
		(face-to-face,	(face-to-face, electronically)	(face-to-face,	(face-to-face,
		electronically)		electronically)	electronically)
		Describe how METHANE	Describe how METHANE	Describe how METHANE	Describe how METHANE
		can assist in developing	can assist in developing	can assist in developing	can assist in developing
		shared situational	shared situational	shared situational	shared situational
		awareness	awareness	awareness	awareness



			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/Manager/ Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
		Describe the need for	Describe the need for using	Describe the need for	Describe the need for
		using common	common terminology and	using common	using common
		terminology and how to	how to access tools to help	terminology and how to	terminology and how to
		access tools to help - JESIP	- JESIP Glossary, Joint	access tools to help - JESIP	access tools to help - JESIP
		Glossary, Joint Doctrine	Doctrine Key Definitions	Glossary, Joint Doctrine	Glossary, Joint Doctrine
		Key Definitions		Key Definitions	Key Definitions



Table 11: JDM - Assess risk and develop a working strategy

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/Manager/ Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
		Describe what is meant by	Describe what is meant by	Describe what is meant by	Describe what is meant by
		developing a working	developing a working	developing a working	developing a working
		strategy and why it is	strategy and why it is	strategy and why it is	strategy and why it is
		important	important	important	important
		Describe the importance of	Describe the importance of	Describe the importance of	Describe the importance of
		understanding risk from	understanding risk from	understanding risk from	understanding risk from
		perspectives of all	perspectives of all	perspectives of all	perspectives of all
		responder agencies	responder agencies	responder agencies	responder agencies
		involved	involved	involved	involved
		Describe why contingency	Describe why contingency	Describe why contingency	Describe why contingency
		plans and control	plans and control	plans and control	plans and control
		measures are important in	measures are important in	measures are important in	measures are important in
		managing risk	managing risk	managing risk	managing risk



Table 12: JDM - Consider powers, policies & procedures

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/Manager/ Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
		Describe the legislation and guidance that exists and how that impacts on multi-agency incidents	Describe the legislation and guidance that exists and how that impacts on multi-agency incidents	Describe the legislation and guidance that exists and how that impacts on multi-agency incidents	Describe the legislation and guidance that exists and how that impacts on multi-agency incidents
		Explain the importance of Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) right to life	Explain the importance of Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) right to life	Explain the importance of Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) right to life	Explain the importance of Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) right to life
		Describe what policies and procedures exist locally and nationally to support joint working	Describe what policies and procedures exist locally and nationally to support joint working	Describe what policies and procedures exist locally and nationally to support joint working	Describe what policies and procedures exist locally and nationally to support joint working
		Describe considerations required for the Powers, Policies and Procedures stage of the Joint Decision Model	Describe considerations required for the Powers, Policies and Procedures stage of the Joint Decision Model	Describe considerations required for the Powers, Policies and Procedures stage of the Joint Decision Model	Describe considerations required for the Powers, Policies and Procedures stage of the Joint Decision Model
		Explain the importance of log keeping	Explain the importance of log keeping.	Explain the importance of log keeping.	Explain the importance of log keeping.
		Explain the importance of record keeping	Explain the importance of record keeping	Explain the importance of record keeping	Explain the importance of record keeping



Table 13: JDM - Identify options & contingencies

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/Manager/ Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
		Explain how to identify	Explain how to identify	Explain how to identify	Explain how to identify
		options and contingencies	options and contingencies	options and contingencies	options and contingencies
		in regard to the Joint	in regard to the Joint	in regard to the Joint	in regard to the Joint
		Decision Model	Decision Model	Decision Model	Decision Model
		Describe the options for	Describe the options for	Describe the options for	Describe the options for
		operational	operational	operational	communications at a
		communications at	communications at	communications at	major incident
		incidents	incidents	incidents	



Table 14: JDM - Take action & review what happened

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/Manager/ Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
		Describe how to take action and review what happens in regard to the Joint Decision Model	Describe how to take action and review what happens in regard to the Joint Decision Model	Describe how to take action and review what happens in regard to the Joint Decision Model	Describe how to take action and review what happens in regard to the Joint Decision Model
Describe the importance of a post-event debrief	Describe the importance of a post-event debrief	Describe the importance of a post-event debrief	Describe the importance of a post-event debrief	Describe the importance of a post-event debrief	Describe the importance of a post-event debrief
Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability as part of debrief procedures	Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability as part of debrief procedures	Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability identified at the de-brief for logging onto Joint Organisational Learning (JOL) in order to continually improve interoperability	Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability identified at the de-brief for logging onto Joint Organisational Learning (JOL) in order to continually improve interoperability	Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability identified at the de-brief for logging onto Joint Organisational Learning (JOL) in order to continually improve interoperability	Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability identified at the de-brief for logging onto Joint Organisational Learning (JOL) in order to continually improve interoperability
		Describe JOL and explain local procedures to record lessons identified and notable practice onto the JOL Application	Describe JOL and explain local procedures to record lessons identified and notable practice onto the JOL Application	Describe JOL and explain local procedures to record lessons identified and notable practice onto the JOL Application	Describe JOL and explain local procedures to record lessons identified and notable practice onto the JOL Application



Table 15: Command

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/Manager/ Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
		Describe the purpose of both	Describe the purpose of	Describe the purpose of the	
		the Tactical and Strategic Co-	the Tactical Coordinating	Tactical Coordinating Group	
		Ordination Groups (TCG &	Group (TCG) and who	(TCG) and who should attend	
		SCG) and how control room	should attend		
		supervisors should interact			
		with them			
		Describe why a multi-agency		Describe the purpose of the	Describe the purpose of
		conversation between control		Strategic Coordinating Group	the Strategic Coordinating
		room supervisors /		(SCG) and who should be	Group (SCG) and who
		commanders may be required		based there	should be based there
		during an emergency			
		Describe the purpose and		Describe the purpose and	Describe the purpose and
		function of the Local Resilience		function of the Local	function of the Local
		Forum (LRF) & the importance		Resilience Forum (LRF) & the	Resilience Forum (LRF) &
		of involving local partner		importance of involving local	the importance of
		agencies in communications		partner agencies in	involving local partner
		about the incident		communications about the	agencies in
				incident	communications about
					the incident
				Describe the role of	Describe the role of
				Government Liaison Officers	Government Liaison
					Officers



			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/Manager/ Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
				Describe the role of military	Describe the role of
				Joint Regional Liaison Officers	military Joint Regional
					Liaison Officers
					Describe the Role of COBR



Table 16: External Communications & Social Media

			Audiences		
All Responder Staff	Control Room Staff	Control Room Command/ Manager/ Supervisor	Operational Command	Tactical Command	Strategic Command
		Describe what is meant by	Describe what is meant by	Describe what is meant by	Describe what is meant by social
		social media and what types	social media and what	social media and what types	media and what types of social
		of social media may impact	types of social media may	of social media may impact	media may impact on an
		on an incident.	impact on an incident.	on an incident.	incident.
		Explain how and why social	Explain how and why	Explain how and why social	Explain how and why social
		media can impact	social media can impact	media can impact	media can impact commanders
		commanders on-scene and	commanders on-scene	commanders on-scene and	on-scene and remote from
		remote from scene in terms	and remote from scene in	remote from scene in terms	scene in terms of public
		of public perception,	terms of public	of public perception,	perception, potential for mis-
		potential for mis-information	perception, potential for	potential for mis-	information but also positive
		but also positive uses such as	mis-information but also	information but also	uses such as gaining information
		gaining information to help	positive uses such as	positive uses such as	to help develop a Common
		develop a Common	gaining information to	gaining information to help	Operating Picture (COP)
		Operating Picture (COP)	help develop a Common Operating Picture (COP)	develop a Common Operating Picture (COP)	
		Demonstrate awareness of	Demonstrate awareness	Demonstrate awareness of	Demonstrate awareness of local
		local policies & procedures	of local policies &	local policies & procedures	policies & procedures with
		with regards to the role of	procedures with regards	with regards to the role of	regards to handling media &
		the control room manager /	to the role of the control	the control room manager /	social media and the strategic
		supervisor in handling media	room manager /	supervisor in handling	role in developing a media
		& social media in relation to	supervisor in handling	media & social media in	handling strategy for the
		the incident	media & social media in	relation to the incident	incident and cascading any
			relation to the incident		instructions through the
					command chain



All Responder Staff Interoperability Learning Outcomes Interoperability & Major Incidents

- Define interoperability
- Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents
- Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application
- · List the five principles for joint working
- Define a major incident
- Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation

JESIP Principles

- Describe why it is important to establish communication with other responders arriving on-scene
- Describe how the commander at scene from each responder agency can be identified
- Describe why it is important that responder agencies commanders co-locate at an incident
- Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon and how to access tools to help JESIP Glossary
- Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies
- Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness why it is important to establish it
- Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (M/ETHANE and the Joint Decision Model)
- Describe the importance of understanding risk from perspectives of all responder agencies involved

M/ETHANE

- Describe why it is important to have a single format for sharing incident information
- Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages
- Demonstrate the construction and delivery of an effective M/ETHANE message
- Demonstrate how the JESIP App can be used to help generate a M/ETHANE report

- Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies
- Name the model commanders should use for making joint decisions
- Describe the importance of a post-event debrief
- Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability as part of de-brief procedures



Control Room Staff Interoperability Learning Outcomes

Interoperability & Major Incidents

- Define interoperability
- Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents
- Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application
- List the five principles for joint working
- Define a major incident
- Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation

JESIP Principles

- Describe why it is important to establish communication with responders deployed to the incident and other control rooms
- Describe why it is important that responder agencies commanders co-locate at an incident
- Describe how control rooms can support co-location of commanders
- Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon and how to access tools to help JESIP Glossary
- Describe why a multi-agency conversation between control room supervisors / commanders may be required during an emergency
- Describe how the use of Airwave multi-agency talk groups can assist with managing an incident
- Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies
- Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness why it is important to establish it
- Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (M/ETHANE and the Joint Decision Model)
- Describe the importance of understanding risk from perspectives of all responder agencies involved

M/ETHANE

- Describe why it is important to have a single format for sharing incident information
- Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages
- Demonstrate the construction and delivery of an effective M/ETHANE message
- Describe how information from M/ETHANE messages can be used to populate an incident log

- Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies
- Name the model commanders should use for making joint decisions
- Describe the importance of a post-event debrief
- Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability as part of de-brief procedures



Control Room Command / Manager / Supervisor Interoperability Learning Outcomes Interoperability & Major Incidents

- Define interoperability
- Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents
- Describe the JESIP Joint Doctrine guidance and how to access it
- Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application
- Describe the five principles for joint working and why they are important
- Define a major incident
- Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation
- Describe the implications of declaring a major incident for the students' organisation and for other organisations
- Explain where their own organisation single service and Local Resilience Forum major incident plans are held in their area
- Describe the role of a Control Room in a major incident
- Describe why it is important to provide timely and accurate information to warn and inform the public

M/ETHANE

- Describe why it is important to have a single format sharing incident information
- Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages
- Demonstrate the construction and delivery of an effective M/ETHANE message
- Describe how information from M/ETHANE messages can be used to populate an incident log

- Describe why it is important for commanders to co-locate and what can go wrong if this does not
- Describe how the commander at scene from each responder agency can be identified.
- Describe what considerations there are in relation to co-location (safety, easily identifiable, proximity to scene)
- Describe how control rooms can support co-location of commanders
- Describe why it is important to establish a Forward Command Post and who needs to be aware
- Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon
- Describe how and why the use of Airwave multi-agency talk groups can assist with managing an incident
- Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies
- Explain the differences in how other responder agency control rooms operate
- Describe why it is important to agree a lead service
- Describe why it is important to agree priorities resources and capabilities
- Describe why it is important to agree the timings and structure of meetings (for example conference calls with other control rooms)
- Describe why it is important to use a consistent standard briefing tool such as IIMARCH
- Describe the elements of developing a joint understanding of risk (likelihood and impact of risks and hazards)



Control Room Command / Manager / Supervisor Interoperability Learning Outcomes Principles continued

- Describe the importance of sharing single service risk assessments in a multi-agency environment
- Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness why it is important to establish it
- Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (METHANE and the Joint Decision Model)
- Describe how control rooms can start to develop shared situational awareness
- Describe the support a communications advisor can give during a major incident

- Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies
- Describe the structure of the Joint Decision Model and demonstrate its use
- Describe how the Joint Decision Model is scalable and should be used for any multi-agency incident
- Describe information, intelligence and the difference between them
- Describe the importance of sharing information to aid an effective response
- Describe the issues that should be considered when sharing information
- Describe what information would be shared and how (face-to-face, electronically)
- Describe how METHANE can assist in developing shared situational awareness
- Describe the need for using common terminology and how to access tools to help JESIP Glossary
- Describe what is meant by developing a working strategy and why it is important
- Describe the importance of understanding risk from perspectives of all responder agencies involved
- Describe why contingency plans and control measures are important in managing risk
- Describe the legislation and guidance that exists and how that impacts on multi-agency incidents
- Explain the importance of Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) right to life
- Describe what policies and procedures exist locally and nationally to support joint working
- Describe considerations required for the Powers, Policies and Procedures stage of the Joint Decision Model
- Explain the importance of log keeping
- Explain the importance of record keeping
- Explain how to identify options and contingencies in regard to the Joint Decision Model
- Describe the options for operational communications at incidents
- Describe how to take action and review what happens in regard to the Joint Decision Model
- Describe the importance of a post-event debrief
- Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability identified at the de-brief for logging onto Joint Organisational Learning (JOL) in order to continually improve interoperability
- Describe JOL and explain local procedures to record lessons identified and notable practice onto the JOL Application



Control Room Command / Manager / Supervisor Interoperability Learning Outcomes Command

- Describe the purpose of both the Tactical and Strategic Co-Ordination Groups (TCG & SCG) and how control room supervisors should interact with them
- Describe why a multi-agency conversation between control room supervisors / commanders may be required during an emergency
- Describe the purpose and function of the Local Resilience Forum (LRF) & the importance of involving local partner agencies in communications about the incident

External Communications & Social Media

- Describe what is meant by social media and what types of social media may impact on an incident.
- Explain how and why social media can impact commanders on-scene and remote from scene in terms of public perception, potential for mis-information but also positive uses such as gaining information to help develop a Common Operating Picture (COP)
- Demonstrate awareness of local policies & procedures with regards to the role of the control room manager / supervisor in handling media & social media in relation to the incident



Operational Command Interoperability Learning Outcomes Interoperability & Major Incidents

- Define interoperability
- Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents
- Describe the JESIP Joint Doctrine guidance and how to access it
- Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application
- Describe the five principles for joint working and why they are important
- Define a major incident
- Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation
- Describe the implications of declaring a major incident for the students' organisation and for other organisations
- Describe the role of an Operational Commander in a major incident

M/ETHANE

- Describe why it is important to have a single format sharing incident information
- Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages
- Demonstrate the construction and delivery of an effective M/ETHANE message
- Demonstrate how the JESIP App can be used to help generate a M/ETHANE report

- Describe how the commander at scene from each responder agency can be identified
- Describe why it is important to co-locate and what can go wrong if this does not occur
- Describe what considerations there are in relation to co-location (safety, easily identifiable, proximity to scene)
- Describe why it is important to establish a Forward Command Post and who needs to be aware
- Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon
- Describe why it is important to have regular communication between all responder agencies and up and down through the command chain throughout the incident response
- Describe how and why the use of Airwave multi-agency talk groups can assist with managing an incident
- Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies
- Describe why it is important to agree a lead service
- Describe why it is important to agree priorities resources and capabilities
- Describe why it is important to agree the timings and structure of meetings (for example meetings at Forward Command Post)
- Describe why it is important to use a consistent standard briefing tool such as IIMARCH
- Describe the elements of the IIMARCH briefing model and generate a brief using it
- Describe the elements of developing a joint understanding of risk (likelihood and impact of risks and hazards)



Operational Command Interoperability Learning Outcomes Principles continued

- Describe the importance of sharing single service risk assessments in a multi-agency environment
- Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness why it is important to establish it
- Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (M/ETHANE and the Joint Decision Model)

- Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies
- Describe the structure of the Joint Decision Model and demonstrate its use
- Describe how the Joint Decision Model is scalable and should be used for any multiagency incident
- Describe information, intelligence and the difference between them
- Describe the importance of sharing information to aid an effective response
- Describe the issues that should be considered when sharing information
- Describe what information would be shared and how (face-to-face, electronically)
- Describe how METHANE can assist in developing shared situational awareness
- Describe the need for using common terminology and how to access tools to help JESIP Glossary,
 Joint Doctrine Key Definitions
- Describe what is meant by developing a working strategy and why it is important
- Describe the importance of understanding risk from perspectives of all responder agencies involved
- Describe why contingency plans and control measures are important in managing risk
- Describe the legislation and guidance that exists and how that impacts on multi-agency incidents
- Explain the importance of Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) right to life
- Describe what policies and procedures exist locally and nationally to support joint working
- Describe considerations required for the Powers, Policies and Procedures stage of the Joint Decision Model
- Explain the importance of log keeping
- Explain the importance of record keeping
- Explain how to identify options and contingencies in regard to the Joint Decision Model
- Describe the options for operational communications at incidents
- Describe how to take action and review what happens in regard to the Joint Decision Model
- Describe the importance of a post-event debrief
- Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability identified at the de-brief for logging onto Joint Organisational Learning (JOL) in order to continually improve interoperability
- Describe JOL and explain local procedures to record lessons identified and notable practice onto the JOL Application



Operational Command Interoperability Learning Outcomes Command

• Describe the purpose of the Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) and who should attend

External Communications & Social Media

- Describe what is meant by social media and what types of social media may impact on an incident
- Explain how and why social media can impact commanders on-scene and remote from scene in terms of public perception, potential for mis-information but also positive uses such as gaining information to help develop a Common Operating Picture (COP)
- Demonstrate awareness of local policies & procedures with regards to the role of the control room manager / supervisor in handling media & social media in relation to the incident



Tactical Command Interoperability Learning Outcomes Interoperability & Major Incidents

- Define interoperability
- Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents
- Describe the JESIP Joint Doctrine guidance and how to access it
- Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application
- Describe the five principles for joint working and why they are important
- Define a major incident
- Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation
- Describe the implications of declaring a major incident for the students' organisation and for other organisations
- Explain where single service and Local Resilience Forum major incident plans are held in their area
- Describe the role of a Tactical Commander in a major incident
- Describe why it is important to provide timely and accurate information to warn and inform the public
- Describe why it is important to have a single format sharing incident information
- Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages
- Demonstrate the construction and delivery of an effective M/ETHANE message
- Demonstrate how the JESIP App can be used to help generate a M/ETHANE report

- Describe how the commander at scene from each responder agency can be identified
- Describe why it is important to co-locate and what can go wrong if this does not occur
- Describe what considerations there are in relation to co-location (safety, easily identifiable, proximity to scene)
- Describe why it is important to establish a Forward Command Post and who needs to be aware
- Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon
- Describe why it is important to have regular communication between all responder agencies and up and down through the command chain throughout the incident response
- Describe how and why the use of Airwave multi-agency talk groups can assist with managing an incident
- Describe the basic role and capabilities of other responder agencies
- Describe why it is important to agree a lead service
- Describe why it is important to agree priorities, resources and capabilities
- Describe why it is important to agree the timings and structure of meetings (for example TCG meetings)
- Describe why it is important to use a consistent standard briefing tool such as IIMARCH
- Describe the elements of the IIMARCH briefing model and generate a brief using it
- Describe the elements of developing a joint understanding of risk (likelihood and impact of risks and hazards)



Tactical Command Interoperability Learning Outcomes Principles continued

- Describe the importance of sharing single service risk assessments in a multi-agency environment
- Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness why it is important to establish it
- Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (M/ETHANE and the Joint Decision Model)

- Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies
- Describe the structure of the Joint Decision Model and demonstrate its use
- Describe how the Joint Decision Model is scalable and should be used for any multiagency incident
- Describe information, intelligence and the difference between them
- Describe the importance of sharing information to aid an effective response
- Describe the issues that should be considered when sharing information
- Describe what information would be shared and how (face-to-face, electronically)
- Describe how METHANE can assist can assist in developing shared situational awareness
- Describe the need for using common terminology and how to access tools to help JESIP Glossary,
 Joint Doctrine Key Definitions
- Describe what is meant by developing a working strategy and why it is important
- Describe the importance of understanding risk from perspectives of all responder agencies involved
- Describe why contingency plans and control measures are important in managing risk
- Describe the legislation and guidance that exists and how that impacts on multi-agency incidents
- Explain the importance of Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) right to life
- Describe what policies and procedures exist locally and nationally to support joint working
- Describe considerations required for the Powers, Policies and Procedures stage of the Joint Decision Model
- Explain the importance of log keeping
- Explain the importance of record keeping
- Explain how to identify options and contingencies in regard to the Joint Decision Model
- Describe the options for operational communications at incidents
- Describe how to take action and review what happens in regard to the Joint Decision Model
- Describe the importance of a post-event debrief
- Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability identified at the de-brief for logging onto Joint Organisational Learning (JOL) in order to continually improve interoperability
- Describe JOL and explain local procedures to record lessons identified and notable practice onto the JOL Application



Tactical Command Interoperability Learning Outcomes Command

- Describe the purpose of the Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) and who should attend
- Describe the purpose of the Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG) and who should be based there
- Describe the purpose and function of the Local Resilience Forum (LRF) & the importance of involving local partner agencies in communications about the incident
- Describe the role of Government Liaison Officers
- Describe the role of military Joint Regional Liaison Officers

External Communications & Social Media

- Describe what is meant by social media and what types of social media may impact on an incident
- Explain how and why social media can impact commanders on-scene and remote from scene in terms of public perception, potential for mis-information but also positive uses such as gaining information to help develop a Common Operating Picture (COP)
- Demonstrate awareness of local policies & procedures with regards to the role of the control room manager / supervisor in handling media & social media in relation to the incident



Strategic Command Interoperability Learning Outcomes Interoperability & Major Incidents

- Define interoperability
- Explain why it is important organisations work together at incidents
- Describe the JESIP Joint Doctrine guidance and how to access it
- Demonstrate an awareness of the JESIP mobile application
- Describe the five principles for joint working and why they are important
- Define a major incident
- Describe who can declare a major incident in the students' organisation
- Describe the implications of declaring a major incident for the students' organisation and for other organisations
- Explain where single service and Local Resilience Forum major incident plans are held in their area
- Describe the role of a Strategic Commander in a major incident
- Describe why it is important to provide timely and accurate information to warn and inform the public

M/ETHANE

- Describe why it is important to have a single format sharing incident information
- Describe the difference between METHANE and ETHANE messages

- Describe how the commander at scene from each responder agency can be identified
- Describe why it is important to co-locate and what can go wrong if this does not occur
- Describe why it is important to communicate using plain English avoiding the use of acronyms and single service jargon
- Describe why it is important to have regular communication between all responder agencies and up and down through the command chain throughout the incident response
- Describe the basic role and capabilities of other services
- Describe why it is important to agree a lead service
- Describe why it is important to agree priorities resources and capabilities
- Describe why it is important to agree the timings and structure of meetings (for example TCG meetings)
- Describe why it is important to use a consistent standard briefing tool such as IIMARCH
- Describe the elements of the IIMARCH briefing model and generate a brief using it
- Describe the elements of developing a joint understanding of risk (likelihood and impact of risks and hazards)
- Describe the importance of sharing single service risk assessments in a multi-agency environment
- Describe what is meant by shared situational awareness why it is important to establish it
- Describe what models can support developing shared situational awareness (M/ETHANE and the Joint Decision Model)



Strategic Command Interoperability Learning Outcomes Joint Decision Model

- Explain the benefits of having a single decision making model across agencies
- Describe the structure of the Joint Decision Model and demonstrate its use
- Describe how the Joint Decision Model is scalable and should be used for any multiagency incident
- Describe information, intelligence and the difference between them
- Describe the importance of sharing information to aid an effective response
- Describe the issues that should be considered when sharing information
- Describe what information would be shared and how (face-to-face, electronically)
- Describe how METHANE can assist can assist in developing shared situational awareness
- Describe the need for using common terminology and how to access tools to help JESIP Glossary,
 Joint Doctrine Key Definitions
- Describe what is meant by developing a working strategy and why it is important
- Describe the importance of understanding risk from perspectives of all responder agencies involved
- Describe why contingency plans and control measures are important in managing risk
- Describe the legislation and guidance that exists and how that impacts on multi-agency incidents
- Explain the importance of Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) right to life
- Describe what policies and procedures exist locally and nationally to support joint working
- Describe considerations required for the Powers, Policies and Procedures stage of the Joint Decision
 Model
- Explain the importance of log keeping
- Explain the importance of record keeping
- Explain how to identify options and contingencies in regard to the Joint Decision Model
- Describe the options for communications at a major incident
- Describe how to take action and review what happens in regard to the Joint Decision Model
- Describe the importance of a post-event debrief
- Explain the need to capture lessons impacting on interoperability identified at the de-brief for logging onto Joint Organisational Learning (JOL) in order to continually improve interoperability
- Describe JOL and explain local procedures to record lessons identified and notable practice onto the JOL Application

Command

- Describe the purpose of the Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG) and who should be based there
- Describe the purpose and function of the Local Resilience Forum (LRF) & the importance of involving local partner agencies in communications about the incident
- Describe the role of Government Liaison Officers
- Describe the role of military Joint Regional Liaison Officers
- Describe the Role of COBR

JESIP Learning Outcomes Framework



Strategic Command Interoperability Learning Outcomes External Communications & Social Media

- Describe what is meant by social media and what types of social media may impact on an incident
- Explain how and why social media can impact commanders on-scene and remote from scene in terms of public perception, potential for mis-information but also positive uses such as gaining information to help develop a Common Operating Picture (COP)
- Demonstrate awareness of local policies & procedures with regards to handling media & social media and the strategic role in developing a media handling strategy for the incident and cascading any instructions through the command chain



Annex A – Audience Definitions

Audience	Definition
All Responder Staff	All staff who may be first on scene, deployed to the scene as the incident develops or working remotely from the scene
Control Room Staff	All staff who work in a responder organisation control room, emergency rooms, operations room, or equivalent
Control Room Command/ Manager/Supervisor	All staff who carry out a command supervisory / management role in a responder organisational control room, emergency room or equivalent
Operational Command	All those who perform an operational command role in relation to incident response
Tactical Command	All those who perform a tactical command role in relation to incident response and may be required to attend a Tactical Co-ordinating Group if one is established
Strategic Command	All those who perform a strategic command role in relation to incident response and may be required to attend a Strategic Co-ordinating Group if one is established