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

Principles

- 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)

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 handling media & social media in relation to an incident and the impact on those in a tactical command role

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