

Heading	Competence	Outcome	Ref No.	Performance Criteria	Assessment Elements	Foundation Delivery		MARITIME								COASTAL						AERONAUTICAL							
								MOO		SMOQ		MOS		MOCTR		MOCMR		SCOO		COAC		CODC		SAOO		AOS		AOCTR	
						Technical Training	On-Station	Entry	Qual	Entry	F Comp	Entry	F Comp	Entry	F Comp	Entry	F Comp	Entry	F Comp	Entry	F Comp	Entry	F Comp	Entry	Qual	Entry	F Comp	Entry	F Comp
Core	MCA - Organisation	To understand the Organisations, mandate and position in the context of government.	1.01	Understand the Civil Service and Departmental structure in which the MCA and HM Coastguard operates.	a. States the structure of MCA b. States the structure of DfT	N/A	INDUCTION	0	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	1	3	0	2	2	3	2	4	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	MCA - Organisation	To understand the Organisations, mandate and position in the context of government.	1.02	Understands the roles and responsibilities of the MCA and the delegated powers and responsibilities of the agency and its executives.	a. States the roles and responsibilities of the MCA	N/A	INDUCTION	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	0	2	3	4	3	4	0	2	2	2	3	4
Core	MCA - Organisation	To understand the Organisations, mandate and position in the context of government.	1.03	Applies a knowledge of the structure and hierarchy of HMCG.	a. States the structure of HM Coastguard and how they as an individual contributes	N/A	INDUCTION	0	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	5	0	3	3	4	3	5	0	3	3	3	2	3
Core	MCA - Organisation	To understand the Organisations, mandate and position in the context of government.	1.04	Applies an awareness of IMO and of the International Conventions from which HMCG responsibilities and mandate are derived – IAMSAR, SOLAS, UNCLOS, CGA 1925, VTMD EU policy etc.	a. Able to describe the role of the IMO and the international conventions and agreements which HMCG applies in the delivery of the 6 CG functions b. Able to locate the conventions and agreements on OmS	N/A	INDUCTION	0	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	2	4	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	2	2	2	2	4
Core	MCA - Organisation	To understand the Organisations, mandate and position in the context of government.	1.05	Understands conventions, MOUs and relationships with OGD incl. MOD, MMO, Borders Agency, Emergency Services etc.	a. State examples of stakeholder relationships and how our roles and responsibilities overlap b. Able to locate the various MOUs for HMCG	N/A	INDUCTION	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	2	2	2	3	4
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.01	Applies knowledge of HMCG and others' responsibilities for Coastal and Maritime operations.	a. Understands the role of HM Coastguard and the responsibilities for their jurisdiction b. Understands the Concept of Operation for both Maritime and Coastal Operations c. States where to locate details of the International Conventions from which HMCG responsibilities are derived. d. Explains the impact of the Convention on the High Seas and the SOLAS Convention on the composition and role of HMCG.	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	4	4	4	1	3	1	4	0	3	3	4	3	4	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.02	Applies knowledge of incident phase classification and associated actions.	a. States the emergency phases and associated keywords b. States the broadcasts associated with each emergency phase. c. Explains the communications searches appropriate to each emergency phase. d. States and explains the circumstances which would give rise to each of the emergency phases	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	3	3	3	4	0	3	3	3	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.03	Applies a knowledge of the status and callout arrangements for Declared and Additional facilities as appropriate.	a. Define a Declared Facility b. Define an additional facility c. Understand and demonstrate call-out arrangements for alerting and tasking	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	3	3	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.04	Applies knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of the Mission Coordinator.	a. Explains the duties and responsibilities of the MC	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.05	Applies knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of the OSC and ACO.	a. Explains the duties and responsibilities of the OSC b. Explains the duties and responsibilities of the ACO c. States the elements of SITREPS you would expect to receive from an OSC or ACO. d. States the duties which could be assigned to an OSC/ACO e. States the qualities required by an OSC/ACO.	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	4	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.06	Applies knowledge of the agreed operating procedures between HM Coastguard and SAR facilities.	a. Explains the responsibility for and purpose of position and intended movement reports and their frequency both during exercises and incident working for each type of SAR facility b. States, broadly, the expected response times of declared SAR facilities c. States the occasions when RNLI HQ should be contacted during or before tasking a lifeboat d. States the limitations, including weather factors, of declared SAR facilities e. States where you would find details of working arrangements agreed between HMCG and SAR facilities. f. Explains the procedure for calling out declared SAR facilities. g. States the information required at the outset by ARCC prior to assigning air assets to a SAR incident	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	3	3	3	4	0	3	3	3	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.07	Applies knowledge of the operating procedures, capabilities and limitations of MCA facilities and resources	a. States, broadly, the expected response times of MCA facilities and resources b. States the limitations, including weather factors, of MCA facilities and resources c. State where you would find details of working arrangements for MCA facilities and resources	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	1	4	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.08	Applies knowledge of the operating procedures, capabilities and limitations of Declared Facilities	a. Explains the responsibility for and purpose of position and intended movement reports and their frequency both during exercises and incident working for each type of SAR facility b. States, broadly, the expected response times of declared SAR facilities c. States the limitations, including weather factors, of declared SAR facilities d. States where you would find details of working arrangements agreed between HMCG and SAR facilities. e. Explains the procedure for calling out declared SAR facilities. f. States the information required at the outset by ARCC prior to assigning air assets to a SAR incident	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	0	4	0	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	4
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.09	Applies knowledge of the organisation for UK Search and Rescue and understands the function and composition of associated committees.	a. Explains where to locate the UK SAR Framework document b. Outlines the scope of the UK SAR Framework and the associated division of responsibility between the contributors. c. Describes the structure of the UK SAR Committee d. Explains the purpose of a memorandum of understanding e. Explains where to locate the various memoranda of understanding relevant to usual operational zones f. Explains the operation of memoranda in relation to the prosecution of SAR incidents g. Identifies all authorities with whom the MCA has entered into MOUs.	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.10	Understands HMCG's definition of major incident and applies knowledge of declaration criteria.	a. Defines a major incident and provides illustrative examples b. Identifies the key personnel likely to be involved in the response to a major incident c. States the sequence of priorities in responding to a major incident. D. States the roles and responsibilities of individual officers appointed to respond to a major incident both remotely and on scene.	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	3	4	3	4	0	3	3	3	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.11	Understands other responders' definition of major incident	responders' definitions of major incidents and understands the role	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	4	3	4	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.12	Applies knowledge of the command and control structure likely to be put in place when dealing with major incidents declared by HMCG.	a. States the roles and responsibilities of individual officers appointed to respond to a major incident both remotely and on scene.	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	3	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	4	3	4	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.13	Applies knowledge of the command and control structure likely to be put in place when dealing with major incidents declared by other authorities.	a. States the roles and responsibilities of other authorities responding to a major incident both remotely and on scene.	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	4	3	4	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.14	Applies knowledge of relevant emergency and contingency plans employed by external agencies for their areas of responsibility.	a. Explains where to locate external agency emergency and contingency plans b. Explains the role of HMCG in the context of external agencies' contingency plans.	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	1	2	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.15	Applies a knowledge of SAR Reports	a. State the format for SAR Reports b. State occasions when appropriate to send SAR reports c. State standard addressee list for SAR reports	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.16	Applies knowledge of the procedures for co-operating with non-UK SAR agencies.	a. States where to locate the liaison responsibilities of HMCG b. Explains the correct procedure for contacting foreign SAR authorities	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.17	Applies knowledge of the procedures restricting the use of airspace, i.e. TDA & ERF.	a. Defines and explains the purpose of a TDA and an ERF. B. Explains how to establish a TDA and ERF and the consequences of so doing	ON STATION		0	2	3	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.18	Applies a knowledge of the procedures restricting the movement of vessels, i.e. TEZ	a. Defines a TEZ b. Explains how to establish a TEZ and the consequences of so doing	ON STATION		0	2	3	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.19	Has an understanding of the capabilities and limitations of a common recognised information picture (CRIP)	a. Describe the advantage of a CRIP b. state the benefit of CRIP to HMCG and to other stakeholders c. state the limitations of a CRIP	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.20	Applies knowledge of the procedures relating to fire-fighting at sea	a. Explain the arrangements in place for dealing with incidents involving fire fighting at sea	ON STATION		0	2	2	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3



Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.21	Has an understanding of the national risk picture and associated risk measurement tools	a. Explain the national risk picture b. describe the information used to inform the risk picture	N/A	ON STATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.22	Applies knowledge of maritime security including the understanding of the normal picture and identifying deviations from the norm where they are potential security issues	a. Describe HMCG role with maritime security b. Describe situations where maritime information may inform potential security issues c. Describe potential issues when identifying deviations to the norm	MARITIME SECURITY	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	0	3	1	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	4
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.23	Applies knowledge of the procedures for handling covert Ship Security Alerts	a. Describe the procedures for handling covert alerts	VTM / MARITIME SECURITY	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.24	Applies knowledge of the procedures for handling overt Ship Security Alerts	a. Describe the procedures for handling overt alerts	VTM / MARITIME SECURITY	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.25	Applies knowledge of offshore carbon and renewable industry emergency response procedures	a. describe the offshore carbon and renewable industry operations b. Explain the types of emergencies/incidents which could occur in these industries c. Describe HMCG response to these emergencies and the procedures to follow, including the stakeholders involved	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	ON STATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.26	Has an understanding of offshore carbon and renewable industry terminology and practices	a. Describe the offshore carbon and renewable industry practices for the operation	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.27	Applies knowledge of procedures for Explosive Ordnance disposal	a. Explains the responsibility of HMCG in relation to incidents of explosive ordnance disposal b. States the information to be included in a report of explosive ordnance. C. States the types of reportable EOD incidents		ON STATION	0	2	3	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.28	Applies knowledge of receipt, handling & storage of Time Expired Pyros (TEPs) procedures	a. Explains the responsibility of HMCG in relation to TEPs b. Explain the procedure to follow when receiving a request to process TEPs	COASTAL (TEPS)	ON STATION	0	2	3	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	3	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.29	Applies knowledge of the Radio Medical Advice service	a. States the information required from the vessel concerning the casualty prior to establishing a conference call. b. Correct facilitates the provision of Radio Medical Advice including the establishment of an effective communications link between medical authority and vessel	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	3	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.30	Applies knowledge of procedures for contacting Duty Officers (CP, Directors etc.)	a. Demonstrate the tasking and alerting of all duty officers b. List all duty officers for the MCA c. Explain the criteria of when it is appropriate to contact duty officers	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.31	Applies knowledge of procedures and protocols for dealing with the media	a. Describe the triggers for alerting MCA press b. Describe the types of calls which may be received and how to respond appropriately		PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	3	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	4	4	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	RESPONSE & CO-ORDINATION	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	2.32	Apply a knowledge of procedures and protocols for using RIPA powers	a. Describe RIPA b. Provide details of when RIPA procedures could be invoked c. Describe the procedures for invoking RIPA d. Describe the benefits of using RIPA in SAR	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	0	2	2	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	4
Core	MISSION CONDUCT & INCIDENT COMMAND	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	3.01	Understands and applies the principles and practices of leadership as they relate to the six Coastguard Functions	a. Explain the procedures for the hierarchy for 6 CG Functions	ACTION CENTRED LEADERSHIP		0	1	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	1	1	1	3	4
Core	MISSION CONDUCT & INCIDENT COMMAND	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	3.02	Applies knowledge of the theory and practice of leadership and team resource management	a. Explain the relationship between leadership and team resource management b. Describe how this is used for HM CG operations	ACTION CENTRED LEADERSHIP		0	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	3	4
Core	MISSION CONDUCT & INCIDENT COMMAND	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	3.03	Applies knowledge of information analysis to determine the mission statement	a. Describe how a mission statement is produced listing the factors considered to produce a mission statement	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	4
Core	MISSION CONDUCT & INCIDENT COMMAND	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	3.04	Applies a knowledge of methods used to develop plans from the available information and mission statement	a. Describe how the information contained in the Mission Statement develops into the Mission Plan b. How is this information refreshed?	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	4
Core	MISSION CONDUCT & INCIDENT COMMAND	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	3.05	Is able to implement, monitor and change plans in the light of changing situations	a. Describe how a Mission plan is implemented? B. How is the plan monitored throughout the incident? C. Describe how plans are updated when new or updated information is received	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	0	3	3	3	3	4	0	3	3	3	3	4
Core	MISSION CONDUCT & INCIDENT COMMAND	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	3.06	Applies knowledge of risk assessments with regard to the hierarchy of rescue and the roles and responsibilities in rescue methodology	a. Describe the hierarchy of rescue b. Explain the roles and responsibilities for officers/volunteers involved in the rescue c. Describe how the risk assessment process is discussed and considered by the SMC and stakeholders	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	3	4
Core	MISSION CONDUCT & INCIDENT COMMAND	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	3.07	Exercises command and control of mission resources	a. Describe an incident when you exercised command and control of mission resources b. What factors did you consider when tasking c. Describe how you provided Situational Reports (SITREPs) to units and what your communications plan was d. Describe how you received updates from resources and how/if this help to inform an update to the mission plan e. Describe how you received information on the quality of the search f. Describe the debrief process followed post incident	MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	2	2	2	4	4
Core	MISSION CONDUCT & INCIDENT COMMAND	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	3.08	Has an understanding of the impact of human factors on operations	a. Describe how human element factors may impact on an operational incident b. Explain factors which may be considered during incident work c. Describe "confirmation bias" and how this could impact on an incident	HUMAN FACTORS & MISSION CONDUCT		0	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	3	4
Core	MISSION CONDUCT & INCIDENT COMMAND	Coastguard Officers are able to categorise and respond to and co-ordinate operational missions.	3.09	Applies a knowledge of the process of mission debriefing and post-mission reporting and subsequent reviews and investigations	a. Explain the PMLR process and the various stages b. Describe the levels of Tier 1-3 investigations c. Explain the role of the MAIB/AAIB d. Describe the role of the HM CG Standards team	MISSION CONDUCT / HUMAN FACTORS & MISSION CONDUCT		0	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	4
Core	EMERGENCY PLANNING	Coastguard Officers are able to understand the emergency planning process, including Major Incident Plans, the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution and relevant business continuity plans, in the context of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Appropriate Officers are able to understand local civil resilience arrangements and to participate effectively.	4.01	Applies knowledge of multi-agency capability mapping and the implications of current MOUs.	a. Describe what multi-agency capabilities exist within your normal operating zones b. How can these be called upon in the event of a major incident	CCOC	INDUCTION / JESIP ON LINE COURSE	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	4	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	EMERGENCY PLANNING	Coastguard Officers are able to understand the emergency planning process, including Major Incident Plans, the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution and relevant business continuity plans, in the context of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Appropriate Officers are able to understand local civil resilience arrangements and to participate effectively.	4.02	Applies knowledge of the Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) 2004 and the duties placed on HMCG as a Category 1 responder	a. Describe briefly the CCA 2004 and the role of HMCG b. Explain the process followed when a major incident is declared and what civil contingency arrangements may be available from HMCG or to support HMCG in the event of a maritime incident	CCOC	INDUCTION / JESIP ON LINE COURSE	0	2	3	3	3	4	1	4	2	4	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	4
Core	EMERGENCY PLANNING	Coastguard Officers are able to understand the emergency planning process, including Major Incident Plans, the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution and relevant business continuity plans, in the context of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Appropriate Officers are able to understand local civil resilience arrangements and to participate effectively.	4.03	Applies knowledge of the capability of emergency communications equipment and protocols within the CCA environment	a. Describe what the communications plan would be for an incident within the CCA environment b. describe the advantages / disadvantages of the communications equipment	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	3	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	EMERGENCY PLANNING	Coastguard Officers are able to understand the emergency planning process, including Major Incident Plans, the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution and relevant business continuity plans, in the context of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Appropriate Officers are able to understand local civil resilience arrangements and to participate effectively.	4.04	Applies knowledge of Community Risk Registers and their impact on local preparation & response	a. Describe what a community risk register is and where you would find information on this b. Explain who is responsible for providing information into the register from HMCG		ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	3

Core	EMERGENCY PLANNING	Coastguard Officers are able to understand the emergency planning process, including Major Incident Plans, the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution and relevant business continuity plans, in the context of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Appropriate Officers are able to understand local civil resilience arrangements and to participate effectively.	4.05	Applies knowledge of the business continuity management process and the preparation & maintenance of business continuity plans	a. Describe the Business continuity arrangement for the national network		ON STATION	0	2	3	3	3	4	1	3	2	4	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	EMERGENCY PLANNING	Coastguard Officers are able to understand the emergency planning process, including Major Incident Plans, the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution and relevant business continuity plans, in the context of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Appropriate Officers are able to understand local civil resilience arrangements and to participate effectively.	4.06	Able to initiate & implement business continuity plans.	a. Explain officer's roles in the implementation of the BCP b. Describe how the national network would operate when a BCP has been initiated for a single site and for multiple sites		ON STATION	0	2	3	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	EMERGENCY PLANNING	Coastguard Officers are able to understand the emergency planning process, including Major Incident Plans, the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution and relevant business continuity plans, in the context of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Appropriate Officers are able to understand local civil resilience arrangements and to participate effectively.	4.07	Applies knowledge of exercise planning procedure	a. Explains the principles of the strategic, tactical and operational command structure. b. States the principle provisions of the Major Incident Plan.		ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	EMERGENCY PLANNING	Coastguard Officers are able to understand the emergency planning process, including Major Incident Plans, the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution and relevant business continuity plans, in the context of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Appropriate Officers are able to understand local civil resilience arrangements and to participate effectively.	4.08	Applies a knowledge of the role of Operational Command as used in major incidents, multi-agency incidents or exercises.	a. Describe the role of the operational commander b. Who in HMCG is likely to undertake this role	MISSION CONDUCT	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	EMERGENCY PLANNING	Coastguard Officers are able to understand the emergency planning process, including Major Incident Plans, the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution and relevant business continuity plans, in the context of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Appropriate Officers are able to understand local civil resilience arrangements and to participate effectively.	4.09	Applies a knowledge of the role of Tactical Command as used in major incidents, multi-agency incidents or exercises.	a. Describe the role of the tactical commander b. Who in HMCG is likely to undertake this role	MISSION CONDUCT	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	4	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	4
Core	EMERGENCY PLANNING	Coastguard Officers are able to understand the emergency planning process, including Major Incident Plans, the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution and relevant business continuity plans, in the context of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Appropriate Officers are able to understand local civil resilience arrangements and to participate effectively.	4.10	Applies a knowledge of the role of Strategic Command as used in major incidents, multi-agency incidents or exercises.	a. Describe the role of the strategic commander b. Who in HMCG is likely to undertake this role	MISSION CONDUCT	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	4	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.01	Able to deal with routine telephone traffic clearly and in a positive and professional manner.	a. States the standard method in answering routine telephone calls. b. States the basic circumstances when a caller should be referred to a senior officer c. States how to deal with a routine call when incident working which needed further attention d. Deals with a routine telephone call in a positive and professional manner	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.02	Able to deal with 999 and other incident telephone traffic from in a positive and professional manner, so that the information required to make an effective response is gleaned from the caller.	a. Explains the three methods of answering a 999 call using ICCS. b. States the correct wording used in answering a 999 call. c. Explains the basic information to be obtained from the first informant d. Deals with a 999 call in a positive and professional manner, gleaned all possible information from the caller e. Deals with other incident telephone traffic in a positive and professional manner	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.03	Applies knowledge of the terrestrial and mobile telephone networks when dealing with and making incident calls.	a. Explain fully the application of EISEC details	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.04	Able to transmit clearly over radio with due regard to rhythm, speed, volume and pitch.	a. Explains rhythm, speed, volume and pitch and their significance in radio telephony b. Explains why BREVITY is important c. Transmits clearly over radio speech circuits with due regard to rhythm, speed, volume and pitch d. Explains abbreviated procedure e. States the commonly used prowords used by HMCG and marine services and their meanings f. States the procedure to be adopted before commencing ANY radio transmission g. Demonstrates correct use of HMCG maritime radio practice and procedures	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.05	Applies a knowledge of the Coastguard communications network and callsigns.	a. Describe the national network communications system and function including fall-back plans b. state the coastguard callsigns used in the national network	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	3	0	3	3	4	3	4	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.06	Applies knowledge of international maritime radio practice and procedures	a. Demonstrates correct use of HMCG maritime radio practice and procedures b. Explains abbreviated procedure c. States the commonly used prowords used by HMCG and marine services and their meanings d. States the procedure to be adopted before commencing ANY radio transmission	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	2	2	4	3	4	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.07	Applies knowledge of international Distress, Urgency and Safety radio procedures	a. States the criteria for the making of a Distress, Urgency or Safety call b. States the broadcast type associated with Distress, Urgency and Safety situations c. States the information required and how you would receipt a distress and urgency message d. Correctly receives and receipts a Distress and an Urgency call e. States the correct procedures for the re-broadcasting of Distress, Urgency and Safety messages.	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.08	Able to compile effective DUS broadcasts	a. States the elements of a Distress and Urgency message b. States the format of Distress, Urgency and Safety broadcasts made by HMCG. c. Gives two examples of a safety message typically used by HMCG. d. Correctly composes and broadcasts Distress, Urgency and Safety relays from information received	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.09	Able to receive, compile, record and transmit Maritime Safety Information.	a. States what VHF frequency a local navigation warning would normally be broadcast on b. States the channels and frequencies used for MSI broadcasting c. States the constituent parts of and MSI broadcast d. States when it would be appropriate to use DSC alerting in conjunction with broadcast of MSI. e. Correctly receives, compiles and transmits Maritime Safety Information by all appropriate means	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	1	3



Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.10	Able to produce effective operational reports e.g. SITREP, HAZREP, etc.	a. States the occasions when each of the above reports would be appropriate b. Correctly compiles and transmits each report type to all appropriate addressees	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.11	Able to keep an effective radio/working log	a. Correctly makes entries into the working and radio logs. b. Correctly conducts searches of the radio and working logs for operational/incident information c. Explains the MF watch keeping arrangements	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	1	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.12	Applies knowledge of radio channel/frequency allocation when receiving and transmitting routine and incident traffic.	a. States all radio channels and frequencies used by HMCG and their routine and primary purposes b. Uses correct radio frequencies when transmitting routine and incident traffic	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.13	Applies knowledge of radio channel/frequency allocation when devising communications plans.	a. Explains what is meant by 'communication plan'. b. Explains the reasons for establishing a communications plan. c. Describes an example of a communications plan that might be used for an incident involving multiple declared facilities, additional facilities, air and surface units	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	1	2	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.14	Applies knowledge of radio propagation theory	a. Explains the capture effect as it applies to VHF communications b. States how you would determine which remote aerial site is most appropriate for the task in hand. c. Explains the significance of ground waves, sky waves, escape waves, space waves attenuation, ducting, modulation and simplex and duplex and they relate to HMCG communications	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.15	Applies knowledge of the ITU radio regulations with regard to infringements, calling procedures and the control of communications during distress and urgency working.	a. Explains the responsibility of HMCG in relation to the integrity of radio communications b. Explains the procedures and provisions used for the maintenance of communications integrity during distress and urgency working c. Explains how to access the broadcast proforma and the content of the forms to be utilised in the event of an infringement of radio regulations. d. Correctly controls communications during distress and urgency working.	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.16	Applies knowledge of MMSI protocols, call signs or IMO numbers and can identify the station using the appropriate information source.	a. Using appropriate databases, correctly identifies ship and shore stations from MMSI numbers.	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.17	Applies knowledge of the COSPAS/SARSAT system and beacons to act upon alert messages	a. Explains fully the components of the COSPAS/SARSAT system. b. States the types of beacon c. Explains the routing of COSPAS/SARSAT alert messages d. Explains the contents of a COSPAS/SARSAT alert message. e. Explains how to identify vessels in the EPIRB database. f. Correctly identifies the detection time and position from a COSPAS/SARSAT message. g. States the errors applied to different beacon types. h. Explains the Doppler effect as it relates to COSPAS/SARSAT alerts.	MCC	ON STATION	0	2	3	4	4	4	1	3	1	3	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.18	Applies knowledge of non-GMDSS locating & emergency devices (e.g. SPOT, etc)	a. Describe non-GMDSS emergency devices and how they are used and signals received b. Describe the benefits of the systems	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	4	4	4	1	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.19	Applies knowledge of Satcom systems to interpret and act upon information received.	a. Explains the difference between LEO and Geostationary satellites b. States the content of an EGC and how and when to broadcast an EGC alert c. Explains the purpose of and how to access SARNET???	MCC	ON STATION	0	2	3	4	4	4	1	3	1	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.20	Applies knowledge of the GMDSS	a. Define GMDSS b. Describe the origins, aim and objectives of the GMDSS. c. State all 9 functions of the GMDSS. d. Define the 4 sea areas of GMDSS operations. e. List the categories of vessel to which GMDSS applies. f. List all categories of vessel to which GMDSS does not apply. g. List the types of radio communications medium applicable to the GMDSS, and link each to the correct function within GMDSS. h. Describe SATCOMS, EPIRB, SART & NAVTEX systems	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	4	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.21	Understand Internationally recognised Distress Signals as laid down in the International Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea.	a. List the internationally recognised distress signals	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.22	Able to prepare initial distress or urgency alerts for broadcast by NAVTEX.	a. Explains the precedents applicable to NAVTEX IDUAs b. Explains how to access the appropriate structured message in VISION. c. States the information required in a NAVTEX alert together with its format where appropriate d. States the two NAVTEX broadcasting stations	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.23	Applies knowledge of the procedure for the provision of radio medical advice.	a. States the information required from the vessel concerning the casualty prior to establishing a conference call b. Correctly facilitates the provision of Radio Medical Advice including the establishment of an effective communications link between medical authority and vessel.	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.24	Able to pass search area details and clear instructions to SAR facilities using standard operational formats.	a. States the information required to be passed to search units b. Composes a correctly formatted maritime search area details message c. Correctly passes a prepared search area details message via radio or telephone	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.25	Understands paging procedures	a. Explains when paging signals are transmitted and their shortcomings. b. Correctly activates all types of pager held within Area	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.26	Applies knowledge of the operation of remote radio sites, including procedures for loss of service	a. Explain the arrangements for dealing with a loss of service at RRS	CCOC	ON STATION	0	3	3	4	4	4	1	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.27	Understand terrestrial mobile telephone communication systems and the public telephone network	Applies a knowledge of the terrestrial and mobile telephone networks when dealing with and making incident calls.	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	Coastguard Officers in Coastal Operations are able to use Coastguard communications systems effectively in accordance with standard operating procedures and the radio regulations	5.28	Understand the opportunities for the use of Social Media in an operational context	a. Describe the benefits of monitoring Social media during SAR b. Describe how you would access information to monitor	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	1	3

Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.01	Applies knowledge of the International Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea (IRPCS)	a. States the lights and day shapes displayed by given vessels b. Explains how vessels should conduct themselves with regard to a traffic separation scheme c. Explains how a vessel (without using radar) can determine if risk of collision exists between themselves and an approaching/crossing vessel. Explains the responsibilities of the stand-on vessel. d. Explains, with the aid of diagrams, how vessels should conduct themselves according to the rules, once risk of collision has been deemed to exist.	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	2	2	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	4	
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.02	Applies knowledge of nautical terminology	a. Explains the meaning of given marine terminology See Annex 1	CHARTWORK	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	4	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.03	Applies knowledge of factors that influence ship stability	a. Explains the terms: i) Centre of gravity; ii) Centre of buoyancy; iii) Righting lever; iv) Righting moment; v) Angle of vanishing stability; vi) Righting moment curve. b. Explains how the centre of gravity of a vessel can be altered and the effect of any alteration. c. States the purpose and effect of the Recreational Craft Directive	CHARTWORK	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.04	Applies knowledge of port/harbour operations and pilotage	a. States how to contact Port Operations Control for all major harbours in the district. b. States the working channels for all major harbours in the routine operational zones. c. Explains the pilotage arrangements for each major harbour in the routine operational areas d. States the location of associated anchorages. e. States how to contact tug companies operating within major ports and harbours in the district.f.		NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	1	1	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.05	Applies knowledge of the types of tugs	a. States how to contact tug companies operating within major ports and harbours in the district		NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	1	1	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.06	Applies knowledge of the role & general duties of shipping agents, Owners and Masters	a. States the role and responsibilities of a ship's agent		NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	2
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.07	Applies knowledge of various vessel propulsion systems and their limitations	a. State the various common propulsion systems for vessels and their limitations		NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.08	Applies knowledge of routine vessel bridge procedures & operations and those when under pilotage, berthing, unberthing & anchoring	a. States how to contact Port Operations Control for all major harbours in the normal operational zones b. States the working channels for all major harbours in the operational zones c. Explains the pilotage arrangements for each major harbour in the operational zones. d. States the location of associated anchorages. e. States how to contact tug companies operating within major ports and harbours in the operational zones f. States the role and responsibilities of a ship's agent.		NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	2	4	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.09	Applies knowledge of the procedures for dealing with reports of fouled undersea cables, pipelines and other structures	a. States the information required following a report of a fouled undersea cable and to whom it should be passed.		NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.10	Applies knowledge of offshore oil and gas and renewable energy industry terminology, routine and emergency practices and procedures.	a. Explains the differences between a semi-submersible rig, a jack-up rig, an installation and a platform b. Explains the roles adopted by HMCG and the OIM in the event of a SAR incident involving an offshore installation		NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.11	Able to provide safety information to all sea and coastal users with due regard to their particular needs and limitations.	a. Defines a safety enquiry and states the action to be taken on receipt of such an enquiry b. Able to access and search GOV.UK and Coastal Safety Website for safety information	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	0	3	2	4	2	2	0	3	3	3	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.12	Applies knowledge of current agreements with other agencies for making reports of maritime activity e.g. Lloyds, HM Revenue and Customs, MAIB.	a. States the occasions when reports would be made to: i) Lloyds Fairplay; ii) Lloyds Intelligence; iii) MAIB; iv) Trinity House; v) Customs & Excise; vi) British Immersion Survey; vii) RNLI; viii) Radio Medical Advisers; ix) British Telecom; x) HSE; xi) Hydrographer.	CCOC	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	4	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.13	Applies knowledge of current agreements with the Hydrographic Office and General Lighthouse Authorities for dealing with reports of Hazards to Navigation.	a. States the reportable navigational hazards and the authorities to whom they should be reported		ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	4	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.14	Applies a knowledge of agreed procedures to advise mariners and the public of activity within coastal ranges, exercise areas and recreational areas.	a. States all ranges, exercise and recreational areas within the routine operational zone b States how to locate the operation times of all ranges, exercise and recreational areas within the routine operational zones c. States how to contact the controlling authority of all ranges, exercise and recreational areas within the district. d. States the procedure for dealing with infringements of regulations.	CCOC	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	0	3	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.15	Has an understanding of the types of vessels to which SOLAS applies	a. List the types of vessels to which SOLAS applies b. States the application and purpose of codes affecting vessels in commercial use and where to locate them.	CCOC	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	4	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.16	Has an understanding of the regulations and codes for vessels and other craft which are not subject to the provisions of SOLAS	a. States the application and purpose of codes affecting vessels in commercial use and where to locate them	CCOC	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	4	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.17	Has an understanding of leisure and commercial diving operations	a. Describe the difference between commercial and leisure dive operations b. What considerations would be made when dealing with both types of activities		NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.18	Has an awareness and understanding of coastal commercial and leisure activities.	a. Describe the various coastal leisure and commercial activities which occur around the UK b. Describe the possible SAR responses which may derive from these activities		NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE (MOODLE)	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE	Coastguard Officers have nautical knowledge and understanding in order to assess the context and likely impact on operations.	6.19	Has an understanding of Maritime Law, Treaties and Conventions	a. List the various maritime laws, treaties and conventions which apply to HM CG	SAR COORDINATION	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	4	2	4	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	4
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.01	Understands the effects of wind, tide, current and other drift factors upon various drifting objects	a.State the factors affecting the resultant drift rate and direction of different drifting targets b. States how sea conditions can affect search effectiveness c.State the circumstances when it would be preferable for a surface SRU not to counteract tide and wind effects	MARITIME SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	0	3
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.02	Applies knowledge of the different maritime search patterns, including track spacing, and their appropriate use	a. States the names of the five main maritime search patterns b. States the commence search position(s) and explains the track pattern that a search unit would follow for each c. States the search area type(s) and a typical incident scenario for which each pattern would be appropriate	MARITIME SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	3



Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.03	Establishes an understanding of the capabilities and limitations of the range of Additional Facilities available to HMCG, e.g. Category 1 Responders  Should this be declared facilities ?	a. States an example each of all types of dedicated land, sea and air search and rescue units (SRUs). b. States the full capabilities and limitations of the SRU types located within the operational Area c. States the basic capabilities and limitations of all other types of SRU	CCOC & MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	0	4	0	3	0	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	3	3	0	4
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.04	Has or establishes an understanding of the capabilities and limitations of the range of Additional Facilities that may become available to HMCG	a. States the basic capabilities and limitations of all other types of SRU	CCOC & MISSION CONDUCT	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	4	0	3	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	4
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.05	Applies knowledge of the performance of visual and electronic detection aids, and their implications, when allocating search effort	a. States examples of all types of visual and electronic detection aids b. States where and demonstrates how to find information on the Track Spacing values for all visual and electronic detection aids	MARITIME SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	3	4	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	3
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.06	Applies knowledge of the information contained in SAR Graphs and Tables	a. Describe the use of SAR Graphs and Tables b. What information can be obtained from the document c. when is the document used by HMCG	MARITIME SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	3
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.07	Understands the principles of land search management	a. Describe the process and procedures followed for land search incidents b. Describe the roles and responsibilities for land search management	LAND SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.08	Applies knowledge of the differing behaviours of shore/land targets to determine a feasible search area including the use of profiling	a. Explains how information received during an incident is used to either initially determine or later modify a search area b. List the 9 Lost Person profiles and where further information would be obtained on this (Is this still valid?) c. Explains the principles of target profiling with respect to missing or lost persons ashore d. Explains how the results of target profiling are used in the determination of shore search areas for missing or lost persons	MARITIME SEARCH / LAND SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	4	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.09	Applies knowledge of land search patterns and techniques to plan an effective search	a. States the name and explains the techniques, patterns, advantages and disadvantages of the four main shore searches	LAND SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	1	1	2	2	3	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	4	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	3
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.10	Able to assess the effectiveness of shore/land search plans devised by others and to describe the effectiveness of existing plans to outside agencies or individuals	a. Demonstrate using an example how a search plan is effective b. list the considerations taken when describing search plans to stakeholders	LAND SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	1	1	2	2	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	2	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	3
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.11	Has an understanding of the capabilities and limitations of HMCG Coast Rescue Service	a. States the designation and level of equipment held by all Coastguard Rescue Teams b. Demonstrates an understanding of the CRO competency levels, Awareness, Operator and Technician c. States the ideal and absolute minimum number of Coastguard Rescue Officers that can form a search team. d. States the minimum number of Coastguard Rescue Officers required, at each competency level, to undertake an immediate rescue and a full cliff recovery e. Explains the level of response that can be provided by Coastguard Initial Response Teams and by teams holding search equipment, enhanced search equipment, cliff equipment and mud rescue equipment???	INDUCTION	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	3	4	3	4	0	3	3	3	0	3	
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.12	Applies knowledge of HMCG coast rescue risk assessment techniques and Health & Safety requirements	a. Explains the basic factors that have to be considered by CRTs regarding the needs of the casualty, the actual and potential hazards to rescuers and the casualty, and the identification of possible escape routes b. States the occasions when CROs might use safety harness, head protection, lifejackets and drysuits and other personal safety equipment issued as coast rescue equipment c. Explains the basic principal of why a dynamic risk assessment should be undertaken during the course of an incident	INDUCTION	0	1	1	2	2	3	0	3	0	2	0	1	3	4	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	3	
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.13	Has an understanding of the role of the HMCG CRS Officer in Charge	a. States the circumstances when an OIC might be appointed b. States who might be appointed to fulfil the role of OIC c. Explains fully the role of an OIC	INDUCTION	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	4	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	3	
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.14	Applies relevant information appropriately to produce valid and practical land search areas	a. Describe the information required to produce valid search areas b. Describe how this information would be used	LAND SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	4	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	3

Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.15	Applies knowledge of search termination criteria	a. States the factors to be taken into account when considering when to terminate an unsuccessful search b. List the stakeholders and SAR Partners considered in the termination of an incident c. State the communications to be sent on conclusion	MARITIME SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	3	4	3	4	0	2	2	2	0	4
Core	Search	Coastguard Officers are able to predict the likely movement of various types of targets drifting at sea by employing established methods and techniques for the calculation of search areas. Coastguard Officers are able to plan searches on the shore and land for any target using established procedures. In both cases Coastguard Officers are able to effectively allocate suitable resources and prioritise search effort.	7.16	Applies knowledge of twilight, sunrise and sunset and their application to search effort	a. States the definitions of the terms sunrise/sunset and twilight. b. States the three 'technical' twilights and correctly identify when each occurs	MARITIME SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.01	Applies knowledge of chart and map projections and datums	a. Explains the principles of the Mercator Projection, states the associated distortions and their significance b. Explains the principles of the Gnomonic Projection and states the associated distortions c. Correctly identifies the OS map grid reference of any given latitude and longitude d. Correctly identifies the latitude and longitude of any given grid reference on an OS map	CHARTWORK / MAPWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.02	Able to interpret information on charts and maps	a. Explains the purpose of map and chart symbology b. Explains the use of Chart 5011 c. Explains the use of an OS map legend d. Correctly identifies common chart and map symbols from memory, and any given other by reference to chart 5011 or OS map legend	CHARTWORK / MAPWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.03	Able to accurately plot positions and search areas	a. Correctly and accurately plots positions on Admiralty Charts using latitude/longitude, bearing & distance, two or more bearings and two or more ranges. b. Correctly and accurately plots positions on OS maps using latitude/longitude, bearing & distance, two or more bearings and two or more ranges c. Correctly and accurately plots a rapid response search area onto a chart, by both 'centre-point & radius' and 'corner co-ordinate' methods d. Accurately 'squares off' a 'centre-point & radius' rapid response search area plotted on a chart, to any given orientation e. Correctly and accurately plots datum point, datum line and backtrack produced search area(s) onto an appropriate scale chart f. Correctly labels all search plans transferred onto a chart or map. g. Correctly identifies land search areas and information on an OS map.	CHARTWORK / MAPWORK & MARITIME SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.04	Applies knowledge of errors on the magnetic compass to translate compass bearings into true bearings and vice versa	a. Explains the two compass error terms 'Deviation' and 'Variation' b. Explains the difference between 'true', 'magnetic' and 'compass' when referring to a bearing c. States where to obtain the values of the two errors and can correctly calculate the Variation value for any given position and year d. Correctly converts true bearings to compass bearings and vice versa	CHARTWORK / MAPWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.05	Able to accurately lay off bearings and measure distances	a. Accurately lays off and measures distances on both Admiralty Charts and OS Maps utilising compasses, dividers, parallel rules and Capt. Fields pattern as appropriate and applying the appropriate plotting symbols b. Accurately lays off two or more true bearings and distances to produce an 'added' vector, on both Admiralty Charts and OS Maps c. Accurately measures off the resultant of two or more 'added' vectors, correctly stating the true bearing and distance	CHARTWORK / MAPWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.06	Able to correctly label plots	a. Correctly labels all plots transferred onto a chart or map	CHARTWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.07	Applies knowledge of vector addition plotting	a. Accurately measures off the resultant of two or more 'added' vectors, correctly stating the true bearing and distance	CHARTWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.08	Able to correctly apply tide and leeway to a vessel's course to produce an Estimated Position	a. Explains the effect of tide and leeway on a vessel at sea making way b. Correctly and accurately plots the predicted track of a vessel underway allowing for the effects of both tide and leeway	CHARTWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.09	Able to reconstruct the most likely passage plan of a vessel reported as overdue	a. States all factors that a mariner would need to consider when planning the passage of any type of vessel, from one location to another. b. Explain the differences in achievable passage plan for vessels with varying degrees of navigational capability, i.e. from one with no equipment through to one with full fit including steering compass, bearing compass, radar, GPS c. States the factors that could affect the ETA of a vessel, on passage	CHARTWORK & MARITIME SEARCH	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.10	Applies an understanding of the means by which charts and navigational publications are kept up to date.	a. Explains why chart and publication corrections are necessary and how corrections should be done and recorded b. Extracts appropriate information from the Admiralty Notices to Mariners and corrects charts and publications in accordance with NP294, keeping auditable records	CHARTWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.11	Applies knowledge of the relationship between time, speed and distance.	a. Correctly converts decimals of hours to minutes and vice versa b. Correctly manipulates the formula 'Distance = Speed x Time' to determine any one element, given the other two c. Correctly calculates any one element i.e. 'Distance', 'Speed' or 'Time', given the other two	CHARTWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.12	Applies an understanding of the use of GPS and the transfer of GPS position data	a. Describe how a GPS position is different to a charted positions b. Demonstrate how a GPS position is plotted on a chart	CHARTWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	1	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.13	Able to provide accurate position information	a. Explain the different formats for position data which can be received by HMCG b. Demonstrate the plotting techniques for charts and maps c. Demonstrate plotting using various ICT equipment in the operations room other than paper charts	CHARTWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.14	Has an understanding of electronic plotting	a. Describe what electronic plotting tools are available in the national network b. Describe the use of surface hubs for assisting with visual electronic plotting	CHARTWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	1	1	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	3
Core	CHART & MAP WORK	Coastguard Officers are able to apply navigational and plotting skills in the use of maps and charting systems.	8.15	Applies an understanding of the use of charts and OS maps for incident management purposes	a. describe the importance of using paper charts and OS maps during an incident b. Describe how information can be shared in the national network	CHARTWORK / MAPWORK	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	2	4	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	2	4



Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.01	Applies knowledge of c/p procedures to initially assess, classify and report upon actual or potential pollution incidents.	a. Explains the classification and categorisation of reports of pollution and, in particular, the terms "doubtful", "probable", "confirmed", "attributed" and "unattributed". b. States the factors that could influence correct classification of a pollution incident c. States the four sources of pollution d. States four substances, other than oil, that constitute marine pollution. e. States twelve details regarding the type of pollutant that should be obtained on receipt on an initial report.	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.02	Applies knowledge of c/p procedures to support c/p reconnaissance and spraying aircraft operations.	a. States what air assets are available to assist with a maritime pollution incident and their capabilities, speed and endurance b. States the communications arrangements between a Co-ordination Centre and pollution aircraft during an incident.	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.03	Applies knowledge of c/p procedures to format standard reports and notifications to external agencies.	a. States and briefly explains the information required in the paragraphs of an initial CG77 POLREP b. States the types of pollution incident that can be dealt with by POLREP alone. c. States the occasions when the duty Counter Pollution & Salvage Officer must be contacted d. Completes a POLREP in the correct format with all relevant information	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	3	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.04	Applies knowledge of the contact and callout arrangements for MCA key staff during c/p and salvage incidents.	a. States where to locate details of the roles and responsibilities of the organisations that may become involved in a pollution incident and their respective contact details. b. Explains the procedure for contacting the duty Counter Pollution and salvage Officer c. States the content and format of the paging message.	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.05	Has an understanding of the capabilities and limitations of Counter Pollution and Salvage resources	a. Explains the roles and responsibilities of MCA officers that may be called out in the event of a counter pollution incident b.	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	3	4	4	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.06	Applies knowledge of the contact and callout procedures for other authorities' key staff during c/p and salvage incidents.	a. Explains the roles and responsibilities of MCA officers that may be called out in the event of a counter pollution incident	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.07	Applies knowledge of the National Contingency Plan and HMCG responsibilities for the NCP	a. Explains the purpose of the National Contingency Plan. b. Explains the scope of the National Contingency Plan and the role of HMCG within it	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	4	0	2	2	2	3	4	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.08	Applies knowledge of identifying tugs through brokers and the CAST process.	a. Explains the procedure for tasking ETVs and tugs with the CAST agreement. b. States the primary and secondary roles of Coastguard ETVs c. States the circumstances which would call for emergency towing assistance. d. States the factors to be considered in determining whether emergency towing assistance is required.	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	3	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.09	Applies knowledge of the function & powers of SOSREP	a. Explains the SOSREP's powers of intervention, including the concept of the "trigger situation" and identify the officers who may execute the powers. b. Explains the criteria for exercise of the SOSREP's powers of intervention. c. Explains the procedure for exercising the SOSREP's powers of intervention d. Demonstrates use of the VISION broadcast form for cautioning the Master/Owner of a vessel where the powers of intervention are being considered e. Correctly completes the appropriate caution to the Master of a vessel to whom the powers might be applied.	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	1	4	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.10	Applies knowledge of the roles, responsibilities and function of the CPSO	a. Explains the procedure for contacting the duty Counter Pollution and salvage Officer. B. States the content and format of the paging message c. Explain the role and responsibilities of the DCPSO	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.11	Applies knowledge of the composition & function of the Salvage Control Unit, Marine Response Centre & the Shoreline Response Centre	a. Describe the function and purpose of the SCU, MRC and SRC	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.12	Applies knowledge relating to basic legislation and agreements in counter pollution and salvage operations.	a. List the agreements and legislation applicable to CPS operations	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.13	Understand the role and function of the Receiver of Wreck to include assistance in reporting and gathering relevant information	a. States the roles and responsibilities of the Receiver of Wreck. b. Defines Fishes Royal c. States the information required when reporting Fishes Royal. d. Explains the rules governing the disposal of Royal Fish and other carcasses within the UK e. Defines "Derelict", "Flotsam", "Jetsam", "Lagan", "Salvage" and "Salvor".	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	ON STATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.14	Applies knowledge of the IMO hazardous cargo classifications and able to access information on hazardous materials.	a. States the nine IMO Dangerous Goods Classes and gives an example of the type of substance included under each Class.	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	3
Core	COUNTER POLLUTION, SALVAGE, WRECK & COASTAL PROTECTION	Coastguard Officers are able to fulfil the MCA's responsibilities with regard to Counter Pollution, Salvage, Wreck and Coastal Protection.	9.15	Applies knowledge of the Coast Protection Act and reporting procedures for coastal erosion and coastal risks	a. States the role of HMCg under the Coast Protection Act 1949 b. Explains where to locate the proforma to assist in compiling reports of coastal erosion. c. States to whom reports of coastal erosion should be sent	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	0	3
Core	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS	Coastguard Officers are able to access and interpret weather, tide and current information in order to assess the likely impact on operations.	10.01	Able to obtain environmental information from available sources.	a. States the sources from where weather information can be obtained and list the type of information available from each source b. Correctly processes weather messages and passes the information received to members of the public as requested c. Obtains and correctly processes weather information from ship and shore stations and retransmits as appropriate	COUNTER POLLUTION & SALVAGE	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	2	3
Core	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS	Coastguard Officers are able to access and interpret weather, tide and current information in order to assess the likely impact on operations.	10.02	Applies knowledge of meteorological terms to understand weather information.	a. Fully explains what the Beaufort scale is, the terminology used and its practical application b. Explains what is meant by various meteorological terms or expressions, giving examples where appropriate.	CHARTWORK & METEOROLOGY	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	2	3
Core	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS	Coastguard Officers are able to access and interpret weather, tide and current information in order to assess the likely impact on operations.	10.03	Applies knowledge of weather systems, how they are represented on synoptic charts and the associated meteorological phenomena and their effects.	a. Correctly describes the weather associated with any given position on a synoptic chart. b. Explains the weather features associated with both low and high pressure areas. c. Defines 'air mass' and states the five main types affecting the British Isles, identifying where each may be encountered	CHARTWORK & METEOROLOGY	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	1	3	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	3
Core	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS	Coastguard Officers are able to access and interpret weather, tide and current information in order to assess the likely impact on operations.	10.04	Applies knowledge of coastal meteorological effects	a. Defines the terms fog, mist and haze. b. States the four types of fog and describes how each is formed c. Explains in detail the cause and effects of land and sea breezes and the associated considerations with regard to SAR.	CHARTWORK & METEOROLOGY	PRE COURSE PREP & POST COURSE CONSOLIDATION	0	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	3	2	3

















