



Non-Sideline Practice Setting Terminology List

Armed Forces, Tactical, Military, and Public Safety

Words/Phrase	Definition or Key Info
BOLO - be on the lookout	Alert officers regarding suspects or threats
CCTV - closed-circuit TV	Surveillance systems used in correctional facilities
CERT - community emergency response team	Trained civilian volunteers assisting in disasters
CERT - correctional emergency response team	Special response unit for correctional incidents
CISM - critical incident stress management	Support system for personnel after traumatic events
CLS - Combat Lifesaver	Certification for non-medical personnel to be equipped with advanced first aid and lifesaving skills (does not include CPR/AED)
EOC - emergency operations center	Central location for coordinating emergency response
HAZMAT - hazardous material	Dangerous substances requiring specialized response
ICS - incident command system	Standardized approach for coordinating emergency responses
MABAS - mutual aid box alarm system	System for large-scale mutual aid coordination
MCI - mass casualty incident	Emergency involving multiple casualties requiring a large-scale response
MFF - mobile field force	Team for crowd control
"No Duff"	Indicates a situation is real and not part of a training exercise
NFPA - National Fire Protection Association	Sets fire safety and response standards
PAR - personnel accountability report	Check-in system ensuring firefighter safety during operations
PPE - personal protective equipment	Protective gear for medical responders
RIC - rapid intervention crew	Team assigned to rescue downed firefighters
RTF - rescue task force	Team integrating EMS and law enforcement for active shooter incidents
SCBA - self-contained breathing apparatus	Equipment for firefighters in hazardous environments
SWAT/SRT - Special weapons and tactics	Specialized law enforcement unit for high-risk situations
TM - Tactical medic	Specialized EMS unit for high-risk situations
TCCC - tactical combat casualty care	Trauma care principles for law enforcement and military
10-4	Acknowledged radio call

Performing Arts

Words/Phrase	Definition or Key Info
Stage	The area where the performer is front facing the audience
Backstage	Any area that does not front face the audience and is where the cast and crew is located
Wings	The side of the stage where the performers prepare to enter
Down Stage	Area of the stage that is closest to the audience
Up Stage	Area of the stage that is furthest away from the audience
Stage Right	When a person is FRONT facing the audience this is the area and wings that are to THEIR right
Stage Left	When a person is FRONT facing the audience this is the area and wings that are to THEIR left
Pit	Downstage area that is below the stage where the orchestra plays
Call Desk	Where the stage manager sits and "Calls" the whole show, they are on radio and this is the "brain or call center" of the whole show
Dance Captain	Similar to a team captain
Swing/Understudy	Performer who has trained in many roles and is ready to go whenever an injury/illness occurs
Choreographer/Director	The head coach who is in charge of all artistic elements of the show
Stage Manager/'s (PSM "Primary SM")	The person in charge of running and directing the show. Stage Managers will be in different areas of the theater and on radio, the PSM is the HEAD stage manager
Producer	The financial head of the show
Stagehand/Crew	People in charge of all the elements of the show (props, electrical, sound, carpenters)
Wrangler (Animal/Child)	A person in charge of minors or animals in the show
Rehearsal	Practice of the show
Tech Rehearsal	A rehearsal where all the technical elements such as lights, props, costumes, stage movement is added to the show
Blocking Rehearsal	A rehearsal where performers learn where on the stage their numbers are and where to enter or exit the stage
"Put In" Rehearsal	An extra rehearsal where a new performer is learning the show after the show has opened
Call Board	Where all important information is stored from SM, Producers, AT about call times, emergency plans, etc.
Call Time	When performers are to report to the show. Usually 30 min prior to the curtain call
Curtain Call	The actual start of the show
Running Time	The minute-by-minute schedule of what is happening on stage

Industrial

Words/Phrase	Definition or Key Info
CMP	Crisis Management Plan
HRA	High Risk Activity
CART Plan	Crisis Action Response Team
ERT	Emergency Response Team
SDS	Safety Data Sheet (Information on chemicals)
Fall Catch	A scenario where a worker has fallen while working at a height and was suspended by their fall protection mechanism
Confined Space	An enclosed space not meant for human living (silo, manholes, vaults, etc). Untrained rescue personnel cannot enter without SCBA
LOTO	A process that renders an energized system safe
SIF/Potential SIF	Serious Injury or Fatality

Physician Practice

The emergency color code system varies by state and employer. The provided options are examples and not a definitive list.

Words/Phrase	Definition or Key Info
Joint Commission	Independent organization that accredits and certifies healthcare organizations and programs in the United States to improve healthcare quality and safety.
Emergency	Unexpected or sudden event that: - significantly disrupts the organization's ability to provide care, treatment or services - disrupts the environment of care itself - results in a sudden and significantly changed or increased demand for the organization's services
Disaster	A type of emergency that, due to its complexity, scope, or duration, threatens the organization's capabilities and requires outside assistance to sustain patient care, safety or security functions
R.A.C.E.	In case of fire remember: Rescue- remove people from danger Alarm- pull alarm Confine- confine smoke by closing doors Extinguish- extinguish fire and/or evacuate
PASS	How to use a fire extinguisher P: Pull the pine A: Aim at the base of fire S. Squeeze the handle S: Sweep side to side
Code Grey	Threatening Weather
Code Blue	Medical Emergency
Code Black	Bomb Threat
Code Orange	Hazardous Materials Release or Spill
Code Red	Fire or Smoke
Code Silver	Unauthorized Person with a Weapon
Code Gold	Cyber Event
Code White	Combative or Hostile Behavior
Code Pink	Infant or Child Abduction
Code Navy	Patient Elopement
Code Green	Incident Command Activation
Code Yellow	Internal or External Disaster
Run, Hide, Fight	How to respond when an active shooter is in your vicinity: Run- Evacuate, Hide, Fight- Take Action



Purpose of Emergency Action Plan Development And Review

EAP Coordination & Management

- EAP Coordinator oversees individual site EAPs
- Responsibilities include:
 - Developing EAP documents with stakeholders
 - Updating EAPs regularly to comply with safety standards

EAP Review & Walkthroughs

When to Review the EAP

- New Hire Orientation
- Site Walkthroughs
- Pre-shift Meetings
- Prior to Training or Workplace Tasks

Facility Walkthroughs

- Conduct at new facilities or when job sites change
- Identify hazards, risks, and necessary adjustments

Tabletop Exercises

- Use scenario-based training for large-scale projects

Emergency Contacts & Protocols

- Update Emergency Contact Numbers regularly
- Evaluate Emergency Protocols to ensure rapid response
- Review of the Scope of Coverage Documents for adequacy

Specialized Plan Reviews

- Catastrophic Injury Plan Review – Site supervisors & shift leaders
- Crisis Management Plan Review – Site supervisors & shift leaders
- Mental Health Emergency Plan Review – Ensure psychological support readiness

Pre-Event & Equipment Readiness

- Conduct Pre-event/Pre-shift Medical Meetings to discuss risks
- Perform a Daily Equipment Readiness Check for safety gear & medical supplies

Post-Event Evaluation & Training

Debriefing Levels

- Hotwash – Immediate post-incident review
- Warm Debrief – Follow-up discussion with key stakeholders
- Cold Debrief – Comprehensive review for long-term improvement

Employee Training

- Train all personnel on EAP initiation & first response
- Conduct regular drills and training sessions

Conclusion

- Regular EAP reviews enhance workplace safety, ensuring all personnel are prepared for emergencies. A structured approach to assessment, training, and evaluation strengthens response effectiveness and regulatory compliance.



Conversation Starters Regarding Emergency Preparedness

1. What is the emergency plan here if an emergency were to occur? Who is involved in the emergency care? If there are multiple locations, are there specific responses for each location?

2. Can you give me an example of a time you had an emergency medical situation and a response that you felt went well?

3. Who is responsible for making/implementing the EAP, as well as the process to update the emergency plan/standard operating procedures?

4. How do you ensure that all parties involved in the emergency response know the part they play?

5. Is this emergency plan rehearsed? If so, when, how often, and how do you document the practice?

6. What emergency medical equipment do you have on-site? Can you identify and locate lifesaving resources available to athletic trainers or other staff that can be used in an emergency situation before EMS arrives?

7. Following an emergency, is there a debrief of the situation after it occurs, or is there a documentation process to record the incident for review and liability?