

History Tracking Report: 2010 to 2009 Requirements

Accreditation Program: Laboratory 2010 Chapter: Emergency Management

Standard EM.01.01.01

2010 Standard Text:

The laboratory engages in planning activities prior to developing its Emergency Operations Plan.

Note: An emergency is an unexpected or sudden event that significantly disrupts the laboratory's environment of care or its ability to provide services. At times, an emergency results in a sudden, increased demand for the laboratory's services. Emergencies can be either human-made or natural (such as an electrical system failure or a tornado), or a combination of both, and they exist on a continuum of severity. A disaster is a type of emergency that, due to its complexity, scope, or duration, threatens the laboratory's capabilities and requires outside assistance to sustain patient care, safety, or security functions.

Standard EC.4.10

2009 Standard Text:

The {jc}organization{/2} addresses emergency management.

2010 Standard: EM.01.01.01

2010 EP: 1

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory's leaders participate in planning activities prior to developing an Emergency Operations Plan.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 4

2009 EP Text:

At a minimum, an emergency management plan is developed with the involvement of the {jc}organization{/2}'s leaders.

Revision Code: Split

2010 Standard: EM.01.01.01

2010 EP: 2

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory identifies potential emergencies and the direct and indirect effects that these emergencies may have on the need for its services or its ability to provide those services. (See also IC.01.06.01, EP 4)

Note 1: Some organizations refer to this process as a hazard vulnerability analysis (HVA).

Note 2: The potential of an emergency situation stemming from a surge in infectious patients is addressed in the "Infection Prevention and Control" (IC) chapter.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 1

2009 EP Text:

The {jc}organization{/2} conducts a hazard vulnerability analysis* to identify potential emergencies that could affect the need for its services or its ability to provide those services.*Hazard vulnerability analysis The identification of potential emergencies and the direct and indirect effects these emergencies may have on the {jc}organization{/2}'s operations and the demand for its services.

Revision Code: Split

2010 Standard: EM.01.01.01

2010 EP: 3

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory prioritizes the potential emergencies it has identified.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 2

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The {jc}organization{/2} establishes the following with the community:Priorities among the potential emergencies identified in the hazard vulnerability analysis The {jc}organization{/2}'s role in relation to a communitywide emergency management programAn "all-hazards" command structure within the {jc}organization{/2} that links with the community's command structure

2010 Standard: EM.01.01.01

2010 EP: 4

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory, either as an independent organization or as part of another organization, communicates its needs and vulnerabilities to community emergency response agencies and identifies the community's capability to meet its needs.

Note: A laboratory, either as part of an accredited organization or as an independent organization, may communicate and integrate with the National Incident Management System, the Laboratory Response Network, or other planning and response entities serving its community.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 2

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The {jc}organization{/2} establishes the following with the community:Priorities among the potential emergencies identified in the hazard vulnerability analysis The {jc}organization{/2}'s role in relation to a communitywide emergency management programAn "all-hazards" command structure within the {jc}organization{/2} that links with the community's command structure

2010 Standard: EM.01.01.01

2010 EP: 5

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory uses its prioritized emergencies as a basis for defining mitigation activities (that is, activities designed to reduce the risk of and potential damage from an emergency).

Note: Mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are the four phases of emergency management. They occur over time: Mitigation and preparedness generally occur before an emergency, and response and recovery occur during and after an emergency.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 5

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan identifies specific procedures that describe mitigation,* preparedness,** response, and recovery strategies, actions, and responsibilities for each priority emergency. *Mitigation activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes in attempting to lessen the severity and impact of a potential emergency.**Preparedness activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes to build capacity and identify resources that may be used if an emergency occurs.

2010 Standard: EM.01.01.01

2010 EP: 6

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory uses its prioritized emergencies as a basis for defining the preparedness activities that will organize and mobilize essential resources. (See also IM.01.01.03, EPs 1-4)

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 5

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan identifies specific procedures that describe mitigation,* preparedness,** response, and recovery strategies, actions, and responsibilities for each priority emergency. *Mitigation activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes in attempting to lessen the severity and impact of a potential emergency.**Preparedness activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes to build capacity and identify resources that may be used if an emergency occurs.

Standard EM.02.01.01**2010 Standard Text:**

The laboratory has an Emergency Operations Plan.

Note 1: The laboratory's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is designed to coordinate its communications, resources and assets, security, staff responsibilities, utilities, and patient clinical and support activities during an emergency (refer to Standards EM.02.02.01, EM.02.02.03, EM.02.02.05, EM.02.02.07, EM.02.02.09, and EM.02.02.11). Although emergencies have many causes, the effects on these areas of the organization and the required response effort may be similar. This "all hazards" approach supports a general response capability that is sufficiently nimble to address a range of emergencies of different duration, scale, and cause. For this reason, the Plan's response procedures address the prioritized emergencies but are also adaptable to other emergencies that the organization may experience.

Note 2: If the laboratory is part of a Joint Commission–accredited organization that meets the requirements of this chapter, the laboratory is not required to have a separate Emergency Operations Plan; however, the laboratory is required to follow a plan, either as part of the overall organizational plan or as a plan specific to the laboratory.

2010 Standard: EM.02.01.01

2010 EP: 1

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory's leaders participate in the development of the Emergency Operations Plan.

Standard EC.4.10**2009 Standard Text:**

The {jc}organization{/2} addresses emergency management.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 4

2009 EP Text:

At a minimum, an emergency management plan is developed with the involvement of the {jc}organization{/2}'s leaders.

Revision Code: Split

2010 Standard: EM.02.01.01**2010 EP:** 2**2010 EP Text:**

The laboratory has a written Emergency Operations Plan that describes the response procedures to follow when emergencies occur.

Note: The response procedures address the prioritized emergencies but can also be adapted to other emergencies that the laboratory may experience.

Response procedures could include the following:

- Maintaining or expanding services
- Conserving resources
- Curtailing services
- Relocating services to an alternative site
- Supplementing resources from outside the local community
- Closing the laboratory to new patients
- Staged evacuation
- Total evacuation

2010 Standard: EM.02.01.01**2010 EP:** 4**2010 EP Text:**

The laboratory has a written Emergency Operations Plan that describes the recovery strategies, actions, and individual responsibilities necessary to restore the laboratory's services after an emergency.

2010 Standard: EM.02.01.01**2010 EP:** 5**2010 EP Text:**

The Emergency Operations Plan describes the processes for initiating and terminating the laboratory's response and recovery phases of the emergency, including under what circumstances these phases are activated.

Note: Mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are the four phases of emergency management. They occur over time: Mitigation and preparedness generally occur before an emergency, and response and recovery occur during and after an emergency.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10**2009 EP:** 5**2009 EP Text:****Revision Code:** Split

The plan identifies specific procedures that describe mitigation,* preparedness,** response, and recovery strategies, actions, and responsibilities for each priority emergency. *Mitigation activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes in attempting to lessen the severity and impact of a potential emergency.**Preparedness activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes to build capacity and identify resources that may be used if an emergency occurs.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10**2009 EP:** 5**2009 EP Text:****Revision Code:** Split

The plan identifies specific procedures that describe mitigation,* preparedness,** response, and recovery strategies, actions, and responsibilities for each priority emergency. *Mitigation activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes in attempting to lessen the severity and impact of a potential emergency.**Preparedness activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes to build capacity and identify resources that may be used if an emergency occurs.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10**2009 EP:** 6**2009 EP Text:****Revision Code:** Split

The plan provides processes for initiating the response and recovery phases of the plan, including a description of how, when, and by whom the phases are to be activated.

2010 Standard: EM.02.01.01**2010 EP:** 6**2010 EP Text:**

The Emergency Operations Plan identifies the individual(s) responsible for activating the response and recovery phases of the emergency response.
Note: Although a primary individual should be designated by role or title, an alternative individual may also be identified to assume this responsibility should the primary individual not be available at the time of an emergency.

2010 Standard: EM.02.01.01**2010 EP:** 8**2010 EP Text:**

If the laboratory experiences an actual emergency, the laboratory implements its response procedures related to laboratory services for its patients.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10**2009 EP:** 6**2009 EP Text:****Revision Code:** Split

The plan provides processes for initiating the response and recovery phases of the plan, including a description of how, when, and by whom the phases are to be activated.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10**2009 EP:** 3**2009 EP Text:****Revision Code:** Retain

The {jc}organization{/2} develops and maintains a written emergency management plan describing the process for disaster readiness and emergency management, and implements it when appropriate.

Standard EM.02.02.01

2010 Standard Text:

As part of its Emergency Operations Plan, the laboratory prepares for how it will communicate during emergencies.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.01

2010 EP: 1

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan describes how staff and licensed independent practitioners (such as pathologists) will be notified when emergency response procedures have been initiated.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.01

2010 EP: 3

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan describes how the laboratory will notify external authorities that emergency response measures have been initiated.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.01

2010 EP: 14

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory establishes backup communication systems or technologies for use in the event that internal or external systems fail during an emergency.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.01

2010 EP: 17

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory implements the components of its Emergency Operations Plan that require advance preparation to support communications during an emergency.

Note: Some components of the Emergency Operations Plan are not implemented unless an emergency is imminent. Other components, however, can and should be implemented in advance so that the laboratory is as prepared as possible.

Standard EC.4.10

2009 Standard Text:

The {jc}organization{/2} addresses emergency management.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 7

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The plan provides processes for notifying staff when emergency response measures are initiated.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 8

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The plan provides processes for notifying external authorities of emergencies, including possible community emergencies identified by the {jc}organization{/2}.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 18

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The plan identifies backup internal and external communication systems in the event of failure during emergencies.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 5

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan identifies specific procedures that describe mitigation,* preparedness,** response, and recovery strategies, actions, and responsibilities for each priority emergency. *Mitigation activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes in attempting to lessen the severity and impact of a potential emergency.**Preparedness activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes to build capacity and identify resources that may be used if an emergency occurs.

Standard EM.02.02.03**2010 Standard Text:**

As part of its Emergency Operations Plan, the laboratory prepares for how it will manage resources and assets during emergencies.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.03

2010 EP: 2

2010 EP Text:

For laboratories that plan to provide service during an emergency: The Emergency Operations Plan describes how the laboratory will obtain and replenish laboratory reagents and related supplies (for example, testing media and plates) that will be required throughout the response and recovery phases of an emergency.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.03

2010 EP: 3

2010 EP Text:

For laboratories that plan to provide service during an emergency: The Emergency Operations Plan describes how the laboratory will obtain and replenish nonmedical supplies (for example, batteries, soap, towels) that will be required throughout the response and recovery phases of an emergency.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.03

2010 EP: 11

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan provides processes for managing space and equipment.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.03

2010 EP: 12

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory implements the components of its Emergency Operations Plan that require advance preparation to provide for resources and assets during an emergency. (See also EM.02.02.11, EP 1)

Note: Some components of the Emergency Operations Plan are not implemented unless an emergency is imminent. Other components, however, can and should be implemented in advance so that the laboratory is as prepared as possible.

Standard EC.4.10**2009 Standard Text:**

The {jc}organization{/2} addresses emergency management.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 20

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan identifies an alternative means of meeting essential building utility needs when the {jc}organization{/2} is designated by its emergency management plan to provide continuous service during an emergency (for example, electricity, water, ventilation, fuel sources, medical gas/vacuum systems).

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 20

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan identifies an alternative means of meeting essential building utility needs when the {jc}organization{/2} is designated by its emergency management plan to provide continuous service during an emergency (for example, electricity, water, ventilation, fuel sources, medical gas/vacuum systems).

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 16

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The plan provides processes for managing space, supplies, and security.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 5

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan identifies specific procedures that describe mitigation,* preparedness,** response, and recovery strategies, actions, and responsibilities for each priority emergency. *Mitigation activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes in attempting to lessen the severity and impact of a potential emergency. **Preparedness activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes to build capacity and identify resources that may be used if an emergency occurs.

Standard EM.02.02.05

2010 Standard Text:

As part of its Emergency Operations Plan, the laboratory prepares for how it will manage security during an emergency.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.05

2010 EP: 1

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan describes how security will be provided during an emergency.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.05

2010 EP: 10

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory implements the components of its Emergency Operations Plan that require advance preparation to support internal security during an emergency.

Note: Some components of the Emergency Operations Plan are not implemented unless an emergency is imminent. Other components, however, can and should be implemented in advance so that the laboratory is as prepared as possible.

Standard EC.4.10

2009 Standard Text:

The {jc}organization{/2} addresses emergency management.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 1

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The {jc}organization{/2} conducts a hazard vulnerability analysis* to identify potential emergencies that could affect the need for its services or its ability to provide those services.*Hazard vulnerability analysis The identification of potential emergencies and the direct and indirect effects these emergencies may have on the {jc}organization{/2}'s operations and the demand for its services.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 1

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The {jc}organization{/2} conducts a hazard vulnerability analysis* to identify potential emergencies that could affect the need for its services or its ability to provide those services.*Hazard vulnerability analysis The identification of potential emergencies and the direct and indirect effects these emergencies may have on the {jc}organization{/2}'s operations and the demand for its services.

Standard EM.02.02.07

2010 Standard Text:

As part of its Emergency Operations Plan, the laboratory prepares for how it will manage staff during an emergency.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.07

2010 EP: 2

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan describes the following: The roles and responsibilities of staff during an emergency.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.07

2010 EP: 3

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan describes the following: The process for assigning staff to all essential staff functions.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.07

2010 EP: 4

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan identifies the individual(s) to whom staff report in emergencies.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.07

2010 EP: 10

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory implements the components of its Emergency Operations Plan that require advance preparation to manage staff during an emergency.

Note: Some components of the Emergency Operations Plan are not implemented unless an emergency is imminent. Other components, however, can and should be implemented in advance so that the laboratory is as prepared as possible.

Standard EC.4.10

2009 Standard Text:

The {jc}organization{/2} addresses emergency management.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 9

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan provides processes for identifying and assigning staff to cover all essential staff functions under emergency conditions.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 9

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan provides processes for identifying and assigning staff to cover all essential staff functions under emergency conditions.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 19

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The plan identifies alternate roles and responsibilities of staff during emergencies, including to whom they report in the {jc}organization{/2}'s command structure and, when activated, in the community's command structure.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 5

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan identifies specific procedures that describe mitigation,* preparedness,** response, and recovery strategies, actions, and responsibilities for each priority emergency. *Mitigation activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes in attempting to lessen the severity and impact of a potential emergency.**Preparedness activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes to build capacity and identify resources that may be used if an emergency occurs.

Standard EM.02.02.09

2010 Standard Text:

As part of its Emergency Operations Plan, the laboratory prepares for how it will manage utilities during an emergency.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.09

2010 EP: 1

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan describes how the laboratory will provide for alternative means of meeting essential building utility needs when the laboratory needs to provide continuous service during an emergency.
 Note: Examples of utility needs include electricity, water, fuel, and medical gas/vacuum systems.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.09

2010 EP: 8

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory implements the components of its Emergency Operations Plan that require advance preparation to provide for utilities during an emergency.
 Note: Some components of the Emergency Operations Plan are not implemented unless an emergency is imminent. Other components, however, can and should be implemented in advance so that the laboratory is as prepared as possible.

Standard EC.4.10

2009 Standard Text:

The {jc}organization{/2} addresses emergency management.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 20

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan identifies an alternative means of meeting essential building utility needs when the {jc}organization{/2} is designated by its emergency management plan to provide continuous service during an emergency (for example, electricity, water, ventilation, fuel sources, medical gas/vacuum systems).

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 20

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan identifies an alternative means of meeting essential building utility needs when the {jc}organization{/2} is designated by its emergency management plan to provide continuous service during an emergency (for example, electricity, water, ventilation, fuel sources, medical gas/vacuum systems).

Standard EM.02.02.11

2010 Standard Text:

As part of its Emergency Operations Plan, the laboratory prepares for how it will manage patients and laboratory services during emergencies.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.11

2010 EP: 1

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan describes how the laboratory will manage services during an emergency. (See also EM.02.02.03, EP 12)

Note: Activities related to laboratory services might include scheduling, modifying, or discontinuing services; controlling information about patients; referring specimens or testing to other facilities; and providing security.

Laboratories may need to do testing for hospital inpatients and ambulatory patients, or as a public health function.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.11

2010 EP: 3

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan describes how the laboratory will evacuate its staff and equipment from its occupied space (that is, relocate from one section or floor to another within the building, or completely outside the building) when deemed necessary by emergency circumstances.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.11

2010 EP: 9

2010 EP Text:

The Emergency Operations Plan establishes processes for providing backup services, if necessary.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.11

2010 EP: 11

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory implements the components of its Emergency Operations Plan that require advance preparation to manage patients during an emergency.

Note: Some components of the Emergency Operations Plan are not implemented unless an emergency is imminent. Other components, however, can and should be implemented in advance so that the laboratory is as prepared as possible.

Standard EC.4.10

2009 Standard Text:

The {jc}organization{/2} addresses emergency management.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 11

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

When required by the {jc}organization{/2}'s role within their community, the plan provides processes for establishing the means and methods to continue care, treatment, and services during the potential emergencies.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 12

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The plan provides processes for evacuating the entire building (both horizontally and, when applicable, vertically) when the environment cannot support adequate care, treatment, and services.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 17

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The plan provides processes for providing for back-up services if necessary.

2009 Standard: EC.4.10

2009 EP: 5

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

The plan identifies specific procedures that describe mitigation,* preparedness,** response, and recovery strategies, actions, and responsibilities for each priority emergency. *Mitigation activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes in attempting to lessen the severity and impact of a potential emergency.**Preparedness activities Those activities {jc}an organization{/5} undertakes to build capacity and identify resources that may be used if an emergency occurs.

Standard EM.02.02.15

2010 Standard Text:

During disasters, the laboratory may assign disaster responsibilities to volunteer practitioners who are not licensed independent practitioners, but who are required by law and regulation to have a license, certification, or registration. Note: While this standard allows for a method to streamline the process for verifying identification and licensure, certification, or registration, the elements of performance are intended to safeguard against inadequate care during a disaster.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.15

2010 EP: 1

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory assigns disaster responsibilities to volunteer practitioners who are not licensed independent practitioners only when the Emergency Operations Plan has been activated in response to a disaster and the laboratory is unable to meet immediate patient needs.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.15

2010 EP: 2

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory identifies, in writing, those individuals responsible for assigning disaster responsibilities to volunteer practitioners who are not licensed independent practitioners.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.15

2010 EP: 3

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory determines how it will distinguish volunteer practitioners who are not licensed independent practitioners from its staff. Note: This distinction could be made by using badges, vests, wristbands, or other articles.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.15

2010 EP: 4

2010 EP Text:

The laboratory describes, in writing, how it will oversee the performance of volunteer practitioners who are not licensed independent practitioners who have been assigned disaster responsibilities. Examples of methods for overseeing their performance include direct observation, mentoring, and clinical record review.

Standard HR.1.25

2009 Standard Text:

The {jc}organization{/2} may assign disaster responsibilities to volunteer practitioners.

2009 Standard: HR.1.25

2009 EP: 1

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

Disaster responsibilities are assigned only when the following two conditions are present: the emergency management plan has been activated, and the {jc}organization{/2} is unable to meet immediate {jc}patient{/1} needs.

2009 Standard: HR.1.25

2009 EP: 2

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The {jc}organization{/2} identifies in writing the individual(s) responsible for assigning disaster responsibilities.

2009 Standard: HR.1.25

2009 EP: 4

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The {jc}organization{/2} has a mechanism to identify volunteer practitioners that have been assigned disaster responsibilities.

2009 Standard: HR.1.25

2009 EP: 3

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The {jc}organization{/2} describes in writing a mechanism (for example, direct observation, mentoring, and clinical record review) to oversee the professional performance of volunteer practitioners who are assigned disaster responsibilities.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.15

2010 EP: 5

2010 EP Text:

Before a volunteer practitioner who is not a licensed independent practitioner is considered eligible to function as a practitioner, the laboratory obtains his or her valid government-issued photo identification (for example, a driver’s license or passport) and one of the following:

- A current picture identification card from a health care organization that clearly identifies professional designation
- A current license, certification, or registration
- Primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration (if required by law and regulation in order to practice)
- Identification indicating that the individual is a member of a Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), the Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR-VHP), or other recognized state or federal response organization or group
- Identification indicating that the individual has been granted authority by a government entity to provide laboratory services in disaster circumstances
- Confirmation by laboratory staff with personal knowledge of the volunteer practitioner’s ability to act as a qualified practitioner during a disaster

2009 Standard: HR.1.25

2009 EP: 5

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

For volunteer practitioners to be assigned disaster responsibilities, the {jc}organization{/2} obtains for each volunteer practitioner at a minimum, a valid government-issued photo identification issued by a state or federal agency (e.g., driver’s license or passport) and at least one of the following: A current health care organization [such as a long term care, ambulatory care, laboratory, or hospital] picture identification card that clearly identifies professional designation A current license, certification, or registration Primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration (if required by law and regulation to practice a profession) Identification indicating that the individual is a member of a Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT*), or MRC, ESAR-VHP, or other recognized state or federal organizations or groups Identification indicating that the individual has been granted authority to render patient care, treatment, and services in disaster circumstances (such authority having been granted by a federal, state, or municipal entity) Identification by current organization member(s) who possesses personal knowledge regarding the volunteer practitioner’s qualifications* DMAT – A group of medical and support personnel designed to provide emergency medical care during a disaster or other unusual event. The DMAT is a component of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). The Department of Health and Human Services in partnership with other Federal Agencies such as Department of Defense, Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency administer the program.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.15

2010 EP: 6

2010 EP Text:

During a disaster, the laboratory oversees the performance of each volunteer practitioner who is not a licensed independent practitioner.

2009 Standard: HR.1.25

2009 EP: 7

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The {jc}organization{/2} oversees the professional practice of volunteer practitioners.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.15

2010 EP: 7

2010 EP Text:

Based on its oversight of each volunteer practitioner who is not a licensed independent practitioner, the laboratory determines within 72 hours after the practitioner’s arrival whether assigned disaster responsibilities should continue.

2009 Standard: HR.1.25

2009 EP: 8

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The {jc}organization{/2} makes a decision (based on information obtained regarding the professional practice of the volunteer practitioner) within 72 hours related to the continuation of the disaster responsibilities initially assigned.

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.15**2010 EP:** 8**2010 EP Text:**

Primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration (if required by law and regulation in order to practice) of volunteer practitioners who are not licensed independent practitioners occurs as soon as the disaster is under control or within 72 hours from the time the volunteer practitioner presents him- or herself to the laboratory, whichever comes first. If primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration (if required by law and regulation in order to practice) for a volunteer practitioner who is not a licensed independent practitioner cannot be completed within 72 hours due to extraordinary circumstances, the laboratory documents all of the following:

- Reason(s) why it could not be performed within 72 hours of the practitioner's arrival
- Evidence of the volunteer practitioner's demonstrated ability to continue to provide adequate laboratory services
- Evidence of the laboratory's attempt to perform primary source verification as soon as possible

2010 Standard: EM.02.02.15**2010 EP:** 9**2010 EP Text:**

If, due to extraordinary circumstances, primary source verification of licensure of the volunteer practitioner cannot be completed within 72 hours of the practitioner's arrival, it is performed as soon as possible.

Note: Primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration is not required if the volunteer practitioner has not provided laboratory services under his or her assigned disaster responsibilities.

2009 Standard: HR.1.25**2009 EP:** 6**2009 EP Text:****Revision Code:** Split

Primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration (if required by law and regulation to practice a profession) begins as soon as the immediate situation is under control, and is completed within 72 hours from the time the volunteer practitioner presents to the organization. Note: In the extraordinary circumstance that primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration (if required by law and regulation to practice a profession) cannot be completed in 72 hours (for example, no means of communication or a lack of resources), it is expected that it be done as soon as possible. In this extraordinary circumstance, there must be documentation of the following: why primary source verification could not be performed in the required time frame; evidence of a demonstrated ability to continue to provide adequate care, treatment, and services; and an attempt to rectify the situation as soon as possible. Primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration (if required by law and regulation to practice a profession) would not be required if the volunteer practitioner has not provided care, treatment, and services under the disaster responsibilities.

2009 Standard: HR.1.25**2009 EP:** 6**2009 EP Text:****Revision Code:** Split

Primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration (if required by law and regulation to practice a profession) begins as soon as the immediate situation is under control, and is completed within 72 hours from the time the volunteer practitioner presents to the organization. Note: In the extraordinary circumstance that primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration (if required by law and regulation to practice a profession) cannot be completed in 72 hours (for example, no means of communication or a lack of resources), it is expected that it be done as soon as possible. In this extraordinary circumstance, there must be documentation of the following: why primary source verification could not be performed in the required time frame; evidence of a demonstrated ability to continue to provide adequate care, treatment, and services; and an attempt to rectify the situation as soon as possible. Primary source verification of licensure, certification, or registration (if required by law and regulation to practice a profession) would not be required if the volunteer practitioner has not provided care, treatment, and services under the disaster responsibilities.

Standard EM.03.01.03

2010 Standard Text:

The laboratory evaluates the effectiveness of its Emergency Operations Plan.

2010 Standard: EM.03.01.03

2010 EP: 1

2010 EP Text:

As an emergency response exercise, the laboratory activates its Emergency Operations Plan twice a year at each site included in the plan; laboratories that are independent organizations (not owned by or affiliated with a health care organization, such as reference laboratories) are required to activate the plan only once each year.

Note 1: If the organization activates its Emergency Operations Plan in response to one or more actual emergencies, these emergencies can serve in place of emergency response exercises.

Note 2: Tabletop sessions, though useful, are not acceptable substitutes for these exercises.

Note 3: If the laboratory is part of a Joint Commission–accredited organization, the frequency of the emergency response exercise is based on the organizational plan. Because most laboratories accredited by The Joint Commission are in hospitals, they will follow the hospital requirement for two tests.

2010 Standard: EM.03.01.03

2010 EP: 13

2010 EP Text:

Representatives from administrative, support, and laboratory services participate in the evaluation of all emergency response exercises and all responses to actual emergencies.

2010 Standard: EM.03.01.03

2010 EP: 14

2010 EP Text:

The evaluation of all emergency response exercises and all responses to actual emergencies includes the identification of deficiencies and opportunities for improvement. This evaluation is documented.

Standard EC.4.20

2009 Standard Text:

The {jc}organization{/2} regularly tests its emergency management plan.

2009 Standard: EC.4.20

2009 EP: 1

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Retain

The {jc}organization{/2} tests its emergency management plan once a year, either in response to an actual emergency or in a planned exercise.*Note 2: Tabletop sessions, though useful, are not acceptable substitutes for exercises.*If the laboratory is part of an accredited organization, the frequency of the exercises is based on the organizational plan.

2009 Standard: EC.4.20

2009 EP: 15

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

All exercises are critiqued to identify deficiencies and opportunities for improvement based upon all monitoring activities and observations during the exercise.

2009 Standard: EC.4.20

2009 EP: 15

2009 EP Text:

Revision Code: Split

All exercises are critiqued to identify deficiencies and opportunities for improvement based upon all monitoring activities and observations during the exercise.