

SENATE BILL REPORT

SHB 1271

As Passed Senate - Amended, April 5, 2023

Title: An act relating to organ transport vehicles.

Brief Description: Concerning organ transport vehicles.

Sponsors: House Committee on Transportation (originally sponsored by Representatives Low, Eslick, Bronoske, Hackney, Goehner, Hutchins, Berry, Reed, Christian and Schmidt).

Brief History: Passed House: 3/3/23, 95-0.

Committee Activity: Transportation: 3/20/23 [DPA].

Floor Activity: Passed Senate - Amended: 4/5/23, 48-0.

Brief Summary of Bill (As Amended by Senate)

- Creates an organ transport vehicle classification licensed by the Department of Health that can use lights, sirens, and signal preemption devices for transporting an emergency organ.
- Authorizes the Washington State Department of Transportation and local governments to allow organ transport vehicles into their high-occupancy vehicle lanes under certain circumstances.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

Majority Report: Do pass as amended.

Signed by Senators Liias, Chair; Lovick, Vice Chair; Shewmake, Vice Chair; King, Ranking Member; Holy, Assistant Ranking Member; Cleveland, Fortunato, Hawkins, Kauffman, Nobles, Padden, Randall, Valdez, Wilson, C. and Wilson, J..

Staff: Daniel Masterson (786-7454)

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Background: Emergency Vehicles. Authorized emergency vehicles include vehicles of any fire department, police department, sheriff's office, coroner, prosecuting attorney, Washington State Patrol (WSP), ambulance service, and any other vehicle authorized by WSP. Authorized emergency vehicles must be equipped with a siren audible from, and at least one red light visible from, at least 500 feet away. When responding to an emergency, authorized emergency vehicles are allowed to use signal preemption devices to allow the emergency vehicle the right-of-way. They may also break some traffic laws, including proceeding past a stop sign, exceeding speed limits, and disregarding regulations governing direction of movement, among others.

WSP may issue one-year renewable authorized emergency vehicle permits for additional types of vehicles not listed in the statute. WSP requires the applicant to submit vehicle registration and proof of insurance; descriptions of the emergency purpose and statutory authority; description of the emergency equipment to be used; operator personal information; and certification from the chief law enforcement officer of each primary jurisdiction the vehicle is to be used in, subject to that officer's restrictions. The applicant must also get its equipment inspected by WSP, and maintain a log of each time they use the emergency vehicle.

High-Occupancy Vehicle Lane Policy. The Washington State Department of Transportation (DOT) and local authorities are allowed to reserve portions of the highway under their jurisdiction as high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes for the following users:

- public transportation vehicles;
- motorcycles;
- private motor vehicles carrying a minimum of a specified number of passengers; and
- certain private transportation provider vehicles with the capacity to carry eight or more passengers if such use does not interfere with the efficiency, reliability, and safety of public transportation operations.

DOT's administrative code currently allows all of the possible exemptions into the lanes, with private transportation provider vehicles' capacity set at 16 passengers instead of eight. They also allow officially marked and on-duty law enforcement and fire department vehicles into the HOV lanes.

Organ Procurement Organizations. Organ procurement organizations are designated by the secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). According to HHS, two organ procurement organizations are currently affiliated with Washington State.

Ambulance and Aid Vehicle Licenses. The Department of Health (DOH) prescribes minimum requirements and issues licenses for ambulances and aid vehicles, and the services that operate them.

Summary of Amended Bill: A classification similar to authorized emergency vehicles is

created for organ transport vehicles, which can be either operated or contracted out by an organ procurement organization. Organ transport vehicles must be clearly and identifiably marked as such on all sides, and must be equipped with a siren audible from, and at least one red light visible from, at least 500 feet away. Organ transport vehicles are authorized to use signal preemption devices. The organ transport vehicles may only use the sirens, lights, and signal preemption devices during an organ transport deemed an emergency, and are required to contact WSP before transport if practicable.

Drivers of other vehicles are obligated to yield right-of-way and stop on the right-hand side of the road if possible. Organ transport vehicle drivers are required to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

DOT and local authorities are authorized to allow organ transport vehicles into their HOV lanes, regardless of the number of passengers if the vehicle is transporting a time urgent organ or a time sensitive organ or tissue donor.

"Time urgent organ" is defined as an organ being transported for human transplant that a member of the transplant team or a representative of the organ procurement organization declares an emergency. "Time sensitive organ or tissue donor" is defined as an organ being transported for human transplant, or a tissue donor being transported for the purpose of recovery that is time sensitive, but not an emergency.

DOH must develop minimum requirements, and issue organ transport vehicles two-year renewable licenses, which must be prominently displayed on the vehicles. DOH, in consultation with the Department of Licensing, must also issue two-year renewable licenses for organ transport services that operate organ transport vehicles.

Organ transport services must ensure that personnel operating organ transport vehicles:

- are at least 25 years of age;
- are a current, previous, or retired police officer, firefighter, or EMS provider;
- have a minimum of five years' experience operating a police, fire department, or emergency medical service vehicle under emergency conditions;
- have passed a preemployment driver's license check showing no more than one moving vehicle violation in a rolling three-year period, with annual license reviews thereafter;
- have passed a preemployment drug screen, with random drug screenings thereafter;
- have passed state and national criminal background checks; and
- have completed an emergency vehicle operators course and a defensive drivers course.

An organ transport service shall maintain:

- commercial general liability insurance in the amount of \$5,000,000/\$10,000,000 aggregate;
- automobile liability insurance in the amount of \$5,000,000; and

- an umbrella policy in the amount of \$2,000,000.

Employment as a driver for organ transport vehicles does not add to the scope of practice for a current EMS provider and is not considered employment as an EMS provider.

The secretary of DOH shall not establish fees for the license and renewals for an organ transport service or vehicle.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members: No.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony on Substitute House Bill: *The committee recommended a different version of the bill than what was heard.* No public hearing was held.

Persons Testifying: N/A

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: N/A