

FINAL BILL REPORT

SHB 1271

C 290 L 23
Synopsis as Enacted

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).

House Committee on Transportation
Senate Committee on Transportation

Background:

Department of Health Vehicle Licensing.

The Department of Health (DOH) licenses vehicles designated as ambulances and aid vehicles. Ambulance services and aid services may not operate in the state without holding a license issued by the DOH, subject to certain exceptions. The license issued by the DOH is valid for two years and may be renewed if the vehicle and its equipment meet DOH requirements or may be revoked if the service is found in violation of them. The license is automatically terminated if the vehicle is sold or transferred to the control of any organization not currently licensed as an ambulance or aid vehicle service. The license number must be prominently displayed on each vehicle.

The DOH must prescribe minimum requirements for ambulance, air ambulance, and aid vehicles and equipment related to medical care. The DOH is required to maintain a self-inspection program to ensure compliance with minimum medical care-related standards for vehicles and for medical equipment and personnel on all licensed vehicles. The self-inspection must coincide with the vehicle licensing cycle and must be recorded on forms provided by the DOH. The DOH may perform an on-site inspection of any licensed service or vehicle as needed.

Department of Licensing Vehicle Licensing.

In addition to overseeing motor vehicle certificates of title and registration in the state, the Department of Licensing (DOL) also licenses motor vehicle transporters and for-hire

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passenger vehicles.

Authorized Emergency Vehicle Signal and Siren Equipment.

Authorized emergency vehicles are required to be equipped with at least one lamp capable of displaying a red light visible from at least 500 feet in normal sunlight and a siren capable of giving an audible signal. The use of this signal equipment imposes on drivers of other vehicles the obligation to yield right-of-way and stop on the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway until the vehicle has passed.

Authorized emergency vehicles may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of at least 500 feet that meets Washington State Patrol (WSP) regulations. The siren may only be used when the vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of law when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of its approach.

Signal Preemption Device Use.

A "signal preemption device" is a device capable of altering the normal operation of a traffic control signal. The following vehicles may have installed and make use of signal preemption devices in qualifying circumstances: (1) emergency vehicles authorized by the WSP; (2) publicly owned law enforcement or emergency vehicles; (3) Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), city, or county maintenance vehicles; and (4) public transit vehicles.

High-Occupancy Vehicle Lane Use.

The WSDOT and local authorities are authorized to designate any portion of a highway under their respective jurisdictions for the exclusive or preferential use of:

- public transportation vehicles;
- motorcycles;
- private motor vehicles carrying a specified minimum number of passengers; and
- certain categories of private transportation provider vehicles, if the vehicle has a carrying capacity of at least eight passengers.

The portion of highways with these restricted usage rules are known as high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes. The WSDOT and local authorities have the ability to specify certain times of days or certain specified days during which the HOV restrictions are in effect. The WSDOT and local authorities are also authorized to prohibit the use of an HOV lane by private transportation provider vehicles when the average transit speed in the HOV lane fails to meet United States Department of Transportation standards (falling below 45 miles per hour at least 90 percent of the time during peak hours).

Under current state administrative rule, the following motor vehicles are authorized to use the HOV lanes on interstate highways, state highways, and ramps:

- municipal transit vehicles;

- buses with a carrying capacity of 16 or more people;
- motorcycles;
- all vehicles meeting specified HOV-lane occupancy requirements (except for trucks with a maximum operating weight rating greater than 10,000 pounds); and
- officially marked law enforcement and fire department vehicles equipped with emergency lights and sirens that are operated by on-duty WSP or local law enforcement or local or special district fire department personnel.

Federal law applies to federal-aid highways and requires that HOV lanes be restricted for the use of vehicles with no fewer than two occupants per vehicle, subject to certain exceptions. A public authority has jurisdiction over the operation of an HOV facility and may establish occupancy requirements of vehicles operating on the facility, so long as it complies with federal occupancy and usage restrictions.

Under federal law, exceptions are granted to the following vehicles, subject to a public authority authorizing their use on an HOV facility within its jurisdiction:

- public transportation vehicles;
- motorcycles and bicycles;
- over-the-road buses serving the public;
- high-occupancy toll vehicles; and
- low emission and energy-efficient vehicles.

While the state is not mandated to comply with federal HOV-lane requirements, if the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) were to find a state to be out of compliance with its HOV-lane requirements, the FHWA could withhold payment of federal funds to the state.

Summary:

Organ Transport Vehicle Licensing.

The DOH must license vehicles designated as organ transport vehicles for a period of two years, subject to renewal and revocation, and is required to prescribe minimum requirements for organ transport vehicles. The DOH is required to consult with the DOL regarding the issuance of vehicle licenses for organ transport vehicles and for the issuance of organ transport services licenses, and may not collect license and renewal fees for organ transport vehicles or original and renewal licenses for organ transport service vehicles. The DOH and the DOL must jointly adopt rules to implement the regulation of organ transport vehicles and of organ transport services. The license must be renewed on request as long as the holder has consistently complied with DOH and DOL regulations and the needs of the area served are being met.

An "organ transport vehicle" is defined as any vehicle operated or contracted by an organ procurement organization that is clearly and identifiably marked as an organ transport vehicle on all sides of the vehicle. "Organ transport services" is defined as an organization

that operates one or more organ transport vehicles.

Organ Transport Vehicle Equipment and Road Usage.

A "time-sensitive organ or tissue donor" is an organ being transported for human transplant or a tissue donor being transported for recovery that is time sensitive, but not an emergency. A "time-urgent organ" is 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.

Organ transport vehicles must be equipped with at least one lamp capable of displaying a red light visible from at least 500 feet in normal sunlight and a siren capable of giving an audible signal. Organ transport vehicles may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of at least 500 feet that meets WSP regulations. The siren may only be used when the vehicle is transporting a time-urgent organ when use of the siren is reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the vehicle's approach.

The use of this signal equipment imposes on drivers of other vehicles the obligation to yield the right-of-way and stop on the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway until the vehicle has passed. To the greatest extent practicable, organ procurement organizations must notify the WSP when an organ transport vehicle is operating with audible and visual signals in use.

Organ transport vehicles may have signal preemption devices installed and may make use of them when a vehicle is transporting a time-urgent organ.

Organ transport vehicles transporting a time-urgent organ or a time-sensitive organ or tissue donor may be permitted to use HOV lanes by the WSDOT and other highway authorities in the state.

Requirements for the Operation of Organ Transport Vehicles.

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

- are at least 25 years old;
- are current, former, or retired police officers, fire fighters, or emergency medical services (EMS) providers;
- have a minimum of five years' experience operating police, fire department, or EMS vehicles under emergency conditions;
- pass a pre-employment driver's license check and annual license reviews, with no more than one moving violation in the prior three years;
- pass a pre-employment drug screen and random drug screening while employed;
- pass state and national criminal background checks; and
- have completed an emergency vehicle operator's and a defensive driving course.

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

An organ transport service must meet the following minimum insurance coverage requirements:

1. \$5 million per claim and \$10 million aggregated for commercial general liability insurance;
2. \$5 million for automobile liability insurance coverage; and
3. \$2 million for an umbrella insurance policy.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	95	0	
Senate	48	0	(Senate amended)
House	96	0	(House concurred)

Effective: July 23, 2023