

# Executive Summary: Health Impact Review of SSB 6554

## Providing Life Alert Services

Evidence and expert opinion at both the local and state level indicate that SSB 6554 has potential to improve health outcomes for some individuals who are disproportionately impacted by death, illness, and injury during disasters, thereby helping to decrease health disparities.

### BILL INFORMATION

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**Sponsors:** Senate Energy, Environment & Telecommunications (originally sponsored by Senator Ranker)

**Summary of Bill:**

- Employees of companies providing life alert services—also known as personal emergency response systems (PERS)—must provide the location and known medical conditions of their customers when requested by first responders during an emergency.
- First responders must keep this information confidential, use it only for responding to the emergency that prompted the information request, destroy it at the end of the emergency, and give written notification of such destruction to the PERS company.
- “Life alert services” are defined as services provided for profit that allows the customer in need of emergency assistance to contact a call center through the activation of a wearable device such as a pendant or bracelet.
- “Emergency” is defined as an “unforeseen combination of circumstances that require the attention of first responders acting within their official duties. An emergency includes the outage of life alert services for more than twenty-four continuous hours.”

### HEALTH IMPACT REVIEW

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**Summary of Findings:**

This health impact review found the following evidence regarding the provisions in SSB 6554:

- The majority of experts interviewed indicated that SSB 6554 would likely result in first responders requesting PERS customer information to inform emergency responses (check on customers, coordinate special transportation, etc.).
- The majority of experts interviewed indicated that using PERS customer records to inform emergency responses would likely have positive health impacts on PERS customers during and after emergencies.
- The majority of experts interviewed indicated that PERS customers are primarily “at-risk” or “vulnerable” populations such as older adults, individuals with disabilities or chronic conditions, individuals with limited mobility, and those living alone.<sup>1</sup>
- There is strong evidence in the scientific literature that at-risk or vulnerable populations such as older adults, individuals with disabilities or chronic conditions, individuals with limited mobility, and those living alone are more likely than their counterparts to experience negative health outcomes during an emergency—so improving health outcomes for these populations would likely decrease health disparities between these populations and their counterparts.
- This review did not find enough evidence to determine if SSB 6554 would have equitable impacts across demographics such as race/ethnicity, education, income, or primary language.
- This review did not find enough evidence to determine if SSB 6554 would have equitable impacts on rural and urban individuals.

### FULL REVIEW

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For review methods, logic model, strength-of-evidence analyses, and citations of empirical evidence refer to the full health impact review: <http://sboh.wa.gov/Portals/7/Doc/HealthImpactReviews/HIR-2014-06-SSB6554.pdf>

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<sup>1</sup> Note that this indicates the majority of PERS customers are likely vulnerable individuals, **not** that all vulnerable individuals have PERS services.

For more information contact:  
(360)-236-4106 | [hir@sboh.wa.gov](mailto:hir@sboh.wa.gov)  
or go to [sboh.wa.gov](http://sboh.wa.gov)