

Good Samaritan Legislation by State

The states with Good Samaritan laws as of August 2002 are: [California](#), [Colorado](#), [Connecticut](#), [Florida](#), [Georgia](#), [Kansas](#), [Kentucky](#), [Maryland](#), [Missouri](#), [North Carolina](#), [North Dakota](#), [Oregon](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [Tennessee](#), [Utah](#), [Virginia](#), and [Washington](#).

California

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE

5536.27. (a) An architect who voluntarily, without compensation or expectation of compensation, provides structural inspection services at the scene of a declared national, state, or local emergency caused by a major earthquake, flood, riot, or fire at the request of a public official, public safety officer, or city or county building inspector acting in an official capacity shall not be liable in negligence for any personal injury, wrongful death, or property damage caused by the architect's good faith but negligent inspection of a structure used for human habitation or a structure owned by a public entity for structural integrity or nonstructural elements affecting life and safety.

The immunity provided by this section shall apply only for an inspection that occurs within 30 days of the declared emergency.

Nothing in this section shall provide immunity for gross negligence or willful misconduct.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) "Architect" has the meaning given by Section 5500.

(2) "Public safety officer" has the meaning given in Section 3301 of the Government Code.

(3) "Public official" means a state or local elected officer.

Colorado

13-21-108.3 - Architects and professional engineers rendering assistance during emergency or disaster - qualified immunity from civil liability.

(1) An architect licensed pursuant to article 4 of title 12, C.R.S., or a professional engineer licensed pursuant to article 25 of title 12, C.R.S., who voluntarily and without compensation provides architectural or engineering services, respectively, at the scene of an emergency shall not be liable for any personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, or other loss caused by an act or omission of such architect or engineer in performing such services.

(2) As used in this section, "emergency" means a disaster emergency declared by executive order or proclamation of the governor pursuant to section 24-32-2104 (4), C.R.S.

(3) The immunity provided in subsection (1) of this section applies only to an architectural or engineering service that:

(a) Concerns an identified building, structure, or other architectural or engineering system, whether publicly or privately owned;

(b) Relates to the structural integrity of the building, structure, or system or to a nonstructural element thereof affecting life safety; and

(c) Is rendered during the time in which a state of disaster emergency exists, as provided in section 24-32-2104 (4), C.R.S.

(4) Nothing in this section shall provide immunity for gross negligence or willful

misconduct.

Connecticut

Sec. 28-13. Immunity from liability.

(a) Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state nor, except in cases of willful misconduct, the agents or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof nor any member of the civil preparedness forces of the state nor any person authorized by such civil preparedness forces or by any member of such civil preparedness forces complying with or attempting to comply with this chapter or any order or regulation promulgated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, or pursuant to any ordinance relating to blackout or other precautionary measures enacted by any political subdivision of the state nor any person employed by or authorized to assist any agency of the federal government in the prevention or mitigation of any major disaster or emergency, shall be liable for the death of or injury to persons or for damage to property as a result of any such activity. The Attorney General shall appear for and defend the state, any political subdivision of the state and the agents or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof or any member of the civil preparedness forces of the state or any other person exempted from liability for his acts under this section in any civil action brought for the death of or injury to persons or for damage to property as a result of any civil preparedness activity.

Any person, corporation, partnership or association who denies access to property owned or under the control of such entity to any person acting in accordance with this chapter during a civil preparedness emergency, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Florida

768.1345 Professional malpractice; immunity.--No person shall have a claim for professional malpractice against a licensed professional who provides services for which no compensation is sought or received to such person during the period of a declared emergency if the professional services arose out of the emergency and if the professional acted as an ordinary reasonably prudent member of the profession would have acted under the same or similar circumstances.

History.--s. 32, ch. 93-211.

Florida Legislation UPDATE (2004)

The Good Samaritan Act, [HB321/SB532](#), passed during Florida's 2004 Legislative Session. The legislation provides immunity from civil liability to any person who gratuitously provides care, treatment, or service during emergency response activities in connection with local emergency management agencies, the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Community Affairs, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The immunity protects a person from civil liability for damages caused by an act or a failure to act to arrange further care, treatment, or services if such person acts as a reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances.

Architects have, in the past, been called in as experts to opine on the safety of damaged buildings to allow rescue workers to enter for either rescue or recovery. This bill will provide some additional liability protection to architects and others who respond to emergencies such as the 9/11 terrorist attacks as well as natural disasters such as Hurricane Andrew and now, Hurricane Charlie.

Georgia

51-1-29.2 G
CODE SECTION 51-1-29.2.

Any natural person who voluntarily and without the expectation or receipt of compensation provides services during a time of emergency and in a place of emergency as declared by the Governor for the benefit of any individual to prevent, minimize, and repair injury and damage to property resulting from catastrophic acts of nature, including fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, or wave action, shall not be liable to any individual receiving such assistance as a result of any act or omission in rendering such service if such person was acting in good faith and unless the damage or injury was caused by the willful or wanton negligence or misconduct of such person.

Kansas

Statute 60-4201
Chapter 60.--PROCEDURE, CIVIL
Article 42.--IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY FOR ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

60-4201. Architects and engineers; immunity from liability in certain circumstances.

(a) An architect, defined and licensed under K.S.A. 74-7003 et seq. and amendments thereto, or professional engineer, defined and licensed under K.S.A. 74-7003 et seq. and amendments thereto, who voluntarily, without compensation or expectation of compensation, provides structural inspection services at the scene of a declared national, state or local emergency caused by a tornado, flood or other natural disaster at the request of a public official, public safety officer or city or county building inspector acting in an official capacity shall not be liable in negligence for any personal injury or property damage caused by the architect's or engineer's good faith but negligent inspection of a structure used for human habitation or a structure owned by a public entity for structural integrity or nonstructural elements affecting life and safety.

(b) The immunity provided by this section shall apply only for an inspection that occurs within 90 days of the disaster. Nothing in this section shall provide immunity for gross negligence or willful misconduct.

History: L. 1994, ch. 167, S. 1; July 1.

Kentucky

39.433 Exemption from liability.

(1) Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state, nor the agents or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof, shall be liable for personal injury or property damage sustained by any person appointed or acting as a volunteer disaster and emergency services or disaster and emergency response worker, or member of any agency engaged in disaster and emergency services or disaster and emergency response activity. The foregoing shall not affect the right of any person to receive benefits or compensation to which he might otherwise be entitled under the Workers' Compensation Law or KRS 39.417 and 39.418 hereof or any pension law or any act of Congress.

(2) Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state nor, except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith, the employees, agents, or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof, nor any volunteer or

auxiliary disaster and emergency services or disaster and emergency response worker or member of any agency engaged in any disaster and emergency services or disaster and emergency response activity, complying with or reasonably attempting to comply with KRS 39.400 to 39.460 and 39.990, or any order, rule, or regulation promulgated pursuant to the provisions of KRS 39.400 to 39.460 and 39.990, or other precautionary measures enacted by any city of the state, shall be liable for the death of or injury to persons, or for damage to property, as a result of any such activity.

Maryland

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Article - Courts and Judicial Proceedings

§ 5-426 (b) A licensed architect is not personally liable in damages beyond the limits of any applicable insurance or self-insurance for any personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, or other loss caused by an act, error, or omission of the licensed architect while practicing architecture with regard to any structure or other architectural design, either publicly or privately owned, if:

(1) The act, error, or omission was not wanton, willful, intentionally tortious, or grossly negligent; and

(2) The practice of architecture was performed:

(i) Voluntarily and without compensation;

(ii) At the scene of a declared national, State, or local emergency caused by a major earthquake, hurricane, tornado, fire, explosion, collapse, or similar disaster or catastrophic event; and

(iii) At the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official, fire official, or building inspection official, acting in an official capacity.

(c) The immunity provided by this section applies only to the voluntary practice of architecture performed while a declared state of emergency is in effect.

(d)

(1) This section does not create, and may not be construed as creating, a new cause of action or substantive legal right against a licensed architect.

(2) This section does not affect, and may not be construed as affecting, any immunities from civil liability or defenses established by any other provisions of the Code or available at common law, to which a licensed architect may be entitled.

Missouri

Earthquake and natural disaster volunteer program established, agency's duties-- expenses--immunity from liability, exception.
44.023.

1. The Missouri state emergency management agency shall establish and administer an emergency volunteer program to be activated in the event of an earthquake or other natural disaster whereby volunteer architects and professional engineers registered under chapter 327, RSMo, and construction contractors, equipment dealers and other owners and operators of construction equipment may volunteer the use of their services and equipment, either manned or unmanned, for up to three days as requested and needed by the state emergency management agency.

2. In the event of an earthquake or other natural disaster, the enrolled volunteers shall, where needed, assist local jurisdictions and local building inspectors to provide essential demolition, cleanup or other related services and to determine whether buildings affected by an earthquake or other natural disaster:

- (1) Have not sustained serious damage and may be occupied;
- (2) Must be vacated temporarily pending repairs; or
- (3) Must be demolished in order to avoid hazards to occupants or other persons.

3. Any person when utilized as a volunteer under the emergency volunteer program shall have his incidental expenses paid by the local jurisdiction for which the volunteer service is provided.

4. Architects and professional engineers, construction contractors, equipment dealers and other owners and operators of construction equipment and the companies with which they are employed, working under the emergency volunteer program shall not be personally liable either jointly or separately for any act or acts committed in the performance of their official duties as emergency volunteers except in the case of willful misconduct or gross negligence.

5. Any individuals, employers, partnerships, corporations or proprietorships, that are working under the emergency volunteer program providing demolition, cleanup, removal or other related services, shall not be liable for any acts committed in the performance of their official duties as emergency volunteers except in the case of willful misconduct or gross negligence.

(L. 1991 S.B. 265 § I)

North Carolina

§ 83A-13.1. Architect who volunteers during an emergency or disaster; qualified immunity.

(a) A professional architect who voluntarily, without compensation, provides structural, electrical, mechanical, or other architectural services at the scene of a declared disaster or emergency, declared under federal law or in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of Chapter 166A of the General Statutes or Article 36A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes, at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official, or building inspection official, acting in an official capacity, shall not be liable for any personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, or other loss caused by the professional architect's acts or omissions in the performance of the architectural services.

(b) The immunity provided in subsection (a) of this section applies only to an architectural service:

(1) For any structure, building, piping, or other architectural system, either publicly or privately owned.

(2) That occurs within 45 days after the declaration of the emergency or disaster, unless the 45-day immunity period is extended by an executive order issued by the Governor under the Governor's emergency executive powers.

(c) The immunity provided in subsection (a) of this section does not apply if it is determined that the personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, or other loss was caused by the gross negligence, wanton conduct, or intentional wrongdoing of the professional architect or arose out of the operation of a motor vehicle.

(d) As used in this section:

(1) "Building inspection official" means any appointed or elected federal, State, or local official with overall executive responsibility to coordinate building inspection in the jurisdiction in which the emergency or disaster is declared.

(2) "Law enforcement official" means any appointed or elected federal, State, or local official with overall executive responsibility to coordinate law enforcement in the jurisdiction in which the emergency or disaster is declared.

(3) "Public official" means any federal, State, or locally elected official with overall

executive responsibility in the jurisdiction in which the emergency or disaster is declared. (4) "Public safety official" means any appointed or elected federal, State, or local official with overall executive responsibility to coordinate public safety in the jurisdiction in which the emergency or disaster is declared. (1995, c. 416, s. 2.)

North Dakota

32-03-47. Definitions - Voluntary engineering services - Immunity.

1. As used in this section:

- a. "Architect" means a person registered under chapter 43-03 as an architect.
- b. "Building inspection official" means any appointed or elected federal, state, or local official with overall executive responsibility to coordinate building inspection in the jurisdiction in which the emergency or event has occurred.
- c. "Law enforcement official" means any appointed or elected federal, state, or local official with overall executive responsibility to coordinate law enforcement in the jurisdiction in which the emergency or event has occurred.
- d. "Professional engineer" means a person licensed under chapter 43-19.1 as a professional engineer.
- e. "Public official" means any federal, state, or locally elected official with overall executive responsibility in the jurisdiction in which the emergency or event has occurred.
- f. "Public safety official" means any appointed or elected federal, state, or local official with overall executive responsibility to coordinate public safety in the jurisdiction in which the emergency or event has occurred.

2. An architect or a professional engineer who voluntarily, without compensation, provides architectural or structural, electrical, mechanical, or other engineering services at the scene of a declared national, state, or local emergency caused by a major earthquake, hurricane, tornado, fire, explosion, collapse, or other similar disaster or catastrophic event at the request of a national, state, or local public official, law enforcement official, public safety official, or building inspection official acting in an official capacity, is not liable for any personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, or other loss caused by the architect's or professional engineer's acts, errors, or omissions in the performance of any engineering services for any structure, building, piping, or other engineered system, either publicly or privately owned.

3. The immunity provided in this section applies only to a voluntary engineering service that occurs within ninety days of the emergency, disaster, or catastrophic event, unless extended by the governor under chapter 37-17.1.

4. Nothing in this section provides immunity for wanton, willful, or intentional misconduct.

32-03-48. Definitions. As used in sections 32-03-48 through 32-03-50, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Critical incident" means any event encountered by emergency service personnel within the scope of their employment which causes them to experience unusually strong emotional reactions that have the potential to interfere with their ability to perform their jobs or that may interfere with their personal lives.
2. "Critical incident stress debriefing" means the process of resolving the effects of critical incidents on emergency service personnel through a structured meeting with both psychological and educational components according to the model approved by the state department of health.
3. "Critical incident stress management team" means those volunteers who are recognized by the state department of health as members of an organized group that provides critical incident stress debriefing services on behalf of the state.

4. "Emergency service personnel" means individuals who provide emergency services to persons requiring medical aid, firefighting services, law enforcement assistance, or other emergency assistance. The term includes law enforcement officers, firefighters, rescue personnel, ambulance personnel, quick response personnel, emergency service dispatchers, nurses, physicians, and other emergency care providers.

5. "Mental health personnel" means psychiatrists, licensed psychologists, licensed social workers, licensed mental health counselors, nurses, members of the clergy, and other individuals approved by the state department of health to function as members of a critical incident stress management team, who have completed appropriate training as approved by the department.

6. "Peer support personnel" means those members of a critical incident stress management team who are emergency service personnel and who have completed appropriate training approved by the state department of health.

32-03-49. Immunity from liability. Notwithstanding any other law, any member of a critical incident stress management team is immune from any civil liability for the member's activities in connection with critical incident stress debriefing services unless, based upon the member's level of training, the member's activities constitute gross negligence.

Oklahoma – passed in 2005.

Oregon

30.788 Liability of architect, engineer, inspector or building evaluator for emergency relief services.

(1) An action for damages arising out of the practice of architecture, as defined in ORS 671.010, may not be maintained by any person against an architect for services rendered by the architect under the provisions of this section.

(2) An action for damages arising out of the practice of engineering, as described in ORS 672.007, may not be maintained by any person against an engineer for structural engineering services rendered by the engineer under the provisions of this section.

(3) An action for damages arising out of the provision of building code inspections, plan reviews or post-disaster building evaluations may not be maintained by any person against a certified inspector or certified building evaluator if the inspector or building evaluator is providing building code inspections, plan reviews or post-disaster building evaluations under the provisions of this section and the inspector or building evaluator is operating within the scope of the certification.

(4) The immunity provided by this section applies only to services that meet all of the following requirements:

(a) The services are rendered without compensation.

(b) The services are rendered within 60 days after the Governor declares a state of emergency under the provisions of ORS 401.055.

(c) The services are rendered to assist in relief efforts arising out of the emergency giving rise to the declaration of emergency.

(5) This section does not affect the liability of any architect, engineer, inspector or building evaluator for gross negligence or intentional torts.

(6) The immunity provided by this section applies only to:

- (a) Inspectors certified under ORS 455.715 to 455.740;
- (b) Building evaluators certified for post-disaster building evaluation by the Department of Consumer and Business Services;
- (c) Architects who are licensed under ORS 671.010 to 671.220;
- (d) Engineers who are licensed under ORS 672.002 to 672.325; and
- (e) Architects and engineers who are licensed under the laws of another state.

[1995 c.616 s.1]

Pennsylvania

Section 8332.4 (a) and (e) of Title 42 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes are amended to read:

Section 8332.4. Volunteer-in-public-service negligence standard.

(a) - General rule. -- Services covered.

(1) Except as provided otherwise in this section, no person who, without compensation and as a volunteer, renders public services for a nonprofit organization under section 501(c)(3) or (4), (4) or (6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (68A Stat. 3, 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3) or (4), (4) or (6)) or for a Commonwealth or local government agency conducting or sponsoring a public service program or project shall be liable to any person for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions in rendering such services unless the conduct of such person falls substantially below the standards generally practiced and accepted in like circumstances by similar persons rendering such services and unless it is shown that such person did an act or omitted the doing of an act which such person was under a recognized duty to another to do, knowing or having reason to know that such act or omission created a substantial risk of actual harm to the person or property of another. It shall be insufficient to impose liability to establish only that the conduct of such person fell below ordinary standards of care.

(2) Except as provided otherwise in this section, no design professional who, without compensation and as a volunteer, provides PROFESSIONAL services related to a declared national, State or local emergency caused by a major earthquake, hurricane, tornado, explosion, collapse or other similar disaster or catastrophic event at the request of or with the approval of a Federal, State or local public official, law enforcement official, public safety official or building inspection official acting in an official capacity shall be liable to any person for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions in rendering such services unless the conduct of such design professional falls substantially below the standards generally practiced and accepted in like circumstances by similar persons rendering such PROFESSIONAL services and unless it is shown that such design professional did an act or omitted the doing of an act which such design professional was under a recognized duty to another to do, knowing or having reason to know that such act or omission created a substantial risk of actual harm to the person or property of another. It shall be insufficient to impose liability to establish only that the conduct of such design professional fell below ordinary standards of care.

(e) Definitions. -- As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection:

"Compensation." The term shall not include reimbursement for reasonable expenses actually incurred or to be incurred.

"Design professional." An individual licensed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as an architect, geologist, land surveyor, landscape architect or professional engineer.

"Public service program or project." An organized program, or other public service ordinarily conducted or rendered by volunteers

Tennessee

62-2-109. Voluntary inspection services by architects or engineers at scene of earthquake disaster - Limitation of liability - Applicability and scope of limitation.

(a) An architect or engineer who voluntarily, without compensation or expectation of compensation, provides structural or building systems inspection services at the scene of a declared national, state or local emergency caused by a major earthquake at the request of a public safety officer or city or county building inspector acting in an official capacity shall not be liable in negligence for any personal injury or property damage caused by the architect's or engineer's good faith, but negligent, inspection of a structure used for human habitation or a structure owned by a public entity, for structural integrity or nonstructural elements affecting life and safety. The immunity provided by this section shall apply only for an inspection that occurs within ninety (90) days of the earthquake.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide immunity for gross negligence or willful misconduct.

(c) As used in this section, "public safety officer" means:

- (1) The chief law enforcement officer in a county or city;
- (2) A law enforcement officer acting at the specific direction of the chief law enforcement officer; or
- (3) The director or such director's assistants of the emergency management agency designated in accordance with § 58-2-103.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed as extending immunity to a city or county for whom inspection services, as described herein, are provided.

[Acts 1991, ch. 267, § 1.]

Utah

78-27-60 . Limited immunity for architects and engineers inspecting earthquake damage.

(1) A professional engineer licensed under Title 58, Chapter 22, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Licensing Act, or an architect licensed under Title 58, Chapter 3a, Architects Licensing Act, who provides structural inspection services at the scene of a declared national, state, or local emergency caused by a major earthquake is not liable for any personal injury, wrongful death, or

property damage caused by the good faith inspection for structural integrity or nonstructural elements affecting health and safety of a structure used for human habitation or owned by a public entity if the inspection is performed:

- (a) voluntarily, without compensation or the expectation of compensation;
- (b) at the request of a public official or city or county building inspector acting in an official capacity; and
- (c) within 30 days of the earthquake.

(2) The immunity provided for in Subsection (1) does not apply to gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Amended by Chapter 10, 1997 General Session

Virginia

§ 8.01-226.2

Civil immunity for licensed professional engineers and licensed architects participating in rescue or relief assistance

Any licensed professional engineer or licensed architect who, in good faith and without charge or compensation, utilizes his professional skills in providing rescue or relief assistance at the scene of or in connection with a natural or manmade disaster or other life-threatening emergency, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions on his part resulting from the rendering of such assistance or professional services in the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Washington

RCW 38.52.195 Exemption from liability while providing construction, equipment or work.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person, firm, corporation, or other entity acting under the direction or control of the proper authority to provide construction, equipment, or work as provided for in RCW 38.52.110, 38.52.180, 38.52.195, 38.52.205, 38.52.207, 38.52.220 and 38.52.390 while complying with or attempting to comply with RCW 38.52.110, 38.52.180, 38.52.195, 38.52.205, 38.52.207, 38.52.220 and 38.52.390 or any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to the provisions of RCW 38.52.110, 38.52.180, 38.52.195, 38.52.205, 38.52.207, 38.52.220 and 38.52.390 shall be liable for the death of or any injury to persons or damage to property as a result of any such activity: PROVIDED, That said exemption shall only apply where all of the following conditions occur:

- (1) Where, at the time of the incident the worker is performing services as an emergency worker, and is acting within the course of his duties as an emergency worker;
- (2) Where, at the time of the injury, loss, or damage, the organization for emergency management which the worker is assisting is an approved organization for emergency management;
- (3) Where the injury, loss, or damage is proximately caused by his service either with or without negligence as an emergency worker;
- (4) Where the injury, loss, or damage is not caused by the intoxication of the worker; and
- (5) Where the injury, loss, or damage is not due to wilful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of a worker. [1984 c 38 § 19; 1974 ex.s. c 171 § 22; 1971 ex.s. c 8 § 7.]

RCW 38.52.198 Emergency care, rescue, assistance, or recovery services in mine rescue or recovery work--Immunity from liability.

No person engaged in mine rescue or recovery work who, in good faith, renders emergency care, rescue, assistance, or recovery services at the scene of any emergency at or in a mine in this state or who employs, sponsors, or represents any person rendering emergency care, rescue, assistance, or recovery services shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by any person in rendering emergency care, rescue, assistance, or recovery service. [1985 c 459 § 9.]

NOTES: Severability--1985 c 459: See note following RCW 79.01.668.

RCW 38.52.200 Liability for compensation is in lieu of other liability--Exception. Liability for the compensation provided by this chapter, as limited by the provisions thereof, is in lieu of any other liability whatsoever to an emergency worker or his dependents or any other person on the part of the state, the agency, the local organization for emergency management with which the emergency worker is registered, and the county or city which has empowered the local organization for emergency management to register him and direct his activities, for injury or death arising out of and in the course of his activities while on duty as an emergency worker: PROVIDED, That

nothing in this chapter shall limit or bar the liability of the state or its political subdivisions engaged in proprietary functions as distinguished from governmental functions that may exist by reason of injury or death sustained by an emergency worker. [1984 c 38 § 20; 1974 ex.s. c 171 § 23; 1953 c 223 § 9.]

RCW 38.52.205 Claims arising from emergency management related activities--Filing--Contents. All claims against the state for property damages or indemnification therefor arising from emergency management related activities will be presented to and filed with the director of financial management. Contents of all such claims shall conform to the tort claim filing requirements found in RCW 4.92.100 as now or hereafter amended. [1984 c 38 § 21; 1979 c 151 § 43; 1977 ex.s. c 144 § 6; 1974 ex.s. c 171 § 24; 1971 ex.s. c 8 § 4.]

RCW 38.52.1951 Application of exemption from liability for architects and engineers. For purposes of the liability of an architect or engineer serving as a volunteer emergency worker, the exemption from liability provided under RCW 38.52.195 extends to all damages, so long as the conditions specified in RCW 38.52.195 (1) through (5) occur. [1993 c 206 § 2.]