SEC. 2. That section 3, chapter 54, Laws of 1941 (sec. 6889-43, Rem. Rev. Stat.), be amended to read as follows:

Section 3. Any housing authority may undertake the development and administration of projects to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities whom the housing authority determines would not otherwise be able to secure safe and sanitary dwellings within the vicinity thereof, but no housing authority shall initiate the development of any such project pursuant to this act after the termination of the present war: Provided, however, That should the war terminate during the next biennium, this date shall be no sooner than December 1, 1945.

Passed the House February 15, 1943.
Passed the Senate March 8, 1943.
Approved by the Governor March 16, 1943.

CHAPTER 96.
[H. B. 38.]
WAR MOBILIZATION OF FIREMEN.
An Act relating to the wartime mobilization of paid, volunteer and auxiliary firemen and prescribing the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Governor and other public officials in connection therewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. Outside Service by Paid, Volunteer, and Auxiliary Firemen. At the request of the governing body of any county, city, town or fire district, the head of any fire department of any other political subdivision may, or if so ordered by the Governor, shall assign and make available for duty and use in such county, city, town or fire district,
under the direction and command of such officer as may be designated for the purpose, any part of the fire-fighting forces and equipment under his control: Provided, That any equipment made available by loan, or otherwise, to any county, city, town or fire district in the State, by the United States Government or any agency thereof, shall at all times be subject to the order of the United States Government or such agency in accordance with the terms and conditions upon which such equipment shall have been made available.

Sec. 2. Powers, Duties, Rights, Privileges and Immunities. Whenever the fire-fighting forces of any county, city, town or fire district are rendering outside aid pursuant to this Act, the officers and members of such fire-fighting forces shall have the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as if they were performing their duties in the political subdivision in which they are normally employed.

Sec. 3. Loss, Damage or Expense. The county, city, town or fire district in which any equipment is used pursuant to this Act shall be liable for any loss or damage thereto and shall pay any expense incurred in the operation and maintenance thereof. No claim for any such loss, damage or expense shall be allowed unless, within sixty days after the same is sustained or incurred, an itemized notice of such claims, under oath, is served by mail or otherwise upon the treasurer of such county, city, town or fire district where the equipment was used.

Sec. 4. Liability for Acts or Omissions. Neither the State nor the political subdivision of the State whose fire-fighting forces are rendering outside aid pursuant to this act shall be liable on account of any act or omission on the part of such forces while so engaged, or on account of the maintenance or
use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith; nor shall any commissioner, chief or other superior officer of a fire department, fire company or other fire-fighting forces, acting pursuant to this act, be liable on account of any act or omission on the part of any of his subordinates while such subordinates are rendering outside aid pursuant to this act under the command of an officer other than himself.

SEC. 5. Reimbursement for Salaries and Expenses. The political subdivision which is aided pursuant to this Act shall reimburse the political subdivision furnishing such aid for the compensation paid to employees furnished under this Act during the time the rendition of such aid prevents them from performing their duties in the political subdivision by which they are employed and shall defray the actual traveling and maintenance expenses of such employees while they are rendering such aid. The term “employed” as used herein shall mean and the provisions of this Act shall apply with equal effect to paid, volunteer and auxiliary firemen.

SEC. 6. Temporary Substitute Fire-Fighting Forces. Substitute firemen, not exceeding the number of regular firemen, may be appointed by the same persons authorized by law to appoint regular firemen: Provided, That such appointments shall not be subject to the requirements of any civil service law or rules and that such substitute firemen shall not be entitled to any pension or retirement rights or privileges. The substitute firemen appointed under this Act shall have the powers, functions and duties of regular firemen. The compensation of such substitute firemen shall not be greater than the lowest rate of pay for regular firemen. Persons appointed as substitute firemen shall exer-
cise their powers, functions and duties only when called upon, during the period all, or any part, of the regular fire-fighting forces of any county, city, town, or fire district are rendering outside aid pursuant to this Act, and for no longer than two days after the return to duty of the part of the regular fire-fighting forces for which they are substituting. The compensation of such substitute firemen and any allowable expense necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their duties shall be charged against the county, city, town or fire district for which they were appointed and shall be audited, allowed and paid as other charges against it are audited, allowed and paid.

**Sec. 7. Rules and Regulations.** The Governor may make, amend and rescind such orders, rules and regulations as he may deem advisable to carry out the provisions of this Act.

**Sec. 8. Short Title.** This Act may be cited as the “Fire Defense Mobilization Act of 1943.”

**Sec. 9. Effective Date. Termination.** This Act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety and shall take effect immediately, and it shall remain in force for the duration of the existing war and for six months after termination thereof by the signing of a definitive treaty of peace, or by the proclamation of the President of the United States that hostilities have ceased or that the emergency in justification of extraordinary war time powers no longer exists.

Passed the House February 3, 1943.
Passed the Senate March 8, 1943.
Approved by the Governor March 16, 1943.