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HOUSE BILL NO. 2312

Offered January 9, 2019

Prefiled January 8, 2019

A BILL to amend and reenact § 44-146.16 of the Code of Virginia, relating to Emergency Services and Disaster Law; definition of disaster; incidents involving cyber systems.

Patrons—Hayes, Adams, D.M., Ayala, Gooditis, Kory, Lopez, Rasoul and Simon

Referred to Committee on Militia, Police and Public Safety

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**1. That § 44-146.16 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:****§ 44-146.16. Definitions.**

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires a different meaning:

"Communicable disease of public health threat" means an illness of public health significance, as determined by the State Health Commissioner in accordance with regulations of the Board of Health, caused by a specific or suspected infectious agent that may be reasonably expected or is known to be readily transmitted directly or indirectly from one individual to another and has been found to create a risk of death or significant injury or impairment; this definition shall not, however, be construed to include human immunodeficiency viruses or tuberculosis, unless used as a bioterrorism weapon. "Individual" shall include any companion animal. Further, whenever "person or persons" is used in Article 3.02 (§ 32.1-48.05 et seq.) of Chapter 2 of Title 32.1, it shall be deemed, when the context requires it, to include any individual;.

"Disaster" means (i) any man-made disaster, including any condition following an attack by any enemy or foreign nation upon the United States resulting in substantial damage of property or injury to persons in the United States ~~and may be including~~ by use of bombs, missiles, shell fire, nuclear, radiological, chemical, or biological means or other weapons or by overt paramilitary actions; terrorism, foreign and domestic; also *incidents involving cyber systems*; and any industrial, nuclear, or transportation accident, explosion, conflagration, power failure, resources shortage, or other condition such as sabotage, oil spills, and other injurious environmental contaminations that threaten or cause damage to property, human suffering, hardship, or loss of life; and (ii) any natural disaster, including any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, drought, fire, communicable disease of public health threat, or other natural catastrophe resulting in damage, hardship, suffering, or possible loss of life;.

"Discharge" means spillage, leakage, pumping, pouring, seepage, emitting, dumping, emptying, injecting, escaping, leaching, fire, explosion, or other releases;.

"Emergency" means any occurrence, or threat thereof, whether natural or man-made, which results or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property or natural resources and may involve governmental action beyond that authorized or contemplated by existing law because governmental inaction for the period required to amend the law to meet the exigency would work immediate and irrevocable harm upon the citizens or the environment of the Commonwealth or some clearly defined portion or portions thereof;.

"Emergency services" means the preparation for and the carrying out of functions, other than functions for which military forces are primarily responsible, to prevent, minimize and repair injury and damage resulting from disasters, together with all other activities necessary or incidental to the preparation for and carrying out of the foregoing functions. These functions include, without limitation, fire-fighting services, police services, medical and health services, rescue, engineering, warning services, communications, radiological, chemical and other special weapons defense, evacuation of persons from stricken areas, emergency welfare services, emergency transportation, emergency resource management, existing or properly assigned functions of plant protection, temporary restoration of public utility services, and other functions related to civilian protection. These functions also include the administration of approved state and federal disaster recovery and assistance programs;.

"Hazard mitigation" means any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards;.

"Hazardous substances" means all materials or substances which now or hereafter are designated, defined, or characterized as hazardous by law or regulation of the Commonwealth or regulation of the United States government;.

"Interjurisdictional agency for emergency management" is any organization established between contiguous political subdivisions to facilitate the cooperation and protection of the subdivisions in the

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59 work of disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;.

60 "Local emergency" means the condition declared by the local governing body when in its judgment
61 the threat or actual occurrence of an emergency or disaster is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and
62 magnitude to warrant coordinated local government action to prevent or alleviate the damage, loss,
63 hardship or suffering threatened or caused thereby; provided, however, that a local emergency arising
64 wholly or substantially out of a resource shortage may be declared only by the Governor, upon petition
65 of the local governing body, when he deems the threat or actual occurrence of such an emergency or
66 disaster to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant coordinated local government action to
67 prevent or alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering threatened or caused thereby; provided,
68 however, nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting a local governing body from the
69 prudent management of its water supply to prevent or manage a water shortage;.

70 "Local emergency management organization" means an organization created in accordance with the
71 provisions of this chapter by local authority to perform local emergency service functions;.

72 "Major disaster" means any natural catastrophe, including any: hurricane, tornado, storm, high water,
73 wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm or
74 drought, or regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which, in
75 the determination of the President of the United States is, or thereafter determined to be, of sufficient
76 severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act (P.L. 93-288 as
77 amended) to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster
78 relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby and is so
79 declared by him;.

80 "Political subdivision" means any city or county in the Commonwealth and for the purposes of this
81 chapter, the Town of Chincoteague and any town of more than 5,000 population that chooses to have an
82 emergency management program separate from that of the county in which such town is located;.

83 "Resource shortage" means the absence, unavailability or reduced supply of any raw or processed
84 natural resource, or any commodities, goods or services of any kind that bear a substantial relationship
85 to the health, safety, welfare and economic well-being of the citizens of the Commonwealth;.

86 "State of emergency" means the condition declared by the Governor when in his judgment, the threat
87 or actual occurrence of an emergency or a disaster in any part of the Commonwealth is of sufficient
88 severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Commonwealth to supplement the efforts
89 and available resources of the several localities, and relief organizations in preventing or alleviating the
90 damage, loss, hardship, or suffering threatened or caused thereby and is so declared by him.