

2005 Report on Homeland Security in the State of Wisconsin



**Governor's Homeland
Security Council**
September 2, 2005



State of Wisconsin
Homeland Security Council

JIM DOYLE
Governor

MAJ GEN AL WILKENING
Homeland Security Advisor

Department of Military Affairs
2400 Wright Street
Madison, WI 53704

608-242-3000

September 2, 2005

Dear Governor Doyle:

Wisconsin continues to make great progress to make certain that we are prepared to prevent, protect from, respond to and recover from a major emergency or act of terrorism.

During the last year, the Governor's Council on Homeland Security continued to work closely with federal, state, and local governmental agencies as well as outreach to the private sector and non-profit groups. Time and time again we have witnessed new initiatives which enhance our ability to keep our state and citizenry secure and safe in the months and years ahead.

This report outlines some of the major accomplishments made by state agencies in the past year. Once again, Wisconsin has demonstrated its leadership by introducing terrorism prevention initiatives related to Agri-terrorism and Public Health.

In addition, our citizens continue to play an active role in terrorism prevention by participating in Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and Citizen Corps Council Programs. Awareness and education remains the key to preventing acts of terrorism and keeping Wisconsinites safe during emergencies and disasters.

There still is much work to be done. Our mission focus remains clear: Homeland Security for Wisconsin remains our top priority.

Sincerely,

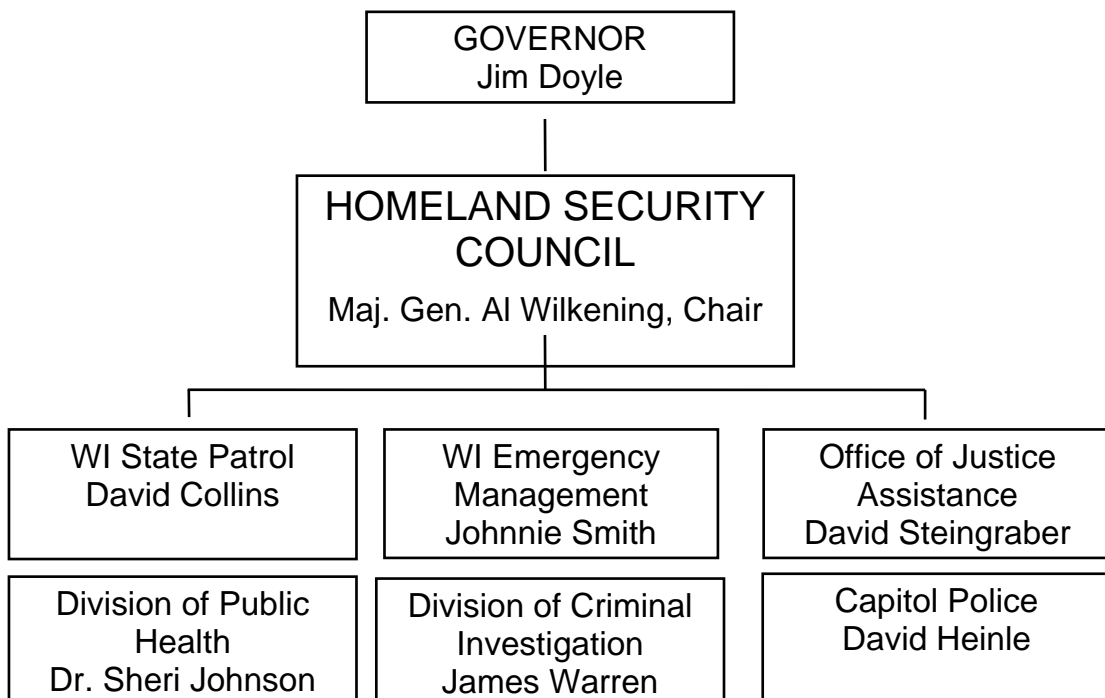
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Albert H. Wilkening'. The signature is written in black ink and has a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Major General Albert Wilkening
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor

Wisconsin Homeland Security Council

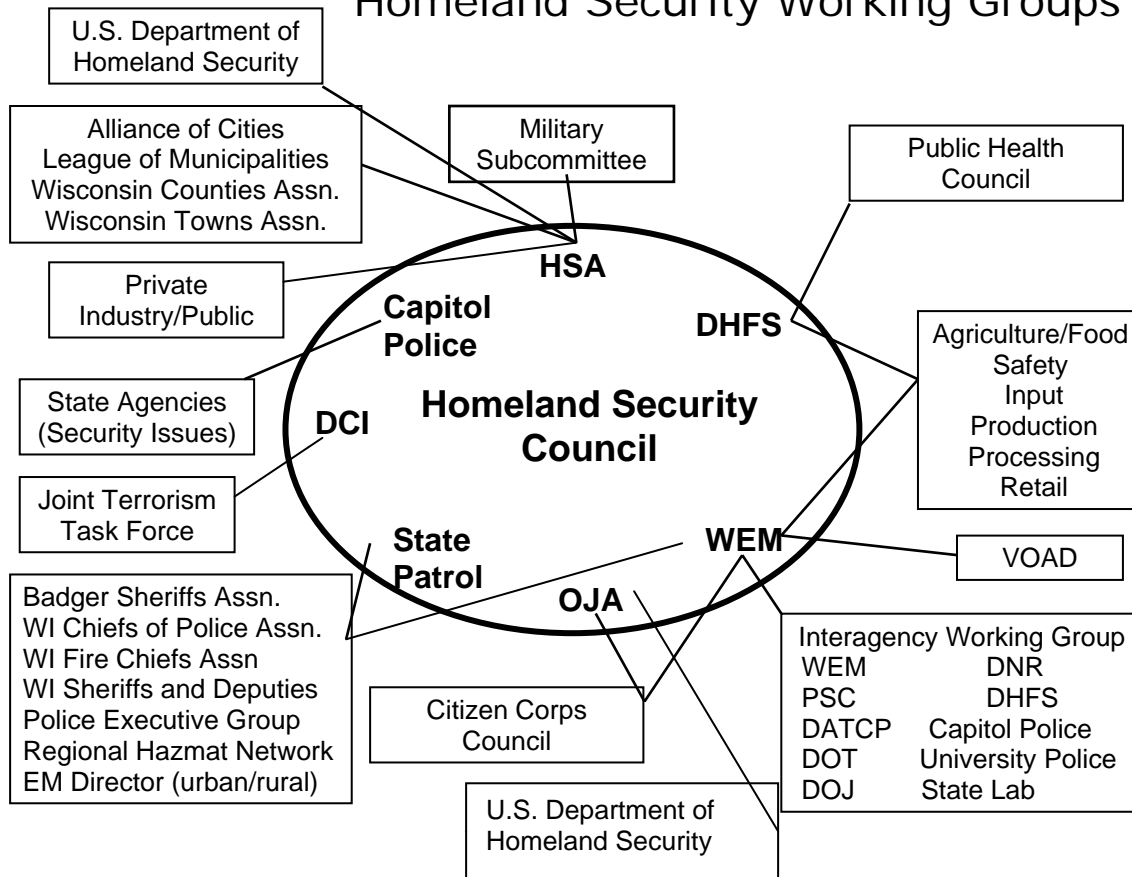
In March 2003, Governor Doyle established by executive order the Governor's Homeland Security Council. Major General Al Wilkening, the Adjutant General of the Wisconsin National Guard serves as Homeland Security Advisor. Membership of the Council includes representatives from the Office of Justice Assistance, Wisconsin State Patrol, Wisconsin Emergency Management, Department of Health and Family Services, Department of Justice, and Wisconsin State Capitol Police.

Governor's Homeland Security Council



The Council's duties include improving coordination between federal, state, and local agencies and making sure Wisconsin is able to help prevent and respond to any potential threat. This includes ensuring our first responders are properly equipped and trained, securing Homeland Security funding, and providing public education materials to our citizens to keep them informed. Council members are tasked with working closely with assigned agencies or groups to gather information about homeland security related projects and areas of concern.

Homeland Security Working Groups



Homeland Security Funding

Since the terrorist attacks of 9-11, federal homeland security funding has helped local and state agencies update emergency response equipment from items such as command posts to personal protective gear. The funding has also allowed these groups to invest in new technology including radios, emergency operations center (EOC) software and GIS. This equipment will allow our first responders to be better equipped to respond to both man-cause emergencies and natural disasters. Next is a breakdown of federal homeland security funding:

- **Homeland Security Grants** - In the last five years, Wisconsin has received more than \$100 million to further homeland security initiatives across the state. In addition, Wisconsin has been awarded another \$37 million for 2005. The Office of Justice Assistance (OJA), which is charged with distributing Wisconsin's homeland security grants, continues to fund state and local public safety and law enforcement personnel for planning, training, equipment, and exercises, and other costs associated with enhancing local and state capabilities to prevent, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks. A complete breakdown of Homeland Security funding is located on page 15.

- **Bioterrorism Grants** - Wisconsin also has received federal funds for bioterrorism preparedness. The Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services has received \$56 million from the Centers for Disease Control for public health preparedness and an additional \$20 million for hospital preparedness. The funding was used to upgrade lab detection equipment, decon capability at hospitals, develop public health and hospital emergency plans. A complete breakdown of bioterrorism funding is on page 18.
- **Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)** - The city of Milwaukee received \$10.1 million in 2004 and \$6.3 million in 2005 in UASI funding to build capacities for the prevention of, response to, and recovery from terrorist attacks. Under the UASI program, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security is providing financial assistance directly to selected cities. This financial assistance is being used to address the unique equipment, training, planning and exercise needs of large urban areas, and to assist them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, respond to, and recover from threats or acts of terrorism. These funds are coordinated through the UASI Working Group.

Exercise & Training

As equipment needs are being met, training and exercising is moving to the forefront. The State of Wisconsin is committed to making sure our first responders receive training and participate in exercises.

- Last year, 8,489 students participated in over 400 courses sponsored by Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM). Since 9-11, WEM has provided over 1,600 emergency management training courses throughout the state. Students representing fire, law enforcement, EMS, emergency management, local government and volunteer groups have participated in courses ranging from Terrorism Awareness, Emergency Operations Center Training, and special focus on Incident Command System.
- In 2004, 5,016 people participated in 71 all-hazards exercises. Since September 11, 2001, local and state agencies have conducted 255 exercises to test their emergency plans for all hazards including responding to terrorist attacks. More than 17,000 people have participated in these exercises.

New Regional Task Forces

Wisconsin has made it a priority to develop a network of task forces that will provide complete coverage of critical emergency response capabilities across the state. The network will build on existing teams and regional networks and will provide a speedy, coordinated, multi-disciplinary response to a terrorist incident.

The Homeland Security Program has allocated \$4.2 million in 2004 to develop these teams that provide both fire service and law enforcement specialty response capabilities. These Task Forces have been identified and coordinated by the Homeland Security Advisory Working Group made up of state and local emergency

responders that has been meeting monthly to develop the network governance, define needed equipment and set training standards for the teams.

- **Heavy Teams** – These teams will have the equipment and training needed to respond to a major building collapse that could involve heavy concrete and steel.
 - Southeast Task Force – (Milwaukee Area)
 - South Central Task Force – (Madison Area)
 - Fox Valley Task Force – (Appleton Area)
 - West Central Task Force - (La Crosse Area)
 - West Central Light Force – (Eau Claire Area)
 - North Central Light Force – (Rhineland Area)
 - Central Light Force – (Stevens Point)

- **Light Teams** – These teams will have the capability to respond to light construction collapse that would involve light masonry, light steel and normal residential construction.
 - South Border – (Beloit Area)
 - Southwest Light Force – (Richland Center Area)
 - East Central Light Force – (Sheboygan Area)
 - Bay Area Light Force – (Sturgeon Bay Area)
 - Central Wisconsin Light Force – (Wausau Area)
 - Northeast Light Force – (Marinette Area)
 - Northwest Light Force – (Superior Area)

REACT Center

As the regional task forces were formed across the state, the need for higher operational level training opportunities became apparent. However, the Office of Domestic Preparedness, which administers federal homeland security funds to the states, does not allow federal funds to be used to construct training sites. In 2004, the Office of Justice Assistance and the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA) joined forces to build the Regional Emergency All Climate Training (REACT) Center at Volk Field. For years, Volk Field has been used to train not only military personnel but also first responders in a variety of hazardous materials training. DMA agreed to remodel and reconfigure some existing buildings for classrooms and housing as well as develop an outdoor site that will allow hands-on use of specialized equipment and training. Construction is still underway and the site will include a dynamic entry building, a collapse building, rubble piles, and rail cars and aircraft for training on rescuing victims or hostages. Some classes are now being held at the REACT Center but the project is expected to be completed by spring, 2006.

State Emergency Operations Center

In the spring of 2005, the State Emergency Operations Center located at Department of Military Affairs, 2400 Wright Street, Madison, underwent major renovations. The state EOC was built in the early 1990's and in recent years it was evident that more space and equipment were needed. The new facility has over six miles of various

data and electrical cables, 30 desks with computers, four over head projectors as well as many other advanced technical equipment. The total project cost for the renovation was \$529,000 which was paid for with a combination of federal and state funds.

National Incident Management Systems (NIMS)

In order to comply with the NIMS requirements, Governor Doyle issued Executive Order #81 which directs all state agencies to adopt NIMS as the state standard for incident management and recommended that all local and tribal agencies also adopt NIMS as their standard for incident management.

Emergency Planning

Wisconsin Emergency Management is coordinating the conversion of the State Emergency Operations Plan to follow the National Response Plan. All current annexes will follow the Emergency Support Functions.

Bioterrorism Preparedness

The Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services has been coordinating and collaborating with health partners from the federal, state, local and private sectors to combat bioterrorism, infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health emergencies.

- Public health and hospital regions have been formed to foster regional collaboration and maximize resources in planning and responding to all public health emergencies.

Wisconsin Local Public Health Consortia

1. Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Price, Sawyer, Washburn and Burnett Counties
2. Polk, Barron, Rusk, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix Counties
3. Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Lincoln, Taylor, Langlade, Marathon, Clark, Wood and Portage Counties
4. Marinette, Oconto, Menominee, Shawano, Brown, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, and Door Counties
5. Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Monroe and LaCrosse Counties
6. Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Sauk and Columbia Counties
7. Waupaca, Outagamie, Waushara, Green Lake, Winnebago, Calumet Counties
8. Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Ozaukee, and Washington Counties
9. Vernon, Richland, Crawford, Grant, Iowa and Lafayette Counties
10. Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, Green and Rock Counties
11. Waukesha and Milwaukee Counties
12. Walworth, Racine and Kenosha Counties

Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness Planning Teams

1. Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett, Washburn, Sawyer, Polk, Barron, Rusk, St. Croix, Dunn, Chippewa, Pierce, Pepin, Eau Claire Counties

2. Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Price, Oneida, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Taylor, Clark, Marathon, Wood, and Portage Counties
 3. Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Menomonee, Shawano, Brown, Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc Counties
 4. Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Monroe, LaCrosse, Vernon and Crawford Counties
 5. Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Dodge, Columbia, Sauk, Richland, Grant, Iowa, LaFayette, Dane, Green, Rock and Jefferson Counties
 6. Waupaca, Outagamie, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet and Green Lake Counties
 7. Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha Milwaukee, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha Counties
- Wisconsin's hospital regions have conducted tabletop exercises to identify gaps in their response plans designed to respond to terrorism and mass casualty incidents. Exercises involved hospitals, EMS, police, fire, emergency management and public health responders. In 2004, Wisconsin's Public Health and Hospital systems jointly finalized their local, regional and statewide response plans based on exercises. These plans will again be exercised on a regional basis this fall, and annually thereafter. Response plans include systems for receiving and distributing federal emergency medicines and supplies, requesting mutual aid from neighboring communities and states, and organizing backup medical workers and volunteers.
 - All of Wisconsin's 128 hospitals are acquiring the ability to decontaminate patients exposed to weapons of mass destruction. Also, Wisconsin's hospital capacity to isolate patients with communicable diseases will be doubled.
 - Public Health and Hospital response capacity has been increased at the state and local levels by providing staff training on emergency preparedness, acquiring additional disease investigators, and developing an online Health Alert Network for rapid, around-the-clock notification and information exchange among response partners.
 - Wisconsin was one of the first states to establish a health professionals volunteer registry. The Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR) to date has registered almost 1100 licensed health care workers which include physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, pharmacists, mental health professionals, EMTs and paramedics, dentists, veterinarians and other staff that can be used to assist local physicians and nurses in the event of a large-scale emergency. These volunteers will enhance our trained responder workforce.
 - Staff from the Radiation Protection Section in the Division of Public Health sponsored radiological terrorism response training involving approximately 50 local, state and federal responders at Argonne National Laboratory outside of Chicago in May. The training provided the opportunity to interact with fire department personnel using incident command, respond to a radiological

incident of malicious intent, interact with the FBI since a terrorism incident is automatically a crime scene, and practice radiation survey techniques.

- The Division of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health has established Chemical Exposure Assessment Teams (CEAT) as a public health resource in the event of a terrorism incident where chemicals may be used. The composition of CEAT may include toxicologists, environmental health scientists, radiological specialists, health educators and/or epidemiologists, depending on the needs of a particular incident. The team would assist in determining if and what type of contamination, any risk to human exposure and recommend what, if any protective measures or other action should be taken.
- The Division of Public Health will sponsor the 3rd Annual Statewide Partners' Conference on Public Health and Hospital Emergency Preparedness on September 12-13, 2005 in Milwaukee.

Laboratory Capabilities

- Public Health and Hospital laboratory capacity has been increased by developing the Wisconsin Laboratory Response Network, acquiring additional microbiologists, chemists and new state-of-the-art chemical and biological agent testing equipment.
- The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH), the State's lead terrorism and emergency response laboratory, provided two pilot exercises to select hospital and clinic laboratories to assess the laboratory response system from use of the Integrated Laboratory Response Plan (developed and distributed by the WSLH) to receipt of mock samples at the WSLH. The WSLH provides ongoing educational opportunities and a communications network for members of the Wisconsin Laboratory Response Network.

Protecting Our Water

- The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) led an interagency effort to establish a protocol for sampling and analysis following the intentional contamination of a drinking water supply. Over 200 emergency sampling kits have been placed around the state at municipal drinking water systems, emergency management offices, tribal offices, regional public health offices, department of natural resources offices, and at Wisconsin Rural Water Association offices.
- The DNR worked with Milwaukee Police Academy, Waukesha Water Utility, and the Department of Justice to produce a drinking water security training video. The video was delivered to every local law enforcement office in Wisconsin.
- The DNR hired a contractor to conduct emergency response tabletop exercises at municipal drinking water systems in Wisconsin. Exercises will be conducted over the next two years. In addition, emergency response plans

at municipal drinking water systems serving over 3,300 people have been completed.

Other Department of Natural Resources Programs

- The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Waste Water Program provides training and technical information to local wastewater treatment operators to enhance security measures and assist in the development of protocols in the event of an intrusion.
- The DNR Bureau of Air Management is participating in the federal BioWatch program. The program monitors daily air contaminants that could be associated with a release of toxic substances caused by an act of terrorism.
- DNR scientific and technical staff work are working with the other state agencies that have laboratory services and have developed an agreed upon sampling protocol for hazardous substances and WMD related events.

Protecting the Food Supply

Agriculture is a \$51 billion industry in Wisconsin. The state recognizes the importance that agriculture plays a vital role in our economy, and as such, it could be a prominent and attractive target for a terrorist attack.

- External Partnerships – The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) has established partnerships with many private and public agencies. This includes the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture which involves several Midwest states that are developing risk communications materials and response plans.
- The Wisconsin Animal Health Emergency Management System – DATCP has established and formalized the Wisconsin Animal Health Emergency Management System, which brings industry, other state and federal agencies, private veterinarians and animal caretakers together to prepare for a response to an animal disease outbreak.
- The DATCP Bureau of Laboratory Services has become an active member of the national Food Emergency Response Network (FERN), a network of State and Federal laboratories engaged in the protection of the U.S. food supply.
- Premises Registration - Wisconsin's Premises Registration legislation mandates all livestock premises in the State to be registered by 2006. This will allow DATCP and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) officials to respond during a disease outbreak by quickly tracing back animals to a particular farm. DATCP continues to work with the Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium to implement a premises registration system, which was recently selected by the USDA as the system for premises registration nationwide.

- Equipment and Training – Using federal homeland security grants, DATCP was able to purchase a variety of response equipment to use during a disease outbreak. In addition, DATCP also took a lead in both receiving and conducting Incident Command System (ICS) training, as part of NIMS compliance requirements. Over 100 staff have taken the basic ICS training with many staff achieving higher levels of ICS training. In addition, DATCP ICS instructors have conducted a number of ICS 200 level courses with an agriculture focus for local officials and industry. DATCP also has more staff trained in Advanced ICS (I-400) than any other state agency.
- Animal Emergency Exercises – DATCP continues to participate in exercises at the state and county level, including foreign animal disease outbreak scenarios in Clark, Jackson, Portage, Manitowoc, Waupaca, and Vernon Counties, and is working on exercises with Jefferson and Dodge, Sheboygan and Waushara Counties. DATCP has also participated in multi-agency exercises for disease outbreaks such as avian influenza.
- The volunteer Wisconsin Veterinary Corps (WVC) has more than 150 members across the state who have basic training in ICS, emergency management, and foreign-animal disease recognition and reporting. The WVC also is a designated Medical Reserve Corps.

Transportation in Wisconsin

Wisconsin has 111,517 miles of roads, 3,678 miles of railroad tracks 13,600 state trunk highway bridges, and 135 airports as well as various maritime and other transportation infrastructures. In the last few years, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation has developed a list of critical transportation infrastructure and prioritized the list into three tiers of criticality/vulnerability. For these critical sites, security enhancements are currently being developed and implemented.

- Wisconsin Department of Transportation is involved in a Transportation Infrastructure Security Workgroup. Many state and federal agencies including the Federal Highway Administration, FBI, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Transportation Security Administration and Coast Guard are involved in the group to maintain communications and share relevant information.
- The State Patrol has conducted over 700 security sensitivity visits to hazardous materials carriers, significantly increasing roadside spot inspections of hazardous materials carriers, and trained over 600 truck drivers for Homeland Security involvement in the Highway Watch Program, and hired a Commercial Drivers License (CDL) Auditor to detect any possible fraudulent activities that could compromise Homeland Security through CDL applications.
- The Division of Motor Vehicles has undertaken a number of initiatives to increase security in the issuance of its products and services. DMV staff now compares the name, date of birth and social security number with the Social

Security Administration database to ensure the accuracy of records and prevent fraud. Additionally, DMV staff has aggressively been looking into address and other fraud in issuance of ID cards and Driver Licenses. Working with the Transportation Security Administration, DMV now requires a fingerprint and background check for all Hazardous commercial drivers. This check will be conducted at least every five years for all CDL holders in Wisconsin.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 both the State and private holders of critical assets were forced to accept the very real possibility of the total loss of buildings or structures, and that plans must be created for the protection of these structures, protection of the people within them and the continuation of operations in the event of a major natural or man-caused disaster.

- Continuity of Government - A kickoff meeting occurred in Madison on June 23, 2005 with Governor Doyle outlining the goals of developing COOP/COG plans to senior management from 29 state agencies. Wisconsin Department of Administration has developed a series of planning steps for the state agencies to follow. The target agreement to complete the plans is by the end of October.

The Buffer Zone Protection Plan (BZPP)

Nineteen sites in Wisconsin are listed in Department of Homeland Security's national list of critical assets. Assessments have been completed in the last year for 15 of the 19 sites with the four remaining in progress.

Interoperability Communications

- On February 2, 2005, Governor Doyle issued Executive Order 87 which created the, State Interoperability Executive Council. The Council, which consists of 15 members representing a variety of first responder groups, is to set goals and objectives to achieve statewide public safety radio interoperability. Part of the mission includes to review strategy for achieving public safety radio interoperability and advise the Office of Justice Assistance on the allocation on homeland security funds for this purpose, set technical and operational standards for interoperability radio communications in Wisconsin, and develop short and long term recommendations for local governments.
- The State Interoperability Executive Committee has held five listening sessions across the state to take input from and brief the end users of communications equipment on the status of the studies and plans to address this issue. The ability of first responders to communicate with each other is critical during disasters of national importance. The capabilities of any one agency are not large enough to handle this type of event. This will require the interaction of several responding agencies. Their ability to communicate with each other is of the utmost importance.

Public/Private Coordination

Wisconsin has engaged all levels of government and the private sector in our state's terrorism preparedness efforts.

- In the last year, local government, private industry and non-profit agencies came together in the Milwaukee area to form the Southeast Wisconsin Homeland Security Partnership, Inc. The group envisions enhancing homeland security initiatives in Southeast Wisconsin thru partnerships with the public and private sectors in the development of collaborative measures. The goal is identifying infrastructure interdependencies and developing strategies for making them more resilient and disaster resistant.

Citizen Training and Public Education

- In the last two years, more than 500 Wisconsin citizens have participated in Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training. CERT is a national training program that teaches citizens how to help their families, neighbors and communities during emergencies or disasters.
- In the last three years, the state of Wisconsin has received \$1.7 million to fund Citizen Corps programs. The mission of Citizen Corps is to harness the power of every individual through education, training, and volunteer service to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds.
- On September 7, 2004 Governor Jim Doyle issued Executive Order #67 creating the State of Wisconsin Citizen Corp Council to act as an advisory council for the newly created State Citizen Corp Program. The program is administered by the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA). The State Citizen Corp Council includes the following representation; Fire Service, Law Enforcement, Emergency Medical Service, Charitable Organizations, Non-Government, Local Citizen Corp Council Membership, Emergency Management, County/Local Government and VOAD representation. The Council meets on a regular basis in efforts at providing program recommendations and suggestions to OJA.
- The State Citizen Corps Council supports two new initiatives. These initiatives include the "Responding to Emergencies and Disasters With Youth" initiative (READY) and the "Wisconsin Terrorism Awareness & Prevention" program (WisTAP). This summer, approximately 25 teens participated in READY Camp at LaCrosse and Volk Field.
- Local Citizen Corps programs are being organized as homeland security funding is becoming available. This is a list of the current county/city Citizen Corps Councils:

Counties with Citizen Corps Councils:

Bayfield County CC Council	Greater Milwaukee Area CC Council
Dodge County CC Council	Grant County CC Council
Kenosha County CC Council	LaCrosse County CC Council

Racine County CC Council
South Central WI. CC Council
(Rock, Green Counties)
Ozaukee County CC Council

Washington County VOAD CC Council
Brown County CC Council

Cities with Citizen Corps Councils:

City Of Phillips
City of Prairie du Chien
City of Whitewater

CYBERTERRORISM

- Department of Administration continues working with federal, state and local agencies and the private sector on cyberterrorism. The Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) has implemented a variety of measures in the past year to combat cyber terrorism. The Division has acquired new intrusion detection software to help DET to accurately identify, manage and eliminate network attacks and maintain network security compliance. In addition, this software provides host intrusion prevention, distributed firewall, malicious mobile code protection, operating system integrity assurance, and audit log consolidation within a single agent, allowing DET to effectively protect state assets in a comprehensive manner.
- A new enterprise security officer was recently hired to provide oversight and direction to information technology security policy formulation and implementation. Wisconsin is part of the Multi-State Information Sharing Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) which provides a coordinated mechanism for sharing important security intelligence between the States and the Federal government.
- DET is also coordinating with the Wisconsin Department of Justice and the Office of Justice Assistance on a variety of projects to help justice leaders and practitioners increase information sharing across the justice and public safety communities in order to improve public safety for citizens and increase homeland security. The primary vehicle for this exchange is the Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (GJ-XML).
- DET is actively working on initiatives to establish system redundancy to ensure information accessibility in the event of natural disaster, acts of terrorism or cyber-attack. These activities include building a new State data center by spring 2006 to ensure data system redundancy, working to prepare COOP-COG continuity plans, and enabling the creation of a Justice Gateway as the primary access point for criminal justice agencies operating in Wisconsin

National Guard

Mission One for the National Guard is Homeland Defense. The Wisconsin National Guard has been heavily engaged in Homeland Defense and support to Homeland Security missions while simultaneously engaged in combat overseas. Three key

areas of accomplishment this past year in Homeland Defense include the National Guard Reaction Force, Joint Operations Center, and Civil Support Team.

- National Guard Reaction Force -The National Guard has a key role in this enhanced capability and will respond in a timely manner to support civil authorities in various ways. One of them is to provide personnel and equipment rapidly as a National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF). Each state, territory and the District of Columbia has a designated NGRF which is able to assemble 125 soldiers within four hours and the remaining 375 soldiers within 24 hours if needed. The Wisconsin Army National Guard maintains an NGRF to respond to large-scale state emergencies anywhere in Wisconsin. The primary mission tasks for the NGRF include providing site security, presence patrols and a show of force along with establishing and maintaining roadblocks and checkpoints, controlling potentially large civil disturbances and providing force protection for other National Guard assets.
- Joint Operations Center - The Wisconsin National Guard began construction on a Joint Operations Center (JOC) adjacent to the Wisconsin Emergency Management's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) this year. This JOC will enhance the National Guard's ability to coordinate an immediate response in the event of a threat or emergency anywhere in Wisconsin.
- Civil Support Team -_The Wisconsin National Guard has fielded a unit with 22 full-time personnel and equipment for support in the event of an incident involving weapons of mass destruction. The 54th Civil Support Team, based in Madison, is a unique resource to support local, state, and federal civil authorities. The team provides the 24-hour a day capability of responding anywhere in Wisconsin, or the Nation, with sophisticated detection and communications equipment. The team can be deployed by vehicles or aircraft.

Office of Justice Assistance and Wisconsin Emergency
Management
Homeland Security Grant Program

FOCUS AREA	99 Award	00-01 Award	02 Award	03 Award	04 Award
County Formula Allocations	\$64,408	\$2,257,991	\$3,749,628	\$22,391,166	\$12,993,068
Regional Response Teams	\$481,420			\$3,242,926	\$5,821,537
Other Equipment				\$2,243,042	\$7,668,977
Training/Overtime backfill				\$1,454,079	\$2,516,527
Exercising				\$1,854,000	\$912,000
Planning			\$1,401,749	\$818,295	\$2,826,748
Tribal Grants				\$555,282	\$390,348
Critical Infrastructure				\$3,731,000	
Interoperable Communications				\$791,590	\$4,679,075
Citizen Corps/CERT			\$151,000	\$359,084	\$649,000
Information Sharing					\$1,500,000
Program Administration OJA				\$1,294,542	\$1,215,720
Program Administration WEM				\$174,078	
Hazmat	\$340,000	\$379,500			
Bomb Squad	\$47,400	\$48,300	\$392,440		
Urban Initiatives					\$10,117,948
Information Technology & Evaluation					\$856,700
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	\$933,228	\$2,685,791	\$5,694,817	\$38,909,084	\$52,147,648
TOTAL FUNDS 1999-2004					\$100,370,568

CDC Bioterrorism and Public Health Emergency Preparedness

As of June 1, 2005

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services

Focus Area	1999-2000 Award (Year 1)	2000-2001 Award (Year 2)	2001-2002 Award (Year 3)	2002-2003 Supplement (Year 3)	2003-2004 Award (Year 4)	2004-2005 Award (Year 5)	Total Five-Year Award	2005-2006 Award*
A – Plans/ Exercises				\$ 6,690,967	\$ 5,107,856	\$ 3,713,542	\$ 15,512,365	
A - Stockpile					\$ 1,195,351	\$ 1,166,789	\$ 2,362,140	
A- Small Pox					\$ 1,865,502		\$ 1,865,502	
B - Surveillance	\$ 255,202	\$ 254,068	\$ 315,016	\$ 2,882,974	\$ 2,441,106	\$ 2,902,861	\$ 9,051,227	
C - Bio Lab	\$ 182,537	\$ 161,738	\$ 224,948	\$ 1,867,482	\$ 1,056,310	\$ 902,598	\$ 4,395,613	
D - Chem Lab					\$ 882,310	\$ 633,517	\$ 1,515,827	
E - HAN/PHIN	\$ 683,004	\$ 683,004	\$ 682,964	\$ 4,255,739	\$ 4,411,243	\$ 4,000,085	\$ 14,716,039	
F - Communication				\$ 572,393	\$ 519,364	\$ 417,364	\$ 1,509,121	
G - Training				\$ 1,894,359	\$ 1,552,440	\$ 1,075,090	\$ 4,521,889	
TOTAL	\$ 1,120,743	\$ 1,098,810	\$ 1,222,928	\$18,163,914	\$ 19,031,482	\$14,811,846	\$ 55,449,723	\$ 14,975,480

* Year 1 of the new five-year cooperative agreement eliminates the Focus Area structure.

HRSA Bioterrorism and Hospital Emergency Preparedness

Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services

Direct and Indirect Awards to Hospitals	2002-2003 Award	2003-2004 Award	2004-2005 Award	Total Award	2005-2006 Award
Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Plan Implementation	\$749,000	\$676,045	\$665,000	\$2,090,045	
Personal Protective Equipment for EMS and Hospitals	\$697,150		\$275,000	\$972,150	
High Speed Internet (T-1) Lines in 20 Hospitals	\$300,000			\$300,000	
Emergency Credentialing System for Physicians	\$100,000		\$200,000*	\$300,000	
Negative Pressure Airborne Isolation Capacity		\$5,375,000	\$3,692,267	\$9,067,267	
Decontamination Capacity		\$1,000,000	\$2,100,000	\$3,100,000	
Interim Pharmaceutical Stockpiles	\$20,000	\$660,000		\$680,000	
Cache of Surge Capacity Beds			\$150,000	\$150,000	
Training for Hospital Laboratories by State Laboratory of Hygiene		\$450,000	\$450,000	\$900,000	
State Trauma Advisory Council (EMS assessment and protocols)		\$270,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,270,000	
Bureau of Family and Community Health (pediatric issues)		\$150,000		\$150,000	
Children's Hospital of Milwaukee (pediatric training)		\$125,000		\$125,000	
Electronic Laboratory Surveillance		\$50,000		\$50,000	
Training			\$330,000	\$330,000	
Exercises	\$70,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$140,000	
Awards to Others					
Wisconsin Hospital Association	\$85,000	\$20,000	\$90,000	\$195,000	
DPH Salaries, Overhead, Program Expenses and Indirect Costs	\$306,770	\$369,232	\$392,960	\$1,068,962	
TOTAL	\$2,327,920	\$9,180,227	\$9,180,227	\$20,888,374	\$8,799,529

* 2004-2005: \$200,000 supplemental funding for registration and credentialing.