



*HSC Membership as of September 30, 2013

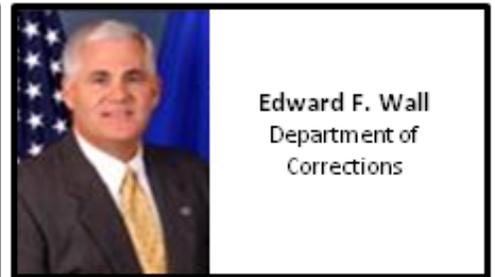


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December 31, 2013

Dear Governor Walker:

I am pleased to present the 2013 Annual Report on behalf of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council. In the last twelve months the State of Wisconsin has faced a range of hazards and responded well. I believe that the response capability within our State can be attributed, at least in part, to the excellent and hard work being done by Wisconsin's public safety and first responder community to improve overall preparedness for emergency situations. This report highlights the coordinated efforts occurring across state government and the collaboration with local, tribal, and federal partners to best prepare Wisconsin for all-hazards.

Included in the report is an overview of the state and federal homeland security funding process. It also provides information on the new and continuing efforts by the Council, state agencies, and officials from public, private, and non-profit sectors to implement new homeland security, public health, and emergency management initiatives. Some examples include the continued focus on identifying and implementing best cyber-security practices, the continuation and expansion of the Incident Management Teams, and the effective response to the April 2013 multi-drug resistant tuberculosis outbreak.

The major events of 2013 were mostly weather-related, starting with the major blizzard in the southern sector of the state in December 2012 and going through the spring flooding, northern Wisconsin wildfire, and the August tornadoes in the Fox River valley. The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council (HSC) continued to improve, execute, and evaluate the new Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) plans. Cyber-security also remained at the forefront of concerns during 2013 with a newly developed plan to help protect state employees and property when they are traveling overseas. Cybersecurity will continue to remain a key topic for the Council in 2014 as we build upon the 2013 Wisconsin Cyber Security Summit Conference on October 11, 2013. This brought together industry and government in a collaborative setting to discuss cyber threats and how business and government can work to improve cyber security at all levels.

Finally, this report updates the public on progress being made on the objectives outlined in the 2012–2015 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy. Each goal and objective has a designated "goal champion", which identifies the agency responsible for tracking progress and initiating steps to fulfill that goal or objective. Some objectives are already complete. Many continue to be implemented or are continuously improving. The Council will continue to provide guidance and suggestions as the strategy is carried out.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve the state as the Homeland Security Advisor.

Very respectfully,



Donald P. Dunbar, Maj Gen, Wisconsin National Guard
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor

PURPOSE AND HISTORY OF THE HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

The purpose of this annual report is to advise and educate the public on the activities, objectives, and achievements of the Homeland Security Council (HSC).



Wisconsin’s Homeland Security Advisor and the 15 member Council is responsible for advising the governor, coordinating state and local prevention and response efforts, and producing periodic reports on the state of homeland security in Wisconsin. The Council works with local, state, federal, and tribal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private industry to improve citizen and community preparedness. The governor is responsible for appointing Council members. Additionally, a member of the governor’s staff is invited to attend and participate at each meeting.

Wisconsin’s HSC was initially created by Executive Order #7 on March 18, 2003 to address the State’s ability to prepare for and respond to threats to Wisconsin’s homeland security. The initial council was set at seven members to include the Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor, Department of Transportation – Division of Wisconsin State Patrol, Department of Health Services – Division of Public Health, Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin Emergency Management, Department of

Justice – Division of Criminal Investigations, Department of Administration – Capitol Police, and the Office of Justice Assistance.



On March 14, 2006, Executive Order #143 expanded the HSC members from seven to nine, adding the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection.



On September 16, 2008, Executive Order #268 expanded the HSC membership from nine to thirteen, adding the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, Badger State Sheriffs’ Association, Wisconsin Fire Chiefs’ Association, and the Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology.



On April 26, 2013 Executive Order #99 again increased the HSC membership by adding the Department of Corrections, the Public Service Commission, and the American Public Works

Association – Wisconsin Chapter. However the 2013-2015 biannual budget eliminated the Office of Justice Assistance from state government. The priorities, goals, objectives and working groups assigned to the Office of Justice Assistance were reassigned to other HSC member agencies.



Every non-statutory committee or council created by executive order of the governor expires at the end of each gubernatorial term of office unless the new governor, by executive order, provides for its continued existence. Thus, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council was re-created by Governor Jim Doyle by Executive Order #182 in January, 2007 and again by Governor Scott Walker’s Executive Order #6 in January, 2011. New members have been appointed to fill vacancies; however, the structure remains the same.

Representatives from other agencies and organizations regularly attend Council meetings. This past year, attendees included representatives from the Wisconsin National Guard, United States Coast Guard (USCG), United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Southeastern Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center (STAC), United States Attorney’s Office (USAO), United States Marshals Service (USMS), and United States Geological Survey (USGS), among others.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council (HSC) continued planning for and responding to emergencies during 2013, while continuing to seek planning and process improvement and expand communication. To expand the HSC sphere of influence, there were three new agencies added to the council. Those agencies included the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC), Public Service Commission (PSC), and the American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter (APWA-WI).

The DOC is the largest state agency and operates thirty-six adult institutions and facilities with 10,000 employees statewide. The DOC has provided manpower to assist with catastrophic events in the past and performed duties such as filling sandbags for flooding or general debris removal following a tornado. These services were provided with low-risk inmates with adequate and proper supervision.

The PSC is responsible for the regulation of Wisconsin public utilities including those that are municipally-owned. In the event of a catastrophic event, the PSC would play a vital role in the recovery and repair of utilities throughout the state.

The third agency added to the HSC in 2013 was the APWA-WI. The APWA-WI has municipal representatives from Departments of Public Works (DPW) from across the State. DPWs have control of heavy earth moving and traffic control equipment which could be critical in an emergency. The HSC intends to ensure that the plans and processes for quickly and effectively sharing those resources in an efficient manner following a disaster are in place.

The 2013-2015 biannual state budget eliminated the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA). The state budget transferred OJA's functions, programs, and appropriations to the Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Corrections (DOC), and Department of Military Affairs (DMA). In July, 2013 the OJA was eliminated from the council.

While the HSC members continued to attend and participate in conferences, workshops, and exercises pertaining to catastrophic disaster planning and response, both individually and collectively in their respective functions, the council did have many common focuses in 2013. Cyber-security, Incident Management Teams, as well as Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) were in the spotlight throughout the year.

The internet has brought the world together. With everything from businesses to street lights to pace makers being connected through the internet, security of those connections is paramount. Wisconsin has taken many steps to protect the State from cyber threats with the HSC making cyber-security a top priority. The Department of Administration (DOA) developed policies and procedures regarding State employees traveling abroad, to include Canada and Mexico, with state-owned electronic devices. The HSC's Cyber-Security Working Group (CWG) coordinated with the SANS Institute to provide the Cyber Foundations Course to 19 Emergency Managers in Wisconsin. The DOA – Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) maintained their strong relationship with the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) as well as communication with the National Cyber Security and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) and the US Department of Homeland Security National Cyber Security Center (NCSC) to ensure Wisconsin is prepared for any potential cyber threat.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) currently has four Type 3 designated Incident Management Teams (IMTs). A Type 3 IMT is at the state or metropolitan area level and is a standing team of trained personnel from different departments, organizations, agencies, and jurisdictions within a state or DHS Urban Area

Security Initiative (UASI) region, activated to support incident management at incidents that extend beyond one operational period. The HSC has united the DNR and WEM to create and deploy two Type 2 IMTs in the State. A Type 2 IMT is at the national and state level and is a federal or state certified team.

To ensure services are restored as rapidly as possible following a catastrophic event, the State must be prepared for the Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government (COOP/COG). The HSC established a new COOP/COG team in February, 2013 with the express directive of addressing COOP/COG plans, training and exercising. A new 5-year training and exercise plan is being drafted and will be proposed to the Governor, state executives office and cabinet level leadership with the production and dissemination scheduled for the Spring of 2014.

2013 brought its share of major natural events requiring multi-agency responses. Some of these emergencies included the Germann Road fire in Douglas County, flooding in seven counties in June 2013, and the tornadoes in early August 2013 in northeastern Wisconsin.



One of the largest wildfires to hit Wisconsin in over thirty-three years, the Germann Road fire consumed 7,442 acres and destroyed forty-seven structures (seventeen of them residences) in the Towns of Gordon and Highland in Douglas County. The fire began around 2:45 p.m. on May 14, 2013,

burning a swath nearly ten miles long and a mile and a half wide before being declared 100 percent contained on May 15 at 9 p.m. The fire was started unintentionally by a logging crew harvesting timber on industrial timber lands. Several evacuations took

place as DNR firefighters, local fire departments and numerous other federal and state partner agencies worked diligently to suppress the fire, containing it in less than 30 hours. Thanks to the rapid response, good communication and suppression efforts, no injuries or fatalities resulted and over seventy-seven structures were saved.

Torrential rains in late June, 2013 resulted in Governor Walker declaring a state of emergency in Ashland, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Richland, St. Croix and Vernon counties. Governor Walker toured the flooding in Boscobel as that community received over one foot of rain in a 24-hour period.

On the evening of August 6 and into the morning of August 7, 2013 a major storm system traveled through the northern part of the State with five confirmed tornadoes. Three of the tornadoes were EF-2s while the other two were EF-1 tornadoes. Damage from the tornadoes was estimated at \$14.2 million. While a state of emergency was not declared, Governor Walker and Wisconsin state and county emergency managers did respond to assess the damage and assist with the recovery and restoration process.



While 2013 did not produce the widespread destruction that has occurred in previous years, the HSC and Wisconsin's emergency managers continued to plan and prepare for all types of hazards, whether natural or man-made.

HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL 2013 ANNUAL REPORT



The HSC Annual Report runs concurrently with the federal fiscal year that runs from October 1st thru September 30th. The HSC began the 2013 reporting period responding to the December, 2012 blizzards that swept across the southern part of the State leaving up to twenty inches of snow in some locations. With the ongoing snow accumulations that continued into May, 2013, the planning and preparation for spring floods was also a major concern. While there was flooding in many locations, it did not reach the levels that had been planned and prepared for. The flood season led into another dry summer and while 2013 was not as dry as 2012 in most areas of the state, the state did reach dry to drought level conditions, which raised concerns for fires in the state. Wisconsin also hosted the 2013 National Governors Association Conference in Milwaukee which challenged the HSC membership to address potential man-made threats.

In 2013 the HSC returned to monthly meetings rather than the quarterly meeting format adopted in 2012. The four hour quarterly meetings were discovered to be too long in length and connectivity was being lost due to the duration between meetings.



The [Department of Military Affairs \(DMA\) – Wisconsin Emergency Management \(WEM\)](#) coordinates effective disaster response and recovery efforts in support of local governments.

Through planning, training, and exercising, WEM prepares state officials, citizens, and response personnel to minimize the loss of lives and property. WEM is the goal champion of ten goals in the Homeland Security Strategy (HSS) 2012-2015. These goals include [Goal 1.3: Ensure Public Information and Awareness](#). WEM is the goal champion of all four goals in Priority 3: Emergency Response Capability, which include [Goal 3.1: Leverage Training Programs to Increase the Capability of Local/Tribal Jurisdictions, State Agencies, Volunteer Organizations, and Private Industry to Prepare for, Prevent, Respond to, Mitigate Damage from, and Recover from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies through Multi-Discipline and Multi-Jurisdiction Coordination in Accordance with NIMS](#); [Goal 3.2: Improve Training Facilities](#); [Goal 3.3: Ensure Efficient Regional Response](#); and [Goal 3.4: Maintain Exercises to Improve Plans and Readiness](#). WEM is the goal champion for all four goals under Priority 5: DMA, which include [Goal 5.1: Implement the Frameworks Outlined in PPD-8 and Continue to Comply with State and Federal NIMS Requirements](#); [Goal 5.2: Develop and Sustain Incident Management Teams \(IMTs\)](#); [Goal 5.3: Promote the Development of Guidance, Protocols, and Systems to Facilitate Regional Deployment of Response Assets, Information Exchange, and Incident Management](#); and [Goal 5.4: Establish a Statewide Credentialing System](#). WEM is the goal champion of [Goal 7.1: Continue Ongoing Statewide Preparedness Efforts by Improving Plans and Identifying Additional Resources to Better Utilize Facilities for Mass Evacuation and Shelter During a Man-Made or Natural Emergency](#), which is the only goal under Priority 7: Mass Evacuation and Shelter.

WEM oversees the Wisconsin Disaster Fund, which was utilized in 2013. From October, 2012 through January, 2013 over \$317,200 was dispersed to twenty applicants from six counties. Following a series of severe storms and tornadoes that occurred

from April through August, 2013, an estimated \$1.5 million was submitted from thirty-six individual jurisdictions in thirteen counties that were affected by the storms. Additional funding requests were submitted to the Joint Committee on Finance as the requests exceeded the \$711,200 the disaster fund had available.

WEM employees participated in numerous workshops, conferences, and exercises throughout 2013, to include Patriot 2013. WEM supported this exercise by activating the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC), which provided an excellent opportunity to train and evaluate a new concept of operations for the SEOC, which included a rotating three-shift staffing plan.

WEM also worked collaboratively with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to design and develop two Type 2 Incident Management Teams (IMTs). Over fifty personnel from across the state applied for the teams with forty-one individuals being selected. These personnel, in team configuration, were placed under the leadership of their respective Incident Commander. An intensive training program is scheduled to begin in October, 2013 and January, 2014 for these individuals.

WEM continued to provide training throughout the state during 2013. They trained over 2,600 emergency responders in incident management, public information, mass fatalities response, hazard mitigation, disaster response and recovery, emergency planning for schools, and social media in disaster response. WEM also supported thirty exercises that provided opportunities for county and local governments to test emergency response plans and identify areas for improvement.

WEM partnered with Wisconsin Department of Health Services to develop a functional needs response model that can be incorporated into emergency response plans. Functional Assessment Service Teams (FAST) provide a system for assessing

people with access and functional needs when they enter the reception center or shelter and helping them get what they need to safely stay there..

WEM continued to promote community preparedness by sponsoring a number of campaigns, including ReadyWisconsin and Student Tools for Emergency Planning (STEP). STEP leveraged partnerships with AT&T and Walgreens to expand to reach 8,000 students in more than three hundred classrooms in the 2012-13 school year. WEM also implemented a statewide cyber security awareness radio campaign and helped to develop the first Wisconsin Cyber Security Summit, which was held in October, 2013.

WEM is also responsible for the [Comprehensive Response Working Group \(CRWG\)](#), which was recently formed by combining the NIMS (National Incident Management System) Advisory Group and the Inter-Agency Working Group in July, 2013. The NIMS Advisory Group was formed in 1996 with a focus on terrorism while the Inter-Agency Working Group was formed in 2008 following the implementation of NIMS and ICS (incident control system) and the formalized multi-agency coordination and preparedness concept. The CRWG is a redirection of the previous groups in the following areas: a) THIRA (threat and hazard identification and risk assessment) and capability targets, b) identify and close response deltas, c) a holistic approach to the national response, and e) preparing for a meta-scenario. The CRWG's mission will focus on: a) the first 72 hours of a major event, b) enabling the response, c) survivor needs, and d) beginning restoration.



The [Department of Military Affairs \(DMA\) - Wisconsin National Guard \(WING\)](#) is made up of approximately 10,000 men and women. About 7,700 soldiers serve in the

Wisconsin Army National Guard and about 2,300 serve in the Wisconsin Air National Guard. The Wisconsin Army National Guard has a headquarters staff in Madison and four major commands located throughout sixty-seven Wisconsin communities: the 32nd “Red Arrow” Infantry Brigade Combat Team headquartered at Camp Douglas, the 64th Troop Command in Madison; 157th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade in Milwaukee; and the 426th Regiment Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Fort McCoy. Air Guard units include the 115th Fighter Wing in Madison; 128th Air Control Squadron and Combat Readiness Training Center at Volk Field; and the 128th Air Refueling Wing in Milwaukee. The Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ-WI) of the WING maintains a Joint Staff to manage, plan, direct, and provide support and interagency coordination of military forces of assigned State and federal domestic operations. The Joint Staff leads all domestic military operations activities during times of emergency and ensures unity of effort of any Title 10 military forces supporting crisis response.

The WING is the goal champion of [Goal 1.2: Maximize Usage of Geographic Information Systems \(GIS\) Capabilities](#). The WING is the goal champion for all three goals under Priority 10: DMA Support to Civil Authorities. The three goals include [Goal 10.1: WING Support to Civil Authorities – Coordination, Liaison, and Education](#); [Goal 10.2: WING Support to Civil Authorities – Employing WING Assets and Capabilities](#); and [Goal 10.3: WING Support to Civil Authorities – Weapons of Mass Destruction/Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Explosives](#).

The Wisconsin Joint Staff participated in the Joint Services Working Group (JSWG) to provide liaison and collaboration with state agencies. It provided an opportunity for the WING to gain information on the plans and activities of those agencies and to highlight its capabilities and resources. A highlight was participating in the Region V Reserve Component Defense Support of

Civil Authorities (RC DSCA) Symposium held January 2013 at Fort McCoy, WI. The symposium provided an opportunity for National Guard Senior Leaders from the Midwest to share their vision for the execution of DSCA requirements to the Deputy Commanding General – Support for the Army Reserve Component Command.

Approximately 2,000 Soldiers, Airmen, and civilian first responders participated in a massive training event at Volk Field and Ft. McCoy. Forty-six Air and Army National Guard units from twenty-five states and four Army Reserve units participated in Patriot 2013, a joint-service exercise. The 128th Air Control Squadron and Combat Readiness Training Center at Volk Field has hosted the Patriot Exercise for the past ten years. The 2013 exercise marks a milestone as the National Guard’s first Joint National Training Capability-accredited exercise. WING Joint Task Force – Domestic Operations (JTF-DO) was established as the command and control organization for all military forces (National Guard, Reserve and Active Duty) responding to exercise incidents. The WI Joint Operations Center (WI-JOC) was relocated from JFHQ-WI in Madison and conducted 24/7 operations from Volk Field in support of the exercise and to further validate routine operations from an alternate site.

The 54th Civil Support Team (CST) underwent a Training Proficiency Evaluation (TPE) conducted by Army North (ARNORTH). The 54th CST was evaluated on the capabilities of performing their tactical mission in accordance with the Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) manual. The 54th CST also received a review from the Standardization Evaluation and Assistance Team Program (SEAT) from National Guard Bureau (NGB). The SEAT program conducts field evaluations of all response elements in the National Guard CBRN (Chemical/Biological/Radiological/Nuclear) Response Enterprise (NG-CRE) in order to: assure Congress and the DOD of program oversight; assess the degree of compliance with law; ensure policy and audit

disposition of allocated resources; assist Commanders and states with NG-CRE missions to develop programs to maintain capabilities and compliance; and provide NGB or State and territories with detailed information for use in making CRE management decisions. The 54th CST conducted numerous training, exercise, and actual missions including the President of the United States Inauguration, Beloit Police Department white powder incident, the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in Germantown, and the Dali Lama visit.

A one-day communications exercise was hosted by Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Wisconsin National Guard and focused on ensuring communications interoperability between emergency responders utilizing their mobile communication vehicles and trailers. The State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise (SIMCOM) exercise provided interagency communications assets the opportunity to deploy, test, and troubleshoot communications interoperability. Participants at SIMCOM 2013 included over twenty-five organizations and upwards of 150 personnel. Organizational representation included the WI-JOC, CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP), 724th Engineers, numerous county emergency managers and sheriff's agencies, state agencies, law enforcement agencies and other governmental and military entities. SIMCOM continues to be the largest interoperable radio communications exercise in the state.

Some key domestic operations missions include the 115th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team responding to seven civilian requests both in and out of state, the 128th Air Refueling Wing Fire Department responded to five civilian requests in the Milwaukee Area, and the 1-147th Assault Helicopter Battalion and the Army Aviation Support Facility #2 supported fire suppression missions at the Germann Rd fire with two UH-60 helicopters and

providing seventy-two buckets (36,000 gallons) of water.



The [Department of Administration \(DOA\)](#)

supports other state agencies and programs with services such as centralized purchasing and financial management. The [DOA - Division of Enterprise Technology \(DET\)](#) manages the state's information technology assets and uses technology to improve government efficiency and service delivery.

The DOA is the goal champion for all the goals and objectives of Priority 8: Maintain Continuity of Government Services. The two goals being [Goal 8.1: Maintain Continuity of Government \(COG\) Through Establishment and Testing of Continuity of Government Plans](#) and [Goal 8.2: Maintain Continuity of Operations and Services at State Agencies Through Improvement and Strengthening of Continuity of Operations \(COOP\) Plans](#).

In February, 2013, Wisconsin established a new Continuity of Operations / Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) team for the purpose of developing COOP/COG plans, training, and exercises. Each state agency was required to execute their COOP/COG plans as part of this improvement plans. These processes were reviewed and upgraded with a more streamlined process using SharePoint. A part of the continuous improvement plan is to have state agencies continue to conduct and evaluate fully functional exercises with key personnel.

Additionally the DOA – DET is the goal champion for six of the seven goals under HSS 2012-2015 Priority 11: Cyber Preparedness. Those goals include [Goal 11.1: Individual Cyber Preparedness](#); [Goal 11.2:](#)

[Cyber Response Capability](#); [Goal 11.3: Evaluate, Revise and Socialize the Wisconsin Cyber Annex](#); [Goal 11.5: Develop and Implement Information Technology Service Continuity Management \(ITSCM\) Plans for the Department of Administration and the Department of Military Affairs](#); [Goal 11.6: Improve Cyber Situational Awareness and Information Sharing](#); and [Goal 11.7: Develop Avenues for Ongoing Cyber Education](#).

Cyber-security coordination was improved through the updating and re-codification of the emergency management laws under Chapter 323 of the Wisconsin Statutes and completion of the Wisconsin Cyber Incident Annex to the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP). Governor Walker declared October, 2013 as Wisconsin Cyber Security Awareness Month in which DATCP, WEM, DHS and DNR executed a public awareness campaign. This campaign resulted in over 50,000 hits on the Wisconsin Public Radio website. The ReadyWisconsin website was also a vehicle used to inform the public about cyber security awareness.

DMA, WEM, DOA, and WSIC participated in a three day exercise which validated their information sharing and analysis functions. A cyber-panel breakout was also held at the 46th Annual Governors' Conference on Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

DET continued to maintain a strong relationship with the Multi-State – Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC), through which they communicated with the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) and the National Cyber Security Centrum (NCSC).

On April 26, 2013, by Executive Order #99 Governor Walker created the Information Technology Executive Steering Committee (ITESC) for the purpose of establishing enterprise Information Technology (IT) and IT procurement strategies, policies, direction, and standards for state

agencies. DOA was designated to chair this committee.

In 2010, the DMA-WING developed a Cyber Incident Response Team (CIRT) comprised of IT soldiers and airman. The CIRT could use these personnel in a State Active Duty status to respond to a cyber incident. During 2012 the DET, in collaboration with the Department of Military Affairs, UW-Madison and Madison College, developed an Information Security Volunteer Incident Response Team. The concept was to have a team of civilian volunteer IT personnel that are trained and prepared to respond to a cyber emergency, similar to volunteer fire departments. The Department of Military Affairs is exploring funding options.

The DET is also the lead agency for the [Cyber-Security Working Group \(CWG\)](#), whose goal is to stay abreast of cyber matters that may impact Wisconsin's citizens, businesses, and units of government. The CWG focused on developing citizen outreach programs through WEM, DATCP, and WI DOJ.



The [Wisconsin Statewide Information Center \(WSIC\)](#) is

the designated primary intelligence fusion center in Wisconsin and is operated by the Wisconsin Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI). WSIC is the goal champion of [Goal 1.1: Improve Intelligence Sharing and Analysis](#) and [Goal 11.4: Counter Cyber Terrorism](#). Additionally, the DOJ became the goal champion of [Goal 4.1: Support the Implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan \(SCIP\)](#) in July, 2013 after the OJA was eliminated.

During 2013, the WSIC continued its Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) Program introduced in 2011 and, to date, has trained over 125 individuals. Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) Program training was also continued during 2013 and there are now over 900 trained TLOs.

WSIC and the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) work collaboratively in sharing and reviewing suspicious activity reports (SAR) and provide vetted information to the national shared space. Thus far in 2013, the WSIC received fifty-four SARs of which nineteen met the SAR criteria as defined by the Information Sharing Environment Functional Standard 1.5. WSIC hosts its own SAR Vetting Tool (SVT) and those SARs were submitted through the SVT to the shared space. The WSIC and STAC also provide Nationwide SAR Initiative (NSI) instruction and, to date, have trained over 3,800 first preventers.

WSIC also provides online training pertaining to suspicious activity reporting. In November, 2012, they upgraded the NSI and Wisconsin Watch (WiWatch) training to a new platform which allows for automatic grading and certificate generation. As of September, 2013, WSIC has used online delivery in the SAR training of over 500 members of law enforcement, private security, emergency management, corrections, probation and parole, and police dispatchers.

WSIC updated its Privacy Policy which the WSIC Governance Board approved in 2013. All members of WSIC have been trained on the new version of the policy by the WSIC Privacy Officer. The officer also provides annual training to WSIC members on protection of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

The WSIC is also the lead agency for the [Information Sharing Working Group \(ISWG\)](#) whose mission is to promote the timely exchange of information with interagency and interdisciplinary partners and to coordinate those efforts with the

Council to keep Wisconsin's citizens safe. The ISWG coordinated the statewide launch of US Department of Homeland Security's "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign. The ISWG advertised the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign announced by Governor Walker in September, 2012 through the use of web banners placed on the websites of the major newspapers throughout the state with the goal of branding the campaign as "WiWatch."

The HSC identified that, in the event of an emergency, the concern over the sharing of maps was a major concern as whoever owns the maps controls whether they are shared or not. The Global Information System (GIS) HSC representative was added to the Information Sharing Working Group to assist in addressing this concern.

 Office of Justice Assistance

Since 2003, the [Office of Justice Assistance \(OJA\)](#) was the state's administering agency for state and federal criminal justice and homeland security grant funds. OJA was the goal champion of three goals which included [Goal 2.2: Build Public-Private Partnerships that Enhance Infrastructure Protection and Resilience](#); [Goal 4.1: Support the Implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan \(SCIP\)](#); and [Goal 9.1: Foster Citizen Participation in Emergency Volunteer Activities Across the State](#). As of July, 2013, OJA was eliminated and its responsibilities and functions were transferred to three other agencies. WEM became the goal champion of goals 2.2 and 9.1 while WI-DOJ became the goal champion of goal 4.1.

OJA was responsible for developing the [Wisconsin Homeland Security Grant Program \(HSGP\)](#) investment budget, which it accomplished through a collaborative effort with public safety and emergency management organizations and various working groups and committees. OJA was also the lead agency on the [Homeland Security Funding](#)

[Advisory Committee](#), which provided guidance and recommendations to OJA regarding the HSGP investment budget. In July, 2013, WEM assumed OJA's HSGP funding responsibilities.

Over the years OJA provided strategic vision to the [Interoperability Council](#) as it was responsible for the statewide public communication system. The OJA subsequently wrote the SCIP through consultation with the public safety community. In July, 2013, WI-DOJ assumed OJA's responsibilities for the Interoperability Council.



The [Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection](#) (DATCP) is responsible for food safety, animal and plant health, water and soil protection, and monitoring business practices. DATCP is the goal champion of [Goal 2.1: Counter Threats to Agriculture and Food Safety](#).

During 2013 the DATCP continued training local emergency managers, agriculture officials, university personnel, and private industry stakeholders in addressing radiological and Foreign Animal Diseases (FAD) emergencies focusing on best practices for product sampling, hold-and-retain orders, product movement management, and evacuation orders.

The DATCP also participated in several emergency-related workshops and training exercises throughout 2013. A key Multi-State Partnership workshop discussed the movement of eggs and egg products in the event of a Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) outbreak in the region.



The [Department of Health Services \(DHS\) – Division of Public Health \(DPH\)](#) is responsible for environmental

and public health regulation, and for providing public health services. The Division operates programs that address environmental and occupational health, family and community health, emergency medical services and injury prevention, chronic disease prevention, health promotion, and communicable diseases. DHS is the goal champion of [Goal 6.1: Enhance an Emergency Response System in the State](#).

During the summer of 2013, a local health department requested assistance from the Wisconsin Division of Public Health (DPH) for a [tuberculosis investigation \(See appendix 5\)](#). A CDC EpiAid request was made and Wisconsin's Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer was deployed to the county. Since the local health department focused most of their resources on the TB investigation, the DPH Surveillance and Outbreak Support (SOS) Team assisted with enteric and other communicable disease case reporting. These efforts are illustrative of the collaborative nature of public health investigation in Wisconsin.

The DHS has continued to see success from the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS), which was implemented in 2010. With more laboratories joining the WEDSS system, manual reporting has decreased from twenty-four percent in 2011 to fifteen percent in 2013.

The DHS continued to diligently plan and prepare for potential major disasters. The DHS has an ongoing effort to improve medical screening forms and the related algorithms to strengthen

medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities in the event of a widespread emergency.



The [Department of Natural Resources \(DNR\)](#) is responsible for implementing the laws of the

state and, where applicable, federal laws that protect and enhance public safety and the natural resources of Wisconsin. While WEM is the goal champion of [Goal 5.2: Develop and Sustain Incident Management Teams \(IMTs\)](#), the DNR has played a major supporting role in accomplishing this goal.

The DNR has four Type 3 designated Incident Management Teams (IMTs). A Type 3 IMT is at the state or metropolitan area level and is a standing team of trained personnel from different departments, organizations, agencies, and jurisdictions within a state or US Department of Homeland Security Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) region, activated to support incident management at incidents that extend beyond one operational period. Type 3 IMTs will respond throughout the state or large portions of the state. The DNR deployed two Type 3 IMTs to assist with the 7,442 acre Germann Road fire in May, 2013. Two IMTs were used so they could provide 24-hour staffing.

In conjunction with WEM, the DNR is co-leading an effort to create two Type 2 IMTs in the state. A Type 2 IMT is at both the national and state level and is a federal or state certified team. The Type 2 IMT has less training, staffing, and experience than Type 1 IMTs and is typically used on smaller scale national or state incidents.

In 2013, the DNR implemented five “mission ready statewide teams” which received special

training in order to provide a faster and more sustainable response to public safety events.



The [Wisconsin Department of Administration \(DOA\) - Capitol Police](#) is responsible for the safeguarding of government throughout the State of Wisconsin,

including the continuity of government. This encompasses hundreds of state facilities throughout the State of Wisconsin including daily monitoring of 40,600 card access entries and alarm systems in one hundred buildings. The Capitol Police continued to conduct and maintain a homeland security assessment for each state-owned building.

The Capitol Police continued to conduct its “Safety in the Workplace/Active Shooter” training program that was initiated in 2010, to all state agencies. The demand for this training has continued to grow since the program’s inception.



The [Department of Transportation - Wisconsin State Patrol \(WSP\)](#)

promotes highway safety and public security to enhance the quality of life for all Wisconsin citizens and visitors by providing and supporting professional law enforcement services. The WSP serves as the primary traffic law enforcement agency and plays a major role in the safety and security of the state’s highway transportation system and other critical infrastructure. In 2013, the WSP continued participation in exercises that focused on

coordinated response to potential radiological emergencies.

To ensure ongoing safety and security of Wisconsin’s highways, the WSP continued as the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) coordinator in the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program. This program has a focus on “All Crimes, All Threats, and All Hazards” relying on coordinated, intelligence based policing directed at interdicting criminal activity while in transit.



The [Wisconsin Department of Corrections \(DOC\)](#) is the largest state agency and operates thirty-six adult institutions and facilities with 10,000 employees

statewide. The DOC is the state's largest cabinet agency with multiple areas of responsibility and one core mission: public safety. In 2013, Governor Walker appointed the Wisconsin DOC Secretary to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in recognition of the important role that Corrections plays in a comprehensive homeland security posture.

Correctional staffs are on the front lines dealing with criminal populations across our country. Wisconsin DOC staff work around the clock securing inmates, gathering criminal intelligence, and reporting terrorist or radicalization activities and behaviors within the Wisconsin prison system.

Additionally, probation and parole agents across the state are in a unique position to collect and report suspicious information. In the course of their duties, they are often out in the community making unannounced visits, talking with offenders, and those in close association with criminal elements. This information gathering ability, coupled with pretrial detention and pre-sentence investigations, is

a wealth of information and intelligence for law enforcement and homeland security.



The [Public Service Commission of Wisconsin \(PSC\)](#) is an independent regulatory agency

dedicated to serving the public interest. Since 1907, the agency has been responsible for the regulation of Wisconsin public utilities, including those that are municipally-owned. In 2013, Governor Walker appointed the Chairperson of the PSC to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in recognition of the important role that utilities play in a comprehensive homeland security plan.

The PSC participated in several energy emergency and cyber exercises prior to joining the HSC and will continue to do so in the future. These exercises are designed to simulate long-term electrical or other utility outages caused by natural or man-made catastrophes. They also participate in cyber-related exercises.

The PSC has safety engineers who inspect the eleven natural gas companies operating in the state to ensure the companies comply with all state and federal regulations. PSC staff members also observe on-going construction projects and implement a field inspection schedule to ensure compliance is observed at gate stations, district regulators, emergency valves, and bridge piping.



The [Badger State Sheriff's Association](#)

(BSSA) was established in 1975 to provide leadership, legislative representation, and support to Wisconsin sheriffs. In 2013 they continued their “Sheriffs Helping Sheriffs” program. This program

allows for sheriffs to share resources during stressful times when resources can run scarce. This program was used during the flooding in 2013. The BSSA continued to have representatives serving on the Wisconsin Aligned Law Enforcement Response Teams (ALERT) Executive Committee, which continues to oversee our state regionalized tactical and explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) response teams during large scale events.



The [Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association \(WCPA\)](#) was established in 1907 as primarily a law enforcement association for police executives. The WCPA serves on the ALERT

Executive Committee along with the BSSA. The WCPA is also working for the passage of legislation that would allow off-duty law enforcement officers to possess firearms in a school or on school grounds. This is a critical security component in that highly trained and skilled officers enhance school and children’s safety in response to the numerous incidents in educational facilities within the country. The WCPA also continues to work toward new legislation that provides for statewide law enforcement jurisdictional authority for all certified Wisconsin law enforcement officers.



The [Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association](#) was established in 1929, and has provided leadership, representation, and support for the Wisconsin Fire Service for eighty-

three years. The WSFCA represents the interests of 864 fire departments in Wisconsin. The WSFCA has enjoyed another progressive year as a critical partner on the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council. Measured progress continues to be made in

response capacity for specialized teams. Critical progress was made on a hazardous materials response system and the implementation of the plan to revise how this service is delivered throughout the state. Reallocation of plan resources in accordance with the WEM plan study will hopefully create a sustainable program while meeting the response needs of our all-hazards response goal. This will require re-evaluation on a regular basis to measure incident outcomes in relation to response capacity and more routine utilization of local resource teams.

Additionally, the Wisconsin Collapse Rescue Task Force (WI-TF-1) continues to build capacity through team organization, training, and skills validation. The WI-TF-1 continues to build its support function components and human resources developing team hierarchy, subject matter experts, and equipment allocations.

Progress was slow with the support components of the Wisconsin Fire Service Response Plan. Mutual Aid Net is a tool for notification of critical resources in the event the plan is activated. Wisconsin is a pilot state for this program, which was originally funded with a grant through the International Association of Fire Chiefs Interstate Mutual Aid system Project. Essential to the success of this program is input of accurate data the system uses to contact the aiding jurisdiction that a request for resources has been initiated.



The [American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter's \(APWA-WI\)](#)

mission is to provide a forum for public works professionals to share their expertise and experiences for the continuing development of public works that add value throughout Wisconsin. In 2013, Governor Walker appointed Bruce Slogoski

of the APWA-WI to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in recognition of the important roles that municipal public works plays in a comprehensive homeland security response plan.

In January, 2013, the APWA-WI briefed the HSC on the many challenges facing the cooperative efforts of state, county and municipal governments in regards to sharing resources in the event of an emergency. The Wisconsin Public Works Mutual Assistance Agreement is one of the APWA-WI's major initiatives. The APWA-WI is working diligently to get Wisconsin municipalities to sign on with this agreement as it will make it easier for municipalities to share resources. This is a step in the right direction, but more work is required regarding communications and resource sharing between the state, county, and local governments.

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Appendix 1 – 2013 Homeland Security Council Agency Reports.



The below agencies and organizations represented on the Council have been included in the annual report. The contributed agency reports have been updated since the 2012 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- [Badger State Sheriffs' Association](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Capitol Police](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Corrections](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation; Wisconsin Statewide Information Center](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Transportation-Division of State Patrol](#)
- [Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association](#)
- [Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard](#)
- [Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance](#)
- [Public Service Commission of Wisconsin](#)
- [American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter](#)

The following partner agencies to the Council have been included in the report:

- [Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Transportation – Division of Transportation System Development](#)
- [Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene](#)

BADGER STATE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Sheriff David J. Mahoney

HSC Alternate: Sheriff David Graves



BACKGROUND

Established in 1975, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association (BSSA) has provided leadership, legislative representation, and support for Wisconsin Sheriffs for thirty-seven years. The BSSA represents Wisconsin's seventy-two elected Sheriffs and is

active in leadership development, critical incident response, and partnering with other public safety assets to ensure homeland security preparedness and response.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Sheriffs Helping Sheriffs: "Sheriffs Helping Sheriffs" is a resource by which sheriffs provide resources (personnel and equipment) to other sheriffs allowing for better service to those they are elected to protect during critical incidents when resources can be extremely taxed. During 2013 these services were called upon during flooding across our state.

Radio Interoperability: Sheriffs from Kewaunee County, Green Lake County, Taylor County, and Waupaca County serve on the Wisconsin Interoperability Council which promotes statewide interoperability.

Wisconsin Regional ALERT Teams: Sheriffs from Dane County, Oneida County and Eau Claire County serve on the Wisconsin ALERT (Aligned Law Enforcement Response Teams) Executive Committee along with representatives of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association (WCPA) to study and work to implement statewide tactical response and Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) teams for use in extremely critical incidents impacting homeland security.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION-DIVISION OF CAPITOL POLICE

HSC Representative: Chief David Erwin

HSC Alternate: Deputy Chief Dan Blackdeer



BACKGROUND

The Capitol Police is a Division of the Wisconsin Department of Administration. The Capitol Police are responsible for the safeguarding of government throughout the State of Wisconsin, including the continuity of government. This encompasses hundreds of state facilities throughout the state including daily monitoring of 40,600 card access entries and alarm systems in one hundred buildings. Since the State Capitol is the center of government for the State of Wisconsin, it is imperative that the citizens of the state have the ability to voice their concerns to the government, and enjoy the use of state facilities. The Capitol Police are dedicated to providing for the safety and security of the people of the State of Wisconsin. It is critical to facilitate a

climate in which state government can operate safely, smoothly, and efficiently, and where citizens can feel safe and secure as they visit the Capitol and other state facilities throughout the state. The Capitol Police Department is comprised of six work units: Investigative Court Services, Dignitary Services, Police and Security, a Bike Unit, the State Safety Office, and a Communication Unit. The workforce consists of full-time sworn police officers and other non-sworn employees. Officers work throughout the state and have dedicated offices in Madison and Milwaukee. The belief of the Capitol Police is that everyone will be treated with dignity and respect as they continue to serve the needs of the citizens of the State of Wisconsin.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Criminal Investigations, Dignitary Protection, and Safety Monitoring: The Investigative Court Services Unit of the Capitol Police conducts investigations across the state on crimes and cases involving illegal activity against state property and state employees and processes over a thousand court citations annually. Capitol Police utilize sophisticated surveillance and alarm devices to detect illegal activity in and around state buildings statewide. The Capitol Police have continued to conduct investigations regarding threats against government officials over the last year, some of which resulted in prosecution and incarceration. The Dignitary Unit provides protective services to the governor, his family, and visiting dignitaries. The State Safety Office monitors and manages highly sensitive issues on state property such as hazardous

waste and material spills, confined entry, injury and accident investigations, investigations of loss claims, and other situations impacting employees and visitors.

Overseeing Public Gatherings: The Patrol Section of the Capitol Police monitors large crowds gathered at state facilities for specially sanctioned events, such as Concerts on the Square, the Farmer's Market, Art Fair on the Square, Cows on the Concourse, and the Winter Holiday Parade. The Patrol Section also provides a presence at other events (i.e. political demonstrations, rallies, acts of civil disobedience, legislative hearings off site from the Capitol, agency meetings where security is required, and marches) that occur.

Ensuring Public Safety and Civil Rights: An ongoing initiative of the Capitol Police has been to support the expression of free speech and the free demonstration of ideas. Capitol Police are committed to the protection of these rights, even if the ideas are unpopular. The Division also recognizes that these rights need to be balanced with the public's rights to free movement, privacy, and freedom from violence. Capitol Police will continue to protect individual rights through complete impartiality, while ensuring that government can continue to function. The Capitol Police are requested and provide security for various government agencies

Public Information and Awareness on Suspicious Packages: Through the use of its website, the Capitol Police promote its initiative to ensure that government employees and the public are prepared and educated to report and minimize the risks associated with suspicious packages.

Public Safety and Security: The Capitol Police provide risk assessment services and conduct annual safety awareness programs to all state-owned buildings around the state. The Capitol Police also conduct and maintain a homeland security assessment for each state-owned building. The Capitol Police continue to conduct "Safety in the Workplace/Active Shooter" training, which started in 2010 to all state agencies. The demand for this training continues to grow as more employees receive it. Further, the Capitol Police assist in the annual fire drills for state buildings, which test emergency plans for fire and evacuations as well as evacuation routes, safe areas, and gathering points after evacuation. The Capitol Police set up the Floor Captain Program, which incorporates state building occupants into the emergency planning process. The Capitol Police adheres to the National Incident Management System doctrine in using the Incident Command System for effective and efficient response to incidents and emergencies which allows the Capitol Police to assist local, state, and federal

law enforcement, when requested. Capitol Police have assisted on threats to government officials, large events, presidential visits, local celebrations, and local celebrations and demonstrations.

Lastly, the Capitol Police are a sounding board and a resource for all state agencies regarding safety, security, infrastructure issues, and further planning for events and possible crisis situations.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION-DIVISION OF ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY

HSC Representative: David Cagigal

HSC Alternate: Eugene Essex



BACKGROUND

The Department of Administration (DOA) supports other state agencies and programs with services such as centralized purchasing and financial management. The Department also helps the governor develop and implement the state budget. The ultimate goal of all programs is to offer Wisconsin residents the most efficient, highest quality state government services possible.

The Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) manages the state's information technology assets and uses technology to improve government efficiency and service delivery. It provides computer services to state agencies and operates the statewide voice, data, and video telecommunications network. In consultation with

business and IT managers from state agencies and local governments, the Division develops strategies, policies, and standards for cross-agency and multi-jurisdictional use of IT resources. The Division provides centralized security, training, and research as well as print and mail services to other state agencies and provides statewide computer systems for district attorneys. Through the Geographic Information Office, the Division coordinates Wisconsin's geospatial information activities and provides geographic information systems (GIS) services to state agencies, service organizations, and local governments.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Improve Cyber Security Coordination: Cyber coordination was improved through the updating and re-codification of the emergency management laws under Chapter 323 of the Wisconsin Statutes and completion of the Wisconsin Cyber Incident Annex to the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP).

Wisconsin recognized the importance of computer and network incidents with the enactment of 2009 Wisconsin Act 42, which re-wrote state emergency management law. Further, the cooperative working relationship among agencies was recognized with the appointment of the State Chief Information Officer to the Wisconsin

Homeland Security Council in 2008. An interagency team developed the Cyber Incident Annex to the WERP and it was completed in June 2010. This Annex identifies lanes of responsibility for state and federal agencies and replaces the need for a specific Memorandum of Understanding between the agencies.

A critical component in both 2009 Wisconsin Act 42 and the Cyber Annex is the specific requirement to use the Incident Command System for training and response. The intent is to bridge the communications gap between computer and network professionals with a common, well-established framework for incident response.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

HSC Representative: Susan Buroker

HSC Alternate: Michael Linsley



BACKGROUND

The Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is responsible for food safety, animal and plant health, water and soil protection, and monitoring business practices. The agency inspects and licenses businesses and

individuals, analyzes laboratory samples, conducts hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture domestically and abroad.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Public-Private Partnerships: DATCP continues to maintain and expand partnerships with private businesses and other non-governmental organizations at the local, national, and international levels. These ongoing partnerships reflect the central role that private industry plays in Wisconsin's agricultural sector and serve to enhance planning for and responses to known and emerging threats.

Radiological Training and Exercise Programs: DATCP conducts training and exercises with local emergency managers, agricultural officials, university representatives, and industry participants to test plans addressing radiological releases from nuclear power plants. All aspects related to radiological emergencies including product sampling, hold-and-retain orders, feed and product movement management, and the impacts of evacuation orders on dairy farmers and milk processors are evaluated regularly with specific components identified for exercises and training as needed. Agency response strategies are updated using an adaptive management framework to improve existing protocols and identify new challenges. Upcoming exercises include movement management during epizootics and nuclear power plant incident response. Both exercises will focus on coordination with local, state, and federal agencies.

Multi-State Partnership (MSP) for Security in Agriculture: DATCP continues to work with MSP members and associates on a variety of critical issues. These issues range from ongoing sharing of critical technical, policy, and administrative information related to agricultural emergencies to focused assessments of risk to agricultural products during all phases of production and processing. In 2013, DATCP staff participated in a Tri-State Secure Egg Supply Movement Workshop in St Paul, MN. Permitted movement of eggs and egg products in the event of a Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) outbreak were discussed. Using the guidelines of the federal Secure Egg Supply Plan, each state will identify the information and documentation needed to permit movement of an egg product from a HPAI Control Area within the respective state and to another state. Lessons learned during this workshop prompted officials to strengthen Wisconsin's procedures for responding to HPAI outbreaks to reflect the reality of movement controls for raw and finished products. DATCP is planning a series of movement management exercises in conjunction with other state and local agencies, including law enforcement, as a central component of the agency's long-term program for responding to agricultural emergencies. These

exercises will help to identify strengths and weaknesses in current agency procedures; identified issues will then be used to modify current procedures within an ongoing adaptive management framework.

Continued support of the MSP is critical for food and agriculture sector protection in Wisconsin and the region. For example, DATCP animal health and emergency management staff recently participated in a unique table-top exercise addressing the vulnerability of zoological facilities to highly pathogenic avian influenza. Following this exercise, DATCP established new partnerships with zoos and similar facilities determined to be at high risk of infection and transmission of pests and pathogens and will continue to participate in related efforts in conjunction with the MSP.

Statewide Planning and Emergency Response: DATCP continues to provide a leadership role in agricultural emergency management within state government through ongoing planning and exercises in conjunction with Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) as well as other state and non-governmental agencies. DATCP emergency management staff recently completed revision of the Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF 11) Agriculture and Natural Resources Plan and created ESF 11 Attachment 1, Animal Disaster Response Plan. Both plans were signed by the DATCP Secretary and forwarded to WEM for inclusion in the final version of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan. DATCP is currently updating their Continuity of

Operations (COOP) Plan procedures and protocols, and developing exercises related to cyber-terrorism, epizootics, radiological events, and other threats to agency functions. DATCP also participates in the statewide response to drought in a variety of ways including advising other state agencies on agriculture-related issues, serving on the Interagency Drought Working Group, and providing expert input and support for development of new drought response procedures for Wisconsin state agencies. Current efforts include developing a comprehensive statewide drought response plan that reflects current economic and social conditions as well as addresses long-term effects on agriculture.

Energy Assurance Review: DATCP conducted a review of the potential issues for agricultural arising from a long-term power outage in the state. Wisconsin's dairy industry is particularly vulnerable to loss of power for prolonged periods; information from this review will be used to improve the state's response to power supply interruptions as they relate to agricultural production and to increase the resiliency of the energy supply system for agricultural producers, processors, and others.

Local and State Emergency Manager Toolkit: DATCP will work with other interested parties to maintain the toolkit developed for local and state emergency managers to ensure availability of food supplies during long-term emergencies such as power outages. This information will be given to WEM for their long-term power outage planning efforts throughout the state.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES-DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HSC Representative: Dr. Henry Anderson

HSC Alternate: Diane Christen



BACKGROUND

The Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS-DPH) is responsible for environmental and public health regulation, and for providing public health services. The Division operates programs that address environmental and occupational health, family and community health, emergency medical services and injury prevention, chronic disease prevention, health promotion, and communicable diseases. It is also responsible for issuing birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates, as well as collecting statistics related to the health of Wisconsin's population. The Division of

Public Health is an integral part of the statewide emergency response plan and is represented at the State Emergency Operations Center when it is activated. The Division of Public Health leads Emergency Support Functions (ESF) 6 and 8 at the state level in accordance with the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and supports local ESFs as well. During events with significant health implications, such as a heat wave or pandemic, the Division of Public Health serves as the lead agency for emergency response.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Improve and Expand the Use of Health Professional Volunteers: The Division of Public Health continues to lead the effort to develop and implement a fully-functional and compliant health professional registry and credentialing system that meets the federal standards of the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR VHP), as required by the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response. The Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR) allows health professionals to self-register interest in donating their time and talent during an emergency. WEAVR also makes it possible for a volunteer to indicate membership or interest in local Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Units, as well as the WI-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT). Integration of multiple volunteer opportunities in one registration system increases efficiency for the volunteer and avoids duplication in federal reporting of the total number of health professional

volunteers available. Mid-level administrative access to WEAVR has been provided for local MRC and DMAT Coordinators for purposes of communication and tracking. WEAVR members who are also interested in more robust volunteer participation at the local or federal level may join an MRC Unit or DMAT team.

The Division of Public Health signed a contract with a new vendor for WEAVR on June 29, 2011. The new WEAVR system is live and accepting volunteers on the various levels of interest (e.g. WEAVR, MRC, WI-1 DMAT). Mid-level administrators (local public health, MRC Unit Coordinators, DMAT leaders) have received training on this system. Members of the former WEAVR system are being asked to re-register in the new system. A promotional campaign is being developed with a marketing firm in order to increase awareness and participation among health professionals. WEAVR/MRC members have been active in

preparedness exercises, flooding and tornado response, and assistance at community events.

Wisconsin has developed a new online registration system for WEAVR and implemented a multi-media advertising campaign for 2013. The new WEAVR system now has approximately 1,000 professionals registered.

In addition to the volunteer registry, Wisconsin was one of the first states after Hurricane Katrina to implement a disaster medical credentialing system called Wisconsin Disaster Credentialing. In 2011, the system was connected with the Wisconsin Emergency Medical Services (EMS) E-Licensing System to include on-site credentialing of EMS personnel. This provides for better security and assurance that only properly licensed personnel are actively involved in disaster recovery activities.

Every state is required to have an ESAR VHP Coordinator. In Wisconsin, the coordinator is located at the Department of Health Services Division of Public Health and is also the MRC Units' Statewide Coordinator. Most states follow this model since integration of ESAR VHP and MRC is being led at the national level.

Wisconsin now has seven MRC Units each with a very diverse focus that reflects the local community needs. A Wisconsin Medical Reserve Corps Alliance was formed in 2010 which includes a Training Committee and Promotions Committee. The MRC Alliance integrates WEAVR, MRC, and DMAT into the Promotions Committee and is responsible for development of promotional materials that are consistent across the state.

The Wisconsin Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), one of the seven MRC Units, has held informational meetings and two exercises on the Team's Mobile Medical Care Facility (MMCF) which is available to any MRC Unit in the state. The MMCF is a large tent that is supplied with beds and

equipment to serve as a resource during a medical surge event.

DPH continues to be an advisory partner to the WeVolunteer Project for all volunteers in Wisconsin. Health professionals are directed to WEAVR from the WeVolunteer site, now in pilot status.

Risk Communications: The Japanese nuclear reactor accidents in March 2011 created widespread concern in this country about harmful radiation. It was a major communications challenge to reassure Wisconsin citizens that harmful levels of nuclear radiation released in Japan were unlikely to reach this state. While closely monitoring and receiving information from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) on the situation, the DPH subject matter experts made media appearances and issued news releases to advise the public that protective measures including potassium iodide (KI) were unnecessary in Wisconsin. The DPH radiation website was used to provide consumers up-to-date information on developments, a regularly updated set of Frequently Asked Questions was published, and appropriate messages were developed for use by 2-1-1.

In January, 2012, the Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant near Red Wing, MN declared an 'Alert' requiring activation of state and local emergency operations centers (EOC). Several issues arose during the incident, including the ability of social media to spread incorrect information (rumors) requiring a quick response by public officials to provide accurate information to the public, particularly to public schools in the affected area. In response to these issues, DPH staff is working with other state and local officials to modify risk communication procedures that will address the impact of social media, and local emergency management officials plan to automatically invite a representative of affected public schools to their EOC during an incident to improve communication with schools.

During 2012-2013, Wisconsin focused on building capacity in Capability 4 of the CDC Public Health Preparedness Capabilities, Emergency Public Information, and Warning. Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication training, as well as spokesperson training, was provided around the state. DPH also hired a risk and crisis communication coordinator who serves both the public health and healthcare preparedness programs.

Prevent the Spread of Disease in Healthcare Facilities: The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) requires employers to evaluate the workplace to identify the reasonable presence of respiratory hazard(s) to their employees. The Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program (WHEPP) sponsored sixty-one fit-testing training classes around the state during the fall of 2009. This training allowed facilities to have a person qualified to do fit-testing, should the facility fall under the provisions of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134, requirement to provide respiratory protection for staff. WHEPP continues to provide fit-testing and infection control training online.

The DPH Emergency Preparedness Programs and the DPH Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Prevention Program will join forces to establish regional collaborative groups to provide continuity of effective control measures across the healthcare continuum. Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CREs) are emerging multi-drug resistant organisms associated with increased healthcare costs and high mortality. Patients with CRE-associated infections have been identified among Wisconsin hospitals, long-term care facilities, and outpatient settings. The goal is to prevent these organisms from becoming endemic in Wisconsin healthcare facilities.

Mandatory CRE surveillance among hospital inpatients was initiated by the DPH HAI Prevention Program during December, 2011. Most CRE cases

have been reported from the southeastern public health region. Therefore, during 2013, DPH partnered with the City of Milwaukee Health Department to convene a CRE prevention collaborative among acute and long-term care facilities in that jurisdiction. A panel of subject matter experts created a CRE prevention toolkit, which has been distributed for use statewide.

Strengthening Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation: Epidemiological surveillance and investigation includes, but is not limited to, the capacity to rapidly conduct epidemiological investigations, detect disease occurrences via active surveillance, and maintenance of ongoing surveillance activities. This is followed by prompt analysis and communication with the public and providers about case definitions, reporting mechanisms, disease risk and mitigation, and recommendations for control measures.

In 2009, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded a pilot project to improve state and local responses to food borne illness outbreaks. This project was launched in three sites, including Wisconsin, with support from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Association of Public Health Laboratories. It was so successful that, in 2010, the CDC expanded the project to additional sites. In 2011, the project was renamed FoodCORE — Food borne Diseases Centers for Outbreak Response Enhancement. Currently seven centers participate, covering about thirteen percent of the U.S. population.

As part of this project, Wisconsin is working with CDC and other FoodCORE centers to develop new and better methods to detect, investigate, respond to, and control multistate outbreaks of food borne diseases. Efforts are primarily focused on outbreaks caused by bacteria, including Salmonella, Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC), and Listeria. The ability to detect and investigate viral and

parasitic food borne disease outbreaks has also been strengthened.

Conducting interviews with all persons with reportable enteric illnesses that are identified through routine public health surveillance and having the capacity to interview persons associated with local event associated outbreaks (both ill and well) are important factors in outbreak investigations regardless of etiology. Local outbreaks frequently involve hundreds of potentially exposed individuals and can require significant local health department (LHD) capacity. Using FoodCORE funds, the Communicable Disease Epidemiology Section (CDES) established the Surveillance and Outbreak Support (SOS) Team to provide assistance and surge capacity to local health departments in conducting routine enteric interviews and interviews during outbreak investigations.

In addition to routine duties related to enteric illnesses, the SOS Team provides critical surge capacity for responding to other public health emergencies. A recent example of this surge capacity is the October, 2011 outbreak of *Bordetella parapertussis*. The state epidemiologist declared this an outbreak of public health importance and asked local health departments to interview all laboratory-positive individuals to assess symptoms, treatment, other ill household members, and illness duration. The SOS team conducted full interviews with individuals who were difficult to reach, not able to be interviewed during regular work hours, or when local health department capacity was exceeded. The existence of an established, trained group of students with interviewing skills and public health background provides Wisconsin with additional epidemiology capacity for responding to public health emergencies.

In the summer of 2013, a local health department requested assistance from the Wisconsin Division of Public Health (DPH) for a tuberculosis investigation. A CDC EpiAid request was made and Wisconsin's Epidemic Intelligence Service

Officer was deployed to the county. Since the local health department focused most of their resources on the TB investigation, the DPH Surveillance and Outbreak Support (SOS) Team assisted with enteric and other communicable disease case reporting. These efforts are illustrative of the collaborative nature of public health investigation in Wisconsin.

Statewide implementation of the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS), completed during 2010, has allowed state and local public health agencies to coordinate infectious disease surveillance through a single web-based system. Expansion of electronic laboratory reporting has increased the timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of disease reporting; seventy-five percent of notifiable conditions are now reported electronically. In addition, influenza sentinel surveillance and syndromic surveillance of emergency department visits in the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange (WHIE) have strengthened influenza monitoring. WEDSS, in partnership with the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, continues to onboard new laboratories for electronic lab reporting. Another large laboratory in the state is expected to join electronic reporting later this year. In addition, provider and lab reporting has increased such that the percentage of cases that public health has to manually enter has dropped from twenty-four percent in 2011, to twenty percent in 2012, to fifteen percent thus far in 2013.

In 2013, WHIE ceased operations and DPH began participating in the federal syndromic surveillance program known as BioSense. BioSense has additional analytical tools, allows for data sharing with LHDs and between border states, and should advance influenza and other disease surveillance.

Strengthening Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities to Improve the Ability to Address Major Incidents: DHS is conducting an ongoing effort to improve the screening forms (i.e.

head of household and individual), dispensing algorithm, drug interaction chart, and other supporting materials used in anthrax and other mass antibiotic prophylaxis responses. Improvements include condensing and simplifying the algorithm without altering outcomes or inputs, matching the screening forms to this, and making the drug interaction chart more robust as well as easier to read. To do this, the local public health departments within the Milwaukee Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) jurisdiction assisted the Division of Public Health by participating as a focus group and providing feedback on multiple iterations of the materials over the course of several exercises, including the CRI Dispensing tabletop from June, 2012 and Operation BAT-11 (2011).

DHS is working with the University of Wisconsin, Department of Information Technology, to develop a web-based, self-screening program to ensure individuals receive the proper medication at points of dispensing.

DHS is working with local public health and hospitals in the Cities Readiness Initiative jurisdictions to develop a functional mass dispensing and medical countermeasure distribution exercise in 2014.

DHS is directly assisting Public Health – City of Madison and Dane County (MDC) and the University of Wisconsin – Madison in the creation of a closed Point of Dispensing (POD) plan. Currently, UW-Madison represents approximately 60,000 students, faculty, staff, and associated family members out of the city's total population of 260,000. The creation of a closed POD in this environment will significantly increase public health's ability to better serve the rest of the jurisdiction in an emergency. This project will serve as a pilot for bringing the closed POD concept to large universities and college campuses around the state.

DHS is continuing its work with Public Health of Madison and Dane County and the University Of Wisconsin - Madison on developing a training and exercise plan for future closed point of dispensing operations.

Ensuring that Statewide, Regional, and Local Capabilities are in Place to Receive, Store, and Distribute Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Assets: SNS assets were received from the federal government during Wisconsin's H1N1 response. These assets were distributed at the local level and delivered to end users. Existing plans in place to receive, store, and distribute these assets were followed and proved very helpful in the H1N1 response. The Division of Public Health intends to make some slight improvements to the plans and will continue to monitor circumstances that might warrant further revision.

Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol: In 2011, the Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol was developed as a tool for first responders to deal with an unknown substance (e.g. "white powder", unknown liquid, "suspicious" package, etc.) that may pose a risk. The protocol is designed to clarify when and what type of a response is necessary, whether laboratory testing is warranted, and whether there is a risk for persons exposed. The protocol has two components: the first is for law enforcement to assess if a threat exists; and the second, after the existence of an actual or implicit threat is determined, for public health to assess whether there is a danger to the health of persons exposed to that substance.

In 2012, additional guidance was developed for handling powder-contaminated letters or packages to bridge the gap between federal guidance on suspicious letters or packages and the Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol. The guidance for handling powder-contaminated letters or packages is intended for mail room personnel that may come across letters or packages containing powder.

The Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol and the guidance on handling powder-contaminated letters or packages were developed by the Wisconsin Division of Public Health, with the expert advice of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), United States Postal Inspectors Service (USPIS), Wisconsin Capitol Police, Wisconsin National Guard (WING), Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM), and the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH).

The Unknown Substance Protocol was updated to include contact information for the Department of Health Services Threat Liaison Officer.

Emergency Human Services: When Wisconsin residents are displaced from their homes during a disaster and find it necessary to stay in a community emergency shelter, it is essential that community officials, responders, and shelter managers are prepared to provide service and reasonable accommodations to all shelter residents, including those with disabilities or other circumstances that make it necessary to provide additional shelter support.

The Department of Health Services is leading a statewide initiative with many community partners to identify, recruit, and train state, regional, and local teams in support of local and tribal government in sheltering people who have been displaced from their homes during a disaster. Functional Assessment Service Teams (FAST) provide a system for assessing people who have a need for shelter in an emergency and may need additional support and services in order to stay safely in a shelter. Functional Assessment Service Teams are trained to assess peoples' needs upon entering a shelter or reception center to make sure they are sheltered safely during their stay.

Strengthening Healthcare Preparedness: The Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program (WHEPP) is entering into a new five-year cooperative agreement with the US Department of

Health Services Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR). The new grant guidance aligns the Hospital Preparedness Program and Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program (PHEP). Each program has a separate funding source but both have complimentary program guidance and goals. New national standards have been released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and ASPR that identify target capabilities that each program should use to prioritize emergency planning efforts to ensure a "whole community" approach to planning. The hospital and public health programs are forming several expert panels and working groups to refine current plans and meet the new CDC and ASPR "whole system" approach to healthcare and public health emergency planning. While these efforts are to support the whole of the community and the whole of system direction, they are also being developed with the overarching goal of encompassing and refining the systems to support Emergency Support Function #8 (ESF #8) as part of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP).

After over a decade of all-hazards planning and response, public health and hospitals have developed and refined their individual emergency preparedness and response capabilities. Preparedness training, exercising, and evaluation has strengthened partnerships and improved response in Wisconsin. However, gaps still exist. There is currently no regional all-hazards system for coordinating communication among healthcare entities and emergency management during large-scale emergencies. There is no all-hazards system for transfer of a large number of patients in a mass casualty incident or evacuation.

At the federal level, fund providers such as the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) partners are evaluating the performance of states based on the degree to which a formal collaboration among healthcare organizations and public and private sector partners

is organized to prepare for and respond to an emergency, mass casualty, or catastrophic health event. To fully achieve these capabilities, the federal government is requiring states to develop formal, regional healthcare coalitions (HCCs) that can provide multi-agency coordination, information sharing, and resource coordination during an event. In order to be considered highly developed and functional, an HCC must be able to demonstrate preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation functionality.

As a next step in further developing these capabilities and capacities, planning must be coordinated across the healthcare and emergency response spectrum. This broad coordination is critical to saving lives and improving patient outcomes in a mass casualty event, evacuation or even a high-visibility, large-scale planned event. It is the goal of the Department of Health Services to build upon already existing healthcare coalitions to further develop health emergency response capacity and capability in Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HSC Representative: Secretary Edward F Wall

HSC Alternate: Warden Daniel Westfield



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections is the largest state agency and operates thirty-six adult institutions and facilities with 10,000 employees statewide. The DOC is the state's largest cabinet agency with multiple areas of responsibility and one core mission: public safety. The department's primary goal is to maintain the safe custody and supervision of offenders using the best, most effective correctional policies and procedures. The

DOC is focused on keeping Wisconsin's citizens protected, helping offenders succeed in the community, and making every effort to reduce the cost of corrections to taxpayers. A variety of programs and offices support the DOC's public safety mission, which includes providing support and services to crime victims. The DOC has thirty-six correctional institutions, eight regional offices and 114 field offices across the state.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

WSIC/Fusion Center Support. In recognition of these valuable resources and the need for the best information sharing possible, the DOC has committed a full-time criminal analyst to the state's intelligence fusion center, the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center. That analyst's primary function is facilitating information and intelligence sharing with law enforcement and homeland security partners across the state and country.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE- DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION WISCONSIN STATEWIDE INFORMATION CENTER (WSIC)

HSC Representative: David S. Matthews

HSC Alternate: Jody R. Wormet



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (WIDCJ-DCI) is the parent agency for the Governor's designated primary intelligence fusion center, the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC). WSIC works in partnership with the US Department of Homeland Security (US-DHS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as well as partners from various federal, state, local, tribal, and campus agencies. These partners include the Wisconsin Department of

Military Affairs, Wisconsin Emergency Management, Wisconsin State Patrol, Dane County Sheriff's Office, and the US Attorney's Office. Additionally, the Milwaukee Police Department maintains an intelligence fusion center to address the unique concerns of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) is a critical partner and works closely with the WSIC to enhance statewide intelligence sharing on criminal and terrorist threats.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

WiWATCH and the "If You See Something, Say Something™" (S4) Campaign: Wisconsin's adaptation of this national public awareness campaign launched on September 28, 2012. The S4 campaign is an extension of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) and serves to increase public awareness of suspicious activity related to crime and terrorism. While the NSI focuses on training first responders, WiWATCH/S4 focuses on public outreach. In Wisconsin, a toll-free number (877-WI-WATCH) is paired with a web portal (www.wiwatch.org) to facilitate public reporting of suspicious activity. A sustainment strategy is ongoing, including training, outreach, education, and additional media coverage of the campaign.

Hometown Security Partners / Fusion Liaison Officer Program: The WSIC continues its implementation of the Hometown Security Partners training program. This program is an instructional

series developed for non-law enforcement partners such as: Fire and Emergency Medical Service; Emergency Management; Public Safety Telecommunications; Probation, Parole, and Corrections; and Private Sector Security. This four-hour training program serves to increase partner awareness by identifying suspicious behaviors indicative of criminal activity or terrorism and providing the tools to report suspicious activity while protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

WSIC introduced the Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) Program in December, 2011. To date, WSIC has delivered the Hometown Security Partner training to over 125 individuals including police dispatchers, fire service, public health, corrections, and private sector security partners.

Threat Liaison Officer Program: WSIC's Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program is a statewide initiative that works with local, county, state, federal, and tribal agencies along with other public and private

sector security partners in training on the indicators of suspicious criminal or terrorist activity. The state is divided into six TLO regions which mirror the Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) regions. TLOs, in conjunction with the WSIC TLO Program Manager, prepare threat assessments and response plans as well as coordinate on-scene assistance at major spectator events, criminal investigations, training sessions, and disaster responses.

Currently, WSIC has trained over 900 TLOs around the state including members representing law enforcement, fire, emergency management, financial, energy, and academic sectors.

Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting

Initiative: WSIC recognizes that suspicious activity reporting is a critical component in Wisconsin's homeland security strategy. The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI) is a partnership between federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector agencies. The NSI establishes a national capacity, through a series of networks and databases, for gathering, processing, analyzing, and sharing suspicious activity reports. WSIC and STAC share Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) data with the national shared space and WSIC hosts its own SAR Vetting Tool (SVT). To date in 2013, WSIC has received fifty-four SARs; of those, nineteen met the criteria of a SAR as defined by the Information Sharing Environment Functional Standard 1.5 and were entered into the SVT for submission. To date, WSIC and STAC have delivered the NSI-SAR Line Officer training to over 3800 first preventers.

On October 3, 2012, to augment the national "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign and the launch of the Wisconsin Watch (WiWATCH) website, Governor Scott Walker, Wisconsin National Guard Adjutant General and Homeland Security Advisor Donald Dunbar, Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen, and Milwaukee Police Department Chief Edward Flynn announced a new, web-based training initiative on reporting suspicious activity in

Wisconsin. Courses are available for law enforcement, fire/EMS, dispatchers, emergency management, probation, parole, and corrections, and private sector security. Successful completion of the thirty minute course is recognized with a certificate.

In November of 2012, the WSIC upgraded the National Suspicious Activity Reporting (NSI) and Wisconsin Watch (WiWATCH) training module to a new platform. This new site allows for automatic grading and certificate generation. To date, WSIC has trained over 500 members of law enforcement, private sector security, emergency management, corrections, probation and parole, and police dispatch.

Wisconsin Crime Alert Network: DOJ-DCI continues to manage the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN). WCAN allows local, county, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies to send out crime alert bulletins to businesses and the public, targeting recipients based upon type of business and location. WCAN, administered through WSIC, is a vital tool for crime prevention, finding stolen property, identifying criminal suspects, locating missing persons, and notifying the public about potential homeland security threats. Wisconsin is one of a few states with a statewide crime alert network.

To date, the WCAN has enrolled over 7,600 law enforcement personnel, businesses, and members of the general public. In addition, over 2,500 WCAN alerts have been issued and WCAN alerts played a critical role in solving thirty-six criminal cases.

WCAN has established a forty-five day trial membership program allowing pilot law enforcement agencies to offer free trial memberships to resident and businesses. Pilot agencies include: Eau Claire County Sheriff's Office, Oneida Police Department, Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office, Sawyer County Sheriff's Department, Rock

County Sheriff's Office, and the Steven Point Police Department.

Combating Cyber Threats: WSIC partners with DOA's Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) and other government and private sector partners to provide for increased access to cyber threat information.

Fusion Center Performance Program: The repeatable annual Fusion Center Assessment process is a critical element of the broader Fusion Center Performance Program (FCPP), which aims to demonstrate the value and impact of individual fusion centers and the National Network of Fusion Centers (National Network) as a whole in supporting national information sharing and homeland security outcomes. Simultaneously, the assessment provides valuable feedback on support provided by the Federal Government to mature and sustain the National Network.

In August, 2013, the WSIC completed the Online Self Assessment Tool to provide input on its progress achieving the Critical Operational Capabilities (Receive, Analyze, Disseminate, Gather) and the Enabling Capabilities (Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Protections; Sustainment; Communications and Outreach; Security), and on additional priority areas, including governance, the effectiveness of federal support, and demographic information. In September, 2013, WSIC participated in a validation call with DHS to further discuss the capabilities and allow any necessary clarification.

DHS will use the results of the 2013 Assessment to develop an Individual Report for the WSIC summarizing its capabilities aligned to the Critical Operational Capabilities and the Enabling Capabilities and will also publish the overall findings from the 2013 Assessment in a National Network report that describes the aggregate capability and performance of the National Network, as well as data-driven recommendations to further strengthen and mature fusion center capabilities and performance. Both reports are expected to be released in December, 2013.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HSC Representative: David Woodbury

HSC Alternate: Brian Knepper



BACKGROUND

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is dedicated to protecting, enhancing, and promoting public safety and to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, federal laws that protect and enhance public safety and the natural resources of Wisconsin. It has full responsibility for coordinating the disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full-range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin's citizens and visitors.

The Department's Emergency Management Administrator coordinates agency responses to

emergencies and disasters. The DNR's Law Enforcement Officers and the Bureau of Law Enforcement's Homeland Security Coordinator assist local law enforcement efforts. The Bureau of Forest Protection responds to and provides for statewide assistance during forest fires. The Public Drinking Water Security Coordinator works with local public drinking water facilities. The DNR's Incident Management Teams assist local units of government and other state agencies in responding to emergencies. The Dam Safety personnel coordinate response to dam safety issues.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Information Sharing and Analysis: The Department of Natural Resources uses WSIC updates to disseminate information statewide to its law enforcement officers. The DNR also uses the STAC, Minnesota Joint Analysis Center (MNJAC), Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) alerts, Wisconsin Crime Alert, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Homeport Information System, and Border Intelligence Unit (BIU) information published by the New York State Intelligence Center (NYSIC) to provide information to staff to communicate information from the field to each of these venues. The DNR uses a suspicious activity report (SAR) system to allow information to be shared between the DNR and other agencies. The agency has also signed an agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Justice to share

information related to the Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort (CEASE) program.

Public Safety: The DNR continues to work with local governments, health officials, and federal agencies to implement the BioWatch Project. This project is an air sampling and testing program that monitors for particulates that could be present in a biological weapons attack. The DNR's Drinking Water Program continues to assist communities in updating emergency response plans and security vulnerability assessments for drinking water facilities. The DNR conducts tabletop exercises for municipal community public water systems. This project received funding from the USEPA Counter Terrorism Coordination Program. DNR law enforcement

assisted in the security at the National Governors’ Conference which was held in Milwaukee this year.

Ready-To-Respond: The Department maintains a state of readiness, which allows for a rapid response to emerging public safety concerns. It also looks for efficiencies in the ability to respond. This year the warden service implemented five “mission ready statewide teams”. These teams include the ROV Team, Natural Resource/VIP, Tactical Flight Officer Team, Tactical Boat Operator Team, and the integrated DCI Tactical Team. All five of these teams will provide for a quicker, higher qualified, and more sustainable response to public safety events.

Further, by increased participation in real events and exercises, the department can identify ways to improve its readiness for future responses. This past year, the DNR responded to a request for assistance from the Capitol Police in which DNR staff assisted in providing public safety and property protection over a period of several months at the State Capitol.

Securing Wisconsin’s Ports and Waterways: The DNR is the state’s primary marine enforcement agency and is part of the Maritime Port Security Collaborative in the ports of Milwaukee, Superior/Duluth and Green Bay. This allows the DNR and other governmental agencies to leverage resources and reduce costs while providing increased security. Such efforts enhance the expertise of individual agencies and merge their resources in a time of need. The DNR also trains with other agencies to practice merging these specialties into a force response package. The Department has an aerial Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) optics for one of its airplanes and will be adding another by October, 2013. Both units were purchased through a Port Security Grant to be used to improve port security in the Great Lakes. This equipment can also be used for search and rescue activities as well as law enforcement purposes around the state. DNR hosted a three-day training session with the FBI Tactical Team, the Green Bay

Police Department, and the Sturgeon Bay Police Department addressing high speed boat operations, boarding, and climbing ships.

Hazardous Spills (ESF #10): Department personnel participated in the development of the National Approach to Response Project initiated by the USEPA to respond to hazardous substance spills or releases as outlined in Emergency Support Function 10 (ESF #10) of the National Response Plan. Personnel are also participating as members of an Emergency Preparedness Task Force for the Great Lakes Commission. The Department tracks or coordinates the response to an average of 600 Hazardous Materials Spills per year. Law Enforcement is involved in a pilot project creating an extensive spill response equipment and personnel inventory which can be utilized by the Great Lakes States and Canadian Provinces in the event of a spill on the Great Lakes.

Communications Interoperability - WISCOM System: The development of the WISCOM system continues and the warden service is one of the first agencies to purchase trunking software that is required to allow operation on the WISCOM system for all of its mobile and portable radios. The DNR shares the use of its radio tower infrastructure so that WISCOM can improve communications interoperability at a reduced cost.

Port Security and Interoperability: Port security encompasses many local, state, and federal agencies, thus complicating communication. The



DNR, using federal port security funding, is purchasing multiband radios for its

wardens along Lake Michigan. This technology will allow for interoperability during critical response times and permit the free flow of information.

NIMS and NRF Compliance: DNR has four Incident Management Teams (IMTs) that are designated as Type 3 and also is co-leading with DMA-WEM a statewide effort in creating two Type 2 Teams. DNR has personnel who have responded to Type 2 and Type 1 events. More than half of the agency’s 1,200 first responders have received a minimum level of ICS-300 training. Forestry and DNR law enforcement personnel either have or are in the process of completing specific training in the command and general staff positions for Type 2 Teams and above. The Bureau of Law Enforcement utilizes an electronic interactive Incident Command System (ICS) program to train field personnel for any type of event and shares the program with any agency at no cost. Forestry has a typed equipment inventory system that is utilized by members of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group and is NIMS compliant. DNR will be participating in EMAC advance team training later on this year.

Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort (CEASE) Program on Public Lands: Due to public safety and property management issues the DNR has become concerned about the increasing amount of marijuana grows occurring on Wisconsin public lands. Since 2009, the number and size of these grows have increased on public lands. These grows pose a danger to recreational users and also cause a significant amount of damage to public property. DNR continues to work closely with local, state, and federal agencies to eradicate large drug grows.



DNR, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Justice and federal agencies,

promotes programs to educate the public and agency staff on what to look for and how to report illegal or suspicious activity. DNR and DCI have strengthened their partnership and training sessions this year relating to these large scale takedowns.

Emergency Response Capability: The Department’s 1,200 first responders are located throughout the state and represent the following programs or disciplines: spill coordinators, drinking water, waste water, hazardous waste management, air management, law enforcement, forestry (fire suppression), dam safety engineers, parks, fish management, and wildlife management.

The agency has four Region Type 3 Incident Management Teams (IMTs) that primarily respond to wildfires but are also used to respond to “All Hazards” emergencies. They also assist in the coordination of flood mitigation efforts and volunteer cleanup actions after windstorms and rainstorms such as the floods that occurred in July of this year. These teams along with other DNR operations work crews work with and for the local units of government in tornados, floods, snowstorms, and other emergencies. In addition, members of IMTs have been deployed to wildland fires in the western part of the United States and Canada. The Department is co-leading the development of two Type 2 Incident Management Teams (IMT) to respond to all-hazards incidents.

The Bureau of Law Enforcement has the five “mission ready teams” discussed above (ready to respond section) that allows the warden service to quickly supply highly trained wardens with specialized equipment to address different all types



of public sector needs. The bureau also has six strike teams (five regional

and one at headquarters) that provide support to local law enforcement and assist local responders with equipment and personnel in responding to any type of emergency or disaster. The DNR has eleven planes stationed in five locations around the state. The planes can be used for search and rescue operations as well as for damage assessment following storms or hazardous substance spills.

Each of the DNR's five regions has spill coordinators and dam safety engineers. Spill coordinators work with local spill response personnel, regional hazardous materials emergency response teams, USEPA, USCG, and the 54th Civil Support Team (CST) to mitigate hazardous substance spills or releases.

Dam safety engineers respond to actual and potential dam outages throughout the state. They are also responsible for dam safety and security.

The DNR maintains an extensive equipment inventory that is utilized to respond to emergency situations. This inventory includes, but is not limited to, pumps, generators, earth moving equipment, boats, ATVs, trucks, and fire response equipment.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION-DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE PATROL

HSC Representative: Superintendent Stephen Fitzgerald

HSC Alternate: Lieutenant Paul Wolfe



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) supports all forms of transportation. The DOT is responsible for planning, building, and maintaining Wisconsin's network of state highways and the interstate highway system in Wisconsin. DOT shares the costs of building and operating county and local transportation systems – from highways to public transit and other modes. DOT plans, promotes, and financially supports statewide air, rail, and water transportation as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

DOT – Division of State Patrol (WSP) promotes highway safety and public security to enhance the quality of life for all Wisconsin citizens and visitors by providing and supporting professional law enforcement services. WSP conducts traffic and

criminal law enforcement activities, including highway criminal interdiction, and responds to assist local law enforcement agencies in the event of a civil disturbance, man-made or natural disaster, crisis, catastrophe, complex incident, and other emergency or event that exceeds or may exceed the capacity of normal operations. It also serves in a pivotal role to inspect and regulate the motor carrier industry to ensure the safe transport of hazardous materials and other cargos on Wisconsin's highways, protects transportation critical infrastructure and key resources, and provides protective services to the governor, his family, and visiting dignitaries while they are travelling and in other circumstances.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Improve Information Sharing with Outside Agencies: Efforts to enhance information sharing with partner law enforcement and other key agencies include the implementation of updated Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) and Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling (MACH) collaborative command and control software scheduled for implementation in December, 2013. A Central Server is maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation which allows numerous agencies at the state, tribal, county and local levels to securely access related information and import data directly into electronic forms. This will make coordinated emergency response efforts more effective and increase the timeliness of critical

law enforcement and homeland security information dissemination when needed to protect the public. Specifically, these improvements will provide features that include an Incident Location Tool (ILT), mapping incidents and analysis reports, and a software enhancement for National Crime Information Center (NCIC) lookup. In addition, the utilization of an interactive map to display real-time event and resource data will create a common operating picture for all agencies and entities involved in responding to various incidents and events.

The WSP data warehouse project has continued to be developed for collection and storage of

electronic citations, traffic warnings, crash and related law enforcement reports. Queries into the data warehouse are done via the Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) Gateway to maximize availability to law enforcement and homeland security agencies. Utilization of the data warehouse will assist multi-agency information gathering and sharing efforts to “connect the dots” in determining the presence of criminal activity or terrorist threats.

Assist in the Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:

The WSP serves as the primary traffic law enforcement agency throughout Wisconsin with a compelling role in ensuring the safety and security of the highway transportation system. This infrastructure is vital to the state’s economic activities, especially



regarding agriculture, manufacturing and tourism. In addition, the WSP is a key law enforcement and homeland security partner for protecting other infrastructure and key resources such as bridges, power plant facilities, and public venues. The WSP provides resources to secure areas impacted by weather emergencies, floods, and hazardous materials spills among others. Planning and exercises during 2012 and 2013 have focused on coordinated response to potential radiological emergencies in partnership with other state agencies and the Wisconsin National Guard; resulting in improved protocols and capabilities. In addition, the WSP assists with security and traffic control for large-scale planned events, such as the 2013 National Governor’s Association (NGA) conference in Milwaukee and numerous other public venues.

Train and Deploy WSP Sworn Officers in Multi-agency Highway Criminal Interdiction and

Homeland Security Efforts to better identify potential Criminal and Terrorist Activity:

The WSP is a participating agency in the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program and serves as the statewide coordinator for the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) and related Highway Criminal Interdiction (HCI) programs for local, county and state law enforcement agencies participating in this endeavor. There is a focus on “All Crimes, All Threats, and All Hazards” relying on coordinated, intelligence based policing directed at interdicting criminal activity while in transit. In addition,

suspicious activity which WSP troopers and inspectors may observe during their patrol duties is reported to appropriate entities such as US Customs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Wisconsin Department of Justice - Division of Criminal Investigation, the state fusion centers and other agencies. The WSP maintains and utilizes specialized operational enforcement capabilities to include aircraft for law enforcement surveillance, crime scene mapping to aid prosecution efforts, and K9 teams for the detection of illegal narcotics and explosives. HCI arrests and apprehensions often lead to the confiscation of illegal narcotics, weapons, contraband, or US currency. WSP efforts in this area have resulted in more than 3,000 related arrests over the past year.

Improve Emergency Response Capability and Utilization of the Incident Command System:

The WSP adheres to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and utilizes its Incident Command System (ICS) components as the standard to efficiently manage emergency response to significant incidents and events. This methodology, especially when applied during significant incidents involving a multi-agency coordinated response, maximizes effective use of law enforcement personnel and resources. Wisconsin Statutes specify the role of the WSP in assisting other agencies during disasters, critical incidents, emergencies, and

other events. The WSP is organized to rapidly respond to incidents throughout Wisconsin by cross-leveling resources and successfully integrating into existing ICS structures within the state and for possible Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) requests. This is accomplished following a NIMS typed-resource approach to ensure that various configurations of personnel and resources can be made available for a wide array of potential emergencies. Most notably, the use of ICS is a centerpiece for implementing and managing aspects of the Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) plan utilized during snowstorms, flooding, hazardous materials incidents, and multi-vehicle crashes on the transportation system. This plan is validated through formal training and exercises each year and improved upon to ensure its continued effectiveness.

Enhance Statewide Communications Interoperability: In partnership with the Wisconsin Department of Justice (formerly the Office of Justice Assistance), the WSP Bureau of Public Security and Communications is continuing development, implementation, and operation of the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM). WISCOM can be used by public safety agencies at the Federal, Tribal, County and Local levels for first response during major disasters or large scale incidents statewide, or for their daily communications use. This facilitates the ability for agencies to more effectively communicate with one another on multiple statewide and regional interoperability talk-groups. Numerous public safety agencies are now using WISCOM for their daily use, and there are well over 1,000 registered public safety radios available for use statewide.

WISCONSIN CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Chief Steven Riffel

HSC Alternate: Chief Greg Leck



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association (WCPA) was established in 1907 and is primarily a law enforcement association for police executives. The WCPA has over 700 members and provides educational and support services to all its membership, as well as the entire Wisconsin law enforcement community. The WCPA is dedicated to supporting and enhancing law enforcement services across the state.

Through its legislative committee, the WCPA monitors all proposed legislation that affects law enforcement services or objectives. The WCPA Legislative Committee communicates directly with legislators to protect the interests of the Wisconsin

law enforcement community.

The Wisconsin Police Leadership Foundation (WPLF) is a sister organization of the WCPA. The non-profit leadership foundation supports executive education and professional development by sponsoring training conferences. In addition, the WPLF directly supports the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Death Response Team (LEDR). LEDR responds when any Wisconsin law enforcement agency experiences a death of a law enforcement officer, regardless of the circumstance.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Specific Legislation: The WCPA will continue to work towards passage of legislation allowing law enforcement officers who are not acting in their official duties to carry/possess firearms in a school or on school grounds as a matter of homeland security. This is a critical security component in that highly trained and skilled officers enhance school and children's safety in response to the numerous incidents in educational facilities within the country.

Legislation Affecting Law Enforcement: The WCPA will continue monitoring new proposed legislation and to seek changes to existing laws that affect Wisconsin law enforcement.

Law Enforcement Leadership and Support: The WCPA provides both members and non-members access to cutting edge executive law enforcement

training opportunities through sponsored conferences and seminars. The WCPA continues its support of the WI Law Enforcement Death Response (LEDR) Team that supports all Wisconsin law enforcement during times of crisis.

Statewide Jurisdictional Authority: The WCPA continues to work toward new legislation that provides for statewide law enforcement jurisdictional authority for all certified Wisconsin law enforcement officers to enhance homeland security.

WISCONSIN STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Fire Chief Bradley J. Liggett, City of Beloit

WSFCA President: SMSgt Matthew J Davies, WI ANG CRTS/CEF



BACKGROUND

Established in 1929, the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association (WSFCA) has provided leadership, representation, and support for the Wisconsin Fire Service for eighty-three years. The WSFCA represents the interests of 864 fire departments in Wisconsin. The WSFCA is active in member

leadership development, improving firefighter safety, increasing fire service all-hazards response capacity, improving life safety in the built environment, and being an indispensable partner in homeland security mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Critical Incidents and Line of Duty Deaths:

December 10, 2012 Rothschild Fire Chief Steve Fritz died as a result of a medical emergency in the line of duty, while responding to an emergency call. December 22, 2012 Brooklyn Volunteer Fire District Fire Chief Phil Mortensen died as a result of medical emergency in the line of duty after responding to an emergency call.

Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response

Plan: Working with our critical partners in MABAS Wisconsin and Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan was established in 2008. The plan supports Emergency Support Functions 4, 8, 9 and 10 of the overarching Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan. The plan continues to be enhanced with the formation of important components that are integral to an efficient, timely, and sustainable response in the all-hazards environment. These enhanced components are:

- **Interstate Mutual Aid** – WSFCA is working to facilitate borderless Mutual Aid across state lines. The Interstate Mutual Aid System project is a national initiative to facilitate day

to day mutual aid across state borders. The goal of this project is to eliminate barriers to providing reciprocal mutual aid between neighboring border communities. Working with states legislation will pave the way for this barrier free emergency response partnership while limiting liability and maintaining the high standards Wisconsin expects from its first responders.

- **MABAS** – Under Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter WEM 8, the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System has become the cornerstone of the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan. Over 90% of the state's population is protected by this mutual aid consortium. Fifty-one counties and the City of Milwaukee comprise a total of fifty MABAS Divisions. The program continues to grow with the assistance of MABAS Wisconsin and WEM Fire Services Coordinator Keith Tveit. Of special mention the MABAS/WSFCA Partnership was enhanced in June, 2013 when MABAS Wisconsin became a formal section of the

WSFCA fortifying the historical cooperation and synergies the two organizations exemplify.

- **Mutual Aid Net** – This initiative is a web based software program that will be utilized to notify emergency management, public safety answering points, and fire departments of the activation of the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan. It will be a central data point for resource inventory of all fire department resources in the state. Once the data is built out, there will be an accurate picture of the response capacity in Wisconsin as well as real-time availability of capital resources for disaster mutual aid and for Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) requests. MABAS Wisconsin and the WSFCA are working towards a data entry and maintenance protocol with a goal to be operational in 2014.
- **Credentialing System** – WSFCA is working with WEM and MABAS Wisconsin on developing a credentialing plan for all-hazards response. This system will provide for the identification of emergency responders across the state, identify qualifications for response, and provide a system for credentialing human resources for disaster response. This will increase scene security, accountability and response efficiency when a disaster does occur in the state or when resources are deployed for an EMAC request. Departments have been able to begin entering data. It will be important to complete this data entry and test the system in 2014.

Emergency Services Training Academy: The Emergency Services Training Academy located at Volk Field is a synergistic partnership between the WSFCA, Department of Military Affairs, Wisconsin

Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Technical College System, and UW-Oshkosh. These partners have come together to provide training that improves response capacity, firefighter safety, and leadership in the fire service. These partners are providing quarterly training opportunities in fire response strategy and tactics, specialized problems, safety officer programs, incident management, and fire department administration. Examples of course work provided at the Academy are WSCFA Chiefing 101 and 201, Hybrid Vehicle Response, Fire Department Safety Officer, and the National Fire Academy Wisconsin Weekend. The potential for this to be the central location for academy-level course work and hand-on training is endless. This is where our investment in homeland security can pay large dividends in building response capacity. The target audience will be from entry-level first responders to public safety leaders. This will be an all-hazards approach aimed at police, fire, emergency medical services, and departments of public works.

Fire Service Threat Liaison Officer Program: The WSFCA continues to work with the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) to build capacity in threat recognition and suspicious activity reporting. The WSIC has been an exceptional partner in the education of TLOs in the follow-up on fire and EMS-originated suspicious activity reports. The WSFCA is working with the WSIC to provide a fire service representative to the WSIC. In the tight budgets that exist in the state, it has been difficult to find a fire department that can provide a person to work in the WSIC. This is a key problem because it is important to have a fire service representative that can help shape the products distributed by the WSIC for fire service consumption. This would be an invaluable investment to be able to provide some type of wage reimbursement to a community willing to share an employee with the WSIC to accomplish this mission. This would further build capacity in the WSIC and also create a direct connection to the fire service.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS - WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

HSC Representative: Administrator Brian Satula

HSC Alternate: Patrick O'Connor



BACKGROUND

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) coordinates effective disaster response and recovery efforts in support of local governments. Through

planning, training, and exercising, WEM prepares state officials, citizens, and response personnel to minimize the loss of lives and property.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

FEMA DR-4076: This federal Presidential Declaration was officially declared in August, 2013, for flooding and mudslides in Ashland, Bayfield, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Richland, St Croix, and Vernon counties as well as for the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa tribe. More than \$ 9.2 million in eligible public assistance expenses have been identified by FEMA during the Preliminary Damage Assessment from over 130 applicants. Kick-Off meetings with applicants are still ongoing. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is in the initial stages of administration with applications being solicited from local and county governments. Since Wisconsin has an Enhanced All Hazards Mitigation Plan, twenty percent or approximately \$1.8 million will be available from the declaration and will be used to fund eligible mitigation projects.

Wisconsin Disaster Fund: In the five months from October, 2012 through January, 2013, over \$317,200 was paid out to twenty applicants in six counties. Following a series of severe storms and tornadoes that occurred April through August, 2013 across Wisconsin, an estimated \$1,500,000 in eligible expenses was submitted from thirty-six individual jurisdictions in thirteen counties that were impacted by these events. These requests exceed the \$711,200 currently on hand. A request for

additional funding will be submitted to Joint Committee on Finance.

Regional All Climate Training (REACT) Center: This past year, progress continues in the build-out of the REACT Center facility to maintain its status as a nationally-recognized and accredited training facility. A new training venue was constructed at the RRR-North facility allowing for simultaneous search and rescue (extraction) training opportunities. The REACT Center instructors continue to work collaboratively with the Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) to further enhance training capabilities and we have an Instructor exchange program where REACT Instructors teach @ Disaster City in Texas and TEEX Instructors come and deliver specialized training at the REACT Center. We also added 18-LTE "on-call" instructors and our instructional staff now meets Pro Board accreditation standards. We also added two additional skill areas: Hazardous Material Response and Mitigation as well as Machinery and Vehicle Extrication. Efforts remain on going in our development of Wisconsin Taskforce 1 as a FEMA Type III equivalent team as well as training military units such as Civil support Teams (CSTs), CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFPs) and Homeland Response Forces (HRFs).

Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP):

The second generation of the WERP is complete, has been developed and is undergoing final review. The second generation of the WERP will address relevant issues raised in the second version of the federal Comprehensive Planning Guide 101 (CPG 101), including engagement of the whole community and providing services to people with access and functional needs.

Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment (IA PDA): The Center of Excellence for IA PDA, consisting of FEMA Region V IA, Cities of Milwaukee and Chicago, states of Wisconsin and Illinois, counties of Milwaukee, Oneida and Waukesha, and the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, continued their work this year and selected the mobile application Damage Assessment Reporting System (DARS) by RunMobile for a year-long pilot test. Through a grant from OJA, six counties purchased five tablets each to load DARS on to and use for damage assessment in their region. DARS was expanded to use for public damage assessment along with individual damage assessment in response to natural disasters in the state.

State Interoperable Mobile Communications (SIMCOM): SIMCOM 13 exercised communications platforms from federal, state, military, volunteer, tribal, local and private organizations across organizational lines and tiers of government responders whose capabilities would be critical in a large disaster event requiring mutual aid and additional outside communications platform resources. Linked to the SIMCOM Functional Exercise was a Reception/Staging Drill conducted by Regional Incident Management Teams where participating jurisdiction communications platforms were processed into a training area at the start of the Functional Exercise and participant accountability was managed during the duration of the exercise. Participants had the opportunity to share information on their mobile communications

assets, develop relationships, and learn the capabilities of other agencies.

Patriot 2013: The 2013 Patriot Exercise was a full-scale exercise conducted by the National Guard at Volk Field to practice a large-scale multi-day disaster response. WEM supported the exercise by activating the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The exercise provided WEM the opportunity to train and test a new concept of operations, including a rotating three-shift staffing plan.

Incident Management Teams (IMT): In coordination with DNR, applicants for a Type 2 Incident Management Team were solicited. Over fifty applicants from across the state responded. Forty-one qualified personnel were placed on two teams under the leadership of their respective Incident Commander and Deputy. They are scheduled to attend intensive training in October, 2013 and January, 2014.

Comprehensive Response System: In 2013 the Comprehensive Response Working Group (CRWG) was formed by merging the Inter-Agency Working Group and the National Incident Management Advisory Group. The mission of the CRWG is to develop a mobilization plan that supports the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and is consistent with the National Preparedness Goal of creating a secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.

The goals are to: a) develop a system in Wisconsin that possesses an ongoing process of identifying risk, that continually assesses the necessary capability to manage the risk, and delivers the capability that is necessary to meet it; b) develop a mobilization plan for the timely delivery of resources and capability that supports the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and is consistent with the National Preparedness Goal; and c) provide a

foundation for a system that utilizes the key principles of the National Response Framework: engaged partnerships, tiered response, scalable, flexible, adaptable operational capabilities, unity of effort through unified command, and the readiness to act when needed.

The objectives of the CRWG are to: a) organize current capability and planning initiatives of the whole community of responders to a structure that promotes information sharing and avoids duplication of effort; b) develop a “phased synchronization matrix” to plan out the capability needs to enable the response, to deliver resources for survivor needs, and to begin the restoration process. The matrix will identify gaps in capability and identify strategies to deliver the needed capability on time; and c) focus on the priorities of need and the coordination necessary during the first seventy-two

hours of a catastrophic event, with a goal of preplanning the incident for the first thirty days.

Homeland Security Grants: Management of the Homeland Security grants was transferred to DMA on July 1, 2013. Prior to July 1, 2013 the [Office of Justice Assistance \(OJA\)](#) was responsible for managing Homeland Security grants.

Training: WEM provided training to over 2,600 emergency responders statewide last year. Courses included incident management, public information, mass fatalities response, hazard mitigation, disaster response and recovery, and emergency planning for schools, and social mediate in disaster response. WEM also supported thirty exercises that provided opportunities for county and local governments to test emergency response plans and identify areas for improvement.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS- WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

HSC Representative: Maj Gen Donald P. Dunbar (WI HS Advisor)



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Army National Guard is made up of approximately 7,700 soldiers including a headquarters staff in Madison and four major commands located throughout sixty-seven Wisconsin communities: the 32nd “Red Arrow” Infantry Brigade Combat Team headquartered at Camp Douglas, the 64th Troop Command in Madison; 157th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade in Milwaukee; and the 426th Regiment Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Fort McCoy.

The Army National Guard (ARNG) is one of the seven reserve components of the United States armed forces. It is also the organized militia of fifty-four separate entities (made up of the fifty states, the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia).

Approximately 2,300 men and women serve in Wisconsin’s Air National Guard (ANG). Air Guard units include the 115th Fighter Wing in Madison; 128th Air Control Squadron and Combat Readiness Training Center at Volk Field; and the 128th Air Refueling Wing in Milwaukee.

The Joint Force Headquarters of the Wisconsin National Guard maintains a Joint Staff to manage, plan, direct, and provide support and interagency coordination of military forces of assigned state and federal domestic operations. The Joint Staff leads all domestic military operations activities during times of emergency, and ensures unity of effort of any Title 10 military forces supporting crisis response.

The Wisconsin National Guard provides two critical units to the nation’s Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) response enterprises. The first is the 54th Civil Support Team headquartered in Madison, WI. This twenty-two person team is able to rapidly deploy, assist local first responders in determining the nature of an incident or attack, provide medical and technical advice, and pave the way for identification and arrival of follow-on state and federal military response assets. The second is the CBRN Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP) team, which consists of approximately 186 soldiers and airmen. The team has a command and control element, a decontamination element, a medical element, a casualty search and extraction element, and a fatalities search and recovery element. The teams are specially trained to respond to either a manmade or natural disaster event in support of civil authorities.

The Wisconsin National Guard administers two youth programs that develop and foster the growth and development of our state’s youth. The [Wisconsin National Guard Challenge Academy](#) at Ft. McCoy intervenes and reclaims the lives of at-risk sixteen to eighteen year old high school students, providing them the skills and discipline to become productive citizens. The [STARBASE](#) Wisconsin program, operated in Milwaukee, WI, provides an interactive, academic outreach program that helps fifth grade youth increase their knowledge in science, technology, engineering, and math. For more information on these programs, see Appendices 5 and 6 to this Annual Report.

Administered by the National Guard Bureau (a joint bureau of the departments of the Army and Air Force), the ARNG and ANG have both a federal and state mission. The dual mission, a provision of the

U.S. Constitution and the U.S. Code, results in each soldier and airman holding membership in both the National Guard of his or her state and in the U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Wisconsin National Guard Participation in Inter-Agency Working Groups: The Wisconsin Joint Staff continues to participate in the Inter-Agency Working Group to provide liaison and collaboration with state agencies that need information or the ability to coordinate with the National Guard. This provides an opportunity for the Guard to gain information on the plans and activities of those state agencies as well as an opportunity for the Guard to highlight its capabilities and resources. The Wisconsin National Guard also participates in the Regional Interagency Steering Committee which holds quarterly meetings at FEMA Region V headquarters. Further, the Guard participates in the Joint Services Working Group which meets semiannually in various locations throughout the state and which includes representation from other branches and components of the military services.

Participation in Patriot Exercise 2013:



Approximately 2,000 Soldiers, Airmen, and civilian first responders participated in a massive training event

at Volk Field and Ft. McCoy. 46 Air and Army Guard units from twenty-five states and four Army Reserve units participated in Patriot 2013, a joint-service exercise. The WI Volk Field has hosted the Patriot Exercise for the past ten years. The 2013 exercise marks a milestone as the National Guard's first Joint National Training Capability-accredited exercise. WING Joint Task Force – Domestic Operations (JTF-DO) was established as the command and control organization for all military forces (National Guard,

Reserve and Active Duty) responding to exercise incidents. The WI Joint Operations Center (WI-JOC) displaced from JFHQ-WI in Madison and conducted 24/7 operations from Volk Field in support of the exercise and to further validate routine operations from an alternate site.

Wisconsin CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP): The Wisconsin National Guard continues to deploy a specialized chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) unit of 186 soldiers and airmen that provides a reinforcement of medical, decontamination, and search and rescue capabilities. Additionally, the Wisconsin Air National Guard provides a fatality search and recovery team (FSRT) to assist in disaster situations. The WI-CERFP continues to train in all major domestic operations exercises in the state training on interoperable and inter-agency operations while exercising the unit's key tasks of medical, decontamination and search and rescue. The WI-CERFP participated extensively in the SIMCOM and Patriot 2013 Exercises.

54th Civil Support Team (CST) Evaluations: What was previously known as External Evaluation (EXEVAL) is now the Training Proficiency Evaluation (TPE). Conducted by Army North (ARNORTH), the 54th CST was evaluated on their capabilities of performing their tactical mission in accordance with the Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) manual. The 54th participates in a TPE every eighteen months. On March 11-15, 2013, the 54th CST participated in a TPE hosted by ARNORTH in Smyrna, TN. The 54th CST also received a review from the Standardization Evaluation and Assistance Team Program (SEAT) from NGB during October 30 – November 1, 2012. The SEAT program conducts field

evaluations of all response elements in the NG CBRN Response Enterprise (CRE) in order to: assure Congress and the DOD of program oversight; assess the degree of compliance with law; and policy and audit disposition of allocated resources; assist Commanders and states with NG CRE missions to develop programs to maintain capabilities and compliance; and provide NGB and/or State and territories with detailed information for use in making CRE management decisions.



State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise (SIMCOM) 2013:

A one-day communications exercise hosted by Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Wisconsin National Guard and focused on ensuring communications interoperability between emergency responders utilizing their mobile communication vehicles and trailers. The SIMCOM exercise provides interagency communications assets the opportunity to deploy, testing, and troubleshoot communications interoperability. Participants at SIMCOM 2013 included over twenty-five organizations and upwards of 150 personnel. Organizational representation included the Wisconsin National Guard, numerous county emergency management and sheriff’s agencies, state agencies, law enforcement agencies and other governmental and military entities. SIMCOM continues to be the largest interoperable radio communications exercise in the state.

Wisconsin Nuclear Power Plant Exercises: The Wisconsin Emergency Management Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program is responsible for developing and maintaining Wisconsin’s emergency plans to a nuclear incident and exercising those response plans with affected local communities for the nuclear power plants located at Kewaunee, WI and Point Beach near Two Rivers, WI. The Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant, located in Red Wing, MN on the Wisconsin border, is

also included in the response plans. These exercises are an opportunity for WING NGRF and Regional WING/WEM representatives to observe the County EOC. Additionally, WING Joint Staff Officers can observe the State EOC as they exercise their capabilities in response to a Radiological Emergency.

Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF): The Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force is a combat ready arms force which, upon request from the governor or president, provides an initial force of up to 125 personnel within eight hours and a follow-on force of up to 375 personnel within twenty-four hours. The 724th EN BN is the currently



identified WI-NGRF unit. The NGRF participated in SIMCOM 2013 exercising interoperable communications with civil agencies and in preparation for domestic operations. The NGRF then participated in Patriot 2013 and was engaged in scenarios, which called for security support and non-lethal intervention. The NGRF continues to train on key tasks of critical site security, vehicle searches, check points and roadblocks and crowd control techniques.

WISCONSIN OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

HSC Representative: Executive Director John Murray

HSC Alternate: Lara Kenny



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) is the state's administering agency for state and federal criminal justice and homeland security grant funds. The agency works to maximize the amount of federal funding directed to the state, and ensures that federal money is efficiently and effectively spent. OJA is responsible for establishing funding priorities, developing application criteria, awarding and disseminating grants, assessing project achievements and complying with federal program requirements. Several advisory groups and gubernatorial appointed commissions advise OJA on its programs and funding decisions. Statewide strategic plans and need assessments—developed with stakeholder input—drive priority setting and strategic investment of federal dollars.

OJA applies for and manages the state's federal Homeland Security formula grant and other federal discretionary homeland security grants. OJA investment of Homeland Security funding is directly tied to priorities and needs identified in the state Homeland Security strategy. Deciding where to invest state homeland security dollars is a collaborative effort. Local fire and law enforcement agencies, emergency managers, tribal public safety, state agencies, non-profit organizations, and representatives from the private sector all advise OJA on needs and priorities through the Homeland

Security Funding Advisory Committee. OJA manages its grants to ensure that every dollar is spent as intended and as efficiently as possible. OJA grant recipients provide a direct feedback loop for perceived local public safety priorities and successful projects that result in greater efficiency at lower cost.

OJA is also responsible for the statewide public safety interoperable communications system, assisting the Interoperability Council, coordinating and improving Wisconsin's justice information sharing capacity, continuing to support regional specialty response teams, and overseeing the federal excess property program.

As of June 30, 2013 OJA was eliminated in the state budget and the Homeland Security grant program was transferred to Department of Military Affairs. Additionally, the Department of Justice is now responsible for the interoperability communications program, including statutory responsibility for the Interoperability Council. All references to OJA's initiatives and committees were beginning July 1, 2013. For historical purposes in describing how the program operated since last September, OJA terminology will be used in this report.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Interoperable Communications. OJA is statutorily responsible for the operation of the statewide public safety interoperable communication system, and implementing the

strategic vision of the Interoperability Council to improve all facets of interoperable communications in Wisconsin. The initial focus has been on improving interoperable voice communications—an

ongoing goal—additional stages will make progress towards improving broadband capacity for data and video interoperability.

OJA is operational administrator of the statewide interoperable communications system known as the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications (WISCOM). OJA contracts with the State Patrol for the technical administration of WISCOM equipment. OJA facilitates the shared governance of the system through the representative Statewide System Management Group; assists counties and agencies that wish to use WISCOM for all their daily radio traffic; provides support, training, and technical assistance for WISCOM users; and administers all user fees and contracts that fund the maintenance and operations of the system.

The Interoperability Council and OJA have been a driving force in the training, and credentialing, of All-Hazards Communication Unit Leaders and All-Hazards Communication Technicians. The All-Hazards Communications Technician (COMT) curriculum trains emergency responders on practices and procedures common to radio communication technicians during all-hazards emergency operations and help communications technicians work within the Incident Command System (ICS) organizational structure with standardized operational and technical procedures.

Supporting the work of the Interoperability Council. The State Interoperability Council provides leadership and strategic vision on the improvement of all facets of interoperable communications in Wisconsin, and is the primary statewide planning and governance body for communications interoperability in Wisconsin. Members of the Council represent key state and local stakeholders, and are appointed by the Governor. The Interoperability Council has several responsibilities set out in state statute, and has established four

subcommittees to address particular communications issues.

The Interoperability Council has adopted the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP)—written by OJA in consultation with the public safety community—as the shared strategic vision of Wisconsin’s interoperable communications efforts. The Interoperability Council and OJA have also embraced a shared governance approach to encourage widespread support for achieving statewide interoperability by identifying and addressing the concerns, perspectives and any unique circumstances of the jurisdictions and organizations that will benefit most from interoperability.

Working Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee to prioritize use of Homeland Security dollars. OJA develops the Wisconsin Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) investment budget through outreach to the public safety and emergency management communities through a number of working groups and committees. OJA’s Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee is charged with providing recommendations and guidance to OJA on the development of the annual homeland security grant investment budget.

OJA works directly with a broad spectrum of emergency response agencies at all levels of government in developing investments to improve the state’s preparedness through planning, training, exercising, and the acquisition of specialized equipment. Projects funded in these Investment Justifications are reviewed and prioritized by the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee. The committee consists of representatives from local fire and law enforcement agencies, EMS, tribal public safety, state agencies, non-profits, and the private sector. Local representatives are appointed by the state’s public safety associations.

Wisconsin’s investments support the State Homeland Security Strategy, which is updated by the

Homeland Security Council and approved by the Governor. The strategy serves as the guide for homeland security funding. In addition to supporting the statewide strategy, the investment budget is also designed to meet key federal grant requirements such as the allocation of at least twenty-five percent to law enforcement activities and a pass-through of eighty percent to local governments (met through a combination of direct grants and agreements between state and local agencies).

Continuing to improve justice information sharing capacity among state and local public safety and justice agencies. OJA's has primary responsibility for carrying out the state coordination of automated justice information systems among state and local criminal justice agencies (Wis. Stats. 16.971(9)). OJA's Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) program provides a statewide strategic vision of justice information sharing as well as innovative technical solutions—such as the Justice Gateway and Workflow Services—that improve information sharing between law enforcement and justice agencies, and the flow of electronic information through the justice system.

Many systems scattered between state and local agencies make coordinating and sharing justice information difficult, but essential. The Justice Gateway is a web-based search tool that can access multiple data sources stored by local and state agencies in separate data systems at the same time. The Justice Gateway provides real time criminal justice data—some data that is available from no other source—to law enforcement and facilitates information sharing and collaboration across geographical and organizational boundaries. Authorized users can customize search criteria to quickly access contact, arrest, investigation, and case records for a given individual. With a single search, a user can access 9,500,000 (and growing) data pointer records from Circuit Courts, seventy-one District Attorney offices, and 230 local law

enforcement agencies (including Milwaukee), Wisconsin State Patrol, and Wisconsin Conservation Wardens. Additional data sources from other state and local agencies are in the process of being added. The Justice Gateway is also the mechanism by which they contribute their incident information to the FBI's National Data Exchange (NDEX) system.

Workflow Services deals with routing of justice information among criminal justice professionals and criminal justice agencies.

Workflow Services improves the efficiency and accuracy of criminal justice records by facilitating the flow of electronic information and documents among justice professionals. Workflow Services is the mechanism used to transmit eCitations—and several other information exchanges like warrants, restraining orders, and no contact orders. Workflow Services is generic technology that is flexible enough to accommodate a wide variety of information sharing business processes. Workflow Services has multiple potential applications and is the platform for taking on new general purpose information sharing projects.

The Justice Gateway program is now the responsibility of Department of Justice, as assigned in the state budget.

Continued support of regional specialty response teams. Strategic investment of Homeland Security funds have established eight regional SWAT and five regional Bomb teams that serve as statewide resources and improve Wisconsin's ability to respond to serious emergencies. Wisconsin's regional SWAT and bomb teams are a statewide tactical resource equipped and trained to respond to critical incidents anywhere in the state in approximately an hour. ALERT teams have standardized specialized equipment, follow the same operating procedures, and have standardized training in topics such as weapons of mass destruction, explosive breach, and hostage rescue.

ALERT resources are distributed to ensure the greatest statewide coverage and minimize response times, regardless of where an incident may occur. ALERT teams are placed strategically throughout the state, with a minimum of one team in each Emergency Police Services (EPS) area. Activation of the teams is through EPS area directors—county sheriffs elected by their peers—using an approved protocol to ensure consistency throughout the state. These capabilities are deployed regularly throughout the state to assist local law enforcement.

The program is guided by an executive committee that provides strategic oversight. The ALERT Executive Committee has worked in partnership with OJA to establish tactical team standards (equipment and training) and standard operating procedures for regional SWAT teams. Through the work of the Executive Committee, Wisconsin may be unique in the nation in achieving this accomplishment for its regional team resources. While there are national standards for bomb teams, there are no standards—locally or nationally—for SWAT teams: what a team consists of, what expertise or equipment a team must have, or a standard operating procedure for how teams respond to incidents. OJA currently continues to provide staff support for the teams.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

HSC Representative: Phil Montgomery

HSC Alternate: Andrew Kell



BACKGROUND

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC) is an independent regulatory agency dedicated to serving the public interest. The agency is responsible for the regulation of Wisconsin public utilities, including those that are municipally-owned, since 1907. The PSC became a member of the Homeland Security Council in 2013.

The PSC Mission is to oversee and facilitate the efficient and fair provision of quality utility services in Wisconsin. Our vision is to be a leader in the state and in the nation by facilitating, promoting and ensuring the availability of affordable, reliable, environmentally sound, and safe utility services. Types of utilities regulated include electric, natural gas, water, combined water and sewer utilities and certain aspects of local telephone service. More than 1,100 utilities are under the agency's jurisdiction.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Regional Electric Reliability Collaboration: Wisconsin electric transmission lines are interconnected with the entire Eastern Interconnect of North America, and as a result the PSC closely monitors and participates in several reliability initiatives across US and particularly in the Midwest region. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has appointed the North American Reliability Corporation (NERC) to develop reliability standards using a collaborative industry stakeholder process. Once these mandatory standards are developed, electric utilities are audited by regional reliability

The PSC works to ensure that, in the absence of competition, adequate and reasonably priced service is provided to utility customers. PSC approval is required before utilities can change rates or build large power plant and major transmission lines.

The PSC is composed of three full-time Commissioners, one of whom serves as Chairperson, who together are the decision makers for the agency. PSC staff consists of auditors, accountants, engineers, rate analysts, attorneys, planners, research analysts, economists, consumer analysts, consumer specialists, court reporters and paraprofessional and administrative support personnel. These experts work in an advisory role to the Commissioners.

organizations, which for Wisconsin include the Midwest Reliability Organization and Reliability First Corporation. The PSC meets with these reliability entities to better understand how Wisconsin utilities are meeting these federal standards. The PSC also participates in several MISO (the region's market operator) working groups that address these standards in order to provide additional utility and regulatory feedback. Valuable information is derived from these on-going discussions, which allow the PSC to ensure adequate resources are available not only in Wisconsin, but also the Midwest region. In

addition, the PSC compiles and analyzes utility reliability statistics that assist in the review of proposed distribution reliability projects designed to improve resiliency in local areas of the state. These collaborative resource adequacy efforts are key to securing current and future power deliverability for Wisconsin's residents and businesses.

Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Program: The PSC pipeline safety engineers inspect Wisconsin's eleven natural gas utilities for compliance with state and federal pipeline safety codes. To ensure compliance with these codes, the pipeline safety engineers visit the main office of each utility, and review all plans and procedures required by the safety code. Natural Gas utilities must have the following plans and procedures up to code: Operating and Maintenance Plan, Emergency Plan, Construction Procedures, Operator Qualification Program, Transmission and Distribution Pipeline Integrity Management Plans, Public Awareness Plan, Damage Prevention Plan, and Alcohol and Drug Testing Plan. PSC staff also observe on-going construction projects and implements a field inspection schedule to ensure compliance is observed at gate stations, district regulators, emergency valves, and bridge piping.

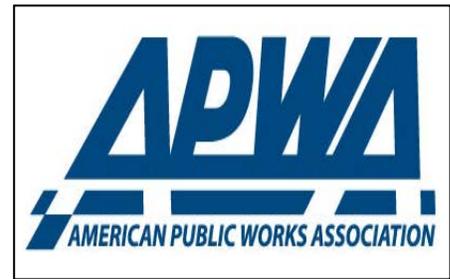
Energy Emergency and Cyber Exercises: WEM designs and implements emergency exercises that include impacts to the electric grid, and PSC staff participate in order to provide industry expertise and assist with utility coordination. Exercises usually concentrate on major prolonged outages that occur due to powerful storms, such as a severe Midwest winter ice storm that could cause extensive damage to both distribution and transmission power lines. These exercises utilize the state's Emergency Support Function – 12, which concentrates on emergencies that involve energy infrastructure. WEM is designing a long-term power outage response plan, and the PSC will assist in this effort. Besides energy emergencies that result from natural disasters, threats to energy infrastructure necessitate exercises in order to improve

information and resource sharing, public communication efforts, and informed decision making. The PSC has participated in exercises involving cyber elements in the past, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency's "Nation Level Exercise 2012", and is currently preparing to participate in NERC's "GridEx II" taking place in November, 2013. GridEx II will engage utilities and federal entities throughout the United States, so that they may better assist each other during a coordinated attack to the bulk electric grid. These exercises enable the PSC and state government to gain experience in planning for and responding to emergencies that affect the electric grid, which our society and economy rely upon.

Nuclear Power Plant Exercises: The federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission requires all nuclear power plants in the United States to conduct biennial exercises regarding emergency response planning and training. Nuclear power plant operators in Wisconsin run these exercises in collaboration with many stakeholders, such as local first responders and staff from WEM. PSC staff also participate in these exercises in order to provide additional resources for the state's Emergency Operations Center. In October, 2013, PSC staff will participate in Kewaunee Power Station's biennial exercise. In 2014, PSC staff will participate in two nuclear power plant exercises; one at Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant, and one at Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant. Although Prairie Island is located in Minnesota along the Mississippi River, its evacuation zone extends into Wisconsin, requiring emergency response exercises to include Wisconsin participation.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION – WISCONSIN CHAPTER

HSC Representative: Bruce Slagoski
 HSC Alternate: Christine Walsh



BACKGROUND

The Mission of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Public Works Association (APWA-WI) is to provide a forum for public works professionals to share their expertise and experiences for the

continuing development of public works that add value throughout Wisconsin. The APWA-WI became a member of the Homeland Security Council in 2013.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Wisconsin Public Works Mutual Assistance Agreement. In September of 2012 Membership of the Wisconsin Public Works Mutual Assistance Agreement was approved. The purpose of the agreement was to put in place and formalize emergency management pacts between cities so that in the case of an emergency in which a city’s resources are overwhelmed, another city can provide public works resources in an efficient and effective manner to the city needing assistance. To date three cities have signed mutual assistance agreement. Many Public Works Departments have Mutual Aid Agreements between communities in their area as well as some Interstate Agreements.



“If You See Something, Say Something” (S4).

The video supplied was from the Fusion center, which was posted on the National APWA infoNOW page for training to all members across the country. The Wisconsin Fusion Center is currently developing a video for Public Works as the main audience for recognizing threats and

how to react, much like the TLO training.

Vice President visits Beloit. The City of Beloit assisted local Police Departments in “Traffic Control & Perimeter Security” for the visit from Vice President Joe Biden. Public Works sets up barricades for traffic control and also places equipment on site to assist in securing the area. This multi-agency operation is conducted across the country.

Wisconsin Public Works Mutual Assistance Agreement Operations Plan. The committee has been working with the League of Municipalities on refining the insurance liabilities for the agreement. This shall be completed by Mid-October, and at that time be supported by their committee and disseminated throughout the state to their municipalities.

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER (STAC)

HSC Representative: Captain David Salazar

HSC Alternate: Sergeant Chris Brown



BACKGROUND

The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC), housed within the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) Administration Building in Milwaukee, WI, is one of the seventy-seven USDHS-recognized fusion centers and one of two fusion centers in the State of Wisconsin. The STAC operational area consists of the eight counties in southeastern Wisconsin; Milwaukee, Racine, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, Jefferson, Walworth, and Kenosha. STAC operates under the leadership of the MPD and is a collaborative effort of all the partnered agencies providing resources, expertise, and information to the Center, with the goal of maximizing the ability to detect, prevent,

apprehend, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity. STAC uses intelligence information with an “all crimes” approach. Further, STAC serves as a central location for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of law enforcement-related information, Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR), federal alerts, warnings, and terrorism-related intelligence reporting, as well as a variety of other information sources. STAC provides relevant and timely intelligence reporting to its local, state, and federal customers, to include law enforcement, first responders, emergency managers, government leaders, and private sector partners.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Training and Outreach: The STAC, in collaboration with the Milwaukee Police Department Intelligence Fusion Center, has established a Training and Outreach program for law enforcement, emergency services, government agencies, and the private sector throughout Southeastern Wisconsin to strengthen information sharing across the region. The STAC Training and Outreach Section is responsible for conducting STAC outreach through education and briefing initiatives. Many of these briefs present STAC with an opportunity to educate our federal, state, local, tribal and private sector partners on information sharing initiatives, training opportunities, threat updates, etc. Through the third quarter of 2013, STAC’s Training and Outreach personnel have provided training to over 4,300.

InCOP – Information Collection on Patrol:

- **InCOP 1—Information Collection on Patrol (*The Role of the Line Officer*)** is offered as a three hour, instructor-led presentation consisting of PowerPoint slides and video. Topics covered include effective collection, The 2-Minute Interview, Hyper-vigilance on Patrol, the NSI-SAR, the role of fusion centers and the reporting process, the special problems of terrorism, the issues of criminal enterprise investigations, and an introduction to the Terrorist Screening Center.
- **InCOP 2 – Build a Base (Source Development)** is a two hour, instructor led presentation that builds upon the

techniques of effective collection and The 2-Minute Interview to help line officers engage the skills of identifying and developing human information sources within their areas of assignment.

- **InCOP 3 – Build a Bridge (The Analytical Perspective)** is an eight-hour course that continues the thematic progression of InCOP 1 and InCOP 2. Line officers gain a new perspective and understanding of the value of the reports to investigators and analysts through an instructor led presentation and by participating in group exercises demonstrating common investigative and analytical techniques.
- **[2014] InCOP 4 – Build a Shield (Terrorism Awareness)** is a two-hour, instructor led presentation that increases understanding of terrorism operations and the warnings and indicators of preoperational and operational actions. Through deconstruction of a terrorism event, officers learn the process for identifying and reporting the activities of terrorists before they initiate their attack.

Nationwide SAR Initiative: The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) is a partnership among state, local, tribal, and federal agencies. This initiative provides law enforcement with another tool to combat crime and terrorism. The NSI establishes a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) relating to terrorism —also referred to as the SAR process. The STAC provides public and private sector participants a behavior-based approach to the identification and documentation of suspicious activity while also emphasizing the importance of protecting civil liberties and privacy by adhering to the constitutional standards for information reporting. This method ensures information collection is both lawful and ethical. Through the third quarter of 2013, STAC received 201 Suspicious Activity Reports;

of those, 106 met the criteria of a SAR as defined by the Information Sharing Environment Functional Standard 1.5 and entered into the SAR Vetting Tool for submission.

Preparedness Exercises: The purpose of the STAC preparedness exercises is to enhance overall prevention and response capabilities of law enforcement and other response agencies in Southeast Wisconsin through the conduct of exercises that evaluate intelligence and information sharing capabilities and improve participants' ability to detect, prevent, and respond to criminal and terrorist-related activity. Through the third quarter of 2013, STAC developed and/or participated in a number of exercises, among them were: 2013 DHS Chief Intelligence Officer Table Top and Functional Exercises, National Fusion Center Communications Drill, and the United States Postal Service TTX. In 2011, in response to the events that occurred in Mumbai, India, STAC developed the 2011 Iron Horse Initiative (IHI). IHI was designed to be a series of exercises that included tabletop, functional and full-scale exercises that provided participants with an opportunity to evaluate current terrorism prevention concepts, plans, and capabilities for potential synchronized small-arms attacks against soft targets in Milwaukee, WI. The exercises focus on allowing federal, state, local, and other homeland security partners to address associated prevention, response, and recovery issues in the region and to build upon.

Special Event Support: Special event operations involved multiple levels of government (federal, state, or local) and multiple disciplines and specializations. The size and complexity of event operations depends on the size and nature of the event itself. The amount of support provided by STAC to special events depends upon the size of the event and/or the perceived threat to the event. The various products that STAC provides related to special events includes: "Dignitary Visit Notification" which come in the form of an email to affected stakeholders (i.e. Vice Presidential visit); a Pre-Event

Brief, which is a two-page document that provides a jurisdiction with notification of an event and a brief assessment of the violence potential associated with that event; and Special Event Threat Assessments (SETAs) that are provided to convey potential threat information relative to a specific events, such as Summerfest.

The Iron Horse Initiative (IHI) 2013 Full-Scale Exercise (FSE) was conducted on September 18-19, 2013. The Objectives for the IHI 2013 FSE were:

- Assess the ability of the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) and partners to initiate, coordinate, and sustain combined Tactical Enforcement Unit (TEU), Hazardous Devices Unit (HDU), and Crisis Negotiations Unit (CNU) operations.
- Assess communications between STAC, participating agencies, and the public.
- Identify gaps in information sharing between STAC and federal, state, local, tribal, and private-sector partners.

Special Events Support: Special event operations involved multiple levels of government (federal, state, or local) and multiple disciplines and specializations. The size and complexity of event operations depends on the size and nature of the event itself. The amount of support provided by STAC to special events depends upon the size of the event and/or the perceived threat to the event. The various products that STAC provides related to special events includes: "Dignitary Visit Notification" which come in the form of an email to affected stakeholders (i.e. Vice Presidential visit); a Pre-Event Brief, which is a two-page document that provides a jurisdiction with notification of an event and a brief assessment of the violence potential associated with that event; and Special Event Threat Assessments (SETAs) that are provided to convey potential threat information relative to a specific events, such as Summerfest.

STAC support for many events goes beyond the drafting of products. Depending on various factors

such as the size of the event, the number of persons expected to attend an event, dignitaries in attendance or threat, STAC will provide additional support. This support may include: Intelligence Operations Center; Field Support Team; Hazardous Devices Unit; Major Incident Response Team (this unit can provide a large number of officers to the field for crowd control or other law enforcement needs); and a Tactical Enforcement Unit (MPD SWAT personnel that are provided if needed).

Events Supported through the third quarter of 2013:

- Harley-Davidson's 110th Anniversary Celebration
- National Governors Association Annual Meeting
- Summerfest
- Milwaukee Air and Water Show
- Sikh Temple Shooting Memorial
- Milwaukee Brewers Regular Season Home Games
- Milwaukee Bucks Regular Season Home Games
- NASCAR Nationwide Series Johnsonville 200
- IZOD IndyCar Series IndyFest
- Dignitaries that include presidential cabinet-level personnel, senators, congressmen, etc.
- Summerfest Rock 'n Sole Run
- USA Triathlon
- City of Milwaukee Summer Ethnic Festivals
- Juneteenth Day, US Bank Fireworks

Infrastructure Protection: STAC performs a variety of functions with respect to critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) protection. STAC Infrastructure Protection personnel assemble and lead teams that conduct threat and vulnerability assessments throughout the region; they are at the center of CI/KR identification and protection program.

- **ACAMS:** ACAMS is a secure, online database and database management platform that allows for the collection and management of CI/KR asset data; the cataloguing, screening, and sorting of this data; the production of tailored infrastructure reports; and the

development of a variety of pre- and post-incident response plans useful to strategic and operational planners and tactical commanders. Through the third quarter (fourth quarter results are not available as of this printing) of 2013, STAC Infrastructure Protection personnel provide infrastructure protection presentations to ninety-nine agencies and completed forty-three assessments on infrastructure in southeastern Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) – Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD) is comprised of transportation professionals providing leadership in planning, development and operation of safe, reliable and efficient multimodal transportation systems. DTSD

performs its activities in partnership and collaboration with the Wisconsin Division of State Patrol (WSP), tribal, county, local and private sector agencies. DTSD enhances the opportunities for economic development by incorporating local communities' needs and seeking input from diverse stakeholders.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Statewide expansion of field equipment and services within the Statewide Traffic Operations Center (STOC): The STOC is a traveler-focused, performance driven network of partnerships and technologies charged with monitoring, operating and maintaining traffic management and traveler information systems on a twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week basis. The STOC acts as the hub of real-time and near real-time data collection. State-of-the-art field device technology and monitoring ensures the motoring public with the safest and most well-managed road system possible. The STOC also provides emergency response agencies with a single, toll-free number to report transportation infrastructure problems and traffic incidents that occur on state maintained highways. The following are major STOC initiatives:

- **Deploy additional field equipment throughout the state-** A five percent increase of closed-circuit television camera installations; a three percent increase in speed/volume roadway detector installations; and a four percent increase of permanent overhead message board

installations.

- **Extended Duration Incidents (EDI's)-** In an effort to establish a consistent approach for reviewing incidents that have the most significant impact on the state highway system, WisDOT implemented an EDI after-action review process. Best practices and lessons learned captured during each after-action review were compiled and shared with WisDOT's public safety partners. Some examples of best practices are: use of unified command; use of high-visibility safety apparel by first responders; utilization of work zone traffic control devices to assist with incident scene management; and assigning personnel to key locations and maintaining traffic flow on emergency alternate routes.
- **5-1-1:** Wisconsin's 511 Traveler Information System provides real-time traveler information that can be accessed primarily via the phone system, by dialing 511, or by visiting the www.511wi.gov website. The

system experiences significant spikes in usage, showing that it is highly utilized by the motoring public, during weather events such as winter weather or flooding, as well as when there are major incidents on the state highway network. The 511 phone lines have received over 1.3 million phone calls and over 6.7 million web visitors since the system's launch in 2008.

A future enhancement is a planned 511 Hazard Reporting Hotline monitored and managed at the STOC control room. This hotline will provide the motoring public with the instant capability to report hazards occurring anywhere on the transportation infrastructure. This enhancement will provide quicker notification by the control room to the proper authorities so that a remediation of the hazard can occur with undue delay.

Efforts have been made to make the 511 traveler information system a stable and reliable tool, especially in high demand situations. In 2013, an improved contingency plan was developed to ensure high priority floodgate messages could be delivered in the unlikely case that the 511 phone system should experience periods of instability. In 2011, an emergency fallback plan was developed that includes a three-tiered approach to the website display depending on the magnitude of the situation to improve performance of the main 511 website during peak use. This improvement will provide more flexibility to keep the 511 website operational in periods of high demand and low bandwidth situations.

511 has been widely branded throughout the department in coordination with more traditional public information efforts. Social media is being utilized to provide traffic alerts and other traveler information to the public through its statewide Twitter accounts (@511wi), as well as having 511 traveler information twitter accounts for each region. The content of the twitter accounts is

primarily automated through the STOC and DSP initiated Traffic Incident Alert system, but when resources are available, are also updated by STOC and region staff.

In July, 2012, the 511 Construction Projects Site was launched, which effectively consolidated select construction project sites within the 511 branding with a single launch page to provide a mix of real-time traveler information and rich content about significant construction projects throughout the state.

The 511 Traveler Information System had the following usage in 2012:

- Total 511 Website Visits: 1,516,974
- Total 511 Phone Calls: 181,820
- Total 511 Twitter Followers: 2,344



Participation in the Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) program: In June of 2012, the entire STOC control room staff received FLO training provided by the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC). As the “eyes” of the state highway system, the STOC control room operators are in an ideal position to observe hazards and suspicious activities occurring in real or near-real time and subsequently reporting those activities to the appropriate agencies.

Expansion and support of the WisDOT - Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) program: The ETO program encompasses an all-hazards approach and provides the structure for WisDOT's emergency responses. It is a coordinated,

integrated, and performance-oriented approach to operating the transportation system and supporting functions during emergencies. Accountability is one of the cornerstones of the ETO program and it ensures that an emergency response meets WisDOT's policy, goals, and objectives.

A full-time statewide ETO program manager position is staffed at the STOC. The ETO program manager is responsible for: identifying training needs and conducting training programs to fill those gaps; maintaining contact lists and positional guidelines; completion of the annual report; monitoring Federal Homeland Security and FEMA requirements; coordination of after-action reviews; and assisting with threat and vulnerability assessments.

In the interest of homeland security, the ETO program manager works closely with the Division of State Patrol (DSP), WI Emergency Management (WEM), WI Homeland Security Council, WI Statewide Information Center (WSIC), Transportation Infrastructure Security Group, WI Interagency Working Group, Catastrophic Planning and Preparedness Committee, Department of Natural Resources, and the National Weather Service.

Continuation of ETO-specific training and exercises: During the fall of 2012, tabletop exercises were conducted in each of the five WisDOT regions. The exercise focus was winter weather preparedness. The WisDOT ETO participants were Regional Incident Management Coordinators (RIMCs), Regional Duty Officers (RDOs), Regional Communication Managers (RCMs), Wisconsin Highway Emergency Liaison Personnel (WisHELPers), and State Patrol supervisors and dispatchers. The training proved very beneficial as attested to by the state's performance during the blizzard on December 19-21, 2012.

During the spring of 2013, tabletop exercises were again conducted in each of the five WisDOT regions. The same WisDOT ETO members

participated along with representatives from several electric utility companies. The focus of that exercise was managing an extensive motor vehicle collision within a construction zone.



During 2013, the WisDOT ETO program provided special ICS-300 and 400 training sessions to its ETO members. The training scenarios all had a transportation emphasis. Also in the spring of 2013, a six-hour ICS-300 refresher training session was provided to those ETO members who had attended their original ICS-300 training more than three years ago.

Beginning in 2013, all of the STOC control room personnel participate in monthly meetings titled "Toolbox Talks". The topics covered in these instructional "talks" are health, safety, construction updates, special events, improving communication with first responders, and specialized topics such as evacuation route updates. New 'recruits' to the STOC also receive training in E-Sponder and the Incident Command System (ICS)

Participation in the Joint Systems Operations Oversight Committee (JSOOC) Meetings: The Joint Systems Operations Oversight Committee (JSOOC) is responsible for guiding activities associated with the management of the ETO Program. The committee provides executive level guidance and direction and consists of representatives from the Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD), the Division of State Patrol (DSP) and the Office of Public Affairs (OPA). The JSOOC meets monthly.

Development of Joint Division Command Staff

Peer Exchanges (JDCSPE): Participating in these peer exchanges were management representatives from the Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD) Central Office and the five Regional offices along with supervisors from each of the seven Division of State Patrol (DSP) posts including Division headquarters and the Academy. The peer exchange provided management within the DTSD and DSP an effective forum for sharing best practices and lessons learned. These exchanges were conducted in the fall of 2012, and spring of 2013.

Enhancing statewide communications interoperability: In 2012, the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM) was successfully installed in the STOC control room. The WISCOM system has allowed control room operators to communicate directly with first responders to incidents on the state highway system, including: state patrol troopers, DTSD regional incident management coordinators (RIMCs), county sheriff deputies, local police officers, fire, and EMS personnel. Additionally, the installation of a new state patrol CAD workstation, the introduction of the DOJ TIME system, new data feeds from additional agencies in Wisconsin, about thirty new cameras, connectivity with DOT's mega projects, and other new information technology equipment has enhanced the STOC's interoperable communications even further.

Evacuation route guidance documents: Since 2007, WisDOT DTSD has been working with WEM in developing the transportation component to the state's comprehensive evacuation plans. The genesis of this work was a post-Katrina order by the governor to develop and enhance the evacuation plans for the twelve most populated cities in WI. Initial evacuation guidance documents and plans were developed and distributed in 2007, 2009, and 2011. Over the years, highway construction activities necessitated updates to the plans. In 2013, updates were made to the evacuation routes in

Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine and Waukesha counties as well as the Fox Valley. Four regional training webinars were conducted and the interactive DVD's were distributed to those state, county and municipal agencies.

Road closure authority procedure: During the summer of 2013, the WisDOT DTSD and Division of State Patrol (DSP) have worked collaboratively with WEM in defining the decision making authorities and responsibilities should it become necessary to close segments of the Interstates or state highways during long term emergency situations, i.e. winter snow storms, flooding, and tornados.



DHS, Transportation Safety Administration (TSA) collaboration- During the spring of 2013, the STOC control room and the TSA Milwaukee office participated in tours and presentations at each agency's facilities. Those efforts strengthened the levels of awareness of each agency's responsibilities, resources and capabilities during routine and emergency operations.

Consolidation of consultant services: Consistent with the ongoing WisDOT vision to integrate transportation operations systems and services, the WisDOT Bureau of Traffic Operations (BTO) consolidated multiple existing consultant service contracts. Rather than procuring and managing many instances of similar services across multiple contracts within the STOC, this innovative change has meant that the WisDOT now works with one integrated delivery team to provide a range of services and products. As well as contract and general management, the contract now covers a

broad strategic program including 24/7/365 control room operations, emergency traffic operations, traffic incident management enhancement, STOC IT support, training, media and communications, ramp metering and traffic operations, sponsorship and revenue generation, consultancy support, and the design, development and delivery of the next

generation 511 traffic information service. Efficiencies are created through the use of shared resources across the team that can now react to operational needs as well as planned programs, and who find new ways and integrated ways of working together as one team towards WisDOT's operational goals.

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) provides clinical, environmental and industrial hygiene analytical services as well as specialized public health procedures, reference testing, training, technical assistance, and consultation for private and public health agencies.

WSLH is part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; its scientists perform research and instruction related to public and environmental health protection. For more information: www.slh.wisc.edu

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Maintaining, Testing, and Emergency Response Capability and Capacity. The WSLH supports Priority #3 of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy – Emergency Response Capability by the following initiatives:

- **Bioterrorism and Other Diseases of Public Health Importance:** The WSLH maintains comprehensive diagnostic testing capability, capacity, and proficiency for priority agents of bioterrorism, influenza and other respiratory pathogens including TB, food borne and community-acquired agents of gastroenteritis and vaccine-preventable diseases of high consequence (e.g. measles). Testing supports both outbreak response and laboratory-based surveillance, with many specimens submitted for further characterization from clinical laboratories and rapid testing sites.

The WSLH also maintains a collaborative relationship with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection Laboratory, the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, the Wisconsin National Guard 54th Civil Support Team, and the City of Milwaukee Health Department Laboratory to provide integrated laboratory services for homeland

security. These relationships cross both the biological and chemical terrorism arenas.

- **Chemical Terrorism and Chemical Emergencies:** WSLH maintains clinical testing capability for more than forty Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identified threat agents and recently validated a method for three carbamate metabolites (cholinesterase insecticides) in a 500 sample surge exercise situation. Redundant instrument availability was increased and staff completed additional cross-training to enhance capacity. Capabilities were tested by successful participation in four exercises during the past year, including two surge exercises, one of which required method development; both required multi-day 24-hour testing. An equipment loan program has been maintained to provide reliable field instrumentation and interpretation services to the Division of Public Health.
- **Collaboration with Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams, the Wisconsin National Guard 54th Civil Support Team (CST), and the United States Postal Inspector:** In collaboration with the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams and Wisconsin Emergency Management, WSLH has monitored changes to the hazmat response structure in

Wisconsin and provided training on specimen collection, packaging, and other WSLH-supported resources to three of the regional teams during the year. WSLH also provided a proficiency testing program for chemical unknowns with the eight regional hazmat teams. WSLH also maintains a collaborative relationship and regular communication with the 54th Civil Support Team and the Office of the U.S. Postal Inspector as well as the Wisconsin Poison Center.

Public Health and Medical Systems Integration:

The WSLH supports Priority #6 – Public Health and Medical Systems Integration as well as Priority #3 of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy – Emergency Response Capability by the following initiatives:

- Electronic Laboratory Test Results Reporting/Automated and Web-Based Data Entry:** In collaboration with the Division of Public Health (Wisconsin Department of Health Services), the WSLH continues to assist clinical and hospital laboratories to implement electronic laboratory reporting. This enables these laboratories to quickly provide lab test result data for reportable diseases to state and local public health departments. Public health can then more rapidly respond to diseases and outbreaks of public health significance.
- Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network (WCLN):** The WSLH facilitates and maintains a network of 130+ hospital and clinical laboratories in Wisconsin known as the Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network (WCLN). The WSLH sponsors activities such as regional meetings, technical workshops and conferences, as well as audio conferences that provide refresher training and technical updates for WCLN members. These events also provide opportunities for networking among laboratories, infection preventionists and local public health department officials.

The WSLH continues to focus on maintaining current clinical laboratory contact information in our database and testing



unication systems as the ability for rapid communication among WCLN members and health partners is critical to emergency response. The WSLH conducts a twice yearly exercise with the clinical laboratories to practice their skill in rule-out testing of possible biological threat agents. This skill is essential for a prompt emergency response to an overt or covert biological event.

On July 17, 2013, the WSLH and WCLN sponsored a workshop for sixteen medical



laboratory technicians from around Wisconsin. Held at Southwest Tech in Fennimore, the workshop focused on Gram staining, a method of differentiating bacterial species. The Gram stain is always the first step in the identification of a bacterial organism and is critical to the rule-out testing of possible biological threat agents that are the responsibility of hospital and clinical laboratories. *Photos courtesy of SW Tech College.*

Appendix 2 – Homeland Security Council Working Group Reports



The below Homeland Security Council Working Group reports have been included in the annual report. The contributed working group reports have been updated since the 2012 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- [Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources Working Group \(CI/KRWG\)](#)
- [Cyber-Security Working Group \(CWG\)](#)
- [Information Sharing Working Group \(ISWG\)](#)
- [Inter-Agency Working Group \(IAWG\)](#)
- [Joint Services Working Group \(JSWG\)](#)
- [Comprehensive Response Working Group \(CRWG\)](#)

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
<p>Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) Working Group</p>	<p>Assists in the development of Wisconsin’s infrastructure protection program through the identification and assessment of critical infrastructure, development of program goals, and advice on resource allocation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led by Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) • Community businesses and organizations • Public safety officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that the majority of the state’s critical infrastructure is owned and operated by the private sector, a statewide public/private partnership effort was established to bring businesses and community organizations together with public safety officials. The Wisconsin Emergency Partnership, WePartner, coordinated and supported state and local initiatives to share information, provide training, and improve planning. • In August, 2012, responsibility for the working group was transferred to WEM, which has begun taking steps to reconstitute the group and begun developing new goals and programs.

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
<p>Cyber-Security Working Group (CWG)</p>	<p>The charter of the Wisconsin Cyber Working Group is to stay abreast of Cyber matters that may impact Wisconsin's citizens, businesses, and units of government. The Cyber Working Group advises the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council on matters that will improve the cyber-resiliency of Wisconsin's cyber infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation • Madison Police Department • Milwaukee Police Department • Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) • University of Wisconsin-Madison • U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Wisconsin Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology • Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Wisconsin Department of Justice – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) • Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin National Guard • Wisconsin Educational Communications Board • Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the stage for a Comprehensive Statewide Cyber Awareness Program. October is Cyber Awareness month. The working group focused on developing citizen outreach programs through Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice. • Promote Wisconsin’s participation in the SANS Cyber Foundations Course. The WI-CWG coordinated with the SANS institute to promote the Cyber Foundations Course through Wisconsin Emergency Management’s existing preparedness programs. Nationally the program’s registration closed in October with 1,639 registered (of which nineteen were from Wisconsin). • Develop and conduct briefings for public/private partnerships and Emergency Managers. Facilitated two interagency cyber preparedness panel discussions. • Coordinate Wisconsin’s participation in Cyberstorm IV and NLE 2012. These national programs exercised the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan’s Cyber Annex in a national setting. Following Cyberstorm IV and NLE 2012, Wisconsin continues to actively promote, develop and coordinate in state, regional and federal cyber exercises and collaboration exchange.

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
<p>Information Sharing Working Group (ISWG)</p>	<p>The mission of the Information Sharing Working Group (ISWG) of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is to promote the timely exchange of information with interagency and interdisciplinary partners and to coordinate those efforts with the Council to keep Wisconsin’s citizens safe.</p>	<p>Core agencies represented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisconsin Department of Justice - Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) • Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) • U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) • Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Information Sharing Working Group coordinated the statewide launch of USDHS’ “If You See Something, Say Something™” public awareness campaign. • Both the WSIC and the STAC have collaborated on the further development of the WiWATCH public portal. • A stakeholder letter signed by the Adjutant General, the Attorney General, the Governor and Milwaukee Police Chief Flynn was disseminated to all hometown security partners. This letter reinforces the importance of suspicious activity reporting and the role that first preventers play in their communities. Specifically, this letter includes training for particular disciplines and how to report suspicious activity in Wisconsin.

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
<p>Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG)</p>	<p>Provides representatives from state agencies an opportunity to discuss current issues and work together on initiatives related to homeland security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Administration • Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection • Department of Children and Families • Department of Corrections • Department of Health Services • Department of Justice • Department of Natural Resources • Department of Transportation • Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance • State Energy Office • University of Wisconsin Police Department • Wisconsin Capitol Police • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin National Guard • Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene • Wisconsin State Patrol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and exercise Winter Weather Response Plan • Continue EMAC A Team training and exercise • Implement lessons learned from the Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT) • Incorporate National Disaster Recovery Framework at state level • Develop Spring Flood Response Plan • Develop Spring Fire support • Provide update on emergency refueling • Update Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) • Participate in SIMCOM 13 • Complete State Capabilities Report. • Initiate Heat Coordination Group • Review National Frameworks, provide feedback to FEMA Region V • Initiate transition to Comprehensive Response Work Group • Develop Highway Closure Policies and Procedure and Flow Chart • Develop Type 2 Incident Management Team • Participate in Patriot 13 • Review Cross Border (Canada) Mutual Aid document • Disseminate updated Unknown Substance Communications Protocol • Clarification of “Notification Group” emails • Flood Inundation Mapping project proposal

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
<p>Joint Services Working Group (JSWG)</p>	<p>As a voluntary and subordinate working group to the Council, the mission of the Joint Services Working Group is to coordinate and collaborate to ensure a unified, efficient, and effective combined military response capability within Wisconsin when called upon to support civil authorities in domestic response operations.</p> <p>Working Group meetings are held biannually and liaison representatives from all military components within Wisconsin meet at various venues and locations to network and to share service component capabilities and resource data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisconsin National Guard • Civil Air Patrol • U.S. Coast Guard • Reserve and installation elements from the Army, Navy, and Marines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing collaboration with all military components within Wisconsin and FEMA Region V. Members and representatives make presentations and elaborate on their specialized equipment, training and resources, as well as provide a historical context to how and when they have supported domestic operations within Wisconsin. • Working on updating and finalizing our mission statement. • Developing a matrix for working group roles/responsibilities. • Working with reserve units on how they might be called upon and how they would be used and integrated if ordered to active duty in response to a domestic event. With the passing of the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) and the excerpt from the Executive Summary regarding the "Authority to Order Selected Reserve to Active Duty," we are working to further foster relationships with the reserve component. Continued collaboration in this manner will ensure greater synergy and unity of effort when called upon to support domestic operations. • Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) is a great training opportunity the WING continues to expand upon. These training opportunities are typically associated with engineering units and consist of construction projects, road clearing, park expansion projects, and other clearing operations. These training opportunities require a need for community support that aligns with collateral skills training for a particular MOS/AFSC.

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
<p>Comprehensive Response Working Group (CRWG)</p> <p>Commissioned in August, 2013, by combining the Inter-Agency Working Group and the National Incident Management (NIMS) Advisory Group</p>	<p>CRWG will redirect the efforts of the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Advisory Group in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THIRA (threat and hazard identification and risk assessment) • Identify and close response deltas • A holistic approach to the national response • Preparing for a meta-scenario <p>The CRWG’s focus will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first 72 hours of a major event • Enabling the response • Survivor needs • Beginning restoration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Administration • Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection • Department of Children and Families • Department of Corrections • Department of Health Services • Department of Justice • Department of Natural Resources • Department of Transportation • Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance • State Energy Office • University of Wisconsin Police Department • Wisconsin Capitol Police • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin National Guard • Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene • Wisconsin State Patrol 	<p>The Comprehensive Response Working Group was commissioned in August, 2013. It was created by combining the IAWG and the NIMS Advisory Group.</p> <p>Due to the CRWG being created late in reporting year 2013, the Annual Report will still report the updates on the Inter-Agency Working Group and NIMS Advisory Group.</p>

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Appendix 3 – Homeland Security Council Partner Working Group Reports



The below Homeland Security Council Partner Working Group reports have been included in the annual report. The contributed working group reports have been updated since the 2012 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- [Catastrophic Planning and Preparedness Working Group](#)
- [Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee](#)
- [Interoperability Council](#)
- [National Incident Management System \(NIMS\) Advisory Group](#)

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
<p>Catastrophic Planning & Preparedness Working Group</p>	<p>Guide and assist in the development of policies, procedures, and guidance for catastrophic incidents anywhere in Wisconsin by assisting local units of government and tribal nations to provide a consistent and comprehensive approach to emergency planning and response in these types of incidents.</p>	<p>The group is made up of representatives of state agencies, county emergency management agencies, and voluntary agencies active in disasters. Participants include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Transportation Highways • Wisconsin State Patrol • Department of Health Services • Department of Children and Families • American Red Cross • Brown County Emergency Management • Dane County Emergency Management • Milwaukee County Emergency Management • Wisconsin National Guard • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Ho Chunk Nation Emergency Management • Southeast Wisconsin Homeland Security Partnership • Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the National Mass Evacuation Tracking System (NMETS) in Wisconsin starting in Dane, Milwaukee, Kenosha, and Racine counties to include a functional exercise. • The working group deliverables for 2013-2014 are Regional/Multi-state planning, catastrophic event planning F4/F5 tornado in a major city, and long-term power outage planning with an annex to the WERP.”

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
<p>Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee</p>	<p>Guide and advise the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) on strategic planning, developing homeland security funding priorities, and allocating resources.</p>	<p>The committee consists of representatives from local fire and law enforcement agencies, EMS, tribal public safety, state agencies, non-profits, and the private sector. Current membership includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badger State Sheriffs' Association • Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association • Wisconsin Chiefs of Police • Wisconsin EMS Association • Wisconsin Emergency Management Association • WI Tribal Emergency Management Association • Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster • SE WI Homeland Security Partnership • Department of Natural Resources • Department of Transportation • Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Department of Health Services • Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation • Wisconsin Emergency Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The task of this committee is to meet several times a year to provide guidance and input to OJA on establishing priorities for funding. • Between meetings, committee members read funding summary reports and draft proposals for funding. They are also responsible for reaching out to their constituent groups for input and to share information about OJA's funding process. • The committee helped OJA make funding decisions with drastically reduced funding.

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
<p>Interoperability Council</p>	<p>To achieve public safety voice and data interoperable communications between federal, tribal, state agency and local public safety responders and their public safety answering points, emergency operating centers, and incident command posts.</p> <p>"Interoperability" means the ability of public safety agencies to communicate with each other and with agencies and by means of radio or associated communications systems, including the exchange of voice, data, or video communications on demand and in real time, as needed and authorized.</p>	<p>Statutory members appointed by the governor include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Director of the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance • Adjutant General • Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources • Secretary of the Department of Transportation • A representative from the Department of Administration with knowledge of information technology • Chief of Police • Sheriff • Chief of a fire department • Director of Emergency Medical Services • Local government elected official • Local emergency management director • Representative of a federally-recognized American Indian tribe or band in this state • Hospital representative • Local health department representative • One other person with relevant experience or expertise in interoperable communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify types of agencies and entities, including public works and transportation agencies, hospitals, and volunteer emergency services agencies to be included, in addition to public safety agencies, in a statewide public safety interoperable communication system. • Recommend short-term and long-term goals to achieve a statewide public safety interoperable communication system. • Recommend and periodically review a strategy and timeline for achieving the long/short term goals, including objectives for local units of government. • Assist the Department of Justice (DOJ) in identifying and obtaining funding to implement a statewide public safety interoperable communication system. • Advise Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) on allocating funds, including those available for homeland security, for the purpose of achieving the long/short term goals. • Make recommendations to DOJ on all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical and operational standards for public safety interoperable communication systems. ○ Guidelines and procedures for using public safety interoperable communication systems. ○ Minimum standards for public safety interoperable communication systems, facilities, and equipment

APPENDIX 3 – PARTNER WORKING GROUP REPORTS:2013 ANNUAL REPORT ON WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY

			<p>used by dispatch centers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Certification criteria for persons who operate public safety interoperable communication systems for dispatch centers.
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NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
<p>National Incident Management System (NIMS) Advisory Group</p>	<p>Works on National Incident Management System (NIMS) policy recommendations. The mission of the group continues to be concentrated on enhancing the first responder community by focusing on NIMS objectives and goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin Tribal EM Alliance (WiTEMA) • Beloit Police Department • Wisconsin State Patrol • MABAS WI • Brookfield Police Department • Ho-Chunk Nation, • WEMA Board • Beloit Public Works • Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Department of Health Services • Cudahy Police Department • Department of Corrections • Ozaukee County Emergency Management Director • FEMA Region 5 • Dane County Emergency Management • Brown County Emergency Management • Milwaukee Fire Department/UASI • Department of Natural Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NIMS advisory group continues to meet quarterly. • The main focus currently is on a statewide credentialing system as well as Incident Management Team enhancements through training and exercising. The credentialing system is ready to be utilized pending approved policies that are being drafted and reviewed currently. • The NIMS Advisory Group was incorporated into the Comprehensive Response Working Group in August 2013.

Appendix 4 – Homeland Security Funding



Funding information prior to Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 has been removed from this report. All grant funds received prior to FY 2012 were closed out prior to FY 2013.

WISCONSIN PREPAREDNESS GRANT AWARDS FUNDING

Homeland security funding levels to states and local municipalities are determined by the United States Congress. In FY2012, Congress allocated over \$1.3 billion to Preparedness Grant Awards for seven programs. This represented a forty percent reduction from FY2011 funding levels. Preparedness funding, in support of the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), goes to states, urban areas, tribal and territorial governments, non-profit agencies and the private sector in order to strengthen our nation’s ability to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters and other emergencies.

In FY2012, the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) is comprised of three interconnected grant programs: the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) and the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI). Wisconsin does not receive funding for OPSG and is no longer eligible to receive UASI funding for the Milwaukee area.

Program	National FY2011	National FY2012	WI FY2012 Allocation	Purpose
Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)				Provides funds to build capabilities at state and local levels and to implement the goals and objectives included in state homeland security strategies and initiatives in the state preparedness report.
State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP)	\$ 526,874,100	\$ 294,000,000	\$ 2,801,316	
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)	\$ 662,622,100	\$ 490,376,000	Not eligible	
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$ 54,890,000	\$ 46,600,000	Not eligible	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	\$ 329,140,400	\$ 339,500,000	\$ 6,229,804	Assists state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	Not eligible	
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	\$ 18,962,000	\$ 10,000,000	Not eligible	
Intercity Passenger Rail (Amtrak) Program	\$ 19,960,000	\$ 10,000,000	Not eligible	
Port Security Grant Program	\$ 235,029,000	\$ 97,500,000	\$ 0	
Transit Security Grant Program	\$ 200,079,000	\$ 87,500,000	Not eligible	
	\$ 2,057,556,600	\$ 1,381,476,000	\$ 9,031,120	

Homeland Security Preparedness Grant Program funding will assist Wisconsin in meeting Presidential Policy Directive – 8 (PPD-8). This directive was established in March, 2011 by President Obama and focuses on strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters.

FUNDING STRATEGIES FOR THE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

The Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) developed the Wisconsin Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) investment budget for federal fiscal year FY2013. The grant program, funded through FEMA, helps to protect Wisconsin’s communities by building the capacity to prevent, respond to, and recover from a catastrophic incident. OJA is the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for HSGP. Since the program began, OJA has distributed more than \$205 million to local governments, state agencies, and tribes in Wisconsin.

Investment: The targeted use of FY2013 HSGP funding, at the operational level, towards the achievement of one or more initiatives that supports the development of National Priorities and Target Capabilities.

Investment Justification: The FY2013 HSGP grant application used by states, territories, and urban areas to request HSGP funding. The investment justification is composed of up to 15 investments (including multi-applicant investments). The collective investments within an investment justification should

OJA works directly with a broad spectrum of emergency response agencies at all levels of government to invest in improving Wisconsin’s preparedness through planning, training, exercising, and acquiring of specialized equipment. The program focuses on a number of priorities that include building interoperable communications, improving information sharing, developing regional emergency response, and increasing community preparedness. OJA participates in a number of committees, councils, and working groups, and regularly reaches out to the public safety community to seek input on the use of grant funds. This collaborative, user-driven approach has produced exceptionally strong federal applications that have resulted in increased funding for Wisconsin.

Wisconsin’s investments support the 2012-2015 State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy, which was updated by the Council and approved by Governor Scott Walker. The strategy, available for download at <http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov>, serves as the guide for homeland security funding. In addition to supporting the statewide strategy, the investment budget is also designed to meet key federal grant requirements such as the allocation of at least twenty-five percent to law enforcement activities and a pass-through of eighty percent to local governments. The local pass-through requirement is met by a combination of direct grants and agreements between state and local agencies.

In FY2013, Wisconsin received a total of \$3,459,364 in State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant funding. While this is a slight increase from last year’s allocation, it should be noted that this includes programs that were consolidated in previous years. In FY2012, USDHS Secretary Napolitano had more discretion to allocate funding and several grant programs were consolidated into the SHSP. The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) and Citizen Corps Program (CCP) were eliminated in FY2012 and the Milwaukee UASI has not been funded since FY2010. The overall decrease that Wisconsin has experienced in recent years is due largely to the adoption of a federal allocation formula that is based solely upon risk, and does not include a peer review to evaluate the effectiveness of the investments.

The projects funded in these investment justifications were reviewed and prioritized by the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee on June 17, 2013. The committee’s recommendations were used by OJA to develop the FY2013 federal grant request in light of the severe funding reductions, as follows:

- Prioritize existing projects ahead of new projects.
- Provide funding to allow defunded projects to operate at a base level: UASI coordinator, Community Preparedness coordinator, and Urban Medical Response in Madison (MMRS)
- Allocate at least \$864,841 for law enforcement activities.
- Allocate a local government pass-through of at least \$2,767,491 (eighty percent) for local projects.

◦ FY2013 Investments	Total
Communications Interoperability	\$841,000
Community Preparedness	\$100,000
NIMS Implementation: Training & Exercising	\$550,000
OJA Statewide Planning & Implementation	\$400,000
Regional Response- ALERT	\$253,364
Regional Response- Collapse Rescue	\$600,000
UASI Planning & Implementation	\$80,000
Urban Medical Response	\$50,000
WI Statewide Information Center (WSIC)	\$585,000
Total	\$3,459,364

2012 – 2013 FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS

<p><u>Communications Interoperability – Regional Coordinators</u> <i>Investment Justification: Communications Interoperability</i></p>	<p>This investment supports six regional interoperability coordinators to assist counties in implementing the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP). The original project scope called for five years of funding. \$324,000 in FY2011 HSGP funds will support these positions through 2013, which will conclude the fourth year of support. A fifth year of funding is allocated in FY2013, although at a reduced amount. The half-time positions will be quarter-time positions starting in January, 2014.</p>
<p><u>Communications Interoperability – WISCOM</u> <i>Investment Justification: Communications Interoperability</i></p>	<p>Build out of the 80-site system was completed in 2012 and sustainment will be provided by state funding. Six local demonstration projects were completed by June, 2013. FY2011 and FY2012 funds are being used to fund local and regional enhancement to WISCOM; approximately 6-8 projects will receive grant funds. The FY2013 allocation for WISCOM enhancements will focus on grants to the most populated areas of the state.</p>
<p><u>Wisconsin Statewide Information Center</u> <i>Investment Justification: Wisconsin Statewide Information Center</i></p>	<p>The Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) – the state’s primary intelligence fusion center – will continue to receive funding to lead Wisconsin’s information sharing efforts. WSIC will increase agency awareness of threats facing Wisconsin and continue to evolve in tandem with other centers. FY2010 turn back funds were used to fund a “See Something Say Something” campaign this last year.</p>
<p><u>Food and Agriculture Security</u> <i>Investment Justification: Food and Agricultural Security</i></p>	<p>This investment supports planning, training, exercises, and partnerships to improve the security of the food and agriculture industries in Wisconsin. FY2011 funding will support this investment through 2013.</p>
<p><u>Regional Response: Collapse Rescue</u> <i>Investment Justification: Emergency Regional Response</i></p>	<p>This investment has created a fire service response statewide collapse rescue capability that can respond anywhere in the state within eight hours. Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) manages the program. A sustainment budget of \$1 million FY2011 funds and \$600,000 in FY2013 are planned to support the team through 2014.</p>
<p><u>Regional Response: Law Enforcement Response-ALERT</u> <i>Investment Justification: Emergency Regional Response</i></p>	<p>ALERT provides a specialized statewide law enforcement response capability to assist local departments. The goal for ALERT program sustainment includes a legislative solution and state funding. In order to accomplish this, an adopting state agency willing to take on operational responsibilities must be identified. Together the FY2012 and FY2013 grants for ALERT total \$533,364, which is the minimum required to sustain training and equipping the teams. Training efforts in 2012 focused on joint training between ALERT teams and local agency partners.</p>
<p><u>Metropolitan Medical</u></p>	<p>Two cities in Wisconsin—Milwaukee and Madison—receive designated MMRS</p>

<p><u>Response System (MMRS)</u></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: MMRS</i></p>	<p>funds under the federal grant allocation. This investment supports projects that include equipping a surge ambulance vehicle, training EMS and medical personnel, implementing a patient-tracking system, and supporting MMRS program coordination. Both MMRS grantees are funded through June, 2014 with FY2011 grants. The grant program was eliminated in FY2012.</p>
<p><u>Community Preparedness</u></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: Citizen Corps and Community Preparedness</i></p>	<p>The state’s community preparedness strategy has shifted from volunteer training to volunteer management and citizen preparedness. Preparedness and volunteer initiatives are coordinated through ReadyWisconsin, VOAD, and the public/private partnerships. The three-year investment to develop a statewide volunteer registry and volunteer management training curriculum was completed in 2012 using FY2011 funds. According to the plan, sustainment will be achieved using non-homeland security grant funds.</p> <p>In spring 2013, the state held its first training workshop on critical infrastructure restoration focused on a public/private partnership audience. Over 150 people attended the workshop in Waukesha. Approximately three-four similar workshops will be funded this coming year.</p> <p>Community Preparedness – ReadyWisconsin</p> <p>This investment funds a position and other costs associated with the ReadyWisconsin program. This position is an ongoing need. Funding through 2013 has been obligated with \$91,602 FY2011 funds and the funding another year of funding was allocated from FY2013 HSGP.</p> <p>Community Preparedness – School and Youth Initiatives</p> <p>Continuation of READY and School Safety Conferences were not prioritized for funding in FY2013. Project managers are working to secure non-HSGP funding to support this program in the future. FY2010 turn back fund were used to support a READY camp in June, 2013.</p> <p>The STEP program was launched in Wisconsin in the 2010-2011 school year. Several grants have been awarded over the last several years but this project was not prioritized for funding in FY2012 or FY2013. The program received private support, including from AT&T, for the 2012-2013 school year.</p>
<p><u>Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) Implementation</u></p> <p><i>Investment Justification: M&A/OJA Program Planning and Implementation</i></p>	<p>As the State Administrative Agency, OJA is responsible for the management and administration of homeland security grants. The OJA Homeland Security Program currently manages seven active federal grants, including four HSGP grants (FY2010 – FY2013), and 127 active sub-grants. OJA is responsible for all aspects of the programmatic and financial administration of the grants, including developing funding announcements, reviewing and processing applications, processing payments, monitoring, and reporting. OJA is also responsible for planning and programmatic implementation related to the grants. This includes conducting assessments, identifying and prioritizing needs,</p>

	<p>working with stakeholders, developing strategies, and implementing policies and plans to improve capabilities using federal guidelines. A significant part of this involves staffing and coordinating councils, committees, and working groups, including the Interoperability Council and its subcommittees, the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Group, and the ALERT Executive Committee and working groups. It also includes outreach activities, like managing the Wisconsin Interoperability website. In addition to grant programs, OJA has statutory responsibility for overseeing the development and operation of statewide interoperable communications systems. Staffing has declined significantly since 2011 as funding levels dropped by more than fifty percent in consecutive years. Currently the program has three full-time staff for program management and grant administration, and seven LTEs (that are less than fifty percent each) for program support, compliance, and managing the ALERT program.</p>
<p>Catastrophic Planning <i>Investment Justification: Catastrophic and Mass Care Evacuation Planning and Preparedness</i></p>	<p>This investment provided assistance to counties, in the form of enhanced evacuation/shelter planning and the development of planning templates that can be adapted and used statewide. Starting in 2005, the Department of Transportation created mass evacuation plans/maps for the twelve largest cities in the state. This year, a follow-up grant was awarded in order to update the evacuation maps. The maps and training on how to use the new interactive maps were completed in May, 2013. This project was funded with turn back from other FY2010 sub-grants.</p>
<p>Information Sharing – Justice Gateway <i>Investment Justification: WIJIS Justice Gateway</i></p>	<p>Homeland security funds have been used to substantially increase the number of users and information sources on the Justice Gateway, a web-based portal for sharing information among justice community partners. Sustainment of the system is provided by state program revenue funds. Remaining FY2010 funds were used to continue to expend local agency users through 2013.</p> <p>Since going live in 2007, the Justice Gateway has added over 4,400 users from 410 local law enforcement agencies. There are more than 9.5 million pointer records in the system, submitted from 230 local law enforcement agencies and seventy-one District Attorney Offices. FY10 funds were used to add fourteen new agencies to the Gateway.</p>
<p>EOC Management System - E•SPONDER® <i>Investment Justification: Statewide EOC Management System</i></p>	<p>Substantial build-out of the system’s functionality is considered complete. System hosting and maintenance is supported by EMPG funds. A data integration/user support position was funded through June, 2013 and there are no plans to provide Homeland Security funding for this project in the future.</p>
<p>NIMS Implementation- Exercising and Training <i>Investment Justification: NIMS</i></p>	<p>The NIMS training investment is an ongoing expense with an indefinite time frame. Funding for NIMS training is provided to meet the needs of emergency responders. Exercising is a continual requirement for the counties in Wisconsin. This is essential for WEM to ensure readiness to respond to events. Funding is</p>

<p><i>and NRF</i></p>	<p>provided for local exercise grants to counties and to pay for 2/3 of the cost of WEM exercise officers.</p> <p>WEM received an FY10 turn back grant to develop an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) training curriculum to standard training for those working in the EOC.</p>
<p>Patient Tracking <i>Investment Justification: Wireless Handheld Data Capture Devices/Patient Tracking</i></p>	<p>The Funding Advisory Committee agreed to fund the pilot portion of this project with the understanding that the Department of Health Services would be responsible for maintaining it and adding to it if the pilot was successful. Funds from other sources appear to be available for continued expansion of this project.</p> <p>Fifteen sub-grants were completed in May, 2013. The grants were phase two of this pilot project and were funded out of FY10 HSGP funding.</p>
<p>Urban Areas Security Initiative <i>Investment Justification: UASI</i></p>	<p>In FY2011, funding eligibility for the Tier II urban areas in the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) was eliminated. Wisconsin is no longer eligible to receive UASI funding for the Milwaukee area.</p> <p>FY2013 HSGP funds will be used to fund a UASI coordinator position for one year.</p>

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Appendix 5 – Sheboygan Tuberculosis Event



On May 15, 2013, the Wisconsin Communicable Disease Epidemiological Section received a request from a local health department (LHD) for the DPH Surveillance and Outbreak Support (SOS) Team to take over follow-up on all enteric disease reports/investigations for the county until further notice. In mid-April, this LHD initiated a complex investigation associated with a patient diagnosed with Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB) who had been symptomatic for approximately eight months and had a large family and extended family contacts.

By early May, five additional cases of active TB had been diagnosed and the process of contact investigation and follow-up had become very resource-intensive. This county typically has less than three cases of TB reported annually and they requested assistance from the Division of Public Health for the TB investigation. An EpiAid request was made, and Wisconsin's Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer deployed to the county. Because of the need for the local health department to focus many of their resources on this investigation during the early stages, the SOS Team was asked to assist with enteric follow-up and neighboring local health departments assisted with follow-up with other communicable disease case reports. These efforts are illustrative of the collaborative nature of public health in Wisconsin.

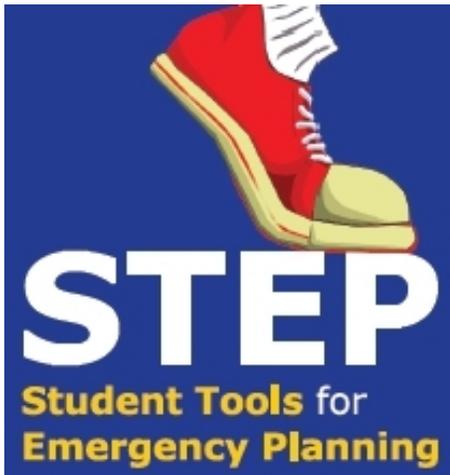
The SOS Team continued this activity through July 5, 2013, at which time the local health department notified the Division of Public Health that they were able to manage their enteric cases again.

Appendix 6 – Student Tools for Emergency Planning (STEP)



What is the STEP Program?

Student Tools for Emergency Planning (STEP) is a simple and effective emergency preparedness education project. A partnership between Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA), Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI), Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) brought the pilot program to schools in the spring of 2011. STEP is a turn-key classroom curriculum for teachers to prepare 5th grade students for various emergencies including tornadoes, flooding and storms. STEP also shows students how to put together an emergency kit and develop an emergency plan with their families. STEP materials include an educational video, instructor guides, copies of student handouts and starter student emergency kits students can take home. All the materials are supplied to schools through a federal grant program at no cost. The basic lesson is only one hour, but there are up to eight hours of material. It is very flexible and teachers can expand the teaching time as it suits their classroom.



How successful was STEP this year?

Thanks to the generous support of AT&T Wisconsin and Walgreens, more than 8,000 students in 300 schools across Wisconsin participated in the program during the 2012-13 school year. STEP



Lt. Gov. Rebecca Kleefisch kicks off the 2012-13 STEP program at Woodland School in Milwaukee.

returns for the fourth year in Wisconsin schools, thanks again to AT&T Wisconsin and other corporate partners. Our goal for 2013-14 is to reach 12,000 students.

How can teachers bring STEP to their classrooms?

Schools can apply on line for the STEP program by visiting <http://readywisconsin.wi.gov> and clicking on the STEP logo. Applications are due this fall and selections for the participants occur in November. Materials will be distributed to school in January 2014. Instruction should be complete by the end of the school year.

STEP requires a minimum of a one hour core program, but most instructors dedicate six to eight classroom hours to STEP. Schools also agree to

participate in a survey evaluation after the program

is completed.

Appendix 7 – Wisconsin National Guard Challenge Academy



The Wisconsin National Guard Challenge Academy, located on Fort McCoy, is a 17-month program for at-risk youth ages 16 years 9 months through 18, designed to intervene in the lives of these youth, producing graduates with the values, skills, education, and self-discipline necessary to succeed as adults. Academy cadets complete a 22-week Residential phase during which the cadets can earn their High School Equivalency Diploma and change their outlooks and viewpoints on life and character. Cadets develop a Post-Residential Action Plan (P-RAP), a road map for their futures, with the help of staff members assigned to each cadet. cadets implement their P-RAP plans working toward their goals of employment, education, or military service.



Cadets come from all socioeconomic groups and backgrounds, but must be at-risk youth as defined by the State of Wisconsin. Traditionally, cadets are high school drop-outs, habitual truants, expelled students, or students critically deficient in credits. Cadets must be free of drugs, mentally and physically healthy, not on probation and not awaiting sentencing, not convicted of, or have charges pending for a felony. There are no direct costs to the youth or families.

Challenge Academy Successes (Classes 1-30):

2,654 Cadets have fulfilled program requirements and graduated into the Post-Residential Phase

2,299 of graduates earned a High School Equivalency Diploma: **86.7% Attainment Rate**

Over **3,100** Mentors trained statewide

On average, graduates have performed **60+** hours of Service to Community

Residential Phase:

- 5½ months long
- Quasi-military environment
- Disciplined and structured
- Experiential learning
- Focuses on 8 core components:
 1. Academic Excellence
 2. Physical Fitness
 3. Leadership/Followership
 4. Health and Hygiene
 5. Life-Coping Skills
 6. Responsible Citizenship
 7. Service to Community
 8. Job Skills



Post-Residential Phase:

- 12 months following graduation
- Matched with a carefully selected, trained mentor to monitor a detailed Post-Residential Action Plan
- Meet regularly with adult mentor and put into service values and concepts learned at the Academy
- Monthly progress reports
- Actively enrolled in education, vocational training, or employed full-time or in military service

Appendix 8 – STARBASE WISCONSIN



Program Description: STARBASE is a Department of Defense (DoD) educational outreach program designed for fifth graders and is meant to not only reach, but hopefully inspire, “At risk, disadvantaged and underrepresented” students to develop an understanding and interest in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematical (STEM) career fields. Unlike more traditional academic efforts, the program’s cornerstone is a “hands-on, minds-on” philosophy where students not only learn about STEM concepts, but have an opportunity to apply these concepts themselves via experiments and activities. Classes spend twenty to twenty-five hours at the academy and cover subject matter such as physics, chemistry, technology, engineering, mathematical operations, and STEM careers. STARBASE Wisconsin is sponsored by the Wisconsin Air National Guard and has six full-time staff which includes a Director, Office Manager and four Instructors. They are Wisconsin state employees funded 100 percent by the Department of Defense. The STARBASE Wisconsin curriculum includes Aerodynamics with hands-on experience launching rockets; Physics with experiments using gas propelled racing cars; Engineering and Electronics by programming Robots and designing a moon rover using current industry design software. During all

the class instruction and activities mathematics is highly emphasized and applied. The academy relies on military and civilian volunteers and resources to augment and customize the academy experience. Currently there are approximately seventy-six STARBASE Academies in the United States. Wisconsin received start-up funding in July of 2011 and launched “STARBASE Wisconsin” in April of 2012 in Milwaukee. STARBASE Wisconsin is ready to support 1,500 students per year in STEM academics.

Why Milwaukee?: STARBASE’s goal of reaching “At-Risk, disadvantaged and underrepresented” students led to extensive research comparing academic achievement and economic backgrounds of youth throughout Wisconsin. Whether we looked at academic achievement alone or in combination with economic background or racial composition, the Milwaukee metro area was highlighted as having the largest target population.

STARBASE Wisconsin Successes: The STARBASE Academy graduated 1,559 (779 males and 780 females) students from two school districts encompassing fifty schools between October, 2012 and September, 2013. Based on DoD established criteria, 1,412 of the 1,559 students met the economically disadvantaged category.

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Appendix 9 – Priorities, Goals, and Objectives Updates



In 2010 the HSC developed the 2012-2015 Homeland Security Strategy. The 2012-2015 Homeland Security Strategy identified eleven priorities with several goals and objectives identified which support the respective priority. The eleven priorities include:

- [Priority 1: Information Sharing and Analysis](#)
- [Priority 2: Critical Infrastructure / Key Resources Protection](#)
- [Priority 3: Emergency Response Capability](#)
- [Priority 4: Communications Interoperability](#)
- [Priority 5: Continue the Implementation of the National Incident Management System \(NIMS\) and National Response Framework \(NRF\) Mandated by Presidential Policy Decision 8 – National Preparedness \(PPD-8\)](#)
- [Priority 6: Public Health and Medical Systems Integration](#)
- [Priority 7: Mass Evacuation and Shelter](#)
- [Priority 8: Maintain Continuity of Government Services \(COG\)](#)
- [Priority 9: Citizen Participation](#)
- [Priority 10: Department of Military Affairs Support to Civil Authorities](#)
- [Priority 11: Cyber Preparedness](#)

The new Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy is a collaborative interagency effort to chart the direction of Wisconsin's homeland security from 2012-2015. It focuses on prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts. The strategy is guided by homeland security issues and creates a framework for the allocation of state and federal resources.

The following agencies are responsible for implementing the strategy:

- Wisconsin Department of Administration (COOP/COG)
- Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS)
- Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI-WSIC)
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)
- Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA)
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation-Division of Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP)

The strategy contains multiple objectives which correspond to individual priorities and goals. This year, the annual report provides a review of these objectives and their projected completion dates. To create this review, agencies were asked to issue self-assessments and offer commentary when appropriate.

Progress symbols:

●	Completed
◐	Partially Completed
○	Planning Phase/Starting Phase
⦿	Ongoing (a repetitive process in flux with regular reviews; no designated end date)

Please note: The text describing some of the objectives was updated to ensure accuracy. To read the original objectives, please refer to the 2012 – 2015 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy ([located at http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov](http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov)). Outline of Priorities and Goals from the State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy

Priority 1: Information Sharing and Analysis

- Goal 1.1: Improve Intelligence Information Sharing and Analysis.
- Goal 1.2: Maximize Usage of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Capabilities.
- Goal 1.3: Ensure Public Information and Awareness.

Priority 2: Critical Infrastructure / Key Resources Protection

- Goal 2.1: Counter Threats to Agriculture and Food Safety.
- Goal 2.2: Build Public-Private Partnerships that Enhance Infrastructure Protection and Resilience.

Priority 3: Emergency Response Capability

- Goal 3.1: Leverage Training Programs to Increase the Capability of Local/Tribal Jurisdictions, State Agencies, Volunteer Organizations, and Private Industry to Prepare for, Prevent, Respond to, Mitigate Damage from, and Recover from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies through Multi-Discipline and Multi-Jurisdiction Coordination in Accordance with NIMS.
- Goal 3.2: Improve Training Facilities.
- Goal 3.3: Ensure Efficient Regional Response.
- Goal 3.4: Maintain Exercises to Improve Plans and Readiness.

Priority 4: Communications Interoperability

- Goal 4.1: Support the Implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) that was First Developed and Approved by the State Interoperability Executive Council in 2007. The SCIP is Updated Annually using a Stakeholder Input Process. The SCIP Supports a Number of Short-Term and Long-Term Goals to Improve Interoperability.

Priority 5: Continue the Implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF) Mandated by Presidential Policy Decision 8-National Preparedness (PPD-8)

- Goal 5.1: Implement the Frameworks Outlined in PPD-8 and Continue to Comply with State and Federal NIMS requirements.
- Goal 5.2: Develop and Sustain Incident Management Teams (IMTs).
- Goal 5.3: Promote the Development of Guidance, Protocols, and Systems to Facilitate Regional Deployment of Response Assets, Information Exchange, and Incident Management.
- Goal 5.4: Establish a Statewide Credentialing System.

Priority 6: Public Health and Medical Systems Integration

- Goal 6.1: Enhance an Emergency Response System in the State.

Priority 7: Mass Evacuation and Shelter

- Goal 7.1: Continue Ongoing Statewide Preparedness Efforts by Improving Plans and Identifying Additional Resources to Better Utilize Facilities for Mass Evacuation and Shelter during a Man-Made or Natural Emergency.

Priority 8: Maintain Continuity of Government Services (COG)

- Goal 8.1: Maintain Continuity of Government (COG) through Establishment and Testing of Continuity of Government Plans.
- Goal 8.2: Maintain Continuity of Operations and Services at State Agencies through Improvement and Strengthening of Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans.

Priority 9: Citizen Participation

- Goal 9.1: Foster Citizen Participation in Emergency Volunteer Activities Across the State.

Priority 10: Department of Military Affairs Support to Civil Authorities

- Goal 10.1: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities- Coordination, Liaison, and Education.
- Goal 10.2: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – Employing WING Assets and Capabilities.
- Goal 10.3: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – WMD/CBRNE.

Priority 11: Cyber Preparedness

- Goal 11.1: Individual Cyber Preparedness.
- Goal 11.2: Cyber Response Capability.
- Goal 11.3: Evaluate, Revise, and Socialize the Wisconsin Cyber Annex.
- Goal 11.4: Counter Cyber Terrorism.
- Goal 11.5: Develop and Implement Information Technology Service Continuity Management (ITSCM) Plans for the Department of Administration and the Department of Military Affairs Critical Systems.
- Goal 11.6: Improve Cyber Situational Awareness and Information Sharing.
- Goal 11.7: Develop Avenues for Ongoing Cyber Education.

Goal 1.1: Improve Intelligence Information Sharing and Analysis

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI-WSIC)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.1.1	<p>As intelligence and information sharing grows, so must our diligence in protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of our citizens. All compilation, utilization, and dissemination of personal data by fusion centers must conform to requirements of applicable state and federal laws, regulations and, to the greatest extent practicable, the Fair Information Practice. Therefore, WSIC and STAC have both developed Privacy Policies incorporating 28 CFR Part 23 guidance to govern each center’s receipt, retention, and dissemination of information. Proudly, the Privacy Policy of each center has been reviewed and approved by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. In addition, the Information Sharing Environment Functional Standard 1.5 strengthens privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections regarding suspicious activity reporting.</p> <p>The intent of these procedures is to abide by all privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties guidance issued as part of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, National Fusion Center Guidelines and the Nationwide SAR Initiative. Whether providing Suspicious Activity</p>		Ongoing	<p>In 2013, the WSIC Governance Board approved the updated WSIC Privacy Policy. All members of the WSIC staff have been trained by the WSIC Privacy Officer on the new version of the WSIC privacy policy, and have signed an acknowledgement form. The WSIC privacy officer also provides annual training to all WSIC staff on Privacy, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.</p>

	<p>Reports (SAR) with a nexus to Wisconsin or participating with WSIC and STAC by virtue of submitting, receiving, or disseminating SAR information, criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information, SLTT agencies are required to adhere to the requirements of the Privacy Policies.</p>			
Objective 1.1.2	<p>The WSIC intends to continue its outreach in the areas of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties by developing a privacy review board. This board will represent partnerships with federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement as well as public and private sector stakeholders including the media. The board will be developed through a sub-committee of the WSIC governance board and will report on policy matters related to homeland security, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. Once established, the subcommittee will report to the chair of the WSIC governance board. It is expected the subcommittee and its recommendations to the chair for a privacy review board will be completed in calendar year 2013.</p>		2013	<p>The WSIC Privacy Officer has drafted a Privacy/Civil Rights/Civil Liberties Outreach Plan. The WSIC Privacy Officer will brief the Outreach Plan to the Governance Board in late 2013.</p>
Objective 1.1.3	<p>Continue to add new local law enforcement agencies to the Justice Gateway. By the end of 2012, the Gateway will be used as a search tool by seventy-five percent of law enforcement agencies and will receive data from fifty percent of law enforcement agencies.</p>		Ongoing	
Objective 1.1.4	<p>Continue to add new data sources to the Justice Gateway, including three additional State of Wisconsin data sources. The Gateway will also share information with at least one contiguous state's system and the FBI's Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (NDEx) system by 2013.</p>		Ongoing	
Objective 1.1.5	<p>Achieve the capability to share photos through the Justice Gateway, and include mapping</p>		Ongoing	

	applications that allows geographic information to be displayed by 2013.			
Objective 1.1.6	As the Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program grows, the WSIC will seek continue to expand active membership over the next five years. Additionally, the WSIC will expand its cadre of TLO instructors from the ranks of experienced TLOs to allow for regional training events more responsive to local demands.		Ongoing	To date, the WSIC has trained over 900 TLOs and 125 FLOs. In addition, the WSIC and the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) have trained over 3800 line officers in terrorism prevention and how to identify suspicious activities indicative of crime and terrorism.
Objective 1.1.7	In response to the private sector’s desire to engage in protective measures, the WSIC hired a coordinator for the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN). The WCAN is a public-private partnership that allows law enforcement agencies to send out crime alert bulletins to businesses and the public about crime directly pertaining to one’s business or physical environment. The WCAN coordinator intends to rapidly develop this network across the state and significant work is already underway.		Ongoing	To date, WCAN has enrolled and trained over 7,600 law enforcement officers, businesses and members of the general public. In addition, 2,500 WCAN alerts have been issued playing a critical role in solving thirty-six cases.
	In addition, the WSIC will continue to engage with and educate public and private sector stakeholders to enhance and reinforce longstanding homeland security partnerships. Whenever possible, the WSIC’s outreach to these partners will be delivered and expanded as requested to ensure all stakeholders remain engaged.			
Objective 1.1.8	Currently, the WSIC intends to move to expanded hours of operation if or when staffing allows. Currently, the WSIC hours of operation are 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday with on-call and roll-over messaging to supervisors,		Completed	In January 2013, WSIC expanded its hours to be fully operational from 8 a.m. to midnight, Monday through Thursday, and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Friday. The WSIC SAC and Criminal Analyst Supervisor provide support between the hours of midnight to 8 a.m., Tuesday through Friday with an on-call analyst providing support over the weekend. Through the

	<p>agents, and analysts outside of these hours.</p>			<p>expanded hours, the SAC and Criminal Analyst Supervisor on call coverage, the weekend on call position, and the WSIC telephone roll over messaging system, support from the Wisconsin State Patrol dispatch Center at the DeForest Post, a virtual 24x7x365 capability has continued.</p>
<p>Objective 1.1.9</p>	<p>Through use of a Mobile Support Unit (MSU), the WSIC is able to provide field-based intelligence support, criminal investigative support, and other critical communications support to incident commanders and on-scene investigators. WSIC analysts and agents are able to provide federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement, and other “first responders” with access to a variety of systems and tools not previously available from the field.</p>		<p>Ongoing</p>	
<p>Objective 1.1.10</p>	<p>The WSIC continues to leverage and use Wisconsin E-Sponder® Express during active investigations and exercises as a means to receive and disseminate information in support of incident commanders, on-scene investigators, analysts, and agents. In partnership with Wisconsin Emergency Management, WSIC will help field a recently-updated map viewer in Wisconsin E-Sponder® Express. WSIC intends to test and incorporate this new mapping interface in 2012.</p>		<p>Completed</p>	<p>The WSIC has transitioned to using the FBI’s Law Enforcement Online (LEO) Virtual Command Center (VCC) and the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Connect site for real-time situational awareness, collaboration, asset management, personnel response, and visualizing the common operating picture along with the WCAN alerts for messaging. While use of the Wisconsin E-Sponder® Express system has been discontinued, WSIC analysts still maintain proficiency with Wisconsin E-Sponder® when coordinating with Wisconsin Emergency Management.</p>

Goal 1.2: Maximize Usage of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Capabilities

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.2.1	Develop a statewide homeland security GIS strategic plan that includes a vision on how to collect and distribute critical information, such as critical infrastructure locations, updated aerial photos, and locally-derived information such as road closures and land use planning helpful to emergency management professionals, first responders, and law enforcement officials. The Department of Military Affairs (DMA) will lead this effort in coordination with the State Geographic Information Officer (GIO), State Cartographer, Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council (WIGICC), State Agency Geographic Information Coordination Team (SAGIC), and federal and local government partners.		Winter 2014	Several activities have taken place over the past year to advance this objective forward. The 2014-15 state budget included language in support of an initiative to create a statewide digital parcel map. This effort will improve several areas in public safety including damage assessments, more accurate assessments on flood insurance and support for first responder mapping applications. This initiative does not take effect until January of 2015. Also of major significance is the study of GIS information sharing by the HS Council. GIS information sharing is being studied to identify ways to improve sharing and provide more accurate maps. A report on GIS information sharing is due at the end of the 2013 calendar year. Lastly, the DMA is actively engaged with the DOA and the office of the state CIO in scoping out the requirements for a central repository of key datasets like parcels. Having a central repository of foundational data sets will aid in the development of more accurate maps at the state and local level.
Objective 1.2.2	Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) will acquire an updated and robust map viewer in Wisconsin E-Sponder®. WEM continues to promote and encourage the use of Wisconsin E-Sponder® to all state homeland security stakeholders as a way to access GIS base data and incident-related information as well as collaborative map creation and file sharing.		Completed	This objective has been completed. Upgrade of E-Sponder® to Microsoft SharePoint 2010 was completed in August of 2013.
Objective 1.2.3	Develop a coordination plan with neighboring states on how to incorporate cross-border GIS information and make it available within the Wisconsin E-Sponder® portal.		Ongoing	Due to Federal sequestration FEMA Region V did not have its annual GIS workshop in 2013.
Objective 1.2.4	Develop a gap analysis identifying a priority list of data layers, custodianship, and recommendations		Completed	Completed in 2012

	on data development needed to support homeland security.			
Objective 1.2.5	Develop, test, and deliver a real-time emergency road closure tool within the Wisconsin E-Sponder® map viewer to assist in the rerouting of emergency vehicles and other resources. Wisconsin Emergency Management, Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) and local government should work together to identify the best method for identifying, collecting, and reporting the closing of all public roads and displaying them in the Wisconsin E-Sponder® map viewer. Additionally, WEM and DOT should examine how the 511 travel information (e.g. winter road conditions, traffic cameras) can be displayed in the Wisconsin E-Sponder® map viewer.		Fall 2014	Several new mapping tools are now available to the Wisconsin National Guard Joint Operation Center (JOC) mapping viewer and Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) through its new E-Sponder® viewer. In addition, the federal government through its Homeland Security Infrastructure Program (HSIP) is now providing a nationwide road dataset that is being used to support routing functions for both the JOC and E-Sponder® viewers. State and Federal road construction information from 511 is also now available to both JOC and E-Sponder® viewers.
Objective 1.2.6	Ensure geospatial redundancy in the event of a catastrophic loss at either the state data center or DMA. Servers for Wisconsin E-Sponder® are located at professionally owned and operated server centers.		Completed	Completed in 2012
Objective 1.2.7	Promote the use and implementation of GIS visualization, data collection and updating, modeling, and analysis capabilities to support response activities in state and local government. Identify standards and processes that can be used as a way to efficiently support National Incident Management System (NIMS) activities. Incorporate GIS into exercise activities.		Ongoing	WI-JOC developed and deployed the second generation mapping viewer. The viewer was successfully deployed and tested during Patriot 2013.
Objective 1.2.8	Work with the State GIO, State Cartographer, Wisconsin View Program, Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council (WIGICC), State Agency GIS Coordination Team (SAGIC), federal, and local government to develop a statewide land imaging strategy that includes a sustainable and recurring aerial photo collection program. The		Winter 2014	A statewide aerial photo business plan has been completed but is not planned to be released until later in 2013. Because the 2014-15 state budget included an initiative to create a statewide digital parcel map the plan is being reviewed and if necessary aligned with this initiative.

strategy should identify emergency funds to support the collection and processing of satellite resources, three-dimensional mapping, and high resolution aerial photography during the response and recovery phase of an emergency.

Goal 1.3: Ensure Public Information and Awareness

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.3.1	Continue to operate an effective Joint Information System (JIS) during emergencies to provide timely and accurate information to the public. Coordinate public information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners. Improve public information by exploring new technology messaging services and continue to train public information officers in the State Emergency Operations Center.		Ongoing	
Objective 1.3.2	Continue to upgrade and promote online resources such as social media and the WEM website. During most disasters and emergencies, the WEM website becomes the primary website for the State of Wisconsin to provide press releases, situation reports, brochures, links, and other public safety information.		Ongoing	Wisconsin Emergency Management website: http://emergencymanagement.wi.gov . Preparedness information is located at ReadyWisconsin website: http://readywisconsin.wi.gov .
Objective 1.3.3	Continue to promote and expand emergency preparedness campaigns.		Ongoing	Through the ReadyWisconsin program, WEM encourages the citizens of Wisconsin to prepare for and respond to all kinds of emergencies including natural and man-caused disasters. Annual campaigns include Tornado and Severe Weather Awareness Week, September Preparedness Month, Cyber Security Awareness Month, Winter Awareness, Heat Awareness Day and NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Day. These campaigns are supported by traditional media and social media outreach, public speaking engagements, and other materials distributed for use by county and tribal emergency management directors. The STEP (Student Tools for Emergency Planning) program is also a vital part of WEM’s community outreach and education efforts. STEP is a curriculum that teaches 5 th grade students the importance of emergency

				<p>planning for themselves and their families. More than 8000 students took part in STEP during the 2012-13 school year in 300 classrooms across the state. The state will continue to promote and expand these campaigns to improve citizen awareness and preparedness.</p>
<p>Objective 1.3.4</p>	<p>As part of the Public Information function, monitor sources of social media as a means of obtaining additional information about disaster events.</p>		<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>WEM provides emergency situation reports and other materials on the following social media sites: Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Flickr</p> <p>The accounts are www.facebook.com/ReadyWisconsin</p> <p>www.twitter.com/ReadyWisconsin</p> <p>http://www.youtube.com/ReadyWis</p> <p>http://www.flickr.com/photos/wisconsin_emergency_management/</p> <p>WEM has an agreement with the University of Wisconsin Police and Dane County to have the UW provide assistance with social media during major events/disasters.</p>

Goal 2.1: Counter Threats to Agriculture and Food Safety

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.1.1	Continue to identify and prioritize needs and develop specific grant requests on a semi-annual basis for implementing the recommendations outlined in the Wisconsin Homeland Security Food and Agriculture Strategy.		Ongoing	
Objective 2.1.2	<p>Continue establishing new partnerships and refining existing public-private partnerships in protecting food and agriculture. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Wisconsin Agro-security Resource Network (WARN), an agriculture industry-initiated non-profit organization that works with government in communicating information to the public to ensure public confidence in the food system. Integrate WARN into agency response plans, exercises, and responses. Participate in the WARN Board meeting each June, and integrate WARN into one exercise each year for the next five years. For more information on WARN, see http://www.wisconsinagroresource.net/. Develop and implement continuity of operations plans with the private sector to ensure business continuity is maintained during major disease outbreaks or other agricultural-related disasters. One industry plan outlined in 2010 to be completed by 2013 is the Secure Milk Supply-Wisconsin (SMS-W) 		2014	<p>DATCP is making significant progress in meeting this objective. WARN is now integrated into DATCP's emergency response procedures for relevant events including one regional radiological ingestion tabletop exercise/workshop and two statewide radiological functional exercises in 2012 with a third statewide radiological functional exercise scheduled for October 2013.</p> <p>DATCP representatives continue to attend WARN board meetings and are working with WARN to improve agrosecurity with an emphasis on milk and egg supplies. DATCP has received responses on two of three surveys of the state's dairy industry; the third survey is in progress. Information from these surveys will provide the basis for developing standard operating procedures and protocols to improve dairy agrosecurity.</p> <p>DATCP has established a working relationship, including participating in tabletop exercises, with the regional zoological community to improve emergency response to biological threats including high pathogenic avian influenza.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division of Animal Health staff is working with Dane County Emergency Management to develop an all hazards plan for animals in disasters at the county level. The planning coalition also includes

	<p>plan, with the goal of maintaining dairy business continuity during a large-scale disruption (such as Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak) by regionalizing response efforts. Dairy accounts for \$26.5 billion of Wisconsin’s overall \$59 billion food and agriculture economy. Of the 420,000 food and agriculture-related jobs, forty percent are dairy-related. Any disruption to the dairy industry will have far-reaching impacts to the state’s economy. Emphasizing extensive public/private stakeholder collaboration, anticipated outcomes include: sub-sector surveys, a summary report, movement protocols document, and exercising protocols and procedures for minimizing economic disruption across the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure Milk Supply-Wisconsin – (SMS-W): Continuity of Business during a Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak – tabletop and possible functional exercise along border counties. 			<p>DNR, Dane County Humane Society, Vilas Zoo, Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association, Dane County Public Health, and UW Extension.</p> <p>DATCP GIS staff worked with business representative to develop draft response “regions” within Wisconsin. The regions were defined based on major transportation and geographic features, as well as density of milk producers and dairy plants within regions.</p> <p>DATCP organized and executed an Agricultural Movement Awareness and Planning Workshop in February of 2013. The workshop brought together state and federal agencies as well as private industry to strengthen capabilities relative to a devastating foreign animal disease, specifically the control of animal and commodity movement. Workshop participants included DATCP, USDA, FBI, Department of Health Services, Department of Homeland Security, WI Department of Transportation, Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board, UW Extension, Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association, Wisconsin Emergency Management and county emergency management coordinators. DATCP is participating in information gathering and informal discussions with federal (APHIS, USDA) and state agencies regarding the need to address animal carcass disposal during emergency situations. DATCP personnel are increasing interactions with FEMA and other federal agencies through trainings and exercises. Trainings attended by DATCP staff include responses to terrorist bombings, logistic capability and assessment methods, and Emergency Support Function (ESF) review. DATCP will be participating in a regional/national level Whole Community Conference sponsored by FEMA and other agencies/organizations with emergency response capabilities.</p>
<p>Objective 2.1.3</p>	<p>Enhance local/state/regional/federal partnerships to increase capabilities for preparation, response, and recovery from incidents that impact the food and agriculture sector.</p>	<p>●</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>DATCP continues to take steps to improve partnerships and working relationships within the agricultural community. Movement protocol exercises and associated activities are planned for the upcoming year, including secure egg and milk supply programs.</p> <p>DATCP also continues to work closely with Multistate</p>

- Identify and develop procedures and protocols for safely maintaining the movement of dairy products during a large-scale disruption such as Foot and Mouth Disease.
- Workshops for Movement Protocols: Wisconsin will collaboratively develop cross-border movement protocols with neighboring states to permit the movement of livestock, food and agricultural products during large-scale agricultural emergencies.
- Secure Milk Supply – (SMS-W): Continuity of Business during a Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak – tabletop and possible functional exercise along border counties.
- Conduct “Agricultural Impacts from a Radiological Release Emergency Response and Training Exercise”.
- Conduct an annual exercise involving local, state and federal partners to test appropriate roles and responsibilities and establish more integrated communications.
- Continue participation in the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture comprised of 14 Midwestern states that work together to develop plans and response strategies recognizing that food and agricultural incidents are not restricted to state borders.

Partnership members to improve communication, share information, and otherwise collaborate on exercises and other training programs. DATCP personnel are participating in several emergency response programs and initiatives including risk assessment for agricultural biosecurity, revision of Wisconsin COOP guidelines for state agencies, and multi-agency coordination programs.

DATCP continues to explore alternatives for addressing non-service animal pets during disasters and is working with statewide veterinarian volunteer corps to improve emergency response at the local and regional level.

DATCP Division of Animal Health staff facilitated a tabletop exercise with WEM Southwest Region emergency managers in June of 2013. The exercise focused on communications and resource allocation between state and local agencies in a foreign animal disease outbreak.

DATCP personnel represented ESF 11 (alongside DNR personnel) during the WEM sponsored Kewaunee Power Station Pre-Exercise Drill and Post Drill Tabletop Exercise in August 2013. The Drill and Tabletop Exercise were executed in preparation for the sponsored Kewaunee Power Station Statewide Radiological Functional Exercise scheduled for October 2013.

DATCP detailed one Food Safety Subject Matter Expert (SME) to DHS from 2012 to 2013 to assist with outreach and partnership for promotion of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) initiatives for incident response planning among federal, state, local, and territorial governments and the private sector.

DATCP Division of Animal Health hosted a National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) planning workshop at DATCP during May 2013. This workshop was designed to further develop Wisconsin’s National Veterinary Stockpile Plan, in preparation for a full scale exercise of the plan in 2015. Representatives from multiple agencies, including DATCP, DNR, DOT, WEM, DHS, WI

				<p>National Guard, WVDL, WVMA and UW Extension attended the workshop, and provided input on agency roles and coordination for receiving the NVS countermeasures.</p>
<p>Objective 2.1.4</p>	<p>Refine and enhance agency plans and capabilities relating to food and agriculture emergency responses, including coordination with other agencies, such as WEM, DHS, DOT, and DNR, and federal agencies including USDA, the Food Safety and Inspection Service(FSIS), FDA, and EPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise one internal program emergency response plan on an annual basis. 		<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>DATCP participates in emergency response planning and implementation in coordination with other state and federal agencies. DATCP continues to leverage it’s experience as a player agency during the 2012 National Level Exercise which explored responses to cyber terrorism and breaches of cyber security in critical governmental functions. DATCP is in the process of creating is focusing on the best course of action to address agriculture vulnerabilities (e.g. protection of sensitive pesticide storage information). DATCP leadership and IT representatives attended the Governor’s Cyber Summit in October, 2013.</p> <p>DATCP Division of Animal Health staff met with Wisconsin State Fair manager to develop plans for animal health emergency response at State Fair. State Fair currently has plans for disaster response, and wishes to further develop plans to mitigate and respond to potential animal disease incidents</p> <p>DATCP is currently in the process of reviewing Threat Hazard Risk Assesment guidelines for revision of COOP procedures and policies is incorporating new requirements into the agency COOP plan and placing them on the Department of Administration (DOA) SharePoint site.</p>

Goal 2.2: Build Public-Private Partnerships that Enhance Infrastructure Protection and Resilience

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) through June 30, 2013/Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) as of July 1, 2013

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.2.1	<p>Establish a statewide public-private partnership framework, linked with the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, to support and coordinate local efforts. The public-private partnership will coordinate efforts, share information, and support local initiatives in a way that ensures the state’s efforts are driven by the needs of the owners and operators of critical infrastructure.</p>	●	Completed	<p>WePartner, a public/private partnership was established in 2011. WePartner includes participation by a number of statewide associations, such as the Wisconsin Safety Council, the American Society of Industrial Security (ASIS), and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD). The partnership also includes state and local public safety agencies as well as businesses. Four working groups were established to begin developing strategic objectives for improved information sharing, outreach, and community resilience initiatives.</p>
Objective 2.2.2	<p>Take a sector-based approach to identifying and protecting critical infrastructure and focus on building protective measures that provide broad protection for the state’s public and private infrastructure sectors. The state will focus on developing tools for information sharing, business continuity and recovery, and providing opportunities for joint planning and training. Programs may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the WSIC private sector information sharing objectives. • Engagement of critical infrastructure representatives of state and local operations centers and fusion centers. • Critical access credentialing for infrastructure personnel. • Damage assessment and emergency assistance for businesses affected by disasters. 	◐	Variable	<p>The state conducted outreach to each of the infrastructure sectors, focusing on the critical lifeline sectors. The state has developed key contacts in several sectors, including energy, banking and finance, water, food and agriculture, telecommunications, and transportation. These helped initiate a Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) training course with a large transportation company that will eventually include training for 13,500 operators.</p> <p>The state has also supported the development of a number of pilot projects in southeast Wisconsin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wisconsin Emergency Resource Registry (WERR), a pilot public-private partnership in southeast Wisconsin that will enable faster procurement of critical supplies in a disaster. • A critical access credentialing initiative. • A damage assessment tool that for tablets and phones that will improve the ability of field teams to gather and submit damage information.

Objective 2.2.3	Continue site visits to inform high-priority CI/KR, facility owners, and facility operators of the importance of their facilities as an identified high-priority site and the need to be vigilant in light of the ever-present threat of terrorism. Continue the use of Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) with our public and private partners. This will ensure that first responders are better informed when responding and to assist them in developing recommended protective measures.	◐	Variable	Working with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Protective Security Advisor (PSA), nine site assessment visits have been completed in the past twelve months.
Objective 2.2.4	Continue to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with public and private sector owners and operators to safeguard Wisconsin’s critical infrastructure and key resources. Establish a statewide public-private partnership framework, linked with the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, to support and coordinate local efforts. The public-private partnerships will focus on developing tools for information sharing to improve situational awareness, resource coordination, joint planning and training initiatives.	●	Completed	Please refer to 2.2.1

Goal 3.1: Leverage Training Programs to Increase the Capability of Local/Tribal Jurisdictions, State Agencies, Volunteer Organizations, and Private Industry to Prepare for, Prevent, Respond to, Mitigate Damage from, and Recover from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies through Multi-Discipline and Multi-Jurisdiction Coordination in Accordance with NIMS.

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.1.1	Continue ongoing NIMS advisory group activities through quarterly meetings focused on delivery of local, tribal, and state agency training needs.	●	Completed	The NIMS advisory group completed its work and has been integrated into the new Comprehensive Response Working Group.
Objective 3.1.2	Monitor and utilize National Fire Academy (NFA), Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and other Department of Homeland Security funded training programs for the delivery of specialized training.	○	Ongoing	WEM continues to bring the National and Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium trainings to Wisconsin. WEM also sends students to these locations for training on a regular basis.
Objective 3.1.3	Continue development of local, tribal, and state agency response and recovery capability by offering training to all of our partner agencies.	○	Ongoing	WEM sponsored courses trained 2,641 emergency responders between October 1 and September 30, 2013. This is more than double the previous year.
Objective 3.1.4	Continue to work with county, tribal, and local jurisdictions and promote the inclusion of NIMS/ICS curriculum in their training and exercise programs.	○	Ongoing	This is an ongoing process that is heavily promoted by the training office as well as the WEM Regional Directors.
Objective 3.1.5	Continue to work with the Wisconsin Emergency Management Association (WEMA), an association of county, city, and tribal emergency managers, to determine training needs and to review and update the Wisconsin Emergency Management Certification Program through a five-year update process.	○	Ongoing	WEM continues to work closely with WEMA to make sure that the certified emergency manager program is a success. Since the programs start up in 1994, there have been ninety-eight graduated, including six in 2013. The requirements were last updated in 2011.

Goal 3.2: Improve Training Facilities

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.2.1	Utilize the Regional Emergency All-Climate Training (REACT) Center that has received Pro Board Certification signifying that the training complies with the National Fire Protection Association’s professional qualification standards to provide specialized exercises and training. Continue development of local, tribal, and state agency response and recovery capability by offering training at the REACT Center focused on the command and management function within NIMS to include incident command, emergency operations center operations and management, and public information officer training.		Ongoing	During this quarter, the instructional staff have been working to complete both the written and practical examinations for Pro Board Certification enabling the REACT Center to deliver “certification” level training for both civilian first responders and DoD customers. Based upon customer requests, the REACT Center is looking to expand our “certification” course offerings to include course deliveries in the areas of: Hazardous material technician training, heavy equipment extrication and swift water rescue and recovery. These additional course offerings will not only enhance our training portfolio but also provides a “one stop shopping” environment for both civilian and DoD customers.
Objective 3.2.2	Identify and utilize funding sources for sustainment of the REACT Center by partnering with the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX).		Ongoing	The REACT Center continues to utilize Department of Homeland Security funding for program development and sustainment. REACT also recently received an IDIQ Contract with the Wisconsin USPFO clearing the way to accept federal funding for course delivery. During the past two months the center has been utilizing the WEM Training Portal for course offerings and payment. By being able to accept credit cards (personal or cooperate) allows us to expand our offering to the public as well as DoD units. As REACT expands its course offerings, it will also be developing similar “Cooperative Agreements”(such as the agreement with Texas Engineering Extension Service) with other accredited instructional organizations to include Dive Rescue International for our “swift water” training.
Objective 3.2.3	Monitor and utilize National Fire Academy (NFA), Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and other Department of Homeland Security funded training		Ongoing	WEM sends many students out of state to National and Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium trainings including training on: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) attacks.

programs for the delivery of specialized training to responder teams with emphasis on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) attacks.

Goal 3.3: Ensure Efficient Regional Response

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.3.1	Continue working with the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs’ Association in implementing the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) for statewide fire mutual aid. Encourage that all Wisconsin counties are participating in MABAS by 2015.	○	Ongoing	<p>The Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs’ Association and MABAS Wisconsin continue to work collaboratively toward the development of the statewide mutual aid response system for fire and EMS resources. The state currently has fifty MABAS Divisions and expect to add an additional Division before the end of 2013. MABAS Wisconsin is in the process of establishing a Regional and Statewide Dispatch Center know as “Badger Red” Center to manage resource mobilization for large scale events. The “Badger Red” Center will co-exist in the Rock County Public Safety Communications Center. The “go-live” date for Badger Red is expected to be November 1, 2013. Further Wisconsin was one of eight states participating in a “beta” project known as “Mutual Aid Net” which was developed originally by the State of Ohio and is being further developed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. The “beta network” is now up to sixteen states and refinements are being made on the software which has pushed back the implementation date. At the present time the plan is to use Mutual Aid Net to manage MABAS Wisconsin Strike Team and Task Force requests.</p> <p>One other significant note related to the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association (WSFCA) and MABAS Wisconsin, this past June at the annual WSFCA Conference the membership voted to recognize MABAS Wisconsin as the Operations Section of the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association.</p>
Objective 3.3.2	Continue to participate with FEMA Region V, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and private sector representatives in planning the evacuation of one million people from the Chicago area.	○	June 2014	The Regional Catastrophic Planning Group continues to meet to plan for evacuation of Chicago Metropolitan area. WEM participates as needed. Coordinated with Chicago, Illinois and FEMA V on NATO contingency plans.

Objective 3.3.3	Continue to participate in planning for an earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone with FEMA Regions IV, V, VI, and VII; the associated states; and the private sector representatives.	○	Ongoing	WEM continues to attend FEMA Region V meetings on the New Madrid Seismic Zone.
Objective 3.3.4	Complete construction of a combined State Emergency Operations Center, National Guard Joint Operations Center, and Wisconsin Statewide Information Center by 2014 in order to facilitate statewide and regional response.	○	Ongoing	Design is underway for the new facility. Expected completion date is June 2015.
Objective 3.3.5	Continue to develop and maintain statewide emergency response teams such as structural collapse rescue and alert law enforcement teams. Partner with the fire service on restructuring the regional hazardous materials emergency response system with a bottom-up review to increase response capacity in constrained fiscal times.	○	Ongoing	<p>The development of Wisconsin Task Force 1 will always be a “work in progress” due to team attrition, advances in technology, different methodologies for task completion, etc. At present, we have one functional Division available for deployment on a 24/7/365 basis with the team composition coming from eight local municipalities and instructional staff from the REACT Center. During this past quarter WI-TF 1 conducted a 72-hour Operational Readiness Evaluation (ORE). Quarterly training sessions continue to be conducted and specialized training remains on going to develop the skill sets necessary for team members to function as a FEMA Type 1 equivalent team member. We have also expanded our equipment cache with an emphasis on heavy equipment purchases. We have now completed the build-out of our vehicle fleet and are working on the mobility packages.</p> <p>The “ALERT” teams continue to develop and joint training sessions are being conducted with the member agencies. Plans are being developed to integrated ALERT into the Emergency Police Services (EPS) system.</p> <p>The new Wisconsin Hazardous Material Response System operational plan, which follows National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles has been completed . A standardized equipment list has been developed as well as minimum training standards for the NIMS compliant response levels.</p>

Goal 3.4: Maintain Exercises to Improve Plans and Readiness

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.4.1	Develop a statewide three-year training and exercise plan in partnership with Wisconsin Emergency Management Association (WEMA), Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Alliance (WiTEMA), state and federal agencies.	●	Completed	Current Three-year Training and Exercise Plan was updated in March 2013.
Objective 3.4.2	Provide necessary program support materials to include training and exercising toward effective multi-agency coordination systems in the state.	○	Ongoing	The HSEEP model is used and NIMS-compliant exercise evaluation guidelines, scenarios lists, after action reports, and improvement plans are developed and utilized.
Objective 3.4.3	Promote the development and delivery of multi-discipline, multi-jurisdiction exercises.	○	Ongoing	To date, thirty exercises have been supported by the state state within the current grant cycle.
Objective 3.4.4	Continue to expand our capability to monitor local, tribal, and state agency response capabilities by systematic evaluation of training and exercise including After Action Reports (AARs) and improvement plans.	○	Ongoing	After Action Reports and improvement plans are provided to the counties, tribes, and support agencies. Improvement plans are monitored and corrections are made at the county level.
Objective 3.4.5	Identify the need for future enhancements based upon the above evaluation to local, tribal, and state agency response capabilities regarding training, planning, facilities, and equipment.	○	Ongoing	After Action Reports and improvement plans are written following all exercises. It is the responsibility of the county to work on correcting areas noted for improvement. The State monitors and corrects areas identified as needing improvement as a result of exercises the State directly participates in.
Objective 3.4.6	Continue the implementation of the principles of NIMS in the State of Wisconsin through an organized ongoing multi-year exercise program.	○	Ongoing	WEM continues to emphasize NIMS in all its training and exercises.
Objective 3.4.7	Following the recommendation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, WEM began developing a database to facilitate an annual review of local/tribal jurisdictions’ and state agencies’ ability to respond to and recover from hazards identified in the target capabilities through the use of AARs and improvement plans. As this project was nearing completion, USDHS/FEMA issued Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National	◐	On Hold	During the development of this project, federal legislation changed from target capabilities to core capabilities. FEMA is expected to complete the transition to core capabilities in 2014 and until that is finished this project is on hold. The goal is to resume activities and create a database that will work despite the changes. The future of this project and a specific timeline have not been set since the project was put on hold. Pending staffing availability and funding, it is the goal of the training and exercise section to reinstate this project in the near future.

Preparedness (PPD-8). PPD 8 changed the criteria for evaluating exercises. USDHS/FEMA is developing a cross-walk between the old and new evaluation criteria. This necessitated major revisions in the tracking database for exercise After Action Reports and improvement plans. WEM will work with DMA-IT staff to restructure the database as soon as the new exercise evaluation criteria are issued.

Objective 3.4.8	Conduct a culmination executive exercise to test multiple levels of government.	○	Ongoing	The state conducted the Patriot exercise, which tested national guard response capabilities along with a new concept of operations for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). There was also a SIMCOM exercise that tested local, state, and federal assets in a communications functional exercise. The state conducted a nuclear plant drill in August and a full-scale nuclear plant exercise in October.
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Goal 4.1: Support the Implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) that was First Developed and Approved by the State Interoperability Executive Council in 2007. The SCIP is Updated Annually using a Stakeholder Input Process. The SCIP Supports a Number of Short-Term and Long-Term Goals to Improve Interoperability.

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin-Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) through June 30, 2013 / Dept of Justice (DOJ) as of July 1, 2013

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Goal 4.1	<p>One of the key long-term goals of the SCIP is to implement the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM), a common statewide radio communications system that interfaces a statewide P25 VHF trunking system with all independent trunking systems. WISCOM is based on an 80-site five-channel VHF trucking infrastructure that provides mobile radio coverage to ninety-five percent of the state. Over eighty percent of WISCOM sites were activated by July 2011, exceeding project timelines. WISCOM will continue to bring on new users for interoperable communications and daily use while expanding coverage and capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key long-term goal of the SCIP was achieved in 2010. An investment of \$17 million helped to upgrade over 30,000 radios and give nearly ninety percent of emergency responders’ access to shared mutual aid channels during incidents. The SCIP also includes goals and objectives related to statewide and regional interoperability governance, planning, training, exercising and 	○	Ongoing	<p>The majority of the project is complete with installations at eighty sites enabling over ninety-five percent mobile coverage statewide. Since the goal was originally established, additional sites have been added to foster improved portable radio coverage for selected counties and municipalities that sought daily usage for local government operations. Currently 14,000 radios are registered on the system. The system was commissioned in April, 2012 prepared to support mission critical operations. The Wisconsin State Patrol has established a 24/7 help desk to receive trouble reports and resolve issues. DOJ established a training program for system users operating on the system which is required by WISCOM's governance board, the Statewide System Management Group (SSMG). Two 800 MHz sites have been implemented into the system with several more planned. This offers improved cross-band interoperability as well as new capacity for users operating solely on 800 MHz. Radio replacements to local communities desiring to operate on WISCOM have been supported through the HS WISCOM to Local Agencies (2009) grant program. One hundred seventy communities took advantage of this program deploying 2,525 new WISCOM capable radios to county, tribal, and municipal law enforcement, fire, EMS, and emergency management agencies.</p> <p>The SCIP goals for county Tactical Interoperable Communications Plans continues with completion of three additional counties (fifteen total completed) and fifteen</p>

operations. The SCIP is available for download at <http://interop.wi.gov>.

additional plans (twenty-four total) under development. Progress for developing plans is due to the help of Regional Interoperability Coordinators. OJA successfully supported the USDHS Office of Emergency Communications Interoperable Communications Preparedness Assessment with seventy-one of seventy-two counties reporting local communication performance and assessments of their resources and capabilities. The Interoperability Symposium was held January 17-18, 2012 with 114 federal, state, and local participants. In June 2012 and May 2013, Wisconsin conducted an Auxiliary Communications training for volunteer amateur radio operators graduating thirteen and fourteen respectively. Ten new COMLs and four new COMTs were recognized in this reporting period.

Goal 5.1: Implement the Frameworks Outlined in PPD-8 and Continue to Comply with State and Federal NIMS Requirements.

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.1.1	<p>Continue to meet the annual NIMS compliance requirements in the State of Wisconsin as established by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS). Objective would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek a full-time position for a database specialist to implement the technological aspects of credentialing as required by NIMS. • Continue to use Incident Action Plans (IAPs) for NIMS implementation. • Continue the use of NIMS in the State of Wisconsin through an organized ongoing multi-year exercise program. • Promote the inclusion of NIMS/ICS, for long-term sustainment of USDHS compliance requirements into the curriculum of vocational technical colleges offering law enforcement, fire, EMS, as well as for state universities that offer criminal justice. Successful completion of the curriculum will provide the long-term base for credentialing of future responders. • Serve as a repository for an annually-updated standardized list of resources (public and private) developed and typed in accordance with NIMS resource typing protocols, which can be obtained and used during a large-scale incident. 		Ongoing	<p>NIMS compliance has continued to be a focus for Wisconsin Emergency Management. The full-time position for credentialing is no longer funded because there was not a credentialing system in place. As credentialing progresses through Wisconsin, the possibility of bringing a full-time position back on board will be explored.</p> <p>Incident Action Plans are used in every exercise and real world event.</p> <p>The ongoing multi-year exercise program continues.</p> <p>NIMS/ICS training continues to be offered across Wisconsin. Many of our partners, including technical colleges, are offering this training through WEM administered grants.</p> <p>Currently, the ESponder® program is being used as a repository for NIMS-typed resources. This may change in the future as the credentialing system progresses. A system will be maintained. The counties are supported in entering this data.</p> <p>A Wisconsin E-Sponder® resource catalog project was completed and deployed in 2010 for use by state agencies, counties, tribes, and private sector partners. This initiative was completed.</p>

- Continue the use of the resource database in Wisconsin E-Sponder® and continue to support the counties in expanded use of the resource management database.
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Goal 5.2: Develop and Sustain Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

Agencies Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.2.1	<p>Leverage the work of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in the development and use of Incident Management Teams (IMTs) to provide support to the development of multi-disciplinary Local Incident Management Teams (L-IMT) and one All-Hazard Incident Management Team (AH-IMT). Objectives would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue ongoing NIMS Advisory Group activities including coordination and communication with the UASI work group through quarterly meetings focused on development of local and tribal IMTs and the State of Wisconsin All-Hazard Incident Management Team (AHIMT). • Monitor and utilize National Fire Academy (NFA), local, tribal, and state IMTs and AHIMT protocols as documents are released. • Continue development of local and tribal IMT capability by offering training such as command and general staff courses in the state throughout the federal fiscal year. • Provide position-specific training to members of local and tribal IMTs as it becomes available. • Assist local and tribal jurisdictions in the development of annual training and 		Ongoing	<p>Support to IMT's is ongoing with various trainings including command and general staff trainings. There are currently three type 4 teams within Wisconsin (1-Southwest LTIMT, 2-Eastcentral/MABAS 112 LTIMT, and 3- Southeast UASI LTIMT). There are currently eight DNR teams within the state as well. Members of the IMT's regularly attend trainings offered in Wisconsin as well as at the NFA and Emergency Management Institute in Maryland. There have been many position-specific trainings offered over the last year and many more are scheduled for the coming year. Support to these teams is ongoing.</p>

exercise program for local and tribal
IMTs.

- Promote legislation governing liability, workers' compensation, and mutual aid for IMT and taskforce utilization.
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Goal 5.3: Promote the Development of Guidance, Protocols, and Systems to Facilitate Regional Deployment of Response Assets, Information Exchange, and Incident Management

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.3.1	Promote Wisconsin E-Sponder® implementation, training, and use among interdisciplinary agencies and within state EOCs on an ongoing basis.	●	Completed	E-Sponder® was upgraded to the SharePoint 2010 platform in 2013, improving performance and allowing deployment of the integrated GIS map viewer.

Goal 5.4: Establish a Statewide Credentialing System

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.4.1	<p>Initiate a statewide system to credential emergency management and response personnel to ensure proper authorization and access to an incident including those involving mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements. Objective would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As supported by the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, designate a credentialing and typing authority empowered by the state for overall management of the credentialing and typing functions and processes. Determine how the state will implement credentialing and typing of resources, including how each of the disciplines and various groups will be credentialed and typed and which agencies or organizations will be authorized to perform the process of credentialing by September, 2012. 	●	Fall 2014	<p>WICAMS is a web-based resource management system available for use statewide. Twelve counties are participating in the initial roll-out. Over 3,500 personnel from 775 organizations have been enrolled in the system. Initial implementation of the Wisconsin Credentialing Asset Management System (WICAMS) was completed June 2012. A draft credentialing plan outlining policies and procedures for the use of WICAMS was published for stakeholder review. The plan will be reviewed and finalized as part of the new Comprehensive Response System in 2014.</p>
Objective 5.4.2	<p>Institute policies, plans, procedures, and protocols to prevent deployment of resources/personnel that bypass official resource coordination processes (<i>i.e.</i> resources requested through improper channels). Objective would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish agreements with other states, in addition to EMAC, so that these credentials will be recognized under their laws by December, 2013. 	●	December 2013	<p>Wisconsin participates in the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), a mutual aid system used by Illinois and other states in the midwest. Wisconsin also has an agreement with the State of Minnesota for resource sharing.</p> <p>A credentialing identification card was completed for WICAMS that is compliant with national standards.</p> <p>Wisconsin participates in EMAC, and plans to train additional A-team members in 2013. The goal is to train a primary and</p>

- Develop and implement an electronic identification card that meets federal standards and provides identification, qualifications, and deployment status by September, 2012.
 - Adhere to the standards of EMAC.
- back-up member for each agency with deployable resources.

Goal 6.1: Enhance an Emergency Response System in the State

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 6.1.1	<p>Strengthen medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities to improve the ability to address major incidents.</p> <p>In 2008, each jurisdiction (county) developed a three-year exercise plan for hospitals to test their ability to expand capacity in response to a disaster or other health emergency such as a pandemic. We will continue to implement lessons learned and update existing plans.</p> <p>The following statewide exercises occurred to test hospital plans to handle a surge of a large number of patients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011 – Operation Vigilant Guard involved over 100 Wisconsin hospitals in an evacuation exercise of four La Crosse Hospitals (on paper). The exercise also tested the WI Trac bed tracking system as a means to communicate about bed availability as the patient transfers were occurring. The AAR provided several suggestions to improve evacuation plans and procedures which will be tested in the 2012 statewide hospital exercise. • 2011 Milwaukee BioWatch tabletop exercise was a federal, state, and local exercise testing the response plans to an aerosolized release of anthrax. • 2011 BAT-11 was a five-county mass dispensing exercise for the Milwaukee 		Ongoing	<p>On an annual basis, the Division of Public Health reviews the ability of tribal and local public health agencies to provide mass prophylaxis. The Wisconsin Hospital Preparedness Program will run a series of drills for hospitals to report bed available at their facility.</p> <p>During Spring 2013, Wisconsin’s PHEP and WHEPP programs held five regional exercises across the state. A major goal of these exercises was to coordinate the response effort among public health departments, hospitals, and emergency management. Exercise scenarios varied across the state and were developed in response to the results from recent hazard vulnerability assessments. Coordination and cooperation among these three key sectors was strengthened, ensuring a strong response effort in actual situations. Improvement plans from the exercises will assist local agencies in improving their planning and response efforts.</p>

Metropolitan Statistical Area. Using information from the Milwaukee BioWatch exercise, local health departments opened five points of dispensing to test their ability to screen and dispense the appropriate medicine.

Currently, all Wisconsin hospitals have evacuation plans in place based on templates and recommendations provided by a Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Plan (WHEPP) expert panel. In 2009, HPP provided evacuation equipment to hospitals based on their needs including med sleds, para sleds and Stryker evacuation chairs. DHS will continue to implement recommendations and update evacuation plans.

Objective 6.1.2	Ensure that local, statewide, and regional capabilities are in place to receive, store, and distribute Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets.		Ongoing	On an annual basis, the Division of Public Health reviews the ability of tribal and local public health agencies to receive and dispense medical counter-measures. The state’s Strategic National Stockpile plan is reviewed by CDC each year. In June 2011, the state scored an 89 out of 100 points.
Objective 6.1.3	Address Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Capabilities of Volunteer Management (#15) through a synergistic approach by increasing cooperative planning and information sharing in order to reduce duplication and strengthen collaboration and efficiency of workforce resources, including volunteer resources. The functions of Capability #15: Volunteer Management includes coordination, notification, organization, assembly, dispatch, and demobilization of volunteers. The Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR) is the registration component of the national Emergency System for the Advance		Ongoing	The new WEAVR system is live. Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) and Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) are included. Mid-level administrator training has been completed. The database integrations with national sources for verification of credential information, such as American Board of Medical Specialties and Office of Inspector General, are in place and functional. Integration with Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services is in place. Data integration with the Wisconsin Department of Justice for criminal background checks and caregiver background checks is anticipated by the end of 2013. Data integration with Wisconsin EMS for license checks is in progress.

Registration of Healthcare Professionals (ESAR-VHP) for the State of Wisconsin. It is a web-based database of volunteer healthcare professionals that is currently located on the WI Health Alert Network (HAN). A replacement for the current system is in the process of being implemented with new software that will include the credentialing component and result in a fully-compliant ESAR-VHP system. This web-based resource will integrate Wisconsin Medical Reserve Corps administration into the system as a shared tool between DHS and local MRC units. Measures will be taken to identify and resolve gaps in liability protection for health professionals who are preregistered in WEAVR and deployed during events that benefit the health of the public, as well as drills and exercises.

In addition to WEAVR, Wisconsin Disaster Credentialing (WDC) was put in place in 2006. It is a web-based system that allows for real-time primary source verification of credentials and access to information on the hospital affiliation of physicians and other licensed health care professionals. It continues to be maintained as a system to credential physicians who are able and willing to work in a different hospital than their own during a disaster or other large-scale emergency with mass casualties.

<p>Objective 6.1.4</p>	<p>Maintain disease surveillance systems to coordinate response to natural and man-made disease threats such as pandemic flu and biological warfare agents.</p> <p>The Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS) is a statewide, web-based information system launched in 2007 to track communicable diseases. The 2009 H1N1</p>	<p>○</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Currently, there are 1,131 WEDSS users reporting from ninety-three public health jurisdictions, 341 clinical sites, and sixty laboratories. These users send an average of 10,000-15,000 electronic reports to WEDSS each month. Some months it is as high as 30,000 electronic reports. In addition, we are working with our vendor on an enhancement to allow for capacity to accept reportable communicable information from other electronic record systems such as provider medical records and the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange, to help reduce</p>
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pandemic provided the first opportunity to test the system during a large-scale public health emergency. State, local, and tribal public health authorities were able to track cases in a single database, greatly improving coordination. Electronic transmission of positive influenza test results via the Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR) system reduced the need for double data-entry and made it easier to handle periods of peak activity. Currently, there are 1,104 WEDSS users reporting from ninety-three public health jurisdictions, 300 clinical sites and fifty-six laboratories that send 20,000 electronic reports to WEDSS each month. A key priority is sustaining this disease surveillance infrastructure at a time of limited resources.

provider double entry into their medical record and our WEDSS system.

In addition, the Division of Public Health also conducts syndromic surveillance of emergency department visit chief complaint data at fifty-one hospitals that participate in the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange (WHIE). The system tracks influenza and gastroenteritis activity in Wisconsin and automatically transmits data daily to the national distribute system at www.isdsdistribute.org. The expansion of electronic health records and health information exchange in Wisconsin presents new opportunities for timely, accurate disease surveillance.

Objective 6.1.5

Risk Communications. The 2010-2011 influenza season was relatively mild, but other threats, such as the Japanese nuclear reactor accidents in March 2011, tested the Division of Public Health’s ability to respond. As a result, several objectives have been established:



Ongoing

- Upgrade the DPH radiation website to provide consumers up-to-date

- information on developments, maintain a regularly updated set of Frequently Asked Questions, and catalog appropriate messages developed.
- Enhance the reach of the recently produced flooding video by creating several shorter videos for use on social media outlets such as YouTube.
 - Update and expand the DPH Communications toolkit for use by local health officials.
 - Upgrade the DPH flood website to reflect up-to-date information in a consumer-friendly format.
 - Before the next influenza season, redesign the Communicable Disease and Emergency Response web pages to make information more readily accessible to consumers, health professionals, and industry managers.
 - Continue to plan and execute major exercises that feature risk communication components.
 - Develop a more streamlined procurement procedure for emergency information to the general public and partners.
 - Update and expand the ability to communicate through social media networks such as YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter.
 - Identify more efficient and cost effective means of outreach and two-way communication to state, local, tribal, and private partners during emergency events.

Objective 6.1.6	Isolation and Quarantine. In a crisis which requires isolation and/or quarantine, people not needing hospital care will be isolated or quarantined in their homes or in other small	○	Ongoing
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	<p>group locations if home isolation is not suitable. The Division of Public Health (DPH) will continue to work with local public health agencies and community partners to ensure that neighborhoods, community organizations, and other local social networks are prepared to support the needs of their fellow residents during times of confinement.</p>		
<p>Objective 6.1.7</p>	<p>Infection Control. Preventing the spread of communicable diseases in healthcare facilities among patients, staff, and visitors is a high priority in a public health emergency. A network of infection control professionals is necessary in both inpatient and outpatient healthcare facilities to assist with day-to-day infection control as well as to deploy protective measures in outbreaks and epidemics. DPH will continue to use its strong relationship with the healthcare infection prevention community to ensure protection of patients and healthcare personnel.</p>		<p>Ongoing</p>

Goal 7.1: Continue Ongoing Statewide Preparedness Efforts by Improving Plans and Identifying Additional Resources to Better Utilize Facilities for Mass Evacuation and Shelter During a Man-Made or Natural Emergency

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 7.1.1	WEM will continue improvement of regional and local mass evacuation and sheltering plans to provide coordination and consistency between all levels of government. Wisconsin DOT traffic routing and control components complement the mass evacuation guidance document, being revised by WEM, to provide a comprehensive package for local units of government.	●	2013	The twelve largest population centers have completed plans. Route planning was completed and incorporated into mass evacuation and sheltering annex to the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan in 2013.
Objective 7.1.2	WEM will develop templates for incorporating comprehensive functional needs planning into state, county, and tribal plans. These templates created through pilot projects in Dane and Milwaukee counties, will be used to develop and refine similar plans and programs statewide. WEM will continue to develop a voluntary on-line functional needs registry for local units of government and develop and provide guidance to counties and municipalities.	●	2013	Using information gathered through Milwaukee and Dane County pilot projects WEM and WI DHS have developed a functional needs response model that can be incorporated into plans. Functional Assessment Service Teams (FAST) provides a system for assessing people with access and functional needs when they enter the reception center or shelter and helping them get what they need to safely stay there. The functional needs registry pilot was discontinued.
Objective 7.1.3	Following the Legislative Audit report, WEM developed a resource catalog for Wisconsin E-Sponder®. The catalog is compliant with NIMS typing and credentialing for equipment, supplies, and personnel and supports mass evacuation and sheltering activities in the event of an emergency. WEM will continue its ongoing support for state agencies, counties, and tribes to list their resources in the catalog in order to have a better	●	2012	WEM has developed a NIMS compliant resource list that includes resource categorization/typing/credentialing for equipment, supplies, and personnel to support mass evacuation and sheltering efforts and deployed it on Wisconsin E-Sponder®. Counties, state agencies, and private sector partners will continue to populate the database as resource information is compiled.

	idea of available resources during a disaster.			
Objective 7.1.4	WEM will complete a Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (CPG 101) compliant second generation of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and distribute statewide guidance for Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to local units of government with a completion year of 2012. Wisconsin will continue to implement new federal guidance as it is developed.	●	Completed	The second generation Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan was completed in June, 2013, and is currently under final review.
Objective 7.1.5	In coordination with DHS and DCF, and appropriate volunteer agencies, WEM is developing a mass care plan to address planned and spontaneous influx of evacuees from other states in the event of a regional or national disaster.	●	Completed	A new mass evacuation and sheltering annex to the WERP was completed in May, 2013.

Goal 8.1: Maintain Continuity of Government (COG) through Establishment and Testing of COG Plans

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration–Division of Administrative Services (COOP/COG)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 8.1.1	Develop a more comprehensive Continuity of Government Plan for Wisconsin. Revised plan approved by all three branches of state government by December, 2012.		Partially Completed	In June, 2012 DOA and DMA completed a review of current COG authorities and responsibilities. This review concluded considerable work has been done by agencies; however, the state’s overall plans and programs need to be better understood. Policy, Guidance and Procedures have been developed for a more comprehensive COOP/COG program and will be presented to the DOA Deputy Secretary (Fall 2013)
Objective 8.1.2	Conduct an initial exercise of the Continuity of Government Plan, involving all three branches of state government by September, 2013.		On-going	DOA/DMA have jointly participated in National Level Exercise 2012 concluding in June, 2012. This exercise provided a framework for a inter-branch Table Top exercise focusing on Continuity of Government. Following up on the DOA/DMA 2012 National Level Exercise (NLE) participation, which focused on COOP and COG, the plan is to participate in a regional/State level exercise in accordance with the State of Wisconsin COOP/COG 5 year Strategic Calendar. Production and dissemination of the State of Wisconsin COOP/COG 5 year strategic Calendar (Spring 2014)

Goal 8.2: Maintain Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Services at State Agencies through Improvement and Strengthening of COOP Plans

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration–Division of Administrative Services (COOP/COG)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 8.2.1	State Agencies conduct an annual review and update of their COOP plans. State Agency COOP plan guidelines include requirements for communications plans, preparedness checklists, identification of resource gaps, special dispensations for employees with disabilities, etc.		Ongoing	State agencies continue to perform annual reviews of their continuity of operations plans updating communication plans, resources and checklists as needed.
Objective 8.2.2	Agencies conduct an annual exercise of their COOP plans.		Ongoing	State agencies continue to conduct annual full functional, tabletop or work-at-home exercises with key personnel.
Objective 8.2.3	Develop a five-year capabilities-based COOP exercise and test plan for state agencies incorporating federal standards for COOP testing and exercises by December, 2012.		Planning Phase /Starting Phase	Production and dissemination of the State of Wisconsin COOP/COG 5 year strategic Calendar (Spring 2014).
Objective 8.2.4	Implement public and private sector COOP awareness, promotion, and training programs including promotion of state and local government and private sector participation in joint COOP exercises. (Note: Implementation of this goal would be a WEM responsibility.)		Ongoing	DOA will continue to partner with WEM for public/private exchanges of information and training. Joint exercises will continue to be developed and implemented to reinforce a solid foundation of support across state/local governments and the private sector.
Objective 8.2.5	Develop and implement Information Technology Service Continuity Management (ITSCM) plans for the Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) and the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) critical systems. Objectives will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform risk assessment and develop risk management recommendations for strategies to prevent interruption of critical services during a disaster response. Review, update, and exercise the DOA/DMA service continuity plans. 		Planning Phase /Starting Phase	A business impact assessment has been initiated to establish relative priorities for business services, supporting applications and systems across state government. DOA will reactivate the business impact assessment initiative (Fall 2013)

Promote state and local government and private sector participation in joint COOP exercises.

- Propose intergovernmental agreements for reciprocal support, for mutual aid, in the event of a disaster.
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Goal 9.1: Foster Citizen Participation in Emergency Volunteer Activities Across the State

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance(OJA) through June 30, 2013/Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) as of July 1, 2013

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 9.1.1	Maintain integrated web resources for community preparedness and volunteer information that reflect the combined efforts of the partner organizations.		Ongoing	<p>The state maintains the WePartner and ReadyWisconsin web sites to disseminate information on preparedness. The WePartner site rolled out in December, 2011 and provides resources and information to the private sector.</p> <p>ReadyWisconsin, developed by WEM in 2009, provides information to the general public. ReadyWisconsin makes effective use of social media, expanding its following on both Facebook (1,828 followers, up 100% since June, 2011) and Twitter (1,207 followers, up 113% since June, 2011).</p> <p><u>July, 2012-October, 2013</u> Total # of Volunteers Registered = 566 Total # of Volunteers Trained = 663 Total # of Volunteer Hours = 1,087</p>
Objective 9.1.2	Continue to improve citizen preparedness and disaster awareness. The ReadyWisconsin campaign promotes readiness through outreach to the public including targeted outreach to seniors, schools, people with disabilities, people with pets, refugee communities, and businesses. The campaign also incorporates the Student Tools for Emergency Preparedness (STEP) program. The campaign will evaluate progress by tracking improvements across ten statistical measures collected through an annual readiness survey.		Ongoing	<p>2012-2013 Campaigns included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September Preparedness Month: TV ads featuring First Responders from across Wisconsin urging citizens to prepare for emergencies. • Winter Awareness Campaign: TV and Radio Ads featuring NASCAR Champion Matt Kenseth. • Tornado Awareness Campaign: TV and Radio Ads featuring Park Falls tornado survivors. Statewide Tornado warning will include NOAA weather radios this year. Statewide media/business partnership to promote emergency weather radios. Slogan: Listen, Act and Live! • Student Tools for Emergency Preparedness (STEP): Reached 5,700 students in more than 250 classrooms in 2012-2013.
Objective 9.1.3	Improve volunteer and donations management capabilities throughout the state through training		December 2012	A MOU is nearly complete that will integrate the WeVolunteer registry with a statewide volunteer portal and ensure the

and technology improvements. The state will complete implementation of the WeVolunteer registry for online volunteer and donations management registry statewide. This registry will link with existing databases, including those of WEAVR and the American Red Cross. The state will provide assistance to local, public, and non-profit officials on volunteer management, including use of the registry through annual regional training sessions.

sustainability of the system.

Goal 10.1: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – Coordination, Liaison, and Education

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 10.1.1	Maintain interagency relationships. The WING will continue to build its interagency relationships throughout the state and region. This will be accomplished through open dialogue with our WEM counterparts, WING regional emergency management representatives, joint planning initiatives, and interagency exercises.		Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard continues to participate in a broad set of interagency forums such as the Inter-Agency Working Group, Joint Services Working Group, Regional Interagency Steering Committee, Force Protection Working Group, Transportation Infrastructure Security Working Group, and the Wisconsin Counterterrorism Conference planning committee.
Objective 10.1.2	Provide effective liaison with the State Emergency Operations Center. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff will be prepared to provide eight trained officers when the SEOC is elevated in an effort to provide a working link between Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Wisconsin National Guard. The liaison officers will relay all validated requests for military forces, assets, and capabilities to the Wisconsin National Guard and act as a Point of Contact for Wisconsin National Guard issues.		2013	Currently there are multiple individuals trained as liaison officers in the Wisconsin National Guard. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff training directorate is continuing to develop a sustainable training and exercise plan aimed at developing capable and ready National Guard liaisons. The National Guard liaison program is currently being designed to ensure that officers can be provided in a liaison capacity to the State Emergency Operations Center, Wisconsin Emergency Management regional offices, and county emergency operations centers during an emergency. Identified liaison officers have been provided opportunities to attend the liaison officer train the trainer course, Wisconsin Joint Operations Center orientation and will be incorporated in training year 2014 staff exercises.
Objective 10.1.3	Educate Wisconsin National Guard Forces on Domestic Operations. All Wisconsin National Guard forces must understand the scope of domestic mission requirements and conduct specific training on tasks relevant to that mission. Wisconsin National Guard units will continue to conduct training and evaluation exercises that include Domestic Operations missions.		Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff publishes annual training guidance that includes tasks essential for conducting civil support. The Joint Staff training directorate continues to refine liaison training for unit liaisons to the WEM regions. Force Package mission essential tasks have been published and provide assigned units specific training goals to ensure ready units capable of swift reaction to state emergencies.

<p>Objective 10.1.4</p>	<p>Effectively Communicate Wisconsin National Guard Capabilities to Agency Partners and Other Civilian Authorities. The Wisconsin National Guard will continue to publish resources that describe up-to-date Wisconsin National Guard force package capabilities and the process for which to request those capabilities. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Operations Center and regional emergency management liaison officers will also support this effort in communicating Wisconsin National Guard capabilities to their counterparts.</p>		<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The Wisconsin National Guard has published the updated Wisconsin National Guard domestic operations and civil support resource guide that outlines the process for requesting Wisconsin National Guard assistance and describes Wisconsin National Guard capabilities, specialized units, and force packages. Liaison officers are assigned to attend Wisconsin Emergency Management Regional meetings and provide updates on current capabilities. Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff participates in the Governor’s Conference on emergency management and homeland security and continues to build relationships with state and local emergency management officials.</p>
<p>Objective 10.1.5</p>	<p>Plan and participate in Domestic Operations exercises with interagency partners. The WING will regularly conduct DOMOPS exercises with interagency partners, ranging from leadership tabletop exercises (TTX) to full-spectrum operations.</p>		<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The Wisconsin National Guard participates in multiple civil support exercises each year involving federal, state, and local government agencies as well as several non-governmental agencies. Quarterly table top exercises were planned and conducted during 2013. The Wisconsin National Guard participates in at least one domestic operations full-scale operation per year and participated in the five day Patriot 2013 exercise conducted at Volk Field, WI.</p>
<p>Objective 10.1.6</p>	<p>Maintain direct coordination with each WEM region. The WING has developed a relationship with emergency managers in each of the six WEM regions. Each WING officer assigned as a regional emergency management liaison role will coordinate with the WEM regional director of their assigned region for notification of meetings and other regional events, attend each WEM regional meeting, provide feedback and summaries of the WEM regional meetings to the WING Joint Staff, and complete Incident Command System specific training.</p>		<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The Wisconsin National Guard has assigned the Wisconsin Emergency Management liaison officers for each Wisconsin Emergency Management region. These liaison officers attend regularly scheduled regional meetings to build and develop interagency relationships and maintain situational awareness of regional issues. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff training directorate is developing the Wisconsin National Guard/Wisconsin Emergency Management Liaison Officer implementation plan which includes Joint Operations Center Orientation training, State Emergency Operations Center training, incident command system training and other professional domestic operations courses.</p>
<p>Objective 10.1.7</p>	<p>Maintain a Premiere Joint Operations Center, Operational 24x7x365. The Wisconsin Joint Operations Center serves as the Wisconsin National Guard’s premiere operations center by integrating people, processes, and technology to support the state and nation. It maintains situational awareness 24 hours per day, every day of the year. Provides the domestic operations</p>		<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Operations Center has maintained continuous 24x7x365 operations since its inception in 2007. The Joint Operations Center conducts quarterly exercises to improve processes, procedures and ensure the highest caliber support to domestic operations. The Joint Operations Center continues to seek out and procure new non-standard communications equipment to improve command and control of Wisconsin National Guard Units operating within</p>

common operating picture (COP) for the Wisconsin National Guard and serves as a centralized communications and coordination node for command and control during Domestic Operations.

the State and enhance communications with interagency partners at all levels of government.

Goal 10.2: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – Employing WING Assets and Capabilities

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 10.2.1	Maintain a validated Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (WI-NGRF). The WI-NGRF will be prepared to deploy a quick reaction force in no more than eight hours; and a main body force within 24 hours from assembly at an armory. In addition, the WI-NGRF will participate in annual interagency evaluation exercises in order to meet validation standards.	○	Ongoing	The WI-NGRF mission was assigned to the 724 th Engineer Battalion in October, 2012. The WI-NGRF continued sustainment training on force assembly, deployment, communication, security, and Support Civil Authority tasks throughout 2013. The WI-NGRF participated in both the State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise and Patriot 2013. The 724 EN BN will continue to participate in major domestic operations training and exercises throughout the duration of the NGRF mission.
Objective 10.2.2	Provide Functional Capabilities to Support Civilian Authorities. The Wisconsin National Guard will continue to develop, evaluate, and assign tailored force packages, ready to meet specific common requests of civilian authorities. These force packages include trained personnel with equipment capable of being deployed virtually anywhere within the state.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard has developed force packages that include rotary lift, engineer mobility support, communications, power generation, transportation support, traffic control, winter storm, air mobility, manpower support, maintenance support, high water transportation, water purification, and the Wisconsin National Guard situational awareness team. New force packages added include the Cyber Incident Response Team and the Joint Reception, Staging and Onward Integrations Force Package. The Wisconsin National Guard will ensure that units assigned force package responsibilities are trained and equipped for their specific mission requirements and continually evaluated for availability and effectiveness.

Goal 10.3: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – WMD/CBRNE

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 10.3.1	Develop and Use a Tiered Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Threats. The Wisconsin National Guard will strengthen and support a tiered response to WMD threats. The response will start with the quick-reacting 54 th WMD Civil Support Team (CST). The Wisconsin National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) provides a follow on force with additional capabilities.	○	Ongoing	The 54 th WMD-CST conducts regular certifications completed both the Standardization Evaluation and Assistance Team Program (SEAT) and Training Proficiency Evaluation (TPE) in the past twelve months. The CERFP was validated in July, 2012 and has continued to build its response capabilities by participating in regular exercises. The Wisconsin National Guard continues to work with other Wisconsin Emergency Management and federal agencies (FEMA, United States Northern Command, National Guard Bureau, etc.) to ensure the tiered response plans are integrated at all levels.
Objective 10.3.2	Enhance regional civilian hazardous materials team capabilities. The 54 th WMD CST will respond to support state and local authorities at potential WMD/CBRNE incident sites to identify agents and substances, assess current and projected consequences, advise the incident commander on response measures, and assist with requests for additional military support as needed. The 54 th WMD CST enhances the response capabilities of regional hazardous materials emergency response teams and provides unique assistance to law enforcement agencies and other civilian counterparts through cultured working relationships.	○	Ongoing	The 54 th CST responds to approximately two to four no-notice requests and fifteen to twenty pre-planned events per year in support of local authorities. Many of these events are executed as joint operations with local HazMat professionals. The team also actively participates in the Regional HazMat Coordinators meetings and includes the first responder community in nearly every monthly team training exercise. Furthermore, the team provides technical training and assistance on a frequent basis to enhance the overall capabilities of the HazMat community and maintain a robust network with the state's first responder community.
Objective 10.3.3	Validate the 54 th WMD CST annually. The 54 th WMD CST will be evaluated annually to maintain a force package capability that is on-call 24 hours per day.	●	Completed	The 54 th WMD-CST conducts regular certification and completed two major events over the past twelve months. November, 2012 the 54 th CST successfully completed the Standardization Evaluation and Assistance Team Program (SEAT) from National Guard Bureau. March, 2013 the 54 th CST completed the Army North hosted Training Proficiency Evaluation (TPE).
Objective 10.3.4	Train and maintain a robust, capable CBRN Response Force Package capable of rapid and	●	Completed	WI-CERFP continues to build capability in the areas of medical, decontamination and search and rescue. The WI-CERFP

	<p>effective deployment. The CERFP provides resources in the form of medical triage, decontamination, as well as search and recovery. It may be supplemented by the WI-NGRF as needed.</p>			<p>trained additional personnel in confined-space rescue techniques. The unit conducted training at Patriot 2013 and exercised command post operations at the State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise.</p>
Objective 10.3.5	<p>Maintain Wisconsin National Guard coordination with federal agency partners in Weapons of Mass Destruction response and mitigation. The WING will regularly coordinate with the FEMA Region V Homeland Response Force (HRF), currently located in Ohio. The HRF has the capabilities of the CERFP, but is more robust in manning and includes an organic security force.</p>	○	Ongoing	<p>The Wisconsin National Guard maintains open and regular communications with the FEMA Region V HRF ensuring that all plans are shared with the Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff.</p>
Objective 10.3.6	<p>Effectively use the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) to assess WMD proliferation activity. The WING will actively support the WSIC with respect to its WMD proliferation activities. The WSIC is setup to enhance the capabilities of military, intelligence, and law enforcement communities to prevent the movement of WMD materials, technology, and expertise to hostile states and terrorist organizations.</p>	○	Ongoing	<p>WING Provost Marshal office shares information on a continual basis with the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) and the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC). The WSIC and STAC have provided Field Liaison Officer training to WING members. The WSIC and the WING Provost Marshal Office continues to grow and build that information sharing process by providing Field Liaison Officer training to WIARNG units in 2013.</p>

Goal 11.1: Individual Cyber Preparedness

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.1.1	Develop a public information program beginning in January, 2012 that culminates with Cyber Awareness Month activities in October, 2012. The objective is achieved with the conclusion of significant and relevant Wisconsin Cyber Awareness Month activities and will occur annually.		Ongoing	<p>Governor Walker proclaimed October, 2013 as Wisconsin Cyber Security Awareness Month. DATCP and WEM’s campaign in support of the proclamation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96 Wisconsin Public Radio Spots • 50,000+ Hits on Wisconsin Public Radio Website • 10 Television Interviews • 8 Radio Interviews • 6 Personal Appearances with Cyber Security Focus • Promoted Fall 2013 Cyber Foundations competition (Via Ready Wisconsin) <p>WEB: ReadyWisconsin video segments with the Wisconsin Attorney General, J.B. Van Holland and Detective Cindy Murphy discussing current cyber threats to Wisconsin Citizens.</p> <p>FACEBOOK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 DATCP (Main) Posts • 14 DATCP (Consumer Protection) Posts • 32 Ready Wisconsin Posts • 12 DATCP Tweets • 32 ReadyWisconsin Tweets </p> <p>2013 Wisconsin Cyber Security Summit Conference was held on October 10-11, 2013</p>
Objective 11.1.2	Partner with ReadyWisconsin to expand the available cyber information for citizen preparedness.		Ongoing	ReadyWisconsin maintains a cyber crime web page with relevant guides and links to cyber resources.
Objective 11.1.3	In conjunction with ReadyWisconsin and interagency partners, develop cyber challenge activities that promote cyber awareness and preparedness.		Ongoing	

Goal 11.2: Cyber Response Capability

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.2.1	Evaluate options for the development of an interagency cyber response team.		Spring 2013	<p>One general purpose interagency cyber response team was developed to assist state agencies. The concept will be expanded in FY 2013 to include more specialized IT skills.</p> <p>UW-Madison, Madison College, and DOA collaborated in the development of a Wisconsin Cyber Response Team. At this time, formation of the team is dependent on funding.</p>
Objective 11.2.2	Participate in cyber exercises to validate the functional capabilities of an interagency cyber response team.		Ongoing	<p>DMA, WEM, DOA and WSIC participated in a three day message-based, DHS Dams Sector Information Sharing exercise. This exercise validated the state / federal information sharing and analysis functions.</p> <p>Training efforts for FY 2014 to focus on individual cyber awareness and education efforts.</p>

Goal 11.3: Evaluate, Revise, and Socialize the Wisconsin Cyber Annex

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.3.1	Complete a review of the Cyber Annex’s prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities pertaining to a significant cyber event.		Ongoing	WEM reformatted and updated the Cyber Annex for the next revision of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP). The next revision will be in conjunction with publication of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan. Date TBD.
Objective 11.3.2	Incorporate changes resulting from implementation of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan.		Ongoing	
Objective 11.3.3	Provide assistances and support to Wisconsin Emergency Management in the development of cyber incident specific checklists and procedures for command centers.		Ongoing	
Objective 11.3.4	Socialize the Wisconsin Cyber Annex with local units of government through the WEM regions.		Ongoing	Conducted a cyber-panel break out session during the 46th Annual Governor's Conference on Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Goal 11.4: Counter Cyber Terrorism

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI-WSIC)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.4.1	The Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) continues to work with critical stakeholders to improve cyber security coordination concerning preparedness, response, and recovery. The Department of Administration (DOA), Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) will coordinate cyber security measures focusing on computer networks, information technology security, operating systems, and servers. The Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) will investigate cyber terrorism and cyber-crime.		Ongoing	WSIC has been involved in a number of cyber-security initiatives including participation in a Regional Fusion Center Exercise in 2013 and National Level Exercises (NLE) during 2011 and 2012. WSIC also continues to work with a number of partners, both in government and the private sector, to ensure access to and continuity of information sharing on various cyber threats. Those types of partnerships will be expanded as new subject matter experts are identified.
Objective 11.4.2	Implement a sector-specific agency model for Cyber CI/KR risk management and response. The National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) includes the “Cyber Dimension” ¹ as a special consideration for CI/KR protection planning. The NIPP also assigns sector-specific agencies for each of the eighteen CI/KRs ² and has established a Risk Management Framework. Section 323.01 (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes specifies that the role of any state agency is to assist local units of government and local law enforcement in responding to a disaster. WEM, in conjunction with the Wisconsin Sector-Specific Agencies (WSSA), will work closely with DOA and state agencies to identify sector specific cyber		Ongoing	WSIC has been following the direction of WEM and the CI/KR Sector-Specific working group they have established for the yearly CI/KR Data Call and Special Events Data Call. The WSIC is an active participant in this group, even though they are not directly responsible for any individual sector in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) or Wisconsin’s equivalent response plan.

¹ U.S. Department of Homeland Security. “National Infrastructure Protection Plan.” Page 12. 2009 Available at http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/NIPP_Plan.pdf (Last Visited August 23, 2011).

² IBID. Page 3.

threats, vulnerabilities, and potential
consequences where state agencies could provide
sector specific assistance.

Goal 11.5: Develop and Implement Information Technology Service Continuity Management (ITSCM) Plans for the Department of Administration and the Department of Military Affairs

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration–Division of Administrative Services (COOP/COG)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.5.1	Perform risk self-assessment in accordance with existing law and policy. Develop risk management recommendations for strategies to prevent interruption of critical computing services during a disaster response. This objective is achieved on publication of a risk assessment report.		In Progress	Coordination for performance of a Risk Self-Assessment is currently in-progress. Current strategies are being examined while in mid-stream SharePoint upgrade. Publication of a 2014 Risk Assessment report is currently in negotiation, but has not been scheduled at this time.
Objective 11.5.2	Review, update, and exercise the DET and DMA service continuity plans. Promote state and local government and private sector participation in joint COOP exercises. This objective is achieved on completion and publication of After Action Reports for, in sequence: a working group exercise, a tabletop exercise, and a functional exercise.		In Progress	All DOA, DET, DMA plans are currently under review and reformatting following transition from a legacy application to standard business formats to be housed in MS SharePoint. Updated plans, along with fully functioning SharePoint Site Collection for COOP/COG is scheduled for November 1, 2013. DET and DMA (WEM) reviewed continuity plans following an external service provider’s change in March, 2013. DET implemented change to the incident reporting system, developed a security roadmap with revised COOP objectives, and implemented a dashboard to better maintain service continuity.
Objective 11.5.3	Implement After Action Report recommendations within budgetary constraints and develop exportable Tools, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs). This objective is achieved on publications of Wisconsin DET and DMA TTPs as a Supporting Annex to the State of Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP).		Ongoing	Exercising, and therefore production of After Action Reviews, of service continuity plans is awaiting transition from legacy to modern formatting and plan management capabilities.

Goal 11.6: Improve Cyber Situational Awareness and Information Sharing

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
	Establish a permanent liaison and information sharing relationships with:			
Objective 11.6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDHS’ National Cyber Security Center (NCSC) • The MS-ISAC • National Cyber Security and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) 	○	Ongoing	DET has a strong relationship with the MS-ISAC. Normal communications with the NCCIC and NCSC are via the MS-ISAC.
Objective 11.6.2	Establish a liaison with the state and federal law enforcement agencies for incident response.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council and Cyber Security Working Group have active participation by local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, each of which conduct a formal meeting once per month and communicate through email distribution lists on a regular basis.

Goal 11.7: Develop Avenues for Ongoing Cyber Education

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.7.1	Establish a Wisconsin Cyber Challenge program in cooperation with U.S. Cyber Challenge Center for Internet Security, to identify and promote future cyber security professionals.		Ongoing	Coordinated with Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Center for Infrastructure Assurance and Security to conduct basic cyber response training for Wisconsin Emergency Managers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essentials of Community Cyber Security (AWR-136) The EOC’s Role in Community Cyber Security (MGT-384).
Objective 11.7.2	Develop apprenticeship options with the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Apprenticeship Standards to provide alternate training alternatives for Wisconsin workers and employers in the cyber security field.		Ongoing	The Division of Enterprise Technology deferred the apprenticeship pending evaluation of University and Technical College recruitment options. State IT and HR professionals are collaborating on a program to encourage the training of and promote hiring of entry level IT positions.