2016 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security

This document summarizes the actions taken by member and partner agencies of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council. The agency reports presented herein detail the new and ongoing efforts of Wisconsin state agencies to prepare for, respond to, and recover from threats to the security of the State of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Homeland Security Council

*HSC Membership as of November 30, 2016

Governor Scott Walker
State of Wisconsin

Maj. Gen. Donald P. Dunbar
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor
Wisconsin Adjutant General

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Department of Administration — Division of Enterprise Technology

Supt. JD Lind
Department of Transportation — Wisconsin State Patrol

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Jason Smith
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Chief David Erwin
Department of Administration — Division of Capitol Police

Chief Edward Flynn
Chief of Police
Milwaukee Police Department

Bruce Slagoski
American Public Works Association — Wisconsin Chapter

Ellen Nowak
Public Service Commission

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SCOTT WALKER Governor
MAJ GEN DONALD P. DUNBAR
Homeland Security Advisor

Department of Military Affairs
2400 Wright Street
Madison, WI 53704

December 31, 2016

Dear Governor Walker,

On behalf of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, it is my distinct privilege to present the 2016 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security. In the last year, the State of Wisconsin has steadfastly faced a variety of challenges requiring preparedness, readiness, and the ability to effectively respond. State, local, tribal, and federal levels of government have reacted and responded in professional, proactive, and competent ways. This Annual Report documents the coordinated efforts of state government in collaboration with local, tribal, and federal partners to address these challenges.

In 2016, we celebrated several historic achievements. The State of Wisconsin received emergency management accreditation under the nationally-recognized Emergency Management Accreditation Program. In addition, a new state-of-the-art State Emergency Operations Center was completed and dedicated to enhanced collaboration, communication, readiness, and response to statewide emergencies. Further, the largest joint civilian/military training exercise in the state's history, Miles Paratus was successfully conducted in June 2016 involving state, local, federal and private sector partners. Tragically, catastrophic flooding and associated mudslides affected many communities and critical infrastructure in the northwest, north central and southwest regions of the State of Wisconsin, to include several fatalities. As a result of your proactive approach, two Presidential disaster declarations were granted to provide public assistance to state, tribal, and local governments to allow them to respond and recover from these major disasters.

This report provides an overview of new and continuing efforts of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, state agencies, federal, tribal, local partners, along with private and public entities to maintain and improve homeland security, public health, and emergency management in the State of Wisconsin. Further, this report details Council and member agency progress on the objectives of the 2015-2018 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy. Across all these objectives, member agencies of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council are dedicated to finding the best and most effective approach to safeguard and protect the homeland security of the State of Wisconsin.

Very respectfully,

Donald P. Dunbar
Major General, Wisconsin National Guard
The Adjutant General & Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor

Acronyms/Abbreviations

A

AAR – After Action Report
ACAMS – Automated Critical Asset Management System
AED – Automated External Defibrillator
AHIMT – All-Hazard Incident Management Team
ALERT – Aligned Law Enforcement Response Team
ANG – Air National Guard
APHIS – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
APWA-WI – American Public Works Association, Wisconsin Chapter
ARNG – Army National Guard
ATF - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
ATV – All-Terrain Vehicle

B

BEOC – Business Emergency Operations Center
BIU – Border Intelligence Unit
BSS – Bureau of Specialized Services
BSSA – Badger State Sheriffs' Association

C

CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive
CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEASE – Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort
CEP – Comprehensive Exercise Plan
CERFP – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package
CI/KR – Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CIT – Crisis Intervention Team
CLO – Cyber Liaison Officer
CND - Cyber Defense Network
CND-T – Cyber Network Defense Team
COG – Continuity of Government
COOP – Continuity of Operations
CRTs – Cyber Response Teams
CSC – Crisis Standards of Care
CST – Civil Support Team

D

DAD – Division of Agricultural Development
DAH – Division of Animal Health
DATCP – Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
DCF – Department of Children and Families
DCI – Division of Criminal Investigation
DCO-E – Defensive Cyber Operations Element
DET – Division of Enterprise Technology
DFRS – Division of Food and Recreational Safety
DHE – Domestic Highway Enforcement
DHS – Department of Health Services
DMA – Department of Military Affairs
DNR – Department of Natural Resources
DOA – Department of Administration
DOC – Department of Corrections
DOD – Department of Defense
DOJ- Department of Justice
DOJ-DCI – Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation
DOT – Department of Transportation
DPH – Division of Public Health
DPU – Dignitary Protection Unit
DTCP – Division of Trade and Consumer Protection
DTSD - Division of Transportation System Development
DWD – Department of Workforce Development

E

EAS – Emergency Alert System
EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAP – Emergency Management Accreditation Program
EMS – Emergency Medical Services
EOC – Emergency Operations Center
EOD – Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EPS –Emergency Police Services
ESF – Emergency Support Function
ETO – Emergency Transportation Operations

F

FAD – Foreign Animal Disease
FAD PReP – Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan
FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation
FE – Functional Exercise
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLO – Fusion Liaison Officer
FPT – Force Protection Team
FY - Fiscal Year

G
Grid Ex – Grid Exercise

H
HCI – Highway Criminal Interdiction
HIDTA – High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HSC – Homeland Security Council
HSEEP – Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
HSGP – Homeland Security Grant Program
HSIN – Homeland Security Information Network
HAZMAT – Hazardous Materials

I
ICAC – Internet Crimes against Children Task Force
ICS – Incident Command Structure
IED – Improvised Explosive Device
IFERN – Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network
IMTs – Incident Management Teams
IP – Infrastructure Protection
ISWG – Information Sharing Working Group
IT – Information Technology

J
JOC – Joint Operations Center
JTTF – Joint Terrorism Task Force

L
LEDR – Law Enforcement Death Response Team
LTE – Limited Term Employee

M
MABAS – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MACH – Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling
MISO – Midcontinent Independent System Operator
MNJAC – Minnesota Joint Analysis Center
MOCIC – Mid-states Organization Crime Information Center
MRP - Mission Ready Packages
MS-ISAC – Multi-state Information Sharing & Analysis Center
MSP – Multi-State Partnership

N
NDAA – National Defense Authorization Act
NEMAC – Northern Emergency Management Assistance Compact
NERC – North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NFA – National Fire Academy
NGO – Non-government organization
NGRF – National Guard Reaction Force
NIBIN – National Integrated Ballistic Information Network
NIMS – National Incident Management System
NIPP – National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NPG – National Preparedness Goal
NRF – National Response Framework
NSI – Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative
NYSIC – New York State Intelligence Center

O
ODP – Office of Domestic Preparedness
OPSG – Operation Stonegarden

P
PERS – Preparedness and Emergency Response Section
PIC – Predictive Intelligence Center
PPD – Presidential Policy Directive
P-RAP – Post-Residential Action Plan
PSAP – Public Safety Answering Point
PSC – Public Service Commission

Q
QRTs – Quick Response Teams

R
RDO – Regional Duty Officer
REACT Center – Regional Emergency All-Climate Training Center
REP – Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RIMC – Regional Incident Management Coordinators

S
S4 – "If You See Something, Say Something™"
SAA – State Administrative Agency
SAR – Suspicious Activity Report
SCIP – Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan
SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center
SETA - Special Event Threat Assessment
SHSP – State Homeland Security Program
SIMCOM - State Interoperable Mobile Communications

SLIGP – State and Local Implementation Grant Program
SLTT – State, Local, Tribal, Territorial
SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
SPOC - Single Point of Contact
STAC – Southeastern Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center
STEM – Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics
STEP – Student Tools for Emergency Planning
STOC – Statewide Traffic Operations Center
SVA – Senecavirus A
SVT – SAR Vetting Tool
SWAT – Strategic Weapons and Tactics
SWIC – State Wide Interoperability Coordinator

T

THIRA – Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TLO – Threat Liaison Officer
TRACS – Traffic and Criminal Software
TSA – Transportation Security Administration
TTX – Tabletop Exercise

U

UAS – Unmanned Aircraft System
UASI – Urban Area Security Initiative
USAO – United States Attorney's Office
USCG – United States Coast Guard
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
USDHS – United States Department of Homeland Security
USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency
USMS – United States Marshals Service
UW – University of Wisconsin
USSS – United States Secret Service

V

VS – Veterinary Services
VOAD – Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

W

WCAN – Wisconsin Crime Alert Network
WCLN – Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network
WCPA – Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association
WCSPWG – Wisconsin Cyber Strategy and Planning Working Group
WEA – Wireless Emergency Alerts
WEM – Wisconsin Emergency Management
WEMA – Wisconsin Emergency Management Association
WERP – Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan
WEST – Wisconsin Emergency Support Team
WDF – Wisconsin Disaster Fund
WICAMS – Wisconsin Credentialing Asset Management System
WIHMRS – Wisconsin Hazardous Materials Response System
WIJIS – Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing
WING – Wisconsin National Guard
WISCOM – Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications
WISCOM SOW - Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications Site on Wheels
WisHELPer – Wisconsin Highway Emergency Liaison Personnel
WI-TF1 – Wisconsin Task Force 1
WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPLF – Wisconsin Police Leadership Foundation
WSFCA – Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association
WSIC – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center
WSLH – Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
WSP – Wisconsin State Patrol

Purpose and History of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council

The mission of this Annual Report is to inform and apprise the public of the achievements, activities, objectives, and ongoing efforts of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council (HSC).

The primary responsibilities of Wisconsin's Homeland Security Advisor and the additional 15-member HSC include advising Governor Walker on matters related to homeland security, coordinating state, tribal, and local prevention, preparedness, and response efforts as well as producing periodic reports on the state of homeland security in Wisconsin. The Council coordinates the efforts of federal, state, local, tribal, non-governmental organizations, and private industry partners to improve citizen, municipal, and community preparedness. Members of the Council are appointed by the Governor of Wisconsin and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Additionally, a member of the Governor's staff is invited to attend and participate at each meeting of the Council.

On March 18, 2003, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council was initially created by gubernatorial Executive Order #7 to coordinate the efforts of state and local officials regarding prevention and response to potential threats to the homeland security in Wisconsin. The first iteration of the Council included seven members and member agencies: the Adjutant General of the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs designated as the Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation – Division of Wisconsin State Patrol, the Wisconsin Department of Health Services – Division of Public Health, the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigations, the Wisconsin Department of Administration – Capitol Police, and the Office of Justice Assistance.

From its initial composition through the present, the HSC has expanded from seven members to 16 members. On March 14, 2006, Executive Order #143 was the first expansion of the HSC, increasing membership from seven members to nine. This change added the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

On September 16, 2008, Executive Order #268 expanded the HSC membership from nine to 13, adding the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, Badger State Sheriffs' Association, Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association, and the Wisconsin Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology.

On May 3, 2013, Executive Order #101 again increased the HSC membership by adding the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, the Public Service Commission, and the American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter. Of note, the 2013-2015 state biannual budget eliminated the Office of Justice Assistance from state government, eliminating its membership on the HSC at the same time. The priorities, goals, objectives, and working groups assigned to the Office of Justice Assistance were reassigned to other HSC member agencies.

Under Wisconsin law, 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 by Governor Scott Walker's Executive Order #6 in January, 2011 and again in Executive Order #150 on January 26, 2015. New members have been appointed to fill vacancies; however, the Council structure remains the same.

Representatives from other state, federal, local agencies and organizations regularly attend Council meetings. Attendees have included representatives from the Wisconsin National Guard (WING), 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), and United States Marshals Service (USMS), among others.

Historical Composition of the Council

March 18, 2003 Executive Order #7: The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is created through an executive order. Council size is set at seven members.

April 3, 2003 Council Charter Adoption: The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council Charter dictates the strategic vision of the Council and establishes administrative details for its operation.

March 14, 2006 Executive Order #143: The size of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is expanded from seven members to nine. This expansion adds the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection.

January 18, 2007 Executive Order #182: The Council is recreated under a new gubernatorial term. The recreation of the Council provides for its continued existence until the beginning of a new gubernatorial term.

September 16, 2008 Executive Order #268: The size of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is expanded from nine members to 13. This expansion adds the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association, the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association, and the Wisconsin Department of Administration - Division of Enterprise Technology.

January 21, 2011 Executive Order #6: The Council is recreated by Governor Scott Walker. The recreation of the Council provides for its continued existence under Governor Walker's administration.

May 3, 2013 Executive Order #101: The size of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is expanded from 13 members to 16. This expansion adds the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, the American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter, and the Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

January 26, 2015 Executive Order #150: The Council is recreated by Governor Scott Walker. The recreation of the Council provides for its continued existence under Governor Walker's administration.

Executive Summary

In 2016, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council continued its tradition of regular monthly meetings to enhance coordination, communication, and information sharing among member agencies. These meetings provide valuable opportunities for Council members to share initiatives and achievements as well as participation in extensive discussions on matters of mutual concern involving homeland security. Further, the attendance of federal and local partners at Council meetings facilitates the sharing of knowledge and information across multiple levels of government. The ultimate responsibility of the Council is to coordinate the efforts of state, local, and tribal officials regarding prevention and response to potential threats to the homeland security in Wisconsin.

During the past year, Wisconsin was challenged with severe storms causing widespread catastrophic flooding and mudslides affecting eighteen counties and one tribe in northwest, west central, and southwest Wisconsin. The state requested and received two Presidential federal disaster declarations for public assistance which provided grants to state, tribal, and local governments and certain types of non-profit organizations so that they could quickly respond to and recover from these major disasters. By Executive Order, Governor Walker activated Wisconsin National Guard soldiers and airmen into state active duty status to provide response and recovery assistance to the affected communities. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation provided engineers to assist with site assessments for FEMA disaster relief packets submitted by local units of government for federal aid. Wisconsin Emergency Management coordinated the state's response and recovery efforts as well as any requested state assistance. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Incident Management Teams assisted in the coordination of mitigation efforts and volunteer cleanup activities. Overall, member agencies of the Council addressed these challenges with professionalism, competence, and appropriate measures.

The Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) along with the Wisconsin National Guard (WING) continue to lead the state in training and response efforts to emergency situations statewide. In 2016, the Miles Paratus joint civilian/military exercise was the pinnacle training event and the largest joint exercise in state history. This exercise involved over 2000 participants from 85 different agencies and local units of government as well as the members of the private sector. This collaborative exercise involved the deployment of the complex incident management team for planning, operations, and logistics and the first activation of the Business Emergency Operations Center integrating the private sector into the response. Member agencies of the Council have also participated in and conducted many other training exercises over the past year, to include: a COOP TTX, State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise (SIMCOM) 2016, Cyber TTX, State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) training, Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant exercise, and Cyber Guard. Participation in these exercises allowed multiple partner agencies to train and operate alongside one another while learning how to best react to a variety of real-world emergency situations ranging from natural disasters to man-made threats. The continued success of these joint training and planning exercise within Wisconsin is vital to maintaining the high level of readiness that the State of Wisconsin and nation must possess to prevent, respond to, and recover from potential events which may occur.

After months of painstaking work and a thorough review process, the state of Wisconsin earned accreditation through the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) in October 2016. EMAP is a set of 64 nationally-recognized standards that include program management, assessment and

planning, training, communication, and resource management. EMAP accreditation demonstrates that Wisconsin clearly meets these high standards and reflects the commitment to providing exceptional emergency management support to the statewide public safety community.

The Council hosted the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices meeting that brought together member agencies of the Council with public utility partners across the spectrum of electricity, natural gas, waste water treatment, and clean water treatment. The meeting opened valuable communication lines and built the foundation for planning relationships that will continue to be fostered and developed in the future.

Cyber security continues to be a growing concern and remains at the forefront of the Council's meetings. Increased connectivity and digital communication is critical to our day-to-day operations and activities, however, it also presents opportunities and vulnerabilities which may be exploited. These potential risks and dangers necessitate a strong plan of action by the Council. Given this necessity, the Council has taken appropriate measures to prepare for such events and continues to prepare, plan, and develop strategies to address the issues of an increasingly-digital world. It is vital to remain vigilant and cognizant of not only the potential threats but also the measures that can help ensure the safety of network infrastructure and the information that lies within.

Lastly, a new State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) was christened in fall 2016. This new facility doubles the space of the previous SEOC and enhances communications and audio-visual capabilities needed to efficiently provide support and state coordination during disasters and emergencies throughout the state.

Through the continued efforts of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council and its member and partner agencies, the critical infrastructure and homeland security needs of the State of Wisconsin are met with dedication, perseverance, and diligence. The Council's commitment to ongoing training enhances the preparedness of state agencies to respond to disasters across the state and ensures that skills needed for these responses are up-to-date and the best currently available. The regular meetings of the Council ensure that knowledge and experience is constantly shared. These communicative and collaborative efforts produce a comprehensive, effective, and efficient system of preparedness and readiness that is essential to the ongoing safety and security of the great State of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Preparedness Grant Awards Funding

Homeland security funding levels to states and local municipalities are determined by the United States Congress. In FY2016, Congress allocated Preparedness Grant Awards for seven programs. 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.

Program	FY2015 Allocation	FY2016 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)	$3,978,000	$3,978,000	
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)	Not eligible	Not eligible	
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	$0	$0	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	$6,370,898	6,351,133	**Assists state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.**

In FY2016, the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) was 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. As the State Administrative Agency (SAA), DMA/WEM administers the HSGP.

FEMA provides additional grants for Homeland Security related projects that are specific to a discipline. However, those are granted directly to local agencies and are not administered through the SAA. These grant programs include:

- Tribal HSGP
- Port Security Grant Program
- Transit Security Grant Program
- Intercity Passenger Rail Program

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 Programs

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) developed the Wisconsin Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) investment budget for federal fiscal year 2016. 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. DMA is the State Administrative Agency for HSGP. Since the program began, Wisconsin has received more than $215 million to local governments, state agencies, and tribes in Wisconsin.

Investment: The targeted use of FY2016 HSGP funding, at the operational level, is towards the achievement of one or more initiatives that supports the development of National Priorities and Core Capabilities.

Investment Justification: The FY2016 HSGP grant application is 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 demonstrate an applicant's ability to meet strategic goals and objectives aligned to the National Priorities and Core Capabilities.

WEM 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 the 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. WEM 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 tie directly to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy.

Wisconsin's investments support the 2015-2018 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 25 percent to law enforcement activities and a pass-through of 80 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 FY2016, Wisconsin received a total of $3,978,000 in State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant funding. The projects funded in these investment justifications were reviewed and prioritized by the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee on April 12, 2016. The Committee's recommendations were used by WEM to develop the FY2016 federal grant request.

FY16 Investments	Total
Communications Interoperability	$287,798
Emergency Regional Response Teams	$1,699,202
Intelligence & Information Sharing	$845,000
NIMS Implementation Training & Exercising	$595,000
UASI Planning & Implementation	$21,000
DMA/WEM Statewide Planning & Implementation	$450,000
Whole Community Preparedness	$80,000
Total	**$3,978,000**

* Law Enforcement Allocation: Across all investments, at least $994,500 (25%) is allocated for law enforcement activities.
** Local Government Pass-through: at least $3,182,400 (80%) will be allocated for local projects.

2015 - 2016 Funding Highlights

Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network for Mutual Aid Box Alarm System *Investment Justification: Communications Interoperability*	Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network (IFERN) for Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) base stations: This project will provide MABAS divisions with an Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network (IFERN) base station. As identified in Wisconsin's Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP), the purpose of these funds is to improve the public safety answering point (PSAP), or dispatch center, IFERN/IFERN2 voice communication with responders affiliated with the fire service's Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). This is the fifth round of funding for this program. In 2016, more agencies purchased the base station.
Wisconsin Statewide Information Center *Investment Justification: Wisconsin Statewide information Center*	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 fusion centers.
Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center *Investment Justification: Intelligence & Information Sharing*	The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) was previously funded with UASI grant money. The STAC was allocated funding in order to maintain equipment and provided necessary training for analysts
Food and Agriculture Security *Investment Justification: Critical Infrastructure*	This investment supports local and Multi-State Partnership exercises in order to improve the security of the food and agriculture industries in Wisconsin.
Regional Response Collapse Rescue *Investment Justification: Emergency Regional Response*	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. FY2015 funding was used to purchase specialized equipment and conduct training and exercising for Wisconsin Task Force 1.
Regional Response: Law Enforcement Response-ALERT *Investment Justification: Emergency Regional Response*	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. FY2016 funding was used to support specialized equipment and training for the ALERT team agencies.

Whole Community Preparedness *Investment Justification: Whole Community Preparedness*	This investment funds a position, which is an ongoing need. The position is responsible for outreach to private sector partners as well as organizing training opportunities around the topic of community preparedness.
DMA/ WEM Planning & Implementation *Investment Justification: DMA/WEM Program Planning and Implementation*	As the State Administrative Agency, DMA/WEM is responsible for the management and administration of homeland security grants. The WEM Homeland Security Program currently manages three active federal grants, including two HSGP grants (FY2015 & FY2016) and one Emergency Operations Center (EOC) grant. WEM 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. WEM is also responsible for planning and programmatic implementation related to the grants. This includes conducting assessments, identifying, and prioritizing needs, 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 Homeland Security Funding Advisory Group, and the ALERT Executive Committee and working groups. Currently the program has four full-time staff for program management and grant administration, and five LTEs (that are less than 50 percent each) for program support, compliance, and managing the ALERT program.
NIMS Implementation-Exercising and Training *Investment Justification: NIMS Implementation*	The NIMS training investment is an ongoing expense. 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 locals and WEM to ensure readiness to respond to events. Funding is provided for local exercise grants to counties and to pay for two-thirds of the cost of WEM training and exercise officers.
Emergency Operation Center (EOC) *Investment Justification: NIMS Implementation*	WebEOC is crisis management software that enhances preparedness, disaster recovery, and emergency management efforts. This software is replacing E-Sponder and is being partially funded by a FY2016 homeland security grant.
Urban Areas Security Initiative *Investment Justification: UASI Planning & Implementation*	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. The Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee has recognized the importance of continuing to provide some financial support for UASI projects. As such, FY2015 funds are being used to support several UASI projects. Those projects include a UASI coordinator position and UASI public private

	partnership training,
<u>50 % Cost Share Grant for State, Local, Tribal and Territorial (SLTT) Cyber Response Teams</u> *Investment Justification: Cyber Security*	This project funds training for three teams comprised of current state (20%) and local government (80%) staff to provide a regional prevention and protection capability to state, local, and tribal units of government for cyber security threats. Teams are assigned to Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) regions.

Wisconsin Homeland Security Council
Member Agency Reports

The Homeland Security Member Agency Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed agency reports have been updated since the 2015 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
- Public Service Commission
- American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter

BADGER STATE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Sheriff David J. Mahoney
HSC Alternate: Sheriff Nate Dreckman

BACKGROUND

Established in 1975, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association (BSSA) has provided leadership, legislative representation, and support for Wisconsin Sheriffs for 41 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: The Badger State Sheriffs' Association continues to engage in a program by which Sheriffs across Wisconsin are able to facilitate better service to Wisconsin citizens through communication and collaborative training and sharing of resources.

Badger Sheriffs' Leadership Academies: These academies enable members of Wisconsin law enforcement agencies the ability to enhance their skills while training to become sheriffs and leaders among their community. These programs provide rigorous courses in ethical leadership to both entry- and upper-level law enforcement agents.

Radio Interoperability: Sheriffs from Kewaunee County, Green Lake County, Taylor County, and Waupaca County serve on the Wisconsin Interoperability Council which promotes statewide interoperability. This council facilitates cooperation across counties and states in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Regional ALERT Teams: Sheriffs from Dane, Brown, and Eau Claire Counties 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.

Sheriff's Legislative Council: Badger State Sheriffs' Association continually works to craft and support statewide legislation that improves law enforcement in Wisconsin's 72 counties.

National Sheriff's Association: As a member of the National Sheriff's Association, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association is provided resources and training opportunities for staff and agencies to enhance public safety in their counties and states. The resources include crime prevention, leadership, traffic safety, and domestic violence and crime victim services. Wisconsin's Dane County Sheriff serves as the Sergeant-at-Arms for the Executive Committee of the National Sheriff's Association.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION – DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL POLICE

HSC Representative: Chief David Erwin
HSC Alternate: Deputy Chief Daniel Blackdeer

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin State Capitol Police is a Division of the Wisconsin Department of Administration. The primary mission of the State Capitol Police Department is to protect the health and welfare of dignitaries, state employees, and citizens while on state property, the rights of freedom of expression and assemble, and the integrity of Wisconsin state government. The State Capitol Police also ensure the continuity of operations of Wisconsin state government and protect the assets of the State of Wisconsin.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Criminal Investigations, Dignitary Protection, and Safety Monitoring: The Investigative Court Services Unit of the State Capitol Police conducts investigations across Wisconsin on cases involving illegal activity against state property, state employees, and citizens. It processes over 1,000 court citations annually. The State Capitol Police utilize sophisticated surveillance and alarm devices to detect illegal activity in and around state buildings statewide. The State Capitol Police continued to conduct investigations regarding threats against government officials and bomb threats over the last year, some of which resulted in prosecution and incarceration. The Dignitary Unit provides protective services to the Governor, Lt. Governor, and their families, as well as visiting dignitaries and all three branches of state government, as requested or directed. 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.

Special Public Events: Special events occur every day at the State Capitol and other state buildings. The State Capitol Police Department is responsible for the approval of permits and notifications associated with these events. The State Capitol Police Department is also responsible for coordinating all events both inside and outside the Capitol, which sometimes means coordinating several events at the same time. As the center of state government, this function is critical to the citizens that wish to use the Capitol for their expression of important information. The Patrol Section of the State Capitol Police works to ensure that the participants of these special events, which often draw large crowds (e.g. Concerts on the Square, Dane County Farmers' Market, Art Fair on the Square, Cows on the Concourse, and the Winter Holiday Parade), have a safe and positive experience. The Patrol Section also provides a presence at other events (e.g. political demonstrations, rallies, acts of civil disobedience, legislative hearings off-site from the Capitol, agency meetings where security is required, and marches) that occur both in Madison and across the state.

Ensuring Public Safety and Civil Rights: An ongoing initiative of the State Capitol Police has been to support the expression of free speech and the free demonstration of ideas. The State Capitol Police are

committed to the protection of these rights. The State Capitol Police also recognizes that these rights need to be balanced with the public's right to free movement, privacy, and freedom from violence. The State Capitol Police will continue to protect individual rights through complete impartiality, while ensuring that government can continue to function.

Public Safety and Security: The State Capitol Police provides risk assessment services and conducts annual safety awareness programs to all state-owned and leased buildings around the state. The State Capitol Police, on a continuing basis, conducts and maintains a homeland security assessment for each state-owned building. It continues to conduct "Safety in the Workplace/Active Shooter" training statewide to all agencies as the demand for this training continues to grow. In addition, education for employees is provided in the area of CPR/AED, de-escalation training, dealing with suspicious packages, active shooter response, Incident Command System, floor captain responsibilities, and tabletop exercises for critical events. Further, it assists in the annual fire drills for state buildings, which test emergency plans for fire evacuation routes, safe areas, and gathering points after evacuation. The State Capitol Police initiated the Floor Captain Program, which incorporates state building occupants into the emergency planning process. In addition, the State Capitol Police has added a community policing component to all of the major state buildings. This has helped resolve employee safety concerns by letting them become part of the decision-making process in regards to solutions. This has also increased security awareness in these buildings by providing uniform security messages on a timely basis. In addition, all officers have been trained to administer Naloxone because of the increased use of controlled substances and the general public's concern over premature deaths related to the abuse of these substances. Since 2015 the State Capitol Police Department has had a Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) which has proven to be very effective in dealing with mental health needs within the community. Capitol Police have also started a "Coffee with a Cop" program around the state which allows the public to meet with their local Capitol Police officer and discuss their topics and concerns in a positive environment.

Command Center: In January of 2015 the State Capitol Police Command Center became operational. This state-of-the-art Command Center allows the Incident Command System (ICS) to fully function by integrating local, state, and federal agencies as needed for any event, and providing interoperability between officers, agencies, and Command Centers while allowing for real time awareness of the emerging event. The State Capitol Police adheres to the National Incident Management System doctrine in using the Incident Command System (ICS) for effective and efficient response to events and emergencies. The State Capitol Police and the State Office of Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government work closely together to provide an environment in which critical state government functions continue to operate during crisis situations. The Command Center has been activated for 87+ days to oversee state operations, handling such things as legislation protests; officer involved shooting protests, bomb threats, special events at the capitol, and severe weather affecting state office operations.

Two new major initiatives

Drone Program: The Wisconsin State Capitol Police Department began an Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS or "Drone") program in August 2016. Drones are a powerful tool for law enforcement and first responders, and new federal regulations have made it much easier for public agencies to start a program. The Capitol Police policy makes their UAS aircraft and pilot available for a variety of calls, including: missing person searches, damage assessments, critical incident intelligence, or other special

events as requested. Capitol Police is working closely with Wisconsin Emergency Management and other state-level law enforcement agencies to ensure a commonality in policies, safety, and training as drones become an increasingly valuable tool to help protect the safety of both the public and first responders alike.

Vapor Wake K-9: Capitol Police added K-9 "Yachi" this year thanks to a grant through WEM and USDHS. Yachi is trained in traditional explosive ordinance disposal work as well as Vapor Wake in which she is able to detect body worn explosives on a moving target. She has been utilized 75 times this year and her capabilities enhance individual dignitary protection and security at large public gatherings at events across the state.

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, DET develops strategies, policies, and standards for cross-agency and multi-jurisdictional use of IT resources. DET provides centralized security, training, and research as well as print and mail services to other state agencies. DET also provides statewide computer systems for district attorneys.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

DET routinely evaluates technological security and assets in the state. In addition, DET may provide logistical and technical support to local government entities in the following four areas:

- Agility and flexibility in response to an enterprise incident
- Development of fresh, holistic solutions to defend the enterprise and ensure resiliency
- Implementation of best practices for employee awareness training
- Growth and recruitment of exceptional cyber talent

Holistic Solutions: DOA's State Bureau of Procurement has worked with DET to establish IT Security Services contracts that are available for all state agencies, the UW system, and local units of government. These competitive contracts streamline the acquisition process for best-in-class IT security resources.

Training Events: DET participates in regular training programs to facilitate greater communication between itself and its clients, and to learn best-in-class practices for emerging areas of concern. These training exercises include real-time cyberattacks whose sources are identified and proper practices are discussed and staged.

Cyber Summit: DET participates annually in Wisconsin's Annual Governor's Cybersecurity Summit. This event provides an opportunity for interested parties to learn best practices regarding cyber hygiene and puts government entities and private partners in direct collaboration.

Strategic Planning: DET has engaged leaders within state government and private industry to provide strategic and planning direction for cyber resources in a cyber disruption event. The Wisconsin Cyber Strategic and Planning Working Group (WCSPWG) has developed a cyber disruption strategy and is developing a cyber disruption plan. In addition, six teams have been formed and trained to respond effectively and efficiently in the application of cyber resources across the state to identify, protect, detect, respond, and recover assets in a cyber disruption event.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

HSC Representative: Michelle Wachter

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, hotel and recreational safety, and the monitoring of 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.

Training and Exercise Programs: DATCP conducts training and exercises with local emergency managers, agricultural officials, university representatives and industry participants to test plans addressing agriculture-related emergencies. DATCP held three Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant tabletop (TTX) exercises this year. These TTXs complete DATCP's goal of providing an agriculture-related exercise to each of the six Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) regions within three years. DATCP is also leveraging the Regional Emergency All-Climate Training (REACT) Center resources at Volk Field for annual field training of DATCP Division of Animal Health (DAH) personnel.

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 as well as to focused assessments of risk to agricultural products during all phases of production and processing. MSP is currently focused on planning state-level incident management/emergency response structures associated with large-scale (whole-state) response to an animal health emergency (e.g., a foreign animal disease outbreak. This project will also assist with the development of a Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PReP) standard operating procedure for area command. The culmination of this effort will be a joint MSP functional exercise with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Veterinary Services (VS) slated for summer 2018.

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 WEM, as well as other state, federal, local and non-governmental agencies. DATCP is continuing the development of plans and exercises related to cyber-terrorism, epizootics, radiological

events, natural disasters, and other threats to agency functions based on lessons learned from previous response actions.

This year, DATCP's DAH responded to several cases of Senecavirus A (SVA) in swine. SVA alone does not warrant an emergency response by DATCP-DAH; however the clinical signs of SVA are identical to Foot and Mouth Disease, which would be devastating to U.S. agriculture and commodity trade. In addition, Several DATCP divisions have been involved in responding to the flooding in northern and southwest Wisconsin. The Division of Food and Recreational Safety (DFRS) has been active in assisting affected food production facilities. The Division of Trade and Consumer Protection (DTCP) provided news releases to alert consumers about the dangers of hiring transient contractors to perform damage repair caused by severe weather and the Division of Agricultural Development's (DAD) Farm Center provided advice to farmers in the affected areas.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES – DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HSC Representative: Dr. Jonathan Meiman, MD
HSC Alternate: Bill Oemichen

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) Division of Public Health (DPH) provides public health services to the people of Wisconsin, taking the lead on tackling communicable and chronic diseases; advancing health promotion; supporting environmental, occupational, and family and community health; overseeing emergency medical services; and addressing injury prevention. The Division also issues birth, death, marriage and divorce certificates, and collects statistics related to the health of Wisconsin residents.

DHS is an integral part of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and is represented at the State Emergency Operations Center. DHS is the lead agency for ESF 8 (Health and Medical Services); shares the lead agency role for ESF 6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services) and ESF 2 (Communications and Warning); and has a support role in eight other ESFs.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Crisis Standards of Care: Crisis standards of care (CSC) are guidelines developed before a disaster to help medical providers minimize death, injury, and illness when resources are insufficient to maintain usual standards of care. Developing these standards in advance of a disaster achieves multiple benefits including: 1) ensuring that limited resources are rationed in an ethical and equitable manner; 2) preventing hoarding of scarce resources; 3) conserving limited resources in order to do the greatest good for the greatest number; and 4) ensuring that vulnerable groups are protected and that community trust in the medical system is maintained. DPH will incorporate involvement of diverse stakeholders, including emergency medical services, local public health agencies, hospitals, and emergency management agencies, into the process of developing Wisconsin's Crisis Standards of Care Plan.

Mission Ready Packages: Mission ready packages (MRPs) are pre-developed documents that describe deployable resources that can be requested by an overwhelmed jurisdiction to supplement their emergency response efforts. The MRPs describe the personnel and equipment that may be available, and provide information on the associated capabilities, costs to deploy, any limitations and/or support required. The agency offering the packages determines when and what parts of a package are available for deployment when a resource request is made. DHS has worked with Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) as part of a national pilot to develop the agency's initial six public health and medical MRPs. Using the results of a tabletop exercise involving the deployment of a radiological team, DHS is refining and finalizing a deployment policy. Upon completion, these MRPs will be available for

deployment within and outside of Wisconsin during emergencies. Additional MRPs are under consideration.

Expand Healthcare Coalitions: DHS is continuing to support the expansion of regional emergency healthcare coalitions in Wisconsin. These coalitions are networks of health care organizations and providers, public safety and emergency management agencies, emergency medical services, and public health departments that work together to reduce the burden of illness, injury, and loss of life in the event of an emergency or disaster through working jointly on emergency plans, trainings, and exercises. Wisconsin's seven regional coalitions comprise more than 2,700 organizational members. These coalitions will continue working over the next five years to address a range of challenges in healthcare emergency preparedness including achieving regional medical coordination, coordinating facility evacuation with regional partners, and developing all hazards surge capabilities.

Responses to external threats and emergencies: Following its activities related to the 2014-2015 Ebola outbreaks, DHS has responded to a range of events, including outbreaks of disease, flooding, and large-scale occupational lead poisoning. These events have provided an opportunity to test and refine the agency's emergency operations planning. All divisions are participating in the Department's Enhanced Preparedness and Emergency Response priority initiative to broaden relationships across DHS in order to ensure seamless coordinated activity during the response and recovery phases of emergencies to benefit the people of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HSC Representative: Asst. Deputy Secretary Patrick Hughes

HSC Alternate: Steven Wierenga

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) is the largest state agency and operates 36 adult institutions and facilities with 10,000 employees statewide. The DOC has an additional eight regional offices and 114 field offices across the state. DOC is responsible for the safe and humane custody of 22,000 inmates in prisons and correctional centers and the supervision of 68,000 adult offenders on court-ordered probation, parole, or extended supervision in the community. DOC is also responsible for hundreds of juveniles committed by the courts to secure state juvenile facilities or community supervision. 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.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

WSIC/Fusion Center Support: Law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin and throughout the U.S. have long sought intelligence only available within the DOC and we are now in a position where sharing the information is possible. The DOC has an analyst position (assigned to DOC Office of Special Operations) housed at Wisconsin Statewide Information Center to collect, analyze, and disseminate appropriate information**.**

Participation in Mid-states Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC): In 2015, the DOC joined membership with MOCIC to facilitate the sharing of information and security threat group (gang) intelligence with MOCIC law enforcement member agencies.

Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR): The DOC Office of Special Operations, in conjunction with U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and Wisconsin Department of Justice, created DOC-specific Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) training to supplement current national SAR training initiative.

Participation in Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN): The DOC continues to utilize WCAN to share with law enforcement and the public, as appropriate, information about significant events impacting public safety, including information about escapes and sex offender registrants.

Department Of Corrections, Office of Special Operations, Preparedness and Emergency Response Section (PERS): This section provides a systemic structure for department-wide emergency preparedness, education, training, response, and management, to include overseeing department-wide worksite specific Comprehensive Exercise Plans (CEP). These plans and training exercises are built upon internal threat assessments along with threats and risk/hazards identified in the state's annual Threat

and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) report. Additionally, PERS incorporated active shooter and employee safety training to the department's annual training plan.

Member Agency of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Team (WEST): In collaboration with Wisconsin Emergency Management and other Wisconsin state public safety agencies, WEST offers emergency response expertise, support, and services to Wisconsin communities for local disaster response and recovery.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE – DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (DCI) WISCONSIN STATEWIDE INTELLIGENCE CENTER (WSIC)

HSC Representative: Jason Smith

HSC Alternate: Jenniffer Price

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) is the parent agency for the Governor's designated primary intelligence fusion center, the Wisconsin Statewide Intelligence Center (WSIC). WSIC works in partnership with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 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, the Madison Police Department, and the Wisconsin Department of Corrections. Additionally, the Milwaukee Police Department maintains the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) to address the unique concerns of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. 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: In 2012, Wisconsin adapted the national public awareness campaign with the intent of enhancing citizens' understanding of public safety risks and improving awareness. 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; it includes training, outreach, education, and additional media coverage of the campaign. During 2015 and again in 2016, the HSC renewed its commitment to this campaign and has used its relationship with public and private organizations to spread this message and increase awareness in Wisconsin's communities. In 2016, WSIC developed a new website - https://wifusion.org/ - that allows for immediate mobile reporting of suspicious activities with one simple click.

Fusion Liaison Officer Program (FLO): In 2016, the WSIC continued its implementation of the FLO training program. This program provides an instructional series of training exercises for non-law enforcement partners such as: fire and emergency medical service, emergency management, public safety telecommunications, probation, parole, corrections, and private sector security. This training program increases partner awareness by identifying suspicious behaviors indicative of criminal activity or terrorism and provides the tools to report suspicious activity, while protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. From January through October 2016, WSIC has delivered FLO training to 54 individuals including police dispatchers, fire service, public health, corrections, and private sector security partners.

Threat Liaison Officer Program (TLO): 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. From January through October 2016, WSIC has delivered TLO training to 112 individuals. In 2016, WSIC continued to deliver online quarterly threat briefs to TLO partners, providing those individuals with both national and Wisconsin-specific threat intelligence.

Cyber Liaison Officer Program (CLO): In June 2016, WSIC hosted its first Cyber Liaison Officer (CLO) Workshop. The purpose of the workshop was to seek input from state and local government, as well as private sector cyber and IT professionals, on developing best practices for sharing cyber threat information. The workshop was open to all attendees who currently hold a position related to cyber security and/or cyber intelligence. The workshop was extremely successful, and 57 cyber-related participants attended this very first CLO training event.

Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative: WSIC recognizes the importance of the public in reporting suspicious activity and its potential impact on public threats and risk. For this reason, WSIC and the State of Wisconsin continue their partnership with the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI). The 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 (SAR). WSIC and STAC share SAR data with the national shared space and WSIC hosts its own SAR Vetting Tool (SVT). From January through October 2016, WSIC has evaluated over 130 suspicious activity reports.

Wisconsin's Silver Alert Program: Since 2014, Wisconsin has used the Silver Alert Program to allow law enforcement to send alerts for those who are missing and who are 60 years or older with Alzheimer's disease, dementia, or other permanent cognitive impairments. Silver Alerts are broadcast to the media, businesses, the public, law enforcement, Wisconsin Department of Transportation's dynamic messaging signs, lottery display terminals, and digital billboards. DCI manages the Silver Alert Program, which utilizes the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network as the broadcast platform. The program continues its success in 2016, aiding in the recovery of dozens of individuals and providing a safety net for those at risk.

Wisconsin Crime Alert Network: 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. With the implementation of the Silver Alert Program, businesses and the public may now sign-up to receive WCAN alerts and Silver Alerts at no cost. From January through October 2016, over 1,000 crime alerts have been issued.

Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Missing and Exploited Children and Adults/AMBER Alert Program: The Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Missing and Exploited Children and Adults and the Wisconsin AMBER Alert Program provides a statewide, comprehensive program of support to victims and victim families, as well as ongoing training, investigative assistance and technical assistance for state, local, federal, and tribal law enforcement, district attorneys, social service agencies, child protective services, local and federal victim service specialists, non-government organizations (NGOs), communication centers, communities,

schools, businesses, and other organizations. From January through October 2016, nine requests for AMBER Alerts have been evaluated with three AMBER Alert activations. All AMBER Alert activations are disseminated through the Emergency Alert System (EAS), the Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), and the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN).

Combating Cyber Threats: WSIC partners with DOA's Division of Enterprise Technology and other government and private sector partners to provide for increased access to cyber threat information. WSIC developed a cyber-specific distribution list to disseminate critical cyber information in a focused and timely manner to cyber professionals. In the past year, the DOA-DET and WSIC have contributed meaningfully to efforts to combat cyber-attacks when and where they occur.

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 Director 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 responses to dam safety issues.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

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, wildlife management and communications (public information). In 2016, **o**ver 200 Department personnel responded to the widespread floods that occurred in northern, west central and southwest Wisconsin working with other federal, state, and local agencies.

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, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, 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.

Ready-To-Respond: The Department's Emergency Management Team facilitates a comprehensive and coordinated effort for prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation to emergencies and disasters. The Department's Emergency Management Director coordinates the team that is responsible

for the creation and implementation of policies that adhere to a comprehensive emergency response system coordinated by Wisconsin Emergency Management.

The agency has four Region Type 3 Incident Management Teams (IMTs) coordinated by the Bureau of Forestry Protection that primarily respond to wildfires but are also used to respond to all hazards emergencies. In 2015, the teams assisted in the coordination of mitigation efforts and volunteer cleanup actions after windstorms throughout the state. They are also routinely used to respond to flooding incidents and other emergencies. These teams along with other DNR operations work crews assist the local units of government in response and recovery to tornados, floods, snowstorms, and other emergencies. The Department is co-leading the Complex All Hazards Type 3 Incident Management Team.

The Bureau of Law Enforcement Homeland Security Coordinator serves as the law enforcement lead in Ready-to-Respond activities. There is a continued high level of cooperation between DNR and Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) on maritime security, rural tactical response, and illegal drug grows. In 2016, a multi-agency training was conducted on the Mississippi River in cooperation with governmental agencies to include U.S. Coast Guard, DNR, DOJ, La Crosse SWAT, ALERT members, Eau Claire SWAT, Duluth SWAT, and a private company JF Brennan. The training was focused on how to protect the critical infrastructure around the La Crosse area to include tugs, barges, railroads, and bridges.

DNR participated in the Miles Paratus Exercise (a joint civilian/military exercise) testing the response capabilities of the Incident Management Team Spill Program and Law Enforcement Program with local units of governments. The increased participation in real events and exercises improves the readiness for future responses. The DNR also continues to provide assistance to Capitol Police for security issues upon request.

Information Sharing and Analysis: The DNR 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, 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.

Public Safety: DNR works with local government, 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 assists 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 receives funding from the USEPA Counter-Terrorism Coordination Program. The DNR Security Team continues to work on facility security of departmental property. The team identified needed enhancements to secure the safety of Department employees and the public who visit or do business with the Department.

Beginning in June 2015, DNR Hotline staff in the Madison Call Center started taking duty officer calls on behalf of WEM. The merger establishes a single call center for emergency notifications and assistance

requests from local governments and the public. The calls include requests for aviation assets for search and rescue missions, bomb squads, the Wisconsin National Guard, and various other state resources. By merging call center operations, the assistance request process is streamlined so calls are answered quicker and information can be disseminated to multiple state and county agencies from a single source.

Securing Wisconsin's Ports and Waterways: The DNR is Wisconsin's primary marine enforcement agency and is part of the Maritime Port Security Collaborative in the ports of Milwaukee, Superior/Duluth, and Green Bay. his allows governmental agencies to leverage resources and reduce costs and provide increased security. These efforts enhance the expertise of agencies and merge 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 two aerial forward looking infrared (FLIR) units located on planes in Oshkosh and Rhinelander. This equipment can also be used for search and rescue activities as well as law enforcement purposes around the state. DNR continues to host advanced boat operator training (NASBLA-accredited) to federal, state, and local agencies around the state. The training emphasizes high speed boat operations, boarding as well as climbing ships.

Firefighting (ESF 4): In the last year, DNR Forestry has responded to 686 fires affecting 696 acres in the state and has committed personnel and equipment to the National Mobilization. As of December 2016, DNR has had 63 individuals mobilized to 45 different incidents in 16 states: Pennsylvania, Georgia, Minnesota, West Virginia, California, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Montana, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida. In addition, 19 individuals were mobilized to an incident in Ontario, Canada. Currently, we still have 10 personnel and three engines on assignment.

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 (ESF10) of the National Response Framework. In 2016, spill coordinators have responded to 979 spills. The Northern Region Spill Coordinator served as the state lead in cleanup response to Saxon Harbor following the July 2016 flooding. Further, rail incidents occurred in Superior, Ferryville, and Watertown in 2016.

Communications Interoperability - WISCOM System*:* The DNR 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.

Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort (CEASE) Program on Public Lands: Due to public safety and property management issues, DNR is concerned about the increasing amount of marijuana grows occurring on Wisconsin public lands. 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 DOJ's Division of Criminal Investigation have strengthened its partnership and training sessions relating to these large-scale takedowns.

Drinking and Groundwater: The Bureau of Drinking Water & Groundwater has drinking water collection kits and reservoir samplers that are distributed across the State. The kits and reservoir samplers were created by an interagency workgroup in the mid 2000's in order to address issues involved with the sampling and laboratory analysis portion of a response to intentional contamination of a drinking water

system. The kit contains all the sample bottles that would be needed to analyze for contaminants of concern, as identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Administration. In 2016, approximately 210 sampling kits were distributed to municipal drinking water utilities in each county seat, municipal drinking water utilities serving over 3,300 people, regional public health offices, Wisconsin Emergency Management regional offices, DNR regional offices, tribal offices, the Wisconsin 54th Civil Support Team, and Wisconsin Rural Water Association locations. Approximately 26 reservoir samplers were also distributed across the state. This effort was performed to verify each kit and reservoir sampler location, update contact information for each kit and reservoir sampler, and address any questions the contact person may have regarding the kits. In addition, a presentation regarding the purpose and use of the kits was also given at the Wisconsin Rural Water Emergency Preparedness and Response Seminar.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION – DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE PATROL

HSC Representative: Superintendent J.D. Lind
HSC Alternate: Colonel Chuck Teasdale

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT), in support of all modes of transportation, is responsible for planning, building, and maintaining the state and interstate highway system in Wisconsin. In addition, the DOT shares the costs of building and operating county and local transportation systems including highways, public transit and other associated costs. The DOT plans, promotes, and financially supports air, rail, and water transportation along with bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

The mission of the Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP) is to promote highway and public safety to enhance the quality of life for all Wisconsin citizens and visitors by providing and supporting professional, competent, and compassionate law enforcement and traffic safety services. WSP officers conduct traffic and criminal law enforcement, criminal interdiction, and respond to and assist other agencies in the event of a civil disturbance, man-made or natural disaster, crisis, catastrophic or complex incident, and a variety of other emergencies or events that may exceed normal operations for those supported agencies. The WSP has a primary role in the protection of the highway system as a significant part of the state and nation's critical infrastructure and key resources. In addition, the WSP performs enforcement activities that focus on safety inspections and regulations of the motor carrier industry, such as ensuring the safe transport of radiological and other hazardous materials on Wisconsin highways. The WSP provides numerous specialized services to assist state, county, and local law enforcement agencies. These include information technology and communications capabilities to facilitate multi-agency interoperability, canines to detect narcotics and explosives, and aircraft for search and locate efforts, among others. The WSP Dignitary Protection Unit (DPU) provides protective services to the Governor, their family, and visiting dignitaries.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Improve Information Sharing with Outside Agencies: The Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP) serves as an integral partner with other agencies and entities to report and share information regarding suspicious activities, to provide situational awareness, and to maintain a common operating picture essential for public safety and homeland security. This is accomplished by using the most up-to-date information technologies developed and implemented in a timely fashion and utilized by state, tribal, county, and local law enforcement and other agencies. The Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling (MACH) platform, introduced and sponsored by the WSP in 2010 has continued to be improved and implemented across the state by numerous agencies, including both law enforcement and non-law enforcement agencies. MACH now includes 170 partner agencies and over 4000 individual users. MACH is utilized on a daily basis for multi-agency incident management and communications. In addition, MACH has been pivotal for efficient law enforcement response activities during significant weather-related incidents and for potential and actual civil unrest and planned events during 2016,

including out-of-state deployments of WSP and other Wisconsin law enforcement officers to assist other states under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Continued upgrades to MACH and the Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) platforms are enabling agencies to more successfully mitigate potential information sharing challenges and enhance seamless multi-agency efforts. The WSP maintains a solid relationship with the Wisconsin State Information Center (WSIC) to enhance expedient provision of law enforcement information for fusion and analysis. These aforementioned initiatives serve as important resources for investigating criminal activity and potential terrorist threats along with increasing emergency response efficiencies.

Assist in the Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources: The transportation system, including the interstate, other highway and road systems, is a vital element of the critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) in Wisconsin. The WSP serves as the primary traffic law enforcement agency in our state and is central to the security of this system to prevent and detect safety hazards and criminal or terrorist activity related to it. As a central component for facilitating commerce in all sectors, including the shipment of agricultural, manufactured and other products, tourism, and use by private citizens and visitors, the highway transportation system must be maintained as a safe environment for all travelers. The WSP provides security for the highway transportation system on a daily basis. It also assists with the security and protection, when requested, of nuclear power generating plants, bridges, dams, high-profile public venues, and other critical infrastructure and key resources within Wisconsin. In addition, the WSP provides regulatory and safety monitoring of the commercial transportation industry with enforcement efforts and educational outreach. The WSP continues to serve as an essential homeland security partner in providing law enforcement resources during weather-related incidents, hazardous materials spills, radiological emergencies, large-scale flooding, civil disturbances, and potential terrorist-related incidents.

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 serves as the statewide coordinating agency for Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) within the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program. In this role, along with other Highway Criminal Interdiction (HCI) efforts, the WSP works with partner state, county, tribal, and local agencies to reduce criminal activities on the highway transportation system infrastructure that involve trafficking of narcotics, illegal weapons, and other contraband. The combined factors of intelligence-based policing, teamwork among law enforcement agencies, and a focus on “All Crimes, All Threats, and All Hazards” continue to disrupt and degrade narcotics-related crime in communities across Wisconsin. WSP troopers and inspectors often work with multi-agency task forces to conduct enforcement patrols and report observed criminal and other suspicious activities to key homeland security and criminal justice entities such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Customs and Border Protection, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice Division of Law Enforcement Services. All available analytical resources are used to link enforcement activities with ongoing local, state, and federal investigations from information troopers and inspectors receive on the roadside. Specialized operational capabilities within the WSP’s newly reorganized Bureau of Specialized Services (BSS), such as canines, aircraft, communications and technical reconstruction/crime-scene mapping are also available and utilized in conjunction with conventional patrol activities to conduct HCI activities. WSP officers made nearly 5000 HCI-related arrests in the previous 12 months along with providing assistance in numerous multi-agency narcotics investigations.

Improve Emergency Response Capability and Utilization of the Incident Management System: The WSP has often been called upon to respond to man-made or natural disasters, incidents, and emergencies in addition to providing security for large-scale planned events. In this capacity, assistance is provided to county, tribal, and local agencies using National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols and practices. NIMS typed resource response packages within the WSP include law enforcement strike teams, mobile field force units, a Force Protection Team (FPT), an Incident Management Team (IMT), and other configurations that have been continually refined and deployed for a multitude of response scenarios. In 2016, there were EMAC deployments of WSP officers to Ohio and North Dakota to provide assistance with potential and actual civil unrest. This has led to improved protocols within the WSP and further development of operational strategies and tactics consistent with NIMS, such as formation of Quick Response Teams (QRTs) with enhanced capabilities. The Incident Command System (ICS) framework is doctrinal to WSP deployments on a daily basis and is a key element in the Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) plan for responding to incidents such as snowstorms, hazardous materials spills, major multi-vehicle crashes, and others. The WSP participates in numerous interagency training exercises in addition to being deployed in response to actual incidents which has continued to result in improvements in its emergency response proficiencies and use of ICS. The WSP has successfully implemented the Wisconsin Credentialing and Access Management System (WICAMS) in 2016 and issued compliant identification cards to all sworn and civilian employees within the agency. This will serve to enhance efficiencies regarding on-scene identification, off-scene interoperability and coordination for multi-agency emergency response.

Enhance Statewide Communications Interoperability: The Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications (WISCOM) is designed to enable public safety agencies at the federal, tribal, state, county, and local levels to more effectively communicate with each other during major disasters and emergencies, and if desired, to day-to-day operations. The Wisconsin DOT, in conjunction with the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) developed the concept and supports the WISCOM network statewide. The WISCOM Network now has more than 120 agencies using the system for daily communications. In addition, the number of radios that are now programmed and entered into WISCOM for use during incidents and emergencies requiring interoperability between first responders has grown to more the 24,000 during the last 12 months. The WISCOM Site on Wheels (SOW), a mobile platform for enhancing interoperable communications at or near an incident location, continues to be deployed as necessary (i.e. during recent civil disturbances in southeast Wisconsin during the summer of 2016).

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. This 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

WCPA Chiefs Mentoring Program: The Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association has implemented a cost-free professional development program for all new chiefs in the state of Wisconsin. The Chief's Mentoring Program matches veteran chiefs who have been trained as mentors with new chiefs for a period of up to six months. These pairings provide invaluable on-the-job experience for new police chiefs and ensures continuity of operations within and across the state's law enforcement agencies.

Legislation Affecting Law Enforcement: The WCPA continues to monitor 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 Legislation: The WCPA continues to work toward new legislation that provides for statewide law enforcement jurisdictional authority for all certified Wisconsin law enforcement officers.

WISCONSIN STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Fire Chief Kevin Bierce, City of Pewaukee

HSC Alternate: Chief Bradley J. Liggett, City of Beloit

WSFCA President: Fire Chief Rob Ugaste, City of Wauwatosa

BACKGROUND

Established in 1929, the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association (WSFCA) has provided leadership, representation, and support for the Wisconsin Fire Service for 87 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

Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan: Working with our critical partners in Mutual Aid Alarm Box System (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.

Wisconsin Emergency Services Academy: The WFSCA promotes participation in the Wisconsin Emergency Services Academy, which provides opportunities for fire chiefs to participate in extensive training. This training regimen enhances awareness in emergency settings and allows for improved understanding of the goals and priorities of first responders during emergency situations.

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. Sixty-one counties and the City of Milwaukee comprise a total of 60 MABAS Divisions. The program continues to grow with the assistance of MABAS Wisconsin, the WEM Fire Services Coordinator, and the WSFCA are working together on the development and delivery of Fire Ground Management education programs to improve incident commander operational situation awareness and decision-making.

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

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Federal Disasters: The state requested and received two Presidential federal disaster declarations for Public Assistance. DR 4276 was for eight counties and one tribe in northwestern Wisconsin for flooding and severe storms that occurred on July 11-12, 2016 with a preliminary damage assessment of $22,999,317. DR 4288 was for 10 counties in west central and southwest Wisconsin for flooding, severe storms, and mudslides that occurred on September 21-22, 2016 with a preliminary damage assessment of $11,340,370.

Wisconsin Disaster Fund (WDF): The WDF completed the state fiscal year 2016 with an un-obligated balance of $442,864. On July 1, 2016, an additional $711,200 was allocated to the WDF appropriation for an un-obligated balance of $1,154,064. From July 2015 to June 2016, $755,988.66 was provided to 31 municipalities and two electric co-ops in 13 counties to reimburse their eligible expenses.

Lake Michigan Bluff Erosion: WEM provided assistance to the Village of Mount Pleasant in Racine County, by bringing together subject matter experts to provide information and to answer questions from the citizens and elected officials. The first meeting was held on June 7, 2016. Speakers included Pat O'Connor, WEM (facilitator/moderator); Roxanne Gray, WEM Hazard Mitigation; David Mickelson, Department of Geoscience, UW-Madison; Marty Griffin, DNR; and Bob Stanick, US Army Corps of Engineers. A web page was created on *ReadyWisconsin* to provide a repository for all information pertaining to bluff erosion. A second meeting was held on October 11, 2016 with the citizens and elected officials in Mount Pleasant.

Milwaukee Civil Disturbance: In August 2016, WEM remained at Level 5 to coordinate resources to support the City of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County with a civil disturbance related to an officer-involved shooting. Emergency Police Services (EPS) coordinated to bring additional law enforcement in to augment the Milwaukee Police Department, if requested. The Milwaukee County Sheriff requested the activation of the Wisconsin National Guard Quick Reaction Force (NGQRF) to assist the Sheriff's staff and be prepared to assist in civil disturbance control as needed.

Miles Paratus Exercise: In June 2016, the state of Wisconsin conducted the largest joint military-civilian exercise in state history. The exercise involved over 2,000 participants from 85 different agencies with exercise locations at Fort McCoy and Volk Field as well as Dane, Jefferson, Walworth, Jackson, and

Monroe Counties. The exercise tested the ability to respond to a catastrophic severe weather event and provided a unique opportunity for collaborative training by state, federal, local, and private sector participants. As part of the exercise, the state deployed the Complex Incident Management Team (IMT) which provided assistance in planning, operations (air and ground) and logistics for the exercise. The state also activated a Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC) for the first time, which integrated the private sector into the response.

SIMCOM '16: SIMCOM '16 was a two-day exercise this year that evaluated the communications connectivity of federal, state, local, and private platforms from a remote location in Clark County. Participants in the Miles Paratus exercise partnered with WEM and the Wisconsin National Guard (WING) to bring a new dimension to the exercise and to stretch the players' capabilities to move information to designated communication platforms.

Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP): After an exhaustive review process, the state of Wisconsin earned EMAP accreditation in October 2016. EMAP is a set of 64 nationally-recognized standards that include program management, assessment and planning, training, communication, and resource management. EMAP accreditation demonstrates that Wisconsin meets these high standards and reflects our commitment to providing exceptional emergency management support to the statewide public safety community.

New State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC): WEM completed construction of a new state-of-the-art SEOC facility in December, 2016. The new SEOC more than doubles the space and significantly enhances the communications and audio-visual capabilities that the state uses to provide support and coordination during disasters across the state.

Statewide Planning Efforts: WEM worked with stakeholders to update a number of statewide plans, including the State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Long-Term Recovery Plan, the Cyber Incident Response Annex, and the Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan. These plans help the state build capabilities, make better use of resources, and respond quickly to identify needs before, during, and after disasters happen.

Wisconsin Emergency Hotline: The WEM – DNR partnership finished a successful year with the Wisconsin Emergency Hotline. This is a centralized emergency call center bringing WEM and DNR duty officer calls into one location where highly trained DNR call center staff provide immediate services to first responders needing state assets to address their incidents.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS – WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

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

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin National Guard (WING) is a joint state military force, which includes the Wisconsin Army National Guard and the Wisconsin Air National Guard, and which serves under the command and control of Governor Walker, who is the Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant General serves as the senior military officer and commands the Wisconsin National Guard and assures readiness for its two missions; first as the primary combat reserve of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force, and second as the first military responder in the homeland. Day-to-day, the National Guard trains on drill weekends and during annual training. When needed, the National Guard can be mobilized for federal or state active duty; following which, units and personnel return to their traditional status.

The Joint Staff manages, directs, and provides support and interagency coordination of military forces for assigned state and federal level domestic operations. The Joint Staff leads all domestic military operations activity during times of emergency and ensures the unity of effort of any Title 10 military forces supporting crisis response.

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

The Wisconsin Army National Guard comprises nearly 7,500 soldiers, including headquarters staff in Madison and four major commands located throughout 77 Wisconsin communities which are the 32nd "Red Arrow" Infantry Brigade Combat Team headquartered at Camp Douglas, the 64th Troop Command in Madison, the 157th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade in Milwaukee, and the 426th Regiment Regional Training Institute at Fort McCoy.

MAJOR INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES

WING Activities: Throughout the fall of 2015, the Joint Staff worked with the Wisconsin Army National Guard and the 32nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team to validate the training of the WI National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF). The planning and exercise design was a collaborative effort that involved WING, WEM, Waukesha County Emergency Management, and the City of Waukesha Police Department. The validation took place during a joint exercise hosted by the City of Waukesha. NGRF members worked side by side with the Waukesha Police Department, the Waukesha County Sherriff's Department, and local emergency management officials to respond to three different venues successfully completing all tasks for validation resulting in certification of the NGRF.

Counterdrug Program: The Counterdrug Program is a federally-funded program that assists law enforcement in their efforts to reduce the supply of illegal drugs. Wisconsin National Guard members provide analytical case support to law enforcement which affects all 72 counties in the state. This case support and information sharing serve as a force multiplier saving countless hours, and allows law enforcement officers to focus their efforts on protecting our citizens and reducing the supply of illegal drugs. Wisconsin's RC-26 aircraft plays a critical role in supporting law enforcement agencies with full motion video, ground-to-air communication capabilities, and the ability to perform day and night reconnaissance. This year, the criminal analysts and RC-26 aircrew assisted law enforcement with $103.6 million in drug-related seizures and 3,000 drug-related arrests. The Counterdrug Program is committed to continuing its partnership with law enforcement which is essential to detect, interdict, disrupt, and curtail illegal drug activity in Wisconsin communities.

128th Air Refueling Wing (128th ARW) – Milwaukee: The 128th ARW is located in Milwaukee with a 900 airmen assigned strength. The 128th Civil Engineer Squadron activated airmen under state active duty to support Operation Northern Devastation as part of Joint Task Force Engineer. Airman participated in recovery response to major flood damage following the Governor's emergency declaration in July 2016. The Civil Engineers deployed with chainsaws, rigging equipment, generators, light kits, and heavy machinery including a dump truck and a skid loader to assist with debris clearance. The 128th ARW hosted the Milwaukee regional National Guard and law enforcement stakeholders meeting in September 2016. This meeting was the first of its kind and opened the dialogue between key leaders from the law enforcement community and the Wisconsin National Guard regarding National Guard support to local law enforcement.

115th Fighter Wing (115th FW) – Madison: The 115th FW provides invaluable homeland defense to the Midwest region providing the fastest response times to threats against population centers and infrastructure. The 115th FW Security Forces personnel partnered with members of the Madison Police Department to develop training scenarios to exercise potential incidents in unfamiliar settings. This training took place at the 115th FW and is the first time this type of event has taken place. The participants exercised response to active shooter scenarios with special emphasis on site security and first aid. The 115th FW hosted the Joint Service Working Group providing a static display of the domestic operations response capabilities the 115th FW has to offer when called by the Governor. The second regional National Guard and law enforcement stakeholder's meeting took place at the 115th FW in September 2016, bringing together members of the law enforcement community in the Southeast Region to discuss National Guard support to local law enforcement. Lastly, the 115th FW is one of five finalists competing for the next two F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Squadrons. This anticipated decision is expected in late 2017 or early 2018.

Volk Field Combat Readiness Training Center (Volk Field CRTC) – Camp Douglas: The Volk Field CRTC is one of four Air National Guard Combat Readiness Training Centers in the country. The CRTC provides a training environment that includes airspace, facilities, and equipment to support year round training. The training resources at Volk Field support mission training for both combat and civil support. With an independent airfield, it is an Aerial Port of Embarkation. The Volk Field CRTC hosts training for military and civilian agencies from all over the world. Volk Field is home to the REACT Center where civilian and military first responders conduct training in urban search and rescue as well as structural collapse breaching and entry.

32nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (32nd IBCT)– Camp Douglas: The 32nd IBCT has more than 3,400 soldiers assigned to units in 36 Wisconsin communities and is the largest unit in the Wisconsin Army National Guard. In July 2016 following the Governor's emergency declaration, the 32nd IBCT activated soldiers under state active duty in support of Operation Northern Devastation. Soldiers from the 173d Brigade Engineer Battalion joined response and recovery efforts as part of Joint Task Force Engineer. Currently, the 32nd IBCT has the National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) mission. The 1-105 Cavalry Squadron is the primary headquarters with the NGRF and the Quick Reaction Force (QRF). The NGRF and QRF are made up of soldiers trained to augment law enforcement with personnel and equipment to assist with redirecting traffic, area security, and protection.

157th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (157th MEB) – Milwaukee: The 157th MEB has 2,100 Soldiers and is headquartered in Milwaukee. The 157th MEB activated soldiers under state active duty in support of Operation Northern Devastation in July 2016. The personnel from 157th MEB HHC and the 724th Engineer Battalion organized as a part of Joint Task Force Engineer and operated the command center out of the WING's Ashland armory. The 157th MEB deployed engineer assessment teams to work with local authorities and Wisconsin Emergency Management to identify a priority of effort to project sites.

64th Troop Command (64th TC) – Madison: The 64th TC provides administrative, training, and logistical support to unique, specialized or smaller Wisconsin Army National Guard units that are not part of other major deployable units. The 64th TC has specialized capabilities aligned under the 641st Troop Command Battalion whose missions are designed specifically to meet the mission requirements of the first military responder in the homeland.

WING Defensive Cyber Operations Element (DCO-E): The DCO-E is a 10-person element with enhanced training to protect the National Guard's network and supporting mission requirements set by the Governor and the Adjutant General. During 2016, the DCO-E has made significant headway in partnering with DOA Division of Enterprise Technology with the development of Wisconsin Cyber Response Teams (CRTs). The DCO-E and members of the CRTs participated in the CYBER SHIELD '16 exercise simulating the defense of a critical infrastructure/key resource network. The DCO-E also supported multiple cyber training events with all four CRTs in a hands-on training event where teams went through four network scenarios to enhance cyber-resiliency and cyber-incident response. Besides the DCO-E, the WING has also incorporated the use of Wisconsin National Guard airmen from the 128th Communications Flight in support of training the CRTs.

54th Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (54th WMD-CST): The 54th WMD-CST established a support relationship with the Green Bay Packers organization in partnership with the Green Bay Police Department. The 54th WMD-CST responded to a request from the Sheboygan County Sheriff's Department to assist and advise on-scene at a residence where law enforcement believed a man was manufacturing improvised explosive devices. This mission provided evidence in support of a 52-felony count criminal complaint that was filed in Sheboygan County. Throughout the year, the 54th WMD-CST conducted 105 missions including, 25 assist, 52 standby, 6 response, 13 exercise, and 9 training missions.

Wisconsin Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package (WI-CERFP): The WI-CERFP engaged with more civilian agencies and military partners in 2016 than all other previous years. In 2016, the WI-CERFP led the nation in conducting the first large-scale FEMA-

compliant wide area search mission which was the first national-level validation of the CBRNE Response Element medical logistics concept of operations. This was a collaboration between 15 civilian canine search teams in the first ever civil, military, and air insertion via UH-60 helicopter. This unique military/civilian/canine/aircraft combination served as an unequalled force multiplier in the successful FEMA-compliant search of 262 structures in a 320 acre area in 4.5 hours; 20 times faster than if the CERFP could have accomplished this same task by itself. Throughout 2016, the CERFP engaged in extensive hazardous materials operations search and extraction training at the REACT facility at Volk Field as well as a pilot mass decontamination course.

426th Regional Training Institute (426th RTI) – Fort McCoy: The 426th Regiment (RTI) Regional Training Institute is the Wisconsin National Guard's educational institution, providing a professional learning environment, quality instruction, and training support. Through the Wisconsin Military Academy housed at Fort McCoy, the 426th RTI trains future leaders through its Officers Candidate School and Warrant Officer Candidate School. It also provides technical education for the basic field artillery military occupational specialty qualifications and field artillery noncommissioned officer education system, as well as truck driving, combat lifesaving, and other courses. The 426th RTI has an assigned strength of more than 115 soldiers.

Wisconsin National Guard ChalleNGe Academy – Fort McCoy: 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. In the Post-Residential phase, 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 for, convicted of, or have charges pending for a felony. There are no direct costs to the youth or their families. Statistics for ChalleNGe Academy Classes 1–37 include: 3,423 Cadets have fulfilled program requirements and graduated into the Post-Residential Phase; 2,718 of graduates earned a High School Equivalency Diploma for a 84.8% Attainment Rate; over 3,600 mentors have been trained statewide; and, on average, graduates have performed 60+ hours of service to community

STARBASE – Milwaukee: 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. STARBASE is an acronym for Science and Technology Academies Reinforcing Basic Aviation and Space Exploration. 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. Students spend 20 to 25 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. 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 firefighting land rover using current industry design software. During all the class instruction and activities, mathematics is highly emphasized and applied.

WING Response: Beginning in July 2016, widespread flooding affected the state and resulted in a large-scale joint domestic response operation. Under a Governor's disaster declaration, the Wisconsin National Guard mobilized 153 soldiers and airmen in a Joint Task Force effort to provide response and recovery to communities affected by the storm damage and flooding. Overall support was provided to eight northern Wisconsin counties that included: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Sawyer, and Washburn. Based out of the Ashland armory, the service members formed into response teams to conduct Preliminary Damage Assessments for the affected area. These teams, each with an embedded Wisconsin Department of Transportation engineer, conducted over 190 site assessments. The information gathered was used in FEMA disaster relief packets submitted by local units of government requesting federal aid. In addition, the Wisconsin National Guard assisted with road repair and debris removal missions. In total, the WING hauled 231 dump truck loads of debris and 220 trees from public roads and easements. The Wisconsin National Guard provided resources to the Saxon Harbor area to remove debris and conduct road repair to open the only access road into the harbor. Further, WING specialized equipment was utilized to assist Ashland County in recovering a washed-out bridge and to place it back into its former position.

WING also provided support to local law enforcement in August 2016. The Wisconsin National Guard Quick Reaction Force was mobilized to support the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department with force protection and security due to protests involving an officer-involved shooting. Soldiers and airmen answered the call and assembled at local armories to prepare for the mission within 12 hours of notification. In September 2016, the WING hosted two National Guard and law enforcement stakeholder meetings. The WEM Emergency Police Services Coordinator and the Adjutant General worked collaboratively at these meetings to ensure mutual understanding to meet the needs of our law enforcement partners.

WING Participation in Training Exercises: The WING participated in numerous emergency preparedness exercises, including the State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise (SIMCOM) 2016, Miles Paratus, and event-specific tabletop exercises aimed at improving response and coordination with all partner agencies. SIMCOM 2016 took place as a two-day functional communications exercise facilitated by DMA/WEM in partnership with U.S. Northern Command and hosted by Clark County Emergency Management. SIMCOM allows the participants to test interoperable and interagency communications during a strenuous multi-day exercise.

WING sponsored the Miles Paratus exercise. Miles Paratus was a five-day special focus event that occurred on June 5-9, 2016. The field play took place at two venues, Volk Field and Fort McCoy. Units conducted interagency training focused on unit objectives (derived from planning process input) across various supported training venues covering a wide array of civil support missions. Unified Commands at Volk Field and Fort McCoy provided mission command and a military chain of command working in coordination with the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

WING Ongoing Partnerships: Members of the Wisconsin National Guard from across the state continue to work with Wisconsin Emergency Management regional directors to build better coordination and plans for WING support. The relationships that are being cultivated through joint training and exercises have increased the quality of plans produced and have helped take the response capability from concept to reality. Military and civilian personnel incorporate agency knowledge with ICS training to develop a collaborative approach which saves time and expense. The WING has joined with WEM and representatives of the critical infrastructure sectors throughout Wisconsin to develop plans to ensure continued service to the citizens of Wisconsin in the event of a short or long-term power outage affecting public utilities. The WING provides members to the many working groups of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council to ensure that the needs of Wisconsin are always addressed. Through its membership in these working groups, the WING promotes collaboration between state agencies, efficient coordination of military response to civil authorities' requests, and the development of cybersecurity capabilities. WING continued to work in partnership with the DOA Division of Enterprise Technology to develop the Cyber Disruption Plan which has transformed into the Cyber Incident Response Annex. The Annex is a joint effort between the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs and the Wisconsin Department of Administration.

WING Outreach: In May 2016, the state of Wisconsin launched a video aimed at high school students across the state to promote the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign. The video featured Governor Scott Walker, Maj Gen Donald Dunbar, Wisconsin's adjutant general, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Evers, and Hartland Police Chief Robert Rosch. The video features high school students viewing suspicious behavior and reporting it to local law enforcement. The video was distributed by Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction to high schools across Wisconsin. It is available at http://milwaukee.gov/wiwatch.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

HSC Representative: Chairperson Ellen Nowak

HSC Alternate: Andrew Kell

BACKGROUND

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. The PSC became a member of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in 2013.

The PSC's mission is to oversee and facilitate the fair and efficient 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-responsible, and safe utility services. The types of utilities the PSC regulates include electric, natural gas, steam, water, combined water and sewer utilities, and certain aspects of local telephone service.

MAJOR INTIATIVES

The PSC supports the goals and objectives outlined in the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy by engaging in the following major initiatives:

North American Electric Reliability Corporation Grid Exercise (NERC GridEx) Planning: The PSC, along with other state agencies, participated as one Wisconsin state government entity in the NERC GridExIII in November of 2015, which simulated physical and cyber-attacks to the bulk electric grid. The PSC is now working with several other state agencies to participate once again in NERC GridExIV in November of 2017. This exercise will be led the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs with guidance by the Wisconsin Department of Administration - Division of Enterprise Technology (DOA-DET), as well as the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council.

Dark Sky – Major Wisconsin Long-term Power Outage Exercise: Wisconsin Emergency Management is leading the scenario development for what will be a major statewide exercise. The scenario will simulate major power outages in order to coordinate an emergency response across relevant private and public sectors. PSC staff are assisting in the development of the scenario, as well as coordinating electric utility participation. When the exercise takes place in May of 2018, PSC staff will also participate in the exercise to implement and update existing agency and state emergency plans.

ON-GOING INITIATIVES:

Bulk Electric Grid Reliability: The PSC directly engages Wisconsin and regional utility stakeholders to assess and improve the reliability of the electric grid. These efforts include regional transmission planning, peak demand and load forecasting, generation capacity requirement determination, planning

for federal environmental regulatory impacts, and electric-natural gas coordination. The PSC and other state regulators have emergency contact procedures for real time events.

Utility Physical and Cybersecurity Protection: Beyond reliability planning, the PSC has engaged Wisconsin utilities over the past several years on their individual strategies and implementation plans for both physical and cybersecurity of their assets. The PSC continues to receive updated information from utilities as their plans are implemented, and the PSC reports relevant information to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council for purposes of Wisconsin government awareness and coordination. DOA-DET is taking the lead in developing critical infrastructure risk assessments in accordance with the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy, and the PSC will help coordinate this effort with utilities as well.

Natural Gas Pipeline Safety: Engineers in the PSC natural gas pipeline safety program review utility plans and procedures, which are required by state and federal safety codes. Staff also observe ongoing construction projects and implement a field inspection schedule to ensure compliance is observed at gate stations, district regulators, emergency valves and bridge piping.

Utility Emergency Exercises: The PSC participates with other state agencies, utilities, grid operators, and federal entities in emergency exercises that consider scenarios of natural disasters, extreme weather, nuclear power plant area evacuation and terrorist attacks to the bulk electric grid. The NERC GridExIII described above is a key example of these preparedness exercises and will continue to be a biennial opportunity for stakeholders in Wisconsin and across the nation to collaborate and prepare for a coordinated response to a large scale event, including those which may arise through natural events or coordinated attacks.

Coal Storage and Gas Supply for Wisconsin Generators: The ability to store adequate amounts of coal as well as receive timely orders via rail is essential for coal generators and their role in regional electric reliability. The ability of combustion turbines to have access to natural gas and/or fuel oil for severe winter events is being explored with MISO (the Reliability Coordinator and Regional Transmission Operator) in its stakeholder process. Seasonal reliability assessments are being explored.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION – WISCONSIN CHAPTER

HSC Representative: Bruce Slagoski

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. APWA-WI became a member of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in 2013.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

The Wisconsin Chapter of the American Public Works Association is now part of the Traffic Incident Management Enhancement (TIME) Coalition: After being nominated to join the Coalition in the summer of 2016, the Wisconsin Chapter of the APWA was unanimously accepted as a member in the fall of 2016. Traffic Incident Management Enhancement is a collaborative effort of public safety and transportation agencies consisting of a planned and coordinated multi-disciplinary process to detect, respond to, and clear traffic incidents so that traffic flow may be restored as safely and quickly as possible.

Wisconsin APWA Spring Conference: At the May 2016 Spring Conference attendees heard from Meteorologist Kristen Haugen on how to effectively use weather information for snow and ice removal operations. The conference presentations were well attended. Yearly conferences help prepare municipal public works crews for hazardous weather.

Wisconsin APWA's 27th Snow Plow Rodeo: This two-day event was held on September 6 – 7, 2016 and included 112 drivers testing their snow plow operating skills though an obstacle course. Operators were also required to take a written exam covering pre-trip inspections to sharpen their skills. New this year, the National APWA Winter Maintenance Supervisor Certificate training included 113 attendees with speakers covering topics such as equipment, planning, policy, chemicals, snow and ice control, and extreme winter weather events.

Wisconsin Public Works Mutual Aid Group Statewide Listing: The Wisconsin Chapter of the American Public Works Association will be placing existing mutual aid groups with contact information up on the Wisconsin Chapters APWA website at http://wisconsin.apwa.net/. This will enable other municipalities to contact and join existing mutual aid groups in their area.

WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY PARTNER AGENCY REPORTS

The Homeland Security Partner Agency Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed partner agency reports have been updated since the 2015 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC)
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation – Division of Transportation System Development
- Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH)
- Department of Justice – Division of Law Enforcement Service

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER (STAC)

Lieutenant Daniel P. Thompson - Director

BACKGROUND

The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC), housed within the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) Administration Building in Milwaukee is one of two fusion centers in the state of Wisconsin. The STAC's 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

Threat/Fusion Liaison Officer Program: The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center has established a Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) Program for law enforcement, emergency services, government agencies, and the private sector throughout southeastern Wisconsin to strengthen information sharing across the region. The FLO Program creates a regional network of personnel by combining multi-discipline resources linked to federal and state assets to enhance emergency response capabilities and develop consistent protocols to provide a two-way flow of information. This program provides trained Fusion Liaison Officers with the tools necessary to combat terrorism and crime where it presents itself.

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 agencies with a way to make use of the public's observational skills in preventing crime and terrorism. The NSI establishes a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) relating to terrorism. The STAC has utilized an 'all crimes' SAR program since beginning operations in September of 2006. Implementation of the NSI-SAR process in southeastern Wisconsin is supported through WiWATCH, an online presence for the ingestion of SAR information from the public. WiWATCH enables STAC to act as the principal recipient and collator of SAR information in alignment with the National Strategy for Information Sharing.

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 terrorism-related activity.

Special Event Support: Special event operations involve 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 as well as the perceived threat to the event. 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 including but not limited to: Intelligence Operations Center, Field Support Team, Hazardous Devices Unit, Major Incident Response Team, and the Tactical Enforcement Unit. Events Supported in 2016 include: POTUS and V/POTUS visits, Summerfest, Major League Baseball, Milwaukee Bucks Regular Season, NASCAR, NCAA Men's Basketball Tournament, Rock n' Sole Runs, Indy Race, Milwaukee civil unrest, and the Wisconsin State Fair.

Infrastructure Protection: STAC performs a variety of functions with respect to critical infrastructure and key resources protection. Despite the decommissioning of ACAMS by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, STAC continues to provide services to southeastern Wisconsin.

Additional STAC Personnel and Resources: Through its collaboration with the Milwaukee Police Department's Intelligence Fusion Center, STAC has access to additional personnel and resources to include;

Hazardous Device Unit (HDU): The HDU responds to suspicious packages, hazardous devices, and the recovery of military ordinances and fireworks. HDU also conducts various hazardous device and explosive environments-related training, guidance, and outreach to southeastern Wisconsin federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector partners.

Predictive Intelligence Center (PIC): The Predictive Intelligence Center is responsible for the analysis of crime. By identifying emerging trends and patterns, PIC provides managers with operational level analysis that supports more effective deployments. Tactical level analysis performed at PIC provides opportunities for offender identification, enhances investigative leads, and can connect offenders to networks of co-conspirators.

High Tech Crime Unit: Members of the High Tech Crime Unit are principal partners involved daily with the FBI Cyber Crimes Task Force, the Cyber Intrusion Task Force, the USSS Electronic Crimes Task Force, the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC), as well as many other various Wisconsin homeland security agencies. This includes participation in the creation of the Wisconsin Cyber Crimes Working Group and the Cyber Threat Intelligence Coordination Group. In addition, the FBI and USSS send our members to training and provide additional forensic equipment at no cost to our department.

ATF Violent Crime Impact Team: The ATF Task Force Violent Crime Impact Team is responsible for firearm investigations and recoveries. These investigations include homicide, non-fatal shooting, robbery, gang, and other violent crimes.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN): The NIBIN Program automates ballistics evaluations and provides actionable investigative leads in a timely manner. NIBIN is the only interstate automated ballistic imaging network in operation in the United States and is available to most major population centers in the United States. To use NIBIN, firearm examiners and technicians enter casing

evidence into the Integrated Ballistic Identification System. These images are correlated against the database. Law enforcement can search against evidence from their jurisdiction, neighboring ones, and others across the country. From January to December of 2016, personnel have entered 1441 test fire entries and 3385 evidence casing entries resulting in 4827 total entries.

ShotSpotter: ShotSpotter combines wide area acoustic surveillance with centralized cloud-based analysis to provide a gunfire alert and provides the precise location of illegal gunfire incidents, notifying officers of shooting in progress with real-time data delivered to our dispatch center and directly to patrol units in the field. These alerts enable first responders to aid victims, collect evidence, and apprehend offenders.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

HSC Representative: Superintendent JD Lind
Division Administrator: Joseph Olson

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) – Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD) is composed 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 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 24-hours a day, 7 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:

- Deployment of field equipment throughout the state: The DOT-DTSD deploys a variety of equipment across the State of Wisconsin, including more than 420 closed-circuit video cameras to monitor state highway systems, 500 ramp gates, over 120 portable changeable message signs, 145 dynamic message signs, 133 ramp meters, 320 freeway detector stations, and 15 highway advisory radio stations. Altogether, these tools allow the DOT-DTSD to maintain safety and security for public, private and government entities while using transportation and infrastructure systems.

- Incident Response Performance Measure: This measure focuses on the amount of time it takes to clear intermediate and major traffic incidents on the Interstate and state highways. Intermediate traffic incidents typically affect travel lanes and usually require traffic control on the scene to divert road users past the blockage, which has a duration of 30 minutes to two hours. Major traffic incidents usually involve hazardous material spills, overturned tractor-trailers, fatalities, multiple vehicles, and/or other natural or man-made disasters. Major incidents can result in closing all or part of a roadway, which has a duration of two to four hours. Restoring the roadway to full operation as quickly as possible helps reduce secondary incidents, minimize delay for people and freight, and decreases the associated economic impact of traffic delays.

- DOT met Federal Highway Administration's goal of having 20% of all identified responders in the state trained in Traffic Incident Management (TIM). Since 2012, over 5,400 responders have been trained.

- 511 Wisconsin is the DOT's 24/7 Traveler Information System which provides real-time traffic related information on Interstates, State and U.S. Highways. Information can be accessed by visiting www.511wi.gov, following @511WI on Twitter, downloading the free smartphone app or dialing 5-1-1. Since its inception in 2004, the website has seen over 15 million visitors and received more than 1.7 million calls.

Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) Program: DOT's Emergency Transportation Operations Program is a formal, coordinated, integrated and performance-oriented approach to managing transportation system resources during incidents and emergency events. ETO constitutes a continuum of efforts that are defined in DOT's ETO Plan. The plan provides a comprehensive framework of guidelines, procedures, and processes in support of incident response strategies to maintain a safe and efficient flow of traffic, preserve infrastructure integrity, facilitate communication and coordination and provide on-scene response support to public safety first responders and the traveling public during incidents and emergency events.

The Traffic Incident Management Enhancement (TIME) Coalition was established in 2012, which represents 40,000+ responders or organizations with a nexus to TIM. The TIME Coalition consists of 19 member organizations representing law enforcement, fire, Emergency Medical Service, county highway departments, public safety communications, towing and recovery and DOT (State and Federal). The TIME Coalition meets twice per year, once in early spring and once at the Governor's Conference on Highway Safety.

Regional Incident Management Coordinators (RIMC) serve as DOT's first responders, 24/7/365, for incidents that involve state-owned transportation infrastructure. RIMCs provide on-scene response support to public safety first responders, and report transportation infrastructure problems and traffic incidents that occur on state-owned highways to the STOC. Currently, there are nearly 100 RIMCs located statewide throughout DOT's regional offices. Regional Duty Officers (RDO) are on-call management staff who will serve as management's on-call emergency point of contact for the RIMCs. The RDO's guidelines were revised and updated in 2015. Then, in 2016, new RDO guidelines trainings were conducted at the DOT's regional offices.

The Wisconsin Highway Emergency Liaison Personnel (WisHELPer) are on-call DTSD staff with engineering and traffic operations backgrounds who respond to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to assist WEM staff and other SEOC-based agency representatives during an emergency. The WisHELPers work and coordinate with the State Patrol representative at the SEOC to fulfill the transportation related responsibilities contained in Emergency Support Function 1 (Transportation) and Emergency Support Function 3 (Public Works and Engineering) of Wisconsin's Emergency Response Plan.
2016 Joint Winter Weather Preparedness Exercises: During fall 2016, DOT conducted six, three-hour long winter weather preparedness exercises. The exercises were held in the southeast, north central and northeast regions throughout the state. Participants, including external stakeholders, collaboratively worked through response and recovery efforts to a severe winter storm. The exercise focused on communication interoperability and potential gaps between regional stakeholders, as well as life-safety

strategies when confronted with a highway incident resulting in trapped motorists for extended amounts of time.

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. The WSLH is part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Medicine and Public Health; its scientists perform research and instruction related to public and environmental health protection. For more information, visit www.slh.wisc.edu.

MAJOR INTIATIVES

Maintaining Testing and Emergency Response Capability and Capacity. The WSLH supports Priority 2 of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy through 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, other respiratory pathogens including TB, foodborne and community-acquired agents of gastroenteritis, antibiotic resistant pathogens, and vaccine-preventable diseases of high consequence (e.g. measles), as well as emerging pathogens such as Ebola virus, MERS, and Zika virus. 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 (CST), 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: The WSLH maintains clinical testing capability for more than 40 CDC-specified threat agents. In 2016, redundant instrument availability was maintained, and new staff completed training to maintain capacity. Capabilities were tested by successful participation in two exercises during the past year, including one surge exercise requiring 24/7 testing that was completed in approximately 24 hours. The exercise required testing 500 urine samples for a metabolite of Sarin nerve agent. A second exercise involved working with the Ohio Department of Health to test for ricin biomarker in preparation for the Republican National Convention in Cleveland. In addition, an equipment loan program has been maintained to provide reliable field instrumentation and interpretation services to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health.

Collaboration with Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response System Teams, the Wisconsin National Guard 54th Civil Support Team (CST), and the United States Postal Inspector: Numerous trainings on unknown substance scene assessment, sample collection, and field instrumentation were delivered to Type I and II Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response System Teams during the

year. The WSLH also has an evaluation program for chemical unknowns and conducted training at the annual responder conference. The WSLH maintains a collaborative relationship and regular communication with the 54th CST, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Office of the U.S. Postal Inspector, and the Wisconsin Poison Center.

Public Health and Medical Systems Integration: The WSLH supports Priority 3 as well as Priority 2 of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy through the following initiatives:

Electronic Laboratory Test Results Reporting/Automated and Web-Based Data Entry: In collaboration with the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, the WSLH continues to assist clinical and hospital laboratories in the implementation of electronic laboratory reporting. This enables these laboratories to quickly provide lab test result data for reportable diseases to state and local public health departments. The Division of 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, site visits, as well as webinars 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 annually tests the WCLN communication system by sending out an emergency message to which the clinical laboratories must immediately respond. Rapid communication among WCLN members and health partners is critical to emergency response. The WSLH also conducts a twice-yearly exercise with the clinical laboratories that enables them 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 incident.

in September 2016, the WSLH Communicable Disease Division hosted three regional meetings for WCLN members, local public health department staff, and infection preventionists. The focus of the meetings was on outbreak response, emergency response, and biosafety. A presentation of the challenges of responding to a global threat like Zika virus was followed by a presentation on a local outbreak of Elizabethkingia in Wisconsin. A summary of gaps identified by the WI laboratories' risk assessments was discussed. Suggestions for improvement in areas such as packaging and shipping, working safely in a biosafety cabinet, and maintaining an inventory of saved organisms were provided to those attending the meetings.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE – DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

BACKGROUND

The Department of Justice, Division of Law Enforcement Services provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies, administers law enforcement recruitment and training standards, and acts as a criminal information reporting and exchange center. The Division publishes a monthly Law Enforcement Bulletin, which is disseminated statewide to criminal justice agencies. The Division is organized into four bureaus: the Crime Information Bureau; the Crime Laboratory Bureau with facilities in Madison, Milwaukee, and Wausau; the Training and Standards Bureau; and the Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis. Contained within the Crime Information Bureau is the Interoperability Unit, which is tasked with providing support for the Interoperability Council and also contains the State Wide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC).

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Interoperability Unit: The Interoperability Unit provides a mix of support services to the Interoperability Council, its subcommittees and workgroups, the State Wide Interoperability Coordinator, the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for FirstNet, and program management of the WISCOM P25 Trunking Radio system.

Governance – Interoperability Council: The Interoperability Council was restructured following recommendations made by US Department of Homeland Security's Office of Emergency Communications in 2015. This being the first year following reorganization, the Council has established four subcommittees in its bylaws which include: 9-1-1, Land Mobile Radio, National Public Safety Broadband, and WISCOM subcommittees. Additionally, there are workgroups currently operating for the Next Generation 9-1-1 Strategic Plan and the Communications Unit COMU recognition process. This restructuring has accomplished the fulfillment of Governance Goal #1 of the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP).

The Interoperability Unit also provides support for the Interoperability Council and all of its committees and subcommittees which consist of meeting notices, assisting in agenda creation, facilities arrangements, minutes creation, and records keeping. The Interoperability Council met six times in 2016. The subcommittees met from two to six times in 2016, and the workgroups contributed another ten meetings. The Unit also provides writing and editing assistance to work products created by the workgroups. In 2016, this assistance included a large commitment to the drafting of a Strategic Plan for the Next Generation 911 as well as a complete rewrite of the standard operating guide for the COMU certification process.

State Wide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC): In 2016, **t**he support of the State Wide Interoperability Coordinator, in addition to being a member of the Unit, resulted in progress to the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) objectives. SCIP training and exercise goals were addressed via presentations and display booths at first responder conferences, heavy support for the Badger State Sheriffs' Communication Summit as well as supporting the refinement of the COMU standard operating

guidelines. Further, the Interoperability Unit provided support, meeting coordination, analysis, and significant contribution to the drafting of the Next Generation 911 Strategic Plan. This Strategic Plan development was assisted by the US Department of Homeland Security Office of Emergency Communications as a technical assistance program at the request of the SWIC.

FirstNet – Single Point of Contact: In 2016, the SCIP Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network goals were addressed through the support of the state's FirstNet Single Point of Contact (SPOC). This included the administration of the State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP) and its deliverables to provide FirstNet with knowledge of Wisconsin's needs and priorities for implementation of FirstNet's national public safety broadband system. A national consulting firm, Televate, assisted the Interoperability Unit accomplish this body of work. In collaboration with Televate, outreach and data collection on the needs of all 72 counties has been accomplished. Additional outreach was supplied by the Interoperability Unit through presentations and display booths at first responder conferences statewide.

Statewide Interoperable Radio System: The SCIP goal of maintaining interoperable communications was addressed through program management of the WISCOM P25 statewide trunking radio system utilized for interoperability. This included operational support, providing operations training, and deep engagement in an ongoing study of the system's technical and business issues. Daily operational support included the implementation of a call center approach to trouble reporting, considerable system stabilization efforts, assistance to agencies using the system as well as firms providing service to the system.

Wisconsin Homeland Security Working Groups

The Wisconsin Homeland Security Working Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed working group information has been updated since the 2013 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- Wisconsin Cyber Strategic and Planning Working Group
- Joint Services Working Group
- Information Sharing Working Group
- Comprehensive Response Working Group
- Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Working Group

Wisconsin Cyber Strategic and Planning Working Group (WCSPWG)

Charter	Membership	Comments
In 2016, the Cyber Security Working Group was enhanced into the Wisconsin Cyber Strategic and Planning Working Group with an expanded focus on cyber data breaches and cyber-attacks on CI/KR. The "public sector" members of the Working Group will continue to meet monthly. The "private sector" members of the Working Group will meet jointly with the "public sector members in an expanded meeting in March, July, and October of each year. The charter of the Wisconsin Cyber Strategic and Planning Working Group is to stay abreast of cyber matters to include cyber data breaches and cyber-attacks on CI/KR that may impact Wisconsin's citizens, businesses, and units of government. The Wisconsin Cyber Strategic and Planning Working Group advises the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council on matters that will improve the resiliency of Wisconsin's cyber infrastructure.	• Tri-Chair leadership of the Working Group to include the State Chief Information Officer and two private sector representatives. • 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 • Private sector representatives based on their expertise.	• 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. • Develop and conduct briefings for public/private partnerships and emergency managers. Facilitated two interagency cyber preparedness panel discussions. • Wisconsin continues to actively promote, develop, and coordinate in state, regional, and federal cyber exercises and collaboration exchange. • Develop and finalize the Cyber Disruption Response Strategy. • Develop and finalize the Cyber Disruption Response Plan. • Update the Cyber Incident Response Annex incorporating the Cyber Disruption Response Strategy.

Joint Services Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
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. 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.	• Wisconsin National Guard • Civil Air Patrol • U.S. Coast Guard • Reserve and installation elements from the Army, Navy, and Marines	• Collaborate 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. • Continue to refine working group roles and responsibilities. • Work 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," Joint Services Working group is 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. • Continue to pursue Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) opportunities for the WING. 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.

Information Sharing Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
The mission of the Information Sharing Working Group (ISWG) of the 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.	Core agencies represented include: • 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)	• 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. • Coordinated the statewide launch of USDHS' "If You See Something, Say Something™" (S4) public awareness campaign. • Both the WSIC and the STAC have collaborated on the further development of the WiWATCH public portal. • Both WSIC and STAC continue to socialize the S4 concept during their Threat Liaison Officer and Fusion Liaison Officer training programs as well as through other public and private sector outreach.

Comprehensive Response Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
To develop a comprehensive response system that supports the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and the Homeland Security Strategy. The workgroup will utilize the State's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to identify the capabilities, resources, and coordination necessary to respond to complex catastrophic incidents; consistent with the tenets of the National Preparedness Goal of creating a secure and resilient nation.	• 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 Public Instruction • Department of Transportation • State Energy Office • University of Wisconsin Police Department • Wisconsin Capitol Police • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin National Guard • Wisconsin State Information Center • Wisconsin State Patrol • Private sector representatives from banking, communications, insurance, petroleum, PSC, retail, transportation, and utilities. • Badger State Sheriffs' Association • MABAS Wisconsin • Wisconsin Chiefs of Police • Wisconsin Emergency Management Association • Wisconsin Emergency Medical Services • Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association • Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Association • VOAD	• Reviewed and updated Winter Weather Response Plan, Spring Flood Response Plan, and Spring Fire Support Plan. • Expanded EMAC A Team membership to include DATCP and DNR. • Deployed Type 2 EMAC A Team to Illinois to participate in CAPSTONE 14 exercise. • Updated Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Completed State Capabilities Report • Participated in SIMCOM 14 • Completed Highway Closure Policies, Procedure, and Flow Chart • Completed team member selection and initial training of Type 2 Incident Management Team • Completed training for Northern Emergency Management Assistance Compact (NEMAC) for Cross Border (Canada) Mutual Aid support • Focused on the priorities of need and the coordination necessary during the first 72 hours in the following areas: Enable Response; Survivor Needs; and Restoration Started • Established 9 subgroups to identify and de-conflict the identified capabilities and resources of the working group. • Completed transition of the NIMS Advisory Group and the Interagency Group into the Comprehensive Response Work Group

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR) Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
Assist 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.	• Wisconsin Emergency Management • Department of Natural Resources • Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection • Department of Health Services • Public Service Commission • Department of Transportation • Department of Administration • Wisconsin National Guard • U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Wisconsin Statewide Information Center • Transportation Security Administration • Additional public and private entities, as appropriate	• Provide subject matter expertise to WEM and the Homeland Security Council on the identification and assessment of critical infrastructure within the state. The working group includes the US DHS Protective Security Advisor, whose mission is to work with critical infrastructure owners and operators on identifying and implementing security measures at critical infrastructure. The working group does not have standing meetings but is contacted by WEM when coordination on particular critical infrastructure issues is needed. • Improve information sharing with our private sector partners through the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center's (WSIC) Fusion Liaison Officer program, as well as through a public-private partnership network that is being developed by WEM to share information and resources during disasters. • Coordinate with the US DHS on the development of a secure site that agencies can use share information and coordinate assessments and site visits to critical infrastructure. This will increase efficiency and reduce the duplication of effort. The site is under development. • In 2014, the US DHS discontinued use of the Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) and transitioned to a new system. State administrators received training on this new system, IP Gateway, in September 2014.

Partner Working Groups

The Homeland Security Partner Working Groups listed below have been included in the annual report.

- Interoperability Council
- Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee

Interoperability Council

Vision	Membership	Comments

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.
 	
"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.
	Statutory members appointed by the Governor include:
	• 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
	Statutory agency heads or their designees:
	• Attorney General
	• Adjutant General
	• Secretary of Natural Resources
	• Secretary of Transportation
	• Representative from the Department of Administration with knowledge of Information Technology
		• Identify types of agencies and entities (public works and transportation agencies, hospitals, and volunteer emergency services), 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 the DOJ and the Department of Military Affairs 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:
		  o Technical and operational standards for public safety interoperable communication systems.
		  o Guidelines and procedures for using public safety interoperable communication systems.
		  o Minimum standards for public safety interoperable communication systems, facilities, and equipment used by dispatch centers.
		  o Certification criteria for persons who operate public safety interoperable communication systems for dispatch centers.

Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee

Charter	Membership	Comments
Guide and advise Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) on strategic planning, developing homeland security funding priorities, and allocating resources.	• 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 • Department of Justice, Crime Information Bureau • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Department of Children and Families • Department of Administration	• Provide guidance and input to DMA/WEM on establishing priorities for funding. • Read summary reports about progress of grant funded projects and budgets. • Assist with drafting proposals for funding by working with the constituent groups the member represents. • Reach out to constituent groups for input and to share information about DMA/WEM's funding process.

Priorities, Goals, and Objectives

In 2015, the HSC developed the 2015-2018 Homeland Security Strategy. The 2015-2018 Homeland Security Strategy identied four priorities with several goals and objectives which support the respective priority. The four priorities include:

- Priority 1: Cyber Security
- Priority 2: Preventing and Protecting Against Terrorist Threats
- Priority 3: Catastrophic Incident Response and Recovery
- Priority 4: Sustainment of Capabilities Built Through Long-Term Investments

The Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy is a collaborative interagency effort to chart the direction of Wisconsin's homeland security from 2015-2018. 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 Department of Transportation-Division of Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP)

This 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

Please note: The priorities, goals, and objectives were updated in 2015. To read the original priorities, goals and please refer to the 2012-2015 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy (located at http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov).

Priorities

Priority 1: Cyber Security
• Goal 1.1: Develop a Cyber Disruption Plan that leverages public/private response partnerships for planning, mitigation, response, and recovery. • Goal 1.2: Develop a state/local/tribal cyber response capability that uses a whole community approach to provide mutual aid to Wisconsin's governmental organizations in a cyber-incident. • Goal 1.3: Improve the quality and timeliness of information sharing related to cyber-incidents and response. • Goal 1.4: Improve awareness of cyber threats and response issues statewide through a communication program that leverages information sources from all levels of government and the private sector to provide timely, accurate information to the public. • Goal 1.5: Develop a social media policy for state employees. • Goal 1.6: Develop chip-enabled state ID cards that allow multi-factor authentication for all state employees.
Priority 2: Preventing and Protecting Against Terrorist Threats
• Goal 2.1: Maintain a high-quality statewide intelligence Information sharing and analysis capability that continues to expand outreach to non-law enforcement partners while protecting privacy and civil liberties. • Goal 2.2: Protect critical infrastructure by working with key partners across government and business in key lifeline sectors to enhance business continuity and recovery plans. • Goal 2.3: Building upon previous experience with H1N1 and the Ebola outbreak develop and standardize a statewide infectious disease response plan.

Priority 3: Catastrophic Incident Response and Recovery
• Goal 3.1: Improve the state's capability to mobilize resources in support of local emergency response within the first 72 hours of an incident. • Goal 3.2: Build public health and medical emergency response capacity through development of regional health care coalitions. Support planning and training for public health and medical response to all-hazards emergency events. • Goal 3.3: Improve community resilience and recovery by strengthening public/private partnerships, increasing community preparedness, and implementing a long-term recovery plan. • Goal 3.4: Coordinate efforts among DATCP, USDA, and the agriculture community in order to maximize the effectiveness of response to an agriculture-related event. Evaluate newly emerging trends relating to natural or human-caused threats.
Priority 4: Sustainment of Capabilities Built Through Long-Term Investments
• Goal 4.1: In order to sustain response capabilities for first responders, including ALERT and Wisconsin Task Force 1, conduct Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant exercises and National Incident Management System/ Incident Command System (NIMS/ICS) training classes and procure specialized training and response equipment. • Goal 4.2: In order to sustain incident response / information sharing /resource management capabilities, procure and train on technologies for communications interoperability, credentialing, and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) information management systems.

Goals

Goal 1.1: Develop a Cyber Disruption Plan that leverages public/private response partnerships for planning, mitigation, response, and recovery. The plan will contain the following elements: *Lead Agency: DET*				
OBJECTIVE	**DESCRIPTION**	**PROGRESS**	**EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Objective 1.1.1	Conduct risk assessments with cooperating critical infrastructure and key resource (CIKR) partners to identify vulnerabilities to cyber-attack.	●	Begin by December 31, 2015, Complete by December 31, 2018	Complete. Surveyed CIKR partners on individual risk assessments. Some sector infrastructure partners had confidentiality agreements and could not share their risk assessments.
Objective 1.1.2	Create specific plans, as annexes to the prospective Cyber Disruption Plan, for the prevention and mitigation of, response to, and recovery from cyber disruption events affecting cooperating critical infrastructure owners and operators.	◒	1st Quarter 2017	The Cyber Disruption Plan has transformed into the Cyber Incident Response Annex. DMA, HSC, and DOA are developing the document with a completion date for the 1st quarter of 2017.
Objective 1.1.3	Establish a pilot program to improve situational awareness and a cyber-response governance structure among cooperating critical infrastructure owners and operators through enhanced communications and collaboration regarding cyber threats.	●	June 30, 2016	Complete. The Wisconsin Cyber Strategic and Planning Working Group meets on a monthly basis.
Objective 1.1.4	Complete training for key staff and exercise the communication and response plans annually.	○	June 30, 2017 and Annual	Planning has begun. Will be part of the exercise this year and training will also be included in the Cyber Incident Response Annex. Exercise also planned for May 2018 – Dark Sky.

Goal 1.2: Develop a state/local/tribal cyber response capability that uses a whole community approach to provide mutual aid to Wisconsin's governmental organizations in a cyber-incident.

Lead Agencies: DET,WEM,WING

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.2.1	Establish staffing for three cyber response teams, each consisting of a minimum of ten volunteer cyber-security personnel trained on Certified Incident Handling Engineer courses, in accordance with NIST SP 800-61, Revision 2, "Computer Security Incident Handling Guide." The teams provide a capability to assist local governments mitigate, respond, and recover from a significant cyber incident.	●	December 31, 2015	Complete. The three cyber response teams have not met the minimum of 10 volunteers per team. Continuing to recruit.
Objective 1.2.2	Develop a comprehensive training plan that establishes team training standards and includes the completion of individual training courses and section exercises in 2016, and team-based training drills in 2017. Team drills will integrate the Wisconsin National Guard Cyber Network Defense (CND) team.	◒	December 31, 2015 for plan, Training 2016, Drills 2017	The cyber response teams have been trained with drills in 2015 through 2016 with plans in 2017 and 2018.
Objective 1.2.3	Develop a National Guard capability additive to the CND team, in collaboration with the National Guard Bureau to leverage the community presence and expandable capacity of Guard units.	◒	December 31, 2018	WI CDN-T has filled nine of ten authorized positions. The team conducted training in Cyber Shield in March 2015, and Cyber Guard in June 2015. In 2015 the WING and Public Utilites Partnership Team formed a CYBER working group to identiy opportunites for collaboration.
Objective 1.2.4	Conduct a full-scale, inter-team, cyber response exercise that includes public and private participation and tests a disruption of one of Wisconsin's CIKR sectors. The exercise will be conducted jointly with the Wisconsin National Guard CND team. The exercise will validate published procedures for the deployment of National Guard and State of Wisconsin assets in response to a cyber-incident.	◒	December 31, 2018	The state has begun planning and designing the Dark Sky full-scale exercise, which will involve a cyber-incident causing a widespread power outage. The exercise will occur in May 2018.

Goal 1.3: Improve the quality and timeliness of information sharing related to cyber incidents and response. *Lead Agency: DET, DMA, WSIC, WCSPWG*				
OBJECTIVE	**DESCRIPTION**	**PROGRESS**	**EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Objective 1.3.1	Develop a cyber-incident response standard operating procedure (SOP) that defines protocols for incident handling and reporting, sets guidelines for communicating with outside parties regarding incidents, and establishes policies and procedures for the cyber response teams. This will include standard RFI/CCIR for the Adjutant General as the state's senior cyber official.	◒	June 30, 2017	Integrated into the Cyber Incident Response Annex which is in draft form and will be completed first quarter 2017.
Objective 1.3.2	Speed the notification process by disconnecting analysis from notification, and establish a time frame for mandatory exception reporting that uses specific formats for incident notification and law enforcement activities.	◒	June 30, 2017	Integrated into the Cyber Incident Response Annex which is in draft form and will be completed first quarter 2017.
Objective 1.3.3	Establish protocols to encourage information sharing among private sector partners and assure that information is protected, consistent with state law.	●	December 31, 2015	Established the Cyber Strategy and Planning Working group. The Strategy has been integrated it into the State Cyber Incident Response Annex.
Objective 1.3.4	Create and maintain a Cyber Liaison Officer (CLO) program, similar to the Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) and Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) programs. This program, once functional, will greatly expand cyber information sharing capabilities and increase situational awareness.	●	June 30, 2016	In June 2016, WSIC hosted its first Cyber Liaison Officer (CLO) workshop. The workshop was successful and 57 cyber-related participants attended this training event.

Goal 1.4: Improve awareness of cyber threats and response issues statewide through a communication program that leverages information sources from all levels of government and the private sector to provide timely, accurate information to the public. *Lead Agencies: DET, WEM, WCSPWG*				
OBJECTIVE	**DESCRIPTION**	**PROGRESS**	**EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Objective 1.4.1	Make a progressive program of cyber training available to emergency responders, appropriate to each discipline, and integrate federal and state-sponsored cyber training into the WEM training portal.	●	June 30, 2016	Cyber security training was provided at the 2016 Governor's Conference Pre-Conference training and through the WEM training portal. Cyber training incorpporated into the multi-year state training plan.
Objective 1.4.2	Develop a Wisconsin taxonomy of information and sources, as well as a process to monitor and maintain current information on a state web portal. This may include employing web scraping and data collection techniques to aggregate fully-attributed cyber-related information through a web state portal.	○	June 30, 2017	In planning status.
Objective 1.4.3	Provide analytics to assess the effectiveness of the information feeds on the state web portal.	○	December 31, 2017	In planning status.
Objective 1.4.4	Hold a Statewide Cyber Summit to provide a forum for sharing information and best practices within the cyber-security professional community.	●	Annual	The 4th Annual Governor's Cybersecurity Summit held in October 2016 at UW-Madison. The 2017 Cyber Summit will be planned for September 2017.

Goal 1.5: Develop a social media policy for state employees.

Lead Agency: DOA

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.5.1	Assure that official state web and social media sites are reviewed annually to assure compliance with policy.	○	December 31, 2016	On hold.
Objective 1.5.2	Develop training to assure all state employees understand how to mitigate professional, personal, and family exposure by sharing best practices on how to configure social media sites.	○	December 31, 2016	On hold.

Goal 1.6: Develop chip-enabled state ID cards that allow multi-factor authentication for all state employees.

Lead Agencies: DOA,WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.6.1	Establish one state standard for all state employees that utilizes chip-enabled multi-factor authentication for network access.	○	December 31, 2018	A strategy has been developed and communicated. Pilots have been initiated.
Objective 1.6.2	Assure network access cards are also compliant with credentialing programs for all state employees connected with Emergency Response.	○	December 31, 2018	State employee network access cards will be implemented separately from a statewide credentialing system.

Goal 2.1: Maintain a high-quality statewide intelligence information sharing and analysis capability that continues to expand outreach to non-law enforcement partners while protecting privacy and civil liberties.

Lead Agencies: WSIC, STAC

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.1.1	In order to protect privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties, all compilation, utilization, and dissemination of personal data by WSIC and STAC will conform to the requirements of applicable state and federal laws and regulations, and will receive annual privacy training by June 30 of each year.	●	Annual	
Objective 2.1.2	Expand the Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) and Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) programs by adding 125 active members each year.	●	Annual	Fron January to October 2016,, WSIC delivered Threat Liaison Officer training to 112 individuals and Fusion Liaison Officer to 54 individuals.
Objective 2.1.3	Increase the number of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) by ten each year, through T/FLO training, online Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) training, and topical briefs and seminars. This training will also improve the quality of SAR information, resulting in a 10% increase each year in the number of SARs accepted into eGuardian.	●	Annual	From January throujgh October 2016, WSIC has evalauted over 130 suspicious activity reports.
Objective 2.1.4	Add staffing resources to expand information sharing and analysis within the cyber-security and public health areas. Research new processes on trends such as, but not limited to, human trafficking, financial crimes, heroin, and gangs.	●	June 30, 2016	
Objective 2.1.5	Participate in two exercises and six trainings per year, reviewing and implementing identified corrective actions in order to evaluate and improve baseline capabilities.	●	Annual	
Objective 2.1.6	Exceed the national average on the annual Baseline Capabilities Assessment, reflecting a high level of capability to collect, analyze, and share information among partners, including RISS, HIDTA, JTTF, and other fusion centers across the national network.	●	Annual	

Goal 2.2: Protect critical infrastructure by working with key partners across government and business in key lifeline sectors to enhance business continuity and recovery plans.

Lead Agencies: DOA, WEM, SEO

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.2.1	Enter all major state agency continuity plans into a shared software application in order to de-conflict resource allocation and manage annual updates, training and exercising of the plans. Explore the feasibility of the state sharing the software application to local units of government.	◒	December 31, 2016	Currently in the initial implementation phase.
Objective 2.2.2	Conduct at least three annual workshops to provide outreach to private sector partners regarding business continuity, disaster preparedness, and supply chain assurance.	◒	Annual	Two partnership workshops were held, in Shawano and Jefferson. A new program coordinator was brought in late in the year.
Objective 2.2.3	Develop an emergency refueling plan for long-term energy outages that identifies approximately 100 generator-ready refueling facilities statewide, and a statewide contract to obtain generators in an emergency.	◒	April 30, 2017	The SEO issued a grant for generator hook-ups and received approximately thirty applications. Approximatelty 15 generator hook-up were awarded.
Objective 2.2.4	Assure that each state agency conducts annual COOP/COG exercises and reports compliance to the DOA, which has state lead for COOP/COG assurance.	◒	Annual Review and Update	DOA is working all the state agencies to conduct annual training, testing, and exercising their continuity plans.

Goal 2.3: Building upon previous experience with H1N1 and the Ebola outbreak, develop and standardize a statewide infectious disease response plan.

Lead Agencies: DHS, WEM, WING

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.3.1	Assure lessons learned from the Ebola outbreak are consolidated with previous H1N1 preparation plans.	●	December 31, 2015	Complete.The Ebola After Action Report was completed and submitted. The Ebola response and other disease outbreaks have provided an opportunnity to test and refine the agency's emergency operations plan.
Objective 2.3.2	Develop an infectious disease plan that includes lead hospitals, equipment needs/stockpiles, transportation, waste management, and capacity, including the Wisconsin National Guard.	●	June 30, 2016	Complete. The Ebola concept of operations plan that was drafted in 2015 will be generalized to encompass all infectious diseases. The WING will establish a Joint Health Assistance Team Force Package to augment state medical response capability.
Objective 2.3.3	Develop a bi-annual exercise program that includes table-top and practical events on an alternating basis. These should be conducted regionally and statewide to assure mutual understanding and familiarization.	●	June 30, 2016 and Annual	Complete .A full-BAT-16 exercise was completed. Annual. Exercises are ongoing.

Goal 3.1: Improve the state's capability to mobilize resources in support of local emergency response within the first 72 hours of an incident. *Lead Agencies: WEM, DMA, DNR*				
OBJECTIVE	**DESCRIPTION**	**PROGRESS**	**EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Objective 3.1.1	Develop a resource mobilization plan to identify, coordinate, and de-conflict resource needs among jurisdictions and between disciplines. Update the plan annually.	●	September 30, 2016	The resource mobilization plan was completed in July 2016.
Objective 3.1.2	Establish a single, integrated, 24-hour state emergency hotline, consolidating existing resources, to provide a source for coordinating local requests for assistance and improved state situational awareness.	◒	June 30, 2017	A joint DNR and WEM hotline operates 0700 – 2200. Planning for a 24/7 hotline is underway.
Objective 3.1.3	Conduct training on state resource capabilities and the deployment process in all six WEM regions annually; conduct at least one all-hazards functional exercise per year that tests the state's capability to coordinate local resource needs by multiple jurisdictions through the State Emergency Operations Center.	●	Annual	Initial resource mobilization training provided to all county and tribal EMs in October 2016. Miles Paratus exercise conducted in June 2016.

Goal 3.2: Build public health and medical emergency response capacity through development of regional health care coalitions. Support planning and training for public health and medical response to all- hazards emergency events.

Lead Agency: DHS

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.2.1	Formally establish seven regional health care coalitions, including the development of governance documents and the hiring of support staff.	●	June 30, 2016	
Objective 3.2.2	Develop health care coalition models for regional medical coordination that address mutual support, improve situational awareness, and use an operational framework that allows for a transition from crisis standards of care, to contingency, and ultimately back to conventional standards of care, during emergencies.	◒	June 30, 2017	Models are conceptually drafted, operationalizing these models cannot be completed until crisis standards of care are drafted for WI. Crisis Standards of care drafting will begin 2017.
Objective 3.2.3	Conduct at least one annual exercise per health emergency region to test coalition plans.	●	Annual	The Department of Health Services regional Healthcare Coalitions will have conducted 13 exercises within the 2016-2017 contract period. This includes 8 tabletop exercises, 4 functional exercises, and 1 full scale exercise.
Objective 3.2.4	Conduct at least two emergency-related trainings per health emergency region annually based on coalition needs assessments (e.g., Basic Disaster Life Support, Crisis Emergency Risk Communications, and Hospital Incident Command System).	●	Annual	During the 2016-2017 grant period, trainings were provided based off of analysis of the regional Healthcare Coalitions needs assessments and partner requests. These trainings included: hospital Incident Command System (HICS) (basic and advanced), Basic Disaster Life Support, Certified Hospital Emergency Coordinator training, and Incident Command System (ICS) 300 and 400 trainings. Regionally identified trainings that were provided included: Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication training and Public Information Officer (PIO) basic, WITRAC, Infectious Disease Mobile team training, Cyber Security, Critical Incident Stress Management, Volunteer Reception Center training, Private and Public Partnerships in Volunteer Management, and Train the Trainer Fit Testing.

Goal 3.3: Improve community resilience and recovery by strengthening public/private partnerships, increasing community preparedness, and implementing a long-term recovery plan.

Lead Agency: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.3.1	Develop a plan for a virtual business emergency operations center that will provide a framework for sharing critical information and resources with key private sector partners in a disaster. Train and test the plan through an exercise.	●	April 30, 2016 for Plan December 31, 2017 for Exercise	Business Emergency Operations Center established and tested during the Miles Paratus in June 2016, and activated during the July 2016 northwoods flooding event. Work is underway to continue to improve and integrate into SEOC operations.
Objective 3.3.2	Establish and maintain the capability to provide preparedness information to non-English speaking, and hearing-impaired residents, before and during an incident.	◒	September 30, 2016	WEM has estalished contracts and procedures to use services for phone, in-person, and written translation during an incident. Future updates planned for websites to provide translation.
Objective 3.3.3	The Wisconsin Recovery Task Force will develop a Long-term Recovery Plan, consistent with the National Recovery Framework, to assist individuals, businesses and communities to recover deliberately after a disaster.	●	June 30, 2016	Wisconsin Long-term Recovery Plan published in May 2016.

Goal 3.4: Coordinate efforts among DATCP, USDA, and the agriculture community in order to maximize the effectiveness of response to an agriculture-related event. Evaluate newly emerging trends relating to natural or human-caused threats.

Lead Agency: DATCP

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.4.1	Conduct two agriculture emergency preparedness and response training exercises with local agencies, volunteer organizations, and private industry stakeholders.	●	January 2017	DATCP will be executing four agriculture emergency preparendess and response training exercises in 2017, this will cover the objective of two exercises in 2016 and two in 2017.
Objective 3.4.2	Participate in a functional and full-scale regional exercise with the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture to test unified command and update response plans covering a major food and agriculture emergency.	◒	December 31, 2018	Training and planning for the exercise is currently underway and on track.

Goal 4.1: In order to sustain response capabilities for first responders, including ALERT and Wisconsin Task Force 1, conduct Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant exercises and National Incident Management System/ Incident Command System (NIMS/ICS) training classes and procure specialized training and response equipment. *Lead Agency: WEM*				
OBJECTIVE	**DESCRIPTION**	**PROGRESS**	**EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE**	**COMMENTS**
Objective 4.1.1	Procure the necessary resources to train and exercise to a level that allows the Wisconsin Task Force 1 to obtain NIMS Type I Urban Search and Rescue team status.	◒	December 31, 2018	Two physicians have been added and trained. We have one structural engineer and are in the process of adding 2 certified Structural Engineers from the civilian arena (LTEs. The K-9 team has been added and is quickly working through various training and certification requirements. The team strength has been expanded to 160 to allow the team to operate on a 24-hour basis with up to two-80-person platoons, if needed. Wisconsin Task Force 1 will be given an Operational Readiness Exercise test in Fall 2017.
Objective 4.1.2	Support equipment and training to maintain the capabilities of existing statewide response capabilities, including teams for Type II-IV incident management, ALERT teams, bomb response, hazardous materials response, and the Wisconsin Emergency Support Team (WEST).	●	Annual	The Type II-IV incident management, ALERT teams, hazardous materials response, and the Wisconsin Emergency Support Team were actovated for the Miles Paratus exercis
.Objective 4.1.3	Provide no-cost training in critical emergency management and response topics, including Incident Command System (ICS) and hazardous materials, to a minimum of 3,000 emergency responders each year using certified instructors maintained by WEM.	●	Annual	During the training year, certified WEM instructors conducted 158 courses with 2829 students in attendance.
Objective 4.1.4	Support at least forty exercises annually at the county or tribal level. At least two of these exercises will include statewide or regional participation that test and improve collaboration among state, local, federal, and non-governmental partners.	●	Annual	Supported 57 exercises, including 10 full-scale exericses. This included Miles Paratus, a Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant exercise, and SIMCOM.

Goal 4.2: In order to sustain incident response / information sharing /resource management capabilities, procure and train on technologies for communications interoperability, credentialing, and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) information management systems.

Lead Agency: WEM, DOJ, DOA, DMA, WING

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 4.2.1	Under the direction of the State Interoperability Council, implement the State Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP), which is focused on four areas: Broadband, Land Mobile Radio, WISCOM and Next Generation 9-1-1.	●	Annual	The Interoperability Council establised four subcommittees in its Bylaws which include: 9-1-1, Land Mobile Radio, National Public Safet Broadband, and WISCOM. The subcommitteees met two to six times during 2016 depending on the subcommittee.
Objective 4.2.2	Procure, support, and implement a credentialing system for emergency responders. Add 4,000 new users to the credentialing system each year and expand usage across emergency response disciplines and non-governmental organizations. Assure the credentialing program is consistent and uniform for all state employees and compliant with network access requirements.	●	Annual	5,656 responders from 344 agencies were entered into WICAMS (Wisconsin Credentialing Asset Management System). Wisconsin State Patrol joined the system, along with 12 counties. There are now over 14,000 first responders in the system.
Objective 4.2.3	Implement a strategic emergency management technology plan that will upgrade the current system used in state and local emergency operations centers for situational awareness and information sharing. Systems will include enhanced capability for use of GIS, open source media monitoring, and status reporting.	◒	June 30, 2017	WEM awarded a contract to implement WebEOC in 2016 and implementation was begun January 2017. The project is on track to be completed in June 2017.
Objective 4.2.4	Establish and maintain a library of lessons learned and After Action Reports. DMA is responsible to collaborate with all agencies who participate in state exercises for After Action Reports and lessons learned following real world events.	●	September 30, 2017	WEM maintains exercise and event AARs on the E-Sponder web site. WEM conducted 3 major AARs in 2016: Miles Paratus, July Northwoods Flooding, and September Western Wisconsin Flooding.