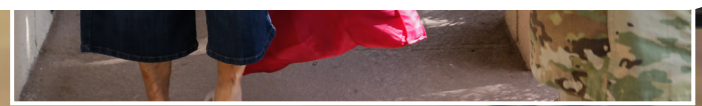
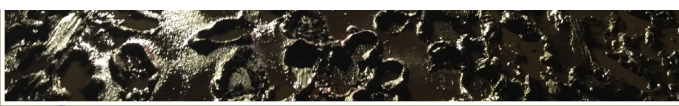


# 2017 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security



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 July 1, 2017



**Governor Scott Walker**  
State of Wisconsin



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



**David Cagigal**  
Department of  
Administration —  
Division of Enterprise  
Technology



**Supt. JD Lind**  
Department of  
Transportation —  
Wisconsin State Patrol



**Chief Steven  
Riffel**  
Wisconsin Chiefs of  
Police Association



**Dr. Jonathan  
Meiman**  
Department of  
Health Services —  
Division of Public  
Health



**Michelle Wachter**  
Department of  
Agriculture, Trade and  
Consumer Protection



**Chief Kevin  
Bierce**  
Wisconsin State Fire  
Chiefs Association



**Brian Satula**  
Department of Military  
Affairs — Wisconsin  
Emergency  
Management



**David Woodbury**  
Department of  
Natural Resources



**Patrick Hughes**  
Department of  
Corrections



**Sheriff David  
Mahoney**  
Badger State Sheriffs'  
Association



**Jason Smith**  
Department of  
Justice — Division of  
Criminal Investigation



**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



**Michael Huebsch**  
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, 2017

Dear Governor Walker,

On behalf of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, it is my distinct privilege to present the 2017 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security. In the last year, the State of Wisconsin has unwaveringly faced a variety of challenges testing preparedness, requiring readiness, and exercising the ability to effectively respond to emergencies. State, local, tribal, and federal levels of government have effectively acted and answered in a professional, proactive, and competent manner to ensure a positive and productive outcome in all instances. This Annual Report serves to document the coordinated efforts of state government in collaboration with local, tribal, and federal partners.

In 2017, the State of Wisconsin celebrated monumental achievements and response milestones. The state-of-the-art State Emergency Operations Center was elevated on multiple occasions further demonstrating an enhanced capability to ensure effective collaboration, readiness, and response to a variety of statewide emergencies. Furthermore, the largest joint civil/military domestic response in state history was successfully conducted in August 2017 in the wake of Hurricane Harvey, Hurricane Irma, and Hurricane Maria. Tragically, catastrophic hurricanes decimated communities and critical infrastructure in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands resulting in multiple Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) requests, with the State of Wisconsin at the forefront of relief efforts. As a result of your proactive approach and a concerted resolve with Florida Governor Scott, Wisconsin resources and personnel provided necessary support to the people affected by these tragedies.

This report provides an overview of new and continuing efforts the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, state agencies, federal, tribal, local partners, and varied private entities seek to maintain and improve upon with respect to homeland security, public health, and emergency management within the State of Wisconsin. Moreover, this report details Council and member progress on the objectives set forth in the 2015-2018 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy. In consideration of these objectives, member agencies of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council remain dedicated to finding the most effective solutions to safeguard citizens and preserve homeland security throughout the State of Wisconsin.

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Donald P. Dunbar".

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

## PURPOSE AND HISTORY OF THE WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL



The mission of the Homeland Security Council is to advise the Governor and coordinate the efforts of state and local officials with regards to prevention of, and response to, potential threats to the homeland security of Wisconsin. This Annual Report furthers the Governor’s mission by apprising the public of the achievements, activities, objectives, and ongoing efforts of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council (HSC).


The 16-member Council is comprised of a Homeland Security Advisor and representatives from 15 Wisconsin agencies and first responders associations who are appointed by the Governor of Wisconsin and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The duties of the Council include advising Governor Walker on matters of homeland security, coordinating state and local prevention and response efforts, and 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 and community preparedness for events that may occur.

On March 18, 2003, the Council was created by Executive Order #7. The first iteration of the Council included seven members and member agencies. The Council expanded from seven members to 16 members by May 2013. However, the 2013-2015 biannual budget eliminated the Office of Justice Assistance from state government, which eliminated its position within the Council. The priorities, goals, objectives, and working groups assigned to the Office of Justice Assistance were reassigned to other Council member agencies.

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

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 or re-elected Governor, by executive order, provides for its continued existence. Thus, the 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 Executive Order #150 on January 26, 2015. New members have been appointed to fill vacancies, but the Council structure remains the same.

## HISTORICAL COMPOSITION



**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 members. The 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 members. The expansion adds the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association, the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association, and the Wisconsin 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 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

The enduring cornerstone of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council continues to be collaborative and informative monthly meetings. The meetings serve as a means for member agencies to both discuss issues unique to their mission as well as present an opportunity to identify common themes and best practices to mitigate further threats, reduce overall risks, and improve interoperability. Severe weather throughout Wisconsin and increased education in the fields of communications networks and in the realm of cyber security remain just a few examples of collaborative efforts and concerns addressed in support of Wisconsin residents. The Council is also responsible for coordinating the efforts of state, local, and tribal officials regarding prevention of and response to potential threats to Wisconsin. The following is a brief synopsis of those events and the priority emphasis of agency efforts throughout 2017.

Communications is vital during an emergency to ensure interoperability and interagency coordination. On September 24, 2017 the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) was created by the Legislature and is part of the Department of Military Affairs. The OEC is responsible for the following programs: WISCOM, FirstNet, 9-1-1 and Interoperability/Land Mobile Radio. The creation of the OEC brings these critical interoperability components under one agency. The most significant interoperability milestone in 2017 was the decision by Governor Walker to Opt In to the National Public Safety Broadband Network (FirstNet). FirstNet provides first responders with a clear and reliable broadband data system so first responders can begin to utilize emerging technologies that require increasing amounts of data especially during emergent incidents. The OEC worked in collaboration with the National Public Safety Broadband Subcommittee and the State Interoperability to develop a recommendation which was presented to the Governor for his consideration. The OEC is in the process of developing an RFP for an ESInet system which will enable public safety answering points to utilize NextGen 9-1-1. The OEC is also developing an RFP to replace WISCOM, the statewide radio interoperability system. The RFP process will be completed in 2018.

Technology impacts several aspects of everyday life. The increased use of advanced technology in business and personal lives provides for the constant threat of a cyberattack or a data breach. The Department of Administration - Division of Enterprise Technology continues efforts to communicate with all Wisconsin residents about cyber security awareness. The *ReadyWisconsin.gov* website is the primary platform for relaying cyber security awareness and other valuable information to Wisconsin residents.

Natural disasters significantly impacted the state. Widespread flooding in southern Wisconsin, in addition to hurricanes in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands tested the response efforts and resource prioritization of many state agencies throughout 2017. In July of 2017, flash flooding in southeastern Wisconsin damaged homes, businesses, and roads predominantly around the City of Burlington, but also municipalities within Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth Counties. Executive Order #248 authorized the Adjutant General to mobilize elements of the Wisconsin National Guard (WING) to assist Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) in providing response, recovery, security, and other essential services to the areas impacted by flooding. State agency response included the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Transportation, Wisconsin State Patrol, the Department of Administration, the Department of Health Services, the Department of Agriculture,



Trade, and Consumer Protection, the Department of Corrections, and the Department of Military Affairs, inclusive of WING and WEM.

The Wisconsin State Patrol actively engaged in the southeastern Wisconsin flooding response by immediately providing strike teams assisting with road monitoring, security patrol, and air support that photographed the affected area. In flood response efforts, the Department of Health Services (DHS) identified their main concern as the contamination of private well water. DHS delivered 250 well kits to the Racine area and had on-call staff to help with the recovery phase. The Department of Natural Resources had eight different programs involved with the flooding response such as wardens on the water, welfare checks, dam inspections, debris management, and spill response personnel. The Wisconsin National Guard deployed 85 soldiers and airmen in response to flood mediation and in support of the affected areas. These WING elements assisted authorities in Burlington with traffic control, damage assessment, health and welfare checks, and humanitarian assistance as a result of the destruction caused by the flash flooding.

The 2017 hurricane season was a record year for devastation with impacts over the southern United States and its Caribbean territories. Shortly after the Wisconsin National Guard provided personnel and equipment from the July flood support, Hurricane Harvey impacted the greater metro Houston, Texas area. The slow-moving tropical cyclone dropped over 40 inches of rain in parts of southeastern Texas. The Adjutant General was proactively postured to commit WING equipment and personnel under a validated Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) request for assistance from the Texas National Guard. Although prepared to support an anticipated request, prior to full mobilization of Wisconsin assets, Texas withdrew the request for assistance.

In addition to Hurricane Harvey, Hurricane Irma made landfall on the Caribbean islands and progressed toward the Florida Keys and western shores. The WING answered requests for assistance and supported Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands by providing National Guard forces under validated EMACs. The EMAC agreement between Florida Governor Scott and Governor Walker authorizing the mobilization of Wisconsin resources resulted in the historic domestic activation of the entire 32nd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT); comprising approximately 3,500 soldiers and hundreds of pieces of equipment. The mobilization is one of the largest domestic operations the WING has supported in state history. Further, WING's deployment to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands was the first time that WING members have supported U.S. territories off the U.S. mainland in State Active Duty status.

Throughout 2017, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council has served to support the preparedness, readiness, and response of stakeholder agencies and organizations from state, local, tribal, and federal levels of government. With the variety of domestic-oriented program endeavors, vested training obligations, and numerous state-supported natural disasters, 2017 has been challenging but not insurmountable. An unwavering commitment of personnel, dedicated resourcing, and steadfast leadership within the State of Wisconsin, has resulted in 2017 being a banner year for continued progress in the realms of emergency response efforts, risk remediation, threat prevention, and homeland security.

## WISCONSIN PREPAREDNESS GRANT AWARDS FUNDING

Homeland security funding levels to states and local municipalities are determined by the United States Congress. In FY2017, 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	FY2016 Allocation	FY2017 Allocation	Purpose
<b>Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)</b>			<b>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.</b>
State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP)	\$3,978,000	\$3,962,000	
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)	Not eligible	Not eligible	
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$0	\$0	
<b>Emergency Management Performance Grants Program</b>	\$6,351,133	\$6,337,094	<b>Assists state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.</b>

In FY2017, 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 is assisting 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, cyberattacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters.

#### **FUNDING STRATEGIES FOR HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM**

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) developed the Wisconsin Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) investment budget for federal fiscal year 2017. 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 \$218 million to local governments, state agencies, and tribes in Wisconsin.

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 acquiring 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 State Homeland Security Strategy.

**Investment:** The targeted use of FY2017 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 FY2017 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.

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 FY2017, Wisconsin received a total of \$3,962,000 in State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant funding. The projects funded in these investment justifications were reviewed and approved by the WEM Administrator. FEMA provided only 21 days to apply for funding in 2017 so the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Work Group did not meet to provide a funding recommendation. WEM followed federal grant guidance requirements and previous guidance from the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Work Group in order to make funding decisions.

<b>FY17 Investments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Critical Infrastructure – Food and Agriculture Security	\$30,000
Emergency Regional Response Teams	\$1,759,109
Intelligence & Information Sharing	\$907,000
NIMS Implementation Training & Exercising	\$663,491
WEM Administration & Planning	\$518,223
Whole Community Preparedness	\$84,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,978,000</b>

\* Law Enforcement Allocation: Across all investments, at least \$990,500 (25%) is allocated for law enforcement activities.

\*\* Local Government Pass-through: at least \$3,169,600 (80%) will be allocated for local projects.



# WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBER AGENCY REPORTS



The Wisconsin Homeland Security Member Agency and First Responder Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed agency reports have been updated since the 2016 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 Investigations; 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

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Established in 1975, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association (BSSA) has provided leadership, legislative representation, and support for Wisconsin Sheriffs for 42 years. The BSSA represents Wisconsin's 72 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

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**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, Green Lake, Taylor, and Waupaca Counties serve on or assist 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.

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

**National Sheriffs' Association:** As a member of the National Sheriffs' Association, representing 3018 sheriffs nationwide, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association provides resources and training opportunities for staff and agencies to enhance the public safety in their counties and states. The resources include crime prevention, leadership, traffic safety, domestic violence, and crime victim services. Wisconsin's Dane County Sheriff serves on the Executive Committee of the National Sheriff's Association.

**Major County Sheriffs of America:** Major County Sheriffs of America (MCSA) is a professional law enforcement association of elected sheriffs from counties or parishes with populations over 500,000. Dedicated to legislative issues which ensure public safety and support the Office of Sheriff, the MCSA has been actively engaged in formulating national policy. Wisconsin's Dane County Sheriff sits on the Executive Committee of the Major County Sheriffs of America and is one of the two state sheriffs eligible for membership in the organization.

# DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION-DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL POLICE

HSC Representative: Chief David Erwin

HSC Alternate: Deputy Chief Daniel Blackdeer



## BACKGROUND

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The Wisconsin State Capitol Police is a Division of the Wisconsin Department of Administration. The primary mission of the Wisconsin State Capitol Police Department is to provide for the safety and security of dignitaries, state employees, citizens, and state assets while protecting the rights of freedom of expression and assembly, and the integrity of Wisconsin state government. The Wisconsin State Capitol Police also ensures the continuity of operations of Wisconsin state government and protect the assets of the State of Wisconsin.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Criminal Investigations, Dignitary Protection:** The Investigative 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 continue to conduct investigations regarding threats against government officials, 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.

**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 State 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 in Madison and across the state.

**Ensuring Public Safety and Civil Rights:** The State Capitol Police support an environment of free speech, and is committed to the protection of this right. The State Capitol Police balance this right with the public's right to free movement, privacy, and freedom from violence. The State Capitol Police will continue to protect individual rights through 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 areas of CPR/AED, de-escalation training, dealing with suspicious packages, 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 continues to refine the Floor Captain Program, which incorporates state building occupants into the emergency planning process. In addition, the State Capitol Police has a community policing component at all major state buildings. This has helped resolve employee safety concerns by letting the employees 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 and equipped 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.

**Command Center:** The State Capitol Police Command Center allows the Incident Command System (ICS) to fully function by integrating local, state, and federal agencies as needed for any event, and by 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 while using the 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 an average activation rate once every 7 days including other local and state agency use. The activations handle events such as legislation protests, officer-involved shooting protests, bomb threats, special events at the capitol, special events in the surrounding downtown Madison area, and severe weather affecting state office operations.

**Drone Program:** As part of the State Air Coordination Group, the State Capitol Police Department is the lead agency coordinating a statewide network of drone pilots. The purpose of the State Air Coordination Group is to provide the best response in a timely manner to partner agencies and local units of government by utilizing a broad range of aviation resources within the state. The network of drone pilots has been activated 25 times this year for calls including: missing person searches, damage assessments, critical incident intelligence, and other special events as requested. State Capitol Police is working closely with Wisconsin Emergency Management and other local, state, and federal level law enforcement agencies to ensure a commonality in policies, safety, and training as drones are a valuable tool to help protect the safety of both the public and first responders.

**Vapor Wake K-9 Program:** Capitol Police K-9 “Yachi” is nationally certified in “Vapor Wake K-9” which allows her to work independently of her handler to detect body-worn explosives on a moving target. In addition, she is certified to do traditional explosive ordinance disposal work. She is the only “Vapor Wake K-9” in the State of Wisconsin. She has been utilized at special events 70 times in 2017 by request from federal, state, and local agencies. These requests have come from the FBI, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and U.S. Capitol Police along with numerous local police department requests. Requests have included school bomb threats, dignitary protection, rallies and protests, professional and collegiate sporting events, as well as searches for evidence related to homicides and attempted homicides. Yachi was also called upon to help with the nationwide manhunt for a suspect that had stolen weapons and made threats to numerous local, state and federal officials.



# DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION-DIVISION OF ENTERPRISE AND TECHNOLOGY

HSC Representative: David Cagigal

HSC Alternate: Eugene Essex



## BACKGROUND

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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

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DET regularly assesses the technological security capabilities of state government IT infrastructure, systems, and assets managed by the DOA. In addition, DET may provide logistical and technical support to Wisconsin counties and municipalities 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 with public and private partners, 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, three regional government teams, a Wisconsin National

Guard Team, and a private sector energy team 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.

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

HSC Representative: Michelle Wachter (through July 2017)

HSC Alternate: Michael Linsley



## BACKGROUND

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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

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**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 U.S. Department of Homeland Security funded tabletop (TTX) exercises this year, which fulfilled DATCP's goal of providing an agriculture-related exercise to each of the six Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) regions within three years. Two additional agriculture-related TTXs were requested by local agencies and are scheduled for 2018. 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 as well as the storage and maintenance location for DATCP's new U.S. Department of Homeland Security funded decontamination and Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC) trailers.

**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 a 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 continues to respond to 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 western and southeast Wisconsin. One member of the DAH staff served as Liaison/Public Information Officer on the first out-of-state deployment in response to Hurricane Harvey. The Division of Food and Recreational Safety (DFRS) has been active in assisting affected food production facilities and is in the process of standing up a rapid response team (RRT). 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. The Division of Agricultural Development's Farm Center provided advice to farmers in the affected areas. Representatives from all of DATCP's Divisions, including the Office of the Secretary (OS) participated in the Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant Ingestion Drill and Evaluated Exercise.



# 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 by 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

**Expansion of Regional Healthcare Emergency Readiness and Response Coalitions:** DHS continues to foster coordination during emergencies through seven regional healthcare response and readiness coalitions. Supported by a cooperative agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), these coalitions are networks of partners who jointly plan, train, and exercise to better protect the health and safety of the people of Wisconsin during major emergency events. These coalitions contain a core membership of hospitals, public safety and emergency management agencies, emergency medical services, and public health departments. Currently, the seven regions include more than 2,700 organizational members statewide.

These coalitions will work over the next four years to address a range of challenges, including achieving regional medical coordination, coordinating facility evacuation with regional partners, and developing all-hazards surge capabilities. Annually, the coalitions will test their region's surge capacity through a federally-developed, low notice exercise that asks regions to simulate evacuation of 20% of their acute care beds. During this hybrid functional and tabletop exercise, facilities need to quickly initiate their evacuation plans, identify receiving facilities, and arrange appropriate transport for patients. All regions report data from the exercise for multiple federal performance measures, and the progress will be tracked over the course of the five-year cooperative agreement.

In September 2016, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) announced a new emergency preparedness rule for 17 additional provider types which include: skilled nursing facilities, hospices, home health care agencies, and end-stage renal dialysis facilities. The elements of this rule will be evaluated during the survey process each provider undergoes to maintain participation in Medicare and Medicaid. CMS and ASPR encouraged the facilities to reach out to the regional coalitions for technical assistance as the facilities worked to meet the new requirements. To support this substantial change which effects almost 1400 providers, DHS provides a number of toolkits containing explanatory background, basic guidance, tools, and templates on its website. The toolkits will be regularly updated with feedback from users and surveyors.

**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. The plan will be finished by the end of 2021.

**Responses to external threats and emergencies:** Over the last two years, DHS continued to participate in the response and recovery efforts related to a range of events, including: outbreaks of disease (Elizabethkingia anopheles; Zika), multiple flooding events, a tornado causing broad destruction, an industrial explosion, a fire at an apartment building with a large number of residents with functional and access needs, and large-scale occupational lead poisoning (Fraser Shipyard). These events provided opportunities to test and refine DPH's emergency operations planning.

Additionally, DPH is reformatting the functional and hazard-specific annexes to the division's emergency operations plan. The plan's revisions will occur throughout the current project period to ensure consistency among the diverse aspects of DPH's all-hazards response plan.

Several of the other divisions within DHS also have a prominent role in the response and recovery to health emergencies in Wisconsin. To support coordination of the involvement of the other divisions, the Secretary's Office oversees implementation of the recommendations from the Department's Enhanced Preparedness and Emergency Response priority initiative. Recommendations includes activities such as identification of preparedness liaisons from each division, finalization of updates to DHS' related administrative directive, and the establishment of an electronic dashboard to ensure information sharing during emergency responses.

# WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HSC Representative: Division of Management Services Administrator Patrick Hughes

HSC Alternate: Division of Adult Institutions Security Chief Mark Weisgerber



## BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) is Wisconsin's largest state agency employing over 10,000 employees, and operating 36 adult institutions and facilities, 8 regional offices, 114 field offices, and 2 juvenile centers statewide. The 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. The DOC is also responsible for hundreds of juveniles committed by the courts to secure state

juvenile facilities or community supervision. The Department's mission is to maintain safe custody and supervision of offenders using the best, most effective correctional policies and procedures. The DOC focuses on keeping the citizens of Wisconsin 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 the DOC is now in a position where sharing the information is possible. The DOC cooperates with the 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, 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, 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 Wisconsin's annual Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) report. PERS annual training plan includes active shooter and employee safety training programs.

**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, resource support, and services to Wisconsin communities for local disaster response and recovery.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE-DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

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 Department of Administration - Division of Enterprise Technology, 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, WIFUSION.ORG, 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, an extension of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI), 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](http://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 2016, the Council 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 ([wifusion.org](http://wifusion.org)) that allows for immediate mobile reporting of suspicious activities with one simple click. In 2017, WSIC integrated a cyber incident reporting function into the website, to allow both public and private sector partners to report suspicious cyber incidents to WSIC.

**Fusion Liaison Officer Program (FLO):** In 2017, the WSIC continued its implementation of the FLO training program, and WSIC and STAC delivered the first joint FLO class taught by staff from both fusion centers. 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 2017, WSIC delivered FLO training to 61 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 2017, WSIC delivered TLO training to 174 individuals. In 2017, 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, attended by 57 cyber-related participants. 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. From January through October 2017, WSIC hosted two additional CLO training events with a total of 119 participants.

**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 FBI's unclassified eGuardian system. From January through October 2017, WSIC has evaluated over 59 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 2017, aiding in the recovery of dozens of individuals and providing a safety net for those at risk. From January through October 2017, over 45 Silver Alerts were issued.

**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. The public and businesses can sign up to receive WCAN alerts, AMBER Alerts, and Silver Alerts at no cost. From January through October 2017, over 1,000 crime alerts were 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 provide 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 2017, eight requests for AMBER Alerts have been evaluated with two 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, the Wisconsin National Guard, and other government and private sector partners to provide for increased access to cyber threat information. WSIC has 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 cyberattacks when and where they occur.

**Combating Criminal and Other Networked Threats:** WSIC provides investigative analytical support to human trafficking, drug trafficking, and other significant criminal investigations. WSIC also produces and disseminates timely intelligence assessments, reports, and bulletins on criminal and homeland security threats. In 2017, WSIC provided assistance on over 2,100 criminal investigations in Wisconsin and throughout the nation and disseminated 134 intelligence assessments to law enforcement, first responders, and other key stakeholders.



## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HSC Representative: David Woodbury

HSC Alternate: Brian Knepper



### BACKGROUND

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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 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 Administrator assists federal, state, and 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

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**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 communication (public information). In 2017, 250 Department personnel responded to the widespread floods and high winds that occurred in Southeast, West Central, and Southwest Wisconsin working with other federal state and local agencies.

Each of the DNR's five regions have spill coordinators and dam safety engineers. Spill coordinators work with local spill response personnel, regional hazardous materials emergency response teams, United States Environment Protection Agency (USEPA), United States Coast Guard (USCG), and the 54<sup>th</sup> 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.

The Department also participates with the Air Operations Coordination Group led by WEM. The purpose of the group is to assist in the management of air assets in response to search and rescue requests or providing situational awareness to areas affected by disasters or emergencies.

**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 team's 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 DNR Forestry that primarily respond to wildfires but are also used to respond to all-hazards emergencies. In 2017, 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 work with and for the local units of government in tornados, floods, snowstorms, and other emergencies. The Department is co-leading the Complex All-Hazards Type 2 Incident Management Team.

The Department also participates in the Air Operations Coordinating Group which is led by WEM. The purpose of this group is to coordinate air assets for search and rescue operations and surveillance and situation awareness of areas affected by disasters and emergency situations.

The DNR has consolidated all law enforcement positions into the Bureau of Law Enforcement. There are no longer law enforcement credentialed staff located within other divisions. Conservation wardens are tasked with hunting, fishing, environmental, recreational, and starting in 2018, state park enforcement. The Bureau's Homeland Security Administrator serves as the law enforcement lead in Ready-to-Respond activities. There is a continued high level of cooperation between DNR, State Patrol, and Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation on the Statewide Joint Tactical Team. This uniquely integrated team specializes in high risk warrant service, man-tracking, maritime security, rural tactical response, and illegal drug grows. Operators from each agency are able to take back this very specialized training to their respective departments, providing efficiency and effectiveness. This team is also closely aligned with the ALERT teams throughout the state by frequently communicating and capitalizing on training opportunities and supporting missions as needed.

**Information Sharing and Analysis:** The Department of Natural Resources uses WSIC updates to disseminate information statewide to its law enforcement officers. The DNR also uses the STAC, Minnesota Joint Analysis Center (MNJAC), Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) alerts, Wisconsin Crime Alert, the USCG Homeport Information System, and Border Intelligence Unit (BIU) information published by the New York State Intelligence Center (NYSIC) to provide information to staff. In return, staff members 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 governments, health officials, and federal agencies to implement the BioWatch Project. This project is an air sampling and testing program that monitors for particulates that could be present in a biological weapons attack. The DNR's drinking water program 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 is responsible for facility security of departmental property personnel protection. The team identified needed enhancements to secure the safety of DNR employees and the public who visit or do business with the DNR. The Law Enforcement Homeland Security Administrator leads the personnel security and investigations as part of the team. Facility and Lands Division leads facility security and the Emergency Management Director chairs the two security team functions.

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 state-level 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 that 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. This 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 2017, DNR Forestry responded to 683 fires affecting 635 acres in the state and committed personnel and equipment to national mobilization. That national effort involved 89 individuals mobilized to 114 different assignments in nine states (West Virginia, Oregon, Montana, Washington, California, Idaho, Texas, Nebraska and South Dakota); one US Territory (Puerto Rico); and two Canadian provinces (Ontario and British Columbia). Assignments involved both wildland fire and hurricane response.

**Hazardous Spills (ESF #10):** In 2017, Spill Coordinators responded to 944 spills. Spill coordinators responded to three major mercury releases and a significant jet fuel spill at the General Mitchell International Airport in Milwaukee. There were also several significant manure releases responded to in 2017.

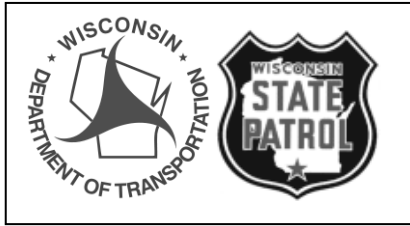
**Communications Interoperability – WISCOM System:** The DNR warden service is one of the first agencies to purchase trunking software that is required to allow operation on the WISCOM system for mobile and portable radios. The DNR shares the use of its radio tower infrastructure so that WISCOM can improve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

**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-2000s to address issues involved with the sampling and laboratory analysis portion of a response to intentional contamination of drinking water system. The kit contains all the sample bottles that would be needed to analyze for contaminants of concern, as identified by the USEPA. Lastly, in 2017 internal tabletop exercises were conducted for drinking and groundwater staff.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION-DIVISION OF STATE PATROL

HSC Representative: Superintendent J.D. Lind

HSC Alternate: Colonel Charles 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, his family, and visiting dignitaries.

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### MAJOR INITIATIVES

**Improve Information Sharing with Outside Agencies:** The Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP) serves as a key partner with other governmental 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. Integrated information technologies are continually developed, implemented, and leveraged to enhance information sharing with federal, state, tribal, county, and local law enforcement as well as other agencies. The Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling (MACH) platform, introduced and sponsored by the WSP in 2010, is a communications platform with global positioning system (GPS) features and incident management tools to allow numerous law enforcement agencies and Wisconsin Emergency Management to efficiently coordinate, deploy, and manage resources, both in daily operations and during significant incidents and events. MACH continues to be improved and implemented across the state by law enforcement and non-law enforcement agencies, and now comprises over 180 partner agencies, 4300 individual users, and nearly 2200 GPS-tracked devices. In addition, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) transitioned to MACH Computer-Aided Dispatching (CAD) in September 2017. MACH was pivotal for efficient law enforcement response during the significant weather-related incidents, civil unrest, and

planned events of 2017. 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. WSP supports the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) to enhance expedient provision of law enforcement information for fusion, analysis, investigation of criminal activity, and potential terrorist threats. WSP worked with WSIC to establish an improved automated process for accurate and efficient dissemination of Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WICAN) notifications to law enforcement officers and dispatchers. Also, the automated sharing of WSP arrest information with ties to other states and asset forfeiture summary information was upgraded during 2017.

**Assist in the Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources:** Commerce in all sectors of our economy such as shipment of agricultural, manufactured and other products, tourism, and use by private citizens and visitors requires that the highway transportation system is safe for all travelers. The transportation system, including the interstate, other highways and road systems, serve as important critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) in Wisconsin and the WSP is integral to its protection and efficient operation. As the primary traffic law enforcement agency in Wisconsin, WSP is active at all times in enhancing the security of the transportation system to prevent and detect safety hazards and criminal or terrorist activity. When requested, WSP also assists with the security and protection of nuclear power generating plants, bridges, dams, high-profile public venues, and other critical infrastructure and key resources within Wisconsin. Regulatory and safety monitoring of the commercial transportation industry involving enforcement efforts and educational outreach is an essential mission of the WSP Motor Carrier Enforcement Section. During 2017, WSP helped to reduce security risks associated with the transportation of hazardous materials that could potentially harm the public and environment by conducting 2,609 inspections on vehicles and drivers transporting hazardous materials. These inspections resulted in a 27 percent vehicle, and six percent driver out-of-service rate and a nearly nine percent out-of-service rate directly related to hazardous material transportation violations. WSP personnel actively participate in national enforcement strike forces targeting hazardous material transporters by conducting on-site investigations of cargo tank manufacturing, testing, and repair facilities. WSP participation ensures that cargo tank manufacturing, testing, and repair facilities are conducted in accordance with federal hazardous material regulations. Finally, 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 that may or do occur.

**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 continues to remain a valuable and necessary partner in the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program and remains a leader in Highway Criminal Interdiction (HCI) efforts throughout Wisconsin. The scope of HCI efforts has increased to include; illegal drugs and currency, illegal weapons, human trafficking, identity thieves, explosive detection, and the confiscation of electronic evidence located on computers, mobile phones, and other devices. WSP shares important information regarding intelligence and suspicious activities collected through HCI enforcement with key agencies including 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. Information WSP officers receive during roadside encounters is linked using all available analytical resources with ongoing local, state, and federal investigations. WSP supports homeland security and other criminal investigations through its fixed-wing aircraft, narcotics and explosive detection canines, and the highly-trained Technical Reconstruction Unit (TRU). The TRU's investigators are recognized

leaders in crash and crime scene reconstruction. Other measures undertaken in 2017 include: the integration of the WSP Southeast Region Communications Center with the Statewide Traffic Operations Center (STOC) in Milwaukee which allows control room operators and law enforcement dispatchers to share a common operational picture and process real-time information received from the public, our partners, and intelligent traffic systems; and the potential acquisition of additional explosive ordinance detection canine to be strategically positioned just north of Milwaukee.

**Improve Emergency Response Capability and Utilization of the Incident Management System:** The WSP is available to respond to man-made or natural disasters, incidents, and emergencies in addition to providing security for large-scale planned events using National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) 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 others. During 2017, the WSP FPT deployed to North Dakota under an Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) to assist in responding to the Dakota Access Pipeline protests. The FPT's mission is to provide mobile field force protection, gather and report intelligence, and to neutralize lethal threats which pose an imminent threat of great bodily harm to the public, dignitaries, or officers under their watch. In 2017, the FPT also expanded its protection capabilities as a fully-trained and equipped tactical team. The team will be specially prepared, trained, and equipped to provide local, state, and federal law enforcement with tactical services related to numerous types of critical incidents, including but not limited to: hostage situation, barricaded subject, hostile sniper, high risk apprehension and warrant service, dignitary protection, drug enforcement, terrorist activity, rural and water-borne operations, and other special activities based upon a high level of threat and/or need for a specialized level of tactical expertise and equipment. In 2017, the WSP initiated a more holistic Quick Response Team (QRT) concept with officers specially trained in skills such as law enforcement tactical casualty care and field extrication methods for civil disturbance incidents and events. QRT officers would also receive higher level ballistic protection equipment. In 2017, further development of the WSP IMT increased its modular capacity to embed with the NIMS-typed response packages for statewide deployment and for EMAC deployments outside of Wisconsin. The WSP IMT provides support in logistics, public information and notification, operational expertise, a communications plan and facilitation/utilization of existing communications infrastructure, planning functions and safety measures, and accountability for those operating at the event/incident. The Wisconsin Credentialing and Asset Management System (WI-CAMS) is utilized for personnel and event/incident accountability. In addition to actual response operations, WSP participated in numerous interagency training exercises, including the 2017 SIMCOM and GRIDEX sponsored by Wisconsin Emergency Management, utilizing all its resources.

**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. Since July 2017, seven counties, numerous federal and state agencies, and the entire WSP use WISCOM for its daily voice communications. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT), in conjunction with the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ), developed the concept and supports the WISCOM network statewide. The current Wisconsin biannual budget moved WISCOM from the DOT and DOJ to the Department of Military Affairs. WISCOM now has 125 WISCOM tower sites. The number of radios programmed and added into WISCOM increased by almost 4,000 to 28,000 during the last 12 months. The WISCOM Site-on-Wheels (SOW), a mobile platform for enhancing interoperable communications at or near an incident location, continued to be deployed as necessary. WSP also enhanced interoperability by installing trunking capable dual-band (VHF and 700/800 MHz) mobile

radios in all their vehicles. WSP also continues to support the WI Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) and the standard operational protocols it requires.



# 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 Chiefs 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 monitors proposed legislation for changes to existing laws that could negatively impact the Wisconsin law enforcement community, and advocates for changes that will improve the criminal justice system. The WCPA also shares information with its members on proposed legislative changes and new legislation.

**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. The WCPA supports the development of a Wisconsin Law Enforcement Support team to provide resources and support to law enforcement executives during critical incidents.

**Advancing Best Practices:** The WCPA appoints members to numerous statewide committees that are involved in the planning, improvement, and implementation of criminal justice system initiatives.

## 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 88 years. The WSFCA represents the interest of 864 fire departments in Wisconsin. The WSFCA is active in member leadership development, improving firefighter safety, increasing life safety in the built environment, and being an indispensable partner in homeland security mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies.

### MAJOR INITIATIVES

**Wisconsin Emergency Services Academy:** The WSFCA promotes participation in the Wisconsin Emergency Services Academy located at Volk Field, Camp Douglas, Wisconsin. The academy promotes opportunities for the fire chiefs and senior command staff to participate in intensive, realistic command training. The training conducted with the Wisconsin Regional All-Climate Training (REACT) Center and the National Fire Academy, utilizes the current command and control doctrines. Both classroom and field training cover subjects from homeland security to heavy extrication and urban rescue for an increased operational awareness of today's target hazards.

The Academy also hosts the NFA Wisconsin State Weekend where instructors from the National Fire Academy (NFA) provide classes to over 150 firefighters from around the state. The weekend includes hands-on training in both heavy extrication and urban rescue for firefighters who do not receive that training in their home departments. The NFA is nationally recognized for its facilities and instructors. The NFA creates a sense of professionalism for volunteers through networking and outreach programming.

**Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) Wisconsin:** Under Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter WEM 8, the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) has become the cornerstone of the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan. MABAS currently includes 61 counties and the City of Milwaukee. The system includes working arrangements with neighboring states' MABAS organization to provide a comprehensive response plan for all environments. MABAS continues to grow with the help of the WEM Fire Service Coordinator. MABAS also provides Fire Ground Management education to improve resource management and interoperability.

In 2017, MABAS was utilized at large scale events such as the Cambria, WI explosion, and the Burlington, WI floods to provide fire and EMS support. MABAS was also utilized in smaller operations when a local incident exceeded an agency's capabilities.

# DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS –WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

HSC Representative: Administrator Brian Satula

HSC Alternate: Greg Engle



## BACKGROUND

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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

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**Air Operations Coordination:** WEM established the Wisconsin Air Coordination Group for state agencies to collaborate, organize, and execute flight missions related to requests from the duty officer, or during SEOC activation. Wisconsin is one of few states who have this type of group. The group coordinates resources for fixed-wing aircrafts, rotary aircrafts, and Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) to meet mission requests. The Air Coordination Group uses GIS to create analytical mapping products that are critical for situational awareness, damage assessment, and public awareness.

**Certified Emergency Manager (CEM) Program:** WEM and the Wisconsin Emergency Management Association partnered to update the Wisconsin CEM program. The program provides an opportunity for dedicated professionals to receive certification in emergency management. While voluntary, the training curriculum provides a well-defined path for individuals wishing to enhance their career development and expand their knowledge, and helps to foster a training culture among the state's emergency management professionals.

**Federal Disasters:** The state requested and received a federal disaster declaration for Public Assistance for eleven counties in West Central, and Southwest Wisconsin for flooding and severe storms that occurred July 19-23, 2017. The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) surveyed damage caused by the May 16, 2017 EF3 tornado in northern Wisconsin and the July flooding in the Southeast, Southwest, and West Central regions. All of those surveys resulted in SBA declarations for the affected counties.

**Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan:** The State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved December 2, 2016 and meets the requirements for an Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This ensures the State's continued availability of funding for the next five years for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program at an increased 20% level, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, Fire Management Assistance Grant Program, and Public Assistance Grants. The plan was updated with input from the State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Silver Jackets Team, with members from federal and state agencies, and other partner organizations.

**GRIDEX Power Outage Exercise:** On November 14-16, 2017, Wisconsin participated in the GRIDEX IV, a national power outage exercise. Wisconsin was one of only two states to fully elevate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to coordinate with all the major investor-owned utilities and transmission providers in the state. As part of a two-year exercise plan, GRIDEX tested a number of new

plans and capabilities, and issues will be used to refine and improve those plans and capabilities before to the Dark Sky exercise in May 2018.

**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 doubled the previous space, and significantly enhanced the communication and audio-visual capabilities that the state uses to provide support and coordination during disasters statewide. The SEOC elevated three times in 2017 to support severe weather incidents in Wisconsin and for two major response exercises. In each incident or exercise, the SEOC improved the ability of emergency management officials to collaborate and coordinate assistance to local communities.

**New WebEOC Incident Management System:** In June 2017, WEM implemented WebEOC which is a new, statewide online incident management and information sharing system. WebEOC tracks and maps disaster impacts, response actions, and resources, as well as creates a statewide common operating picture during an incident. The system currently has over 1700 users among state, tribal, county, and local agencies as well as private sector partners. The state is working to connect with other WebEOC users, including surrounding states, business partners, nuclear plants, and FEMA.

**Radiological Emergency Preparedness:** Wisconsin successfully completed a two-day exercise with the Point Beach Nuclear Plant. The exercise tested the state's ability to protect communities and the agricultural industry from the ingestion of radioactive food and water. Reviewed by FEMA and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission according to strict guidelines, the state received a perfect evaluation.

**Updated Plans:** WEM worked with stakeholders to update a number of statewide plans, including the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan, a new Cyber Incident Response Annex, and a multi-year training and exercise plan. These plans help the state build response capabilities, make better use of resources, and quickly identify needs before, during, and after disasters happen.

**Wisconsin Disaster Fund (WDF):** WDF is a state-funded reimbursement program that allows counties, cities, townships, villages, and tribal units of government to recoup costs incurred while responding to and recovering from disasters. These are events that would not qualify for a federal disaster declaration. The state reimburses 70% of eligible costs for items including debris clearance, protective measures and road and bridge repair. The fund receives an annual allocation of \$711,200. WDF is not for individuals, businesses or agricultural losses.

**Wisconsin Emergency Hotline:** The hotline, which provides 24-hour access to WEM for incident reporting and assistance, expanded its partnership in 2017. The hotline is now operating jointly by WEM, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Wisconsin National Guard's Joint Operations Center. This partnership improves responsiveness to local governments and leverages shared services to increase efficiency.

**Wisconsin's Urban Search and Rescue Team:** On June 1-2, 2017, the Wisconsin Urban Search & Rescue Task Force 1 (WI-TF1) mobilized to assist with the search for victims following the fire and explosion at the Didion Milling plant in Cambria. WI-TF1 also deployed to Florida on September 10, 2017, in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma. WI-TF1 was requested to assist with search and rescue efforts in the Jacksonville area, but the mission was cancelled two days later as damage was less severe than anticipated.

**Public-Private Partnerships:** WEM continues to work closely with the private sector. In 2017, public-private partnership grants were awarded to Sawyer County Emergency Management, Kenosha County Emergency Management, Disaster Ready Chippewa Valley (Eau Claire County), and Shawano County

Emergency Management to host workshops. Each workshop focused on a specific scenario such as hazmat incidents, cyberattacks, active shooter situation or overall disaster preparedness. Participants from the private sector heard from subject matter experts and then participated in a tabletop exercise focusing on that scenario. The workshops were a great opportunity for private sector to meet and work with local public officials.

Development continued on the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC). Members developed a charter, brochure, membership application and agreement and other items designed to address private sector recruitment and retention. Members were also able to test the BEOC as part of the GridEx Power Outage exercise held in November.

The BEOC was virtually activated in July for flooding in the southeast portion of the state. Kwik Trip donated supplies of bottled water, power aid, and food for displaced residents and first responders. Uline donated personal protective equipment (PPE) for the volunteers mucking out homes in Kenosha County. During Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, the BEOC was able to provide resources for crucial situational awareness to its members with locations inside the impacted area.

**Citizen Preparedness:** ReadyWisconsin continues to be the forum for citizen preparedness. This includes promoting several statewide campaigns including National Preparedness Month, Cybersecurity Awareness Month, Winter Awareness Week and WI Tornado & Severe Weather Awareness Week which includes the statewide tornado drills. This is the eighth year for STEP or Student Tools for Emergency Planning program in Wisconsin. Over 52,000 students have participated in STEP since the program began during the 2010-11 school year. Another 12,000 students are expected to participate in the 2017-18 school year in 150 schools around the state.

# DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS –WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

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



## BACKGROUND

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The Wisconsin National Guard (WING) is a joint state military force, comprised of the Wisconsin Army National Guard and the Wisconsin Air National Guard. The WING serves under the command and control of Governor Walker, who is the Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant General (TAG) serves as the senior military officer and commands the Wisconsin National Guard. The WING has two missions; first as the primary combat operational reserve of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force, and second as the first military responder

to incidents in the homeland. Citizen-soldiers and airmen of the National Guard train once a month on drill weekends and during a two-week annual training period. The WING can mobilize on short notice to support state and federal missions. Once the mission is complete, activated units and personnel are released from official duty status.

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

The Wisconsin Air National Guard (ANG) consists of approximately 2,300 personnel assigned to the 115<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing in Madison, 128<sup>th</sup> Air Refueling Wing in Milwaukee, as well as the 128<sup>th</sup> Air Control Squadron and Combat Readiness Training Center at Volk Field.

The Wisconsin Army National Guard (ARNG) comprises nearly 7,500 soldiers, including headquarters staff in Madison and four major commands located throughout 66 communities. These four major commands are the 32<sup>nd</sup> “Red Arrow” Infantry Brigade Combat Team at Camp Douglas, the 64<sup>th</sup> Troop Command in Madison, the 157<sup>th</sup> Maneuver Enhancement Brigade in Milwaukee, and the 426<sup>th</sup> Regiment Regional Training Institute at Fort McCoy.

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**F-35 Fighter Jet Stationing:** The U.S. Air Force selected Madison's Truax Field, home of the Wisconsin ANG's 115<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing, as one of two preferred sites to receive the state-of-the-art, next-generation F-35A fighter jet. By the end of 2018, the Air Force will conduct its Environmental Impact Review before it makes final confirmation of the Truax Field selection. Pending a successful final selection, the first F-35 jets are expected in the early 2020s.

### **WING Homeland Defense Support and State Emergencies:**

- **The Counterdrug Program:** The Counterdrug Program is a federally-funded program that assists law enforcement in their efforts to reduce the supply of illicit drugs. WING members provide analytical case support to law enforcement in all 72 Wisconsin counties. The program utilizes Wisconsin's RC-26 aircraft to support law enforcement agencies with full motion video, ground-to-air communication capabilities, and the ability to perform day and night reconnaissance. Within the past year, the criminal analysts and RC-26 aircrew assisted law enforcement with 469 cases resulting

in 2,504 drug-related arrests and an estimated \$29.7 million in drug-related seizures. The Counterdrug Program is committed to continuing its partnership with law enforcement which is essential to the detection, interdiction, disruption, and curtailment of illegal drug activity in Wisconsin.

- **54<sup>th</sup> Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (54<sup>th</sup> WMD-CST):** The 54<sup>th</sup> WMD-CST conducts response and standby missions that provide direct assistance to HAZMAT units, law enforcement, and other state and federal agencies. Last year, the 54<sup>th</sup> WMD-CST conducted 80 missions. The team also completed 14 full-scale training and exercise events; collaborating with members and agencies in the Wisconsin emergency response community during 13 of them.
- **State Emergency Declaration:** In July 2017, widespread flooding in western Racine County resulted in Executive Order #248 authorizing WING support to local authorities. The WING mobilized 103 soldiers and 28 airmen for response and recovery in communities affected by flooding and storm damage. These Guardsmen assisted local authorities with traffic control, security, community health and welfare checks, debris removal, and route clearance. Additionally, the WING provided high-water vehicles to assist with damage assessment. The WING primarily supported the City of Burlington, and the Townships of Portland and Jefferson in Monroe County.
- **WING Hurricane Response through EMAC:** As a result of the impact of Hurricane Harvey in Texas in mid-August, the WING received notice of a possible deployment of its units as part of a hurricane response. Over the 2017 hurricane season, the WING provided ANG and ARNG forces and equipment for civil support operations in the aftermath of Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. In total, the WING activated 3,071 personnel and deployed over 500 pieces of equipment. These Guardsmen served 21,532 man-days of support during a 103-day operational period.
  - Hurricane Harvey: Wisconsin's primary contribution to this hurricane response was to provide the RC-26 airframe, without aircrew, to support incident awareness and assessment of damages post landfall. The aircraft was deployed for 14 days, and was flown by aircrews from several states to provide Texas civil authorities with situational awareness for recovery operations and response elements.
  - Hurricanes Irma/Maria: This large-scale deployment to Florida was the first Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) deployment of WING forces. In September, the Wisconsin Army National Guard (WIARNG) provided extensive support to hurricane relief efforts including the unprecedented activation of the entire 32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) in support of a domestic operation from September 10-20, 2017. The 32<sup>nd</sup> IBCT preemptively mustered 2568 WING Soldiers in response to the anticipated effects of Hurricane Irma on Florida, subsequently mobilizing to support the mission requirements specified in the official EMAC request from Florida. The scope of the mission and number of personnel was dramatically reduced as need diminished due to changes in Hurricane Irma's projected path. As requested, WIARNG supported a Task Force of 630 soldiers to provide for a variety of humanitarian-based relief missions in the Greater Miami-Dade and Tampa metro areas. Under a separate EMAC, a small contingent of refueling personnel from the 157th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade provided direct support assisting in the regulation and distribution management of bulk fuel for Florida State Emergency Management in Tallahassee.
  - The deployment of WING members to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands was the first time WING members were deployed in state active duty status off the U.S. mainland. In support of the islands, the 54th CST-WMD provided one technical communications specialist and communications equipment to Puerto Rico's CST-WMD. Wisconsin's Counterdrug program also provided the RC-26 aircraft and associated aircrew to survey the condition of 22 highways along



Puerto Rico's western environs. Finally, the Wisconsin ARNG deployed 19 soldiers and two UH-60 helicopters to the U.S. Virgin Islands as emergency medical evacuation support.

- The Wisconsin Air National Guard (WIANG) promptly deployed one Airman to Puerto Rico as an Airfield Controller on September 10, 2017, followed by one public affairs photo journalist on September 12 in support of the Virgin Islands. WIANG provided a Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC) equipment package accompanied by six personnel to support reestablishing communications and network connectivity throughout the entire the island of Puerto Rico. WIANG deployed one Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailer (DRMKT) with 16 support personnel, serving 2,133 meals while on mission in Puerto Rico. Other WIANG elements mobilized to Puerto Rico include four Air Mobility Command Contingency Response Group personnel. WIANG supported efforts stateside as well, providing two air field managers, one transportation movement officer, and one command post controller for port movement operations out of Savannah, GA as an intermediate staging base for onward movement of resources to the Caribbean. Finally, the 128th ARW was placed on alert for immediate support response upon request.
- In total, 3071 Soldiers and Airmen of the Wisconsin National Guard hurricane relief mission provided support to the citizens of Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in response to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. The activated and mobilized WING guardsmen served 21,532 man-days during the 103-day operational period, while deploying over 500 pieces of equipment. To date, all Wisconsin National Guard service members deployed in support of 2017 hurricane relief efforts have returned home, with five loaned pieces of equipment, the DRMKT, three forklifts, and one security forces truck in transition back to Wisconsin.

**WING Participation in Training Exercises:** The WING significantly enhanced its ability to respond to domestic emergencies by participating in numerous emergency preparedness exercises. Throughout the year, the WING participated in event-specific tabletop exercises aimed at improving response and coordination with both public partner agencies and private stakeholders. Participation in large-scale exercises are as follows:

- The State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise 2017 (SIMCOM 2017) was a two-day functional communications exercise hosted by the Lake Delton Fire Department, facilitated by the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) and Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) in partnership with U.S. Northern Command. Exercise participants tested interoperability and interagency communications throughout the technically-strenuous exercise.
- In November 2017, members of the Joint Staff, the Defensive Cyber Operations – Element, and the National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) participated in GRIDEX which is a national-level power grid exercise. The WING's participation evaluated and promoted aspects of the ever expanding Wisconsin Electric Utilities – DMA Public Private Partnership. GridEx IV incorporated a collaborative physical security and cyber incident response effort. DMA in concert with utilities partners explored cooperative agreements and public private partnership policy issues in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of responding elements. The exercise further developed plans to better codify energy sector prevention, mitigation, and recovery options in the event of a disaster with the ultimate goal to minimize long-term effects on government and to mitigate the impacts on the citizens within the state relative to energy demands and needs.

**WING Ongoing Partnerships:** The WING continues to work with WEM regional directors through joint training and exercises to build better coordination and plans for integration of WING support. Both military and civilian personnel combine agency knowledge with Incident Command System training in

order to develop a collaborative and efficient approach. The WING joined WEM and representatives of Wisconsin critical infrastructure sectors to develop plans to ensure continued service to Wisconsin residents in the event of a power outage affecting public utilities. The WING provides members to working groups sponsored by the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council. Through its membership in these working groups, the WING promotes collaboration with state agencies and efficient coordination with civil authorities. The WING continued its partnership with the DOA–Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) to develop and refine the Cyber Disruption Plan which has transformed into the Cyber Incident Response Annex.

**WING Outreach:** The WING supports two initiatives aimed at improving the lives of Wisconsin’s youth. The Wisconsin National Guard Challenge Academy is a 17 month-long program located at Fort McCoy for at-risk youths ages 16-19. The Challenge Academy offers cadets the opportunity to develop the strength of character and life skills necessary to become successful, responsible citizens, as well as provide an opportunity for teens not attending high school to earn their High School Equivalency Diploma or High School Diploma. Since 1997, a total of 3,623 cadets have fulfilled program requirements and graduated into the Post-Residential Phase; over 3,000 of those graduates earned a High School Equivalency Diploma, which is nearly an 85% attainment rate. On average, graduates have performed over 60 hours of service to the community while at the Academy.

The STARBASE program is a Department of Defense (DoD) educational outreach program designed for fifth graders and is meant to reach and inspire at-risk, disadvantaged, and underrepresented students. STARBASE’s mission is to develop an understanding and interest in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematical (STEM) career fields. 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 via experiments and activities. STARBASE Wisconsin is sponsored by the WING.

# PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

HSC Representative: Commissioner Mike Huebsch

HSC Alternate: Andrew Kell



## BACKGROUND

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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 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 INITIATIVES

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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 GRIDEX III in November of 2015, which simulated physical and cyberattacks to the bulk electric grid. The PSC participated in NERC GRIDEX IV in November of 2017. This exercise is 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 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

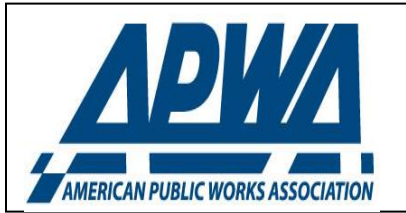
Homeland Security Council for purposes of Wisconsin government awareness and coordination. DOA-DET is taking the lead in developing critical infrastructure risk assessments in accordance with the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy, and the PSC will help coordinate this effort with utilities as well.

**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 observed ongoing construction projects and implement a field inspection schedule to ensure compliance is observed at gas 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. NERC GRIDEX IV described above is a key example of a utility emergency preparedness exercise. These exercises are 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.

# AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION-WISCONSIN CHAPTER

HSC Representative: Bruce Slagoski



## BACKGROUND

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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

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**The Wisconsin Chapter of the American Public Works Association Traffic Incident Management Enhancement (TIME) Coalition:** The APWA joined the Coalition as a member in fall 2016, and has been an advocate for the Coalition since that time. The Coalition hosted a booth at the Wisconsin APWA Spring Conference.

**MABAS Card:** A major focus had been to make an MABAS card specifically tailored to public works. The SW Regional Coordinator for MABAS created a tentative card and distributed it to members for review.

**“If You See Something, Say Something™”:** On February 16, 2017, APWA distributed “If You See Something, Say Something™” materials and the “Run, Hide, Fight” videos to all members. Members from across the state commented positively on the materials and videos during the spring conference. The members were impressed with the videos and had municipal employees view them. Some members also passed on the materials to private businesses and local hospitals.

## WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL PARTNER AGENCY REPORTS



The Homeland Security Partner Agency Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed agency reports have been updated since the 2016 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 Branko Stojsavljevic - Director



## BACKGROUND

The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC), housed within the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) Administration Building in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is one of two nationally recognized fusion centers in 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 and information with an all threats/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 from unclassified and classified sources. STAC provides relevant and timely intelligence reporting to its local, state, and federal customers, to include law enforcement, emergency first responders, emergency managers, government leaders, and private sector partners.

## MAJOR PROGRAMS | INITIATIVES

**Fusion Liaison Officer Program:** The STAC 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 FLOs with the tools necessary to identify, report, and combat terrorism and crime within their communities and professional spaces.

**Nationwide SAR Initiative:** The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) is a partnership among federal, state, local, and tribal agencies that trains agencies to identify activities that are potential indicators of future acts of terror. This initiative provides fusion centers with a way to use the observational skills of private and public sector partners to detect crime and terrorism while the crime or terrorism is still in its planning stages. The NSI has capacity to gather, document, process, analyze, and share SARs nationally. Implementation of the NSI process in southeastern Wisconsin is supported through WiWATCH (WiWATCH.org). WiWATCH is a publicly available website that allows anyone to report suspicious activity anonymously any time of the day.

**Preparedness Exercises:** STAC engages with public and private sector partners in preparedness exercises designed to enhance overall prevention and response capabilities of emergency service partners and other response entities in southeastern Wisconsin. These exercises allow participants to evaluate intelligence and information sharing capabilities to improve the collective 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 level of support provided by STAC to special events depends upon the size of the event and the perceived threat to the event. Support is often provided on-site and in the form of pre-event bulletins and assessments. Examples include identification



of potential threats associated with the event, "Dignitary Visit Notifications", pre-event briefs, and Special Event Threat Assessments (SETAs).

Onsite support may include, but is not limited to: an Intelligence Operations Center, Field Support Team, Hazardous Devices Unit, Major Incident Response Team, and the Tactical Enforcement Unit.

**Infrastructure Protection:** STAC performs a variety of services to southeastern Wisconsin with respect to the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR). STAC works in collaboration with U.S. Department of Homeland Security Protective Security Advisors to identify CI/KR, assess threats and risks to those assets, and to propose risk mitigation strategies to deter attacks and improve resiliency.

### **SURGE CAPACITY**

The STAC, through its collaboration with the Milwaukee Police Department's Intelligence Fusion Center, has access to additional personnel and resources to include:

**Hazardous Device Unit (HDU):** The HDU is available to secure public spaces before special events, respond to suspicious packages and hazardous devices, and to recover military ordinances and fireworks. The HDU also provides various hazardous device and explosive environments-related training, guidance, and outreach to federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector partners in southeastern Wisconsin.

**Predictive Intelligence Center (PIC):** The PIC is responsible for crime analysis for Milwaukee by identifying emerging trends and patterns. The PIC provides managers with operational level analysis to support more efficient and effective deployment of resources. Tactical level analysis performed at PIC provides opportunities for offender identification, enhances investigative leads, and can connect offenders to networks of co-conspirators. By design, PIC analysis is shared through the STAC with surrounding suburbs affected by similar trends and networks of criminals.

**High Tech Crime Unit (HTU):** Members of the HTU are the principal partners involved daily with the FBI Cyber Crimes Task Force, the Cyber Intrusion Task Force, and the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force. HTU also participates in the Wisconsin Cyber Crimes Working Group, the Cyber Threat Intelligence Coordination Group, and the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center.

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

**National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN):** The NIBIN program allows a team of trained personnel to compare ballistic evidence in an attempt to link seized or recovered firearms to prior crimes, and to help identify offenders of gun crime. The NIBIN is the only automated interstate ballistic imaging network in operation in the United States and is available to most major population centers. To use NIBIN, firearm examiners and technicians enter captured images of ballistic evidence into the Integrated Ballistic Identification System. These images are compared against the database to identify matches (evidence from two or more incidents that link to a single firearm). Law enforcement can search against evidence from their jurisdiction, neighboring jurisdictions, and other jurisdictions across the country. From January to December 2017, fusion center personnel have entered 2,242 test fire entries and 3,241 evidence casing entries, resulting in 5,483 total entries into the NIBIN database.

**ShotSpotter:** ShotSpotter combines wide area acoustic surveillance with centralized cloud-based analysis to provide gunfire alerts and the precise location of illegal incidents of gunfire. These alerts serve to provide near real-time data to the host agency's dispatch center and directly to patrol units in the field. These alerts enable first responders to more rapidly and precisely aid victims, collect evidence and apprehend offenders.

# DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

HSC Representative: Superintendent JD Lind  
Division Administrator: Joe Nestler, PE



## BACKGROUND

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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

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**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, 150 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.
- 511 Wisconsin: This 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](http://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. In 2017, the 511 website moved to a more responsive platform which means WisDOT can now communicate with smartphone and tablet users using the site's more robust emergency alert posting capabilities.

**New look for Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) program in 2018:** In 2017, the primary focus was on transitioning the current ETO program to an "All-Hazards" approach which includes updating all the supporting programs, documents, and training. Updates are expected to finish in 2018.

- The ETO program is a formal, coordinated, integrated, and performance-oriented approach to managing transportation system resources during incidents and emergency events. The program 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. In 2017, research began to replace the ETO Repository with a supported web-based system that will combine the Traffic Incident Management Enhancement (TIME) and ETO programs. The training approach has been redesigned to include a weekly/monthly/annual training method which will be implemented on various types of learning environments supported by Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). WEM and the DOT Learn Center partnered to develop an archive of current training records stored within the ETO Repository. A procedural guide for the ETO program is being developed as updates are conducted.
- The TIME Coalition represents 40,000+ responders or organizations with a connection to traffic incident management. The TIME Coalition consists of 19 member organizations representing law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, county highway departments, public safety communications, towing and recovery services, as well as state and federal DOTs. The TIME Coalition meets twice a year, once in early spring and once at the Governor's Conference on Highway Safety. In 2017, the TIME program conducted approximately 75 training programs to train 2,700 first responders. With 30% of all identified responders in the state trained in Traffic Incident Management (TIM), the TIME program exceeds the Federal Highway Administration's goal. For 2018, the TIME program set a goal to have 40% of the responders trained.
- Regional Incident Management Coordinators (RIMC) serve as the 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. In 2017, the ETO program conducted three RIMC Basic Courses (8 hours) adding approximately eight to ten new RIMCs. On average, RIMC's are contacted between 550-700 times per year by the STOC-Control Room and conduct field responses for about 30% of those contacts.
- The Wisconsin Highway Emergency Liaison Personnel (WisHELPer) are on-call DTSD staff with engineering and traffic operations backgrounds who respond to the SEOC to assist WEM staff and other SEOC-based agency representatives during an emergency. The WisHELPer 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. In 2017, WisHELPer responded to the SEOC during the flooding in July. WisHELPer supported the GRIDEX exercise in 2017, and will support the Dark Sky exercise in 2018.

# WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE (WSLH)



## BACKGROUND

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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](http://www.slh.wisc.edu).

## MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**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 54<sup>th</sup> 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 2017, instrumentation capabilities were enhanced, and multiple staff were trained on all testing methods. Capabilities were tested by successful participation in four exercises during the past year, including two surge exercises requiring 24/7 testing. Each exercise required testing 500 urine samples for a metabolite of nerve agents. The lab also performed vesicant testing for CDC during one of their exercises. In addition, an equipment loan program was 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 54<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team (CST), and the United States Postal Inspector:** At least 12 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 54<sup>th</sup> 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. As a result, the Division of Public Health can 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 twice-yearly exercises with the clinical laboratories that enable 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 late September 2017, 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 surveillance activities used for detection of outbreaks, emerging pathogens, and emerging antimicrobial resistance. The WSLH Communicable Disease Division also encourages the improvement of the culture of laboratory biosafety. All WI laboratories were asked to complete another risk assessment questionnaire tool to assess the progress with laboratory biosafety.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE-DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES



### BACKGROUND

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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 Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC).

### MAJOR INITIATIVES

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**Note: On September 23, 2017 in the Biennial Budget Bill (2017 Wisconsin Act 59), the State Interoperability Program was formally transferred to the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs. This includes the Interoperability Unit, Interoperability Council, the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator, FirstNet - Single Point of Contact and the Statewide Interoperable Radio System. The major initiatives below reflect what was done by the Department of Justice up to the time of the transfer of the program.**

**Interoperability Unit:** The Interoperability Unit provides a mix of support services to the Interoperability Council, its subcommittees and workgroups, the Statewide 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 U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Emergency Communications in 2015. The Council has established four subcommittees in its bylaws which include: 9-1-1, Land Mobile Radio (LMR), Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN), 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 subcommittees which consist of meeting notices, assisting in agenda creation, facilities arrangements, minute’s creation, and records keeping. The Interoperability Council met three times before September 23, 2017. The subcommittees met from two to six times before September 23, 2017, and the workgroups contributed a total of 21 meetings during that timeframe. The Unit also provides writing and editing assistance to work products created by the workgroups. **Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC):** In 2017, the support of the Statewide 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' Association Communication Summit as well as supporting the refinement of the COMU standard operating guidelines.

**FirstNet – Single Point of Contact:** In 2017, 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 nationwide public safety broadband system. Additional outreach was supplied by the Interoperability Unit through presentations and display booths at first responder conferences statewide. An independent governance assessment was also performed that included recommendations on how to create a more effective governance structure.

**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 2016 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
<p>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 cyberattacks on CI/KR. Members of the Working Group will continue to meet monthly.</p> <p>The charter of the Wisconsin Cyber Strategic and Planning Working Group is to stay abreast of cyber matters to include cyber data breaches and cyberattacks 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chair leadership of the Working Group is the State Chief Information Officer. The Division of Enterprise Technology is the Executive Agent for the Working Group, cooperatively providing leadership, coordination, and administration.</li> <li>• Federal Bureau of Investigation</li> <li>• Madison Police Department</li> <li>• Milwaukee Police Department</li> <li>• Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC)</li> <li>• University of Wisconsin-Madison</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Homeland Security</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Justice – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC)</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin Emergency Management</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin National Guard</li> <li>• Wisconsin Educational Communications Board</li> <li>• Private sector representatives based on their expertise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Develop and conduct briefings for public/private partnerships and emergency managers. Facilitated two interagency cyber preparedness panel discussions.</li> <li>• Wisconsin continues to actively promote, develop, and coordinate in state, regional, and federal cyber exercises and collaboration exchange.</li> <li>• Share the 2017 State of Wisconsin Cybersecurity Strategy and the 2017 Cyber Disruption Response Strategy with private and public-sector equity holders.</li> <li>• Develop and finalize the Cyber Disruption Response Plan.</li> </ul>

## JOINT SERVICES WORKING GROUP

Charter	Membership	Comments
<p>As a voluntary and subordinate working group to the Council, the mission of the Joint Services Working Group is to coordinate and collaborate to ensure a unified, efficient, and effective combined military response capability within Wisconsin when called upon to support civil authorities in domestic response operations.</p> <p>Working group meetings are held biannually and liaison representatives from all military components within Wisconsin meet at various venues and locations to network and to share service component capabilities and resource data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wisconsin National Guard</li> <li>• Civil Air Patrol</li> <li>• U.S. Coast Guard</li> <li>• Reserve and installation elements from the Army, Navy, and Marines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with all military components within Wisconsin and FEMA Region V and Iowa. 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.</li> <li>• Continue to refine working group roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>• 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. The 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.</li> </ul>

## INFORMATION SHARING WORKING GROUP

Charter	Membership	Comments
<p>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.</p>	<p>Core agencies represented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Justice - Wisconsin Statewide Intelligence Center (WSIC)</li> <li>• Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC)</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS)</li> <li>• Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Coordinated the statewide launch of USDHS' "If You See Something, Say Something™" (S4) public awareness campaign.</li> <li>• Both the WSIC and the STAC have collaborated on the further development of the WiWATCH public portal, and the wifusion.org website.</li> <li>• Both WSIC and STAC continue to socialize the S4 concept during their Threat Liaison Officer, Fusion Liaison Officer, and Cyber Liaison Officer training programs as well as through other public and private sector outreach.</li> </ul>

## COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE WORKING GROUP

Charter	Membership	Comments
<p>To develop a comprehensive response system that supports the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and the Homeland Security Strategy. The work group 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Administration</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection</li> <li>• Department of Children and Families</li> <li>• Department of Corrections</li> <li>• Department of Health Services</li> <li>• Department of Justice</li> <li>• Department of Natural Resources</li> <li>• Department of Transportation</li> <li>• University of Wisconsin Police Department</li> <li>• Public Service Commission</li> <li>• Wisconsin Capitol Police</li> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Management</li> <li>• Wisconsin National Guard</li> <li>• Wisconsin State Information Center</li> <li>• Wisconsin State Patrol</li> <li>• Private sector representatives from banking, communications, insurance, petroleum, retail, transportation, and utilities.</li> <li>• Badger State Sheriffs’ Association</li> <li>• MABAS Wisconsin</li> <li>• Wisconsin Chiefs of Police</li> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Management Association</li> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Medical Services</li> <li>• Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association</li> <li>• Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Association</li> <li>• Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided guidance on business needs for situational awareness as part of the development of a statewide common operating picture in WebEOC.</li> <li>• Guided the 2017 update of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan.</li> <li>• Established coordination groups with utilities and fuel industry partners for addressing needs during a power outage or fuel shortage.</li> <li>• Planned for assessing and meeting functional and access needs during a disaster, including conducting health and wellness checks, and providing interpretive services.</li> <li>• Convened a feeding task force to develop plans for mass feeding operations.</li> <li>• Developed plans and organization for a new Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC).</li> <li>• Began work on developing a state resource guide to use for training and education on available resources in a disaster.</li> <li>• Developed health and medical response mission ready packages for deployment through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).</li> <li>• Updated Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and completed state capabilities report.</li> </ul>

## CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND KEY RESOURCES WORKING GROUP

Charter	Membership	Comments
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Management</li> <li>• Department of Natural Resources</li> <li>• Department of Financial Institutions</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection</li> <li>• Department of Health Services</li> <li>• Public Service Commission</li> <li>• Department of Transportation</li> <li>• Department of Administration</li> <li>• Wisconsin National Guard</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Homeland Security</li> <li>• Wisconsin Statewide Information Center</li> <li>• Additional public and private entities, as appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide subject matter expertise to WEM and the Homeland Security Council on the identification and assessment of critical infrastructure within the state.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The working group meets at least once a year to analyze infrastructure dependencies, review information sharing practices, and make any applicable updates to state level critical infrastructure lists.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the USDHS on the development of a secure site that agencies can use to 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.</li> <li>• Identify methods for securely sharing critical infrastructure information with response agencies during natural or man-made disasters.</li> </ul>

## 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
<p>Vision: The vision of the Wisconsin Interoperability Council is to achieve and advance seamless statewide public safety interoperable communications through support and participation of Federal, State, tribal, local, public and private organizations.</p> <p>Mission: The mission of the Wisconsin Interoperability Council is to promote and achieve interoperable communications through the development and implementation of standards and best practices, conducting ongoing training and exercising, supporting existing technology, exploring and adapting new technologies, pursuing and securing adequate funding, while integrating all disciplines and jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Statutory members appointed by the Governor include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief of Police</li> <li>• Sheriff</li> <li>• Chief of a fire department</li> <li>• Director of Emergency Medical Services</li> <li>• Local government elected official</li> <li>• Local emergency management director</li> <li>• Representative of a federally-recognized American Indian tribe or band in this state</li> <li>• Hospital representative</li> <li>• Local health department representative</li> <li>• One other person with relevant experience or expertise in interoperable communications</li> </ul> <p>Statutory agency heads or their designees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attorney General</li> <li>• Adjutant General</li> <li>• Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources</li> <li>• Secretary of the Department of Transportation</li> <li>• Representative from the Department of Administration with knowledge of Information Technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On October 16, 2017 the new Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) within the Department of Military Affairs opened its doors. The OEC provides administrative support to the Interoperability Council and its four subcommittees. The OEC is responsible for the following program areas: WISCOM, 911, FirstNet and LMR/Interoperability.</li> <li>• With technical assistance from the USDHS Office of Emergency Communications the Interoperability Council held a series of Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) revision workshops with stakeholders. The feedback will be used to update the Wisconsin SCIP in 2018.</li> <li>• Based on a recommendation from the NPSBN Subcommittee the Interoperability Council recommended to Governor Walker to Opt In to the National Public Safety Broadband Network (FirstNet). Based on their recommendation, Governor Walker Opted In to FirstNet on December 15, 2017 which will provide first responders in the State with a reliable dedicated broadband data network for communications.</li> <li>• The Interoperability Council approved two reports: a report on the governance structure of the interoperability initiative in Wisconsin and a WISCOM viability study.</li> <li>• Council Chair Sheriff Matt Joski participated in the oral interview for the newly created position of Director of Emergency Communications.</li> <li>• The Interoperability Council authorized an Incident Tactical Dispatcher Training classes through a Technical Assistance Grant from the Department of Homeland Security Office of Emergency Communications. The class was held on October 9, 2017.</li> </ul>

## HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Charter	Membership	Comments
<p>Guide and advise Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) on strategic planning, developing homeland security funding priorities, and allocating resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Badger State Sheriffs' Association</li> <li>• Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association</li> <li>• Wisconsin Chiefs of Police</li> <li>• Wisconsin EMS Association</li> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Management Association</li> <li>• WI Tribal Emergency Management Association</li> <li>• Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster</li> <li>• SE WI Homeland Security Partnership</li> <li>• Department of Natural Resources</li> <li>• Department of Transportation</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection</li> <li>• Department of Health Services</li> <li>• Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation</li> <li>• Department of Justice, Crime Information Bureau</li> <li>• Wisconsin Emergency Management</li> <li>• Department of Children and Families</li> <li>• Department of Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide guidance and input to DMA/WEM on establishing priorities for funding.</li> <li>• Read summary reports about progress of grant funded projects and budgets.</li> <li>• Assist with drafting proposals for funding by working with the constituent groups the member represents.</li> <li>• Reach out to constituent groups for input and to share information about DMA/WEM's funding process.</li> </ul>



## PRIORITIES AND GOALS

### 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 EOC information management systems.

**KEY - Progress symbols:**

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

Please note: The text describing some of the objectives was updated to ensure accuracy. To read the original objectives, please refer to the 2015-2019 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy ([located at http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov](http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov)) outline of Priorities and Goals from the State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

**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 cyberattack.	●	Begin by December 31, 2015, Completed December 31, 2016	Completed.
Objective 1.1.2	Created an annex and a 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.	◐	May 2017 and 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2018	DMA, HSC, and DOA developed the Cyber Incident Response Annex in May of 2017 with a Cyber Disruption Plan with a completion date for the 1st quarter of 2018.
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	Completed.
Objective 1.1.4	Complete training for key staff and exercise the communication and response plans annually.	●	2015, 2016, 2017 and Annually	Yearly exercises and trainings are included in the Cyber Incident Response Annex. Exercise 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	Completed. 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 Defensive Cyber Operations Element (DCO-E) team.	●	2015, 2016, 2017 and Annually	Yearly exercises and trainings are included in the Cyber Incident Response Annex. Exercise planned for May 2018 – Dark Sky. Working Group Committee was established for planning and training.
Objective 1.2.3	Develop a National Guard capability additive to the DCO-E team, in collaboration with the National Guard Bureau to leverage the community presence and expandable capacity of Guard units.	◐	December 31, 2018	WI DCO-E has filled nine of ten authorized positions. The team conducted training in Cyber Shield in 2015, 2016, 2017, and Cyber Guard in June 2015. In 2015 the WING and Public Utilities Partnership Team formed a Cyber working group to identify opportunities 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 DCO-E 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	Completed. Integrated into the Cyber Incident Response Annex.
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	Completed. Integrated into the Cyber Incident Response Annex.
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	Completed. Continue to improve.
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	Completed. WSIC has hosted four Cyber Liaison Officer (CLO) classes and now has over 175 CLOs.

**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 2017 Governor’s Conference pre-conference training and through the WEM training portal. Cyber training incorporated into the multi-year state training plan. This is an annual event.
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.	●	2013	Completed in 2013. Maintained the existing portal that all agencies could utilize instead of creating a new one. The portal can be accessed at readywisconsin.wi.gov
Objective 1.4.3	Provide analytics to access the effectiveness of the information feeds on the state web portal	●	2013	The readywisconsin.wi.gov website has access to the analytics of the site.
Objective 1.4.4	Hold a statewide cyber summit to provide a forum for sharing information and best practices within the cybersecurity professional community.	●	Annual	The 5 <sup>th</sup> Annual Governor’s Cybersecurity Summit held in October 2017 at UW-Madison. The 2018 Cyber Summit is planned for September. This is an annual event.

**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.		February of 2018	
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.		End of 2017	

**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	DOA and WEM are developing a strategy for multi-factor authentication for physical and cyber needs.
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	DOA and WEM are developing a strategy for network access cards for all state employees for physical and cyber needs.

**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.	●	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	In 2017, STAC delivered fusion center overview and awareness presentations to 3,303 private sector partner personnel, and 2,090 law enforcement, government and public security sector personnel.
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 through December 2017, WSIC evaluated over 80 suspicious activity reports, 45% of which were vetted and forwarded to the FBI for further investigation. This is up from 36% in 2016 suggesting an increase in the quality of reporting.
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	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	New public/private partnership conducted in Sawyer County and three sustainment workshops held in Shawano and Kenosha Counties along with Disaster Ready Chippewa Valley. Maturing Public/Private Partnerships Workshop held in Waukesha County.
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, 2018	A draft of the emergency refueling plan was completed by PSC-OEI and WEM staff for the Nov. 2017 GridEx power outage exercise. Targeted for completion is April 30, 2018.
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 with 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 opportunity 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 biannual exercise program that includes tabletop and practical events on an alternating basis. These should be conducted regionally and statewide to assure mutual understanding and familiarization.	●	June 30, 2016 and Annually	

**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	The WI Emergency Hotline now operates 24/7 through a partnership among DNR, WEM, and WING. Consideration is underway for continued integration of state agencies.
<b>Objective 3.1.3</b>	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	Updated resource training provided during the All County and Tribal Directors meeting in October 2017. The GridEx power outage exercise tested resource mobilization in November 2017.

**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, 2020	Models are conceptually drafted and coalitions have begun drafting operational plans. A conceptual model for Crisis Standards of Care has been created and discussed with coalition partners.
Objective 3.2.3	Conduct at least one annual exercise per regional health care coalition to test coalition plans.	●	Annual	Each of Wisconsin's regional health care coalitions conducted at least one exercise (tabletop, functional, or full scale) within the 2016-2017 contract period. During 2017-2018, each region will participate in a federally required coalition surge test evaluating the evacuation of hospital facilities comprising at least 20% of the region's staffed acute care beds. These exercises will include participation by hospitals, public health, emergency medical services, and emergency management.
Objective 3.2.4	Conduct at least two emergency-related trainings per regional health care coalition annually based on coalition needs assessments (e.g., Basic Disaster Life Support, Crisis Emergency Risk Communications, and Hospital Incident Command System).	●	Annual	During the most recent grant period, trainings were provided based on health care coalitions' needs assessments and partner requests to include: Hospital Incident Command System (HICS) (basic and advanced), Basic Disaster Life Support, Certified Hospital Emergency Coordinator training, and Incident Command System (ICS) 300/400 trainings; Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication; Pediatric Disaster Response; Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Emergency Preparedness Rule; Critical Incident Stress Management; Volunteer Reception Center training, 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 GridEX in November 2017, and virtually activated during the July 2017 southern Wisconsin flooding event. Draft of BEOC standard operating guide completed with continued training.
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 established contracts and procedures for translation during an incident. Future activities to enhance the capability are planned with local community groups, and identified radio and print media statewide to disseminate. Target for completion is September 30, 2018.
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 2018	DATCP executed three agriculture emergency preparedness and response training exercises in 2017, and will complete the fourth in January 2018.
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	Wisconsin Task Force 1 (WI-TF1) is currently working to address the equipment and training requirements for flood and swiftwater rescue. The Operational Readiness Exercise (ORE) scheduled for the Fall of 2017 was postponed because WI-TF1 was mobilized to Florida in response to Hurricane IRMA. The ORE is now scheduled for January 2018. Two structural engineers have been added to the Team.
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	Wisconsin Hazardous Materials Response Teams participated in quarterly training at the REACT Center. ALERT teams are in the third year of life-cycle replacement of Bearcat vehicles and five agencies have received replacement funding. The Type II All-Hazards Incident Management Team was successfully deployed to Texas for Hurricane Harvey.
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	Certified WEM instructors conducted 212 courses with 3,375 students in attendance. The Critical Incident Management/Model City course was held 6 times with 98 students.
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 66 exercises, including six full-scale exercises. This included the Point Beach Nuclear Generating Plant exercise and SIMCOM. Conducted a number of After Action Reports (AARs) for the severe storms in the state in 2017.

**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	A new Office of Emergency Communications was created by the legislature under DMA, and in accordance with the SCIP, is responsible for the four program areas. The SCIP is currently under revision and to be completed by January 21, 2018. The Interoperability Council met six times last year to provide oversight.
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	5,297 personnel from 276 agencies were entered into WICAMS (Wisconsin Credentialing Asset Management System). Wisconsin Department of Transportation and State Capitol Police joined the system along with 10 counties. There are now over 19,000 credentialed personnel 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 implemented the WebEOC system in June 2017. The system is easy to use and improved functionality, including mapping of a common operating picture. WebEOC was used successfully for the July flooding events and two major exercises in 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 WebEOC system. WEM conducted 5 major AARs in 2017: Barron/Rusk County Tornado, July flooding in SE, SW, and WC regions, and the GridEx power outage exercise.



# GLOSSARY

## 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

OEC – Office of Emergency Communications

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