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HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL
FORWARD
STATE OF WISCONSIN

The 2010 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR ..... **PAGE 3**

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS ..... **PAGE 4**

BACKGROUND ON THE WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL ..... **PAGE 7**
- Members of the Council
- Non-Members and Related Groups

THE FUNDING PROCESS ..... **PAGE 10**
- About the Homeland Security Grant Program
- Typical Funding Cycle
- Funding Strategy for FY 2010
- Funding Priorities
- 2009 – 2010 Funding Highlights
- 2010 – 2011 Funding Allocations
- 2010 – 2011 Investment Justification Descriptions
- Milwaukee Urban Area Security Initiative

REPORTS FROM AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS ..... **PAGE 18**

HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY UPDATE ..... **PAGE 39**

September 22, 2010

Dear Governor Doyle:

It is my privilege to present the 2010 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security. Our purpose is to coordinate efforts across state government and collaborate with local, tribal, and federal partners to best prepare Wisconsin for all-hazards. We have experienced significant natural hazards in the past year and responded well.

This report discusses the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council and provides an overview of the state and federal homeland security funding process. It addresses new and continuing efforts by the council and state agencies on behalf of the people of Wisconsin. In the last twelve months, officials from public, private, and non-profit sectors have embarked on new homeland security, public health, and emergency management initiatives. The report also highlights the state's response to the H1N1 pandemic, which successfully concluded this summer.

Terrorism – nurtured abroad or homegrown – remains a severe and pervasive threat. Events of the past year (including the attempted bombing of Northwest Airlines flight 253 and drug cartel-induced violence on the U.S.-Mexico border) threaten civilians and first-responders alike. Monthly meetings of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council have provided a means of disseminating information to homeland security partners, as well as a forum for state officials to discuss emergency planning and public awareness.

In addition, implementing preventative measures and proactive responses to cyber attacks has also been a concern of the council. Increased reliance on technology to control and maintain the state's critical infrastructure underlines the need for technological vigilance. To ensure cyber security, state IT officials continue to implement redundancy and response plans.

Recently, the state's ability to prepare for and respond to catastrophic disasters was enhanced when the Wisconsin National Guard was selected to field a CERFP (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package) team. CERFP teams respond to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosive incidents and support local, state, tribal, and federal agencies managing the consequences of an event. They provide capabilities to conduct casualty/patient decontamination, casualty search and extraction, and medical support. In addition, DMAT WI-1 – the state's first Disaster Medical Assistance Team – received the support of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in May 2010.

Finally, this report reviews many of the objectives outlined in the 2009 – 2011 Homeland Security Strategy. Some objectives are already complete. Many continue to be implemented or are continuously improving. The council will provide guidance and suggestions as the strategy is carried out and a follow-up document is developed in compliance with our quadrennial review policy.

Very respectfully,

Donald P. Dunbar, Brig. Gen. (WI)
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor

ACRONYMNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A

AAR – After Action Report
ACAMS – Automated Critical Asset Management System
AHIMT – All-Hazard Incident Management Team
ALERT – Aligned Law Enforcement Response Team
ANG – Air National Guard
ARNG – Army National Guard
ARRA – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

B

BIU – Border Intelligence Unit

C

CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive
CCP – Citizen Corps Program
CEASE – Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort
CERFP – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package
CERT – Community Emergency Response Team
CIA – Central Intelligence Agency
CIKR – Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
COG – Continuity of Government
ComL – Communications Unit Leader
COOP – Continuity of Operations
CST – Civil Support Team

D

DATCP – Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
DET – Division of Enterprise Technology
DHE – Domestic Highway Enforcement
DHS – Department of Health Services
DIA – Defense Intelligence Agency
DMA – Department of Military Affairs
DMAT – Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DNI – Director of National Intelligence
DNR – Department of Natural Resources
DOA – Department of Administration
DOJ-DCI – Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation
DPH – Division of Public Health
DSCA – Defense Support to Civil Authorities

E

EAA – Experimental Aircraft Association
EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMI – Emergency Management Institute
EMS – Emergency Medical Services
EOC – Emergency Operations Center
EOD – Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
ERP – Emergency Response Plan
ESF – Emergency Support Function
ETO – Emergency Transportation Operations

F

FAS-CAT – Food and Agriculture Sector Criticality Assessment Tool
FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

G

GIO – Geographic Information Officer
GIS – Geographic Information Systems

H

HIDTA – High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HSC – Homeland Security Council
HSGP – Homeland Security Grant Program

I

ICS – Incident Command Structure
ILI – Influenza-Like-Illness
IMTs – Incident Management Teams
INR – Bureau of Intelligence and Research

J

JIS – Joint Information System

L

LEDR – Law Enforcement Death Response Team
LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee
L-IMT – Local Incident Management Teams

M

MABAS – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MMRS – Metropolitan Medical Response System
MNJAC – Minnesota Joint Analysis Center
MRC – Medical Reserve Corps
MSP – Multi-State Partnership
MSU – Mobile Support Unit

N

N-DEx – Law Enforcement National Data Exchange
NFA – National Fire Academy
NIMS – National Incident Management System
NIPP – National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NPG – National Preparedness Guidelines
NRF – National Response Framework
NYSIC – New York State Intelligence Center

O

ODP – Office of Domestic Preparedness
OEI – Office of Energy Independence
OJA – Office of Justice Assistance

P

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment
PSC – Public Service Commission

R

REACT Center – Regional Emergency All-Climate Training Center
READY – Responding to Emergency and Disasters with Youth
RTI – Regional Training Institute

S

SAGIC – State Agency Geographic Information Coordination Team
SAR – Suspicious Activity Report
SCIP – Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan
SCR – Security Contact Review
SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center
SHSP – State Homeland Security Program
SNS – Strategic National Stockpile
SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
STAC – Southeastern Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center
SWAT Team – Strategic Weapons and Tactics Team

T

TLO – Threat Liaison Officer
TSA – Transportation Security Administration

U

UASI – Urban Area Security Initiative
USAO – United States Attorney's Office
USCG – United States Coast Guard
USDHS – United States Department of Homeland Security
USDOJ – United State Department of Justice
USGS – United States Geological Survey

V

VOAD – Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

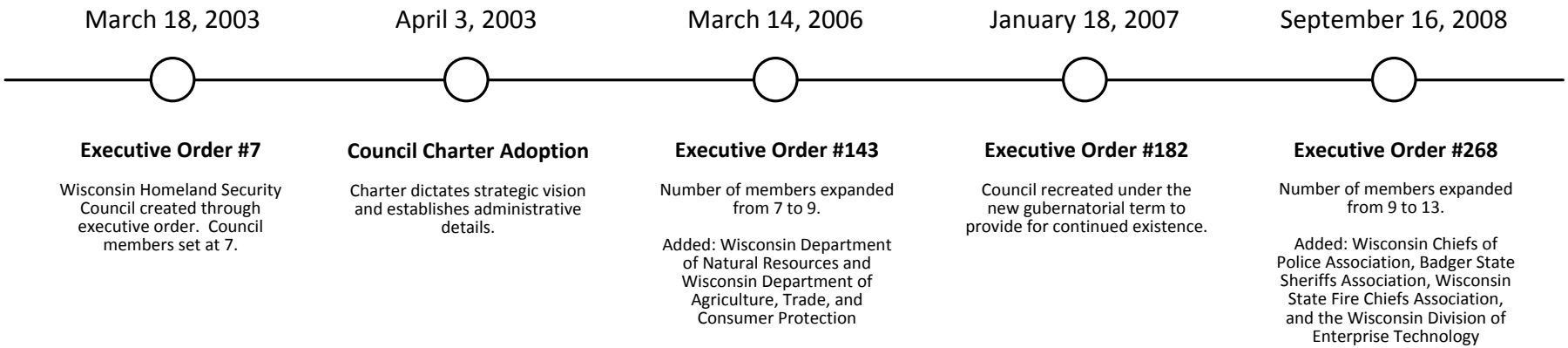
W

WARN – Wisconsin Agro-Security Resource Network
WCPA – Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association
WEAVR – Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry
WEDSS – Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
WEM – Wisconsin Emergency Management
WEMA – Wisconsin Emergency Management Association
WeVolunteer Initiative – Wisconsin Emergency Volunteer Initiative
WFERP – Wisconsin Fire Emergency Response Plan
WHIE – Wisconsin Health Information Exchange
WIGICC – Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council
WIJIS – Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing
WING – Wisconsin National Guard
WISC – Wisconsin State Information Center
WISCOM – Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications
WiTEMA – Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Alliance
WLIA – Wisconsin Land Information Association
WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPLF – Wisconsin Police Leadership Foundation
WSIC – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center
WSLH – Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene

BACKGROUND ON THE WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

In March 2003, Governor Jim Doyle created the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council to address the state's ability to prepare for and respond to threats to Wisconsin homeland security. The 13 member council is responsible for advising the governor, coordinating state and local prevention and response efforts, and producing periodic reports on the state of homeland security in Wisconsin. The council works with local, state, federal, and tribal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private industry to improve citizen and community preparedness. The governor is responsible for appointing council members. Additionally, a member of the governor's staff is invited to attend and participate at each meeting.

The council usually meets on the third Wednesday of the month. Members of the public are encouraged to attend the council's open sessions. Often, officials from non-member agencies and non-governmental organizations attend to gather information about homeland security issues. Additionally, the council provides an official report to the governor each year during one of its monthly meetings – typically in September to coordinate with Preparedness Month.



MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Oskar Anderson
Department of Administration-
Division of Enterprise Technology

Supt. David Collins
Department of Transportation-
Wisconsin State Patrol

Chief Edward Flynn
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police
Association

Seth Foldy, MD, MPH
Department of Health Services-
Division of Public Health

Michael T. Hinman
Department of Military Affairs-
Wisconsin Emergency
Management

Wisconsin Homeland Security Council

Governor Jim Doyle
State of Wisconsin

Brig. Gen. (WI) Donald P. Dunbar
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor
Wisconsin Adjutant General

Sheriff David Mahoney
Badger State Sheriffs Association

Robin Schmidt (alt.)
Department of Agriculture, Trade,
and Consumer Protection

Chief Brian Satula
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs
Association

David Woodbury (alt.)
Department of Natural Resources

Edward F. Wall
Department of Justice-
Division of Criminal Investigation

Chief Charles Tubbs
Department of Administration-
Division of Capitol Police

David Steingraber
Office of Justice Assistance

NON-MEMBERS AND RELATED GROUPS

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

In Wisconsin, there are a number of groups that, in addition to the council, address matters related to homeland security. They include:

STATE	**Catastrophic Planning Group**	Provides the groundwork to enhance Wisconsin's ability to respond to local and regional disasters.
	Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee	Advises OJA on strategic planning, developing homeland security funding priorities, and allocating resources. The committee is intended to be a broad representation of Wisconsin's public safety community and includes local law enforcement, fire service, EMS, public health, emergency management, tribal public safety, non-profits, and state agency representatives.
	Infrastructure Protection Working Group	Assists in the development of Wisconsin's infrastructure protection program through the identification and assessment of critical infrastructure, development of program goals, and advice on resource allocation. Recently, the group established the Wisconsin Tier IV list of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) facilities.
	Inter-Agency Working Group	Provides representatives from state agencies an opportunity to discuss current issues and work together on initiatives related to homeland security. Topics include continuity of operations (COOP) planning, homeland security grants, National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and emergency management planning, training, and exercises. The group is chaired by WEM.
	Interoperability Council	Makes recommendations for policy and guidelines, identifies technology and standards, and coordinates intergovernmental resources to facilitate statewide communications interoperability, with emphasis on public safety. The Interoperability Council is comprised of fifteen members who are appointed by the governor. The council is staffed by OJA.
	National Incident Management System Advisory Group	Works on National Incident Management System (NIMS) policy recommendations. The group is co-chaired by OJA and WEM.
FEDERAL	**FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force**	Wisconsin has two FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) located in Milwaukee and Madison. They are comprised of specialists from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. Their primary mission is to detect, deter, and respond to terrorism incidents.
	Wisconsin Agro-Security Working Group	Chaired by the FBI, this group facilitates information and technology sharing between public and private entities to bolster Wisconsin's agriculture and food security posture. Past projects include orientation tours, tabletop exercises, and vulnerability assessments of agriculture, food, and production facilities in Wisconsin.

THE FUNDING PROCESS

ABOUT THE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (HSGP)

The homeland security funding process begins when the United States Congress decides how much money it will allocate for state and local homeland security assistance. In FY 2010, Congress allocated over $1.7 billion to the HSGP. The Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), with Congressional guidance, determines how to distribute HSGP money to the states.

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP): A primary funding mechanism for building and sustaining national preparedness capabilities.

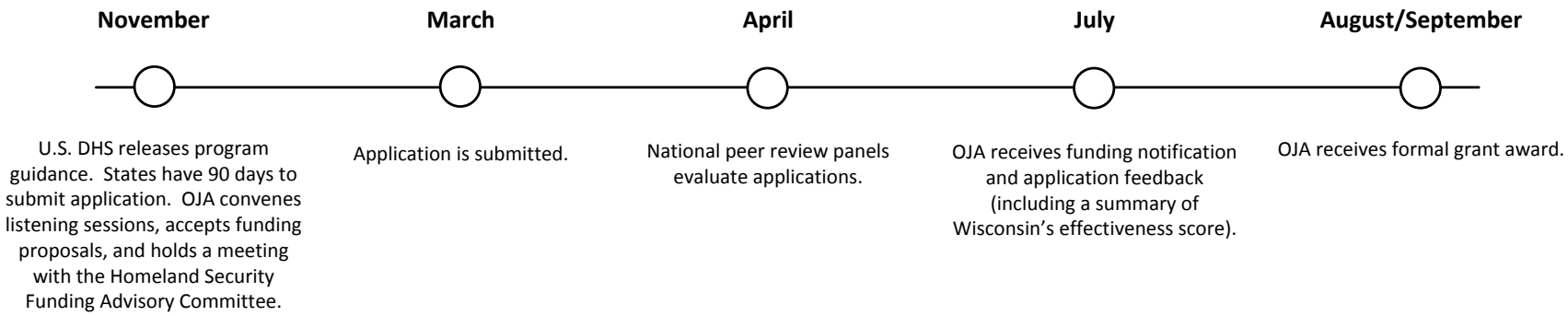
HSGP consists of four separate grant programs: the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS), and Citizen Corps Program (CCP).

SHSP	UASI	MMRS	CCP
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.	Focuses on enhancing regional preparedness in major metropolitan areas.	Supports the integration of emergency management, health, and medical systems into a coordinated response to mass casualty incidents caused by any hazard.	Brings community and government leaders together to coordinate community involvement in emergency preparedness, planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.

HSGP funding is used by the states for planning, organizing, equipment, training, and exercise activities in support of the National Preparedness Guidelines (NPG) and related plans and programs, including the National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework (NRF), and National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP).

NPG	NIMS	NRF	NIPP
The National Preparedness Guidelines define what it means to be prepared for all-hazards. The guidelines contain four elements: the National Preparedness Vision, National Planning Scenarios, Universal Task List, and Target Capabilities List.	NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures for local, state, federal, and tribal responders to use to coordinate and conduct response actions.	NRF presents the guiding principles that enable emergency responders to prepare for and provide a unified national response to emergencies.	NIPP provides a coordinated approach to critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) protection roles and responsibilities for federal, state, local, and private sectors.

TYPICAL FUNDING CYCLE



FUNDING STRATEGY FOR FY 2010

OJA and the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee began a new investment justification (IJ) strategy in FY 2009. The strategy funds some projects on an every other year basis. The two year cycle allows OJA to write more detailed IJs and provide project planners with sufficient time to assess progress and determine future needs.

Several projects will be submitted yearly, due to one or more of the following realities or requirements:

- The project's funding is mandated by the state or federal government.
- The project includes funding that is critical to daily operations.
- The project is federally funded on an annual basis, such as the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) or Citizen Corps Program (CCP).

These projects fall under the following investments: Communications Interoperability, Catastrophic Planning and Preparedness (MMRS funds), Community Preparedness (Citizen Corps funds), and the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC). See the table on page 11 for funding details.

OJA participates on a number of committees, councils, and workgroups, and regularly reaches out to the public safety community to seek input on the use of grant funds. This collaborative, user-driven approach has produced exceptionally strong federal applications that have resulted in increased funding for Wisconsin.

Investment: The targeted use of FY 2009 HSGP funding, at the operational level, towards the achievement of one or more initiatives that supports the development of National Priorities and Target Capabilities.

Investment Justification: The FY 2010 HSGP grant application used by states, territories, and urban areas to request HSGP funding. The investment justification is composed of up to 17 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 Target Capabilities.

For FY 2010, OJA used the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee to oversee the development of its funding plan. In recognition of the limited availability of funding, the committee recommended that OJA only consider ongoing projects that were

requested previously but not awarded any funding. Prior to submitting the plan to USDHS, OJA published the draft for a 30 day public comment period and submitted the document to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council for review.

OJA is in charge of submitting Wisconsin's funding request to USDHS. For FY 2008, Wisconsin requested $24.2 million and received $12 million for SHSP, MMRS, and CCP. For FY 2009, Wisconsin requested about $12 million and received $11,198,294 (excluding UASI funds). In FY 2010, the funding award process for states changed. States were notified of the amount of funding they would receive and submitted an application (investment justification requests) for that exact amount to USDHS. In FY 2010, Wisconsin was allocated and wrote 11 investment justification requests totaling about $10.4 million (excluding UASI funds).

In FY 2010, 25% of the overall funding must be used for law enforcement activities.

FUNDING PRIORITIES

The Wisconsin State Preparedness Report, published in March 2008, identified nine priorities for funding, including:

- Implement the National Incident Management System and the National Response Framework.
- Enhance Regional Collaboration through Catastrophic Planning.
- Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan.
- Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration.
- Strengthen Interoperable Communications.
- Enhance Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive Detection Capability.
- Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities.
- Strengthen Planning and Citizen Preparedness Capabilities.
- Improve Food and Agriculture Security.

2009 – 2010 FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS

Long Term Power Outages	In Fall 2009, OJA provided funding for a statewide initiative to address emergencies resulting from long term power outages. Planning for the project began in 2008 and continued in 2009 with the completion of regional meetings and tabletop exercises. The regional meetings included briefings by state and national experts. Tabletop exercises were also introduced at these meetings and then conducted on a regional basis to address each WEM region's unique aspects. The final step calls for conducting regional meetings to discuss lessons learned and developing guidelines that locals can include in their own operational plans.
Volunteer Organizations	The Wisconsin Citizen Corps Council and Wisconsin Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (Wisconsin VOAD) joined forces through the Wisconsin Emergency Volunteer (WeVolunteer) initiative to help local officials identify, develop, and integrate volunteer organizations into emergency response plans. This collaboration brings access to grant funding, staff, and other resources. It also takes advantage of previously established relationships between government officials. VOAD member organizations are collaborating to create a much needed volunteer management training program, develop a web-based statewide volunteer registry, and create outreach materials. The volunteer registry was created and highlighted at the 2009 WEMA conference and was exhibited at the Governor's Conference on Homeland Security and Emergency Management in March 2010. A five county pilot program will soon test the registry.
Wisconsin Interoperability System for Communications	WISCOM (the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications) is on track to activate 70% of tower sites by July 2011. A testing site for WISCOM has already been installed, and a study of ongoing maintenance costs is underway. $3.2 million is now available for local implementation of WISCOM. Local and tribal governments have the opportunity to receive technical assistance to develop local WISCOM integration plans and assess implementation costs. Agencies that complete this process may qualify for future grant funding to implement the plans.
New Radios	More than 350 local emergency response agencies were awarded a total of $4.2 million to purchase nearly 3,600 new radios with enhanced mutual aid channel capacity. In total, nearly $17 million has been invested since 2004 to replace and reprogram radios. Over 80% of emergency responders now have access to mutual aid channels. Another round of grants for WISCOM command radios were awarded in 2010, totaling approximately $1.1 million.
Incident Management Teams	Incident Management Team (IMT) planning continues. Three regional teams are currently operational. OJA funded position specific training classes and awarded grants to help fund IMT equipment cache for several teams.
NIMS Coordinator	In 2010, a NIMS coordinator has been hired at WEM to oversee Wisconsin's compliance with NIMS and to lead the statewide credentialing effort.
Statewide Preparedness Survey	A survey was completed about the state of citizen preparedness in Wisconsin. OJA published the results in August 2009. Another survey will be conducted to gauge the effectiveness of the state's ongoing citizen awareness campaign. The citizen preparedness campaign is funded by an OJA grant to WEM.
Regional Law Enforcement Teams	The regional law enforcement teams initiative continues to move forward. An executive committee, comprised of members from both state law enforcement associations and three state agencies, was established in March 2010. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) were adopted, and a response plan is in development. This system of teams is called ALERT (Aligned Law Enforcement Response Teams).
Resource Typing for SWAT Teams	Resource typing to identify a minimum equipment inventory for SWAT teams was completed, and OJA awarded grants for the acquisition of equipment. The process should be completed by the end of 2010.
Statewide Aerial Photography Project	The Department of Military Affairs (DMA) is leading a $700,000 statewide aerial photography project that is designed to standardize and improve the resolution of maps used by emergency managers and public safety officials. The maps are used for everything from designing planning exercises to emergency response.

2010 – 2011 FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

Below are the investments and dollar amounts for the FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010 HSGP applications. Some categories that appeared in previous reports have been reassigned or eliminated.

Current Investment Justifications	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010
	Requested	*Received*	*Requested*	*Received*	*Allocated*
1. NIMS and NRF *(previously NIMS and NRP implementation)*	$1,807,400	$850,000	$1,058,468	$900,000	$1,455,000
2. Communications Interoperability	$10,300,000	$5,014,686	$5,058,468	$4,746,367	$4,486,750
3. WIJIS Justice Gateway	$700,000	$250,000	$0	$0	$500,000
4. Wisconsin Statewide Information Center	$1,060,000	$555,954	$883,468	$825,000	$734,272
5. Statewide EOC Management System	$966,610	$414,560	$0	$0	$196,635
6. Emergency Regional Response	$3,463,500	$1,768,500	$2,258,468	$2,100,000	$1,000,000
7. Wireless Handheld Data Capture Devices/Patient Tracking *(name for FY 2010)*	$123,500	$61,750	$0	$0	$100,000
8. MMRS *(previously Catastrophic Planning and Preparedness)*	$3,216,042	$1,247,442	$800,910	$742,442	$634,838
9. Community Preparedness *(previously included Citizen Corps funding)*	$450,693	$423,543	$599,765	$482,000	$183,000
10. Citizen Corps *(prior to FY 2010, was included in the Community Preparedness investment justification)*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$230,239
11. M&A/OJA Program Planning and Implementation	n/a	n/a	n/a	$308,595	$929,245
Previous Investment Justifications					
Infrastructure Protection	$1,187,500	$431,000	$0	$0	$0
Public-Private Partnership	$185,000	$166,500	$0	$0	$0
Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture	$0	$0	$149,500	$47,000	$0
Food and Agriculture Security	$0	$0	$343,890	$296,890	$0
Great Lakes Hazards Coalition *(previously the Multi-State Regional Coalition for Critical Infrastructure)*	$150,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$0
Wisconsin Statewide Aerial Photography Project	$800,000	$0	$800,000	$700,000	$0
Total	**$24,2410,245**	**$11,233,935**	**$12,002,937**	**$11,198,294**	**$10,449,979**

2010 – 2011 INVESTMENT JUSTIFICATION DESCRIPTIONS

The following describes the investment justifications listed on page 11.

1. NIMS and NRF	The requested funding for NIMS and NRF implementation will help Wisconsin continue to implement national response guidelines at local, state, and tribal jurisdictions, non-governmental organizations, and private industry. Funding will help support an annual exercise workshop and the Vigilant Guard and Patriot exercises.
2. Communications Interoperability	The Communications Interoperability investment will support ongoing implementation of WISCOM, a statewide interoperable communications system. WISCOM's goals include replacing and reprogramming radios to provide mutual aid channel access, building redundancies in the context of conventional systems, and expanding the capacity of the statewide system.
3. WIJIS Justice Gateway	WIJIS Justice Gateway is a web-based tool which provides criminal justice professionals with secure access to information stored in various justice-related databases from communities across Wisconsin. Its objective is to improve public safety and domestic preparedness through information sharing across geographic and organizational boundaries.
4. Wisconsin Statewide Information Center	The Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) – the state's intelligence fusion center – will continue to receive funding to lead Wisconsin's information sharing efforts. WSIC will increase agency awareness of threats facing Wisconsin and continue to evolve in tandem with other centers.
5. Statewide EOC Management System	Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) has implemented the web-based E-SPONDER program to manage emergency and non-emergency events. In addition to incident/event functionality, Wisconsin E-SPONDER includes other valuable information and collaboration tools, including a statewide resource catalog, as well as document and picture libraries. In order to increase the number of E-SPONDER users, this investment funds a data integration specialist at WEM. This person conducts outreach efforts to agencies in the state and ensures that E-SPONDER meets local official needs. Efforts include integration with local systems, modifications to local E-SPONDER sites, and customization where needed.
6. Emergency Regional Response	The investment in Emergency Regional Response will allow for the continued enhancement of regional law enforcement teams. Planning efforts are focused on creating response plans with standard operation procedures for SWAT and bomb teams. Equipment acquisition and training will continue to be a focus.
7. Patient Tracking	Patient Tracking is a continuation of a project funded in FY 2008. It will allow the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) and other local agencies to acquire scanning equipment and related training to support the statewide patient tracking pilot project. The pilot will end in 2010 and active roll-out will begin in the state's seven Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program (WHEPP) regions in 2011. FFY 2010 funding will pay for 3-4 wireless tracking devices at an agency in each of the 7 WHEPP regions. It will also fund training and exercises involving the devices.
8. MMRS	The MMRS funds are used to purchase pharmaceuticals, conduct medical surge training for medical personnel, purchase patient tracking equipment, and enhance the medical reserve corps (in FY 2008 and FY 2009, the IJ was called Catastrophic Planning).
9. Community Preparedness	Community Preparedness is coordinated with Citizen Corps funding to achieve broad community preparedness objectives. This investment will fund volunteer training to educate people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may affect their area and train them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. The two programs that have been funded in the past and may continue to train are Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and Responding to Emergency and Disasters with Youth (READY).
10. Citizen Corps	Citizen Corps funding is for planning and outreach activities for the Wisconsin Citizen Corps Council (CCC). The Wisconsin CCC began a marketing campaign to encourage Wisconsin citizens to develop personal emergency plans and kits. WEM has hired a program

	coordinator to continue this initiative. Staff at OJA and WEM will work together to plan programming for September Preparedness Month, maintain and enhance the READYWisconsin and WeVolunteer web sites, and implement new programs under the direction of the Wisconsin Citizen Corps Council. The planning and outreach supported by this investment will also be used to coordinate activities funded under the Community Preparedness investment.
11. Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) Implementation	As the State Administrative Agency, OJA is responsible for the management and administration of homeland security grants. The OJA Homeland Security Program currently manages 17 active federal grants, including 4 HSGP grants (FFY 2006 – FFY 2009), and 780 active subgrants. OJA is responsible for all aspects of the programmatic and financial administration of the grants, including developing funding announcements, reviewing and processing applications, processing payments, monitoring, and reporting. OJA is also responsible for planning and programmatic implementation related to the grants. This includes conducting assessments, identifying and prioritizing needs, working with stakeholders, developing strategies, and implementing policies and plans to improve capabilities using federal guidelines. A significant part of this involves staffing and coordinating the following councils, committees, and working groups, including the Citizen Corps Council, the Interoperability Council and its subcommittees, the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Group, the NIMS Advisory Group, the Catastrophic Planning workgroup, the Collapse Rescue Team working group, the Regional SWAT working group, and the explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) team working group. It also includes outreach activities, like managing the Wisconsin Interoperability website and the WeVolunteer website and newsletter. In addition to grant programs, OJA has statutory responsibility for overseeing the development and operation of statewide interoperable communications systems.

MILWAUKEE URBAN AREA SECURITY INITIATIVE (UASI)

The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) program provides financial assistance to address the multi-discipline planning, operations, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-diversity urban areas. The program assists these areas in building and sustaining capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from threats or acts of terrorism. Priorities include:

- Enhance citizen preparedness and participation.
- Enhance information sharing.
- Enhance mass prophylaxis capabilities.
- Enhance medical surge capabilities.
- Enhance regional collaboration.
- Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Program.
- Implement the National Incident Management System.
- Improve interoperable communications.

Since FFY 2004, the Milwaukee metropolitan area has been designated a UASI site. Expanded in FFY 2006, the UASI region now covers the City of Milwaukee and the Counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha. Since FFY 2004, approximately $42 million has been allocated to numerous agencies across the Milwaukee UASI Region.

In coordination with Wisconsin's investment justifications, in FFY 2010, the Milwaukee UASI allocated:

- Approximately $1,319,285 to enhance the Southeast Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center (STAC), the UASI intelligence fusion center.
- Over $981,000 to enhance the region's CBRNE capability by upgrading fire service equipment, enhancing law enforcement's explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) equipment, and enhancing regional public health laboratory analysis capability.
- Approximately $531,000 on several public health and community preparedness projects. Such projects include regional tactical EMS training, buying and stocking a mass casualty trailer, a disaster life support training course, buying and stocking a special needs population trailer, and purchasing equipment for other projects (including WI-TRAC and the 211 phone system).

REPORTS FROM AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The following agencies and organizations have been included in the annual report:

- Department of Administration-Division of Capitol Police
- Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology
- Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
- Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health
- Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Transportation-Wisconsin State Patrol
- Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association
- Wisconsin Emergency Management
- Wisconsin National Guard
- Wisconsin Office of Energy Independence
- Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION-DIVISION OF CAPITOL POLICE

HSC Representative: Chief Charles Tubbs

BACKGROUND

The Capitol Police – a division of the Wisconsin Department of Administration – is comprised of six work units: Investigative Court Services, Dignitary Services, Police and Security, a Bike Unit, the State Safety Office, and a Communication Unit. The workforce consists of full time sworn police officers and other non-sworn employees. Officers work in Madison and in Milwaukee.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Criminal Investigations, Dignitary Protection, and Safety Monitoring: The Investigative Court Services Unit of the Capitol Police continues to conduct criminal investigations. It typically processes over a thousand court cases annually and utilizes sophisticated surveillance and alarm devices to detect criminal activity. The Dignitary Unit provides protective services to the governor, his family, and visiting dignitaries. The State Safety Office monitors and manages highly sensitive issues, such as hazardous waste and material spills, confined entry, injury and accident investigations, investigations of loss claims, and other situations impacting employees and visitors.

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

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

Public Information and Awareness on Suspicious Packages: Through the use of their website, the Capitol Police promotes its initiative to ensure that the public is adequately prepared and educated enough to report on and minimize the risk associated with suspicious packages.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION-DIVISION OF ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY

HSC Council Representative: Oskar Anderson

BACKGROUND

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

The Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) manages the state's information technology assets and uses technology to improve government efficiency and service delivery. It provides computer services to state agencies and operates the statewide voice, data, and video telecommunications network. In consultation with business and IT managers from state agencies and local governments, the division develops strategies, policies, and standards for cross-agency and multi-jurisdictional use of IT resources. The division provides centralized security, training, research, and print and mail services to other state agencies and provides statewide computer systems for district attorneys. Through the Geographic Information Office, the division coordinates Wisconsin's geospatial information activities and provides geographic information systems (GIS) services to state agencies, service organizations, and local governments.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

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

Wisconsin recognized computer and network incidents with the October 6, 2009, enactment of Wisconsin Act 42, Emergency Management. This law recognized the cooperative working relationship among agencies that began with the appointment of the State Chief Information Officer to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council the previous year. A draft Cyber Incident Annex to the WERP was completed on October 21, 2009. This annex identified lanes of responsibility for state and federal agencies. This annex replaced the need for a specific MOU between the agencies.

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

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

HSC Representative: Robin Schmidt (alternate)

BACKGROUND

The Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is responsible for food safety, animal and plant health, water and soil protection, and monitoring business practices. The agency inspects and licenses businesses and individuals, analyzes laboratory samples, conducts hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture domestically and abroad.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Public-Private Partnerships: Since most of the food and agriculture infrastructure is held by the private sector, DATCP continues to maintain and enhance partnerships with private industry as part of its planning and response efforts.

Radiological Training and Exercise Programs: DATCP conducts agricultural training and exercises with local emergency managers, agricultural officials, and industry participants to test plans related to radiological releases at nuclear power plants. Organizers discussed product sampling, hold-and-retain orders, and the impacts of evacuation orders on dairy farmers and milk processors. Agency response strategies were revised based on these discussions. Relying on participant responses, DATCP expects these exercises and discussions to continue.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Tier 2 Data Call: DATCP identified 2 subsystems that qualify for inclusion in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Tier 2 Data Call using USDHS's Food and Agriculture Sector Criticality Assessment Tool (FAS-CAT). To identify those subsystems, DATCP hosted working sessions with industry partners, focusing on the dairy industry. These sessions were funded by USDHS through the partnership and facilitated by the University of Minnesota National Center for Food Protection and Defense. As new FAS-CAT versions are completed and funding becomes available, future sessions are anticipated.

Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture: The partnership provided for several Wisconsin representatives to participate in a multi-state stop movement exercise hosted by Kansas and Oklahoma. The exercise prompted officials to refine Wisconsin's plans, which focused on movement control instead of movement stoppage. The Wisconsin approach to movement control is an integral part of the state's business continuity planning efforts, which include plans made in conjunction with private industry and the federal government. Continued support of the Multi-State Partnership (MSP) is critical for food and agriculture sector protection. For example, the MSP entered into a contract to bring the Wisconsin Agro-Security Resource Network (WARN) concept to the 13 partnership states to assist them in establishing similar private/public partnerships with their key agricultural industries. The WARN model of integrating agricultural industry communications and response capabilities with government means a more effective, coordinated strategy and better defense of food and agriculture systems.

Local and State Emergency Manager Toolkit: DATCP led a project to develop a toolkit for local and state emergency managers to ensure availability of food supplies during long term emergencies (such as power outages). This effort fed into WEM's long term power outage planning efforts that occurred throughout the state, of which DATCP was an active participant. DATCP's toolkit and emergency response information are published online (http://datcp.state.wi.us/WI_homeland_security/toolkit.jsp) for public use.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES-DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HSC Council Representative: Seth Foldy, MD, MPH

BACKGROUND

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

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Strengthen Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation: Epidemiological surveillance and investigation includes, but is not limited to, the capacity to rapidly conduct epidemiological investigations, detect disease occurrences via active surveillance and maintenance of ongoing surveillance activities. This is followed by prompt analysis and communication with the public and providers about case definitions, reporting mechanisms, disease risk and mitigation, and recommendations for control measures. These activities and tasks performed were critical to the DHS response to the H1N1 Influenza outbreak in 2009 through 2010. In order to increase distribution of surveillance data used for situational awareness, DHS will distribute its dashboard (which contains surveillance data) more broadly to DPH staff and to regional and local partners. Additionally, DHS plans to work toward incorporating a broader geographic diversity into Influenza-Like-Illness (ILI) surveillance. DHS also plans to enhance the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS) to increase functionality during emergencies.

Wisconsin DHS's emergency operations center in action.

Ensure Comprehensive and Appropriate Risk Communications in an Emergency: Emergency public information and warning was critical during the recent response to H1N1 Influenza. Given the importance of partner and public communication, coordination, and collaboration, DPH focused on leveraging the capacity of the Wisconsin's 211 system, development of a media campaign, and adding enhanced website and distance technology capabilities. These information and warning modalities provided overall improvement in the delivery of messages from DHS's Incident Command Center to the public during the waves of H1N1 response.

DHS pursued a multifaceted approach for the DHS media campaign, including

- Utilizing federal public service announcements.
- Streamlining the procurement processes in an emergency to secure a more appropriate advertising agency.

- Ensuring that the entire state was included in the media campaign (television, radio, billboards).
- Utilizing local contacts to ensure outreach to rural areas, particularly for special populations.
- Ensuring that messages included disease prevention strategies, vaccine safety information, when to seek medical attention, and ties to other statewide communications mechanisms, such as pandemic.wisconsin.gov and Wisconsin's 2-1-1 system.

DHS intends to strengthen outreach and communication to low-literacy, non-English speaking, and other vulnerable populations through local community partnerships. DHS will place emphasis on communications with senior populations, Spanish and Hmong-speakers, migrant workers, the visually and hearing-impaired, and community health centers.

DHS also plans to continue partner webcasts and improve them as follows:

- Expanding the webcast audience to include more healthcare providers and the medical community.
- Covering new information first and repeating previously answered questions at the end of the webcast.
- Including a one-page summary of the key points on the pandemic.wisconsin.gov website after each webcast.

Streamline the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Inventory Management System: During the Fall 2009 response to Influenza A H1N1, a major priority for staff within the DPH ICS structure was day-to-day activities associated with the target capability – medical supplies management and distribution. This capability is intended to procure and maintain pharmaceuticals and medical supplies prior to an incident and transport, distribute, and track these materials during an incident. DHS established a team to ensure that critical medical supplies were ordered, secured, managed, and distributed in a timely manner to appropriate locations in support of the H1N1 incident. The division led the tactical operations associated with the distribution of antiviral medications and ancillary supplies to partners across the state. In order to allow for the ability of real-time reports and shipping totals, DHS plans to streamline the SNS inventory management system, including antiviral medications and personal protective equipment (PPE).

Examine Public Health Emergency Plans and Provide Additional Incident Command Structure (ICS) Training: In the response to H1N1, DPH utilized ICS to ensure an effective, efficient overall response to H1N1 events and activities. To better perform ICS-related functions during an emergency, DPH plans to examine local public health emergency plans to identify and integrate best practices into a state level, public health emergency plan, incorporating Emergency Support Function 8 (ESF 8). DHS also plans to incorporate revised Incident Action Plans, checklists, and job action sheets to better integrate ICS documentation and/or principles into the public health response to emergencies. In order to increase surge capacity for ICS roles at the state level, DHS plans to provide additional training opportunities (ICS and role-specific) and exercises to additional DHS staff.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE-DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

HSC Council Representative: Edward F. Wall

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DOJ-DCI) hosts the state's intelligence fusion center, the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC). WSIC works in partnership with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as well as partners from various federal, state, local, and tribal agencies (including the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, Wisconsin Emergency Management, Wisconsin State Patrol, Dane County Sheriff's Office, and the U.S. Attorney's Office). Additionally, the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) maintains an intelligence fusion center to address the unique concerns of the greater Milwaukee area. The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) works with WSIC daily to enhance information and intelligence sharing statewide.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

WSIC Privacy Policy: WSIC is committed to the responsible and legal compilation and utilization of criminal investigative information, criminal intelligence information, and other information used to ensure the safety of the people, facilities, and resources of Wisconsin and elsewhere.

On April 22, 2010, USDHS's chief privacy officer approved WSIC's comprehensive privacy policy. WSIC was the 12th fusion center in the nation granted approval. Completion and approval of this written privacy policy is an important step in WSIC's implementation and participation in the National Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative. In addition, an approved privacy policy is a critical step toward reaching USDHS's Baseline Capabilities requirement and for future fusion center funding. An assistant attorney general from the Wisconsin Department of Justice's office has been assigned as WSIC's privacy officer.

Threat Liaison Officer Program: WSIC's Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program is a statewide initiative that works with local, county, state, federal, and tribal agencies in training personnel to work with the fusion center to protect Wisconsin and respond to natural and man-made disasters. The state is divided into six TLO regions that mirror the WEM regions. TLO's, in conjunction with WSIC 's program coordinator, prepare threat assessments and response plans and provide on scene assistance with major spectator events, criminal investigations, training sessions, and disaster response.

Currently, WSIC has a total of 415 trained TLO's throughout the state. During this past year, WSIC trained 150 private and public sector persons as active members in the TLO program (including individuals from police, fire, emergency management, financial, and energy sectors).

Baseline Capabilities: USDHS, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ), created an organized series of baseline capabilities for fusion centers. Those capabilities provide guidance to ensure that fusion centers are established and operate consistently across the country. This year, USDHS

and USDOJ initiated the 2010 Fusion Center Baseline Capability Assessment. The assessment process will focus on the ability of individual fusion centers to perform within the critical operational capabilities of:

- Ability to receive classified and unclassified information from federal partners.
- Ability to assess local implications of threat information through the use of a formal risk assessment process.
- Ability to further disseminate threat information to other local, state, tribal, territorial, and private sector entities within their jurisdiction.
- Ability to gather locally generated information, aggregate it, analyze it, and share it with federal partners, as appropriate.

The assessment process has two distinct phases: online self-assessment and onsite validation. WSIC completed its online self-assessment in May 2010; the onsite validation was completed in August 2010.

Mobile Support Unit: In 2009, WSIC became the first fusion center in the country to obtain and deploy a Mobile Support Unit (MSU). The MSU is a self-contained support vehicle based around a satellite communications system. It functions as a mobile investigative platform for major crime investigations and provides a dedicated workspace for the intelligence function at an Incident Command System site. In the reporting period, the MSU was deployed 13 times. Those deployments included motorcade support for a visit by President Obama, support for the National Guard Civil Support Team during a WMD evaluated training exercise, assistance during a SIMCOM 2010 exercise, and law enforcement support at a violent crime investigation in Buffalo County.

Cyber and Financial Crimes Investigators: During this reporting period, WSIC added two full time DOJ-DCI special agents to its staff. Cyber and financial crimes are the focus of their investigations. On February 2, 2010, the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) submitted the Annual Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Assisting with the report was the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR). Most notable in their report was the top two areas of threat concern: cyber crimes and the global economy. The assignment of two special agents to WSIC is consistent with the national threat assessment. It also illustrates that WSIC remains committed to ensuring the highest level of relevant information sharing with federal, state, tribal, and local partners with the ultimate goal of protecting the homeland.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HSC Representative: David Woodbury (alternate)

BACKGROUND

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, federal laws that protect and enhance 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 citizens and visitors.

The DNR's law enforcement officers and the Bureau of Law Enforcement's homeland security coordinator assist local law enforcement efforts. The Bureau of Forest Protection responds to and provides assistance during forest fires. Furthermore, DNR Incident Management Teams assist local units of government and other state agencies in coordinating emergency responses.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Information Sharing and Analysis: The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) uses WSIC updates to disseminate information statewide to its law enforcement officers. The DNR also uses the STAC, Minnesota Joint Analysis Center (MNJAC), threat liaison officer (TLO) alerts, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Homeport information system, and border intelligence unit (BIU) information published by the New York State Intelligence Center (NYSIC) to provide information to staff. To communicate information from the field to each of these venues, the DNR uses a suspicious activity report (SAR) system to allow information to be shared between the DNR and other agencies. The agency has also signed an agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Justice to share information related to the Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort (CEASE) program.

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Protection

Air and Drinking Water Security: The DNR continues to work with local governments, health officials, and federal agencies to implement the BioWatch Project. This project is an air sampling and testing program that monitors for particulates that could be present in a biological weapons attack. The Department of Natural Resources' Drinking Water Program continues to assist communities in updating emergency response plans and security vulnerability assessments for drinking water facilities. The DNR will also be conducting 40 tabletop exercises for municipal community public water systems. This project received $100,000 in grant funding from the U.S. EPA Counter Terrorism Coordination Program.

Securing Wisconsin's Ports and Waterways: The DNR, in its role as the state's primary marine enforcement agency, has become part of the Maritime Port Security Collaborative in the ports of Milwaukee and Green Bay. Through collaboration, the DNR and other governmental agencies are able to leverage

resources and reduce costs while providing increased security. These collaborative efforts build on the expertise of individual agencies and merge their resources in a time of need. The DNR also trains with other agencies to practice merging these specialties into a force response package.

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

DNR warden training with the FBI

The agency has nine Type 3 Incident Management Teams that primarily respond to wildfires but are also used in other emergencies. They also assist in the coordination of flood mitigation efforts and volunteer cleanup actions after windstorms. These teams will work with and for the local unit of government. In addition, members of IMTs have been deployed to wild land fires in the western part of the United States and Canada.

The Bureau of Law Enforcement has six response teams (five regions, one central office) that provide support to local law enforcement and assist local responders with equipment and personnel in responding to any type of emergency or disaster. The Department has ten planes stationed in five locations around the state, which can be used for search and rescue operations and for damage assessment following storms or hazardous substance spills.

Each of the DNR's five regions has spill coordinators and dam safety engineers. Spill coordinators work with local spill response personnel, Regional "Level A" Hazardous Materials Response Teams, EPA, USCG, and the 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.

Department personnel are participating in the development of the National Approach to Response Project initiated by EPA to respond to hazardous substance spills or releases as outlined in Emergency Support Function 10 (ESF 10) of the National Response Plan.

Communications Interoperability

WISCOM System: While the development of the WISCOM system moves along, the key to its success will be agencies agreeing to join the system. The DNR's warden service has purchased the trunking software that is required to allow operation on the WISCOM system for all of its mobile and portable radios. The DNR understands the importance of this system and has shared the use of its radio tower infrastructure so that WISCOM can be realized and improve communications interoperability at a reduced cost.

Port Security and Interoperability: Port security encompasses many local, state, and federal agencies, thus complicating communication. The DNR, using federal port security funding, is purchasing multiband radios for its wardens along Lake Michigan. This technology will allow for interoperability during critical response times and permit the free flow of information.

Incident Management Team (IMT) Types
Type 3: State or regional multi-agency/multi-jurisdictional team for extended incidents
Type 2: National or state team for incidents of regional significance
Type 1: National or state team for incidents of national significance

NIMS and NRF Compliance: DNR Incident Management Teams are designated as Type 3 and have members who have responded to Type 2 and Type 1 events. More than half of the DNR's 1,200 first responders have received a minimum level of ICS-300 training. Both Forestry and Law Enforcement personnel have completed specific training in the Command and General Staff positions for Type 2 Teams and above. The Bureau of Law Enforcement has developed an Electronic Interactive ICS Program that can be utilized by field personnel for any type of event. Forestry has a typed equipment inventory system that is utilized by members of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group; Law Enforcement is in the process of becoming NIMS compliant.

Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort (CEASE) Program on Public Lands: Due to public safety and property management issues, the DNR has become concerned about the increasing amount of marijuana grows occurring on Wisconsin public lands. In 2009, two large grows were discovered on public wildlife areas in the state. These grows posed a danger to recreational users and also caused a significant amount of damage. The DNR, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Justice, started a campaign in 2010 to educate the public and agency staff on what to look out for and how to report illegal or suspicious activity. Moreover, the department has been involved in the removal of thousands of cannabis plants from public property.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION-DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE PATROL

HSC Council Representative: Superintendant David Collins

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WISDOT) supports all forms of transportation. The department is responsible for planning, building, and maintaining Wisconsin's network of state highways and Interstate highway system. The department shares the costs of building and operating county and local transportation systems - from highways to public transit and other modes. WISDOT plans, promotes, and financially supports statewide air, rail, and water transportation, as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The Wisconsin State patrol (WSP) promotes highway safety and enhances the quality of life for all Wisconsin citizens and visitors by providing professional, competent, and compassionate law enforcement services.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Improve information sharing with outside agencies: The sharing of law enforcement and related information among agencies is vital to homeland security efforts. WSP has continued to enhance its traffic enforcement and criminal incident reporting system databases to facilitate more rapid cross-referencing of critical information and make it available to partner agencies at all levels of government.

All WSP traffic enforcement information is now available on the Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) Gateway. WSP criminal and other incident report databases are accessible by the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) for fusion and analysis. In addition, WSP has provided approximately 3,500 electronic reports to the Wisconsin Department of Corrections regarding incidents involving probation and parole subjects during 2010.

A state patrol seizure of illicit drugs and weapons.

Continue to train and deploy WSP sworn officers in highway criminal interdiction and homeland security efforts to better identify criminal and terrorist activity while on patrol: The WSP continues to enhance highway criminal interdiction and homeland security efforts by providing advanced training to its sworn staff. The agency enrolled over 25 officers in various Desert Snow Criminal and Terrorist Identification and Apprehension Training programs in 2010. These training courses were designed to develop the skills necessary to more effectively identify elements of criminal activity while conducting everyday traffic patrol assignments.

WSP officers participate in the Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program and have received formal recognition from USDHS for their detailed reporting of suspicious activity encountered during traffic and motor carrier enforcement efforts. Troopers and inspectors serve as a first-line of defense and have documented nearly 2,000 arrests and related contacts involving illegal drugs and weapons during 2010. The capability of WSP officers to identify, properly react, and legally investigate suspicious activity during a traffic stop is paramount for public safety and homeland security.

State patrol aircraft and police cruiser.

Continue to develop and enhance the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) efforts of the Milwaukee High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) and the state by furthering mutual cooperation among partner law enforcement agencies at all levels: The WSP continues to coordinate the DHE program of the Milwaukee HIDTA. Successful domestic highway enforcement operations require that local, county, and state law enforcement agencies conduct coordinated traffic enforcement details that focus on all threats, crimes, and hazards. Domestic highway enforcement details must be conducted on a regular basis and use an intelligence-based policing approach to be successful.

Developing and enhancing interagency cooperation and communication to improve upon domestic highway enforcement efforts is essential. Joint interagency traffic enforcement efforts are now common. Intelligence information is being shared more freely between agencies, and they are working together to target criminals using other forms of transportation, such as public bus, airline, and rail services. Through consensual contacts, professional police work, the use of specialized resources such as K9 teams, and improved communications, suspects are being identified and apprehended in a more efficient and effective manner.

Assist in the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources: The Interstate Highway System and other transportation networks are important to facilitate a vibrant economy throughout Wisconsin as they accommodate the movement of people and goods daily. The state's manufacturing, agricultural, and tourism industries, along with citizens and visitors, depend upon a safe and reliable transportation network. Other critical infrastructure (such as power generation facilities, railroads, waterways, and bridges) has a nexus with transportation as well.

The WSP provides traffic control and security for important planned events such as the Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) Fly-In, the Professional Golfers' Association of America (PGA) tournament, and the annual Farm Progress Days. Through the Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) plan, the WSP is a key element to ensure the safety and viability of the transportation system. Among other numerous initiatives, the WSP works to facilitate commodity movement control on highways in the event of an agro-emergency; it also provides security in the transportation of highway route controlled radioactive materials, and it conducts the Security Contact Review (SCR) program for the commercial motor carrier industry including shippers of hazardous materials.

Utilize technology to enhance patrol efforts and protect critical infrastructure: The WSP Air Support Unit has worked closely with the WSIC conducting aerial flights to provide high quality air photography of critical infrastructure sites in Wisconsin. These photographs are maintained by the WSIC and used to assist them with planning and response to homeland security, as well as criminal incidents and activities. During 2010, WSP field supervisors have implemented and leveraged technological capabilities in their patrol vehicles, allowing them to send photographs of scenes or events in near real-time to any command post, emergency operations center, or selected e-mail accounts through the use of air card technology. Supervisors can now access important interagency operational web sites directly from their patrol vehicles. This is crucial to assure that citizens and infrastructure are safe and protected in any emergency.

WISCONSIN CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Chief Edward Flynn, City of Milwaukee Police Department

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Statewide Jurisdictional Authority: The WCPA will propose new legislation that provides for statewide law enforcement jurisdictional authority for all certified Wisconsin law enforcement officers.

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

Conferences and Training: The WCPA will provide both members and non-members executive law enforcement training opportunities through a minimum of two sponsored annual conferences.

WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

HSC Representatives: Brigadier General (WI) Donald P. Dunbar (Wisconsin Adjutant General, Homeland Security Advisor, and Council Chair) & Michael T. Hinman (WEM)

BACKGROUND

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) coordinates effective disaster response and recovery efforts in support of local governments. Through planning, training, and exercising, WEM prepares state officials, citizens, and response personnel to minimize the loss of lives and property.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

EPCRA Web Based Initiative: The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) is migrating to an Internet based platform that will allow the regulated community to file planning and reporting information online. It will also allow local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) to develop emergency response plans online. LEPCs, county emergency managers, fire departments, and other emergency responders will have 24/7/365 access to the secure, online information.

FEMA-1768-DR: The Recovery Section continues to work public assistance and hazard mitigation projects for the 2008 floods that impacted 31 counties. Over 850 public assistance applications have been processed, totaling payments of $80 million. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is currently working with 17 counties on mitigation projects involving over 200 homes.

FEMA-1933-DR: Wisconsin is currently implementing a federal disaster declaration for July 2010 flooding. Individual Assistance Program was declared for Grant and Milwaukee counties. The program provides grants and low-interest loans to eligible disaster victims. The Public Assistance Program for local governments was declared for Calumet, Grant, and Milwaukee counties

Wisconsin Emergency Operations Plan of 2005: The plan is currently being revised using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) framework of 15 emergency support functions (ESF). Additionally, the new Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP) will include nine separate incident-specific annexes. The WERP and six of the nine annexes have been approved by WEM management. The remaining three annexes (Severe Weather, Cyber, and Catastrophic Event) are currently undergoing management review with an expected completion date of October 15, 2010. The WERP, including all nine annexes, will be ready for the Governor's signature by November 30, 2010.

Regional Emergency All-Climate Training (REACT) Center: The center, located at Volk Field's Combat Training Center, continues to provide training for the Wisconsin first responder community. The staff is working aggressively with the Army National Guard Bureau J7 and the Air National Guard Bureau A3/A7 staff to secure training contracts and to develop a special military cooperative agreement (SMCA). With an SMCA in place, the REACT Center can directly accept federal training funds without having to enter the bidding process that is currently in place. The REACT Center offers search and extraction (Basic and Advanced), heavy equipment operator, confined space, disaster medicine, structural collapse, and national incident management system incident command courses.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Army National Guard is made up of approximately 7,700 soldiers including a headquarters staff in Madison and four major commands located throughout 67 Wisconsin communities: the 32nd "Red Arrow" Infantry Brigade Combat Team headquartered at Camp Douglas, the 64th Troop Command, Madison; 157th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade, Milwaukee; and the 426th Regiment (RTI) Regional Training Institute, Fort McCoy.

The Army National Guard (ARNG) is one of the seven reserve components of the United States armed forces. It is also the organized militia of 54 separate entities (made up of the 50 states, the territories of Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia).

Administered by the National Guard Bureau (a joint bureau of the departments of the Army and Air Force), the ARNG has both a federal and state mission. The dual mission, a provision of the U.S. Constitution and the U.S. Code of Laws, results in each soldier holding membership in both the National Guard of his or her state and in the U.S. Army.

Approximately 2,300 men and women serve in Wisconsin's Air National Guard. Air Guard units include the 115th Fighter Wing, Madison; 128th Air Control Squadron and Combat Readiness Training Center, Volk Field; and the 128th Air Refueling Wing, Milwaukee. Subordinate units are located throughout Wisconsin.

The Air National Guard (ANG) is administered by the National Guard Bureau, located in the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. It is one of the seven reserve components of the United States armed forces that augments the active components in the performance of their missions.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Development of Wisconsin National Guard (WING) and Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) Regional Partnerships: WING has assigned personnel, who are located within or near Wisconsin's emergency management regions, to provide liaison and coordination services to the WEM regional directors and associated county and municipal emergency managers. The intent is to develop closer coordination and mutual understanding of needs and capabilities before an event and ensure that answers can be found during emergencies. These individuals meet regional and local points of contact, attend meetings and events, and develop shareholder rapport.

Wisconsin National Guard Participation in the Wisconsin Interagency Working Group: Members of WING's Joint Staff routinely participate in the Inter-Agency Working Group meetings that are held bi-monthly by Wisconsin Emergency Management. Representatives of the operations and planning

elements of the Joint Staff routinely attended these sessions and interact with representatives from WEM and other agencies to ensure that WING is aware of operational shortfalls. WING is also there to provide information about WING capabilities.

Acquisition of the CBRNE Emergency Response Force Package (CERFP) Mission: WING has been tasked to assemble, train, and equip a type of consequence management unit – a CERFP. Permission was granted in July 2010 to stand up the organization; it will be fully operable by September 2012. The CERFP will supplement Civil Support and Hazardous Materials teams in Wisconsin and FEMA Region V. With over 180 members, the team will support existing decontamination, medical support, and search and extraction capabilities. The CERFP will also greatly expand the state's mass incident response capabilities.

Planning and Preparation for Participation in Vigilant Guard 2011 Exercise: Vigilant Guard is an exercise program sponsored by the National Guard Bureau, in conjunction with North American Aerospace Defense Command and United States Northern Command. The program provides an opportunity for the Wisconsin National Guard Headquarters and Wisconsin Joint Task Force and Field Units to improve command and control and operational relationships with internal, regional, civilian, federal, and military partners. The purpose of Vigilant Guard is to enhance preparedness of the National Guard and state emergency management agencies by performing homeland security, homeland defense, and defense support to civil authorities (DSCA) missions through table top, functional, and full scale exercises. Wisconsin Vigilant Guard is linked to the National Level Exercise 2011 New Madrid Earthquake response. Wisconsin's nine planned venues focus on providing various levels of support, including help to earthquake impacted states, flood response along the Mississippi River, and response during cyber attack, drug trafficking, collapsed structure, and multiple hazmat response scenarios. The exercise is designed to emulate a real disaster response and encourage interagency participation at local, state, and regional levels, and provide a means of including federal agency participation.

Wisconsin National Guard Support to Pandemic Influenza Operations: WING supported the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) in the planning and execution of a medical prophylaxis concerning an Influenza pandemic associated with the H1N1 virus. The Joint Staff assisted DHS by reviewing existing agency plans, updating and improving its own continuity of operations plans, and attending on-going staff and planning meetings. The entire WING conducted immunizations and executed a command health information program to preserve the force and provide force flexibility to meet possible mission assignments. Further, WING personnel supported operations of the DHS emergency operations center and medical logistics operations involving materials from the Strategic National Stockpile.

WISCONSIN OFFICE OF ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

BACKGROUND

In April 2007, Governor Doyle issued Executive Order #192, creating the Office of Energy Independence (OEI). The office is tasked with leading the state's effort to advance clean energy and bioproducts. The OEI is the beginning of an effort to position Wisconsin as the nation's leader in the drive toward energy independence.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Energy Assurance Plan: Pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the Wisconsin Office of Energy Independence is partnering with the Department of Military Affairs (DMA), the Department of Administration (DOA), and the Public Service Commission (PSC) to strengthen Wisconsin's ability to address energy emergencies and plan for energy disruptions.

OEI will be collaborating with the private sector and other state agencies to update the state's energy assurance plan, a document that identifies Wisconsin's energy infrastructure and capabilities and addresses energy emergencies. Examples of emergencies include ice storms, refinery outages, floods, cyber-based threats, and other threats capable of causing energy disruptions.

DMA will be working with OEI and PSC in conducting an intrastate exercise to test the state's energy assurance plan. The office will also participate in an interstate exercise. DMA will also review and comment on the energy assurance plan.

Finally, as a part of ARRA, the Wisconsin Public Service Commission will strengthen its capacity to oversee the deployment of smart grid technology within the state's electric utilities.

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) provides clinical, water, and other environment and industrial hygiene analytical services, as well as specialized public health procedures, reference testing, training, technical assistance, and consultation for private and public health agencies. WSLH is part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; its technicians perform research and instruction related to public and environmental health protection.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Maintaining Testing and Emergency Response Capability and Capacity

Bioterrorism and Other Diseases of Public Health Importance: During the 2009 H1N1 Influenza pandemic, WSLH provided testing services (detection, diagnosis, and surveillance) and supported the development of testing capability in clinical laboratories. WSLH also maintains a collaborative relationship with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) Laboratory, the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, and the City of Milwaukee Health Department Laboratory to provide integrated laboratory services for homeland security.

Chemical Terrorism and Chemical Emergencies: WSLH participated in four Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) sponsored exercises in the last year. Two were large-scale, multi-state/federal exercises, and two were smaller, unannounced exercises. WSLH expanded its capacity by ensuring that backup instruments were able to test for five chemical weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and other identified threat agents. Further expansion of this effort is planned. At CDC's request, WSLH added testing capability for lewisite metabolites. A testing capability for tetramine is online as of Summer 2010.

Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network: WSLH facilitates and maintains a network of over 130 hospital and clinical laboratories in Wisconsin, in addition to providing training and education activities for staff at these labs throughout the year. Network activities encourage these hospital and clinical laboratories to strengthen relationships with the local health departments in their areas in order to better respond to public health emergencies.

Electronic Laboratory Test Results Reporting/Automated and Web-Based Data Entry: In collaboration with the Division of Public Health (DPH) and Department of Health Services (DHS), WSLH is assisting clinical laboratories to implement electronic laboratory reporting. This enables these laboratories to quickly provide lab test result data for reportable diseases to state and local public health departments. The public health community can then more rapidly respond to diseases and outbreaks of public health significance. This proved particularly valuable for rapid reporting of H1N1 test results during the 2009 Influenza pandemic.

Collaboration with Regional "Level A" Hazardous Materials Teams, the 54th Civil Support Team (CST), and the United States Postal Inspector: In keeping with the tradition of supporting the Regional "Level A" Hazardous Materials teams, WSLH has purchased a Raman spectrometer to enhance the teams and WSLH's ability to identify unknown substances. WSLH is working with the Level A teams to develop standardized collection instructions. The lab also maintains a collaborative relationship with the 54th CST and the Office of the United States Postal Inspector.

Air Sampling Kit: With public health partners, WSLH developed a self-contained air sampling kit to test for a variety of gaseous chemical substances. The kit will be used by DPH and DHS staff in responding to chemical emergencies and other possible chemical release situations. WSLH staff also trained DPH and DHS staff to use the kit.

WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY UPDATE

The 2009 – 2011 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy was conceived as a collaborative interagency effort to chart the direction of state homeland security. It focuses on prevention, protection, response, and recovery efforts. The document – guided by homeland security issues – also creates a framework for the allocation of state and federal resources. The following agencies are responsible for implementing the strategy:

- Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology
- Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
- Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health
- Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation
- Department of Military Affairs
- Office of Justice Assistance
- Wisconsin Emergency Management

The strategy contains multiple objectives which correspond to individual priorities and goals. This year, the annual report provides a review of these objectives and their projected completion dates (starting on page 42). To create this review, agencies were asked to issue self-assessments and offer commentary when appropriate.

Progress symbols (starting on page 42):

●	Completed
◒	Partially Completed
○	Planning Phase/Starting Phase
◌	Ongoing (continuous implementation/project has no designated end date)

Please note: The text describing some of the objectives was updated to ensure accuracy. To read the original objectives, please refer to the 2009 – 2011 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy (located at homelandsecurity.wi.gov).

OUTLINE OF PRIORITIES AND GOALS FROM THE HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY

Priority 1: Information Sharing and Analysis

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

Priority 2: Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) Protection

- Goal 2.1: Counter Cyber Terrorism
- Goal 2.2: Counter Threats to Agriculture and Food Safety
- Goal 2.3: Protect Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR)

Priority 3: Emergency Response Capability

- Goal 3.1: Leverage Training Programs in Accordance with the National Incident Management System
- Goal 3.2: Improve Training Facilities
- Goal 3.3: Ensure Efficient Regional Response
- Goal 3.4: Maintain Exercises to Improve Plans and Readiness

Priority 4: Communications Interoperability

- Support the implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) that was approved by the State Interoperability Executive Council.

Priority 5: Implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF)

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

Priority 6: Public Health and Medical Systems Integration

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

Priority 7: Mass Evacuation and Shelter

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

Priority 8: Maintain Continuity of Government Services (COG)

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

Priority 9: Citizen Participation

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

REVIEW OF CORRESPONDING OBJECTIVES

Goal 1.1: Improve Intelligence Information Sharing and Analysis

Agency Responsible: DCI (OJA responsible for 1.1.1 through 1.1.3)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.1.1	Continue to add new local law enforcement agencies to the WIJIS Gateway over the next five years. By the end of 2013, the WIJIS Gateway will be used as a search tool by 75% of law enforcement agencies and will receive data from 50% of law enforcement agencies.	◒	2013	The WIJIS Gateway is well on its way toward meeting these performance goals. There are currently 209 law enforcement agencies using the WIJIS Gateway as a search tool (about 35% of the approximately 600 law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin), and about 25% of law enforcement agencies (149) contribute data to the WIJIS Gateway. Additionally, the WIJIS Gateway includes data sources from 71 local district attorney offices via DA Protect and circuit court records through the Circuit Court Access Program (CCAP).
Objective 1.1.2	Continue to add new data sources to the WIJIS Gateway, including three additional State of Wisconsin data sources. The WIJIS Gateway will also share information with at least two contiguous states' systems and the FBI's N-DEx system by 2013.	◒	2013	WIJIS has recently added two additional State of Wisconsin data sources – the Department of Natural Resources and State Police traffic citations – to the WIJIS Gateway. We have applied for a BJA grant to add a third source (non-public Sex Offender registry information from the Wisconsin Department of Corrections).
Objective 1.1.3	Achieve the capability to share photos through the WIJIS Gateway, and include mapping applications that allow geographic information to be displayed by 2013.	●	Completed	For agencies who utilize this option, the WIJIS Gateway has the technical capability to provide mug shots and Google maps for crime scenes through its Record Retrieval Service. We are working to expand the number of agencies that elect to provide this information.
Objective 1.1.4	As the TLO program grows, the WSIC will seek to expand membership to over 750 active members over the next five years. Additionally, the WSIC will expand its cadre of TLO instructors from the ranks of experienced TLOs to allow for regional training events that are more responsive to local demands.	◒	December 2013	415 TLOs trained as of 7/23/2010.

Objective 1.1.5	In response to the private sector's desire to engage in protective measures, the WSIC will sponsor and coordinate a yearly statewide private sector partnership conference. The conference will focus on effective information sharing and terrorist awareness training. The WSIC will continue to meet with and educate private sector entities as requested or wherever possible to enhance relations across the state.	◒	December 2013	On 12/4/2009, the WSIC hosted an in-service conference at Fort McCoy, which included private and public sector representatives.
Objective 1.1.6	By 2013, the WSIC will be staffed 24/7 to provide continual support for critical cases and allow investigators to deal with other pressing matters as analysts work behind the scenes as part of the investigative team.	◒	December 2013	None.
Objective 1.1.7	By 2010, the WSIC will be capable of deploying analysts and investigators directly to a major incident, allowing for better depth of understanding and level of service as critical relationships are built between the WSIC and local partners.	●	Completed	On 6/29/2009, WSIC put into operation a fully equipped mobile support unit (MSU) to serve as a mobile investigative and intelligence platform at incident command sites.
Objective 1.1.8	The WSIC will have E-SPONDER in service in the first quarter of 2009 and anticipates rapid expansion of its use statewide as awareness of its capabilities spreads.	●	Completed	E-SPONDER Express is fully operational at WSIC. It is also operational in the MSU.

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

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.2.1	Develop a statewide homeland security GIS strategic plan that includes a vision on how to collect and distribute critical information, such as critical infrastructure locations, updated aerial photos, and locally-derived information (such as road closures and land use planning) helpful to emergency management professionals, first responders, and law enforcement officials. DMA will lead this effort in coordination with the State Geographic Information Officer (GIO), State Cartographer, Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council (WIGICC), State Agency Geographic Information Coordination Team (SAGIC), and federal and local government partners.	◒	Summer 2011	Homeland security GIS vision established.
Objective 1.2.2	Promote and encourage the use of E-SPONDER to all Wisconsin homeland security stakeholders as a way to access updated GIS base data and real-time information. Collaborate on map creation and file sharing.	◒	Fall 2011	Business requirements have been identified. Technology team is currently working on technology rollout plan.
Objective 1.2.3	Develop a coordination plan with neighboring states on how to incorporate cross border GIS information and make it available within E-SPONDER.	◒	Spring 2012	Established GIS relationship with Minnesota and Iowa. Working on technology infrasturucture to support this activitiy.
Objective 1.2.4	Develop a gap analysis identifying a priority list of data layers, custodianship, and recommendations on data development needed to support homeland security.	◒	February 2011	In coordination with the Wisconson Land Information Association (WLIA), the information gathering phase is complete. Analysis phase of survey results will take place this fall and through the early part of Winter 2010.

Objective 1.2.5	Develop, test, and deliver a real-time traffic-routing tool to assist evacuation planning. Real-time information should include all public roads and be made available to the public via webpage. Explore the possibility of providing this information to onboard car navigation systems and other communication devices and methods.	○	Summer 2012	Initial phase of identifiying other state government examples is complete.
Objective 1.2.6	Ensure geospatial redundancy in the event of a catastrophic loss at either the state data center or DMA. A plan should be developed that includes alternate (secondary) locations that maintain both E-SPONDER and geospatial capabilities.	◒	Spring 2011	Completed DMA IT activities include the upgrading of the primary data center and the installation of a secondary data center during Summer 2010.
Objective 1.2.7	Promote the use and implementation of GIS visualization, data collection and updating, and modeling and analysis capabilities to support response activities in state and local government. Identify standards and processes that can be used as a way to efficiently support NIMS activities. Incorporate GIS into exercise activities.	◌	Ongoing	This objective is an ongoing activity with no end date. However, activities (like adoption of the United States National Grid to support search and rescue) are currently being studied and targeted for adoption in 2011.
Objective 1.2.8	Work with the State GIO, State Cartographer, Wisconsin View program, WIGICC, SAGIC, and federal and local government to develop a statewide land imaging strategy that includes a sustainable and recurring aerial photo collection program. The strategy should identify emergency funds to support the collection and processing of satellite resources, three-dimensional mapping, and high resolution aerial photography during the response and recovery phase of an emergency.	○	Summer 2012	Current focus has been on the data collection of the statewide 2010 acquisition phase. Sustainment efforts and program design will begin in Fall 2010.

Goal 1.3: Ensure Public Information and Awareness

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.3.1	Continue to operate an effective Joint Information System (JIS) during emergencies to provide timely and accurate information to the public. Coordinate public information with federal, state, local, and tribal partners. Improve public information by exploring new technology messaging services and continue to train public information officers in the State Emergency Operations Center.		Ongoing	Wisconsin Emergency Management and the ReadyWisconsin campaign are using social media to share information about emergency management and preparedness. In addition, a special Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Facebook and Twitter profile are used when the EOC is activated.
Objective 1.3.2	Continue to upgrade and promote the WEM website. During disasters and emergencies, the WEM website becomes the primary website for the State of Wisconsin to provide press releases, situation reports, brochures, links, and other public safety information.		Ongoing	The new WEM website became operational in May 2010 and is maintained and updated daily.
Objective 1.3.3	Continue to promote and expand awareness campaigns. WEM is active in promoting major awareness campaigns: Tornado and Severe Weather Awareness Week, Heat Awareness Day, Winter Awareness Week, and Preparedness Month. The DOA and DET are active in promoting Cyber Security Awareness Month. The State of Wisconsin will continue to promote and expand these campaigns to improve citizen preparedness.		Ongoing	Campaigns are always ongoing. WEM also promotes Flood Awareness Week (in March) and NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Day (in May).

Goal 2.1: Counter Cyber Terrorism

Agency Responsible: DOA-DET

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.1.1	Improve cyber security coordination concerning preparedness, response, and recovery. The DOA and DET will coordinate cyber security measures focusing on computer networks, information technology security, operating systems, and servers. The Wisconsin DOJ will investigate cyber terrorism and cyber crime. Objective is reached after approval of an MOU between WEM, DOJ, and DOA concerning roles and responsibilities.	●	Completed	The Wisconsin Cyber Annex, a collaborative document developed with state and federal agency input, defined the roles and responsibilities of WEM, DOJ, and DOA.
Objective 2.1.2	Update ESF 2 – Communications to NRF key scenario while developing the cyber dimension of the function. Objective is reached after publication of an approved document.	●	Completed	The Wisconsin Cyber Annex was originally completed on October 21, 2009. The second version was accepted for review by WEM at the conclusion of the table top exercise on June 23, 2010.
Objective 2.1.3	Develop a tabletop exercise to validate cyber planning documents and MOUs concerning cyber terrorism. Objective is reached after publication of an after action report (AAR).	●	Completed	The tabletop exercise was conducted June 22-23, 2010. An AAR and Improvement Plan have been published.
Objective 2.1.4	Develop a template to account for IT and computer systems owned and operated by the State of Wisconsin. For each major system, develop and implement a comprehensive cyber security approach to manage cyber risk that is incorporated into overall homeland security plans and operations. Include a method (which will be reviewed and updated on a periodic basis) to address technology, vulnerability, and cover the full scope of threats facing Wisconsin.	◌	Ongoing	This is being undertaken with the COOP/COG efforts.

Goal 2.2: Counter Threats to Agriculture and Food Safety

Agency Responsible: DATCP

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.2.1	Identify needs and develop specific grant requests for implementing the recommendations outlined in the Wisconsin Homeland Security Food and Agriculture Strategy. Submit grant requests on a biannual basis, beginning in 2009.		Ongoing	Fiscal Year 2009 homeland security grant was identified for food and agriculture protection activities.
Objective 2.2.2	Establish public-private partnerships in protecting food and agriculture.		Ongoing	DATCP continues to work with WARN, VOADs, and other partners with respect to business continuity planning, assessment tools, and developing and understanding response capabilities.
Objective 2.2.3	Enhance local, state, and regional partnerships to increase capabilities for preparation, response, and recovery from incidents that impact the food and agriculture sector.		Ongoing	DATCP continues to host regional workshops and meetings to discuss food and agriculture security issues and ensure response strategies are consistent and integrated. The Emergency Food Supply toolkit for local emergency managers is hosted on DATCP's web site, as are other tools for protecting the food and agriculture system. DATCP continues to actively participate in the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture.
Objective 2.2.4	Refine and enhance agency plans and capabilities relating to food and agriculture emergency responses, including coordination with other agencies, such as WEM, DHS, DOT, and DNR. Revise one internal program emergency response plan on an annual basis.		Ongoing	DATCP recently revised ESF 11 and continues to test and improve all agency response plans.

Goal 2.3: Protect Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR)

Agency Responsible: WEM(STAC responsible for 2.3.1 and WSIC responsible for 2.3.3)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.3.1	Conduct site visits to identified CIKR with the state and in the process of conducting these visits; accomplish five partnership-building goals.	◒	2011	The ACAMS system currently contains information on 1,148 assets that represent 17 of the 18 critical sectors. The issues of greatest concern involve the disruption of the drinking water supply or denial of service at major electric control centers, supply routes, fuel supply, delivery, and storage systems. These CIKR sector providers support all other critical elements, including emergency response and medical services. Without water, electricity and fuel, the other CI/KR elements cannot function and rapid degradation of critical support operations would quickly produce significant detrimental effects within Wisconsin's urban areas. In support of that analysis, the focus of our efforts in this area are concentrated on the water and energy sectors; 71% of the water sector assets within ACAMS are in the assessment process, and 47% of the energy sector assets within ACAMS are in the assessment process
Objective 2.3.2	Continue to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with public and private sector owners and operators to safeguard Wisconsin's critical infrastructure and key resources. Strengthen this public-private partnership through collaboration and information sharing. Identify and empower state agencies to work with private sector partners across all 18 sectors and to coordinate their efforts with the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council to create a sustainable network of partnerships.	◌	Ongoing	WEM continues to be the point of contact for the annual Department of Homeland Security CIKR data-call. This project involves creating, maintaining, and updating Wisconsin's Level IV CIKR listing and nominating CIKR facilities for consideration as possible Level I and Level II sites. This data-call is conducted each year in the February and March timeframe.
Objective 2.3.3	Continue to work closely with federal partners to attain additional funding and leverage existing homeland security funds in hardening critical infrastructure sites through active patrol and actual structural hardening.	◌	Ongoing	The previous grant cycle did not include funding for CIKR. However, ongoing efforts from previous grant cycles are still in progress.

Goal 3.1: Leverage Training Programs in Accordance with the National Incident Management System

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.1.1	Continue ongoing NIMS advisory group activities, including coordination and communication with the UASI workgroup through quarterly meetings focused on delivery of local, tribal, and state agency training needs.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.1.2	Monitor and utilize the National Fire Academy (NFA), Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and other USDHS funded training programs for the delivery of specialized training.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.1.3	Continue development of local, tribal, and state agency response and recovery capability by offering training listed above in the State of Wisconsin.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.1.4	Assist tribal and local jurisdictions in the development of annual training and exercise programs.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.1.5	Promote the inclusion of NIMS/ICS curriculum when offering response training to all response disciplines.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.1.6	Continue to utilize the Wisconsin Emergency Management Association (WEMA) to determine training needs.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.1.7	Continue to utilize WEMA to review and update the Wisconsin Emergency Management Certification Program through updates and reviews every two years (or as needed).		Ongoing	None.

Goal 3.2: Improve Training Facilities

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.2.1	Assess the Regional Emergency All-Climate Training (REACT) Center needs for homeland security training.		Ongoing	The REACT Center is currently seeking Pro-Board certification, which will help attract students outside of Wisconsin as well as expand relationships with the Army and Air National Guard. We expect we will attain this certification by year end 2010, which will help to make us more competitive on homeland security training initiatives.
Objective 3.2.2	Identify and utilize funding sources for sustainment of the REACT Center.		Ongoing	Attaining Pro-Board certification will enhance the REACT Center's credibility. We have ongoing dialogue with the Wisconsin Technical College System to develop a partnership to share their existing IFSAC certification. This should make the facility more marketable. REACT Center staff is working with both the Army National Guard J3 and J7 and with the Air National Guard A3 and A7 to develop training curriculum to suit the military.
Objective 3.2.3	Monitor and utilize the National Fire Academy (NFA), Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and other Department of Homeland Security funded training programs for the delivery of specialized training to responder teams with emphasis on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive (CBRNE) attacks.		Ongoing	The REACT Center works hand-in-hand with the Wisconsin Emergency Management Training Section as well as with the Office of Justice Assistance to monitor training opportunities which are funded by the federal government. The REACT Center currently provides training to the military CST units as well as the CERFP units and will be involved in a new military response HERF program.

Objective 3.2.4	Continue development of local, tribal, and state agency response and recovery capability by offering training at the REACT Center. Focus on the command and management function within the NIMS to include incident command, emergency operations center operations and management, and public information officer training.		Ongoing	The REACT Center works diligently with the Training Section of Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Office of Justice Assistance to provide NIMS related training offerings. Much of the subject matter is currently being delivered by the Wisconsin Technical College System. The REACT Center has staff available to deliver many of the NIMS programs. With assistance from the Wisconsin Emergency Management Training Section, many other course offerings could be delivered at the REACT Center.
Objective 3.2.5	Schedule and deliver specialized training to maintain specialized response teams.		Ongoing	In June 2010, a strategic plan was developed for the REACT Center which will serve as a 5-year road map for continued development of the facility. A Patriot Domestic Operations exercise occurred in July 2010, followed by the Texas CERFP "external evaluation." In September 2010, the REACT Center will provide training for the Minnesota CERFP, as well as a Minnesota Task Force 1 Structural Collapse Team, the Minnesota Incident Management Team, and Minnesota EMS Strike Team. Wisconsin Task Force 1 is anticipated to begin training in September 2010. During October 2010, staff expects to deliver a specialized curriculum (developed by the REACT Center) for Air National Guard firefighters.

Goal 3.3: Ensure Efficient Regional Response

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.3.1	Continue working with the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association in implementing the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) for statewide fire mutual aid. Encourage all of the counties to be included in MABAS in 3 to 5 years.		Ongoing	The MABAS System continues to grow in Wisconsin. We currently have 33 divisions involved in the MABAS System. A Division, from a geographical perspective, is typically a county. Milwaukee is the only city in Wisconsin with division status. We continue to see steady growth in the program and expect to be at 40 divisions by the end of 2010. The Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association, MABAS Wisconsin, and Wisconsin Emergency Management were intricately involved in the development of the Wisconsin Fire Emergency Response Plan (WFERP), which is the Wisconsin fire service response protocol for regional, statewide, and national events of great significance. The WFERP was tested on June 18, 2010 in Green Bay, WI. The process was evaluated by a team of personnel from the International Association of Fire Chiefs and representatives from MABAS Illinois. The WFERP functioned exceptionally well, and an AAR will be provided to the State of Wisconsin from the International Association of Fire Chiefs detailing the success as well as the areas in need of improvement.
Objective 3.3.2	Continue to participate with FEMA Region V, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and private sector representatives in planning the evacuation of one million people from the Chicago area.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.3.3	Continue to participate in planning for an earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone with FEMA Regions IV through VII, associated states, and private sector representatives. A National Level Exercise (NLE) is scheduled for 2011.		Ongoing	None.

Objective 3.3.4	Plan for construction of a new state emergency operations center (SEOC) to facilitate statewide and regional response.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.3.5	Promote the sustainment of regional structural collapse teams through training, exercises, funding, and legislation.		Ongoing	As recommended by the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association, the focus is now on one statewide team instead of four regional teams. WEM will serve as the lead agency for development, implementation, and coordination. The one statewide team concept partially mirrors current FEMA structural collapse teams. Wisconsin's team will consist of 250 structural search and rescue specialists from the fire service and an additional 200 personnel from law enforcement, EMS, and the private sector. 2009 Wisconsin Act 43 was enacted on October 6, 2009 to provide workman's compensation and tort liability protection for team members when in training status or on a response deployment. A team operations plan has been developed, as well as a draft contract with local municipal partners. Service contracts should be signed in Fall 2010. The focus during the final quarter of 2010 will be to train firefighters in specialty areas such as EMS specialist, logistics section chief, and planning section chief, in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) standards. At present, funding for the program is entirely dependent on USDHS funding.

Goal 3.4: Maintain Exercises to Improve Plans and Readiness

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.4.1	Develop a statewide three-year training and exercise plan in partnership with the Wisconsin Emergency Management Association (WEMA), the Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Alliance (WiTEMA), state agencies, and federal agencies.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.4.2	Provide necessary program support materials to include training and exercising toward effective multi-agency coordination systems in the state.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.4.3	Promote the development and delivery of multi-discipline, multi-jurisdictional exercises.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.4.4	Monitor local, tribal, and state agency response capabilities by systematic evaluation of training and exercising. Produce After Action Reports (AARs) and improvement plans.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.4.5	Identify the need for future enhancements based on the evaluation above (Objective 3.4.4) regarding training, planning, facilities, and equipment.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.4.6	Continue the implementation of NIMS principles in the State of Wisconsin through an organized, ongoing, multi-year exercise program.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.4.7	Develop a database to facilitate an annual review of local, tribal, and state agencies' ability to respond to and recover from hazards identified in the target capabilities through the use of AARs and improvement plans.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 3.4.8	Execute a capstone (culminating) exercise program with senior governmental leadership.		Ongoing	None.

Priority 4: Communications Interoperability*

Agency Responsible: OJA

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Priority 4	Support the implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) that was approved by the State Interoperability Executive Council.	◒	July 2011	The initial construction of WISCOM, the statewide interoperable communications system, will be completed by July 2011. Six regional interoperability councils were created to enhance regional governance and planning. The state also hosted Communications Unit Leader (ComL) training, and 56 public safety officials received the training. The SCIP plan went through a revision and public comment period in June 2010. OJA staff will continue to update the plan as necessary.

*Since there are no goals or objectives listed for #4, the priority is listed instead.

Goal 5.1: Implement and Comply with State and Federal NIMS Requirements

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.1.1	Achieve annual NIMS compliance requirements in the State of Wisconsin as established by USDHS.	◌	Ongoing	None.

Goal 5.2: Develop and Sustain Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.2.1	Support the development of multi-disciplinary Local Incident Management Teams (L-IMT) and one All-Hazard Incident Management Team (AHIMT) by 2011.	◒	2011	For approximately the past two years, WEM's Exercise and Training Section has been working with various WEM and first responder stakeholders in developing and sustaining IMT's. As a result, a 152-page development guide for establishing Local/Tribal IMT's (LTIMT) was created by these stakeholders and is currently posted on the WEM website. Since the creation of this guide, three Type 4 LTIMT's have been formed (1-Southwest LTIMT, 2- Eastcentral/Mabas 112 LTIMT, and 3- Southeast UASI LTIMT). Each team consists of approximately 30 to 50 members. Currently, Wisconsin's 11 tribes are close to completing their LTIMT. Also, the creation of a Northwest LTIMT recently started. Members from each of the 3 established Type 4 teams are in training and working towards the creation of a Type 3 All-Hazards IMT.

Goal 5.3: Promote the Development of Guidance, Protocols, and Systems to Facilitate Regional Deployment of Response Assets, Information Exchange, and Incident Management

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.3.1	Promote ongoing E-SPONDER implementation, training, and use among interdisciplinary agencies and within state EOCs.		Ongoing	OJA/WEM conducted a survey of all Wisconsin E-SPONDER users soliciting their feedback on the E-SPONDER system. Results of that survey will be used to enhance the marketing of E-SPONDER. Specific E-SPONDER projects that will be completed in 2010 include the following: username and password reset, user lookup, revoke all warning messages, event archive, event log tasking, positional checklists, and resource management.
Objective 5.3.2	Prioritize and plan to obtain required resources identified in the gap analysis for inclusion in the Homeland Security Grant Program and annual budgetary processes.		Ongoing	A gap analysis has not been conducted. Through exercises and real events, improvement areas are identified and emergency response procedures and plans are modified.

Goal 5.4: Establish a Statewide Credentialing System

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.4.1	Initiate a statewide system to credential emergency management and response personnel to ensure proper authorization and access to an incident.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 5.4.2	Institute policies, plans, procedures, and protocols to prevent the deployment of resources and personnel that bypass official resource coordination processes.		Ongoing	None.

Goal 6.1: Enhance an Emergency Response System in the State

Agency Responsible: DHS

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 6.1.1	Strengthen medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities to improve the ability to address major incidents.	◌	Ongoing	All hospitals in Wisconsin are able to surge-in-place. Local public health agencies have revised mass vaccination plans based on after action findings from the recent H1N1 response. Mass vaccination clinics were implemented, and lessons learned are being applied. Exercises are being developed to test the revised plans that arose as an outcome of the real life H1N1 event.
Objective 6.1.2	Ensure that local, statewide, and regional capabilities are in place to receive, store, and distribute Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets.	●	Completed	SNS assets were received from the federal government during Wisconsin's H1N1 response. These assets were distributed at the local level and delivered to end users. Existing plans in place to receive, store, and distribute these assets were followed and proved very helpful in the H1N1 response. The Division of Public Health intends to make some slight improvements to the plans and will continue to monitor circumstances that might warrant further revision.
Objective 6.1.3	Continue to improve and expand the use of volunteers who can be utilized to surge the necessary workforce into public health and medical systems integration.	◌	Ongoing	Wisconsin is working with a private vendor to develop an Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals compliant system. The current Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR) system remains in use. Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) teams are being incorporated into the WEAVR system. MRC members are encouraged to join WEAVR. A statewide promotions coordinator was hired on a contract basis through the use of funds granted by the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance. Participation in Medical Reserve Corps increased in established units by 10%. Three new MRC units were established in Wisconsin. WEAVR membership increased by 303 (13%) between April 2009 and July 2010. National MRC Core Competencies include orientation to MRC, ICS 100, and ICS 700. WEAVR and MRC members were utilized during the H1N1 response beginning early in 2009 and continuing well into 2010. MRC Units were called upon to assist in immunization clinics and call centers. WEAVR members were called upon by

				local public health departments to assist as well. Chapter 257 of the Wisconsin Statutes was created under 2009 Wisconsin Act 42 on October 6, 2009 and provides guidelines for state to state sharing of health professional volunteers. It is anticipated that a pilot project for WeVolunteer will be initiated by early 2011. The Division of Public Health is collaborating with other partners interested in the issue of badging and credentialing statewide. A specialized team for special needs sheltering has been established as part of the Southeast WI MRC. The Division of Public Health has been supportive of developing a Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) in Wisconsin. Staff from the Medical College of Wisconsin and University of Wisconsin-Madison Hospitals and Clinics has been taking the lead on development.
Objective 6.1.4	Maintain disease surveillance systems to coordinate response to natural and man-made disease threats such as pandemic flu and biological warfare agents.	◌	Ongoing	The 2009 H1N1 Influenza pandemic response served as an unprecedented test of Wisconsin's disease surveillance systems. Within days of the first reported cases, the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, the Milwaukee Public Health Laboratory, and the Midwest Respiratory Virus Program in Milwaukee had developed tests that specifically identified the novel virus. Wisconsin had more laboratory surge capacity to test for this novel virus than any other state. The Wisconsin Division of Public Health (DPH) tracked positive 2009 H1N1 test results using the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS). First launched in 2007, WEDSS is capable of receiving electronically-transmitted laboratory results and online disease reports from healthcare providers in near real-time. During the 2009 H1N1 pandemic, use of WEDSS expanded statewide. Currently the system is used by all 93 local public health agencies and many healthcare providers, facilitating cross-jurisdiction coordination of surveillance efforts. Currently State Public Health receives near real-time reports of hospital admissions from 44 hospitals and information on outpatient visits from over 120 ambulatory practice sites across 24 counties via the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange (WHIE). Further expansion of WHIE data feeds is in progress. An additional six hospitals from three health systems are establishing participation with WHIE to further expand hospital and emergency department visit data volume. WHIE data includes demographic information,

				date/time/facility of encounter, service type, chief complaint, drug allergies, primary care physician, and diagnosis.
Objective 6.1.5	Risk Communications.	◒	September 2010	The Division of Public Health's Crisis Communication Plan was revised to include a more streamlined information review and approval process in the event of an incident command activation. During the second wave of 2009 H1N1, information flowed more quickly to partners and the general public. Health care guidance and Question and Answer documents were developed and updated on a regular basis during the response. Scripts were developed for use by 211 Wisconsin phone operators to assist in answering non-medical questions for the general public. The Department of Health Services launched a media campaign during the event to encourage vaccination for target groups. DPH took advantage of its electronic distance technology to reach out to a broad spectrum of partners. Partners appreciated the weekly webcasts, pandemic website, and accessibility of DPH staff. These information modalities improved the delivery of messages from DPH to partners and the general public during the Fall 2009 H1N1 Influenza response. The radio segment was translated into Spanish and Hmong.
Objective 6.1.6	Isolation and Quarantine.	●	Completed	It is unlikely that large numbers of people would be isolated or quarantined in facilities. Instead, persons would more likely be voluntarily confined to their homes and cared for by home care providers, family members, volunteers, and/or assets such as the National Guard, Red Cross personnel, or other human service agencies. Therefore, securing isolation and quarantine facilities has not been pursued.
Objective 6.1.7	Infection Control.	◌	Ongoing	During the 2009 H1N1 pandemic, the DPH continuously provided guidance and information resources for healthcare facilities regarding the need for respiratory protection programs, which included fit-testing for respirators and alternate use of powered air purifying respirators. Although the need for respirators and large numbers of fit-tested staff has dropped considerably with the new CDC guidelines for seasonal Influenza, DPH will continue to provide surge capacity inventory through stockpiling, and will continue to send the message to facilities that they need to maintain an adequate workforce of fit-tested staff, or have sufficient numbers of PAPRs on hand.

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

Agency Responsible: WEM

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 7.1.1	Continue improvement of regional and local mass evacuation and sheltering plans to provide coordination and consistency between all levels of government. Continue improvement of DOT components of mass evacuation plans for the 12 high population urban areas in Wisconsin. Mass evacuation planning will be coordinated regionally within the state to respond to large-scale evacuee influx from neighboring states. Projected completion year 2011.	◒	2011	WEM has hired a project Catastrophic Planner who has worked actively with the 12 largest population centers. WEM has created a mass evacuation guidance document and distributed it to all counties in the state. To date, five of the 12 identified population centers have submitted mass evacuation plans to their respective WEM Regional Directors for approval. Of the remaining seven, two are being submitted for review and five are awaiting input from WISDOT and from HNTB consultants. Three plans are works in progress. The Catastrophic Planner continues to work with cities and counties to complete plans in a timely fashion.
Objective 7.1.2	Continue pilot projects in Dane and Milwaukee counties to establish templates of comprehensive programs to assist individuals with special needs to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters. These templates will be used to develop and refine such programs and plans statewide. Continue to develop voluntary special needs registries. Develop and implement resource needs for special needs sheltering. Projected completion year 2011.	◒	2011	Milwaukee and Dane Counties have hired Special Population Planners using OJA administered federal grant funds. Milwaukee County has developed a special (functional) needs shelter facility and has purchased and stocked a special (functional) needs equipment trailer for use at shelters and as needed at other locations around the county. Dane County has created an electronic special (functional) needs registry and is working actively with identified populations throughout Madison and Dane County. Both counties meet regularly with the Catastrophic Planning Committee established by WEM to share the products they have developed with counties and municipalities statewide.

Objective 7.1.3	Develop a NIMS compliant resource list that includes resource categorization, typing, and credentialing for equipment, supplies, and personnel (specifically to support mass evacuation and sheltering efforts locally, regionally, and statewide). Compiled lists will be entered and maintained in the State EOC Management System. Projected completion year 2010.	◒	2010	WEM and E-SPONDER LLC have worked together to develop a resource catalog application in the Wisconsin E-SPONDER application. The catalog is complete and has been deployed. WEM is now producing training materials for municipal, county, state agency, VOAD organizations, private partners, and others with resources to share statewide.
Objective 7.1.4	Complete the Wisconsin State Emergency Response Plan (WERP) alignment with NRF and distribute statewide guidance for the county Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and the catastrophic incident annex.	◒	November 2010	WERP is nearing completion. Six of nine annexes are complete. Three are under review by WEM management. Completion of review targeted for October 2010. WERP with annexes to be ready for Governor's approval in November 2010.

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

Agency Responsible: DOA

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 8.1.1	Develop a more comprehensive COG Plan for Wisconsin. The revised plan should be approved by all three branches of state government by December 2010.	◒	December 2010	Initial meeting with branch representatives was held. Plan development is underway.
Objective 8.1.2	Conduct an initial exercise of the COG Plan, involving all three branches of state government by September 2011.	○	September 2011	Exercise planning will begin in early 2011 once the COG plan is finalized.

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

Agency Responsible: DOA (WEM responsible for part of 8.2.4)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 8.2.1	State agencies conduct an annual review and update of their COOP plans. State Agency COOP plan guidelines include requirements for communications plans, preparedness checklists, identification of resource gaps, special dispensations for employees with disabilities, and other areas.	◌	Ongoing	All agencies and campuses reported updating their COOP plans and finalizing pandemic COOP plan provisions in 2009.
Objective 8.2.2	Agencies conduct an annual exercise of their COOP plans.	◌	Ongoing	Agencies and UW System Campuses held or experienced a total of 62 agency command center exercises or real world pandemic COOP activations and 305 COOP service plan exercises or real world pandemic COOP activations.
Objective 8.2.3	Develop a five-year capabilities-based COOP exercise and test plan for state agencies incorporating federal standards for COOP testing and exercises by December 2010.	◒	December 2010	Plan development is underway.
Objective 8.2.4	Develop and implement cooperative public and private sector COOP awareness, promotion, and training programs.	◌	Ongoing	DOA prepared a program plan for approval by DMA-WEM and OJA. This was completed in 2009. WEM is engaged in a number of activities with counties and the private sector to emphasize continuity of operations. We have completed a series of 14 long-term power outage exercises around the state. These exercises were based on an ice storm scenario and focused attention on maintaining critical services in those situations. WEM Exercise Training Officers have conducted COOP exercises with three counties. WEM is working with convenience store chains to identify locations that have auxiliary generating capacity to operate pumps and provide fuel to emergency vehicles during power outages.

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

Agency Responsible: OJA (WEM responsible for part of 9.1.2)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 9.1.1	Maintain an integrated resource, wevolunteer.wi.gov, for citizen preparedness and volunteer information that reflects the combined efforts of the partner organizations.	●	Completed	Website is continually maintained.
Objective 9.1.2	Improve citizen preparedness and disaster awareness by implementing a statewide public readiness campaign. The campaign will promote readiness through outreach to the public, including targeted outreach to seniors, persons with disabilities, persons with pets, refugee communities, and businesses. The campaign will evaluate progress by tracking improvements across ten statistical measures collected through an annual readiness survey.	◌	Ongoing	This is an ongoing initiative by WEM. The first survey was completed and published in August 2009.
Objective 9.1.3	Improve volunteer and donations management capabilities in the state through training and technology improvements. The state will implement an online volunteer and donations management registry statewide. This registry will link with existing databases, including those of WEAVR and the American Red Cross. The state will provide assistance to local public and nonprofit officials on volunteer management, including use of the registry through annual regional training sessions.	◒	2012 or 2013	The registry is currently being tested in a pilot program. Four counties are participating in the pilot.
Objective 9.1.4	Increase the number of trained volunteers in the state by 2000 new volunteers annually. Partner organizations include Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), Wisconsin Animal Reserve Corps, and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD).	◌	Ongoing	In the past year, 462 new CERT volunteers and 410 new READY volunteers were trained. There have been 288 new registrations on WEAVR and 3 new Medical Reserve Corps units created. There are 73 new Veterinary Corps members. There are 463 new VOAD volunteers.

Objective 9.1.5	Continue to foster and promote public-private partnerships for preparedness in communities across the state. Ten recently established public-private partnerships will achieve long-term organizational sustainability. The private and volunteer organizations will be incorporated into planning, training, and exercises (when appropriate).	◌	Ongoing	There are nine active partnerships. Each is developing long-term capacity at its own pace, and most are choosing to become nonprofits. State and local public safety agencies will continue to establish and/or leverage existing partnerships with private and nonprofit sector entities on emergency prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts to protect the state's workforce, economy, and critical infrastructure. Partnerships enable public, private, and nonprofit communities to develop all-hazards plans to pool resources and information, coordinate response and recovery efforts, and share educational and training opportunities. State and local public safety agencies will implement public, volunteer, and non-governmental entity roles in emergency operations plans. State and local public safety agencies will integrate public, volunteer, and non-governmental entities in all-hazards exercise planning, implementation, and review.