Photograph taken at the Wisconsin State Capitol at the ceremony commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of September 11, 2001.

THE 2011 ANNUAL REPORT ON WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY

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December 21, 2011

Dear Governor Walker:

The Homeland Security Council is pleased to present the 2011 Annual Report. 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.

Terrorism – nurtured abroad or homegrown – remains a severe and pervasive threat. Events of the past year (including the Marinette High School shooting incident and severe weather) challenged civilians and first-responders alike. Quarterly 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 to increase 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 increase cyber security, state officials continue to implement redundancy and response plans. The council has also evaluated cyber security at Wisconsin dairy farms, which was an area that had never been looked at previously in relation to cyber security.

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, Maj Gen, Wisconsin National Guard
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
DOT – Department of Transportation
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
IJ – Investment Justification
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, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council was created by executive order 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.

In 2011, the council changed its meeting structure from monthly to quarterly and extended the meeting time to four hours. This longer meeting structure will allow the council to discuss homeland security issues in greater depth. In addition, the Council created work groups that meet in between regular meetings and focus on strategic goals. 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 public meetings.

March 18, 2003

Executive Order #7

Wisconsin Homeland Security Council created through executive order. Council members set at 7.

April 3, 2003

Council Charter Adoption

Charter dictates strategic vision and establishes administrative details.

March 14, 2006

Executive Order #143

Number of members expanded from 7 to 9.

Added: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection

January 18, 2007

Executive Order #182

Council recreated under the new gubernatorial term to provide for continued existence.

September 16, 2008

Executive Order #268

Number of members expanded from 9 to 13.

Added: Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, Badger State Sheriffs Association, Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association, and the Wisconsin Division of Enterprise Technology

January 21, 2011

Executive Order #6

Council recreated by Governor Walker.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Chris Sarandos
Department of Administration- Division of Enterprise Technology

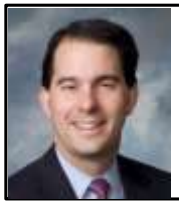
Supt. Stephen Fitzgerald
Department of Transportation- Wisconsin State Patrol

Chief Edward Flynn
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association

Dr. Henry Anderson
Department of Health Services- Division of Public Health

Brian Satula
Department of Military Affairs- Wisconsin Emergency Management

Wisconsin Homeland Security Council



Governor Scott Walker
State of Wisconsin

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

Sheriff David Mahoney
Badger State Sheriffs Association

Susan Buroker
Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection

Chief Brad Liggett
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association

David Woodbury
Department of Natural Resources

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

Chief Charles Tubbs
Department of Administration- Division of Capitol Police

Greg Engle
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 workgroups that, in addition to the council, address matters related to homeland security. They include:

- Catastrophic Planning Group
- Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee
- Infrastructure Protection Working Group
- Inter-Agency Working Group
- Interoperability Council
- National Incident Management System Advisory Group

For detailed information on each of the Council's working groups, please see **Appendix 1 on page 81.**

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 2011, Congress allocated over $1.2 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 five separate grant programs: the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS), Citizen Corps Program (CCP), and Operation Stonegarden (OPSG).

SHSP	UASI	MMRS	CCP	OPSG
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.	Provides funds to enhance cooperation and coordination among local, tribal, territorial, state and federal law enforcement agencies to jointly enhance security along the United States' land and maritime borders.

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.

FUNDING STRATEGY FOR FY 2011

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.

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 2011 HSGP grant application used by states, territories, and urban areas to request HSGP funding. The investment justification is composed of up to 15 investments (including multi-applicant investments). The collective investments within an investment justification should demonstrate an applicant's ability to meet strategic goals and objectives aligned to the National Priorities and Target Capabilities.

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.

For FY 2011, 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 the top priorities for the state and projects that could be finished this funding cycle and will not need ongoing funding. Several new projects were presented to the Funding Advisory Committee and the committee was prepared to recommend them but there was not sufficient funding due to drastic cuts this year. A few of the new projects chosen as most critical will be funded using turn-back from prior grant years.

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 received over $10.4 million (not including UASI). In FY 2011, Wisconsin was allocated and wrote 8 investment justification requests totaling about $5.8 million. This year the Milwaukee UASI was not allocated any federal funding. The cut to Wisconsin and the elimination of the Milwaukee UASI equals about a 60% cut in funding for FY 2011.

Each fiscal year, OJA is required to distribute 25% of homeland security grant funding toward law enforcement activities. In recent years, OJA has consistently exceeded this requirement by providing grant funding for law enforcement in the following amounts:
– FY 2008: 35%
– FY 2009: 35%
– FY 2010: 41%

WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY

The Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy focuses on nine overarching priorities, which guided the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee. To address these priorities and other concerns, the Homeland Security Working Group identified related goals and objectives, each in turn measured against FEMA target capabilities.

- Information Sharing and Analysis
- Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource (CI/KR) Protection
- Emergency Response Capability
- Communications Interoperability
- NIMS Compliance
- Public Health and Medical System Integration
- Mass Evacuation and Shelter
- Continuity of Government Services
- Citizen Participation

Each of these priorities forms an important component of the overall strategy and includes goals and measurable objectives. Measurements will be accomplished by completing target capabilities assessments that are associated with the objectives.

2010 – 2011 FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS

Mutual Aid Radio Grants	A 6th round of radio grants was awarded in 2010. To date, approximately $17 million of federal Homeland Security grant funds have helped agencies replace over 15,000 radios and reprogram 16,000 more with the needed frequencies. Nearly 90% of Wisconsin's public safety agencies were estimated to have access to mutual aid channels. These public safety agencies include: law enforcement and fire services (approximately 75-80% of recipients), emergency management groups, EMS responders, public safety communications (dispatch centers), and public works agencies. Hospitals also received radio upgrades through preparedness companion grants.
Wisconsin Interoperability Systems for Communication (WISCOM)	66 of the 80 planned WISCOM sites were completed by July 2011, exceeding the goal of 75% set by the state. State and local users are testing the system. Final acceptance testing is expected to be completed this year. Operations and maintenance funding for the system has been secured in the state budget. Five counties (Iowa, Kewaunee, Taylor, Sawyer, Douglas) and one city (Fond du Lac) are expected to receive grant awards of up to $1 million this year to assist with local enhancements to use WISCOM for daily communications.
ALERT (Aligned Law Enforcement Response Teams)	A standard operating procedures and response plan were completed for the teams. OJA, WEM, DCI, and Dept of Homeland Security co-facilitated and co-hosted four table top exercises for local law enforcement tactical teams. ALERT teams will be completing minimum equipment inventories by this fall. ALERT agencies are acquiring Robotics and FLIR for BEARCATS, and the Marathon/Outagamie Bomb Squad is acquiring a new rapid response vehicle.
Patient Tracking	Phase one of the patient tracking pilot project was completed in 2010 and an After Action Report was completed in early 2011. The second phase of the project is now under way. 3-4 wireless handheld units will be placed in agencies that serve highest population, highest use communities in each of the 7 WHEPP hospital regions.
Wisconsin Emergency Volunteer Registry	In April 2011, the WeVolunteer registry went live and is hosted on the WePartner website. WePartner is a statewide public-private partnership between public safety officials, businesses, and community organizations collaborating to manage risk, build resilience, and strengthen disaster response and recovery. WePartner offers programs to improve information sharing, resource coordination, risk assessment, and joint planning and training among partners.
Student Tools for Emergency Planning	Wisconsin was the pilot site for the STEP program in FEMA Region V. The goal of STEP is to help students prepare for disasters in their homes or neighborhoods. In the first year of this program, Wisconsin provided the STEP program to approximately 2,345 fifth-grade students around the state during the 2010-2011 school year. For detailed information about the STEP Program, please see **Appendix 2 on page 85.**
Food and Agriculture Security	DATCP staff hosted the first Multi-State Partnership national conference: Symposium for Food and Agricultural Security. The three day conference was held in October 2010 in Madison. DATCP staff also conducted 8 tabletop regional exercises in Wisconsin focused on issues of food security.
Statewide Collapse Rescue	Contracts were finalized for Wisconsin Task Force 1, a statewide structural collapse rescue team consisting of 250 members of local fire departments. The equipment cache was partially completed and members are being trained at the REACT Center. The Task Force will be able to respond throughout the state within eight hours to assist local urban search

	and rescue efforts.
Training and Exercising from 2010-2011	During the last year, Homeland Security funding was used to collaborate with local, state, and military resources to fund several large scale exercises (i.e. Vigilant Guard). An emphasis on interoperability will provide both training to locals and information to the state to assess the status of communications interoperability. Training: • 48 emergency management courses were offered with 984 students. • 92 Hazmat training courses were offered with 3,588 participants. Exercises: • 27 Table-top exercises were conducted. • 9 Functional exercises were conducted. • 6 Full-scale exercises were conducted.
Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS)	Ten new grants were awarded to local dispatch centers for radio equipment necessary to affiliate with the fire service's Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). MABAS deploys fire, rescue and emergency medical assistance to assist requesting agencies during large emergencies. Thirty-seven counties now participate in the program.
Wisconsin National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP)	Headquarters for CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) was established. In March 2011, an element was added for Decontamination, Medical, and Fatality/Recovery Elements within the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard. In late 2011, equipment, trailers, ATVs, and GSA vehicles were received. A full scale certification is scheduled for June 2012.
Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF)	The Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) consists of a 125 soldier Quick Reaction Force (QRF) and a follow-on-force (FoF) of 375 soldiers. The QRF conducted several training events in 2011 to exercise their ability to respond quickly to local, state and federal agency requests. In addition to the training, the QRF was exercised twice this year. This included: • Participating in Vigilant Guard 2011. • Supporting local law enforcement during EAA 2011. In October 2011, the FoF will conduct its Capstone Validation Exercise to validate its ability to support a domestic operation security mission.
Wisconsin National Guard 54th Civil Support Team (CST)	The 54th Civil Support Team (CST) conducted 72 separate events involving liaison, training or real world hazard responses with local, state and federal agencies. These events were conducted in each of the six Wisconsin Emergency Management regions and other locations throughout the United States. The expertise of the unit was validated during two separate inspections and evaluations from the National Guard Bureau for administrative regulatory compliance and US Army Northern Command for field response operations.

2011 – 2012 FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

Below are the investments dollar amounts for the FY 2008, FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011 HSGP applications. Some categories that appeared in previous reports have been reassigned or eliminated. Several of the investment justifications were written as two year budgets in FY09 or FY10. The NIMS and NRF, Food and Agriculture Security, and WIJIS are all on alternating year funding schemes. The Regional Response investment justification alternates between funding Law Enforcement and Fire Protection projects; this year the Collapse Rescue project for the fire service is funded.

Investment Justifications	2008	2009	2010	2011	Associated Priorities of WI Homeland Security Strategy
	Received	Received	Received	Received	
1. NIMS and NRF *(previously NIMS and NRP implementation)*	$850,000	$900,000	$1,455,000	$0	5
2. Communications Interoperability	$5,014,686	$4,746,367	$4,486,750	$2,703,015	4
3. WIJIS Justice Gateway	$250,000	$0	$500,000	$0	4
4. Wisconsin Statewide Information Center	$555,954	$825,000	$734,272	$585,000	1
5. Statewide EOC Management System	$414,560	$0	$196,635	$0	1, 2
6. Emergency Regional Response	$1,768,500	$2,100,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	3, 8
7. Wireless Handheld Data Capture Devices/Patient Tracking *(name for FY 2010)*	$61,750	$0	$100,000	$0	3, 8
8. MMRS *(previously Catastrophic Planning and Preparedness)*	$1,247,442	$742,442	$634,838	$563,386	4, 6
9. Community Preparedness *(previously included Citizen Corps funding)*	$423,543	$482,000	$183,000	$92,000	6, 7
10. Citizen Corps *(prior to FY 2010, was included in the Community Preparedness investment justification)*	n/a	n/a	$230,239	$183,208	9
11. M&A/OJA Program Planning and Implementation	n/a	$308,595	$929,245	$594,190	9
Infrastructure Protection	$431,000	$0	$0	$0	2
Public-Private Partnership	$166,500	$0	$0	$0	2, 9
Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture	$0	$47,000	$0	$0	2
Food and Agriculture Security	$0	$296,890	$0	$163,000	2
Great Lakes Hazards Coalition *(previously the Multi-State Regional Coalition for Critical Infrastructure)*	$50,000	$50,000	$0	$0	2
Wisconsin Statewide Aerial Photography Project	$0	$700,000	$0	$0	1, 2, 4, 5
Total	**$11,233,935**	**$11,198,294**	**$10,449,979**	**$5,883,799**	--

2011 – 2012 INVESTMENT JUSTIFICATION DESCRIPTIONS

The following describes the investment justifications listed on page 11.

		Associated Priorities of WI Homeland Security Strategy
1. 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.	1, 3, 4
2. 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.	1, 2, 8
3. Food and Agriculture Security	This investment will support staff at DATCP who will engage in statewide planning efforts. The funds will also support some regional training and exercising. DATCP is working on several ongoing projects that were funded in previous grant years.	1, 2
4. Regional Response: Collapse Rescue	The 250 member statewide collapse rescue team will train on a quarterly basis at the REACT Center. Funding will cover this training and an annual validation exercise for 2/3 of the team members. It will also fund specialized equipment that is needed to complete an equipment cache for the team.	3, 5, 7
5. 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).	6, 7
6. Community Preparedness	The community preparedness funding will be used for two ongoing projects and this funding will allow the grantees to finish the several year long projects. 1. Dane County catastrophic planning position will be half grant funded with FY11 funding. 2. The 3 year Volunteer Registry project will completed with FY11 funds. Funding will cover the final 6 months of the project, during which the project managers will conduct outreach and training.	3, 4, 5, 8, 9
7. 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.	3, 5, 8, 9
8. Office of Justice	As the State Administrative Agency, OJA is responsible for the management and administration of homeland	n/a

Assistance (OJA) Implementation	security grants. The OJA Homeland Security Program currently manages 17 active federal grants, including 4 HSGP grants (FFY 2007 – FFY 2010), and 324 active sub-grants. OJA is responsible for all aspects of the programmatic and financial administration of the grants, including developing funding announcements, reviewing and processing applications, processing payments, monitoring, and reporting. OJA is also responsible for planning and programmatic implementation related to the grants. This includes conducting assessments, identifying and prioritizing needs, 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.	

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-Division of State Patrol
- Department of Transportation-Division of Transportation System Development
- Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association
- Wisconsin Emergency Management
- Wisconsin National Guard
- Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
- Wisconsin Statewide Threat Analysis Center

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. The mission of the Division of Capitol Police (DCP) is to provide for the safety and security of the people of the State of Wisconsin. Its obligation is to facilitate a climate in which state government can operate safely, smoothly and efficiently and citizens can feel safe and secure as they visit the Capitol. DCP's core belief is that everyone will be treated with dignity and respect as they continue to serve the needs of the citizens of the State of Wisconsin.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Criminal Investigations, Dignitary Protection, and Safety Monitoring: The Investigative Court Services Unit of the Capitol Police 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.

On February 11, 2011 Governor Walker announced his budget plans for the State of Wisconsin. On February 14, the protests against these plans started forming at the State Capitol. DCP personnel were on 12 hour shifts throughout the 137 days of protests. During the first four weeks of the protest crowds typically ranged between 10,000 and 20,000 people per day. Crowds were larger on the weekends - growing to as many as 80,000 people. During this time there were relatively few arrests.

The goal of the Capitol Police was to seek voluntary compliance with everyone involved in this situation. This meant working with the protest groups, employees, visitors, legislative staff and others to negotiate an acceptable framework which balanced the rights of the protestors while still keeping government running in the State of Wisconsin.

This was the largest and longest deployment of Emergency Police Services through Wisconsin Emergency Management in the history of the system. Police officers from all over the State and more than 250 police departments came to assist. Partners in state law enforcement were Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin State Patrol and University of Wisconsin - Madison Police. This partnership contributed greatly to the efforts in this response.

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

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 Representative: Chris Sarandos

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 the importance of computer and network incidents with the October 6, 2009, enactment of 2009 Wisconsin Act 42, which re-wrote emergency management law. Further, the cooperative working relationship among agencies was recognized with the appointment of the State Chief Information Officer to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in 2008. 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: Susan Buroker

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 will continue identifying 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). As new subsystems are identified, DATCP will host working sessions with industry partners, focusing on the dairy industry. 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 the opportunity 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 a better defense of food and agriculture systems.

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

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

Enhance the vaccine ordering process in anticipation of a mass vaccination event: The Immunization Program in the Division of Public Health is upgrading the Wisconsin Immunization Registry (WIR) to streamline the ordering process for vaccines or biologics that would be needed in a mass vaccination event. The updates include programming necessary to link the WIR to the new CDC vaccine ordering system for any federally distributed vaccines. The upgrades will include functionality to inform the ordering provider of the status of their vaccine order and the ability to send e-mails to the provider with other pertinent vaccine or vaccine order information. Work has also begun on an application to create and read bar codes for client records and vaccines administered. This capability should have a significant positive impact on immunization clinic efficiency.

Improve and expand the use of health professional volunteers: The Division of Public Health continues to lead the effort to develop and implement a fully functional and compliant health professional registry and credentialing system that meets the federal standards of the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR VHP) as required by the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response. The Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR) allows health professionals to self-register interest in donating their time and talent during an emergency. WEAVR also makes it possible for a volunteer to indicate membership and/or interest in local Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Units, as well as the WI-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT). Integration of multiple volunteer opportunities in one registration system increases efficiency for the volunteer and avoids duplication in federal reporting of the total number of health professional volunteers available. Mid-level administrative access to WEAVR has been provided for local MRC and DMAT Coordinators for purposes of communicating with, and tracking, WEAVR members who are also interested in more robust volunteer participation at the local and/or federal level by joining an MRC Unit or DMAT team.

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

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

Wisconsin now has seven MRC Units, each with a very diverse focus that reflects the local community need. A Wisconsin Medical Reserve Corps Alliance was formed in 2010 and incorporates a Training Committee and Promotions Committee. The MRC Alliance will integrate WEAVR, MRC, and DMAT into the Promotions Committee and will be responsible for overall planning for publicity materials that will be consistent across the state. A contract for a statewide, health professional volunteer promotions coordinator ended in May 2010, which resulted in promotion and recruitment efforts being scaled back at health professional volunteer conferences. As of June 16, 2011, there are currently 2,667 people registered in WEAVR and 183 MRC members across the seven units

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

WEAVR/MRC members have been active in preparedness exercises; flooding and tornado response; and assistance at community events.

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

H1N1 After Action Reports (AAR): September 2011 was identified as a 'target' completion date for risk communication items listed in the combined Public Health and Hospital Preparedness After Action Report / Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). Although September 2011 was identified as a completion date, many of the identified risk communication priorities (message maps to communities, authoritative messaging, internal facility messaging in hospitals, etc.) continue to be ongoing. Activities to address these priorities include planning and conducting of discussion and operations-based emergency exercises and individual meetings with key ICS (Incident Command System) staff serving in PIO (public information officer) or other communication roles as part of the DPH ICS.

Risk communications: The 2010-2011 influenza season was relatively mild, but there were other events. The Japanese nuclear reactor accidents in March 2011 created widespread concern in this country about harmful radiation. It was a major communications challenge to reassure Wisconsin citizens that harmful levels of nuclear radiation released in Japan were unlikely to reach the Badger state. While closely monitoring and receiving information from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) on the situation, the DPH subject matter experts made media appearances and issued news releases to advise the public that protective measures including potassium iodide (KI) were unnecessary in Wisconsin. The DPH radiation website was used to provide consumers up-to-date information on developments, a regularly updated set of Frequently Asked Questions was published, and appropriate messages were developed for use by 211.

State health officials responded to predictions of widespread spring flooding by taking a series of proactive measures. A video was produced in-house that highlighted measures the public could take to protect themselves after a flood; the video is posted on the DHS website. The DPH Communications toolkit for use by local health officials was updated, and the DPH flood website was revamped to reflect up-to-date information in a consumer-friendly format.

Planned updates to the DPH websites include a remake of the Communicable Disease and Radiation Protection web pages to make information more readily accessible to consumers, health professionals, and industry managers.

Recently, DPH has also been involved with the planning, conducting, evaluation and reporting of two major emergency exercises with risk communications components:

- The Jefferson County, Vigilant Guard 2011 Full Scale Exercise (FSE), took place in May 2011. The exercise tested 14 Homeland Security Target Capabilities, including Environmental Health and Medical Surge (Hospitals). This event provided the opportunity to validate and refine existing emergency response plans for both public health and hospital preparedness. Additionally, this exercise strengthened our relationships with response agencies from local, state and federal sectors. The exercise scenario involved a large hazardous materials spill (anhydrous ammonia). DPH deployed its Mobile Lab to assist with communications and environmental sampling and monitoring; it also provided critical support for responders, including the Jefferson County Health Department and the 54th Civil Support Team (CST).

- DPH provided leadership and overall guidance in the planning, conducting, reporting and evaluation of a full-scale exercise titled Operation BAT-11 (Bacillus Anthracis Threat), within the Milwaukee Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in June 2011. This exercise included the setup and full activation of five area Points of Dispensing (POD's) across the region stretching from Port Washington to Racine. The exercise scenario involved the screening and dispensing of mass prophylaxis in response to an aerosolized anthrax release. It included, but was not limited to, participation from local law enforcement, fire, ARES/RACES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service), health departments and medical volunteer agencies from over 20 jurisdictions. Risk and tactical communications were identified as key target capabilities within, and between, local jurisdictions and was evaluated as part of this full-scale event.

Prevent the spread of disease in healthcare facilities: The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) requires employers to evaluate the workplace to identify the reasonable presence of respiratory hazard(s) to their employees. The Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program (WHEPP) sponsored 61 fit-testing training classes around the state during the fall of 2009. This training allowed facilities to have a person qualified to do fit-testing, should the facility fall under the provisions of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134, requirement to provide respiratory protection for staff. Over 600 people were trained in those classes.

In addition, WHEPP prepared and mailed a Train-the-Trainer CD for Fit-Testing to over 2,511 health care providers in March, 2011 which included:

- Ambulatory Surgery Centers
- Dialysis, End Stage Renal
- Emergency Medical Services and licensed First Responders
- Hospice

- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Home Health
- Rural Health Clinics
- Clinics and physician offices (Using the National Practitioner Identifier [NPI] designation)
- WHEPP is preparing for about 750 Emergency Medical Services to receive the CD in June 2011.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) stockpile: Hospitals and nursing homes have access to the WHEPP PPE stockpile and are encouraged to replenish the PPE supplies, on a run-by-run basis, for the EMS. In addition, WHEPP also supplied PPE to EMS in September of 2009. Items they could choose from:

- 1 case of N95 Respirators, size Large (one case contains six boxes of 20 respirators)
- 2 cases of nitrile gloves, size Medium (once case contains 10 boxes of 100 gloves)
- 2 cases of nitrile gloves, size Large (once case contains 10 boxes of 100 gloves)
- 1 case of surgical masks with ties (one case contains 12 boxes of 50 masks)
- 1 case of patient masks with earloops (one case contains 40 boxes of 30 masks)

In Round I, there were 280 services that requested at least one item from the above list. There were 274 services that received at least one item from the above list in a second round.

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

Statewide implementation of the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS), completed during 2010, has allowed state and local public health agencies to coordinate infectious disease surveillance through a single web-based system. Expansion of electronic laboratory reporting has increased the timeliness, accuracy and completeness of disease reporting; 75% of notifiable conditions are now reported electronically. In addition, influenza sentinel surveillance and syndromic surveillance of emergency department visits in the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange (WHIE) have strengthened influenza monitoring.

Strengthening medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities to improve the ability to address major incidents: All hospitals in Wisconsin are able to surge-in-place. Tribal and local public health agencies have plans to dispense medical countermeasures and are expanding dispensing methods to include drive-through dispensing and working with local businesses to dispense to their employees. Each year, DPH completes a technical assistance review of mass dispensing plans of each Tribal and local public health agency. In 2010, the average score was 89.8, an increase from 2009's average of 79.5, due in part to their response to H1N1 influenza.

Ensuring that statewide, regional, and local capabilities are in place to receive, store, and distribute Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets: SNS assets were received from the federal government during Wisconsin's H1N1 response. These assets were distributed at the local level and delivered to

end users. Existing plans in place to receive, store, and distribute these assets were followed and proved very helpful in the H1N1 response. The Division of Public Health intends to make some slight improvements to the plans and will continue to monitor circumstances that might warrant further revision.

Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol: In 2011, the Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol was developed as a tool for first responders to deal with an unknown substance (e.g. "white powder", unknown liquid, "suspicious" package, etc.) that may pose a risk. The protocol is designed to clarify when and what type of a response is necessary, whether laboratory testing is warranted, and whether there is a risk for persons exposed.

The protocol has two components: the first for law enforcement to assess if a threat exists; and the second, after the existence of an actual or implicit threat is determined, for public health to assess whether there is a danger to the health of persons exposed to that substance.

Since the anthrax letters of 2001, there have been thousands of white powder and unknown substance incidents in Wisconsin. None of the specimens have tested positive for anthrax and there were reasonable explanations for the presence of powder for most incidents. However, it is important to handle each situation in a uniform and systematic manner, as described in this protocol.

The Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol was developed by the Wisconsin Division of Public Health, with the expert advice of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), United States Postal Inspectors Service (USPIS), Wisconsin Capitol Police, Wisconsin National Guard (WING), Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH).

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE-DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

HSC Representative: Edward 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

Threat Liaison Officer Program: WSIC's Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program is a statewide initiative that works with local, county, state, federal, and tribal agencies along with other public and private sector partners in training personnel on the indicators of suspicious or terrorist activity. The training stresses the importance of partnerships, information sharing, and reporting suspicious activity. The state is divided into six TLO regions which mirror the WEM regions. TLO's, in conjunction with the WSIC TLO program manager, prepare threat assessments and response plans and coordinate on scene assistance at major spectator events, criminal investigations, training sessions, and disaster responses. In 2010, there were 415 TLO's. Currently, WSIC has trained over 550 TLO's around the state including members representing law enforcement, fire, emergency management, financial, energy, and academic domains.

Nationwide Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) Initiative (NSI): WSIC recognizes that suspicious activity reporting is a critical component in Wisconsin's homeland security strategy. The Nationwide SAR Initiative is an extension of that program. The NSI is a partnership between federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector agencies. The NSI establishes a national capacity, through a series networks and databases, for gathering, processing, analyzing, and sharing suspicious activity reports. WSIC is currently coordinating efforts with NSI and the STAC to upload critical SAR data into a shared space.

Wisconsin Crime Alert Network: The DOT-DCI has begun implementation of the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN). WCAN allows local, county, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies to send out crime alert bulletins to business and the public targeting recipients based upon type of business and location. WCAN, administered through WSIC, will be a vital tool for crime prevention, finding stolen property, identifying suspects, locating missing persons, as well as notifying the pubic regarding homeland security alerts. Wisconsin will be one of a few states with a statewide crime alert network.

Intelligence Fusion Center Exchange: In June 2011, the WSIC and the Oklahoma State Fusion Center, in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security and the Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR), conducted peer-to-peer site visits to evaluate each fusion center's ability to gather, receive, analyze, and disseminate critical homeland security intelligence while protecting citizens' privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. Those peer-to-peer evaluations were extremely beneficial and illuminated best practices within both centers which were openly shared.

Fighting Cyber Terrorism: In May 2011, the WSIC was invited to participate in the pilot phase of the DHS Cyber security Partner Local Access Plan (CPLAP). The WSIC identified DOA's Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) as a critical stakeholder in that venture. The CPLAP is an actionable process to enhance collaboration through an environment in which cultural, organizational, and technological barriers do not impede information sharing and analysis processes. The CPLAP also provides for increased access to classified information for the State's Chief Information Officer (CIO), the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and other cleared private sector partners. WSIC and DET participation in the CPLAP will greatly enhance coordination and collaboration on issues of cyber security, cyber crime, and cyber terrorism.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HSC Representative: David Woodbury

BACKGROUND

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

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

Ready To Respond: The Department maintains a state of readiness which allows it to respond to emerging safety concerns. It also looks for efficiencies in the ability to respond. By participating in real events and exercises the Department can identify ways to improve its readiness for future responses. This past year the DNR responded to a request for assistance from the Capitol Police in which DNR staff assisted in providing public safety and property protection over a period of several months at the Capitol, which helped the agency identify gaps in its ability to respond. The DNR also participated in the

National Guard's Vigilant Guard Exercise. The exercise took place over a period of six days and tested response capabilities related to terrorism, tornados, floods, hazardous materials releases, hospital protocols, victim sheltering, search and rescue, and included a joint military/civilian expeditionary force airlift to a disaster in another state. This exercise also helped the agency identify gaps in response capabilities. After identifying these gaps, they were addressed and the ability to respond was improved.

Securing Wisconsin's Ports and Waterways: The DNR is the state's primary marine enforcement agency and is part of the Maritime Port Security Collaborative in the ports of Milwaukee, Superior/Duluth and Green Bay. This allows the DNR and other governmental agencies are able to leverage resources and reduce costs while providing increased security. Such efforts enhance the expertise of individual agencies and merge their resources in a time of need. The DNR also trains with other agencies to practice merging these specialties into a force response package. Participation in the Vigilant Guard exercise in Ozaukee and Milwaukee counties is an example of collaboration. The Department has also purchased an aerial Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) optics for one of its airplanes through a Port Security Grant to be used to improve port security in the Great Lakes. This equipment can also be used for other search and rescue and enforcement purposes around the state.

Hazardous spills (ESF 10): Department personnel participated 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. Personnel are also participating as members of an Emergency Preparedness Task Force for the Great Lakes Commission.

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

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

NIMS and NRF Compliance: DNR Incident Management Teams are designated as Type 3 and have personnel who have responded to Type 2 and Type 1 events. More than half of the Agency's 1,200 first responders have received a minimum level of ICS-300 training. Forestry and 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 developed an Electronic Interactive ICS Program and is utilized by field personnel for any type of event and is shared with any agency at no cost. Forestry has a typed equipment inventory system that is utilized by members of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group; Law Enforcement is 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. Since 2009, the number and size of these grows have increased on public lands. These grows pose a danger to recreational users and also caused a significant amount of damage to public property. In 2010, DNR wardens worked closely with local, state and federal agencies in the eradication of large drug grows. The DNR, in cooperation with the

Wisconsin Department of Justice and federal agencies also promoted a campaign in 2010 and 2011 to educate the public and agency staff on what to look out for and how to report illegal or suspicious activity.

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.

1. 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 work with and for the local unit of government in tornados, floods, snowstorms and other emergencies. In addition, members of IMTs have been deployed to wild land fires in the western part of the United States and Canada. The Department is attempting to develop at least one Type 2 Incident Management Team to address All-Hazards incidents.

2. The Bureau of Law Enforcement has six Strike 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 DNR has 11 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.

3. 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.

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

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION-DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE PATROL

HSC Representative: Superintendent Stephen Fitzgerald

BACKGROUND

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

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation-Division of Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP) promotes highway safety and public security to enhance the quality of life for all Wisconsin citizens and visitors by providing and supporting professional law enforcement services. WSP conducts traffic and criminal law enforcement activities, including highway criminal interdiction, and responds to assist local law enforcement agencies in the event of a civil disturbance, man-made or natural disaster, crisis, catastrophe, complex incident, other emergency, or event that exceeds or may exceed the capacity of normal operations. It also serves in a pivotal role to inspect and regulate the motor carrier industry to ensure the safe transport of hazardous materials and other cargos on Wisconsin's highways and protects transportation critical infrastructure and key resources.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Continue to improve Information sharing with outside agencies: The sharing of law enforcement and related information among agencies continues to be vital to homeland security efforts. The WSP facilitates this access to its traffic enforcement and criminal incident reporting system databases through the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) and the Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) Gateway. This allows for timely cross-referencing of information and situational awareness necessary to provide partner agencies within government the means to meet the homeland security challenges of today. There has been a significant increase in outside agency queries to WSP databases during the previous twelve months as law enforcement agencies utilize this information to prevent criminal and/or terrorist activity. WSP also continues to provide the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) information regarding incidents and contacts involving probation and parole subjects and has forwarded over 6000 electronic reports to DOC in 2010 and 2011.

A State Patrol seizure of elicit drugs using canine capabilities.

Assist in the protection of critical Infrastructure and key resources: A safe and reliable transportation system, as an essential component to accommodate the movement of people and goods every day, is crucial to our state's economy in sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism to name a few. The WSP is vigilant in ensuring the security of transportation related and other infrastructure including highways, bridges, power generation facilities, railroads, waterways and public buildings. The WSP has been

called upon to assist other agencies during significant events in other venues as well and provided substantial resources in response to the historic protests that occurred at the State Capitol in Madison between February and June. During the protests, the WSP had an average daily commitment of 85 troopers and inspectors. Management staff also served in key command positions during the incident. The overall incident objective was to provide an atmosphere where individuals had the ability to freely express their opinions and agendas while maintaining an environment where government could effectively function. WSP provides traffic control and security for important planned events, such as the annual Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) AirVenture and Farm Progress Days. During major emergencies -- including floods, snowstorms, incidents involving hazardous materials, or other man-made or natural occurrences -- the WSP responds under the Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) Plan. Other initiatives, in cooperation with partner government agencies, involve providing security for transportation of highway route-controlled radioactive materials and other hazardous substances; and for restricted commodity movement during a potential agro-security scenario among others.

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: Successful Highway Criminal Interdiction (HCI) requires coordinated multi-agency efforts at the local, county, and state levels focusing on all threats, crimes, and hazards along with applying intelligence-based policing methods. WSP ensures all of its officers receive training in the most up-to-date procedures and methodology. WSP troopers and inspectors are active in the Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program, reporting suspicious activity encountered during patrol duties and while conducting traffic stops and motor carrier enforcement, and have also documented well over 3500 arrests and related contacts involving warrants, illegal drugs and weapons during 2011. The WSP utilizes specialized resources to include narcotics detection K9 teams in its criminal interdiction efforts, has worked extensively with partner agencies to target criminals and potential terrorists on highways, and with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection at other transportation facilities such as airports and rail stations. In addition, the WSP implemented an explosives detection K9 capability during 2011 to enhance its HCI program.

State Patrol captures an aerial view of March 2011 budget protests at the Capitol.

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 serves as the DHE program coordinator at the Milwaukee HIDTA which received a two-fold increase in DHE grant funding in 2011 compared to the previous year. This allowed officers from the WSP working together with other agencies in multi-agency enforcement details in addition to regular traffic patrol and motor carrier enforcement assignments, to conduct traffic stops while targeting criminal activities on the highways. These efforts have resulted in increased confiscations of large quantities of narcotics, significant seizures of cash used in criminal enterprises, and the identification and investigation of drug trafficking organizations on a national and international level.

Improve emergency response capability: The WSP has organized its emergency response capabilities according to National Incident Management System (NIMS) typed-resource standards in order to facilitate the most effective and efficient response to significant incidents and emergencies. These include various law enforcement strike team configurations along with supporting incident management resources and are designed to integrate effectively with and assist other law enforcement agencies. These capabilities were utilized during the 2011 Budget Repair Bill protests at the State Capitol and clearly

demonstrated a capacity to muster significant law enforcement resources from across the state in a timely manner to provide a coordinated response to an expanding incident lasting several weeks. In addition, the WSP participated in the National Level Exercise (NLE) 2011 during May as part of a multi-agency incident management taskforce deployed to assist in a catastrophic natural disaster scenario affecting several Midwestern states.

Utilize technology and communications interoperability to enhance patrol efforts and protect critical infrastructure: Improved in-car communications and related technology are proving to be effective incident management and situational awareness tools for public safety and homeland security efforts. The WSP enhanced its Bureau of Public Security and Communications (BPSC) with the purpose of supporting its own unique and demanding public safety communications needs along with those of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and other state, federal, and local government agencies. In this capacity, the bureau operates and maintains statewide wireless communications and information systems including a digital microwave backbone and network of 120 tower sites, WSP and DNR voice communications systems, and the Mobile Data Communications Network (MDCN) which serves 160 law enforcement agencies across Wisconsin. It also supports dispatch communications centers at all WSP post headquarters facilities and nine DNR Fire Control dispatch locations. Additionally, the BPSC is responsible for WSP liaison to the Statewide Traffic Operations Center (STOC), the administration of the DHE coordinator role in the HIDTA program, and, in conjunction with the Office of Justice Assistance, is the lead agency in the development and implementation of the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications (WISCOM) which is a shared system used by first responders during major disasters or large-scale incidents anywhere in the state. Another important communications capability is the increased interagency sharing of real-time and near real-time imagery, using air card technology both on the ground and from aerial platforms, to monitor traffic incident scenes, crowd control situations, hazardous material spills, infrastructure degradation, and other critical events. In this manner, the WSP Air Support Unit conducted aerial flights to provide high definition photographs during the 2011 Budget Repair Bill protests at the State Capitol in order to assess the scope of the event and efficiently deploy officers on the ground to needed locations. This imagery was shared with the Incident Command Post and other key entities to assist in decision-making and to maximize interagency coordination.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION-DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

HSC Representative: Superintendent Stephen Fitzgerald

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) - Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD) is comprised of transportation professionals providing leadership in planning, development and operation of safe, reliable and efficient multimodal transportation systems. DTSD enhances opportunities for economic development by incorporating local communities' needs and seeking input from diverse stakeholders.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Establish a Bureau of Traffic Operations: In fall 2010, maintenance and traffic functions were separated through the creation of two bureaus under DTSD; the Bureau of Traffic Operations (BTO) and the Bureau of Highway Maintenance (BHM). The objectives of BTO are to manage congestion and mitigate delay, enable transportation emergency response, and warn and guide drivers. The Statewide Traffic Operations Center (STOC) is organizationally a unit of BTO.

Continued efforts to enhance and expand traveler information and traffic management services provided through the Statewide Traffic Operations Center (STOC): The STOC functions to monitor, operate, and maintain traffic management and traveler information/warning systems on Wisconsin's interstates, freeways, expressways, and state highways. In general, the day-to-day responsibilities of the STOC are to monitor traffic conditions; provide real-time traveler information; provide traffic and incident information notification to other traffic management/communication centers, public safety partners and the news media; monitor traffic management devices to ensure they are functioning properly; and control traffic management devices. The STOC also provides emergency response agencies with a single, toll-free number to report transportation infrastructure problems and traffic incidents that occur on state maintained highways. Major initiatives of the STOC in FY11 are summarized below.

- *Continue deployment of ITS devices* – In FY11 a number of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras were installed in various locations around the state including Columbia, Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, St. Croix and Winnebago counties.
- *Enhance the Traffic Incident Alter (TIA) System* – The TIA System a web-based system accessible by both the STOC and the Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP) which helps improve communication between agencies and reduce duplicate tasks. Both agencies are able to send an e-mail alert for higher impact traffic incidents. Those alerts are received by other DOT staff, transportation-related non-DOT staff, and media outlets.

  The TIA system also has a news release feature. Operators and dispatchers are able to convert an existing TIA e-mail into news release format, or create several different news releases on predetermined templates. Similar to the e-mail system, those news releases are then sent to stored e-mail distributions lists. This feature allows DOT to quickly issue news releases for unplanned events.

Lastly, the TIA information is now available via Twitter. When a TIA e-mail is sent, the information is automatically posted to one of five regional Twitter accounts. This allows the public to have access to the TIA information, which was not previously available.

- *Continue to expand the InterCAD Program* – The InterCAD Program is a data exchange to transfer WSP computer-aided dispatch (CAD) data into the STOC automated traffic management system (ATMS) software, developed by the UW Traffic Operations and Safety (TOPS) Lab. This system has been active since 2009. The system has been constructed to be able to accommodate CAD data from other law enforcement agencies. The STOC/TOPS Lab is actively working on converting the existing Milwaukee County CAD into the InterCAD system. In addition, the STOC/TOPS Lab is coordinating with Waukesha County and Dane County to integrate their new CAD systems, which are currently under development.

- *Continue enhancements to the 511 System* – 511 Traveler Information is available by dialing 5-1-1 on your phone or via the internet by visiting www.511wi.gov. Available information includes emergency alerts, traffic incidents, planned lane closures, winter road conditions and calls transfers to other transportation related agencies.

  The volume of users to the 511 system is primarily driven by winter road conditions, so in FY 11 three servers were added for the website to increase capacity for the 5 peak winter months. Other website enhancements included improving the travel time page and increasing the camera image size. In addition, multiple phone system enhancements were completed including improving reporting templates, revising the help and feedback prompts, and adding several key highways.

  DOT also continued development of a sustainable, cost effective model to provide enhanced traveler information via the existing 511 platform for construction projects anticipated to cause significant motorist and freight mobility impacts. The focus is on enhanced web information, but voice services will be coordinated to ensure consistent information is being presented to motorists.

On-going support of the DOT Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) Program: In FY 2011, DOT, as part of their on-going Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) Program, completed a number of products/activities to enhance emergency support function preparedness and agency resiliency. These initiatives, categorized as “internal” (DOT) and “external”, are summarized below.

Internal (DOT):

- *Conduct ETO-specific training and exercises* – Training exercises for winter emergency preparedness were conducted in all five of the DOT regions and a statewide winter weather preparation webinar was conducted in November of 2010.

- *Provide ETO preparedness for construction projects/work zones* – In recognition of the unique roadway capacity constraints and associated response impacts in long-term construction projects and work zones, DOT has initiated a variety of strategies to enhance communication and coordination during incidents and other emergencies. These include ETO awareness training for construction support staff and the development

and exercising of Incident Crisis Communication Plans. This effort also included a comprehensive review of emergency response needs and development of strategies for the tunnels that will be part of the reconstructed I-94/894/43 (Mitchell) Interchange in Milwaukee County.

- *Complete Communication System Layer (CSL) Plan (Vulnerability & Threat Review)* – As part of DOT's statewide Traffic Operations Infrastructure Plan (TOIP), the CSL identifies statewide communication infrastructure needs and provides a prioritized implementation plan. This project indentified "gaps" and needs in DOT communication integration throughout the state, which will assist with increasing DOT's ability to function in an emergency.

- *Initiate Interstate Highway Flood Potential Survey (Vulnerability & Threat Review)* – DOT is in the process of completing an evaluation of the interstate system that identifies interstate segments that are at risk of flooding during both 50 and 100 year events. This analysis will be used by DOT to identify areas requiring "crossovers" and alternate routing plans, which will increase transportation system resiliency.

- *Initiate development of a State Highway Network Risk and Threat Assessment Process* – DOT has initiated the development of a daily or cyclical risk assessment for the purpose of identifying emerging threats and evaluating how those threats may impact vulnerable critical highway infrastructure. This initiative is being completed in coordination with Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM).

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 primarily a law enforcement association for police executives. The WCPA has over 700 members and provides educational and support services to all its membership, as well as the entire Wisconsin law enforcement community. The WCPA is dedicated to supporting and enhancing law enforcement services across the state.

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

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

MAJOR INITIATIVES

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 Representative: Brian Satula

BACKGROUND

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

MAJOR INITIATIVES

FEMA DR-1933 was declared in July 2010 for flooding in three counties. More than 32,300 individuals applied for assistance and received almost $47 million in grants. The Public Assistance program consisted of 92 state and local government applicants, as well as eligible private non-profit entities. More than $31 million in eligible public assistance costs have been identified by FEMA, with over $10 million in federal funds obligated so far. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is in the initial stages of administration with applications being solicited from local/county governments. Approximately $21 million is available and will be used to fund eligible mitigation projects with priority given to the acquisition of flood-prone properties, as well as the development and updating of hazard mitigation plans.

FEMA DR-1944 was declared for nine counties in west central and central Wisconsin for flooding in September 2010, making the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs available. More than 200 state and local government agencies and private non-profit entities applied for the Public Assistance program. FEMA has identified eligible costs in excess of $5.3 million with $3.8 million in federal funds obligated thus far. Approximately $1 million in Hazard Mitigation Grant funds are available with applications now being solicited from the local/county governments.

FEMA DR-1966 was declared for 11 counties in southern Wisconsin that were impacted by blizzard conditions in February 2011. The declaration made the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs available. A total of 472 state and local government agencies and private non-profit entities applied for the Public Assistance program. FEMA has identified more than $10.5 million in eligible costs with $4.7 million in federal funds obligated so far. An estimated $1.9 million will be available to fund eligible projects through the Hazard Mitigation Grant program.

EPCRA Web-Based Initiative: The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) has migrated to an internet-based platform. EPCRA facilities began filing annual reports online this year. Development of the planning, compliance, and grant management modules will be completed for use in the 2012 EPCRA Planning Grant. Training for county emergency managers, fire departments, and other emergency responders has begun and will be ongoing throughout the remainder of the year. The Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Plan of Work (POW) is included in the system and will be tested, trained on and deployed to use for FFY2013 POW.

Regional All Climate Training Center: Over the past year much progress has been made by the REACT Center to become a nationally accredited training facility. On April 20, 2011 the REACT Center was awarded "Pro Board" Accreditation and is working collaboratively with TEEX to further enhance our

training capability. Currently efforts are focused on developing Wisconsin Taskforce 1 as a FEMA Type III equivalent team. The REACT Center also continues to train military units such as the CST's, CERFP' and HRF's.

Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP): The WERP was signed by Governor Walker on November 14, 2011. The new state emergency response plan contains a basic plan with 15 emergency support functions ranging from evacuation & transportation, search & rescue and firefighting. It also contains event specific annexes. Those annexes include response procedures for events including severe weather conditions, hazardous material releases and radiological/nuclear incidents. The WEM planning team is engrossed in the second generation of the WERP which will include relevant issues raised in the second version of Comprehensive Planning Guide 101 (CPG 101). This second generation plan, along with its 15 emergency support functions and supporting documents, is scheduled for completion by the end of 2012.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

HSC Representative: Maj. Gen. Donald P. Dunbar (Homeland Security Advisor and Council Chair)

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.

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 augment the active components in the performance of their missions.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Wisconsin National Guard Participation in the Wisconsin Interagency Working Group: The Wisconsin Joint Staff continues to participate in the Wisconsin State Interagency Working Group to provide liaison and collaboration with Wisconsin state agencies that need information or the ability to coordinate with the National Guard. This provides an opportunity for the Guard to gain information on the plans and activities of those state agencies, as well as an opportunity for the Guard to highlight its capabilities and resources.

Wisconsin CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) Mission: The Wisconsin National Guard continues to deploy a specialized chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high yield explosives (CBRNE) unit of 300+ soldiers and airmen that provides a reinforcement of medical, decontamination and search and rescue capabilities. Additionally, the Wisconsin Air National Guard is also standing up a mortuary affairs unit to assist in disaster situations. A commanding officer has been identified, full time support manning is being hired, unit rosters are being finalized, equipment

deliveries are scheduled, and plans for specialized individual and collective training are being finalized. This process culminates in a mission validation exercise in June 2012 to certify unit capabilities.

Preparation and Completion of Vigilant Guard Exercise 2011: Vigilant Guard 2011 was a five day, state-based exercise sponsored by the National Guard Bureau in conjunction with United States Northern Command (NORTHCOM). The program provided an opportunity for the Wisconsin National Guard Headquarters to operate its Joint Operations Center (JOC), in conjunction with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), to monitor the situation and control forces. The exercise was based upon nine venues across Wisconsin related to possible situations that could happen in Wisconsin or the Midwest. Types of domestic response missions that arose during the exercise included flooding conditions, mass casualties scenarios, deployment of the Guard's Quick Reaction Force and another military headquarters to command forces focused on domestic operations. A unique training opportunity was the deployment of an interagency response team in response to a simulated emergency management assistance compact (EMAC) request. The exercise also provided a training vehicle for the Minnesota National Guard CERFP and the Ohio National Guard HRF to deploy to the REACT Center and simulate assisting in major disaster relief operations.

SIMCOM 2011: This was a multiple-day communications exercise focused on ensuring communications interoperability between emergency responders utilizing their mobile communication vehicles and trailers. Participants included the Wisconsin Joint Army and Air CPs, numerous county emergency management and sheriff's agencies, state agencies, and other governmental and military entities. The intent of the exercise was to deploy and test/troubleshoot communications interoperability before the Vigilant Guard 2011 exercise.

Emergency Response Efforts: During the past year, the Wisconsin National Guard deployed on several occasions to assist local communities and the citizens of Wisconsin. In response to flooding conditions in Arcadia during September 2010, the Guard provided the local armory as a relief center and provided high water mobility assets to support community needs. During the February 2011 winter storm, the Guard deployed multiple traffic assistance teams to assist motorists in blizzard conditions to ensure safety and prevent injury. In response to historic straight line wind damage that devastated more than 130,000 rural acres in September 2011, the Guard provided engineer assistance to Burnett, Douglas, and Washburn Counties. This included assisting local units of government in the clearing and removal of fallen timber and debris from public roads.

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

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

Chemical Terrorism and Chemical Emergencies: WSLH maintains clinical testing capability for more than 40 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identified threat agents, and will be incorporating a panel for acrylonitriles in the coming months. Trained staff and available instrumentation have both been increased. Capabilities were tested by successful participation in four exercises during the past year, two of which required multi-day 24 hour testing. An equipment loan program has been maintained to provide reliable field instrumentation and interpretation services to the Division of Public Health.

Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network: The WSLH facilitates and maintains a network of 130+ hospital and clinical laboratories in Wisconsin known as the Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network (WCLN). The WSLH sponsors activities such as regional meetings, technical workshops and audio conferences that provide refresher training as well as technical updates for WCLN members. These events also provide opportunities for networking among laboratorians, infection preventionists and local public health department officials.

A main focus for the WCLN in 2010 and 2011 is on laboratory biosafety and risk assessment. A secondary focus is on testing WCLN communication systems, as the ability for rapid communication among WCLN members and health partners is critical to emergency response.

Electronic Laboratory Test Results Reporting/Automated and Web-Based Data Entry: In collaboration with the Wisconsin Division of Public Health (Wisconsin Department of Health Services), the WSLH continues to assist 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. Public health can then more rapidly respond to diseases and outbreaks of public health significance.

Collaboration with Regional "Level A" Hazardous Materials Teams, the 54th Civil Support Team (CST), and the United States Postal Inspector: In collaboration with the Regional Level A HazMat teams, the WSLH completed a set of seven standardized sample collection templates for use by responders using WSLH-provided collection supplies. The templates have been posted on the E-sponder website. In addition, WSLH is investigating the feasibility of providing sampling supplies to the 40 county hazmat teams, which would be accompanied by a modified sampling template. WSLH also maintains a collaborative relationship and regular communication with the 54th Civil Support Team and the Office of the U.S. Postal Inspector.

Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol: WSLH participated with many other public health partners to revise and update the Wisconsin unknown substance (white powder) protocol, providing a decision tree for responders and guidelines for threat and public health risk assessments as part of the decision-making process.

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
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Transportation
- Office of Justice Assistance
- Wisconsin Emergency Management
- Wisconsin State Patrol

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 49). To create this review, agencies were asked to issue self-assessments and offer commentary when appropriate.

Progress symbols (starting on page 49):

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

Please note: The text describing some of the objectives was updated to ensure accuracy. To read the original objectives, please refer to the 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	None.
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	None.
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	None.
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	None.

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	The WISC and OJA attempted to coordinate a conference, but due to low enrollment and budget demands, the conference was cancelled.
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	None.
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	None.

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 2012	The Homeland Security GIS vision was 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.	◒	Winter 2012	The E-Sponder Viewer project is currently in development, with an estimated completion date of December 2011.
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	Continuing to work on tehcnology roll out. First GIS data services will be made available this fall.
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.	◒	Winter 2012	Draft Report has been outlined. Final report due to WLIA at the fall meeting.

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 identifying 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.	◒	Fall 2011	All infrastructure (storage entities) is in place. The equipment is communicating between DMA and Camp Williams. Workflow process (real time replication at Camp Williams of specified data created at DMA) is almost complete.
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. Proposal to adopt the US national grid to provide mapping support to state and local search and rescue operations has been presented to the OJA funding review committee. In addition the WING has established a GIS-based Common Operational Picture, giving users access to base geospatial data, real-time situational awareness feeds, and friendly force tracking. GIS was incorporated into Vigilant Guard in the SEOC and the JOC.
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	In coordination with the State Cartographers Office a grant has been acquired to devleop a statewide aerial photography business plan. Work on that plan began this summer. Also working with the DOT photogrammetry section in providing emergency imagery support.

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	A Joint Information Center was used June 3-17, 2011 at the State of Wisconsin Command Post during the legislative hearings on the Budget Repair Bill. PIO's from state agencies and the University of Wisconsin assisted at the JIC. The JIC produced situation reports and press releases, as well as provided information on a new Wisconsin Capitol website, Facebook and Twitter. WEM uses the ReadyWisconsin Facebook and Twitter account to provide not only preparedness information but also storm and other emergency information on a daily basis.
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 WEM website is updated frequently with news articles, situation reports and press releases. WEM's preparedness information is located on the ReadyWisconsin website which is also frequently updated.
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 on going. WEM's preparedness coordinator oversees the campaigns. There has been an expansion of the Winter Awareness Week and Tornado and Severe Weather Awareness Week that included public service announcements that aired statewide. For Tornado and Severe Weather Awareness - WEM partnered with the National Weather Service and Midland Radios to offer NOAA Weather Radios at reduce costs at various retail outlets. In addition, ReadyWisconsin is using the website, Facebook and Twitter accounts to promote preparedness information. Also, trivia contests are held during the campaigns to win items including NOAA Weather Radios.

	The STEP (Student Tools for Emergency Planning) was taught in the spring 2011 at 120 Wisconsin schools. More than 2,400 5th grade students learned how to prepare for various emergencies. Wisconsin was the first state in the Midwest to launch the STEP program. STEP is sponsored by Wisconsin Emergency Management; the Department of Public Instruction; the Office of Justice Assistance; the Center for School, Youth and Citizen Preparedness and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

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	Although the Wisconsin National Guard is not the proponent for Counter Cyber Terrorism, the Guard planned for cyber terrorism play in the conduct of the Vigilant Guard 2011 exercise. The planning and coordination for the exercise involved numerous organizations including WI DOA, FBI and the Joint Staff. The conduct of the planning, collaboration and execution for the exercise strengthened relationships and developed remedial action to assist in mitigating possible future cyberterrorism attacks. 2009-2011: WI Homeland Security Strategy Object was completed with the publication of the Wisconsin Cyber Annex, a collaborative document developed with state and federal agency input that defined the roles and responsibilities of WEM, DOJ, and DOA. For 2011-2015 DOA proposes this objective be recast in the 2011-2015 Homeland Security Strategy to include the private sector and local units of government.
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	2009-2011: WI Homeland Security Strategy Objective was completed with the publication of the Wisconsin Cyber Annex on October 21, 2009. The second version was released following the Wisconsin Cyber table top exercise on June 23, 2010. 2011-2015: DOA proposes this objective be recast in the 2011-2015 Homeland Security Strategy to include the National Cyber Incident Response Plan.
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	On-going Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) implementation of configuration management and change management.

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 2010.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 2.2.2	Establish public-private partnerships in protecting food and agriculture.		Ongoing	None.
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	None.
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.		Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard was well represented by several leaders and staff officers during the October 2010 Symposium on Food and Agricultural Security. Additionally, joint staff officers have discussed the implications and impacts of possible agricultural or livestock incidents or agri-terrorism acts upon Wisconsin commerce and the state economy with representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP). Interagency planning and collaboration associated with a possible State or WEM Regional Movement Control Plan should begin with information sharing, planning and progress to a table top exercise and ultimately a full-scale exercise.

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 Wisconsin National Guard only has responsibility for one state run military site within Wisconsin. That site was assessed utilizing the Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) tool by certified Guard personnel during the past year. Additionally, new employees are trained on the system for future requirements.
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	The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff representatives have attended numerous WEM sponsored meetings to strengthen public-private partnerships and to convey the capabilities, limitations and procedures concerning the Wisconsin National Guard.
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 Guard Headquarters actively pursues all opportunities for increased military funding to improve security and harden facilities that are military in nature.

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	During the past year, the Wisconsin National Guard has participated in numerous state agency based meetings, training sessions and exercises designed to promote interagency and civilian-military coordination. The military staff representatives at those events continue to provide information on what the relevant capabilities, limitations and procedures are.
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	The Joint Staff J7 (training) monitors the conduct of EMI, ODP and other DHS programs for training staff members. The J7 is tasked with announcing the training opportunities available under those programs.
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	The Director of the Joint Staff (DJS) directed a priority in getting military personnel dealing with defense support to civil authorities (DSCA) to attend NIMS/ICS training. The DJS and the Adjutant General are periodically briefed on the progress in completing this training, as well as other advanced opportunities for other civilian and military training dealing with support to domestic operations.
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 Wisconsin National Guard continues to utilize the Regional All Climate Training (REACT) Center as a preferred source of specialized training and a unique venue for training. During the Vigilant Guard 2011 exercise, the REACT Center served as an excellent training platform for the Minnesota Guard's CBRN Emergency Response Force Package (CERFP) and the Ohio National Guard's Heavy Response Force (HRF). Over the past year much progress has been made by the REACT Center to become a nationally accredited training facility. On April 20, 2011 the REACT Center was awarded "Pro Board" Accreditation and is working collaboratively with TEEX to further enhance training capability. Current efforts are focused on developing Wisconsin Task Force 1 as a FEMA Type III equivalent team. The Center also continues to train military units such as the CST's, CERFP' and HRF's.
Objective 3.2.2	Identify and utilize funding sources for sustainment of the REACT Center.		Ongoing	REACT Center staff along with our partners at DMA work on a daily basis to seek out funding sources/mechanisms and to identify potential revenue streams to sustain operations at the facility. The Center has developed a partnership with TEEX whereby we can sell vacant class seats and/or rent the facility to TEEX for course delivery. We are currently working to secure language in the federal budget to allow REACT to accept federal dollars for training military units.
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 training staff works collaboratively with WEM's training section to ensure we maximize training and "train the trainer" (TtT) course offerings from a variety of nationally recognized training venues including the NFA, EMI, ODP, DHS, etc. in the area of CBRNE. These training offerings are then made available not only to the first responder community but to military units such as Wisconsin's 54th CST.

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	Wisconsin Emergency Management, Training Section has over the past year scheduled and conducted a variety of course offerings at the REACT Center for our local/tribal and state agency partners. The REACT Center is often chosen over other training facilities because of its "central" location and classroom capacity. This capability will be further enhanced in the near future as the REACT Center is in the process of converting an existing conference room into a second classroom which will allow for simultaneous course offerings.
Objective 3.2.5	Schedule and deliver specialized training to maintain specialized response teams.		Ongoing	Training usage of the REACT Center will only increase based upon future use by the Wisconsin Civil Support Team (CST) and eventually the Wisconsin CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) as it activates and trains towards mission validation. The REACT Center over the past year has designed and delivered 17 course offerings of confined space training to 306 students. As stated above in program initiatives 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 the REACT Center is reaching out to other nationally recognized training institutions to develop partnerships to deliver specialty training not only for Wisconsin's first responder community but on a regional approach across the upper midwest. We are also working with the both the NGB J3, J7, A3 and A7 to schedule and deliver specialized training to both the Army and Air National Guard.

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	MABAS response was played in the Vigilant Guard 2011 exercise that the Wisconsin National Guard planned in coordination with WEM. Wisconsin Emergency Management in partnership with the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association and MABAS Wisconsin are working on a daily basis to grow and enhance the utililzation of MABAS as the "tool of choice" for fire and EMS mutual aid in Wisconsin. Currently there are 37 divisions with 9 other counties working toward division status. From a population perspective these 37 divisions provide service to 94.81% of Wisconsin's population while covering 46.89% of our total land mass.
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	The Wisconsin National Guard, in conjunction with WEM, participated in the Vigilant Guard 2011 exercise in May 2011. The scenario for that exercise dealt with a seismic event in the St Louis, MO and Southeastern Illinois area resulting in the potential displacement of thousands of displaced persons from those metropolitan centers into and through Wisconsin. Regional Catastrophic Planning Group continues to meet to plan for evacuation of Chicago metropolitan area. WEM participates as needed.
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.	●	Completed	The Wisconsin National Guard, in conjunction with WEM and numerous other state agencies and NGOs, conducted a National Guard/NORTHCOM sponsored event from 14-20 May 2011. This exercise was loosely connected with the national level event (NLE-11) dealing with a seismic event in the New Madrid Seismic Zone. This exercise provided an excellent vehicle for training and practicing the Joint Operation Center (JOC), State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), regional CBRNE enterprise organizations and other state, county and

				municipal emergency management personnel. The exercise also included non-governmental participation by state hospital administrator and staffs in handling emergency patient administration and regulation.
Objective 3.3.4	Plan for construction of a new state emergency operations center (SEOC) to facilitate statewide and regional response.		Ongoing	Funding support was enumerated in the Biennial Budget in the amounts of $6,803,200 for the project.
Objective 3.3.5	Promote the sustainment of regional structural collapse teams through training, exercises, funding, and legislation.		Ongoing	As a point of clarification, Wisconsin has elected to establish a "single" Structural Collapse Team known as WI-TF 1 in lieu of the original "regional" team concept. The REACT Center and WI-TF 1 while being 2 separate entities are often considered and viewed as 1 program. To ensure sustainment of both operational elements staff from the REACT Center have been working over the past year to develop a marketing campaign which will help to attract new customers to the REACT Center. By offering customized training based on the customer request we willmake the REACT Center the facility of choice by past and present customers. These specialized course offerings generate an enhanced "bottom line" profit margin. Also as previously mentioned in this document REACT Center staff, WEM management and senior leadership from DMA are working with our federal legislative delegation to adopt language whereby REACT will become a "sole source" provider to customers such as the National Guard Bureau.

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	The training and exercise schedules (calendars) are posted on the WEM website under training. They are constantly updated as trainings and exercises become available.
Objective 3.4.2	Provide necessary program support materials to include training and exercising toward effective multi-agency coordination systems in the state.		Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard works to coordinate and participate in WEM sponsored exercises and events wherever possible. Support is provided to a host of agencies for exercises and trainings and are open to any interested agency.
Objective 3.4.3	Promote the development and delivery of multi-discipline, multi-jurisdictional exercises.		Ongoing	Conducted 10 regional Long Term Power Outage exercises bringing together Assisted Living Facilities, Electric Utilities, First Responders, County Directors and State Agencies.
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	AAR and IPs are sent in from the local jursidictions for Wisconsin Emergency Management's input and review. The exercise officers routinely assist with these.
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	The information from AARs is taken into consideration when planning for equipment purchases, training and future exercises. Response capabilities are enhanced through the identification of gaps and the identification of ways for improvement.
Objective 3.4.6	Continue the implementation of NIMS principles in the State of Wisconsin through an organized, ongoing, multi-year exercise program.		Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard works to coordinate and participate in WEM sponsored exercises and events wherever possible in order to train and develop commanders and operators familiar with the principles of NIMS in support of domestic operations. NIMS is constantly considered during exercises and trainings. NIMS is the focal point of exercises and is continuously implemented and practiced.

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	The database project is currently being programmed. A beta test group will be utilized in the next few months to test the new program.
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
	Support the implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) that was approved by the State Interoperability Executive Council.			The initial construction of WISCOM, the statewide interoperable communications system, was completed in 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.
Priority 4		●	July 2011	82% of WISCOM tower sites were completed by July 2011, exceeding the goal of 75%. Mutual Aid channel access goal was completed, with approximately 90% of estimated responder radios able to access a minimum of 10 channels. Six regional interoperability councils were created to enhance regional governance and planning. The state also continues to host Communications Unit Leader (ComL) training. 19 new COML were credentialed in 2010/11.

*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	The Wisconsin National Guard is working to train military leaders in principles of the NIMS and NRF. The NIMS advisory group meets on a quarterly basis. The NIMS Coordinator position has been ended as a result of a decrease in funding. The State Training Officer is assuming the NIMS responsibilities and is the single point of contact. The implementation of a credentialing system is currently under review. NIMS and ICS are continuously promoted and utilized in trainings, exercises and real events.

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.		Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard is working to train military leaders in principles of the NIMS and NRF. Wisconsin National Guard Liaison Officers meet periodically with WEM South East region Wisconsin Emergency Management Directors and USASI members to review matter of mutual concern. Support to IMT's is ongoing through various opportunities including command and general staff trainings. There are currently three Type 4 teams within Wisconsin (1-Southwest LTIMT, 2- Eastcentral/MABAS 112 LTIMT, and 3- Southeast UASI LTIMT). Support to these teams is ongoing.

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	WEM continues development of E-Sponder enhancements, including an integrated GIS map viewer. Training and outreach activities continue through the efforts of the E-Sponder Integration Specialist and existing WEM staff.
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.

Additional Comments:

The Wisconsin National Guard supports the Adjutant General's efforts to establish and foster regional collaboration and planning through participation in several organizations. These include the Great Lakes Hazard Coalition, the United States – Canadian Liaison Officers Program, and the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council Military Sub-committee which involves all services in Wisconsin and invites representatives from Fort McCoy, as well as the Defense Coordination Element collocated with FEMA Region V. Additionally, the Wisconsin Joint Staff has conducted planning and developed orders based upon FEMA standardized force packages to ensure commonality in requesting, planning and resourcing in terms of rendering support within and outside the State.

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	The NIMS advisory group is currently exploring the possibility of a system that was identified by the MABAS 112 Regional IMT.
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	EMAC is currently the system used for deployment of interstate resources.

Additional Comments:

The Wisconsin Guard maintains a cadre of staff that is trained in the emergency management assistance compact (EMAC) program that could assist in an IMAT team.

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. Tribal and local public health agencies have plans to dispense medical countermeasures and are expanding dispensing methods to include drive-through dispensing and working with local businesses to dispense to their employees. Each year DPH completes a technical assistance review of mass dispensing plans of each tribal and local public health agency. In 2010 the average score was 89.8 an increase from 2009's average of 79.5 due in part to their response to H1N1 influenza.
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.	◌	June 2012 new WEAVR system in place. Growth of Medical Reserve Corps ongoing. Collaboration with other volunteer systems and professional health care associations in Wisconsin ongoing.	WEAVR integrates Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) and Disaster Medical Assistance Team (WI-1 DMAT) into registry to improve efficiency for health care volunteers and to reduce duplication for state reports on total of hcvs available. Collaboration with WeVolunteer to direct all hcvs to WEAVR. Seven MRC Units in WI (total members all units is 183); over 2660 WEAVR members statewide.
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	Statewide implementation of WEDSS was completed during 2010. Electronic laboratory has expanded such that 75% of notifiable disease reports are reported electronically. Expanded geographic coverage of the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange has enabled broader coverage of the emergency

				department syndromic surveillance.
Objective 6.1.5	Risk Communications.	◒	September 2011 was identified as a 'target' completion date for risk communication items listed in the combined Public Health and Hospital Preparedness After Action Report / Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).	Although September 2011 was identified as a completion date, many of the identified risk communication priorities (message maps to communities, authoritative messaging, internal facility messaging in hospitals, etc.) continue to be ongoing. Activities to address these priorities include planning and conducting of discussion and operations-based emergency exercises and individual meetings with key ICS staff serving in PIO or other communication roles as part of the DPH ICS.
Objective 6.1.6	Isolation and Quarantine.	◌	Ongoing	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. Although rarely exercised, the legal authority to mandate quarantine and isolation to prevent the spread of disease is well-established in Wisconsin state public health law. On several occasions, the Division of Public Health has provided legal and technical assistance to local health officers implementing isolation orders for patients with active tuberculosis. Such orders are reserved for patients who are known to be infectious and have repeatedly refused to voluntarily isolate themselves. The 2009 H1N1 pandemic was a reminder that during mass public health events, large-scale isolation and quarantine operations are impractical and probably less effective than public education to promote voluntary isolation.

	Infection Control.			WHEPP prepared and mailed a Train-the-Trainer CD for Fit-Testing to over 2,511 health care providers in March, 2011 which included: • Ambulatory Surgery Centers • Dialysis, End Stage Renal • Emergency Medical Services and licensed First Responders • Hospice • Hospitals • Nursing Homes • Home Health • Rural Health Clinics • Clinics and physician offices (using the National Practitioner Identifier [NPI] designation) • WHEPP is preparing for about 750 EMS services to receive the CD in June 2011.
Objective 6.1.7		●	The Train-the-Trainer CD is now on the hospital preparedness website for future use. Project is complete - 6/2011.	

Additional Comments:

The Wisconsin Guard remains poised to assist WI DHS in support of receiving and transporting the strategic national stockpile (SNS) in a medical emergency**.**

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	From the 12 largest population centers we have received 8 complete plans. Route planning is being conducted by HNTB and plans for Racine, Kenosha, La Crosse, and Eau Claire will be updated to include the new information.
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 County has continued to develop and exercise their functional needs efforts. The Milwaukee County functional needs shelter plan will be finalized and provided to WEM in August to use as planning guidance for counties/municipalities. Dane County has launched and populated a functional needs registry. WEM continues to work with the Dane County registry to make it available for other counties to use. Dane County anticipates providing their preliminary draft of the functional needs shelter plan by the fall.

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.	○	2011	WEM has developed a NIMS compliant resource list that includes resource categorization/typing/credentialing for equipment, supplies, and personnel specifically to support mass evacuation and sheltering efforts and deployed it on Wisconsin E-Sponder. Counties and state agencies will continue to populate the database as resource information is compiled.
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.	●	Completed	The state ERP has been completed, exercised and is in the promulgation phase. County emergency support function guidance was provided to counties in 2010.

Additional Comments:

The Wisconsin National Guard has provided WEM with two personnel to operate under the auspices of a Task Force for Emergency Readiness (TFER) – like program to assist in efforts to improve planning and develop collaborative environments to necessary for more effective planning.

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.	●	Completed	None.
Objective 8.1.2	Conduct an initial exercise of the COG Plan, involving all three branches of state government by September 2011.	○	Winter 2012	None.

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	None.
Objective 8.2.2	Agencies conduct an annual exercise of their COOP plans.	○	Ongoing	None.
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.	●	Completed	None.
Objective 8.2.4	Develop and implement cooperative public and private sector COOP awareness, promotion, and training programs.	◒	2012	WEM is overseeing the process of the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) updating its COOP and Service plans. These will be uploaded to the Department of Administration's newly launched Living Disaster Recovery Planning System (LDRPS) software program that stores agency data and applies it to COOP templates.

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	WeVolunteer has been integrated into WePartner.org, a web site created on behalf of the Citizen Corps Council, voluntary organizations, and local public/private partnerships to provide information and resources on community preparedness initiatives.
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. Since 2010, WEM's preparedness coordinator has expanded WEM's awareness campaigns by developing and producing public service announcements and media appearances for winter awareness and tornado and severe weather awareness, used Facebook and Twitter to share information, and held trivia contests and NOAA Weather Radio sales. In addition, media packets, video stories, and other information items for the public was posted on the ReadyWisconsin website and promoted by Wisconsin media. The STEP (Student Tools for Emergency Planning) Program was taught in the spring 2011 at 120 Wisconsin classrooms. More than 2,300 5th grade students learned how to prepare for various emergencies. Wisconsin was the first state in the Midwest to launch the STEP program. STEP is sponsored by Wisconsin Emergency Management; the Department of Public Instruction; the Office of Justice Assistance; the Center for School, Youth and Citizen Preparedness and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
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	◒	2012 or 2013	The registry is hosted on WePartner; it went live in Spring 2011. Currently, training is being offered to teach those who work with volunteers how to use the registry.

	nonprofit officials on volunteer management, including use of the registry through annual regional training sessions.			
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 378 new READY volunteers were trained. There have been 105 new registrations on WEAVR.
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 9 active local partnerships. At this point there are efforts to foster partnerships in several areas of the state and create an affiliation of the existing partnerships, so establishing 10 partnerships is no longer the end goal for this initiative. Each is developing at its own pace to facilitate community resilience enhancing activities. The collaboration engages inter-jurisdictional organizations, diverse industry sectors, nongovernment organizations, and all elements of the community. Partnerships enable communities to develop all-hazards plans, to pool resources and information, coordinate response and recovery efforts, and share educational and training opportunities. Engaging the full community in resilience-focused activities, rather than merely providing resources to those who require assistance, allows communities to leverage fully the resources and capacities resident in the community. Local government and local business and civic organizations have unique knowledge of, access to and communication with individual citizens throughout the community. Well-prepared individuals contribute to household and workplace resilience. Well-prepared households and businesses contribute to neighborhood, social, commercial, economic, and community resilience. Well-prepared communities place fewer demands on state and federal resources because they are better able to cope when disasters or other disruptions occur.

APPENDIX 1: Homeland Security Council Work Groups

	MISSION	MEMBERSHIP	OBJECTIVES
Catastrophic Working Group	To guide and assist in the development of policies, procedures, standards and capacity for emergency management in Wisconsin to assist the local units of government and tribal nations to provide a consistent and comprehensive approach to emergency planning and response to interstate catastrophic events.	The group is made up of representatives of affected state agencies, and interested county management agencies. Frequent participants include: • Department of Transportation Highways • Department of Transportation-Division of State Patrol • Department of Health Services • Department of Children and Families • American Red Cross • Dane County Emergency Management • Milwaukee County Emergency Management • Wisconsin Emergency Management	• Support Wisconsin's 12 largest cities/metropolitan areas in developing mass evacuation plans • Support Department of Transportation's development of corridor route evacuation plans for Wisconsin's 12 largest cities • Develop sheltering guidance for county use for regional or large scale evacuations and sheltering • Adapt the pilot Dane County Functional Needs Registry for distribution to other Wisconsin counties for their optimal customization and implementation • Participate in regional Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and Illinois-Indiana-Wisconsin Regional Catastrophic Planning Team (RCPT) planning and coordination efforts as they relate to state evacuation and sheltering plans • Continue to enhance catastrophic planning capacity in the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan

Homeland Security Funding Advisory Working Group	To advise the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) on strategic planning, developing homeland security funding priorities, and allocating resources.	• Badger State Sheriffs Association • Department of Natural Resources • Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association • Department of Transportation • Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association • Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Wisconsin EMS Association • Department of Administration • Wisconsin Emergency Mgmt. Assn. • Department of Health Services • WI Tribal Emergency Mgmt. Assn. • Division of Criminal Investigation • Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Southwest Wisconsin Homeland Security Partnership	• The task of this committee is to meet several times a year to provide guidance/input to OJA on establishing priorities for funding. • Between meetings, the committee members read funding summary reports and draft proposals for funding. They are also responsible for reaching out to their constituent groups for input and to share information about OJA's funding process. • A major accomplishment for this last year is that the committee helped OJA make funding decisions in a compressed timeline and with drastically reduced funding. FY11 funding for Wisconsin was cut approximately 50% and the application period for OJA to complete and submit the IJs was only 30 days.
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.	• Lead by Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) • Community businesses and organizations • Public safety officials	• In 2011, the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) was asked to lead an effort to increase the protection of critical infrastructure in the state. Given the the majority of the state's critical infrastructure is owned and operated by the private sector, OJA has begun to develop a statewide public/private partnership effort to bring businesses and community organizations together with public safety officials. The partnership will coordinate and support state and local initiatives to share information, provide training, and improve planning. The partnership is in the initial stages of formation and strategic planning, and is expected to formalize as a working group structure by the end of this year.

Inter-Agency Working Group	Provides representatives from state agencies an opportunity to discuss current issues and work together on initiatives related homeland security.	• Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection • Department of Children and Families • Department of Health Services • Department of Natural Resources • Department of Administration • Department of Corrections • Department of Transportation • Wisconsin Office of Energy Independence • University of Wisconsin Police Department • Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene • Wisconsin State Patrol • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin National Guard	• Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) • Identification of key infrastructure and critical facilities for Hazard Mitigation Assessment • State Emergency Operations Center – State Continuity Coordination Center interface • Review and recommendations of shipments of spent nuclear fuel • Response to the Budget Bill protests • National Level Exercise and Vigilant Guard • Spring Flood response
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.	• Wisconsin EMS Association • Wisconsin State Patrol • City of Fox Point Police Department • Racine Fire Department • Dane County Sheriff's Department • UW - Madison Police Department • Wisconsin Emergency Management, Northeast Region • Kenosha County Emergency Management • Department of Natural Resources • Division of Enterprise Technology • Office of Justice Assistance	• The U.S. Department of Interior and the state of Wisconsin have signed a memorandum of understanding that will create a partnership between the state and federal government as Wisconsin moves forward with WISCOM, a shared statewide system that will allow responders across the state to seamlessly communicate during a major disaster. • The partnership will assist the state in acquiring the necessary frequencies for WISCOM, while improving the ability of DOI personnel to communicate with Wisconsin responders. • The MOU will enable Wisconsin to negotiate with DOI to use WISCOM at no cost in exchange for the use of DOI

			frequencies. It is one of only a handful of MOUs that have been signed across the country, and the first of its kind in the midwest.
National Incident Management System Advisory Group	Works on National Incident Management System (NIMS) policy recommendations. The mission of the group continues to be concentrated on enhancing the first responder community by focusing on NIMS objectives and goals.	• Office of Justice Assistance • Wisconsin Emergency Management • De Pere Fire/MABAS 112 IMT • Wisconsin Tribal EM Alliance (WiTEMA) • Beloit Police Department • Wisconsin State Patrol • MABAS WI • Brookfield Police Department • Ho-Chunk Nation, WEMA Board • Beloit Public Works • Black Hawk Technical College • Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Department of Health Services • Cudahy Police Department • Department of Corrections • Ozaukee County Emergency Management Director • FEMA Region 5 • Dane County Emergency Management • Brown County Emergency Management • Milwaukee Fire Department/UASI • Department of Natural Resources	• The NIMS advisory group continues to meet quarterly. • The main focus currently is on a statewide credentialing system as well as Incident Management Team enhancements through training and exercising. The credentialing system will be going live within a month or two.

APPENDIX 2: Student Tools for Emergency Planning (STEP)

What is the STEP Program?

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

How successful was STEP this year?

2400 students in 105 classrooms across Wisconsin participated in the program. The feedback from teachers and students regarding this pilot project was overwhelmingly positive. STEP returns in 2011-12 with a goal of reaching 5000 in approximately 200 classrooms.

How can teachers bring STEP to their classrooms?

Schools can apply on line for the 2011-12 STEP program by visiting http://readywisconsin.wi.gov and clicking on the STEP logo. Applications were due in October and selection for the participants occurred in November. Materials were distributed to school in December 2011. Instruction should be complete by the end of the school year.

STEP schools will be required to sign an agreement that all fifth-graders in the school (not just one or two classrooms) will be taught at least the one-hour core STEP program. Schools will also agree to participate in a survey evaluation after the program is completed.

For more information please contact Tod Pritchard at Wisconsin Emergency Management. Office phone: 698-242-3324 or Email: tod.pritchard@wisconsin.gov

STEP students at Wonewoc-Center Elementary School show off their emergency backpacks.