

SECTION 4: MITIGATION STRATEGY

The Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team (WHMT) prepared the goals, mitigation actions, and Mitigation Action Plan included in Wisconsin's State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The goals and mitigation actions were developed based on the experience of WHMT members, presentations and discussions about the natural hazards that impact the State, information from the State Risk Assessment, review and discussion of previous mitigation planning and activities, and review and discussion of the mitigation goals of the state's local mitigation plans. For the 2011 version of the Plan, Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) met one-on-one with representatives of the other WHMT agencies to review and update their contributions.

Through the WHMT's planning process, the mitigation goals below were developed for State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The goals guided the development of mitigation actions and the Mitigation Action Plan, and will foster a vision for hazard mitigation and disaster resistance throughout the state.

4.1 STATE MITIGATION GOALS

1. Minimize human, economic, and environmental disruption from natural hazards.
2. Enhance public education about disaster preparedness and resistance, and expand public awareness of natural hazards.
3. Encourage hazard mitigation planning.
4. Support intergovernmental coordination and cooperation among federal, state and local authorities regarding hazard mitigation activities.
5. Improve the disaster resistance of buildings, structures, and infrastructure whether new construction, expansion or renovation.

Goals were initially developed during the planning process for the original State Hazard Mitigation Plan completed in 2001. Through the planning process for the 2008 plan update, in a meeting held on February 21, 2008, the WHMT modified goals 2 and 5. For the 2011 version of the Plan, the WHMT revised goals 1, 2, 3, and 4 on December 9, 2010 to more thoroughly encompass the purpose of hazard mitigation in the state and the mission of the WHMT.

As of June 30, 2011, 68 counties, 7 single jurisdictions, and 7 tribal governments in Wisconsin have developed or are developing hazard mitigation plans. After reviewing these plans, WEM mitigation staff determined that the goals of these local plans and the goals of the State Plan closely mirror each other. Section 5 discusses this in more detail. The plans and the areas they represent will provide ample information to ensure that the Mitigation Strategy of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan reflects the counties', tribal organizations', and single jurisdictions' goals and strategies.

4.2 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

4.2.1 State Capability Assessment

As part of the Mitigation Strategy, the State Hazard Mitigation Plan includes a discussion of the State's pre- and post-disaster hazard management capabilities, including an evaluation of state laws, regulations, policies, and programs related to hazard mitigation as well as to development in hazard-prone areas, and a discussion of state funding capabilities for hazard mitigation projects.

A capability assessment survey was developed to collect information on policies, programs, regulations, authorities, agency initiatives, training, and technical assistance provided by state agencies that address hazard mitigation. Members of the WHMT coordinated with staff in their agencies to obtain information on all relevant activities. This inventory assisted the WHMT in identifying what capabilities existed, which were working well, and where there were unmet needs. Through the capability assessment, the WHMT determined whether their missions adequately addressed and supported loss reduction at both the state and local levels.

For the three-year plan update in 2008, the members of the WHMT were asked to review and evaluate the state capability assessment. Revisions and additions were made. For the 2011 update, members of the WHMT met in person with WEM staff to review and evaluate each agency's contribution to the state capability assessment. This approach yielded more robust insights.

Completing a thorough capability assessment led to the identification and development of specific mitigation recommendations and actions. By evaluating the effectiveness of the existing state capabilities with respect to capabilities of local governments, the State discovered the need for additional programs to assist communities in their mitigation efforts, and included those mitigation action items in the Mitigation Action Plan.

WEM has identified the following programs as having the greatest impact on mitigating damage from natural hazards:

- The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Competitive Program (PDM-C) provides mitigation grants to state and local governments, and tribal organizations for comprehensive all-hazards mitigation planning and to implement cost-effective mitigation projects.
- The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides mitigation grants to state and local governments, eligible private, non-profit organizations, and tribal organizations for comprehensive all-hazards mitigation planning and to implement cost-effective mitigation projects.
- Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) coverage pays insurance claims for the cost of compliance with state or community floodplain management laws or ordinances after a direct physical loss by flood. When a building covered by a Standard Flood Insurance Policy under the NFIP sustains a flood loss and the State or community

declares the building to be substantially or repetitively damaged, ICC will pay up to \$30,000 for the cost of elevation, floodproofing, demolition, or relocation.

- The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program provides annual funding for the development of comprehensive flood mitigation plans and implementation of cost-effective mitigation measures on NFIP insured properties.
- The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program is designed to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to structures that are insured under the NFIP and have had one or more claim payments for flood damages. RFC funds may only be used to mitigate structures located within a state or community that is participating in the NFIP and cannot meet the requirements of the FMA program due to lack of cost share funding or lack of capacity to manage the activities.
- The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) program provides funds to assist states, tribal organizations, and local governments participating in the NFIP in reducing or eliminating the long-term flood risks to severe repetitive loss properties, thus reducing outlays from the NFIP.
- NR 116 Local and State Floodplain Standards prohibits construction in floodways and requires elevation and dry-land access in flood fringe areas. It limits improvements to non-conforming structures and requires compensatory storage in flood storage areas.
- Comprehensive planning legislation requires local governments to have comprehensive plans to guide them in making good land use decisions. It complements mitigation planning and has added momentum to the mitigation planning movement by requiring the incorporation mitigation elements into comprehensive plans by 2010.
- The Home Safety Act requires the State's Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) be enforced throughout the state. It includes the imperative to have all new construction inspected for compliance with the UDC. This law will improve the disaster resistance of homes, by requiring implementation of safety standards at the time of construction. The effect will be a reduction in injury and property loss from all types of natural hazards.
- The Municipal Flood Control and Riparian Restoration Program provides grants for the mitigation of flood-prone property, the restoration of riparian areas, and the construction of flood control projects.
- The Firewise Communities program is intended to serve as a resource for agencies, tribes, organizations, fire departments, and communities across the U.S. who are working toward a common goal: reduce loss of life, property, and resources to wildland fire by building and maintaining communities in a way that is compatible with our natural surroundings. Firewise Communities is part of the National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Program.

Because of their length, Tables 4.2-1 and 4.2-2 are at the end of this section on pages 4-51 and 4.83. Table 4.2-1 identifies and assesses state agency activities that support hazard mitigation. Definitions for the last two columns in the table are as follows:

Financial Support – Provides funding that helps implement mitigation measures.

Facilitation – Programs, plans, policies, regulations, etc., that make implementing mitigation measures easier.

Table 4.2-2 identifies and lists potential funding sources for mitigation activities. The State relies heavily upon federal hazard mitigation programs available through FEMA to fund state and local hazard mitigation projects.

4.2.2 Local Capability Assessment

As part of the State's mitigation strategy, the State Hazard Mitigation Plan shall include a general description and analysis of the effectiveness of local mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities.

As of June 2011, 68 of the 72 counties in Wisconsin have completed or are developing all-hazards mitigation plans. The local plans are discussed further in Section 5 of the Plan.

There are several local regulations or programs that assist counties and communities in addition to several key statewide regulations or initiatives that provide for mitigation capabilities at the local level. They are identified in Table 4.2-3, Local Capability Assessment, on page 4-93 of this section. (See the State Capability Assessment, page 4-51 for information on policies, programs and initiatives that support statewide mitigation.)

In addition to the policies and/or regulations identified in the table, WEM mitigation staff has been actively working with local governments to develop an awareness of mitigation opportunities and to further identify policies, programs and capabilities that exist that may advance mitigation efforts at the local level. This is done through the following activities:

- Provide information and guidance regarding the benefits of comprehensive hazard mitigation planning and the development of long-term, permanent mitigation measures. WEM with assistance of the Association of Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions developed mitigation planning guidance, the Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning in Wisconsin, that has been widely distributed and can be accessed at WEM's website.
- Develop and conduct All-Hazards Mitigation Planning Workshops for interested communities. In addition, hazard mitigation has been included in WEM's training curriculum in other courses such as the Disaster Response and Recovery Course, Local Damage Assessment, New Directors Series Workshop, and Municipal Planning Course. Hazard mitigation is also included in the Local Officials Public Assistance Briefings held after each disaster declaration. WEM staff has teamed up with Wisconsin DNR staff in presenting at Substantial Damage Workshops.

- Develop and publish articles regarding all-hazards mitigation in various newsletters such as the WEM Digest, Department of Natural Resource's Floodplain and Shoreland Management Notes, Wisconsin Association for Floodplain, Stormwater, and Coastal Managers' (WAFSCM's) Water Matters, as well as others when requested.
- Make presentations on all-hazards mitigation whenever the opportunity presents itself. This includes at the Annual Governor's Conference on Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Wisconsin Emergency Management Association, WAFSCM's Annual Conference, Wisconsin Land Information Association, Association of Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions, Wisconsin Utilities Association, Wisconsin State Bar Association, the UW-Madison Student Planning Organization, and Great Lakes Tribal organization among others.
- Utilize WEM's website to publish information and guidance on all-hazards mitigation. This includes information on the federal mitigation programs, state and local all-hazards mitigation planning, mitigation success stories, and other general information on mitigation. Documenting successful local mitigation stories demonstrates the long-term benefits of mitigation to other communities and the public as well as local policy- and decision-makers. Documenting success stories has generated an increase in awareness and interest in mitigation at the local level. Most of the presentation materials from the various workshops (Planning Workshop, Governor's Conference, and Buyout Workshop) are located on WEM's website.
- Develop and exhibit a mitigation display that identifies the different components of a comprehensive all-hazards mitigation program and includes mitigation success stories as examples. The display is used at training functions, conferences, and when other opportunities arise.
- Effectively administer the federal mitigation grant programs (FMA, HMGP, PDM, RFC, and SRL) to fund cost-effective, environmentally-sound, long-term mitigation measures as well as comprehensive all-hazards mitigation planning.
- WEM hosted 2007, 2009, and 2011 Benefit-Cost Analysis Workshops and a 2006 HAZUS Workshop conducted by FEMA contractors for local Emergency Managers, consultants, and other interested parties. All were very well received and attended.

4.3 MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

In developing the mitigation actions the WHMT considered the following:

- The mission of the strategic plan of Wisconsin Emergency Management 2004-2006 (WEM is currently working on an update of the strategic plan): Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) coordinates effective disaster response and recovery efforts in support of local governments. Through planning, training and exercising we prepare ourselves, our citizens, and response personnel to minimize the loss of lives and property. Further the plan includes the following goal: Develop

and evaluate emergency management plans and processes to ensure that they reflect our hazards, risks, capabilities, resources, and mitigation opportunities.

- Issues, concerns and recommendations of the Post-Event Mitigation Strategies or Action Plans for major disaster declarations 1429, 1432, 1526, 1719, 1768, 1933, 1944, and 1966.
- The mitigation goals and objectives from local plans.
- Impacts of past disaster events.
- Recommendations from FEMA staff.
- The state's priority hazards: floods, tornadoes, high winds, wildfires, and coastal erosion. (See Section 3 for more information.)

For the 2011 Plan update, members of the WHMT met individually with WEM staff to review and revise the Action Plan, specifically those items for which their agency is responsible. They also provided new action items as appropriate.

In previous versions of the plan, Action Items were listed according to which State Mitigation Goal they satisfied. This version lists them according to lead agency for two primary reasons: 1) it is easier for agencies to find their contributions, especially when updating the Plan; and 2) many of the Action Items satisfy more than one of the State Mitigation Goals. (Table 4.3-1 on page 4-99 at the end of this section lists which Action Item numbers in this version of the Plan correspond with each of the Action Item numbers from the previous version of the Plan.) The Action Items are summarized in Table 4.3-2 for quick reference at the end of this section on page 4-100. The table includes a priority level (high, medium, or low) for each action item as specified by the lead agency. In addition, the table describes how each action item contributes to the overall State Mitigation Strategy and which of the State Mitigation Goals it meets.

The order the Action Items are in under each agency does not reflect priority or level of importance. Listed with each Action Item are background information; supporting agencies; the scheduled timeframe for implementation; and any changes since the previous update. New action items use red text for the Action Item number. Following the list are two tables: Table 4.3.15-1 Completed Action Items and Table 4.3.15-2 Deleted Action Items. These tables list the Action Items from the previous version of the plan that are not included as Action Items in this version and give a brief explanation as to why.

4.3.1 Lead Agency: Department of Administration (DOA)

DOA - Division of Housing

1.1 Action: Distribute hazard mitigation materials at housing workshops, trainings, and orientation sessions.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Continue to distribute hazard mitigation materials at workshops annually.

Background: WEM will provide hazard mitigation materials and the Division of Housing will distribute these materials at CDBG and HOME workshops and training sessions.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

1.2 Action: Include the Wisconsin Disaster Fund as a topic at trainings and workshops that also discuss the Emergency Assistance Program.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: WEM will present information about the Wisconsin Disaster Fund at Emergency Assistance Program trainings and workshops. WEM and the Division of Housing will work together to provide mitigation information to grantees receiving housing and community development rehabilitation assistance.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

1.3 Action: Incorporate mitigation practices into the Division of Housing's Emergency Assistance Program.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: The Division of Housing began incorporating mitigation practices into its housing rehabilitation programs in June 2001.

Background: The Division of Housing was able to identify eligible improvements using CDBG funds. "Safe Rooms" are listed as eligible activities for grantees that are able to identify a need. The "Eligible Activities List" was amended to include floodproofing as eligible, and even required in certain rehabilitation projects. Retrofitting for greater wind resistance was added to the list of eligible CDBG activities where property conditions require the replacement of the roof or siding.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Action delayed because CDBG funds are not usually used for the type of substantial rehabilitation necessary for the incorporation of hazard mitigation practices; however, mitigation remains an eligible activity.

1.4 Action: Do not approve grants or loans to communities to construct critical facilities in floodplains or hazard prone areas.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Community development programs within the Division of Housing, such as the CDBG Community Facilities program, help disadvantaged communities finance the construction of community facilities and infrastructure. These are key components of the community and need to be disaster resistant. The Division of Housing will follow federal and state standards for flood risk mitigation and address other natural hazards as applicable when funding the construction of community facilities.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Action delayed because CDBG and HOME funds are not usually used for the type of substantial rehabilitation necessary for critical facility construction.

**DOA - Division of Intergovernmental Relations:
Comprehensive Planning**

1.5 Action: Coordinate and incorporate hazard mitigation planning concepts in future updates to the State Guide on Developing the Natural Resources Element of the Comprehensive Planning Guides.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR, and UW-Sea Grant Institute

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning legislation was created in 1999 to address the planning needs of Wisconsin communities. Many communities have outdated plans, inconsistent plans, or no plans at all. This legislation requires communities that engage in zoning, subdivision regulations, or official mapping to have a comprehensive plan in place by January 1, 2010. Communities must address nine elements within the comprehensive plan. DOA drafted guides for each element. Hazard mitigation planning is mentioned briefly in the guide for the Natural Resources Element.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged. Mitigation planning information was provided to DOA by WEM.

2011 Update Status: Mitigation planning information was provided to DOA by WEM. The planning guides are now only available online.

1.6 Action: Promote hazard mitigation planning by maintaining a close relationship with the Comprehensive Planning Grant Program.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, RPCs

Implementation: Staff will provide an annual update on communities developing comprehensive plans so that, if possible, the information from the comprehensive plans can be used in the development of local hazard mitigation plans.

Background: Comprehensive plans for local communities contain information that is useful in hazard mitigation planning such as floodplain maps, future land use maps, contaminated site information, wetlands maps, stream corridors, etc.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: WEM is preparing to update the Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning in Wisconsin.

1.7 Action: Invite WEM staff to participate in the State Agency Resource Working Group (SARWG).

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: 2004 and ongoing.

Background: The SARWG is a group of representatives from various agencies that promote and cooperate on land use issues. SARWG is administered by DOA. Other agencies represented include DNR, DATCP, DOT, PSC, WHS, DOA, and UW-LICGF.

2008 Update Status: SARWG is not active. Although the group is inactive due to the sunset of the Wisconsin Land Council, members continue to communicate to promote comprehensive and mitigation planning.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

**DOA - Division of Intergovernmental Relations:
Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP)**

1.8 Action: The WCMP will continue to raise awareness of coastal hazards through activities such as Coastal Awareness Month, trainings and workshops, and include concepts of disaster resistant communities to promote hazard mitigation.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR

Implementation: Ongoing. WCMP will support activities to raise awareness of coastal hazards.

Background: The WCMP seeks to prevent and minimize potential threats posed by coastal hazards through outreach efforts, grant programs, and agency partnerships.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged. WAFSCM, WEM, and WCMP sponsored a Coastal Hazards Workshop in Ashland in 2006.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged. WAFSCM, WEM, and WCMP will try to schedule a Coastal Hazards Workshop in fall 2011 or spring 2012.

1.9 Action: The WCMP will seek to help communities develop and implement shoreline and bluff erosion policies.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR, UW-Sea Grant Institute

Implementation: Current and ongoing. WCMP will seek to increase the number and the effectiveness of policies regulating coastal hazards in Wisconsin.

Background: The WCMP continues to work to update methodologies and technical information regarding coastal erosion in the Great Lakes. This information is intended to help devise mitigation activities, update current ordinances and other policies, and raise stakeholders' awareness of risks posed by coastal erosion.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

1.10 Action: The Wisconsin Coastal Hazards Work Group (CHWG) will work with local governments in the state's 15 coastal counties to develop and revise policies relevant to coastal hazards.

Supporting Agencies: UW-Sea Grant Institute, DNR

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The most recent GIS effort that supports the work of the CHWG involves the visualization of coastal erosion processes. The UW's Sea Grant Institute collaborated on a project funded by NASA to apply remote sensing to local government problems. The Wisconsin State Cartographer approached the Sea Grant Institute and the UW-Madison Geography Department about the use of visualization software to communicate the risks of coastal erosion to development in Ozaukee County, WI.

Their work has helped make sense of a large volume of scientific and spatial data while emphasizing the role that imagery and animation have in the public understanding of coastal erosion. The work has also helped identify the most suitable software tools for representing dynamic coastal processes.

2008 Update Status: New action item.

2011 Update Status: The CHWG continues to develop tools and convey challenges of coastal erosion and flooding to coastal communities.

1.11 Action: The WCMP will continue to coordinate with the Coastal Hazards Work Group (CHWG) to expand hazard mitigation activities in those coastal areas vulnerable to destruction.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, UW-Sea Grant Institute, DNR

Implementation: The WCMP will continue to hold CHWG meetings as needed.

Background: The WCMP works with its partner agencies in the CHWG. The CHWG provides an opportunity for agencies to discuss current challenges and potential projects relevant to coastal hazards. They have developed various tools to convey the challenges of coastal erosion including an educational web site: <http://www.geography.wisc.edu/coastal>. Using 3-D animations of bluff erosion, coastal landowners can see the complex changes that happen as coastal bluffs erode. This successfully bridges the gap between scientific understanding and public perception of coastal hazards.

2008 Update Status: The CHWG and its partner agencies have developed tools to convey the challenges of coastal erosion. One tool is a successful educational website (see link above) that bridges the gap between scientific understanding and public perception of coastal hazards. Using 3D animations of bluff erosion coastal landowners can see the complex changes that happen as coastal bluffs erode.

2011 Update Status: The CHWG continues to develop tools and convey to coastal communities the challenges of coastal erosion and flooding.

4.3.2 Lead Agency: Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection

2.1 Action: Encourage communities to sign up for and participate in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) to reduce crop losses.

Supporting Agencies: County Land Conservation Departments, USDA: Farm Services Agency and Natural Resources Conservation Service

Implementation: The program began in 2001. The sign-up period ends in October 2012.

Background: The CREP is a federal and state program that focuses on improving water quality. The program promotes reducing non-point pollutant runoff from agricultural lands, reducing sediment, nutrient and pesticide loads, installing riparian buffers, filter strips and grassed waterways, and restoring wetlands and prairie grasses. The program helps reduce runoff and peak flows in streams. The project goals were to set aside 100,000 acres. While primarily a water quality program, removing flood prone cropland from production is a secondary benefit.

2008 Update Status: Ongoing.

2011 Update Status: Ongoing; state funding was reduced from the \$40 million estimate to \$28 million in bond authority in 2009 Wisconsin Act 28.

4.3.3 Lead Agency: Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

DNR - Division of Water

3.1 Action: Give extra points to communities applying for DNR Stewardship programs if their proposal satisfies multiple objectives including mitigation elements.

Implementation: 2005

Background: DNR's stewardship grant program allocates additional points for projects that acquire, enhance, or protect natural areas that provide water quality and water quantity benefits. Many of these projects often also serve as flood mitigation measures. Adding specific mitigation actions, such as increasing floodwater storage capacity, to the project ranking criteria would help conserve natural resources while reducing flood losses.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

3.2 Action: Promote the No Adverse Impact (NAI) floodplain management approach statewide.

Supporting Agencies: Wisconsin Association for Floodplain, Stormwater and Coastal Managers (WAFSCM), WEM

Other Organizations: Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM), Zoning Administrators Association

Implementation: 2005

Background: With over \$6 billion of flood damages annually, the drain on all levels of resources needs to be reduced. With intensifying development within watersheds and floodplains, the rationale is to manage that type of development more fervently. The NAI approach makes sense and will result in reduced damages. NAI increases support for watershed management by promoting multiple objectives through management strategies. This means it appeals to a wider range of interests and will broaden approval of flood management actions.

2008 Update Status: Ongoing. Promote NAI at workshops, meetings, conferences and through the newsletter. Plan to incorporate NAI principles into NR 116 revisions. NAI training session planned for the 2008 WAFSCM (Wisconsin Association of Floodplain, Stormwater and Coastal Managers) conference.

2011 Update Status: An NAI training session was held at the 2008 WAFSCM conference. Promote NAI activities, including higher regulatory standards, to ensure that the actions of property owners are not allowed to adversely affect the rights of other property owners. Discuss adverse effects or impacts with communities such as increased flood peaks, increased flood stages, higher flood velocities, increased erosion and sedimentation, and other impacts the community considers important.

3.3 Action: Promote substantial damage inspections.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: 2011 and ongoing.

Background: To maintain membership in the NFIP, communities must have substantial damage inspection requirements in their floodplain zoning code. Substantial damage inspections following flood events help determine eligibility for state and federal disaster assistance, so it is crucial that communities enforce the inspection requirements in the zoning code and that they have qualified individuals performing the inspections. DNR will discuss substantial damage inspection requirements at workshops and other public speaking venues; stress that the requirements are in the community's floodplain zoning code and are a minimum standard for NFIP compliance; discuss training opportunities and assistance available from state and federal sources after a flood event; promote the use of the new Substantial Damage Estimator Tool; and encourage cooperation among neighboring communities.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

3.4 Action: Promote more efficient methods of detecting non-compliant structures in the floodplain and reviewing local floodplain management procedures.

Supporting Agency: FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Flood damages are increasing annually. Limiting non-compliant floodplain development will decrease potential damages. Developing more efficient methods of identifying non-compliant structures and reviewing local floodplain management procedures will facilitate the limiting of non-compliant development, thus reducing the number of structures and individuals at risk during flood events.

2011 Update Status: New action item. In 2008, a method of conducting aerial photo comparisons was developed and implemented. It resulted in an increase in the number of non-compliant structures identified and mitigated. The aerial photo process will be refined and other tools developed and implemented.

3.5 Action: Encourage restoration of natural wetland functions.

Supporting Agencies: NRCS, USFWS, local communities, property owners

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Wetlands provide natural flood storage areas. Restoring the natural function of these areas can reduce the flooding potential of other areas in the watershed. For many years, DNR has been working with NRCS, USFWS, and other entities interested in wetland restoration to streamline the regulatory process of these activities. Efficient spending of federal funds promotes access to future funding opportunities. DNR has worked with partners on enabling legislation to develop a permit process for certain classes of federally funded and designed wetland restoration projects, to develop a general permit process, and to train staff from impacted agencies. Staff from NRCS, USFWS, DNR, WEM in cooperation with local governments, UW-Extension, the Environmental Law Institute, the University of South Carolina – Chapel Hill, and the Rock River Coalition planned and conducted a Wetlands, Wildlife Habitat, and Flood Hazards in the Rock River Basin workshop in May 2011. The workshop

was designed to facilitate greater collaboration between emergency managers and wetland and wildlife conservation managers to strengthen protection of vital wetlands and floodplains. It explored how agencies and organizations can work effectively together to meet multiple goals and identify the information needed and funding sources available for joint projects.

2011 Update Status: New action item. DNR will continue to work with federal and other partners to improve the wetland restoration permitting process. DNR will use lessons learned from the Wetlands, Wildlife Habitat, and Flood Hazards in the Rock River Basin workshop to identify and restore converted wetland areas.

3.6 Action: Provide workshops and distribute informational materials to improve understanding and enforcement of floodplain, coastal, shoreline, and wetland regulations, including mitigation techniques.

Supporting Agencies: DOA-WCMP, UW-Sea Grant institute, WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Educating the public on flood hazards is one of the first duties and greatest challenges of any flood mitigation and prevention program. DNR will coordinate with DOA-WCMP to improve coastal hazards awareness, coastal hazards mitigation, and floodplain, shoreline and wetland regulations. Staff will continue to have workshops on floodplain management regulations, substantial damage determinations, flood insurance, and compliance. They will conduct Community Assistance Visits to assess local floodplain management performance and compliance.

2008 Update Status: Conducted substantial damage determination workshops for local officials after the 2007 and 2008 flooding. Provided technical assistance to communities for substantial damage determinations. Annually conducted 10 floodplain management workshops and attended more than 10 meetings of local government officials, realtors, insurance agents, and the general public to promote floodplain management.

2011 Update Status: Will annually conduct 10 floodplain management workshops and attend 10 or more meetings of local government officials, realtors, insurance agents, and the general public to promote floodplain management.

3.7 Action: Provide sewer back-flow prevention information and other floodproofing measures to affected communities through public information programs.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, OCI

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Sewer back-flow has been identified as a major cause of damage during heavy rain events in Wisconsin's urbanized areas. Thus, it is important to provide information in these areas on how to prevent losses. Producing a pamphlet and/or web page about insurance and property protection options will assist in this.

2008 Update Status: Will coordinate with Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) about expanding distribution of informational materials to other parts of the state.

2011 Update Status: Contacted MMSD staff to discuss enhanced distribution of informational materials. Plan to meet with appropriate staff before the end of FY2011.

3.8 Action: Compile and distribute the Floodplain/Shoreland Notes newsletter.

Supporting Agency: FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The newsletter is an effective method of providing local officials and others with information on all aspects of the NFIP, shoreland issues, dam safety, and hazard mitigation. It is also an avenue for providing a wide range of information of flood hazard risks and mitigation. The newsletter is stored online and past issues are used for reference by state and local officials and the public.

2011 Update Status: New action item. The newsletter is mailed three times per year to local officials and other interested individuals. The DNR currently uses electronic delivery. Past issues are maintained on the DNR website.

3.9 Action: Provide workshops and distribute informational materials to improve understanding and awareness of flood insurance.

Supporting Agency: FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Workshops and visits will improve awareness of flood insurance and methods of reducing flood risks. Improving local awareness will increase the number of flood insurance policies. DNR held 11 flood insurance workshops and participated with other agencies in producing material for the 2010 Flood Awareness Week.

2011 Update Status: New action item. DNR will continue to hold at least three flood insurance workshops annually and continue participating in the annual Flood Awareness Week. DNR will work to update flood insurance information available on their website.

3.10 Action: Promote dam safety awareness through workshops, and the development of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) and Inspection, Operation, and Maintenance (IOM) guidebooks, templates, and newsletters.

Supporting Agency: FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The number and increasing age of dams escalates the need to ensure dam owners understand their responsibilities and the risk a dam can pose to surrounding properties and infrastructure. By increasing the number of EAPs, IOMs and public awareness, the overall level of risk from dam failure can be reduced. DNR has held five DAM Safety Workshops throughout the state for owners of large dams. An EAP Guidebook and Template were developed and posted on the Dam Safety website. A Dam Safety News newsletter was sent to the owners of large dams.

2011 Update Status: New action item. Dam safety workshops will be held on an annual basis throughout the state on a rotating basis. A new IOM Guidebook and Template will be developed and posted on the DNR website. The Dam Safety News newsletter will be published twice a year.

3.11 Action: Continue to provide technical assistance to non-National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) communities that have had flood damage and encourage them to join the NFIP.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Although most communities that are not in the NFIP are not at high risk for flooding, many of these communities do have some flood risk and need to establish a community flood mitigation program to clearly identify and mitigate flood risk. The department has coordinated with several communities interested in joining the NFIP. Community Assistance Visits (CAVs) were conducted in these communities. In addition, the department is working with other newly incorporated communities. The remaining HMGP communities will receive CAV's in 2004.

2008 Update Status: Ongoing. Five communities have joined the NFIP in the past two years and several more are in the process. DNR is working with other communities through the map revision process. DNR and FEMA staff contacted non-participating communities in the declared areas after the 2007 and 2008 flooding to provide information on joining the program.

2011 Update Status: Ongoing. 20 communities have joined the NFIP since June 2008. Several more have expressed interest in the NFIP or are in the process of joining. Non-participating communities will continue to be contacted and encouraged to join the NFIP as part of the ongoing RiskMAP process.

3.12 Action: Work with local communities to encourage mapping of floodplains and coastal areas. DNR will help identify flood hazard and coastal erosion areas, especially in those communities where mapping of hazard areas is most needed.

Supporting Agency: WEM, RPC's, WCMP

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Many developing areas of Wisconsin have flood and erosion risk but are poorly mapped for these risks or not mapped at all. Promoting hazard mapping will empower local communities and individuals to manage and reduce their risks. Each year DNR will try to help at least one priority community map its flood hazard areas. DNR will coordinate with WCMP to identify areas of coastal erosion. Staff conducted a pilot project to update coastal erosion information for Bayfield County on Lake Superior. A statewide process is underway to completely update Wisconsin's floodplain map base. The desired outcome is that all Wisconsin NFIP communities receive new flood maps.

2008 Update Status: 52 Wisconsin counties will receive updated mapping through the Map Modernization process. More counties may be added if additional funds are appropriated by the U.S. Congress. Coastal erosion is being addressed in updated mapping in the following counties: Brown, Door, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Oconto, Ozaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan. No funding is available at this time for Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron, Kewaunee, or Marinette.

2011 Update Status: Since 2008, 43 counties have received updated mapping through the Map Modernization process. DNR mapping staff produced many of the new countywide maps while floodplain management staff help conduct outreach meetings and work with communities to adopt the maps into their floodplain zoning ordinances. DNR participated with FEMA to inventory all mapped floodplains in the state and determine if existing floodplain studies are valid or need updating. The

results have been entered into FEMA's Community Needs Management System (CNMS) and will be used to prioritize future mapping efforts. The counties funded through the Map Modernization will be completed. Funding through the RiskMAP initiative will result in the production of maps on a watershed basis. RiskMAP will also provide communities with additional products that will help better identify risks and opportunities for mitigation. New meetings have also been added to the process that will encourage participation in the mapping process by emergency managers and planning agencies. This will establish better links between the maps, mitigation opportunities, and sound land management. CNMS will be integrated into the DNR's Floodplain Analysis Database so that new mapping needs for developing areas can be tracked and considered in funding priorities.

3.13 Action: Promote mandatory disclosure of hazard-prone property to buyers.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) already provides incentives via CRS points for communities that require full hazard disclosure in real estate listings because it promotes hazard awareness and helps individuals better manage their risk before making an investment in a home or other structure.

2008 Update Status: Ongoing through CRS; encouraged through workshops and outreach efforts.

2011 Update Status: Ongoing outreach efforts to community officials; will include an article on this in the newsletter in the near future.

3.14 Action: Encourage sewer utilities to provide back-up power sources at lift stations to help prevent sewer back-flow flooding.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Some sewer back-flow problems occur only because power outages prevent lift stations from operating to pump sewage out of low-lying areas and into the main lines. Providing back-up power sources for these lift stations would help reduce or eliminate back-flow problems in these areas.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

3.15 Action: Encourage sewer utilities to provide public information regarding sewer back-flow prevention to reduce basement flooding.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Since sewer back-flow has been identified as a problem in several urban areas of the state, promoting prevention at the local level would help reduce basement flooding.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

3.16 Action: Promote the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) to local governments.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, FEMA, WAFSCM

Other Organizations: ASFPM

Implementation: 2005 and ongoing.

Background: A high CRS ranking will offer citizens of that locality reduced flood insurance premiums and other benefits. This action reduces flood risk by rewarding communities through lower premiums for their residents when they meet the three goals of the CRS: (1) reduce flood losses; (2) facilitate accurate insurance rating; and (3) promote awareness of flood insurance.

2008 Update Status: DNR sends out a CRS invitation letter to Wisconsin communities once a year. The City of Evansville joined the project in 2008.

2011 Update Status: Two CRS workshops were held in FY2010. DNR will continue to contact communities participating in CRS with program-specific information. DNR will work with communities that expressed interest in CRS after the FY2010 workshops and will conduct more workshops in FY2013.

3.17 Action: Participate in the Regional Flood Risk Management Team (RFRMT)

Supporting Agencies: WEM, USACOE, FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The purpose of the RFRMT is to enable the federal, tribal, state, and local governmental partners within the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri to coordinate and collaborate on flood risk management initiatives within the region. The RFRMT will help ensure that those responsible for implementing flood recovery measures do so taking into consideration all long-term mitigation planning being done by federal, tribal, state, and local agencies in order to optimize flood risk reduction opportunities. This includes the assessment of promising non-structural alternatives to the conventional levee rehabilitation approach to reduce future flood risk within the region. The Regional Interagency Levee Task Force (ILTF) was formally established to address the flood recovery effort for the June 2008 floods. Wisconsin participated in the activities of the ILTF and became a charter agency as that group evolved into the RFRMT.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

DNR - Division of Forestry

3.18 Action: Implement a new burning permit process through which people would be issued an annual permit but be required to check burning restrictions (on the phone or internet) each day prior to burning debris.

Implementation: Beginning in 2008 and ongoing.

Background: In the past, the Wisconsin DNR has required people to obtain a burning permit each time they want to burn debris or perform broadcast burns. The permit would then be effective for three days, after which a new permit had to be obtained. The local conditions could easily change over the three days of the permit, leaving the debris burner unaware of new dangers. Under the new system, people will be issued burning permits annually, but they must check burning restrictions each day they want to burn debris. This decreases effort and expense in the permitting process and results in individuals being better informed of the fire risk.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

3.19 Action: Promote Wildfire Prevention Week and National Fire Prevention Week throughout the state using media blitzes, brochures, and events to increase public awareness about fire hazards, fire prevention, and the Firewise Communities program. Coordinate efforts with the Ready Wisconsin campaign.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Wildfire Prevention Week is observed annually the third week in April among the Great Lakes states to promote wildfire prevention and education efforts during traditional spring fire season. National Fire Prevention Week is an annual observance sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association to inform the public about the importance of general fire prevention. It is celebrated the week in which October 9th falls. October 9th, was proclaimed National Fire Prevention Day by President Woodrow Wilson in 1922 because it is the anniversary of not only the Great Chicago Fire, but also the Peshtigo Fire. The Peshtigo Fire occurred in northeastern Wisconsin and was the deadliest, most devastating fire in American history. This grim reminder demonstrates the vulnerability of our state to fire hazards and the need to educate the public about fire prevention.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

3.20 Action: Create and maintain interactive county map on the state DNR website to show the current fire danger in each county, including the cooperative areas.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: In the past, the public has had to call the DNR or their local officials to find out the local fire danger and burning restrictions. With the new interactive map, people can visit the DNR website and click on the county of interest to find the same information updated daily. The website is located at http://dnr.wi.gov/forestry/fire/fire_danger/wis_burn/statecounties.asp.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

3.21 Action: Promote the concept of Firewise Communities USA statewide.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, FEMA, USDA, USDI, National Fire Protection Association, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Association of State Foresters, National Emergency Managements Association, US Fire Administration

Other Organizations: WEMA, State Fire Chiefs Association

Implementation: Beginning in 2005 and ongoing.

Background: The Firewise Communities USA recognition program enables communities to achieve a high level of protection against wildland/urban interface fires and maintain a sustainable ecosystem balance. The goal is to encourage and acknowledge action that minimizes home loss to wildfire. The program adapts well to small communities, developments, and residential associations. To date, there are ten Firewise Communities in Wisconsin. By promoting the concept and providing information to local governments, WEM hopes that more communities will join.

2008 Update Status: A fire risk assessment was included in the 2008 State Plan Update.

2011 Update Status: Four additional communities are now participating in the program bringing the total to 14 Firewise Communities in the state.

3.22 Action: Promote the creation and implementation of Community Wildfire Prevention Plans (CWPPs), particularly in communities at high risk of fire hazard and those near the wildland/urban interface (WUI).

Supporting Agency: WEM

Other Organizations: FEMA, USDA, USDI, National Fire Protection Association, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Association of State Foresters, National Emergency Managements Association, US Fire Administration, WEMA, State Fire Chiefs Association

Implementation: Ongoing

Background: Title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, passed in 2003, authorizes and defines CWPPs. It provides an opportunity to address fire hazards along the WUI. CWPPs are developed locally and the format is flexible. They are required to include collaboration among levels of government and stakeholders, prioritized fuel reduction, and treatment of structural integrity. The adaptability of CWPPs to local conditions makes them excellent fire hazard mitigation tools for a wide variety of communities.

2011 Update Status: New action item, there are 11 CWPPs in the state covering 21 communities-at-risk.

3.23 Action: Identify permanent fire mitigation projects that can be supplemented by ongoing temporary mitigation projects.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Other Organizations: FEMA, USDA, USDI, National Fire Protection Association, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Association of State Foresters, National Emergency Managements Association, US Fire Administration, WEMA, State Fire Chiefs Association

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Between 2009 and 2011, DNR's Division of Forestry received grant funding for 29 educational projects, 28 fuel reduction projects, and 22 planning projects. Forest Fire Protection grants are only available in relatively small amounts. Working with the Division, WEM may be able to identify permanent fire mitigation projects that could qualify for the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

4.3.4 Lead Agency: Department of Health Services

4.1 Action: Survey healthcare facilities to determine if they have NOAA weather alert radios and severe weather response plans. Provide information about NOAA radios and seek sources of funding to obtain NOAA radios for facilities lacking them.

Supporting Agencies: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: NOAA weather alert radios are a cost-effective way of alerting facilities of dangerous weather conditions. DHS - Division of Quality Assurance (DQA) will

explore ways to provide NOAA radios in health care facilities that do not currently have them. DHS has surveyed the healthcare facilities that it regulates. Staff from the Divisions of Supportive Living (DSL), Children and Family Services (DCFS), and Care and Treatment Facilities (DCTF) will survey their facilities and provide information, including potential sources of funding, for facilities that lack them.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: By December 31, 2011 DQA will conduct a survey with regulated facilities and home health agencies about access to and use of NOAA radios. In 2012, DQA will work with WEM to acquire funding to support purchase of radios, installation, and training as needed.

4.2 Action: Conduct public health hazard risk assessments at all local and tribal health departments throughout the state.

Supporting Agencies: Center for Disease Control, WEM, Wisconsin Association of Local Health Departments and Boards, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Hospital Preparedness Program, local and tribal health departments

Implementation: Beginning in 2011 with completion in 2012.

Background: Local and tribal health departments will be required to complete a public health hazard risk assessment by mid-2012. They will work in conjunction with local hospitals, emergency management agencies, EMS, and trauma centers.

2011 Update Status: New action item. An inter-agency group has met several times to determine a methodology to recommend to local and tribal health departments for completing the hazard risk assessment.

4.3.5 Lead Agency: Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS)

DSPS - Division of Safety and Buildings (SB)

5.1 Action: Work with the municipal fire departments to collect all fire incidents occurring within the state. Train fire departments to use of the National Fire Incident Reporting System program. Data collected can be uploaded to FEMA directly and is then used to develop new policies and laws for fire-safe construction.

Supporting Agency: State Fire Chiefs' Association

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The need for fire data was recognized in 1974 when the Fire Prevention and Control Act authorized the US Fire Administration (USFA) to gather and analyze fire data relevant to the nation's fire problem. The National Fire Prevention and Control Administration (NFPCA, the predecessor to USFA), through a contract with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) in the mid 1970's, established the first National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), Version 1. The latest version, Version 5, published in 2000 is used today. NFIRS is the largest source of fire data in the world.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged. 2007 Wisconsin Act 75 requires fire departments in Wisconsin to report specific building fire incident information to Comm-SB within 60 days using NFIRS.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

5.2 Action: Require all fire departments within the state to inspect existing commercial buildings annually and provide them guidance in doing so. Routine inspections are performed to ensure the existing building still meets its design-specific building code requirements.

Supporting Agency: State Fire Chiefs' Association

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The chief of every fire department will be responsible for having all public buildings and places of employment within their territory inspected annually. This inspection should ascertain whether any conditions liable to cause fire exist or whether there are any violations of laws or ordinances relating to fire hazards or prevention. If such conditions or violations are discovered, the fire chief is responsible for making sure they are corrected.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

5.3 Action: Provide for Administrative Code changes to adopt the 2011 edition of the National Electrical Code (NEC). The rule will affect any building or structure within the state in which electric wiring will be installed. The department estimates that it will take approximately 400 hours to develop this rule.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The state electrical code has adopted the NEC by reference since 1972. Currently, the 2008 edition of the NEC is adopted in the Administrative Code Comm Chapter 16. This action item will update the state code to the 2011 edition of the NEC, while evaluating the electrical requirements in Comm Chapter 16 that add to and modify the requirements in the NEC. The alternative to not updating Comm Chapter 16 would result in the state electrical code being out-of-date with current nationally recognized standards for the design, installation, and operation of electrical conductors and equipment in all buildings and structures.

2008 Update Status: SB initially adopted the 2005 NEC and is now adopting the 2008 NEC with an estimated effective date of January 2009.

2011 Update Status: SB is now adopting the 2011 NEC with an estimated effective date of April 1, 2012.

5.4 Action: Adopt the 2009 editions of the national model codes from the International Code Council and the National Fire Protection Association.

Implementation: Adopted July 2011.

Background: The State of Wisconsin adopted a model building code that became effective on July 1, 2011. This new code is actively enforced statewide.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

5.5 Action: Address the disaster resistance of manufactured homes by reviewing tie-down standards, installation standards, and inspection standards.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Manufactured homes are particularly vulnerable to wind hazards. The State is committed to developing and enforcing tie-down standards to reduce the risk of property loss, injury, and death for people who live in manufactured homes.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

5.6 Action: Enforce the requirement to inspect structures and buildings when permitting construction projects to ensure compliance with state building codes and promote disaster resistance and public safety. Municipalities can apply to become designated agents to enforce building codes.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Without inspection of new construction for compliance with state building codes, there is no insurance that structures will be built to the properly. As of January 1, 2005, all municipalities are responsible for enforcement of the Uniform Dwelling Code. This includes submitting building plans and inspections for electrical, construction, plumbing, and HVAC. All post-1980 dwellings were covered by the code, however, in communities under 2,500, there was the option not to enforce the code (i.e., plan review and inspections).

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

5.7 Action: Create and maintain a tracking system for all Privately Owned Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS).

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: 2005 Wisconsin Act 347 requires the development and maintenance of a database for tracking POWTS systems. This ensures that information on all existing POWTS systems is collected and all future maintenance actions on these systems are tracked. This will aid in determining the status of POWTS systems following a flood event.

2008 Update Status: New action item.

2011 Update Status: The State now tracks all POWTS established since 2007. County governments track all POWTS in their county.

5.8 Action: Require carbon monoxide detectors in all existing residential occupancies with fuel burning appliances, including single family housing units.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: 2007 Wisconsin Act 205 mandated the development of rules requiring carbon monoxide detectors in all existing residential occupancies to protect occupants from unseen leaks. This will be particularly important following a disaster when fuel burning appliances may have been disturbed or damaged.

2008 Update Status: New action item.

2011 Update Status: The rules requiring carbon monoxide detectors went into effect on January 1, 2011 and are now being implemented and enforced.

5.9 Action: Require the inspection of all electrical construction within commercial buildings through the statewide electrical inspection program.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: 2007 Wisconsin Act 63 requires electrical wiring is to be inspected in all construction involving public buildings, commercial properties, and farms. Municipalities may opt to be responsible for such inspections in their jurisdictions. The state will provide electrical inspections in municipalities that do not conduct such inspections. (Currently, Uniform Dwelling Code electrical inspections are required to obtain building permits for new construction or remodeling of one- and two-family dwellings.)

2008 Update Status: New action item.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

5.10 Action: Develop and implement rules requiring statewide electrical inspection for all buildings.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: 2007 Wisconsin Act 63 mandates the development of rules requiring statewide inspection of all electrical wiring. Rules are also being developed to allow municipalities to assume authority on behalf of the State to perform all electrical inspections in their jurisdiction. The state will be responsible for inspections in areas where municipalities do not assume authority.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

5.11 Action: Require statewide licensing of all electrical workers.

Implementation: April 1, 2013

Background: 2007 Wisconsin Act 63 mandates the creation of a new statewide licensing system for electrical workers. Previously, Wisconsin law did not require that a person be licensed or certified by either the state or a local government to work as an electrician or electrical contractor.

2008 Update Status: New action item.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

5.12 Action: Participate at the national level on code development for the National Fire Alarm Code.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The National Fire Protection Association is drafting a new chapter for the 2013 Fire Alarm Code to aid in emergency communications in disasters. The new chapter will establish minimum standards for the installation of mass notification systems. Mass notification is the capacity to provide real-time information to all building occupants or personnel in the immediate vicinity of a building during an emergency. To reduce the risk of mass casualties there must be a timely means to notify building occupants of threats and appropriate responses. Staff from Wisconsin were asked to participate on the national committee because of current state efforts to implement related technologies.

2008 Update Status: New action item.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

5.13 Action: Consider the adoption of the International Residential Code written by the International Code Council.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Over 40 states and hundreds of municipalities across the country use the International Residential Code as a standard for building one- and two-family homes. Currently the State drafts its own code for these types of occupancies. This change would align Wisconsin with the national standards and most recent initiatives used for the safety of homeowners.

2008 Update Status: New action item.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

4.3.6 Lead Agency: Office of the Commissioner of Insurance (OCI)

6.1 Action: Distribute hazard mitigation materials to insurance companies, agents, and consumers to support the Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team (WHMT) in developing, establishing and implementing permanent and viable statewide mitigation programs.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: As the regulatory agency for insurance and insurance carriers, OCI staff members serve as experts in the field of insurance. Staff cooperates with other agencies to encourage loss prevention and enhance consumer protection through the licensing and education of insurance agents and carriers. They inform businesses and individuals on insurance matters. OCI requires continuing education for agents. Credit can be obtained through flood insurance courses provided by the National Flood Insurance Program.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

4.3.7 Lead Agency: Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW)

7.1 Action: Encourage telecommunication utilities to obtain information about floodplains in advance of construction and avoid construction in these areas. If construction in floodplains is unavoidable, the utilities will be encouraged to use alternative methods or technologies for plant additions. The utilities will be encouraged to know and use construction practices that avoid or minimize loss of service.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The PSCW is an independent regulatory agency responsible for the regulation of Wisconsin public utilities. PSCW prior-approval of construction by telecommunications utilities is not required. However, the PSCW will work with the Wisconsin State Telecommunications Association to alert telecommunications utilities to the hazards of construction in the floodplain.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

7.2 Action: Perform hazard mitigation reviews for electric, natural gas, and water utility construction projects.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: All reviews and approvals of electric, natural gas, and water utility construction projects must include a determination of floodplain impacts and mitigation.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

7.3 Action: Continue to educate the public about safety issues related to natural hazards at electric and natural gas utilities.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The PSCW prepares a wide variety of public information brochures and makes them available to the public on its website at <http://psc.wi.gov/theLibrary/publications.htm#Electric>. These brochures are updated and others are produced on an as-needed basis.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

4.3.8 Lead Agency: Department of Transportation (DOT)

8.1 Action: Present information about the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs at the annual County Highway Association Commissioner training.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Wisconsin County Highway Association holds an annual training session for Highway Commissioners which provides an opportunity to disseminate information about how the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs work. This will not only keep the Highway Commissioners informed about the programs, but will also keep mitigation involved in discussions of future highway projects.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

8.2 Action: DOT will coordinate with WEM to sponsor a workshop for DOT engineers, technicians, and other staff to review the components of post-disaster damage and mitigation programs.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, FEMA

Implementation: DOT will coordinate with WEM to plan a disaster damage mitigation workshop to review mitigation components of the Public Assistance, Emergency Relief, and Flood Damage Aids programs. WEM, DOT and FEMA will all provide support to the workshop with presentations and materials. DOT has already incorporated a small mitigation element with its Flood Damage Aids (FDA) training course which last took place in October 2003. If the program is ever implemented, it would be ideal to hold the workshop annually.

Background: DOT provides engineers and technicians to assist local governments with post-disaster damage assessments of roads, bridges, and public works facilities. Their expertise is needed to implement the three highway emergency aid programs

mentioned above, which all include mitigation components.

2008 Update Status: On hold due to higher work priorities.

2011 Update Status: Still on hold. If time and resources become available, this project may move forward.

8.3 Action: As a disaster is unfolding, send an email alert to DOT field staff to remind them to keep track of their time and costs for possible reimbursement from the Public Assistance Program and to alert them to the possibility of assisting Wisconsin Emergency Management with a Preliminary Damage Assessment.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: As a state agency, the DOT can apply to the Public Assistance Program for reimbursement of expenses under a federal disaster declaration. To receive reimbursement, accurate records must be kept of staff time and related expenses to submit to WEM. In addition, DOT field staff often assists WEM with Preliminary Damage Assessments. An email alert will prepare staff for that possibility.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

4.3.9 Lead Agency: University of Wisconsin - Cooperative Extension

9.1 Action: Develop guidance for businesses, provide information and resources about how businesses could plan to continue their operations if they were affected by the following situations:

- without electrical power, gas, telephone and/or other utilities;
- inaccessible because of flooding, debris, road or bridge damage, chemical spills, transportation accidents, etc.;
- partially or completely destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, etc.; and
- a major supplier (of materials, transportation, information, etc.) was put out of action by disaster.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Guidance needs to be developed first. Businesses, organizations, and local governments can often continue to operate either at full capacity or a portion thereof, if they have planned for contingencies prior to the event(s).

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged. Due to workload, this item was not completed.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

9.2 Action: Integrate hazard mitigation concepts into Extension programs for community development, lake and watershed management, farm management, and housing.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, WCMP, DOA, and DNR

Implementation: Ongoing. Update the information as appropriate. County extension agricultural faculty and emergency management directors are forming new partnerships to accomplish these efforts.

Background: UW-Extension develops and provides educational programming for community, agricultural, family, youth, business, and non-profit organizations, and local governments statewide. Important programming areas that can support hazard mitigation include community, natural resource and economic development; lake and watershed management; farm management; and housing. Extension programs are delivered via face-to-face presentations, distance learning, printed material, and the media. When appropriate, Extension educators integrate material on major state initiatives into educational programs. Extension staff will prepare and adapt materials and update educational programs to include information on hazard mitigation.

2008 Update Status: Staff gave Disaster Mitigation Act education and awareness presentations to county officials representing about thirty Wisconsin counties. They have had ongoing discussions to secure funding for a business-focused hazard planning education program. Hazard planning is being integrated in the security assessment efforts in many Wisconsin counties.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

4.3.10 Lead Agency: Department of Military Affairs

DMA - Division of Emergency Management (WEM)

10.1 Action: Administer the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program, and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program by providing grants for planning and long-term, permanent, cost-effective mitigation measures.

Supporting Agencies: FEMA, Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team (WHMT), Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs)

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: WEM has administered over \$40 million in HMGP, FMA, and PDM funds for projects that eliminate or reduce disaster damages and protect lives and property. WEM, together with the WHMT, will continue to encourage communities to apply for mitigation planning grants and fund cost-effective projects that reduce disaster costs. WEM will coordinate with other agencies through the WHMT to identify potential funding sources for projects and “package” funding to facilitate implementation of these projects.

2008 Update Status: WEM has now administered over \$56 million in HMGP, FMA, and PDM funds. In addition to administering the above-mentioned programs, Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) will also be added to the cadre of programs. Priority will be given to repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties.

2011 Update Status: WEM has now administered over \$86 million in HMGP, FMA, and PDM funds. The RFC and SRL programs have not yet been administered in the state, but remain in WEM’s mitigation toolkit.

10.2 Action: Develop uniform guidance for providing replacement and supplemental housing assistance.

Supporting Agencies: DOA Division of Housing, DNR

Implementation: 2011 and ongoing.

Background: After a disaster, individuals and communities may be eligible for replacement and/or supplemental housing assistance. The guidelines for administering assistance have not been clearly defined in the past. This can lead to delays and incorrect approvals or denials of claims. Developing uniform guidance will streamline the process and keep all agencies involved operating in a consistent manner. This will result in a faster recovery.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

10.3 Action: Promote mitigation for the general public using the WEM website. Link to other agencies' websites as appropriate including FEMA, DNR, DOA, OCI, and others.

Supporting Agencies: WCMP, OCI, DNR, DHFS, DATCP, DOA, and RPCs

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: There is useful information appropriate for managing natural hazard risk currently available through the various state agencies' websites. Advertising these links helps address many hazard awareness objectives. WEM's web page will be utilized to the fullest extent to educate all on the benefits of mitigation. The State Hazard Analysis, the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, including the mitigation activities of the communities and mitigation program information, are included on the website. Staff will foster linkages between these agencies and areas of expertise:

DNR – Municipal Flood Control and riparian Restoration Program

DNR – Dam Safety

DNR – Wisconsin Waters Initiative

FEMA's – NFIP map site and FIMA

DOA – Comprehensive Planning

DNR – Stewardship Programs

DATCP – Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged. WEM has also committed to linking to the OCI website to promote flood insurance.

10.4 Action: Develop and document mitigation success stories. Publish reports and include on WEM's website and in WEM's Mitigation Display.

Supporting Agencies: FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: By 2004, WEM had administered over \$40 million in mitigation planning and project grants. In some instances, those mitigation measures have been tested through recent events. It is important to document the damages that have been avoided through these mitigation measures by publishing these success stories. Documentation of the damages averted by these mitigation measures is provided to Congress to validate the continuation of mitigation programs. In addition, 44 CFR Part 201.5(b)(2)(iv) requires the State to have a system and strategy by which it will conduct an assessment of completed mitigation actions.

2008 Update Status: Currently WEM has administered over \$56 million in mitigation

grants. All mitigation success stories are published on WEM's website. In addition, mitigation success stories are posted on the Mitigation Display. WEM staff will continue to develop success stories or best practices as they present themselves. In addition, WEM will work on developing loss avoidance studies where possible.

2011 Update Status: WEM has now administered over \$86 million in mitigation grants. Loss avoidance studies were conducted for mitigation projects in Kenosha, Jefferson, Crawford, and Milwaukee counties. Best practices articles and success stories continue to be developed and are published on the WEM and FEMA websites.

10.5 Action: Work with the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance to promote public education about flood insurance during Flood Safety Awareness Week.

Supporting Agency: OCI

Implementation: Annually during the third week of March.

Background: The National Weather Service started Flood Safety Awareness Week in 2006. It is held the third week of March each year. Its purpose is to teach people about flood risks and how to save lives and protect property from flooding. WEM already promotes public education about flood safety during Flood Safety Awareness Week. Flood insurance participation is very low throughout the state. Incorporating education about flood insurance into Flood Safety Awareness Week will encourage more people to purchase flood insurance and thus protect their assets from flood losses.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

10.6 Action: Create an online flood insurance education course for insurance agents.

Supporting Agency: OCI

Implementation: 2012 and ongoing.

Background: Flood insurance participation in the state is very low. Insurance agents who provide flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program are required to take a continuing education course in flood insurance. The availability of an online course would facilitate agents meeting this requirement. The agents will then be able to encourage consumers to purchase flood insurance which will help them recover after a flood event.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

10.7 Action: Research the possibility of requiring all insurance agents to complete a course in flood insurance periodically.

Supporting Agency: OCI

Implementation: 2012 and ongoing.

Background: Flood insurance participation in the state is low. Currently insurance agents who provide flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program are required to complete a one-time flood insurance course. Extending this requirement to all agents would increase the promotion of flood insurance to potential consumers. In addition, requiring that the course be taken periodically would keep agents informed of changes to the program and serve as a reminder of the importance of flood insurance.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

10.8 Action: Create links from WEM's Recovery website to OCI's websites about flood insurance.

Supporting Agency: OCI

Implementation: 2011.

Background: Flood insurance participation in the state is very low. OCI has websites explaining the National Flood Insurance Program and flood insurance benefits for homes and businesses. Creating a link from WEM's Recovery website to OCI's websites about flood insurance will allow easy access to the information and promote the purchase of flood insurance.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

10.9 Action: Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's GIS database on historical and archeological sites, develop a GIS layer identifying those that are located within the 100-year floodplain.

Supporting Agencies: WHS, DNR, FEMA

Implementation: Six year plan update - 2010 or before. **Revised:** As time allows.

Background: Developing a GIS floodplain layer on state historical and archeological sites will assist in state and local risk assessments for flood hazards. It will help to identify the most vulnerable structures and focus efforts on developing appropriate mitigation actions for these structures and sites. In addition, it will expedite environmental reviews in the post-disaster recovery as well as in implementing mitigation measures.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged. Due to staff time constraints, this action item has not yet been pursued, but may still be undertaken as staff time allows.

10.10 Action: Research and identify GIS resources that would assist WEM and local governments in developing their mitigation programs.

Supporting Agency: RPCs

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: WEM recognizes that GIS can be a valuable tool for hazard mitigation planning, implementation of mitigation measures, and monitoring mitigation progress at both the state and local levels. To further this effort, WEM will continue to identify resources and provide for staff needs in the area of GIS development.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

10.11 Action: Update the State Hazard Mitigation Plan to include technological and man-made hazards.

Supporting Agency: WHMT

Implementation: Ongoing and to be completed for the 3 year update.

Background: 44 CFR Part 201 requires that the State Hazard Mitigation Plan address natural hazards that impact the state. However, the State recognizes that technological and manmade hazards also pose a risk to citizens and facilities. Therefore, the State Hazard Mitigation Plan will begin to include technological and manmade hazards, based on available data, in future updates of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged. Due to workload, this item was not completed for this update. However, this remains a recommendation for subsequent updates and for EMAP accreditation requirements.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

10.12 Action: Incorporate mitigation into WEM's Strategic Plan (short-term) and work with other state agencies (long-term) to incorporate mitigation into their strategic plans where appropriate.

Supporting Agency: WHMT

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: In 2004 WEM updated its Strategic Plan and included mitigation as a component. To further the State's mitigation efforts, mitigation should become part of the agency's day-to-day activities and considered in decision-making. Therefore, mitigation needs to become a component of all state agencies' strategic plans. This will be a long-term project for WEM to work with state agencies through the WHMT to further these efforts.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged. The Department of Military Affairs' Strategic Plan identified the goal of having 90% of the state covered by approved hazard mitigation plans.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged. The Department of Military Affairs is working on updating their Strategic Plan.

10.13 Action: As local and tribal plans are completed, incorporate pertinent information into the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Supporting Agency: WHMT

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: 44 CFR Part 201 requires that the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and hazard mitigation actions coordinate with local hazard mitigation thus providing a complete assessment of state and local hazard mitigation priorities.

2008 Update Status: Completed. More jurisdictional plans will be included in the next update.

2011 Update Status: For this Plan update, additional jurisdictional plans were reviewed. A new portion in Section 5 highlights best practices in local mitigation plans from around the state.

10.14 Action: Develop a structure inventory of state-owned and -operated buildings, structures, and facilities and complete a risk assessment based on data collected specific to each building. Priority will be given to those structures considered a critical facility.

Supporting Agencies: DOA, other state agencies

Implementation: Beginning in 2007 and ongoing.

Background: 44 CFR § 201.4 requires that the State Hazard Mitigation Plan include an overview and analysis of potential losses to state-owned or -operated buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in identified hazard areas. There are an estimated 6,500 state-owned buildings, structures, and facilities identified on the State Facility Database. WEM received a FFY05 PDM-C planning grant to begin conducting

a structure inventory and risk assessment of state-owned buildings beginning with critical facilities. To date, the information to be collected has been determined and a database developed. This is a joint effort between WEM and DOA.

2008 Update Status: New action item.

2011 Update Status: To date, only the Department of Corrections has provided WEM with information about their structures. This information is included in the State Structure Inventory in Section 3. WEM will continue to solicit information from other state agencies and update the Inventory as needed.

10.15 Action: Continue to lead the WHMT in establishing and implementing a long-term, permanent and viable statewide mitigation program.

Supporting Agency: WHMT

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The Wisconsin Interagency Disaster Recovery Group (IDRG) was organized in response to the 1993 Midwest Flood to coordinate relief and recovery efforts and to prevent duplication of efforts. The success of the group has been demonstrated by the various mitigation projects completed often with multi-agency funding and technical assistance provided. The IDRG was a “reactive” group that was activated after a disaster. Staff recognized the need to formalize a group and thus designated the State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) that would be a “pro-active” expansion of the IDRG with policy-making authority. The SHMT was responsible for the development of a statewide mitigation strategy as part of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Both groups played a vital role in furthering mitigation efforts in the state. In 2004, WEM consolidated these groups into the Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team (WHMT). WEM will further define the roles and responsibilities of the group; continue the development, implementation and update of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan; expand the viable ongoing mitigation program in the state; educate state, federal and local agencies regarding mitigation; and provide support to the WHMT.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged. After the 2008 flooding event, the State of Wisconsin created the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force. One of the subgroups of that Task Force is Mitigation. WHMT members are members of the Mitigation Subcommittee.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged. WEM continues to lead the WHMT and schedules regular meetings to discuss and promote mitigation projects and opportunities and to update the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

10.16 Action: Encourage Emergency Management Directors to work with Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to participate in local hazard mitigation planning activities.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: WEM is committed to promoting local all-hazards mitigation planning. Including the LEPCs in local mitigation planning will help address technological hazards and improve coordination between response and planning emergency functions.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

10.17 Action: Promote use of FEMA's HAZUS hazard-analysis, GIS-based software as the modules become available. The earthquake module became available in 2002, the flood module became available in 2004 and the wind module in 2006.

Supporting Agencies: FEMA, RPCs

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: WEM has not used HAZUS to date because Wisconsin is not vulnerable to earthquakes. However, Wisconsin is vulnerable to flood and wind. Therefore WEM is exploring the use of HAZUS as a hazard-analysis tool for improving the State Risk Assessment. A WEM staff member attended HAZUS training at EMI in September 2004.

2008 Update Status: WEM staff has been trained on HAZUS software. In 2006, WEM hosted a HAZUS workshop conducted by FEMA contractors. In addition, the 2008 Plan update has a comprehensive Flood Risk Analysis that utilized HAZUS software. WEM staff will continue to attend trainings and develop competency with the software. The wind module is for hurricane winds, therefore not applicable to Wisconsin.

2011 Update Status: WEM staff is continuously updating the Flood Risk Analysis that was developed for the previous plan. Updates include re-running counties that did not have an available DFIRM. Completed HAZUS runs will continually be sent to counties, along with updated analysis to be included in their county mitigation plan.

10.18 Action: Attend training on the HAZUS-MH software and determine its feasibility for use in Wisconsin.

Supporting Agencies: FEMA, RPCs

Implementation: To be completed by three-year update (2007)

Background: HAZUS-MH is a GIS-based multi-hazard risk assessment and loss estimation software developed by FEMA to help prepare and plan for safer and stronger communities. The software can help communities complete the Risk Assessment portion of local all-hazards mitigation plans by estimating potential losses for wind, flood, and earthquake hazards. WEM staff will need to obtain adequate training before they can determine appropriate use in Wisconsin at the State and local level.

2008 Update Status: Completed.

2011 Update Status: WEM staff is continually attending HAZUS training when offered. Previous training completed by staff includes Application to HAZUS-MH for Risk Planning in 2010. Staff also attended the HAZUS Conference in 2011.

10.19 Action: After HAZUS-MH software training, provide information to local governments as a tool in mitigation planning and provide training and technical assistance.

Supporting Agencies: WHMT, RPCs

Implementation: 2004 and ongoing.

Background: HAZUS-MH is a GIS-based multi-hazard risk assessment and loss estimation software developed by FEMA to help prepare and plan for safer and stronger communities. The software can help communities complete the Risk Assessment portion of local all-hazards mitigation plans by estimating potential losses for wind, flood, and earthquake hazards. Upon completion of adequate training on HAZUS-MH, WEM staff will determine appropriate use in Wisconsin at the State and local

level. Information will then be provided to local governments so they can make a determination as to its use within their community.

2008 Update Status: Completed. WEM hosted a HAZUS Workshop for local governments in 2006. Continue to provide training when opportunities arise.

2011 Update Status: HAZUS training to locals is not provided regularly, but WEM staff is available to field questions as needed. HAZUS runs performed by WEM are sent to the counties.

10.20 Action: Work with FEMA and appropriate state agencies to identify pre-disaster mitigation techniques that can be funded through Section 406. This may include identifying and establishing new standards in codes.

Supporting Agencies: FEMA, DOT, DOA, DNR, PSC and others

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: In major disaster declarations, cost effective mitigation measures can be implemented through the Section 406 program on damaged public facilities. The program is sometimes under-utilized because mitigation opportunities are not properly identified on a timely basis. By working with FEMA and appropriate state agencies, this action will attempt to pre-identify those items that will be included in the Section 406 program. Further, costs to bring a damaged site to current codes and standards are eligible. This process may lead to the identification and establishment of new or additional codes and standards.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged. Process varies from disaster to disaster and from Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to FCO. FEMA has established a workgroup that is addressing this issue nationally.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged. WEM has met with DOT to discuss the possibility of training DOT field staff to identify Section 406 mitigation measures prior to and immediately following events, but before repairs are made.

10.21 Action: Attend training and continue to build expertise in performing Benefit-Cost Analyses (BCAs), which is a major component of mitigation grant applications.

Supporting Agency: FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The BCA component of the FEMA grant application process requires the use of FEMA's BCA software. The software calculates benefits based on critical project information that is entered by staff performing the analysis. FEMA uses this information when determining if a project will receive funding. It is important for staff to attend training and build expertise in this area to ensure that they understand the important elements of the software to calculate accurate BCAs for hazard mitigation and pre-disaster mitigation projects.

2008 Update Status: In 2007, WEM hosted a BCA workshop conducted by FEMA contractors that was very well received and attended. Fall of 2008 FEMA released the new BCA software. WEM mitigation staff will need to get fully trained in the new software so that they can provide training and technical assistance to local governments. In addition, WEM would like to conduct specific training for the electric cooperatives on the limited data BCA.

2011 Update Status: WEM hosted BCA workshops conducted by FEMA in 2009 and 2011. The focus of the workshops were the Flood module and the Damage Frequency Assessment module of the BCA software. Both workshops were well-attended.

10.22 Action: Provide training and technical assistance to local governments and tribal organizations on FEMA's e-grants system.

Supporting Agency: FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: FEMA requires electronic applications for its mitigation grant programs. WEM worked with local governments and tribal organizations to submit the 2003 Pre-Disaster Mitigation program applications. WEM will continue to train and work with subgrantees to successfully submit electronic applications as required by FEMA.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged. WEM provided technical assistance in the FFY 05, 06, 07, 08, and 09 funding cycles.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged. WEM provided technical assistance in the FFY 10, 11, and 12 funding cycles.

10.23 Action: Revise the Resource Guide to All-Hazards Mitigation Planning in Wisconsin and post the new version on the WEM and DOA websites to be available for both mitigation and comprehensive planning efforts.

Supporting Agency: DOA

Implementation: 2011 and ongoing

Background: The Guide to All-Hazards Mitigation Planning in Wisconsin was published in 2003 to serve as a tool for mitigation and comprehensive planners. The Guide was not posted to the DOA website, which is a primary source of comprehensive planning information for communities around the state. Upon completion of the update, it will be reviewed by the DOA to be sure it conforms to state comprehensive planning requirements. Posting it to the DOA website will promote the inclusion of a mitigation element in communities' comprehensive plans.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

10.24 Action: Continue to administer FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs to strengthen buildings against disaster by providing long-term, permanent and cost-effective mitigation measures.

Supporting Agencies: Agencies belonging to the WHMT

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: WEM has administered over \$40 million in HMA funds for projects that eliminate or reduce disaster damages and protect lives and property. With the assistance of the WHMT, WEM will continue to encourage communities to apply for mitigation grant funds and fund cost-effective projects and projects that make the biggest impact in reducing disaster costs. In addition, WEM will coordinate with other agencies through the WHMT to identify potential funding sources for projects and "package" funding to ensure implementation of projects at the local level.

2008 Update Status: WEM has now administered over \$56 million in HMA funds.

Priority is given to repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties (as defined by FEMA).

2011 Update Status: WEM has now administered over \$86 million in HMA funds.

10.25 Action: Promote the purchase and use of NOAA weather radios (especially in critical facilities, daycare centers, schools, and hospitals) through the WEM website, public service announcements, etc.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: NOAA weather radios have been identified in the Plan as a valuable tool for warning people to take shelter during extreme weather events.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged. Mitigation presentations identify NOAA weather radios as a mitigation option. In addition, WEM has awarded six HMGP grants for the purchase and distribution of NOAA weather radios.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged. WEM continues to publicize the benefits of NOAA weather radios and has awarded one additional HMGP grant for NOAA weather radios since 2008. There are two more HMGP grant applications for NOAA weather radios pending.

10.26 Action: Participate in conferences and give presentations to promote mitigation to local interest groups and associations. These groups could include but are not limited to Wisconsin Land Information Associations, Wisconsin Chapter of the American Planning Association, the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA), Wisconsin Emergency Management Association and the Wisconsin Manufactured Housing Association.

Supporting Agencies: DNR, UW-Extension, DOA-WCMP, and RPCs

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: While the awareness of the importance of mitigation has improved in recent years, more can be done. Recognizing that mitigation activities occur at the local level, WEM staff will be able to reach local audiences by attending and participating in conferences sponsored by various organizations.

2008 Update Status: WEM has been working with the WCA and Wisconsin County Highway Commissioners organization to promote mitigation for road and bridge projects; expanding outreach on this topic with other groups; and making presentations at the WAFSCM (Wisconsin Association of Floodplain, Stormwater, and Coastal Managers) annual conferences and WEM County Emergency Management Directors' annual meetings.

2011 Update Status: WEM continues to promote mitigation whenever possible. This has included making presentations for the Southwest Building Inspectors Group, Wisconsin Claims Council, State Bar Association, University of Wisconsin Student Planning Association, GIS Day at the State Capitol, PRIMA (Risk Managers Association), LaFollette School of Public Affairs, Kickapoo River Seminar sponsored by the National Weather Service, Rural Electric Cooperatives Association, Wisconsin American Planning Association, and the Wetlands, Wildlife Habitat, and Flood Hazards in the Rock River Basin Workshop sponsored by the Environmental Law Institute.

10.27 Action: Continue to develop and use the WEM mitigation information display at training sessions, conferences, workshops, and other public awareness activities.

Supporting Agency: RPCs

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Educating individuals about hazard mitigation will help promote hazard mitigation in their communities. A display that is portable and clearly conveys these concepts will help communicate these concepts.

2008 Update Status: Display was updated to include new mitigation projects and mitigation material.

2011 Update Status: Display is updated as needed and utilized at various conferences as well as mitigation training functions. This includes the Wisconsin Association for Floodplain, Stormwater, and Coastal Managers annual conference, the annual Governor's Conference on Emergency Management and Homeland Security, and the Wisconsin Emergency Management Association annual conference.

10.28 Action: Include the Hazard Mitigation Planning Workshop into WEM's training curriculum and the Emergency Manager certification program, and hold at least one workshop annually.

Supporting Agency: RPCs

Implementation: Beginning in 2005 and at least annually thereafter.

Background: Beginning November 1, 2004, communities are required to have an approved all hazards mitigation plan that meets 44 CFR Part 201 in order to be eligible for funds through the FEMA mitigation programs. WEM mitigation staff has developed a curriculum for an All-Hazards Mitigation Workshop. Since mitigation planning will be a requirement, it is important that this workshop become a part of the Emergency Managers certification program. Therefore, the course must be held at least once a year to provide an opportunity for all Emergency Managers to participate.

2008 Update Status: Workshops are conducted annually in the spring as part of the certification program. A total of 10 planning workshops have been held. Workshops will continue to be held annually.

2011 Update Status: The Hazard Mitigation Planning Workshop is part of the Emergency Manager certification program and is held annually, normally in April. The workshop is held more often if requested. One workshop was held in 2009, two in 2010, and one in 2011.

10.29 Action: Continue to develop guidance and resource information that will assist with the development of local mitigation plans to meet the federal planning criteria for All-Hazards Mitigation Plans.

Supporting Agency: RPCs

Implementation: April 1, 2001 and ongoing.

Background: Beginning November 1, 2004, communities are required to have an approved all-hazards mitigation plan that meets the criteria in 44 CFR Part 201 in order to be eligible for funds through the FEMA mitigation programs. To assist the local governments in developing such plans, WEM worked with the Council of Regional Planning Organizations in the development of the Resource Guide to All-Hazards

Mitigation Planning in Wisconsin. In addition, WEM developed a curriculum for an All-Hazards Mitigation Planning Workshop, provides guidance through its website, and mails guidance electronically to local governments. As information becomes available, WEM continues to develop and share guidance with the local governments.

2008 Update Status: An All-Hazards Mitigation Resource Guide was developed and posted to the WEM website along with other planning tools. In addition, WEM regularly provides planning information to the local governments.

2011 Update Status: Although the Resource Guide is useful and is included in the Hazard Mitigation Planning Workshops and posted on WEM's website, it needs to be updated. WEM will work to update the Resources Guide. As part of the annual Hazard Mitigation Planning Workshop, each attendee receives a binder with extensive resource materials as well as a CD containing the materials. The contents are also posted on WEM's website.

10.30 Action: Identify and develop GIS applications to be used as a mitigation tool.

Supporting Agencies: DNR, and RPCs

Implementation: Beginning in 2004.

Background: Once GIS resources have been identified and provided, WEM can begin to develop GIS applications. Possible GIS applications include mapping repetitive loss properties; grants management; public education and outreach activities; success stories; mitigation planning; and post-disaster project development and recovery.

2008 Update Status: WEM hired a GIS Specialist and has used the technology for projects and planning. WEM is in the process of developing a GIS map of repetitive loss properties. WEM would also like to develop a GIS database and map of mitigated properties (acquisition, demolition, relocation, and elevation).

2011 Update Status: Maps identifying repetitive loss properties as well as mitigation projects throughout the state were completed. The maps will need to be updated at least annually. Future projects can include mapping properties acquired with mitigation funds since GPS coordinates are available. In addition, WEM mitigation staff purchased a camera in 2011 with GPS capability. This camera can be utilized during damage assessment, project development, and final inspections among other activities.

10.31 Action: Work with Wisconsin universities to develop Disaster Resistant University (DRU) Plans.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: In order to assist the state with 44 CFR Part 201 (which requires that the State Hazard Mitigation Plan include an overview and analysis of potential losses to state owned or operated buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located in identified hazard areas), State Universities will need to participate. In turn, the structure information gathered may be used to assist the universities in the development of the Disaster Resistant University plan.

2008 Update Status: New action item.

2011 Update Status: The University of Wisconsin-River Falls developed a hazard mitigation plan which was approved by FEMA. As a result, they applied for and were

awarded a Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant to construct small storm shelters at two of their research farms. The University of Wisconsin-Superior has participated in the Douglas County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The University of Wisconsin-Madison, the largest UW campus, is presently developing a hazard mitigation plan and we expect a detailed structure inventory included in the plan. WEM will continue to work with other universities in the development of hazard mitigation plans.

10.32 Action: Annually update the Green Sheet to assist in environmental review process for hazard mitigation projects.

Supporting Agencies: WHMT/FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The Green Sheet is a resource guide for local governments that contains basic information on the environmental laws and policy requirements that must be considered when communities respond to and recover from disasters. The document also contains contact information for state and federal officials. The annual update will help ensure the document is current and will require less time to update when a disaster is declared.

2008 Update Status: FEMA has reduced the Green Book to a Green Sheet that contains important state and federal regulatory information. This document was updated for DR-1768. The State will continue to update this document with state and local officials when a disaster is declared.

2011 Update Status: The Green Sheet is updated after each disaster declaration. This included two declarations in 2009 and one in 2011.

10.33 Action: Maintain the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force as a standing task force for disaster recovery with defined expectations of duties for each subcommittee chair.

Supporting Agency: Wisconsin Recovery Task Force

Implementation: 2008 and ongoing.

Background: The Wisconsin Recovery Task Force was established after the 2008 flooding disaster declaration to coordinate the recovery activities. Six subcommittees were established with identified chairs. The Task Force subcommittee chairs met bi-weekly. It is recommended that the Task Force continue and develop pre-disaster policies, standard operating procedures for the task force and the subcommittees, and assessment protocols. It is also recommended that semi-annual meetings be held to ensure preparedness and facilitate effective operational readiness of the Task Force.

2008 Update: New action item.

2011 Update: The Wisconsin Recovery Task Force has not met since 2008. However, it is WEM's intent to convene the group after large disasters to address short- and long-term recovery needs.

4.3.11 Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS)

11.1 Action: WHS is using GIS to identify and map locations of known historical and archeological sites in floodplains.

Supporting Agencies: DOA, DNR

Implementation: Ongoing. The WHS completed digitizing historical and archeological site locations in 2001.

Background: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies and the programs that they fund avoid the alteration, damage to, or destruction of significant historical and archeological sites. Knowing that an area contains significant historical or archeological sites is considered when determining the appropriate treatment of these resources before, during, and after a disaster. This statewide GIS database contains the locations of significant historical and archeological sites making information on these resources more widely available. Mitigation planning can help protect these resources and critical historical facilities. The WHS site lists and maps for all properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the data becomes available. Staff has developed agreements on data access and use.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

11.2 Action: Provide ongoing support and coordination with the WHMT in developing, establishing, and implementing a permanent and viable statewide mitigation program while protecting historical and cultural resources.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, WHMT

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agency programs to avoid the alteration of, damage to, or destruction of significant historical and archeological sites. Coordination with WEM on hazard mitigation activities will help fulfill this mission.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

4.3.12 National Weather Service

12.1 Action: Achieve near 100% NOAA weather radio tower coverage in the state. WEM will work with the Educational Communications Board to pursue this goal.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: NOAA weather radios have been identified in the plan as a valuable tool for warning people during extreme weather events. As near as possible to 100% coverage would help warn people in all areas of Wisconsin.

2008 Update Status: There is approximately 95% coverage statewide.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged. There is 95% coverage statewide. New transmitters are currently being installed, but are not yet operational.

4.3.13 Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation

13.1 Action: Develop an Economic Recovery Framework to help businesses recover following a disaster.

Supporting Agencies: DOA - Division of Housing, WEM

Implementation: 2011 and ongoing.

Background: An increased understanding of how significantly job loss and business failure impact community recovery is emerging. A Business Recovery toolkit will help civic leaders minimize job losses, thereby shortening recovery time. This action item not only provides specific tools to communities to increase disaster preparedness and reduce the potential for business failure immediately following a disaster, but it also integrates economic stability as a factor in long-term community recovery.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

13.2 Action: Target business-related mitigation materials to Wisconsin businesses, especially in vulnerable areas.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Businesses are excellent and important partners to community mitigation efforts. To encourage business participation in disaster mitigation activities, it will be useful to concentrate efforts in areas with flood vulnerability to reduce future losses and build strong partnerships.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

4.3.14 All State Agencies

14.1 Action: Provide incentives such as awarding additional points for grant proposals competing for state funds when proposals address hazards with appropriate mitigation measures.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Many projects funded by state agencies can fulfill multiple objectives. For example, a storm water project that addresses water quality issues can also address flood issues. A bike trail along a river can prevent more intense development in a flood-prone area and therefore prevent flood damage. Although state programs are funded as directed by the state legislature and with formulas that cannot be altered by agency staff, it would be beneficial to recognize those projects that accomplish mitigation objectives.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

14.2 Action: Seek out opportunities to sponsor low-cost hazard mitigation demonstration projects.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Organizing low-cost mitigation demonstration projects at the state level helps lead by example and epitomizes a disaster resistant community approach.

2008 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

4.3.15 Completed and Deleted Action Items

TABLE 4.3.15-1 COMPLETED ACTION ITEMS 2011

2008 Action Item Number	Action	Agencies: Lead Supporting	2008 Update Status	2011 Update Status
1.11	Review licensing requirements for medical and residential care facilities for promoting disaster resistant health care facilities.	DHS	Status unchanged.	Completed. DHS – Division of Quality Assurance requires residential and home health programs to have emergency plans. Hospitals and other health facilities that receive DHS / Department of Public Health / Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program funds also have emergency plans.
2.3	Make readily available the Disaster Health and Safety Tips in a highly visible area on the DHS website.	DHS WEM	Status unchanged.	Completed. Website: http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/eh/DisasterHealthSafety/
2.14	Develop a household preparedness survey to utilize as a tool to educate the public about hazard mitigation and obtain interest levels in mitigation opportunities.	WEM	Status unchanged.	Completed. The survey served its purpose, and is no longer utilized.
3.3	Place all hazards emergency management guidelines on websites to facilitate the education of healthcare facilities in emergency management activities.	DHS	Status unchanged.	Completed. Website: http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/rl_dsl/EmergencyPreparedness/EmPrepIndex.htm
3.12	Facilitate hazard mitigation planning by conducting an inventory of coastal protective structures along the Lake Michigan coast in Racine County.	DOA-WCMP SEWRPC, DNR	Completed.	
3.17	Develop an annex to the State Plan for the rural electric cooperatives (RECs) statewide.	WEM RECs	New action item.	Completed. The annex is included in the 2011 Plan Update.
4.8	Invite a representative from the Regional Planning Commission and the Wisconsin Association of Floodplain, Stormwater, and Coastal Managers (WAFSCM) to participate on the WHMT.	WEM	Completed. A VOAD and NWS representative also joined the WHMT.	
4.12	Put a link on the DOA website to the WEM website to provide access to information on hazard mitigation planning.	DOA	Completed.	Completed. Website: http://www.doa.state.wi.us/category.asp?linkcatid=748&linkid=128&locid=9

TABLE 4.3.15-2 DELETED ACTION ITEMS 2011

2008 Action Item Number	Action	Agencies: Lead Supporting	2008 Update Status	Reason for Deletion in 2011
1.7	Allow mitigation projects to be funded under the Flood Damage Aids statute using the same funding percentage for improvements during a presidential disaster declaration.	DOT	Deleted.	The project has not been pursued because of limited funds.
4.10	Promote hazard mitigation planning by including information in the directory for comprehensive planning.	DOA WEM, RPCs	There are no plans to update the October 2003 version of the directory.	There are no plans to use this directory in the future. Other resources will be used instead.
4.11	Promote hazard mitigation planning in cooperation with the Comprehensive Planning Grant Administrator. Workshops explain how to apply for a comprehensive planning grant.	DOA WEM	DOA holds workshops on how to apply for a comprehensive planning grant in August and September.	There is no more grant funding.
4.25	Work with Wisconsin Land Council through SARWG to develop a hazard mitigation planning requirement in the state's Comprehensive Planning Law.	WEM DOA	The Wisconsin Land Council was sunset in 2005 and SARWG is inactive.	The Wisconsin Land Council was sunset in 2005 and SARWG is inactive.
4.26	Work with the Wisconsin Land Council through SARWG to provide information and guidance on all hazards mitigation planning and coordinate with state comprehensive planning efforts.	WEM DOA, RPCs	The Wisconsin Land Council was sunset in 2005 and SARWG is inactive. WEM provided information to DOA regarding hazard mitigation planning.	The Wisconsin Land Council was sunset in 2005 and SARWG is inactive.
5.8	Encourage safe rooms in new residential construction.	Comm-DHCD (now in DOA) WEM	Status unchanged.	CDBG and HOME funds are not available for the type of substantial rehabilitation necessary for safe room construction.
5.12	Work to develop code language adopting the 2009 editions of the national model codes from the International Code Council and the National Fire Protection Association.	Comm-Safety & Buildings (now in DSPS)	New action item.	Combined with 2008 Action Item 5.2 to become Action Item 5.4.

4.3.16 Prioritizing Mitigation Action Items

The Mitigation Action Plan is consisted of Action Items identified by the WHMT for state government to pursue over the next three years and beyond. The actions include developing and/or enhancing state programs, policies, regulations, planning, or other practices that will assist the local governments in furthering hazard mitigation goals. Each WHMT member prioritized the actions for their respective agency as high, medium, or low with the caveat that the priority may change based on circumstances such as: 1) availability of funds; 2) availability of resources; 3) legislative or programmatic changes; and 4) disaster events that may have occurred.

Wisconsin has a home-rule style of government. As a home-rule state, control of government services and actions is maintained at the most local level possible. The State recognizes that decisions for implementing local mitigation measures remain at the local level. Therefore, this plan does not identify and prioritize site-specific mitigation projects. It is left to the communities to identify and prioritize those mitigation measures that are best for their community. WEM encourages communities to develop comprehensive plans that include all potential mitigation measures instead of simply listing projects that are eligible for the federal hazard mitigation programs. As local plans are completed and approved, information regarding local projects will be included in future updates of the State Plan.

Since 1993, WEM and the WHMT have given priority to acquisition, demolition, relocation, and/or floodproofing of floodprone properties, especially substantially damaged or repetitive loss properties, and have approved projects for these activities. The State's funding priorities are listed in Section 7 of this Plan.

When mitigation projects are proposed, WEM performs an initial review to ensure that the projects are eligible for the Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. If the projects are eligible, WEM reviews, scores, and ranks them according to the criteria set forth in the State Administrative Plan for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (Appendix F). The criteria reflect the State priorities, so non-structural projects such as acquisition, demolition, relocation, and/or floodproofing receive the highest ranking and the greatest consideration for funding. Based on the evaluation and funding availability, a list of recommended projects is submitted to the WEM Administrator. Some projects may be referred to other agencies for appropriate funding. In addition, WEM will work with WHMT members to "package" funding for projects where possible to maximize the amount of funds available.

Items considered in evaluating proposed projects:

1. Type of project (structural versus non-structural)
2. Site vulnerability
 - Frequency of event
 - Does the project involve removing structures from the hazard area?

- Does the project address multiple hazards?

3. Project Benefits

- Alleviates or reduces the need for emergency services during disasters
- Alleviates or reduces damages to improved structures
- Beneficially impacts more than one community
- Solves a problem independently or as part of another project with assurance that the project will be completed
- Solves a repetitive or imminently dangerous problem long-term
- Prevents death and injury by reducing a people's vulnerability to the hazard
- Substantially reduces future disaster costs
- Reduces the cost of repairing repetitive damages
- Restores floodplains and/or wetlands
- Accomplishes multiple objectives such as damage reduction, environmental enhancement and economic recovery
- Promotes economic growth and community development
- Promotes development of recreational areas/historic areas
- Provides flood protection beyond the 100-year flood event

4. Other Considerations

- Is the project in a declared disaster area?
- What is the status of the local mitigation plan?
- Does the project involve the use of innovative approaches to mitigation?
- Has the project been submitted previously?
- Are other agencies willing to provide funds towards the proposed project?
- Are there funds available to fund the entire project?
- Is the community willing to put funds towards the project over and above the required local match?
- Are there future maintenance requirements for the project and will the community commit to performing future maintenance?
- Does the community participate in the Community Rating System?

For the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, additional criteria includes the community to have an approved flood mitigation plan with the proposed project identified in the plan, and the proposed project must address mitigating a NFIP insured property.

4.3.17 Addressing Cost-Effectiveness, Environmental Soundness, Technical Feasibility

In addition to the above priorities and considerations, the hazard mitigation programs administered by WEM require all mitigation projects proposed for funding (including state agency projects) to meet the following criteria:

1. Solve a repetitive problem.
2. Be cost-effective.
3. Be a permanent, long-term solution.
4. Be environmentally sound.
5. Be technically feasible.

From October, 2000 to February, 2006, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) existed between FEMA and WEM recognizing the state as a Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Managing State. The MOU was developed to build a FEMA-State collaborative partnership for the implementation of the HMGP. The agreement defined the roles and responsibilities of each agency. Under the arrangement, responsibility for eligibility reviews for each project application was shifted to WEM with FEMA reviewing the project summaries provided by WEM for compliance with program requirements. In addition, FEMA would conclude the environmental review. The changes in the roles and responsibilities resulted in a faster approval of projects, in most cases less than 30 days after submittal from the State to FEMA. Per the agreement WEM agreed to do the following:

- Perform eligibility reviews for full project applications
- Apply streamlined procedures for certain project types as identified in the MOU
- Determine cost-effectiveness for all projects using standard benefit-cost methodology and provide documentation
- Undertake environmental review tasks and complete the Record of Environmental Review (RER) for FEMA's signature
- Provide complete project applications to FEMA within 18 months (now one year) for each project that WEM selects for funding and submit through NEMIS

The Memorandum of Agreement can be found in Appendix H.

With the passage of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K), 44 CFR 201, published February 26, 2002, stated, "Management State means a State to which FEMA has delegated the authority to administer and manage the HMGP under the criteria established by FEMA..." Six years after the passage of DMA2K, FEMA had not developed such criteria, therefore, on February 15, 2006, the MOU recognizing Wisconsin as a Managing State was terminated by FEMA, Region V. Although the MOU is no longer in effect, the State continues to perform all of the activities identified in the MOU.

Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA)

Per the HMGP Managing State MOU, WEM will do the following:

1. Determines the cost-effectiveness of projects using standard benefit-cost methodology. (FEMA's standard methodology is recommended, however, WEM may use any standard methodology, including narrative, mutually agreed upon by FEMA and WEM.) WEM has the option of using any of the three FEMA BCA software modules (Full Data, Limited Data, and Very Limited Data) based on the availability of accurate and verifiable damage/benefit data and project costs.
2. Provides full documentation for the BCA, including explanations of assumptions, data derivations, and analytical techniques.
3. Attaches the BCA summary sheet to project application packages for FEMA review.
4. Utilizes a technical contractor if the need arises.

Per the MOU, FEMA will do the following:

1. Provides BCA module software, accompanying technical manuals and training.
2. Reviews the benefit-cost summary sheet before approving projects.
3. If the BCA summary is determined to be unacceptable, provides within 15 days, a written explanation of the problems and (where possible) proposes solutions to those problems.

A narrative analysis is used when the benefits of a project cannot be easily quantified into specific categories and do not conform to any of the other modules or formats. This analysis allows for a subjective, broad-based approach to quantifying the benefits of a project so that all benefits of the project can be recorded and the project objectively assessed. This type of analysis is normally used for the HMGP 5% State Initiative projects.

The results of the BCA will determine if the project is cost-effective. If the project is cost-effective, it is still under consideration by WEM for further funding. At this step in the application process, WEM starts the environmental review for the project. If the project is not cost-effective, mitigation staff attempt to obtain additional information from the applicant to calculate a positive benefit-cost ratio. If there is no additional credible data available and the project is not cost-effective, the project is rejected.

WEM mitigation staff have been performing and completing BCAs since 1997 for the federal hazard mitigation grant programs. The staff has developed expertise in performing this function by attending BCA training when it is offered by FEMA, and by utilizing the FEMA Mitigation BCA Toolkit.

The mitigation staff's ability to complete accurate BCAs was demonstrated by their success in the first year of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation-Competitive Program. The State

submitted six project applications in the national competition and all of the projects were successful through the evaluation process. The process included review and evaluation of the BCA based on its credibility and documentation.

Environmental Review

Per FEMA's consolidated grant program, WEM undertakes environmental review tasks and completes the Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) for FEMA's signature. WEM's responsibilities include the following:

1. Coordinate with the FEMA Regional Environmental Officer (REO), Project Officer, and other state and federal agencies during the project development process to address environmental issues.
2. Obtain formal consultations required specifically of federal agencies under federal environmental laws other than the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) including, but not limited to, formal endangered species consultations or historic preservation MOUs and Programmatic Agreements.
3. Undertake environmental review tasks (including tasks related to the National Historic Preservation Act); gather necessary environmental data through the applicant, past studies, and informal consultation with state and federal agencies; and recommend level of review under the NEPA.
4. Complete and submit the Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) and all supporting documentation with submission of the project application.
5. Ensure that the required public notices are completed.

FEMA's responsibilities include the following:

1. Provide WEM with the current REC.
2. Review WEM's REC, supporting documentation, and recommendation for level of review and make a final decision on level of NEPA review.
3. Coordinate with WEM to complete the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for projects that do not clearly qualify for a Categorical Exclusion (CATEX).
4. Prepare and/or review appropriate NEPA and other environmental documents. Approve REC or request additional information with 30 business days of receipt of a project summary from WEM.
5. Coordinate with WEM if there is a need to utilize a technical contractor.

The criteria and procedures for the above are established in the State's Hazard Mitigation Administrative Plan and are discussed in more detail in Section 7.

4.4 HAZARD MITIGATION FUNDING

As stated previously in this section, the primary funding sources for state and local hazard mitigation projects have been federal hazard mitigation programs available through FEMA. Funds for the state match or state contribution toward the local match (12.5% for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program) come from the state's general fund budget. Local governments have used a variety of other sources to fund hazard mitigation projects including local revenues, local in-kind goods and services, Community Development Block Grants, grants through the Department of Natural Resources Stewardship Programs and the Municipal Flood Control and Riparian Restoration Program, and others.

The State Capability Assessment, Section 4.2 and Tables 4.2-1 and 4.2-2, identifies a variety of sources that have been and will continue to be used to fund hazard mitigation projects, plans, and other initiatives by local and state governments. Additionally, other federal agencies and related organizations have been identified as potential funding sources to further hazard mitigation efforts in the state.

To help relieve the debt of some \$4 billion, the state government has cut back on programs and services. With a slow economic recovery, a limited long-term state GPR budget, and diminishing federal funding, it may be more difficult to fund mitigation efforts in the future.

A majority of state tax revenue is transferred to local governments. General purpose state taxes are combined with locally-collected revenues to fund local government in Wisconsin. In addition to the state's general purpose tax collection, local governments rely heavily on property taxes to fund their programs and services.

With fiscal challenges facing both the federal and state governments, not only will it be more difficult for local governments to secure funding for mitigation projects, but it will also be more difficult for them to raise matching funds. This short-term lack of money to fund mitigation projects may cause larger long-term losses if a disaster occurs, because mitigation projects that would have protected life and property were not implemented.

TABLE 4.2-1 STATE CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Department of Administration (DOA)

DOA - Division of Housing

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – Housing Program	Makes loans to low- to moderate-income households to rehabilitate their homes. Hazard mitigation and building code compliance activities are eligible.	The CDBG Housing Program is designed to address housing needs as identified by the community. Compliance with building codes can reduce wind damage vulnerability.	Funds are available annually to local governments on a competitive basis and there are never enough funds to go around. Additionally, mitigation is not a priority in the minds of most homeowners.	All Natural and Man-Made Hazards	☐	☐
Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)	HOME provides grants to assist communities in establishing affordable housing for low-income people.	HOME can incorporate mitigation into new construction projects.	HOME cannot make awards based on an emergency.	All Natural and Some Man-Made Hazards		☐
CDBG – Emergency Assistance Program (EAP)	Following a disaster, EAP is a source of loans to low- to moderate-income households to restore their homes to pre-disaster condition. Hazard mitigation activities are promoted wherever appropriate.	EAP is awarded following a disaster. It is designed to help households recover. Some projects include acquisition and demolition of properties in floodplains that have had repetitive damages. Loans can also be used as the local match for HMGP, PDM, and FMA grants.	EAP funds are awarded to local governments in response to a disaster and are restricted to low- to moderate-income households. EAP assistance can be provided only after official requests and often has no mitigation component.	All Natural and Man-Made Hazards	☐	☐
CDBG – Public Facilities (PF) Program	The PF program is a source of grant money for local governments to bring municipal public facilities up to code. The grants can help fund projects such as community tornado shelters, shelter retrofits, infrastructure upgrades, and other hazard mitigation projects.	The mitigation needs of small communities are often overlooked. They can be addressed by the PF program as part of the overall effort to improve housing conditions.	Funds are available annually to local governments on a competitive basis; there are never enough funds to go around. Many small communities lack local support for projects or are unable to raise funds for the local cost share of the project.	All Natural and Man-Made Hazards	☐	☐

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Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Environmental review assistance for CDBG-EAP projects	CDBG Technical Assistance funds can be used to pay DHCD staff to conduct the environmental review record for EAP grants, thus decreasing community workload at a stressful time.	These funds help a community get housing assistance needed.	EAP assistance can only be provided when requested and some communities are still not aware of the program.	All Natural and Man-Made Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CDBG, EAP and HOME program implementation training	Program implementation training sessions provide information on mitigation activities that are eligible for assistance.	These sessions raise awareness of consultants and local officials about mitigation efforts.	The sessions are held only annually and the audience is limited to those with funding.	All Natural and Man-Made Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DOA - Division of Intergovernmental Relations: Comprehensive Planning

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Census and Population Information – Demographic Services Center	The Demographic Services Center’s primary responsibility is to develop annual total population estimates for all Wisconsin towns, villages, and cities. It also develops population projections by age and sex for each county; population projections of total population for each municipality; and estimates of total housing units and households for each county.	Supplies federal, state, and local agencies with population and housing estimates and projections. This information can be used by planning and zoning agencies to mitigate hazards.	For cities, villages, and towns the population projections do not include age or gender.	All Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comprehensive Planning Grant Program	This program financially assists local governments in the development and adoption of comprehensive plans. The program awards grants, maintains a library of comprehensive plans, and serves as a resource directory for local governments.	Comprehensive planning increases awareness of hazards and encourages authorities to plan future land uses and to mitigate hazards. Comprehensive plans include maps of floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes.	This program is not tied to hazard mitigation. There are no funds available for 2011 or 2012, possibly not for 2013.	All Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Comprehensive Planning Element Guides	Guides to assist local governments are available for the following comprehensive planning elements: Housing; Transportation; Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources; Economic Development; Intergovernmental Cooperation; Land Use; and Implementation.	These element guidebooks assist local governments in the development of their comprehensive plans. The Natural Resources guide discusses planning in floodplains.	The land use guide is not used enough in hazard mitigation planning.	All Hazards		☐
Comprehensive Planning Web-Based Resources	Collection of documents, guides, tools, and other useful information on topics including model ordinances, webmapping, comprehensive planning elements, and land use regulations.	This collects comprehensive planning information from various sources in one location.	Information is not complete, should be linked to more hazard mitigation planning resources.	All Hazards		☐
Land Subdivision Plat Review	Plat Review regulates the creation of parcels on subdivision plats and the correction of faulty parcels on assessor plats. It also functions as a clearinghouse for the three state agencies and seventeen county planning agencies with statutory "objecting" authority.	Plat Review uses statutes to insure plat follow zoning and planning.		All Hazards		☐
Municipal Boundary Review (MBR)	MBR regulates the transition of unincorporated areas to city or village status through municipal annexation, incorporation, consolidation, or through joint city-village-town activities involving cooperative boundary plans and agreements. Such agreements may change territorial boundaries and may provide for the sharing of municipal services.	MBR handles annexations and incorporations. If the land is contiguous to a municipality the MBR will review and give recommendations.	This is only advisory opinion on annexation, but has full authority on incorporation, consolidation, and boundary agreements.	All Hazards		☐
Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP)	WLIP is a voluntary, statewide program that provides financial support (from register of deeds fees) to local governments for land records modernization efforts. All seventy-two Wisconsin counties participate in the Program.	WLIP is a data resource for local governments and consultants developing Comprehensive and All Hazards Mitigation Plans.	WLIP does not actively promote hazard mitigation planning.	All Hazards	☐	☐

DOA - Division of Intergovernmental Relations: Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Coastal Grant Program	Awards grants to communities for the protection of Wisconsin coastal resources.	The program is focused on a specific area of Wisconsin (15 coastal counties). Coastal erosion and flooding are the focuses of the program. Funding for land use planning aims at incorporating coastal hazards into planning.	Communities need financial and technical support in developing setback standards. The minimum setback stipulated in the DNR NR-115 is not adequate for many Great Lakes coastal areas.	Coastal Storms and Erosion	☐	☐
Interagency Coastal Hazards Work Group	Formulates strategies, goals and policies for managing coastal hazards.	Members of the work group identify needs and opportunities for communities in the coastal counties. The work group is a forum to share information and opportunities regarding coastal hazards.	The work group continues to identify opportunities to help communities address their coastal hazards needs.	Coastal Storms and Erosion	☐	☐
WCMP Public Outreach	WCMP conducts public outreach activities related to coastal hazards and mitigation planning.	Public outreach is a component of the WCMP's coastal hazards strategy, with a goal of educating landowners and other stakeholder about the threats posed by coastal hazards. WCMP also supports efforts to train state and county staff, coastal engineers, and real estate interests on identifying and addressing such hazards.	WCMP's efforts are limited to the 15 coastal counties in the state.	Coastal Storms and Erosion		☐

FUNDING DISCUSSION

The State of Wisconsin currently receives an annual federal allocation of approximately \$2 million dollars for the approved Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) in the Wisconsin Department of Administration. About 65% of the total funds are made available for local projects for the protection, preservation, development, and restoration of coastal resources in the state. An annual request for proposals (RFP) is available every fall from the WCMP website: <http://coastal.wisconsin.gov>. A multidisciplinary, governor-appointed council representing local governments, the Legislature, academic and state agencies, Indian tribes, and the public guides WCMP policies, establishes annual funding priorities, and recommends grants for state and local projects. Hazard mitigation activities the WCMP has funded include comprehensive planning, coastal hazard planning, ordinance updates, technical assistance, and public outreach.

Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	This program removes sensitive riparian areas from crop or pasture production. Filter strips, grassed waterways, grass habitat, and restored wetlands are established.	This program helps reduce environmental damage from flooding. It provides cost-sharing and incentives for landowner participation.	A lack of funding for county staff to administer the program has resulted in counties being unable to fully utilize the program.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Soil and Water Resources Management Program	This program provides state cost-share funds to counties for implementing their land and water resources management plan. The program also provides staffing grants to counties for performing necessary technical assistance. (Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 92)	This program helps reduce environmental damage from flooding. Measures can include stream-bank protection, barnyard and manure management, and others.	A lack of funding for county staff has resulted in the inability to fully implement the program in many counties. Cost-sharing for implementing conservation practices is not adequate in many counties.	Flooding, Landslides, Sinkholes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Drainage Districts	This program provides operation and maintenance of agricultural drains by local drainage districts. (Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 88; WAC Chapter ATCP 48)	This program provides technical assistance to drainage districts to help maintain drainage ditches.	There is a need for additional state and local staff.	Flooding		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Engineering Support	DATCP engineers and engineering techs provide counties and landowners engineering design and project review.	DATCP engineers will design or help design conservation projects that protect water quality.	More engineering staff could better assist counties and landowners design and build structures and projects.	Flooding, Landslides, Sinkholes		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

FUNDING DISCUSSION

Funding for Wisconsin’s CREP comes from two sources. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is providing \$200 million through 2012. The State of Wisconsin is providing another \$28 million of state bond money. All the money is earmarked for actual implementation of practices. The program has enrolled about 44,000 acres at a state cost of just over \$12 million. The participating county land conservation departments provide necessary technical assistance. Their reimbursement is not increased based on participation in this program.

The state segregated working lands fund (SEG) also supports nine DATCP field engineers. They provide engineering services and technical assistance to counties and landowners in designing and installing conservation projects.

Soil and Water Resources Management Program funding comes from SEG and state General Purpose Revenue (GPR) funds and from state bonding funds. The SEG and GPR funds provide staffing grants to counties help support local staff and associated costs. Soil and Water Resource Management bond funding provides counties with money to use as their cost-share for the implementation of conservation measures and management practices.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

DNR - Division of Water

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
NR 115 – Shoreland Protection	This regulation requires minimum setbacks from water bodies for new structures and requires permits for grading in shoreland areas.	New impervious surface standards and shoreland buffer restoration requirements will promote sustainable shoreland development, reduce runoff, promote infiltration of rainfall and protect natural shoreland functions. This regulation prevents construction in dangerous near-shore areas, thereby mitigating possible flood damages. Grading restrictions prevent increased runoff and resulting flood damages.	Greater setbacks and more restrictive grading restrictions would reduce flood damages even more, but present political climate makes this unlikely.	Flooding, Sloughing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
NR 116 – Floodplain Management	This regulation prohibits construction in floodways and requires elevation and dry-land access in flood fringe areas. It limits improvements to nonconforming structures and requires compensatory storage in flood storage areas.	This regulation prevents flood damages by controlling the placement and elevation of structures. It sets strict standards for the removal of lands from the floodplain and limits the granting of variances in floodplains. New floodplain maps more accurately delineate flood hazard areas and encourage achievable mitigation projects. RiskMAP products will incorporate mitigation data and provide support for mitigation planning efforts.	Prohibiting all development in floodplains would limit future flood damages, but such a change is unlikely.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
NR 117 – Shoreland-Wetland Protection Program	This regulation prohibits development in mapped wetland areas.	This regulation preserves wetland areas that retain and allow infiltration of flood water. It provides buffer areas for urbanizing watersheds.	Small, isolated wetlands and degraded wetlands can be developed in some cases, which can cause higher flood levels and increased damages.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Municipal Flood Control and Riparian Restoration Program	This program provides grants for the mitigation of flood-prone property, the restoration of riparian areas, and the construction of flood control projects.	This program enables communities to acquire, relocate, and floodproof flood-prone structures. It allows restoration of flood-carrying and storage capacity of watersheds. It also funds new detention basins and flood walls.	Limited funding which typically can meet less than 1/4 of requested project dollars. Does require a match, which some communities are unable to provide. Counties are not eligible. More acquisition projects have been funded recently due to the 2007-08 disaster declarations and higher appropriations.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Dam Safety Section	This group of DNR employees inspects dams, reviews dam repair plans, reviews dam transfer documents, and approves dam operation and maintenance plans.	This section of the DNR provides technical assistance to dam owners and consultants on the safe operation and maintenance of privately-owned dams. This prevents flooding by ensuring that dams are in good operating condition.	Limited staff cannot perform inspections on a timely basis; more dams are built each year, increasing the workload; staff encounter problems with ownership and the availability of financial resources for repairing dams.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
NR 335 – Municipal Dam	This program provides grants to repair and remove dams.	Old, unsafe dams which are a threat to downstream residents can be removed or repaired under this program.	Limited funding addresses only a very limited part of the total need for dam repairs and removal.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
NR 333 – Large Dam Standards and Emergency Action Plan (EAP)	This program ensures that large, high-hazard dams have a comprehensive, current EAP.	This program ensures that dam owners have the staff and systems in place to give adequate notice to downstream property owners in the event of a dam failure.	There is limited staff to provide technical assistance to dam owners and consultants.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Executive Order 67: The State Must Follow State Wetland, Floodplain, Erosion, and Shoreland Standards	State agencies must comply with local zoning standards if feasible.	Compliance reduces the risks of flood damages and loss of flood storage areas. It also decreases erosion hazards.	None	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Executive Order 73: Flood Mitigation for State-Owned Facilities - 100 Year Floodplain Standard for State Buildings, and 500 Year Standard for Critical Facilities	State agencies must comply with local zoning standards if feasible.	Compliance reduces the risks of flood damages and loss of flood storage areas. It also reduces erosion hazards.	None	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Chapter 30	This regulation sets standards for placement of structures and material, diversion of water and other activities in navigable water of the state.	This regulation limits alterations to natural waterways in the state. It prevents flooding by strictly regulating in-water activities and preventing unauthorized diversions, discharges, and placement of structures.	Allows placement of rip-rap, piers, wharves, bulkheads, and other structures which could affect flood levels and velocities.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Chapter 31 Regulation of Dams and Bridges (2011)	This provides a framework for the regulation of dams to protect life, health, and property and to protect the public's rights in the waterways of the state. The new inspection requirements were added to the statute in 2009 and are being implemented in the 2011 inspection season. The grant programs were funded in 2009 for the first time in 10 years and received additional funding in 2011.	This sets mandatory inspection frequency and requirements for large dams. It provides grant programs to repair, reconstruct, or remove municipally-owned dams and removal of any dam where the owner no longer wants to own and operate the dam.		Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Storm Water	This regulation requires erosion control and storm water management practice implementation on construction sites of one acre or greater.	Adequate infiltration standards are required for new construction. If met, this volume control will have lasting effects on the overall hydrology of a drainage area and can improve the efficiency and flood mitigation of downstream projects. Projects at a minimum control the 2-year, 24-hour storm, but most storm water ponds will control the 10, 25, or even 100-year event using the same practices.	Infiltration is not feasible in all areas and limited resources do not allow the review and inspection of all projects.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nonpoint Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Program	Governmental units can be reimbursed up to 70 percent of eligible costs associated with installing Best Management Practices (BMP) to limit or end nonpoint source (run-off) water pollution.	Examples of eligible projects include, stream bank protection projects, wetland construction, detention ponds, barnyard and feedlot protection practices, livestock waste management practices, and design as part of construction.	Grant awards cannot exceed \$150,000. Grants are made for specific projects and have a 2-year implementation time frame.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DNR - Division of Forestry

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Healthy Forest Initiative	Provides federal funds to thin forests around cities to mitigate damage from forest fire.	Reduces fire hazards near populated areas.		Fire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Forest Fire Protection Grant Program	Increases forest fire protection and suppression capabilities through cooperative efforts with local fire departments and county fire associations through a 50% cost share as per § 917, 1997 Wisconsin Act 27.	Personal protective clothing, forest fire training, forest fire prevention projects, forest fire suppression equipment, dry hydrants, communications equipment, mapping equipment, maps, GPS units and off-road vehicles primarily used for fighting forest fires.	Funding is low; more grants are requested than can be funded. Fire departments that do not have a DNR-approved forest fire suppression agreement are not eligible to apply.	Fire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Single Engine Air Tanker Program	Provides aircraft that can drop 500 gallons of fire suppressing agent (foam, retardant, etc.) on initiating and wildland urban interface (WUI) fires.	Knocks down initiating fires to allow time for ground suppression equipment to create control lines around the fire. May also be used for structural protection tactics in the WUI.	After spring 2011, the aircraft will no longer be pre-positioned, but will be available on an as-needed basis.	Fire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Gypsy Moth Suppression Program	Spraying occurs in the springtime. Traps are set to track the spread of moths, locate the hot spots, and treat those areas. Quarantines are issued to control their spread.	Slows the progress of moths in the state, decreasing the rate of defoliation, and reducing the risk of fire from defoliated trees.	Not enough funding to stop the spread.	Fire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Fire Department Advisory Council (FDAC)	Member fire organizations include the Wisconsin State Firefighters Association and the State Fire Chiefs Association. Member fire departments represent broad geographical areas and different fire protection areas. The FDAC was formed as a partnership and forum for the discussion of issues that affect fire departments and the DNR on a statewide basis.	Wildland training programs, Forest Fire Protection Grants, and Federal Excess Property vehicle program.	Level of funding is low and more grants are requested than can be funded. Requested 2 FTE's but only .25 FTE assigned.	Fire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Le May Center Sales	Tools and training programs sold to fire departments at GSA costs.	Supports local fire departments with tools and training at government contract prices.		Fire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wildland Urban Interface and Firewise Program	State programs encourage community members to work together to lower their collective wildfire risk.	Landowners are educated on how to make their properties safer from fire. Community leaders are encouraged to prepare Community Wildfire Protection Plans in communities at risk from wildfire. Homeowner associations in fire-prone areas are encouraged to become Firewise Communities. DNR staff and partners are encouraged to implement mitigation strategies to prepare for wildfire.	All initiatives related to the Wildland Urban Interface and Firewise Programs are funded through federal grants. National Fire Plan funds are declining over time and may not be available to sustain programs. Alternative funding is being sought. State funding is encouraged.	Fire		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Urban Forestry Technical Assistance and Grants	The purpose of the grant is to fund projects that improve a community's capacity to manage its trees. The applicant may be a city, village, town, county, tribal government, or 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. Joint applications are encouraged.	Strategic plans, management plans, and work plans including community tree inventories, vegetation ordinances, urban forestry, tree boards or tree action groups, urban forestry staff training, urban forestry public awareness programs and materials, urban forestry volunteer/neighborhood involvement programs, tree health care plans, hazard tree inventories, and contract specifications for urban tree planting, maintenance, and/or removal. Limited funds may be available for tree planting, maintenance, or removal.	Level of funding is low and more grants are requested than can be funded.	Fire , Hail, High Wind, Ice Storms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wildland Urban Interface and Firewise Program	State programs encourage community members to work together to lower their collective wildfire risk.	Landowners are educated on how to make their properties safer from fire. Community leaders are encouraged to prepare Community Wildfire Protection Plans in communities at risk from wildfire. Homeowner associations in fire-prone areas are encouraged to become Firewise Communities. DNR staff and partners are encouraged to implement mitigation strategies to prepare for wildfire.	All initiatives related to the Wildland Urban Interface and Firewise Programs are funded through federal grants. National Fire Plan funds appear to be declining over time and may not be able to sustain programs in the future. Alternative funding is being sought. State funding of these programs is encouraged.	Fire		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Managed Forest Law	Provides financial incentive to owners of private forests to manage their woodlands sustainably.	Encourages landowners to plan and manage sustainable forests.		Fire, Hail, High Wind, Ice Storms		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Burning Regulations and Permits	In most areas of the state a written permit is needed from the DNR, local fire warden or Township official prior to outdoor debris burning. <u>Intensive Areas</u> – Heavily forested areas where DNR has primary fire responsibility. Agreements in place with local fire departments for fire suppression assistance. Burning permits required anytime the ground is not snow covered. <u>Extensive Areas</u> – Less forested areas where DNR has lighter fire suppression presence. Agreement with local fire departments in place for fire suppression assistance. Burning permits required from January 1 to May 31 when the ground is not snow covered. <u>Cooperative Areas</u> – Local fire departments have primary fire suppression responsibility. DNR can be used as Mutual Aid. Town chair must expend more than \$3,000 before DNR can take over responsibility of the forest fire. Burning permits are by town ordinance only.	The review of burning permits allows control of burns, prohibits burning in high fire risk times, and controls burning in low and moderate risk periods. Applicants are educated about burning. Burning permits are issued annually with the requirement that the holder check the burning restrictions for their county online or by phone the day of the burn.	Not all of areas in Wisconsin are required to procure a permit. DNR has requested 10 staff to help manage Cooperative Areas; however this request was not funded. The Wildland/Urban Interface is growing quickly and limited fire fighting resources are asked to protect more and more infrastructure for higher value homes.	Fire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

FUNDING DISCUSSION

Urban Forestry Technical Assistance and Grants: This is a 50-50 cost share grant. Applicants must match grant funds with cash, in-kind services, and/or donations. Non-profit organizations may ask for a 50% advance on the grant at the time of award, but otherwise grants are provided on a reimbursement basis after the projects are completed. Grants range from \$750 to \$25,000. The minimum total project size is \$1,500. There is no maximum project size; however reimbursement is limited to \$25,000.

Managed Forest Law (MFL): MFL participants pay property taxes at a reduced rate. A portion of the forgone taxes is recouped by the state at the time of a timber harvest when a yield tax is imposed based on the volume of timber removed.

Department of Health Services (DHS)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
People with Access and Functional Needs	This is the provision of technical assistance and/ or personnel to assist people with access or functional needs.	Personnel with expertise in human service and/ or functional needs are available to assist if actual or potential problems are present, or have the potential of occurring, at the state or local level. Technical assistance can determine if an actual or potential human service and/or functional needs threat is present and if hazard mitigation is warranted or desirable. DHS, DCF, and WEM are currently redefining Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 and DHS and WEM are redefining ESF 8. The two plans will be done by May 2012.	None at this time with the State's coordination role. However, any decreases in funding may negatively affect the ability to provide technical assistance at the local level.	All Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chemical Contamination of Groundwater, Surface Water, Soil, and Air	DHS provides technical assistance and/ or personnel to assist with environmental health issues.	Personnel with expertise in environmental health issues are available to provide information specific to local concerns. Technical assistance can determine if an actual or potential public health threat is present and if hazard mitigation is warranted or desirable.	None at this time. However, any decreases in funding may negatively affect the ability of DHS / DPH / Environmental Health specialists to respond and assist local EH staff.	All Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Communicable or Infectious Disease	DHS provides technical information regarding communicable or infectious diseases.	Personnel with expertise in communicable/infectious diseases are available to provide information specific to state or local concerns. Technical assistance can determine if an actual or potential public health threat is present and if hazard mitigation is warranted or desirable.	None at this time. However, any decreases in funding may negatively affect the DHS / DPH communicable disease specialists who do surveillance, case investigation, and data/trends analysis.	Communicable or Infectious Diseases		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Radiological/ Nuclear	DHS provides technical information regarding radiological/ nuclear issues and/or concerns.	Personnel with expertise in radiological/nuclear health issues are available to provide information specific to local concerns. Technical assistance can determine if an actual or potential radiological/nuclear public health threat is present and if hazard mitigation is warranted or desirable.	None at this time. However, any decreases in funding may negatively affect the ability of DHS / DPH / radiological staff to respond to radiological events.	Radiological and Nuclear Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Emergency Preparedness	DHS is working to increase state infrastructure for planning and preparedness.	DHS / DPH is currently the recipient of federal grants to increase Wisconsin's public health, medical, and hospital capacity to respond to incidents of all hazards and other public health emergencies including disease outbreak.		All Hazards and Other Public Health Emergencies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

FUNDING DISCUSSION

Funding is obtained from various sources: Federal Grants, General Purpose Revenue, and Program Revenue.

Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS)

DSPS - Division of Safety and Buildings (SB)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
State Building Code Development	The Safety and Buildings Division protects the health, safety and welfare of people in constructed environments in Wisconsin by developing the building code.	The Division develops, administers, and enforces state laws and rules relating to building construction safety and health.		All Natural and Some Man-Made Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
State Building Code Enforcement	The Safety and Buildings Division reviews plans for public buildings, places of employment, and multi-family dwellings for compliance with the state statutes and building codes. The Division administers inspection certifications and evaluates building materials for conformance with standards.	Division plan reviewers and field inspectors provide consultation and education for designers, builders, and local officials. The Division also certifies municipalities to perform certain plan review and inspection services.	Funding for program execution is low. Statewide program execution is at a minimum. Further program enhancement is restricted due to lack of funding	All Natural and Some Man-Made Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The Wisconsin Commercial Building Code (Wisconsin Statutes section 101)	The Wisconsin Enrolled Commercial Building Code includes Chapters Comm. 61 through 66 and the adopted provisions of the International Code Council codes: <i>International Building Code</i> , <i>International Energy Conservation Code</i> , <i>International Mechanical Code</i> , <i>International Existing Building Code</i> , and <i>International Fuel Gas Code</i> .	The purpose of the Commercial Building Code is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public and employees by establishing minimum standards for the design, construction, maintenance, and inspection of public buildings, including multi-family dwellings and places of employment.	Ongoing code review and development is based on supportive funding.	All Natural and Some Man-Made Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Certifications, Licenses, and Registrations for Tradespeople and Inspectors	The Safety and Buildings Division administers the certifications, licenses, and registrations of approximately 44,000 individuals in 64 categories.	The division provides for quality assurance measures with the development and administration of certifications.		All Natural and Some Man-Made Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Home Safety Act	The Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) is the statewide building code for one-and two-family dwellings built since June 1, 1980. Wisconsin law requires that the UDC be enforced in all municipalities. This includes having new construction inspected for compliance.	This ensures that one- and two-family homes meet uniform safety standards. Inspection agencies perform inspection services on behalf of the state where municipalities choose not to perform the services.	Providing for adequate inspection and consultation is limited due to lack of funding.	All Natural and Some Man-Made Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Building Code Training	This annual training consists of continuing education classes on codes used in building design, construction, or inspection.	This provides an opportunity for the public to learn about specific codes and construction topics.		All Natural and Some Man-Made Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manufactured Housing Regulation	The Safety and Buildings Division regulates various aspects of manufactured housing. Division staff license manufacturers and review and approve plans for new manufactured home parks and additions. Staff also provides consultation, education, inspection, and complaint investigation services. The Division cooperates with agents to administer park licensing rules.	The Division works to provide safe living conditions and structures for manufactured housing consumers. Education and inspection are vital to the safety assurance program.		All Natural Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Delegated Municipalities (Wisconsin Statutes section 101.12)	The Safety and Buildings Division may certify cities, villages, towns, and counties as delegated municipalities, which gives them the authority to review building plans and perform building inspections. The municipality or county must comply with specific administrative rules to ensure uniform application of the building code.	The Division provides opportunities for partnering with other governmental agencies to extend the effectiveness of Division programs and funds administration.		All Natural and Some Man-Made Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Statewide Electrical Inspection (2011)	2007 Act 60 mandates statewide inspection of all electrical wiring. The Safety and Buildings Division works with municipalities that choose to assume authority for electrical inspection. The Division is responsible for providing this service to municipalities that elect not to assume this authority.	This ensures safe and proper electrical wiring throughout the state. This will decrease fire risk and increase building safety in other disaster events.	The Division must identify and review municipal ordinances and work with municipalities who choose to assume authority for this service. The Division has yet to contract out this service for all other areas within the state.	All Natural and Some Man-Made Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Office of the Commissioner of Insurance (OCI)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Regulation of the Insurance Carriers and Agents	Regulation ensures policyholders, claimants and insurers are treated fairly and equitably; and encourages full cooperation of the office with other regulatory bodies. The OCI provides experts in the field of insurance and strives for loss prevention.	Regulation protects insured individuals and businesses, and requires insurance carriers and agents to comply with the policies customers purchase.	Regulatory priorities and budget restraints affect what can be delivered.	All; where significant insurance exclusions or limitations exist (such as flooding and earth-movement losses), OCI can facilitate communication about alternatives and policy language.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public Information on Insurance Issues	OCI provides insurance information for consumers to enable them to better manage their risks. Information is available from brochures, the OCI website, and OCI staff members.	This provides the public with resources for understanding insurance policies and regulations.	Regulatory priorities and budget restraints affect what can be delivered.	All; where significant insurance exclusions or limitations exist (such as flooding and earth-movement losses), OCI can facilitate communication about alternatives and policy language.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pre-Licensing Education and Continuing Education for Insurance Agents	OCI provides instruction on insurance exclusions and coverage including flood insurance. The FEMA course on writing flood insurance satisfies a continuing education requirement for insurance agents.	This keeps insurance agents well-educated so they can provide the best and most fair service to customers.	Regulatory priorities and budget restraints affect what can be delivered.	All; where significant insurance exclusions or limitations exist (such as flooding and earth-movement losses), OCI can facilitate communication about alternatives and policy language.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Public Service Commission (PSC)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Participation in WHMT	The PSC participates in the development and implementation of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.	This comprises a collaborative effort for planning and preparedness by state and local governmental agencies.	N/A	All Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Electric Utility Regulation	This provides for the regulation of construction, service, and operations of electric utilities and the administration of Wisconsin State Electric Code, Volume 1, and safe and adequate service and operations by Wisconsin electric utilities through Wis. Stat. Chapter 196 and Wis. Adm. Code Chapters PSC 111, 112, 113, and 114.	This provides regulatory oversight to the construction and operation of electric utility facilities, and the provision of safe and adequate electric services.	N/A	All Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Natural Gas Utility Regulation	This provides for the regulation of construction, service, and operations of natural gas utilities and the administration of the federal pipeline safety program through Wis. Stat. Chapter 196 and Wis. Adm. Code Chapters PSC 133, 134, and 135.	This provides regulatory oversight to the construction and operation of natural gas utility facilities, and the provision of safe and adequate natural gas services.	N/A	All Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Telecommunications Utility Regulation	This provides for the regulation of service and operations of telecommunications utilities and safe and adequate service and operations by telecommunications utilities through Wis. Stat. Chapter 196, Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapters PSC 165 and 114.	This provides regulatory oversight to telecommunications infrastructure, the operation of telecommunications facilities, and the provision of safe and adequate telecommunications services.	N/A	All Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Water Utility Regulation	This provides for safe and adequate service and operations by Wisconsin water utilities and the regulation of construction, service and operations of water utilities through Wis. Stat. Chapter 196 and Wis. Adm. Code Chapters PSC 184 and 185.	This provides regulatory oversight to the construction and operation of water utility facilities, and the provision of safe and adequate water services.	N/A	All Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Department of Transportation

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
§ 86.34 Flood Damage Aids Program	Covers restoration of flood damages to any roadway or roadway structure that is not in the Official State Trunk Highway System. Also allows improvements to be made during repairs that will help mitigate the future occurrence of similar damages.	(1) For claims > \$15,000, applicant receives 75% of replacement costs plus 50% of improvement costs. (2) For claims ≤ \$15,000, applicant receives payment equal to 75% of WisDOT's estimate for all repairs (replacement and improvement), which may include final costs if available. (3) For claims ≤ \$15,000 when applicant disagrees with WisDOT's estimate, applicant submits final costs payable as noted in (1). (4) If federal aid is granted for damage reimbursement, it shall be in lieu of aid otherwise available under FDA.	Funding is only available after an event occurs. Local match is required.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Statewide Traffic Operations Center (STOC), Bureau of Traffic Operations	Provides motorists with real-time information on traffic congestion and lane/highway closures. Information for ongoing highway incidents is posted on WisDOT website.	Prevents user delay of interstate/ freeway system and other state highways. STOC operates on a 24/7/365 basis. Coordinates with DOT highway representatives (WisHELP) when EOC is activated.	Lack of funding prevents addressing all DOT needs.	Natural Hazards and Man-Made Events		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Winter Maintenance Program	Removal of snow and ice from state trunk highways.	Prevention of property damage and injuries/death using planted vegetation as a living snow-fence along highways, and an anti-icing process to reduce ice on highways.	Lack of funding prevents addressing all DOT needs.	Snow, Sleet, Human Error While Driving	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Highway Improvement Program	Hazard mitigation.	With highway or bridge improvement projects, DOT strives to eliminate, shield, or reduce potential damages from hazards.	Lack of funding prevents addressing all DOT needs.	Rain, Flooding, Human Error While Driving	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Trans 213, Wisconsin Administrative Code § 84.18 – Local Bridge Improvement Assistance Program	Helps rehabilitate and replace, on a cost-share basis, the most seriously deficient existing bridges in local highway systems.	Counties, cities, villages, and towns are eligible for rehabilitation funding for bridges with sufficiency ratings < 80, and replacement funding on bridges with sufficiency ratings < 50.	Lack of funding prevents addressing all local needs.	Flooding, Structural Decay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Trans 213, Wisconsin Administrative Code § 85.026 – Transportation Enhancement Program	Funds projects that enhance communities and the environment.	Up to 80% of project costs paid with federal funds; provides for a wide variety of highway projects that can also mitigate flooding such as landscaping or mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff.	Lack of funding prevents addressing all local needs.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Transportation Security	Critical Infrastructure Vulnerability Assessment	Prevention of damage on critical state trunk highways and bridges through security enhancements.	Lack of funding may prevent DOT from implementing the results of the study.	Terrorism, Other ManMade Incidents		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transportation Security	General Aviation Airport Vulnerability Assessment	Prevention of damage to Wisconsin's 135 general aviation airports through security enhancements.	Lack of funding may prevent DOT from implementing the results of the study.	Terrorism, Other ManMade Incidents		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transportation Security	Rail Infrastructure Vulnerability Assessment	Prevention of damage to state-owned rail corridors through security enhancements.	Lack of funding may prevent DOT from implementing the results of the study.	Terrorism, Other ManMade Incidents		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transportation Security	Maritime Infrastructure Vulnerability Assessment	Prevention of damage to Wisconsin's major waterways, ports, and harbors through security enhancements.	Lack of funding may prevent DOT and USCG from implementing the results of the study.	Terrorism, Other ManMade Incidents		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transportation Security	Blast Design Training for Bridges/Structures	Training of bridge design engineers to mitigate the effects of explosions.	Lack of funding may prevent DOT from implementing the results of the study.	Terrorism, Other ManMade Incidents		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Transportation Security shared by DOT, DOA, DHFS, DNR, WEM	The WISCOM secure communications system for first responders will be self-maintained and independent from the private sector.	Provides secure communication among specific Wisconsin agencies, and between those agencies and other local, state, and federal agencies. This would provide for interoperable communications during incident management, as well as day-to-day use by participating agencies.	WISCOM system is currently being implemented. System will be fully operational prior to January 1, 2013.	Terrorism, Other ManMade Incidents		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

FUNDING DISCUSSION

Flood Damage Aids Program: On claims over \$15,000, applicant may receive 75% of replacement costs plus 50% of improvement costs. On claims of less than \$15,000, the applicant has the option of accepting payment equal to 75% of the total amount of WisDOT's estimate OR submitting final costs and receiving payment as described above for claims larger than \$15,000.

UW Cooperative Extension

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
UW-Cooperative Extension	Provides community education and public information programs promoting hazard awareness and mitigation concepts.	Offices in each county are linked to university and agency resources.	Local educational priorities and budgets affect the ability to deliver programs.	All Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Department of Military Affairs (DMA)

DMA - Division of Emergency Management (WEM)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
State Disaster Fund ss.166.03 (2) (b) 9., Wis. Stats	This fund provides for reimbursement to local units of government of eligible costs arising from a major catastrophe that are a direct result of response or recovery operations for the declared major catastrophe during the incident period if federal disaster assistance is not available.	Funding is for three types of eligible costs (debris clearance, protective measures, and roads and bridges). The state share of the damages and eligible costs incurred by local governmental units shall not be greater than 70% of the eligible disaster costs. The local share of damages and eligible costs incurred by local governmental units may not be less than 30%.	Costs which the WEM administrator determines are not of such severity and magnitude that they are beyond the capabilities of the affected local governmental unit are not eligible.	All Natural Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), 44 CFR, Section 206, Subpart N	This program provides post-disaster mitigation grants to state, local, and tribal governments, and private non-profits. This is the primary source of funding at the state level to implement cost effective mitigation projects. The cost share is 75% federal, 12.5% state, 12.5% local.	Funding can be substantial for major disasters. Timing of funds after a disaster encourages some applicants to solve long-standing problems. State provides half (12.5%) of the 25% local match that is required.	Funding is only available after a disaster declaration. With the present economic situation, local governments are having difficulty funding the required local match. Many more applications are received than funds available. Demonstrating the cost-effectiveness of projects is difficult. Communities must have approved all-hazards mitigation plans.	All Natural Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program, 44 CFR, Part 79	This program provides mitigation grants to state, local, and tribal governments to mitigate NFIP-insured structures. Planning grants are available for the development of comprehensive flood mitigation plans. Project grants are available for communities with an approved flood mitigation plan to implement mitigation measures identified in the plan. Grants are available for the State to administer the program and provide technical assistance to local governments. The cost share is 75% federal, 25% local.	This program provides an annual source of funds for flood mitigation. (\$10,000 minimum for planning and \$100,000 for project funds. The State may request up to 10% for management.) The formula is based on the number of NFIP repetitive loss properties and flood insurance policies in the state. Additional funds above the state allocation can be requested as part of a national competition.	Guidance is very restrictive that funds must be used to mitigate NFIP-insured properties. With the present economic situation, local governments are having difficulty funding the required local match. Communities must have an approved flood mitigation plan prior to receiving project grant funds. Demonstrating the cost-effectiveness of projects is difficult. Planning grant funds can only be used towards flood mitigation plans and not all-hazards plans.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program, Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 USAC 5133	This program provides mitigation grants to state, local, and tribal governments for comprehensive all-hazards mitigation planning and to implement cost effective mitigation projects.	This program involves an annual national competition. Funds can be used pre or post-disaster. Comprehensive hazard mitigation plans will ensure a well thought out process for identifying viable and cost-effective mitigation measures. In addition, planning will shorten the recovery phase after a disaster. The State and subgrantees may also request management costs.	Applicants must have an approved all-hazards mitigation plan with identified mitigation measures in order to be eligible for project grant funds. Funds are available through a national competition. Demonstrating the cost-effectiveness of projects is difficult. Funding is unpredictable. With the present economic situation, local governments are having difficulty funding the required local match.	All Natural Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) Program, Section 1323 of the NFIA of 1968, USC §4030, as amended PL 108-264	This program provides mitigation grants to state, local, and tribal governments to mitigate NFIP-insured structures with at least one paid claim. 100% funding is only available for states or communities that cannot meet the requirements of the FMA program for either cost share or management capability.	This program involves an annual national competition. Funds can be used pre or post-disaster. The program mitigates flood prone properties. A mitigation plan is not required. The State and subgrantees may also request management costs.	Funds are available annually through a national competition. Demonstrating the cost-effectiveness of projects is difficult. The program can only be used for NFIP-insured structures with at least one paid claim.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program, Section 1361A of the NFIA, 42 USC 4102a, as amended by PL 108-264	This program provides grants to state, local, and tribal governments to mitigate NFIP-insured structures that meet FEMA's definition of a severe repetitive loss property. The cost share is 75% federal, 25% local.	This program involves an annual national competition. It addresses those properties in the state that meet the SRL definition. Management costs are also available for the State and subgrantees to administer the grants.	Funds are available through a national competition. Demonstrating the cost-effectiveness of projects is difficult. This program can only be used for those properties that meet FEMA's SRL criteria. There are only SRL properties in the State. A FEMA approved mitigation plan is required. With the present economic situation, local governments are having difficulty funding the required local match. Difficult program to administer.	Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Public Assistance (PA) Program, 44 CFR, Section 206, Subpart H	This program provides post-disaster grants to state, local, and tribal governments and private non-profits for disaster-related costs. Cost effective hazard mitigation measures may be included as eligible costs in the restoration of facilities. The cost share is 75% federal, 12.5% state, 12.5% local.	Timing of funds after a disaster encourages mitigation during the recovery phase in repairing public facilities. In many instances, mitigation is included on a site that has been repetitively damaged and received disaster assistance previously. Therefore, reducing or eliminating future costs.	Funding only available after a disaster declaration, and for a damaged facility. Demonstrating cost-effectiveness is difficult. Additional training is needed for local officials and inspectors on identifying eligible types of hazard mitigation measures. The mitigation measure has to be identified prior to repair in order to be eligible and considered for funding.	All Natural Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hazard Mitigation Planning, 44 CFR, Part 201 (201.4-7)	WEM develops the Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan and coordinates with other federal and state agencies and organizations through the Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team. WEM provides technical planning assistance to local and tribal governments through development and distribution of guidance, training, and plan reviews.	Mitigation planning curriculum and guidance have been developed. A mail and e-mail list have been established for the continued distribution of information regarding mitigation planning. All local plans are reviewed and required and recommended revisions are identified..	A consistent funding source to ensure that mitigation planning continues is lacking. 68 of 72 counties are participating in the planning process. Without an approved all-hazards mitigation plan, counties and jurisdictions within are not be eligible for funding to implement mitigation measures. At this point, the State of Wisconsin plan will address natural hazards.	All Natural Hazards. Some local plans are including technological hazards.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Technical Assistance	WEM provides technical assistance to local governments in project development and implementation.	WEM has developed expertise in performing benefit-cost analyses and environmental reviews for mitigation projects. WEM has also developed acquisition and floodproofing handbooks to assist applicants in administering such programs. WEM conducts onsite visits to assist communities in developing mitigation alternatives.	Local governments must contract out for engineering expertise for structural projects. There is a lack of knowledge and expertise in mitigating technological hazards.	All Natural Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Agency Initiatives	Interagency cooperation among federal, state, local, tribal, and non-profit agencies to further the State's Hazard Mitigation Goals.	This provides for agency cooperation. Examples: Association of State Floodplain Managers; Wisconsin Association for Floodplain, Stormwater and Coastal Managers; Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team; Coastal Hazards Work Group; State Agency Resource Workgroup of the Wisconsin Land Council; Wisconsin Recovery Task Force. Members of these groups include federal and state agencies, universities, and representatives from WAFSCM, WEMA, and the Association of Regional Planning Commissions.	The need to continue to work with other agencies and organizations.	All Natural Hazards		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Public Information and Education Initiatives	<p>WEM promotes hazard awareness with an annual Spring Flood Report, Tornado and Severe Weather Awareness Week, Fire Prevention Awareness Week, and Winter Weather Awareness Week. In addition, there is NOAA Weather Radio Day and Heat Awareness Day. WEM publishes a newsletter every two months. Information on current hazard mitigation activities is included. Hazard information is included on the WEM website along with a blog and links to other information sources and emergency management information. The WEM Public Information Officer distributes press releases and coordinates relations with the media. Mitigation articles are provided for other publications such as Floodplain-Shoreland Management Notes (WNDR), and Water Matters (WASFSM). WEM uses a Hazard Mitigation Display Board at meetings, conferences, and training sessions to promote mitigation statewide. Mitigation Success Stories are published and included on the agency website. Information on Hazard mitigation is provided at agency training sessions such as the Disaster Response and Recovery Course, Hazard Mitigation Planning, Damage Assessment Workshops, Local Officials Disaster Briefings as well as at local, state, and/or national conferences and workshops upon request.</p>	<p>Hazard mitigation information is provided on a timely basis to local emergency management, local officials, schools, and others. The WEM website provides good information to a wide variety of officials and the general public.</p>	<p>There is limited outreach to organizations outside of the emergency management arena such as private organizations, associations, and businesses that could make an impact on mitigation and land use decisions within the state. Web access is not yet universal.</p>	<p>All natural hazards</p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

FUNDING DISCUSSION

State Disaster Fund: The State of Wisconsin will reimburse (up to 70%) local governmental units for damages and costs incurred as the result of a major catastrophe if federal disaster assistance is not available. When applicable, eligible reimbursement includes damages and costs for debris clearance, protective measures and roads and bridges with the local governmental unit's share of the costs being not less than 30%.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): The State of Wisconsin currently provides half of the required 25% local match for the HMGP. When possible, other funding sources are used to supplement the remaining 12.5% local match. Local match sources that have been utilized in the past include the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Stewardship programs and Municipal Flood Control program, and Community Development Block Grants through the Department of Commerce. HMGP funding is dependent on the State receiving a federal disaster declaration and federal disaster assistance thereafter. Historically the State has received more requests for funding after a major disaster than the funds that have been available.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA): Local governments find it difficult to provide the required 25% local match. When possible, other funding sources are used to supplement the remaining local match. Local match sources that have been utilized in the past include the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Stewardship programs and Municipal Flood Control program, and Community Development Block Grants through the Department of Commerce. Communities must have a FEMA-approved flood mitigation plan in order to receive mitigation project funds.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM): Local governments find it difficult to provide the required 25% local match. When possible, other funding sources can and will be used to supplement the remaining local match. Communities must have an approved all-hazards mitigation plan in order to be eligible for project grant funds. All grant funds are awarded through a national competition. Fund availability from year to year is unpredictable. The State receives management costs based on the approved grants. Staff spends a tremendous amount of time soliciting applications and providing technical assistance to potential subgrantees without any guarantee of receiving State Management Costs.

Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC): This program is 100% funded without the requirement for a mitigation plan. However, it can only be used for properties that are NFIP-insured and have had at least one paid claim. In addition, the community has to certify that they cannot meet the local match or program management requirements of the other programs. RFC has great potential if the State can identify the eligible properties.

Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL): Local governments may find it difficult to provide the required 25% local match. When possible, other funding sources can and will be used to supplement the remaining local match. Communities must have an approved all-hazards mitigation plan in order to be eligible for project grant funds. The program can only be used for flood mitigation of NFIP-insured properties that meet FEMA's criteria for SRL properties. There are very few such properties identified in the State. Two are located in Washington County, a community with no intent of developing a mitigation plan..

Public Assistance (PA): The State of Wisconsin currently provides half of the required 25% local match for the PA program. Mitigation funding through this program could be substantial. However, the program is underutilized for several reasons. The more mitigation measures included in the PA program, the more funds will be made available for not only PA, but also for the HMGP. (HMGP is calculated as 15% [20% with an approved enhanced state mitigation plan] of eligible FEMA Public and Individual Assistance programs.)

Presently there is no designated state program or funding source for all-hazards mitigation for planning or project implementation. The State does provide half or up to 12.5% of the local match required for the HMGP and the PA program. If the state were to lose federal funds, the State's hazard mitigation program would certainly suffer.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Historical Preservation Assistance	The National Historic Preservation Act contains Section 106 implementing regulation 36CFR800 NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) which requires agencies to consider the effects of their projects on all aspects of the environment, including the cultural environment.	Prior to approving an undertaking a federal agency head must take into account the effects on historic properties and give the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment. Digitized data sets in the Wisconsin Architecture and History Resources Database provide the foundation for performing the review and consultation process. It contains sets for historic structures, archeological sites, burial sites, modern cemeteries and pre-settlement sites.	There is information only for sites reported to the WHS. Not all data is verified.	All Hazards		☐

Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Water-course Policy	Provide recommendations and criteria for a strong regional funding role and system plans for assigning the construction and maintenance of major structural and non-structural measures for mitigating or eliminating existing flooding issues as defined by MMSD Watercourse Policy.	Out of bank flooding, regional funding role, determination of MMSD responsibility.		Flooding		☐
Water-course Management Plans	Floodwater management plans for individual watersheds for rivers under MMSD jurisdiction: Menomonee, Milwaukee, Kinnickinnic, Root, and Oak Creek. Also developed plans for the following tributaries of the Milwaukee River: South Branch Creek, Indian Creek and Lincoln Creek. Stakeholder groups from each watershed were formed to provide input and review the plans. Stakeholder groups were comprised of municipalities within the watershed, environmental and citizen groups, WDNR, and regional agencies.	Current and future out of bank flooding. The management plans produce individual projects for each flood problem area. The projects will contain both design and construction. Projects may include acquisition of flooded or flood-threatened structures, construction of flood management structures.		Flooding		☐

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Chapter 13 Storm water Rule	Provide a regionally-based minimum standard for storm water control for all new development within the MMSD service area.	Future flooding problems and local drainage.		Flooding, Stormwater		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Green-seams Program	This program identifies riparian properties in private hands (public lands may be considered under special circumstances) that would link existing public open space or provide other public benefit in the form of wetland protection, future flood protection, or erosion management.	Future flooding, stream channel protection.		Flooding		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conservation Plan	This program identifies existing open space in private hands that meets criteria for providing natural flood storage. Lands that are identified as having hydric soils, wetlands, or old wetlands are considered. The purchase of these properties provides public benefit in the form of wetland protection, water quality, future flood protection, and erosion management.	Future flooding, stream channel protection.		Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Floodplain Re-Mapping Effort	MMSD has contracted with SEWRPC to build off the existing HEC-RAS and HSPF Hydraulic and Hydrologic models used for the MMSD Watercourse Management Plans and update the existing regulatory FIS rate maps.	Future floodplain mapping and planning		Flooding		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Wisconsin Association for Floodplain, Stormwater, and Coastal Management (WAFSCM)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Annual Conference	An annual conference is held to inform a broad range of professionals and public officials on issues relating to reducing flood damages including managing floodplain resources, coastal issues, and stormwater. Concurrent sessions, workshops, plenary sessions, and events to foster networking are held.	Flooding, storm water, coastal issues.		Flooding, Stormwater, Coastal Issues		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Chapter Activities	The state chapter works with the national organization and independently to educate local, state, and federal officials on flooding, stormwater, and coastal issues through office visits and written information.	Flooding, storm water, coastal issues.		Flooding, Stormwater, Coastal Issues		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Newsletter	WAFSCM sends out up to three newsletters per year to inform membership on issues relating to reducing flood damages including managing floodplain resources, coastal issues, and stormwater.	Flooding, storm water, coastal issues.	Difficult to gather articles. Done voluntarily by several agencies.	Flooding, Stormwater, Coastal Issues		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scholarships	WAFSCM provides scholarships for members to attend the national Association of State Floodplain Managers annual conference, as well as the WAFSCM annual conference.	Provides individuals opportunity to attend conferences they otherwise might not be able to. This serves to further education as well as network with peers.		Flooding, Stormwater, Coastal Issues		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Awards	WAFSCM presents awards in several categories at annual conference to recognize individuals for their efforts: the Chapter Service Award, Local Award for Excellence, and Excellence in Project Design or Implementation.	Provides recognition to those that go above and beyond.		Flooding, Stormwater, Coastal Issues		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stormwater Model	Watershed model with a stream and associated floodplain and upland areas. Different land uses can be applied to the model. It has the ability to simulate levees along floodplains to demonstrate the impacts on the floodplain and downstream. The model is available for member use.	Public education and outreach.		Flooding, Stormwater		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Regional Planning Commissions

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Planning Services	RPCs offer services for preparing comprehensive plans and special purpose plans including all-hazards and flood mitigation plans.	These planning services play a major role in determining the location of future development and the direction of hazard mitigation actions.	State funding never meets the demand for planning services.	All Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administration and Implementation Services	RPC offer services for writing zoning, subdivision, and other land use ordinances; for implementing projects through administering grants; for sharing costs in county administrative services and building and zoning code enforcement.	These administrative and implementation services address many community development needs including in some instances hazard mitigation.	More specific concepts should be developed to include hazard mitigation components in policies, programs, and projects.	All Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Technical Services	RPCs provide the following services: GIS mapping; zoning and subdivision ordinance preparation; environmental assessments and impact reviews; grant writing for park and recreation projects, business park development, housing development, hazard mitigation projects and Brownfield projects; administration of business and housing rehabilitation revolving loan funds; business incubator services; civil and traffic engineering; administration of Wisconsin's Technology Zone Income Tax Credit Program to encourage growth of high technology businesses in the state; administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce- Economic Development Administration's Economic Development District Program; forest resource, and air and water quality management services.	These technical services implement local government plans and address key community development needs that in many instances also mitigate losses from hazards.	Limited budgets and funding levels do not allow Wisconsin's RPCs to meet the demand for the technical services requested of them. Hazard mitigation activities should be regularly considered when these services are provided.	All Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed	Support Local Mitigation	
					Financial Support	Facilitation
Integration of Comprehensive Planning and Hazard Mitigation Planning	The integration of comprehensive planning and hazard mitigation planning is increasing throughout the state. The plans build on each other to direct new development to areas at low risk of disaster. WEM and the RPC's partnered in developing a resource guide that identified how comprehensive and hazard mitigation plans could be integrated.	Much comprehensive planning data collection, analysis, projections, mapping, programs, policies, and projects complements hazard mitigation planning. Storm water, floodplain management, and sewer service area planning are addressed in comprehensive and other plans and complement flood hazard mitigation planning.	A more formal policy for integrating and coordinating comprehensive planning and all-hazards mitigation planning should be considered.	All Hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 4.2-2 POTENTIAL FUNDING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT RESOURCES

Federal Agencies

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (http://www.fema.gov/)		
FEMA	General information on hazards, disaster assistance programs, current disasters, etc.	http://www.fema.gov/
FEMA National Floodplain Insurance Program	Detailed information on the National Flood Insurance Program and other mitigation activities.	http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/
FEMA US Fire Administration	Information about reducing loss of life and economic loss due to fire and related emergencies, through leadership, advocacy, and coordination.	http://www.usfa.fema.gov/
US Department of Agriculture (USDA) (http://www.usda.gov/)		
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Provides leadership in a partnership effort to help conserve, improve, and sustain our natural resources and environment.	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/
Farm Service Agency (FSA)	Emergency Conservation Program shares the cost of rehabilitating eligible farmlands.	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/
Rural Development	Enhancing the ability of rural communities to develop, to grow and to improve their quality of life by targeting financial and technical resources in areas of greatest need through activities of greatest potential. Local offices deliver programs and offer assessments of emergencies and program help available.	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/
Rural Development Human Resources	USDA Rural Development in Wisconsin offers personnel to help staff a command site in case of natural or man-made disasters in Wisconsin. Cooperating with FSA, Rural Development Managers assess damage at the site of the disaster for the USDA Flash Report to the USDA National Office. Assessment of housing needs for displaced rural residents – temporary placement in Rural Development Multi Family Housing Projects near disaster struck area. Administrative staff is also available to assist in the areas of procurement, contracting, and IT.	Lori.Wells@wi.usda.gov
Rural Development Rural Business-Cooperative Services	Business and Community Programs offer a variety of assistance to rural business and communities. The programs revolve around financial partnerships with local economic organizations such as banks, lenders, economic development groups, cities, counties, tribes, and utility cooperatives.	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/programs/rbs/index.htm

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
USDA (continued)		
Rural Development Rural Housing Service (RHS)	The Rural Housing Service delivers a variety of assistance to support the housing needs of rural people. Most involve direct assistance by the USDA, while others work through local partnerships. Programs offer assistance with purchasing or repairing Single Family homes, loans for Multi-Family Housing, Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants, and Self-Help Technical Assistance Grants.	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/programs/rhs/index.htm
Rural Development Rural Utility Services	Offers emergency Community Water Assistance Grants that may be available to rural communities when disaster strikes. Congress may appropriate funds for the program after a disaster if the county or area has been designated eligible under a presidential emergency declaration.	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/programs/rus/index.htm
Rural Development 10.352 Value Added Ag Product Market Development Grants	Helps independent producers and produce organization enter into value-added activities.	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/programs/rbs/valueadd.htm
Rural Development 10.427 Rural Rental Assistance Program	Reduce the tenant contribution paid by low-income occupying eligible Rural Rental Housing projects financed by USDA, Rural Development, RHS through its Sections 515, 514, and 516 loans and grants. If available, can be used to aid disaster victims for temporary shelter in RHS properties.	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/mfh/brief_mfh_rra.htm
Rural Development 10.444 Direct Housing Natural Disaster Loans and Grants	USDA Rural Development Section 504 Home Improvement Loans and Grants. Assists very-low income owner-occupants in repairing or replacing property damaged as a direct result of a natural disaster. Loans are made in counties eligible for federal assistance under an emergency declaration by the President. Grant recipients must be 62 years of age or older and unable to repay a loan.	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov
Rural Development 10.763 Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	USDA, Rural Development, Rural Utility Service is authorized to help rural residents who have experienced a significant decline in quantity or quality of water to obtain adequate quantities of water that meet the standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act.	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/UWP-ecwag.htm
Rural Development 10.766 Community Facilities Loans and Grants	USDA Rural Development Community Facilities (CF) Loans and Grants are available to rural communities for public projects such as fire and rescue services, utility extensions, clinics, child care facilities, industrial parks, and cultural centers. In April, 2004 the First Responders Initiative was introduced and offers CF funding for the improvement of first responder and emergency services in small communities and rural areas.	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/HCF_CF.html
Rural Development 10.770 Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants (Section 306C)	USDA Rural Development Rural Utility Services loans and grants provide water and waste disposal facilities and services to low income rural communities whose residents face significant health risks.	http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/program.htm

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Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
US Department of Commerce (DOC) (http://www.doc.gov)		
Economic Development Administration	Information about generating jobs, retaining existing jobs, and stimulating industrial and commercial growth in economically distressed areas of the US.	http://www.eda.gov/
US Census Bureau	Profile of Wisconsin and each Wisconsin County.	http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/55000.html
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Provides detailed information about coastal waters issues, including the Great Lakes.	http://www.noaa.gov/coasts.html
NOAA, National Climatic Data Center	Current and historical archive of climatic data and information.	http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html
NOAA, Drought Information Center	NOAA, Drought Information Center.	http://www.drought.noaa.gov
NOAA, National Severe Storms Laboratory	Comprehensive information on severe weather research.	http://www.nssl.noaa.gov
NOAA, National Weather Service	Provides all available weather information including warning updates.	http://www.nws.noaa.gov
NOAA and USDA	Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin.	http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Weekly/Wwcb/
US Department of Defense (DOD) (http://www.defenselink.mil/)		
US Coast Guard, National Response Center	Point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment of the United States.	http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/
US Army Corps of Engineers	Provides information on assistance available for planning, engineering, and design of permanent flood control projects, and assistance to communities during flood emergencies.	http://www.usace.army.mil
US Department of the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) (http://www.hud.gov/)		
Public Housing Capital Fund	Provide funds to Public Housing Authorities to rehabilitate structures and include hazard mitigation projects for the low income public housing program in Wisconsin.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/recovery/programs/capital_stimulus
HUD Disaster Recovery Assistance	Provide critical housing and community development resources to aid disaster recovery.	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/dri/index.cfm
Mortgage Insurance for Disaster Victims	HUD has a special mortgage insurance program under Section 203(h) of the National Housing Act to assist disaster victims.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/sfh/ins/203h-dft
Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Resources	For PHAs' disaster recovery costs not covered by insurance and essential assistance from FEMA, HUD will provide funding from the capital public housing reserve authorized by section 9(k) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, authority, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437g(k)), or similar statutory authority, subject to the availability of appropriations.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
HUD (continued)		
Ginnie Mae	For a Presidentially declared disaster, Ginnie Mae issues an All Participant Memorandum, <i>“Forbearance and a Buyout Authorization for Loans in Areas Declared a Disaster by President...”</i>	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms/Ginnie_Mae_I
Community Planning and Development (CPD) Resources	HUD can waive regulatory and statutory program requirements to increase the flexibility of CDBG and HOME for disaster recovery.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Because the Federal government provides disaster relief, primarily through FEMA and SBA, to meet emergency, short-term recovery needs, the most appropriate use of CDBG funds is generally for longer term needs such as economic redevelopment of affected areas.	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	HOME provides grants to states and localities to build, buy, or rehabilitate affordable housing or to provide rental assistance to low-income people.	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/programs/home/index.cfm
US Department of the Interior (DOI) (http://www.doi.gov/)		
US Geological Survey	Excellent source of natural disaster information.	http://www.usgs.gov
US Department of Transportation (DOT) (http://www.dot.gov/)		
Federal Highway Administration	Responsible for improving the quality of the nation’s highway systems and its intermodal connections.	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (http://www.epa.gov/)		
EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response	Provides guidance and direction for solid waste and emergency response programs.	http://www.epa.gov/swerrims
US Small Business Administration (SBA) (http://www.sba.gov)		
Small Business Administration	Provides training and advocacy for small firms.	http://www.sba.gov

Related Organizations

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
American Red Cross	Provides relief to victims of disasters and helps people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies.	http://www.redcross.org
American Water Works Association	Provides information on water conservation and contains a comprehensive list of water-related sites.	http://www.awwa.org
Association of State Dam Safety Officials	General information about dams and dam safety in the US.	http://www.damsafety.org

State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
Association of State Floodplain Managers	Information on floodplain management, flood hazard mitigation, the National Flood Insurance Program, and flood preparedness, warning, and recovery.	http://www.floods.org
National Association of Counties	The only nationwide organization representing county governments.	http://www.naco.org
National Drought Mitigation Center	Information on drought preparation and risk management.	http://drought.unl.edu/
National Emergency Management Association	The professional association of state, Pacific, and Caribbean insular state emergency management directors.	http://www.nemaweb.org
National Fire Protection Association	Provides scientifically based fire codes and standards, research, training, and education.	http://www.nfpa.org
National Lightning Safety Institute	Independent, non-profit consulting, education, and research organization focusing on lightning.	http://www.lightningsafety.com
Natural Hazards Center, University of Colorado	Clearinghouse for natural hazards information.	http://www.colorado.edu/hazards
Societal Aspects of Weather - Injury and Damage Statistics	Contains societal impact data for weather related disasters.	http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/socasp/stats.html
Disaster Links from CBS News	Clearinghouse of links to more than 100 websites related to all types of hazards.	http://www.cbsnews.com/digitaldan/disaster/disasters.shtml
The Disaster Center	Provides news and information on current disasters and emergency management. Links to each state included.	http://www.disastercenter.com
The Disaster Research Center, University of Delaware	Research center for the preparation and mitigation of natural disasters for groups, organizations, and communities.	http://www.udel.edu/DRC
Firewise Communities / USA Recognition Program	Site information available to help become a Firewise Community.	http://firewise.org
The Tornado Project	Offers tornado books, posters, videos, and links to other websites.	http://www.tornadoproject.com
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	Increases public awareness of hazard and risk issues for the reduction of disasters in modern societies; motivates public administration policies and measures to reduce risks; and improves access of science and technology for risk reduction in local communities.	http://www.unisdr.org
Tornadoes in Wisconsin 1950 – 1995	Lists the date and location of all the tornadoes that occurred in Wisconsin from 1950 to 1995.	http://www.tornadoproject.com/alltorns/witorn.htm
Disaster Management Center, University of Wisconsin	Helps improve emergency management performance of non-governmental organizations, local and national governments, and international organizations through a comprehensive professional development program in disaster management.	http://epdweb.engr.wisc.edu/dmc

Financial Assistance by Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers

The searchable Catalog can be found online at <https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&>.

Code / Topic	Description
Hazards: All	
10.417 Very Low-Income Housing Repair Loans and Grants	To help very low-income owner-occupants in rural areas repair their properties.
10.433 Rural Housing Preservation Grants	To assist very low- and low-income rural residents, individual homeowners, or rental property owners (single/multi-unit) by providing the consumer cooperative housing projects (co-ops) the necessary assistance to repair or rehabilitate their dwellings.
10.444 Direct Housing – Natural Disaster Loans and Grants	To assist qualified recipients to meet emergency assistance needs resulting from natural disaster. Funds are only available to the extent that funds are not provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. For the purpose of administering these funds, natural disaster will only include those counties identified by a Presidential declaration.
14.119 Mortgage Insurance – Homes for Disaster Victims	To help victims of a major disaster undertake homeownership on a sound basis.
14.218 Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	To develop viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.
14.228 Community Development Block Grants / States Program	The primary objective of this program is the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income. Each activity funded must meet one of the program’s National Objectives by: Benefiting low- and moderate-income families; aiding in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight; or meeting other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available.
59.008 Disaster Assistance Loans	To provide loans to the victims of declared disasters for uninsured or otherwise uncompensated physical damage.
97.024 Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program	To supplement and expand ongoing efforts to provide shelter, food, and supportive services for needy families and individuals. To strengthen efforts to create more effective and innovative local programs by providing supplemental funding for them.
97.025 National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System	Develop, maintain, deploy, coordinate, and support National Urban Search and Rescue resources on-scene to locate, provide initial medical treatment, and extricate victims of incidents requiring specialized search and rescue operations while simultaneously enhancing the US&R response capabilities of state and local governments.
97.026 Emergency Management Institute – Training Assistance	To defray travel and per diem expenses of state, local, and tribal emergency management personnel who attend training courses conducted by the Emergency Management Institute.
97.030 Community Disaster Loans	To provide loans subject to Congressional loan authority, to any local government that has suffered substantial loss of tax and other revenue in an area in which the President designates a major disaster exists.
97.034 Disaster Unemployment Assistance	To provide federally-funded weekly benefits and re-employment assistance to workers and self-employed individuals who are unemployed as a direct result of a Presidentially-declared major disaster, and who are not eligible for any other state or federal regular unemployment insurance benefits.

Code / Topic	Description
Hazards: All (continued)	
97.036 Public Assistance Disaster Grants	To assist state and local governments in responding to and recovering from the devastating effects of disasters by providing assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures and the repair, restoration, reconstruction or replacement of public facilities or infrastructure damaged or destroyed.
97.039 Hazard Mitigation Grant	To provide funding support to states, tribes, territories, communities, and other eligible applicants to implement mitigation planning and hazard mitigation measures that are cost effective and which substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss or suffering in any area affected by a major disaster.
97.042 Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	To provide resources to assist state and local governments in sustaining and enhancing all-hazards emergency management capabilities. All-hazards approach to emergency response, including the development of a comprehensive program, planning, training, exercises, sets the stage for an effective and consistent response to any threatened or actual disaster or emergency, regardless of the cause. States have the opportunity to use EMPG funds to further strengthen their ability to support emergency management activities while simultaneously addressing issues of national concern as identified in the National Priorities of National Preparedness Guidelines.
97.047 Pre-Disaster Mitigation	To provide funding support to states, tribes, territories, communities, and public colleges and universities for pre-disaster mitigation planning and projects primarily addressing natural hazards. This program promotes implementation of activities designed to reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction to property from natural hazards.
97.048 Federal Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households in Presidential Declared Disaster Areas	To provide financial assistance and, if necessary, direct assistance to individuals and households affected as a direct result of a Presidentially declared major disaster or emergency, who have uninsured or under-insured, necessary expenses and serious needs and are unable to meet such expenses or needs through other means.
97.049 Presidential Declared Disaster Assistance – Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households	To address disaster-related housing needs of individuals and households suffering hardship within an area that, by Presidential declaration, has been designated as a disaster area.
97.050 Presidential Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households – Other Needs	To provide assistance to individuals and households affected by a disaster or emergency declared by the President, and enable them to address necessary expenses and serious needs, which cannot be met through other forms of disaster assistance or through other means such as insurance.
97.052 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	The purpose of the EOC grant program is to improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, strategically located and fully interoperable EOCs with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs. This program provides funding for construction or renovation of a state, local, or tribal government's principal EOC.
Hazards: Flooding and Coastal Erosion	
12.101 Beach Erosion Control Projects	To control beach and shore erosion to public shores through projects not specifically authorized by Congress.
12.102 Emergency Rehabilitation of Flood Control Works or Federally Authorized Coastal Protection Works	To assist in the repair and restoration of flood control works damaged by flood, or federally authorized hurricane flood and shore protection works damaged by extraordinary wind, wave, or water action.

Code / Topic	Description
Hazards: Flooding and Coastal Erosion (continued)	
12.103 Emergency Operations Flood Response and Post-Flood Response	To provide emergency flood response and post-flood response assistance as required to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities in time of flood or coastal storm.
12.104 Flood Plain Management Services	To promote appropriate recognition of flood hazards in land and water use planning and development through the provision of flood and flood plain related data, technical services, and guidance.
12.105 Protection of Essential Highways, Highway Bridge Approaches, and Public Works	To provide bank protection of highways, highway bridges, essential public works, churches, hospitals, schools, and other non-profit public services endangered by flood-caused erosion.
12.106 Flood Control Projects	To reduce flood damages through projects not specifically authorized by Congress.
12.108 Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control	To reduce flood damages.
12.111 Emergency Advance Measures for Flood Prevention	To perform activities prior to flooding or flood fight that would assist in protecting against loss of life and damages to property due to flooding.
97.022 Flood Insurance	To enable persons to purchase insurance against physical damage to or loss of buildings and/or contents caused by floods, mudslide/mudflow, or flood related erosion.
97.023 Community Assistance Program State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE)	CAP-SSSE funds are for providing technical assistance to National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) communities, to evaluate NFIP management activities, and to build floodplain management expertise and capacity in order to ensure that NFIP goals are being met.
97.029 Flood Mitigation Assistance	To assist states, Indian tribal governments, and communities in reducing or eliminating the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program.
97.045 Cooperating Technical Partners	To increase local involvement in and ownership of, the development and maintenance of flood hazard maps produced for the National Flood Insurance Program.
97.092 Repetitive Flood Claims	To assist states, tribes, and communities in reducing or eliminating the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program that have had one or more claims for flood damages through mitigation activities that are in the best interest of the National Flood Insurance Fund.
97.110 Severe Repetitive Loss Program	To assist states and local governments in supporting actions that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to residential properties insured under the National Flood Insurance Program that meet the definition of severe repetitive loss property, and to reduce losses to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) by funding projects that result in the greatest savings to the NFIF in the shortest time period.
10.904 Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention	To provide technical and financial assistance in carrying out works of improvement to protect, develop, and utilize the land and water resources in watersheds.
10.916 Watershed Rehabilitation Program	To provide technical and financial assistance to rehabilitate dams originally constructed with assistance of USDA Watershed Programs. Rehabilitation must extend the life of the dam and meet applicable safety and performance standards. Priority is given to dams that could result in loss of life if the dam should fail.

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Code / Topic	Description
Hazards: Flooding and Coastal Erosion (continued)	
10.072 Wetlands Reserve Program	To assist landowners in restoring and protecting wetlands on eligible lands on which they agree to enter into a permanent or 30-year long-term easement (30-year contract for Indian tribes), or a restoration cost-share agreement with the Secretary. The goal is to maximize wetland functions, values, and wildlife benefits on every acre enrolled in the program.
10.763 Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	The Rural Utilities Service is authorized to help rural residents who have experienced a significant decline in quantity or quality of water to obtain adequate quantities of water that meet the standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act.
10.902 Soil and Water Conservation	Provide conservation technical assistance to private landowners, conservation districts, tribes, and other organizations through a national network of locally-respected, technically-skilled, professional conservationists and assist them in conserving, improving and sustaining our natural resources and environment.
12.110 Planning Assistance to States	To cooperate with any state in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development, utilization and conservation of water and related land resources of drainage basins located within the boundaries of such state.
15.065 Safety of Dams on Indian Lands	To improve the structural integrity of dams on Indian lands, including operations and maintenance of the dams.
15.037 Water Resources on Indian Lands	To support Indian tribes in the effective and efficient management, planning, and use of their water resources.
97.041 National Dam Safety Program	To support state governments and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in the development and maintenance of dam safety programs. To enable states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to take precautions that ensure the safety of the dams, such as the development of regulatory authority for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of dams, the undertaking of dam inspections, and development of Emergency Action Plans for dams.
Hazard: Fire	
15.031 Indian Community Fire Protection	To provide funds to perform fire protection services for Indian tribal governments that do not receive fire protection support from state or local government.
97.044 Assistance to Firefighters Grant	To provide funding directly to fire departments and emergency medical services organizations of a state for the purpose of enhancing departments' abilities to protect the health and safety of the public, as well as that of firefighting personnel, facing fire and fire-related hazards.
97.046 Fire Management Assistance Grant	To provide grants to states, Indian tribal governments, and local governments for the mitigation, management and control of any fire burning on publicly (nonfederal) or privately owned forest or grassland that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.
Hazard: Chemical / Hazardous Materials Spill	
20.218 National Motor Carrier Safety	To reduce the number and severity of accidents and hazardous materials incidents involving commercial motor vehicles (CMV). The goal is to reduce CMV-involved accidents, fatalities, and injuries through consistent, uniform, and effective CMV safety programs.
66.810 Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention (CEPP) Technical Assistance Grants Program	To provide financial assistance to states, local agencies, and Indian tribes for chemical accident prevention activities that relate to the Risk Management Program under the Clean Air Act Section 112(r). To provide financial assistance to tribes for chemical emergency planning, and community right-to-know programs which are established to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risk to the health and environment of communities within the state.

Code / Topic	Description
Hazard: Chemical / Hazardous Materials Spill (continued)	
66.812 Hazardous Waste Management Grant Program for Tribes	To provide financial assistance to tribal governments and tribal consortia for the development and implementation of hazardous waste programs; for building capacity to improve and maintain regulatory compliance; and for developing solutions to address hazardous waste impacting tribal lands.
Programs for Farmers and Farmland	
10.054 Emergency Conservation Program	To enable farmers to perform emergency conservation measures to control wind erosion on farmlands, to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters and to carry out emergency water conservation or water enhancing measures during periods of severe drought.
10.404 Emergency Loans	To assist established (owner or tenant) family farmers, ranchers and aquaculture operators with loans to cover losses resulting from major and/or natural disasters, which can be used for annual farm operating expenses, and for other essential needs necessary to return disaster victims' farming operations to a financially sound basis in order that they will be able to return to private sources of credit as soon as possible.
10.450 Crop Insurance	To promote the national welfare by improving the economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of crop insurance and providing the means for the research and experience helpful in devising and establishing such insurance.
10.451 Noninsured Assistance	To provide crop loss assistance comparable to the catastrophic risk protection level of crop insurance to producers of commercial crops or other agricultural commodities for which the catastrophic risk protection level of crop insurance is not available.
10.069 Conservation Reserve Program	To protect the Nation's long-term capability to produce food and fiber; to reduce soil erosion and sedimentation, improve water quality, and create a better habitat for wildlife.

TABLE 4.2-3 LOCAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT
 (This table was reviewed and revised for the 2011 Plan update.)

Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	Support for Local Mitigation	Effectiveness in Local Mitigation
Wisconsin Commercial Building Code	<p>The Wisconsin Enrolled Commercial Building Code is chapters Comm. 61 to 65 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code and the adopted provisions of the International Code Council codes: <i>International Building Code, International Energy Conservation Code, International Mechanical Code, International Existing Building Code, and International Fuel Gas Code</i>. The 2009 IBC was adopted with State of Wisconsin amendments in 2011.</p> <p>The Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Safety and Buildings reviews and approves plans for compliance with building codes and administers inspection certificates.</p>	<p>The code protects the health, safety, and welfare of the public and employees by establishing minimum standards for the design, construction, maintenance, and inspection of public buildings, including multi-family dwellings and places of employment.</p> <p>Notable requirements of the code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windows, doors, parapets, awnings, exterior wall coverings, and rooftop equipment must be designed to resist wind loads up to 90 mph • Wind loads are factored during design by a factor of safety as high as 1.6 (calculated wind load) 	<p>All structures built after the adoption of the state building code have increased resistance to hazards due to code enhancements. However, for existing structures, state building code requirements indicate that damaged building components only need to be replaced to the pre-damage condition as specified by the building code in effect at the time of original construction. If the structure is improved, the current code is to be used to regulate the redesign and reconstruction.</p>

Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	Support for Local Mitigation	Effectiveness in Local Mitigation
<p>Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code</p>	<p>The Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code is the State's administrative code Comm. 20 and 21, provides construction and remodeling requirements for one- and two-family dwellings built after June 1, 1980. The code is administered by the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Safety and Buildings who is responsible for compliance with state building codes.</p>	<p>The code protects the health, safety, and welfare of the public by establishing minimum standards for the design, construction, maintenance, and inspection for one- and two-family dwellings. (Multi-family structures are covered under the commercial code.)</p> <p>Beginning January 1, 2005, all municipalities will have enforcement requirement of the code. Enforcement involves submitting building plans in order to obtain a building permit, and having electrical, construction, plumbing, and HVAC inspections during construction. (Previously municipalities with a population of 2,500 or less could choose by resolution to decline code enforcement although construction had to follow the code, but there may not have been any plan review or inspections.)</p> <p>Notable requirements of the code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roof surfaces must be designed to resist wind uplift of a minimum of 20 pounds per square foot • Clips, straps, or mechanical fasteners are required to connect roof framing members to load-bearing walls (regardless of construction type) when the roof framing has a span of six feet or more • Wall framing must be connected to the foundation or slab with half-inch diameter anchor bolts spaced at six feet on-center (or less) and placed within 18 inches of each building corner • Garages have the same structural requirements as dwellings • A minimum of two exits are required from the first floor of the structure 	<p>All structures built after adoption of state building code have increased resistance to hazards due to code enhancements.</p> <p>Approximately 900 municipalities that previously were not required to enforce the UDC have been required to do so since January 1, 2005. It will take time and training to get an established effective enforcement system into place.</p> <p>With the home building boom of the past decade, especially in rural areas, there were notable economic, safety, and legal problems due to non-conforming construction. It was estimated that about only 5,000 of 25,000 new dwellings built in a year were being inspected for code requirements.</p>

Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	Support for Local Mitigation	Effectiveness in Local Mitigation
NR115 Shoreland Protection	Administrative Code NR115, Shoreland Protection Program, is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and establishes statewide minimum standards for shoreland development to control the intensity of development and create a buffer around water. It requires counties to adopt and administer shoreland zoning ordinances that meet or exceed the minimum standards. Standards include lot sizes, buffer strips, setbacks, and legal non-conformities.	Shoreland management and zoning promote mitigation by restricting development near water. This may prevent construction in dangerous near-shore areas, thereby mitigating possible flood damages. Grading restrictions prevent increased runoff and resulting erosion and flood damages.	<p>Many counties have adopted ordinances that exceed the state minimum standards.</p> <p>New impervious surface standards and shoreland buffer restoration requirements will promote sustainable shoreland development, reduce runoff, promote infiltration of rainfall and protect natural shoreland functions.</p> <p>In conjunction with NR 116, this can be a powerful tool in regulating development in or near floodplains and near water.</p>
NR 116 Floodplain Management	Administrative Code NR 116, Floodplain Management is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. It requires local governments (counties, cities, and villages) to adopt reasonable and effective zoning ordinances to regulate floodplains in their jurisdictions. Floodplain zoning prohibits new construction or reconstruction of substantially damaged structures in mapped floodways. In addition, it requires elevation (two feet above the base flood elevation) and dry-land access in flood fringe areas. It also limits improvements to non-conforming structures and requires compensatory storages in flood storage areas.	<p>Floodplain management and zoning promote mitigation by restricting development in mapped floodplains. This prevents flood damages by controlling the placement and elevation of structures. It sets strict standards for the removal of lands from the floodplain and limits the granting of variances in floodplains.</p> <p>New floodplain maps more accurately delineate flood hazard areas and encourage achievable mitigation projects. RiskMAP products will incorporate mitigation data and provide support for mitigation planning efforts.</p>	<p>The State's floodplain management law exceeds National Flood Insurance Program requirements. The additional two feet of flood elevation help protect structures from severe floods. It limits construction in the floodplain with no new construction in the floodway.</p> <p>Local governments can set more restrictive standards than the state and federal government.</p> <p>The rules are complicated and there is a lack of understanding in many communities particularly with enforcing the substantial damage or improvement provision of the law. There is a need for continued outreach and education to ensure that the program is implemented and enforced properly.</p>

Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	Support for Local Mitigation	Effectiveness in Local Mitigation
NR 117 Shoreland-Wetland Protection Program	Administrative Code NR117, Shoreland-Wetland Protection Program, is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. It establishes statewide minimum standards for cities' and villages' shoreland-wetland zoning ordinances in order to accomplish shoreland protection objectives. Cities and villages are required to adopt and administer shoreland-wetland zoning ordinances within six months or receipt of final wetland inventory maps, which are prepared by the DNR. The ordinance creates a shoreland-wetland zoning district for all wetlands of five acres or more, and all portions of wetlands of five acres or more located in the jurisdiction.	<p>This preserves wetland areas which retain and infiltrate flood waters.</p> <p>A jurisdiction may not rezone a wetland in a shoreland-wetland zoning district, or any portion thereof, if the proposed rezoning may result in a significant adverse impact to stormwater and flood-water storage capacity and shoreline protection against soil erosion.</p>	<p>Local governments can adopt ordinances that exceed the state minimum standards.</p> <p>In conjunction with NR 115 and 116, this can be a powerful tool in regulating development in or near floodplains and wetlands and near water in general.</p> <p>Small, isolated wetlands and degraded wetlands can be developed in some cases, which can cause higher flood levels and increased damages.</p>
Comprehensive Planning	<p>The State's Comprehensive Planning Law, commonly recognized as Wisconsin's "Smart Growth" legislation, requires any program or action of a town, village, city, county, or regional planning commission that affects land use after January 1, 2010 must be guided by, and consistent with, an adopted comprehensive plan.</p> <p>Comprehensive plans must contain 9 elements: issues and opportunities; housing; transportation; utilities and community relations; land use; agricultural, natural and cultural resources; economic development; intergovernmental cooperation; and implementation.</p>	<p>This provides the opportunity for communities to incorporate their comprehensive planning with their all-hazards mitigation planning efforts. It presents an opportunity to build community support for investing in long-term hazard reduction.</p> <p>Comprehensive plans will include activities such as land use planning, zoning ordinances, construction site erosion control ordinances, stormwater management zoning, and agricultural preservation plans all of which can contribute to hazard mitigation within a community.</p>	<p>There is not a specific element pertaining to hazard avoidance or hazard reduction. However, all-hazards mitigation plans can be integrated into a community's comprehensive plan through the various planning elements or as its own element. Comprehensive plans should also be consulted when developing hazard mitigation plans. A good comprehensive plan that addresses its hazards will lead to good land use decisions.</p> <p>Information and data collected for comprehensive planning is also useful and necessary in all-hazards mitigation planning.</p>

Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	Support for Local Mitigation	Effectiveness in Local Mitigation
<p>Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD)</p>	<p>With a multi-objective mission to reduce sewer inflows into Lake Michigan and reduce stormwater flood damage to structures in Milwaukee’s metro area, MMSD is executing a comprehensive stormwater and flood protection program.</p> <p>MMSD has developed Floodwater Management Plans for the individual watersheds and rivers in their jurisdiction. Stakeholders groups were formed and provided input and plan review.</p> <p>Chapter 13, Stormwater Rule, provides a regionally based minimum standard for stormwater control for all new development within the service area.</p> <p>The Greenseams Program identifies riparian properties in private hands (public lands may be considered under special circumstances) that would link existing public open spaces or provide other public benefits in the form of wetland protection, future flood protection, or erosion management.</p> <p>The Conservation Plan identifies existing open space in private hands that meet specific criteria for providing natural flood storage. Lands that are identified as having hydric soils, wetlands or old wetlands are considered. The purchase of these properties provides public benefits in the form of wetland protection, water quality, and most important future flood protection or erosion management.</p>	<p>MMSD has taxing authority in the most densely populated area of the state and uses this authority to engineer controls for stormwater and flooding. It has used no emergency management funds for any of its buy-outs or other mitigation initiatives and projects. This area of the state has been included in several flood declarations and has a high flood risk.</p> <p>MMSD addresses current and future out-of-bank flooding. Plans present specific projects which contain both design and construction. Projects include structural and non-structural approaches. Capital expenditures for 2010 totaled \$266 million.</p> <p>The MMSD programs listed address future flood and drainage problems and stream channel protection.</p>	<p>According to engineering reports, most residential structures within the floodplains of some of the most notoriously flooding creeks have been acquired and demolished, or floodproofed above the 100-year base flood elevation through a variety of methods including stormwater storage, levees, and flow rate reduction controls.</p>

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Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	Support for Local Mitigation	Effectiveness in Local Mitigation
Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions	<p>The Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs) provide planning and technical services to the counties and municipalities that participate in the Commission.</p> <p>RPCs provide technical services through GIS mapping, zoning, and subdivision ordinance preparation; environmental assessments and impact reviews; and engineering services.</p> <p>RPCs provide planning services for development of hazard mitigation plans and comprehensive plans in addition to special purpose plans.</p> <p>RPCs develop zoning, subdivision and other land use ordinances for local governments. They implement projects through administration of grants. They also share costs in county administrative services and building and zoning code enforcement.</p>	<p>Services provided assist in land use planning and implementation of local government plans that address key community development needs. In many cases, the plans also mitigate losses from hazards.</p> <p>Data collection, analysis projections, mapping, programs, policies, and projects in comprehensive plans complement hazard mitigation planning. Stormwater, floodplain management, and sewer service area planning are a few of the areas addressed in comprehensive plans that have policies, programs, and projects that complement flood hazard mitigation.</p> <p>RPCs have partnered with Wisconsin Emergency Management in developing a resource guide that identified how comprehensive and hazard mitigation plans could be integrated.</p>	<p>Local governments are used to working through and with the RPCs in development of various plans. The RPCs are familiar with the local governments and the issues and politics that are involved at the local level. They provide a valuable service to local governments in the development of various planning efforts and in the provision of technical services.</p> <p>Limited budgets and funding levels do not allow the RPCs to meet the demand for technical and planning services requested of them.</p> <p>Hazard mitigation should be regularly considered when these services are provided. More specific concepts need to be developed to include hazard mitigation policies, programs, and projects when administering and implementing other plans and projects.</p> <p>A more formal policy for integrating comprehensive and hazard mitigation planning needs to be developed.</p>
County Emergency Management	<p>Emergency Management is a county office mandated by the State of Wisconsin. It is supported by county funds, which are reimbursed in part by federal funding. Emergency Management comprises organized analyses, planning, decision-making, and assignment of available resources to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of all hazards.</p>	<p>The County Emergency Management department cooperates with the County in preparing timely releases that inform the public on actions and precautions they can take to minimize disruptions and losses. County staff works to reduce or eliminate repetitive loss or substantially damaged structures by writing letters to owners to inform them of techniques and potential state and federal resources available to reduce further flood losses.</p>	

TABLE 4.3-1 2008 AND 2011 ACTION ITEM NUMBERS

2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011
1.1	10.1	2.3	Completed	3.1	1.5	3.14	10.19	4.8	Completed	4.21	10.32	5.5	7.1
1.2	2.1	2.4	4.1	3.2	1.9	3.15	10.13	4.9	1.6	4.22	10.21	5.6	7.2
1.3	10.17	2.5	3.6	3.3	Completed	3.16	10.14	4.10	Deleted	4.23	10.22	5.7	10.24
1.4	10.25	2.6	7.3	3.4	11.1	3.17	Completed	4.11	Deleted	4.24	1.2	5.8	Deleted
1.5	12.1	2.7	10.3	3.5	10.9	3.18	10.31	4.12	Completed	4.25	Deleted	5.9	5.6
1.6	3.1	2.8	10.26	3.6	9.2	3.19	1.10	4.13	1.7	4.26	Deleted	5.10	5.7
1.7	Deleted	2.9	10.27	3.7	10.29	4.1	1.11	4.14	10.16	4.27	5.1	5.11	5.8
1.8	9.1	2.10	3.7	3.8	10.10	4.2	3.11	4.15	3.13	4.28	5.2	5.12	Deleted
1.9	14.1	2.11	14.2	3.9	10.30	4.3	3.12	4.16	3.14	4.29	5.3	5.13	5.9
1.10	3.2	2.12	10.28	3.10	10.11	4.4	8.2	4.17	3.15	5.1	1.3	5.14	5.11
1.11	Completed	2.13	13.2	3.11	10.12	4.5	6.1	4.18	10.20	5.2	5.4	5.15	5.12
2.1	1.1	2.14	Completed	3.12	Completed	4.6	11.2	4.19	3.21	5.3	5.5	5.16	5.13
2.2	1.8	2.15	10.4	3.13	10.18	4.7	10.15	4.20	3.16	5.4	1.4	5.17	10.33

Detailed tables of completed and deleted action items can be found in Section 4.3.15.

TABLE 4.3-2 ACTION ITEMS

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: Department of Administration (DOA)					
1.1 – Distribute hazard mitigation materials at housing workshops, trainings, and orientation sessions.	1, 2	High	WEM	Expands and promotes public awareness.	Status unchanged.
1.2 – WEM staff will be available to make Wisconsin Disaster Fund presentations at Emergency Assistance Program trainings and workshops.	1, 2, 4	High	WEM	Conferences, trainings, and workshops are effective venues for reaching multiple agencies and citizens with mitigation information.	Status unchanged.
1.3 – Incorporate mitigation practices into DOA-DH's housing Emergency Assistance Program.	4, 5	Medium	WEM	Maintaining consistency within state and federal programs regarding planning, preparation and mitigation is evidence of cooperation and coordination.	Action delayed because CDBG and HOME funds are not usually used for the type of substantial rehabilitation necessary for the incorporation of hazard mitigation practices.
1.4 – DOA-DH will not approve grants or loans to communities for constructing critical facilities in floodplains or hazard-prone areas.	5	High	DNR, WEM	Constantly looking at ways to improve and incorporate mitigation actions into state and local government legislation is a key to successful mitigation.	Action delayed because CDBG and HOME funds are not usually used for the type of substantial rehabilitation necessary for critical facility construction.
1.5 – Coordinate with agencies to incorporate hazard mitigation planning concepts in the Comprehensive Planning Guides.	3, 4	Medium	WEM, DNR, UW-Sea Grant Institute	By addressing hazard mitigation in the comprehensive planning process, more communities will be aware of natural hazards and their impacts and the need for preparation.	The guides are now only available online.
1.6 – Promote hazard mitigation planning by maintaining a close relationship with the Comprehensive Planning Grant Program.	3, 4	Medium	WEM, RPCs	This action broadens exposure to hazard mitigation principles and programs.	WEM is preparing to update the Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning in Wisconsin.
1.7 – Invite WEM staff to participate in the State Agency Resource Working Group (SARWG).	3, 4	Low	WEM	Promotion of proper land use measures is one element of a mitigation strategy and can save lives.	Group is inactive, but members continue to communicate to promote comprehensive and mitigation planning.
1.8 – Promote hazard mitigation and raise awareness of coastal hazards.	1, 2	High	WEM, DNR	Further use and distribution of mitigation materials during special events will meet the public awareness and community outreach goals.	Status unchanged. WAFSCM, WEM, and WCMP will try to sponsor a Coastal Hazards Workshop in fall 2011 or spring 2012.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: DOA (continued)					
1.9 – Help communities develop and implement shoreline and bluff erosion policies.	1, 3	High	WEM, DNR, UW-Sea Grants Institute	New ordinances and other policies will serve to establish revised setbacks and minimize future damages.	Status unchanged.
1.10 – The Wisconsin Coastal Hazards Work Group will work with local governments in the state’s 15 coastal counties to develop and revise policies relevant to coastal hazards.	1, 3	High	UW-Sea Grants Institute, DNR	It enhances public education about disaster preparedness and resistance and expands public awareness of natural hazards.	Status unchanged.
1.11 – Continue to coordinate with the Coastal Hazards Work Group (CHWG) to expand hazard mitigation activities in those coastal areas vulnerable to destruction.	1, 4	High	WEM, UW-Sea Grants Institute, DNR, RPCs	Expanding mitigation activities in coastal areas will reduce storm and erosion-related damage and protect lives and property.	The CHWG continues to develop tools and convey challenges of coastal erosion and flooding to coastal communities.
Lead Agency: Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection					
2.1 – Encourage communities to sign up for and participate in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP).	1	High	CLCDs, USDA: FSA and NRCS	The CREP focuses on improving water quality by reducing runoff and peak flows in streams which prevents pollution. A secondary benefit is removing flood-prone cropland from production.	Ongoing; state funding was reduced from the \$40 million estimate to \$28 million in bond authority in 2009 Wisconsin Act 28.
Lead Agency: Department of Natural Resources (DNR)					
3.1 – Add extra points to communities applying for DNR Stewardship programs if their proposal includes mitigation elements.	1	Medium		Promoting flood mitigation values to acquisition criteria (i.e., flood water storage capacity removes floodplain from development) consideration can conserve natural resources while helping to reduce flood losses.	Status Unchanged.
3.2 – Promote the “No-Adverse Impact” floodplain management approach state-wide.	1	High	WAFSCM, WEM	The NAI approach makes sense and will result in reduced damages. By using NAI you have a tool to increase support for watershed management as it promotes multi objective management strategies, which appeal to wider range of interests. This increases support for any actions proposed or taken for flood management.	An NAI training session was held at the 2008 WAFSCM conference.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: DNR (continued)					
3.3 – Promote substantial damage inspections.	1, 5	High	WEM	Substantial damage inspections are required to maintain membership in the NFIP. DNR will promote these to assist communities in remaining compliant.	New action item.
3.4 – Promote more efficient methods of detecting non-compliant structures in the floodplain and reviewing local floodplain management procedures.	1, 5	High	FEMA	Limiting non-compliant floodplain development will decrease potential damages.	New action item.
3.5 – Encourage restoration of natural wetland functions.	1	High	USDA: NRCS, UWFWS, local communities, property owners	Restoring the natural function of wetlands can reduce flooding potential of other areas in the watershed.	New action item.
3.6 – Provide workshops and distribute informational materials to improve understanding and enforcement of floodplain, shoreline, coastal, and wetland regulations.	1, 2	High	DOA: WCMP, UW- Sea Grants Institute, WEM	Assessing and improving local floodplain management and coastal hazard awareness is a key component of the outreach program efforts.	Annually conduct 10 floodplain management workshops.
3.7 – Provide sewer back flow prevention information and other flood proofing measures to affected communities through public information curriculum. Coordinate with MMSD on expanding distribution of its brochure to other parts of the state.	1, 2	High	WEM, OCI, insurance industry	Using this mitigation technique decreases residential damage during major storm events.	Contacted MMSD staff to discuss enhanced distribution of informational materials. Plan to meet with appropriate staff before the end of FY2011.
3.8 – Compile and distribute Floodplain/Shoreland Notes newsletter.	2	High	FEMA	The newsletter provides local officials and others with information on the NFIP, shoreland issues, dam safety, and hazard mitigation.	New action item. The newsletter is distributed three times per year.
3.9 – Provide workshops and distribute informational materials to improve understanding and awareness of flood insurance.	1, 2	High	FEMA	Distributing information on flood insurance will help reduce risks by increasing the number of flood insurance policies.	New action item. DNR will hold at least three workshops annually and participate in Flood Awareness Week.
3.10 – Promote dam safety awareness through workshops, the development of EAPs and IOM guidebooks, templates, and newsletters.	1, 2	High	FEMA	Increasing the number of EAPs and IOM plans will reduce the overall risk of dam failure.	New action item. Dam safety workshops will be held annually.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: DNR (continued)					
3.11 – Continue to provide technical assistance to non-NFIP communities that have had flood damage and encourage them to join the NFIP.	1, 2, 4	High	WEM	To raise awareness of the NFIP to Wisconsin citizens and squelch misconceptions will only enhance the mitigation program.	20 communities have joined the NFIP since 2008 and several more have expressed interest.
3.12 – Work with communities to encourage mapping of floodplains and coastal areas.	1, 2, 4	High	WEM, RPCs, WCMP	Promoting hazard mapping will empower communities and individuals to manage and reduce their risks.	Since 2008, 43 counties have received updated mapping through Map Mod. The State is now working on the Risk-MAP initiative.
3.13 – Promote mandatory disclosure of hazard-prone property to buyers.	1, 2, 4	Low	DNR	This allows homeowners to make informed decisions about mitigation.	Outreach efforts to community officials continue. The newsletter will feature an article on this topic in the near future.
3.14 – Encourage sewer utilities to provide back-up power sources at lift stations to help prevent sewer back-flow flooding.	1, 4	Low	DNR	Some sewer backflow problems occur because of power outages at lift stations. Back-up power sources would reduce this type of flood risk.	Status unchanged.
3.15 – Encourage sewer utilities to provide public information regarding sewer back-flow prevention	1, 4	Low	DNR, WEM	Promoting sewer back-flow prevention at the local level will help reduce this type of flood risk.	Status unchanged.
3.16 – Promote the NFIP CRS to local governments.	1, 2, 4	High	WEM, FEMA, WAFSCM, ASFPM	This reduces flood risk by rewarding communities for meeting CRS goals with lower insurance premiums.	Two CRS workshops were held in FY2010, more will be held in FY2013.
3.17 – Participate in the Regional Flood Risk Management Team	1, 4	Medium	WEM, USACOE, FEMA	The Team will help ensure long-term mitigation planning is taken into account when implementing flood recovery measures.	New action item.
3.18 – Implement a new burning permit process.	1, 2	Medium		People will be required to check burning restrictions daily which will reduce the risk of fire.	New action item.
3.19 – Promote Fire Prevention Week throughout the state.	1, 2	Medium	WEM	Public education about fire prevention will help reduce the risk of fire.	New action item.
3.20 – Create and maintain an interactive county map on the DNR website showing the current fire danger.	1, 2	Medium	WEM	Public access to the most current fire danger information will help reduce the risk of fire.	New action item.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: DNR (continued)					
3.21 – Promote the concept of Firewise Communities USA statewide.	1, 2, 4	Low	WEM, FEMA, USDA, State Fire Chiefs' Association	This program encourages action that minimizes home loss to wildfire and protects lives.	Four additional communities are now participating in the program bringing the total to 14.
3.22 – Promote the creation of Community Wildfire Prevention Plans.	1, 3	Low	WEM	This provides an opportunity to address fire hazards along the wildland/ urban interface.	New action item.
3.23 – Identify permanent fire mitigation projects that can be supplemented by ongoing temporary fire mitigation projects.	1, 4	Low	WEM	Permanent fire mitigation projects will help reduce the risk of fire.	New action item.
Lead Agency: Department of Health Services (DHS)					
4.1 – Survey healthcare facilities for the use of NOAA weather radios and severe weather response plans to enable DHS and WEM to pursue funding for these activities.	1	High	WEM	This project further advances the goal of saving lives in severe weather events.	By the end of 2011, the Division of Quality Assurance (DQA) survey health facilities about the use of NOAA radios. In 2012, DQA will pursue funding for the radios.
4.2 – Conduct public health hazard risk assessments at all local and tribal health departments throughout the state.	1, 4	High	CDC, WEM, WAHL DAB, EMS, HPP, local and tribal health departments	This will identify risks to health departments, allowing them to take action to reduce the risks.	New action item. The risk assessments will be complete by July 31, 2012.
Lead Agency: Department of Safety and Professional Services - Safety and Buildings Division (DSPS-SB)					
5.1 – Train municipal fire departments on the use of the National Fire Incident Reporting System and work to collect information on all fire incidents in the state. Data collected is directly uploaded to FEMA and then used to develop new policies and laws for fire-safe construction.	1, 4, 5	High	State Fire Chiefs' Association	Effective regulations for fire-safe construction will decrease fire hazards and losses.	Status unchanged.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: DSPS-SB (continued)					
5.2 – Require all fire departments within the state to inspect existing commercial buildings annually and provide them guidance in doing so. Routine inspections are performed to ensure the existing building still meets its design-specific building code requirements.	1, 4, 5	High		Fire-safe buildings are at a lower risk of fire hazards and losses.	Status unchanged.
5.3 – Provide for Administrative Code changes to adopt the 2011 edition of the National Electrical Code (NEC). The rule will affect any building or structure within the state in which electrical wiring will be installed.	1, 4, 5	High		Fire-safe installation of electric wiring decreases the risk of fire hazards and losses.	SB is now adopting the 2011 NEC with an estimated effective date of April 1, 2012.
5.4 – Adopt the 2009 editions of the national model codes from the International Code Council and the National Fire Protection Association.	1, 5	High		Constantly looking at ways to improve and incorporate mitigation actions into government legislation is a key to successful mitigation.	Status unchanged.
5.5 – Address the disaster resistance of manufactured homes by reviewing tie-down standards, installation standards, and inspection standards.	1, 5	Medium		Constantly looking at ways to improve and incorporate mitigation actions into government legislation is a key to successful mitigation.	Status unchanged.
5.6 – Enforce the requirement to inspect structures and buildings when permitting construction projects to ensure compliance with state building codes. Municipalities can apply to become designated agents to enforce building codes.	1, 5	High		These safety inspections promote disaster resistance and ensure public safety.	Status unchanged.
5.7 – Create and maintain a tracking system for all Privately Owned Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS).	1, 5	Medium		Having this information will aid in determining the status of POWTS systems following flood events.	The State tracks all POWTS established since 2007. County governments track all POWTS in their county.
5.8 – Require carbon monoxide detectors in all existing residential occupancies with fuel burning appliances.	1, 5	Medium		This will protect occupants of residential occupancies against possible carbon monoxide leaks during the recovery period after a disaster.	The rules requiring carbon monoxide detectors went into effect January 1, 2011
5.9 – Require the inspection of all electrical construction within commercial buildings through the statewide Electrical Inspection Program.	1, 5	Medium		Ensuring all electrical wiring within commercial structures meets the minimum national code requirements will enhance building survivability and life safety in the event of a disaster.	Status unchanged.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: DSPS-SB (continued)					
5.10 – Develop and implement rules requiring statewide electrical inspection for all buildings.	1, 5	Medium		This will ensure that wiring meets appropriate codes, reducing the risk of damages in a disaster.	New action item.
5.11 – Require statewide licensing of all electrical workers.	1, 5	Medium		This ensures all electrical wiring is installed and maintained by people who have demonstrated competency. This will aid in the survivability of structures following a disaster.	Status unchanged.
5.12 – Participate at the national level on code development for the National Fire Alarm Code.	1, 5	Medium		This establishes minimum standards for mass notification systems. Mass notification systems inform building occupants and personnel in the area of appropriate responses in emergencies. This will help reduce loss of life and property.	Status unchanged.
5.13 – Consider the adoption of the International Residential Code written by the International Code Council.	1, 5	Medium		Use of the International Residential Code would improve the level of construction of all one- and two-family homes within Wisconsin. This standard is proven to enhance the survivability of structures and the safety of occupants.	Status unchanged.
Lead Agency: Office of the Commissioner of Insurance (OCI)					
6.1 – Distribute hazard mitigation materials to insurance companies, agents, and consumers to support the Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Team in developing, establishing and implementing permanent and viable statewide mitigation programs.	1, 2, 4	Low		This will expand mitigation education in Wisconsin.	Status unchanged.
Lead Agency: Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW)					
7.1 – Encourage telecommunication utilities to obtain information about floodplains in advance of construction and avoid construction in these areas.	1, 5	Medium		Continuing oversight will help to keep telecommunications utilities focused on mitigation and will minimize service disruptions.	Status unchanged.
7.2 – Perform hazard mitigation reviews for electric, natural gas, and water utility construction projects.	1, 5	High		Continuing oversight will help to keep utilities focused on mitigation and will minimize service disruptions.	Status unchanged.
7.3 – Continue to educate the public about safety issues related to natural hazards at electric and natural gas utilities.	1, 2	High		Public education and outreach will be improved by this activity.	Status unchanged.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: Department of Transportation (DOT)					
8.1 – Present information about the PA and HMA programs at the annual County Highway Association Commissioner training.	1, 2, 4	Medium	WEM	This will keep Highway Commissioners informed about the programs and keep mitigation involved in discussions of future highway projects.	New action item.
8.2 – DOT will coordinate with WEM to sponsor a workshop for DOT engineers, technicians, and other staff to review the components of post-disaster damage and mitigation programs.	1, 2, 4	Low	WEM, FEMA	Conferences, workshops, and trainings are ways to reach multiple agencies and citizens to advance mitigation knowledge.	Still on hold. If time and resources become available, this project may move forward.
8.3 – As a disaster unfolds, send an email alert to DOT field staff reminding them to keep track of costs for possible reimbursement from the PA program and to keep in mind the possibility of assisting with Preliminary Damage Assessments.	1, 4	Medium	WEM	This will allow DOT to claim as much reimbursement as possible and prepare them for assisting with Preliminary Damage Assessments.	New action item.
Lead Agency: University of Wisconsin - Cooperative Extension					
9.1 – Develop guidance for businesses for continuing operations if affected by disaster.	1, 2	Low	WEM	Making businesses aware of planned contingencies and options during major operational disruption can minimize human and economic loss.	Status unchanged.
9.2 – Integrate hazard mitigation concepts into local extension programs for community development, lake and watershed management, farm management and housing development.	1, 3	Medium	WEM, WCMP, DOA, DNR	The more efforts made to expand mitigation awareness and proper land management, the more damage prevention and preparation will occur within the state.	Status unchanged.
Lead Agency: Department of Military Affairs - Division of Emergency Management (WEM)					
10.1 – Administer the HMGP, FMA, and PDM programs.	1, 3, 5	High	WHMT, RPCs	WEM will continue to solicit applications for these funds in order to reduce property losses and save lives in Wisconsin caused by disasters.	WEM has administered over \$86 million in funds from the HMGP, FMA, and PDM programs.
10.2 – Develop uniform guidance for providing replacement and supplemental housing assistance.	1, 4	Medium	DOA-DH, DNR	This will streamline the process of receiving replacement and/or supplemental housing assistance, making recovery quicker.	New action item.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: WEM (continued)					
10.3 – Promote mitigation for the public using the WEM website.	1, 2, 3	High	DNR, DOA, WCMP, OCI, DHS, DATCP, RPCs	Public education and outreach will be improved by this activity.	Status unchanged.
10.4 – Develop and document mitigation success stories. Publish them on the WEM website.	2, 4	High	FEMA	The goal in sharing success stories is to motivate communities to come up with solutions to better withstand the next disaster and prevent future damage.	Loss avoidance studies and best practices stories have been written for many of WEM's mitigation projects.
10.5 – Work with the OCI to promote public education about flood insurance during Flood Safety Awareness Week	1, 2, 4	High	OCI	Promoting flood insurance education will increase the number of policies which will in turn decrease losses from flood events.	New action item.
10.6 – Create an online flood insurance education course for insurance agents.	1, 2	High	OCI	Agents will be able to encourage consumers to purchase flood insurance which will decrease losses from flood events.	New action item.
10.7 – Research the possibility of requiring all insurance agents to complete a course in flood insurance periodically.	1, 2	High	OCI	This will increase the promotion of flood insurance to consumers which will increase flood insurance participation, thereby decreasing losses from flood events.	New action item.
10.8 – Create links from WEM's Recovery website to OCI's websites about flood insurance.	1, 2, 4	High	OCI	This will allow for easier access to flood insurance information which will increase participation, thereby decreasing losses from flood events.	New action item.
10.9 – Develop a GIS layer identifying historic and archaeological sites in the 100-year floodplain.	1, 3	Medium	WHS, DNR, FEMA	By decreasing the impact to these historical sites in the disaster recovery phase, preservation of Wisconsin's historical and archeological areas will be secured.	Status unchanged.
10.10 – Research and identify GIS resources that would assist WEM and local governments in developing their mitigation programs.	1, 3	High	RPCs	Ongoing mitigation efforts lessen the impact that disasters have on people's lives and property through damage prevention.	Status unchanged.
10.11 – Update the State Hazard Mitigation Plan to include technological and man-made hazards.	1, 3	High	WHMT	Identifying and subsequently mitigating man-made and technological disasters will be of benefit to the citizens of Wisconsin and reduce risk to property and life.	Status unchanged.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: WEM (continued)					
10.12 – Incorporate mitigation into WEM’s Strategic Plan and work with other agencies to do the same.	1, 3, 4	Medium	WHMT	Cooperation and communication between agencies and sharing of goals and priorities is one way to accomplish the strategy set forth in this document.	Status unchanged. The DMA is planning to update the Strategic Plan in 2012.
10.13 – As local and tribal plans are completed, incorporate pertinent information into the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.	1, 3	High	WHMT	Providing a complete assessment of state and local hazard mitigation priorities is required by law.	Additional jurisdictional plans were incorporated into this update including a new section highlighting best practices.
10.14 – Develop a structure inventory and risk assessment for state-owned and -operated buildings.	1, 3, 5	High	DOA	A state structure inventory will inform hazard preparation for state-owned and -operated buildings.	WEM has only received information from the DOC thus far.
10.15 – Continue to lead the WHMT in establishing and implementing a state-wide mitigation program.	1, 4	High		Interagency cooperation in expanding mitigation education in Wisconsin accomplishes several goals in the Mitigation Strategy.	Status unchanged.
10.16 – Encourage EM directors to work with LEPCs to participate in local hazard mitigation planning activities.	1, 3	Medium		Mitigation planning at the local level is required by statute.	Status unchanged.
10.17 – Promote use of FEMA’s HAZUS hazard-analysis, GIS-based software.	1, 3	Medium	RPCs	With the addition of the flood and wind module, HAZUS-MH may provide Wisconsin with a hazard-specific analysis tool for estimating potential losses.	WEM staff continues to update the flood risk analysis HAZUS component.
10.18 – Attend training on the HAZUS-MH software and determine its feasibility for use in Wisconsin.	1, 3	Medium	FEMA, RPCs	The information that will result from inputting critical facility data and damage-type information will help reduce losses in future disasters.	WEM staff is continually attending HAZUS training.
10.19 – After HAZUS-MH training, provide information to local governments about it as a tool in mitigation planning.	1, 3	Medium	WHMT, RPCs	HAZUS-MH can provide critical risk assessment information that will allow communities to better prepare for disasters and mitigate damage.	HAZUS training to locals is not provided regularly, but WEM staff is available to field questions as needed. HAZUS runs completed by WEM are sent to the counties.
10.20 – Identify pre-disaster mitigation techniques that can be funded through Section 406.	1, 4	Medium	FEMA, DOT, DOA, DNR, PSCW	Identifying techniques prior to a disaster will allow field staff to be properly trained to recognize opportunities for mitigation through Section 406.	Status unchanged. WEM has met with DOT to discuss training field staff to identify Section 406 mitigation measures as disaster repairs are being made.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: WEM (continued)					
10.21 – Attend training and continue to build expertise in Benefit-Cost Analyses.	1, 4	High	FEMA	BCA is a required element of applying for mitigation funds.	WEM hosted BCA workshops conducted by FEMA in 2009 and 2011.
10.22 – Provide training and technical assistance to local governments and tribal organizations on FEMA's e-grants system.	1, 4	Medium	FEMA	The e-grant process will be a required element for applying for FEMA's mitigation funds.	Status unchanged.
10.23 – Revise the Resource Guide to All-Hazards Mitigation Planning in Wisconsin and post it on the WEM and DOA websites.	1, 3, 4	High	DOA	The guide functions to assist local communities in mitigation and comprehensive planning efforts. It is outdated. An update will make it more useful and posting it on the websites will make it more accessible.	New action item.
10.24 – Continue to administer FEMA's HMA grant programs.	1, 3, 5	High	WHMT member agencies	This is a key element to the mitigation strategy.	WEM has administered over \$86 million in HMA funds.
10.25 – Promote the purchase and use of NOAA weather radios.	1, 2	High		Reducing the threat to lives will be realized by the use of radios in private residences and in schools, critical facilities, and daycare centers.	Status unchanged. WEM has administered grants to purchase NOAA weather radios.
10.26 – Participate in conferences and give presentations to promote mitigation to local interest groups and associations.	1, 2, 3, 5	Medium	DNR, UW-Extension, WCMP, RPCs	WEM staff can reach local audiences and reinforce that mitigation planning and activities occur at the local level. More education can always be accomplished.	WEM continues to promote mitigation whenever possible.
10.27 – Continue to develop and use the WEM mitigation information display.	1, 2, 4	High	RPCs	Continuing outreach efforts meets multiple goals of expanding public awareness, supporting inter-agency cooperation and promoting mitigation techniques.	Display is updated as needed and utilized at conferences and trainings.
10.28 – Include the Hazard Mitigation Planning Workshop in WEM's training curriculum and the EM certification program.	1, 3, 4	High	RPCs	This action enables mitigation measures through planning efforts.	The workshop is part of the EM certification program and is held at least once a year.
10.29 – Continue to develop guidance and resource information that will assist with the development of local mitigation plans.	1, 3, 4	High	RPCs	This raises awareness of mitigation assists with the local planning process, which is now required by law.	WEM will work to update the Resources Guide and continue to hold the Hazard Mitigation Planning Workshop.
10.30 – Identify and develop GIS applications to be used as a mitigation tool.	1, 3, 4, 5	High	DNR, RPCs	This will help minimize damages.	Maps identifying repetitive loss properties and mitigation projects were completed.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
Lead Agency: WEM (continued)					
10.31 – Work with Wisconsin universities to develop Disaster Resistant University Plans.	1, 3, 4	Medium		These plans will guide mitigation actions which help save lives and property.	UW-River Falls developed a mitigation plan. UW-Superior participated in Douglas County's plan. UW-Madison is currently developing a plan.
10.32 – Annually update the Green Sheet to assist in environmental reviews for hazard mitigation projects.	1, 4, 5	Medium	WHMT, FEMA	This resource guide is used by federal, state, and local governments to understand environmental laws and policy requirements.	The Green Sheet is updated after each disaster declaration.
10.33 – Maintain the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force as a standing task force.	1, 4, 5	High	WRTF member agencies	It is recommended that semi-annual meetings be held to ensure preparedness and facilitate effective operational readiness of the task force following a disaster declaration.	Status unchanged.
Lead Agency: Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS)					
11.1 – Use GIS to identify and map locations of known historical and archaeological sites in floodplains.	1, 5	Medium	DOA, DNR	By decreasing the impact to these historical sites in the disaster recovery phase, preservation of Wisconsin's historical and archeological areas will be secured.	Status unchanged.
11.2 – Provide ongoing support and coordination with the WHMT in developing, establishing, and implementing a permanent and viable statewide mitigation program while protecting historical and cultural resources.	1, 4, 5	High	WEM, WHMT	Interagency cooperation in expanding mitigation education in Wisconsin accomplishes several goals in the Mitigation Strategy.	Status unchanged.
Lead Agency: National Weather Service (NWS)					
12.1 – Achieve near 100% NOAA weather radio tower coverage in the state.	1, 2	High	WEM	This action will help protect people during severe weather events.	Status unchanged.
Lead Agency: Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC)					
13.1 – Develop an Economic Recovery Framework to help businesses recover following a disaster.	1, 2, 4	Medium	DOA-DH, WEM	This will hasten business recovery, thereby minimizing losses.	New action item.
13.2 – Target business-related mitigation materials to Wisconsin businesses, especially in vulnerable areas.	1, 2	Medium		This action is further advancing the goal of saving lives and reducing damage in severe weather events.	Status unchanged.

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Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2011 Update Status
All Agencies					
14.1 – Provide incentives when grant proposals address hazards with appropriate mitigation measures.	1, 4, 5	High		State funded mitigation grant proposals can only benefit the residents of Wisconsin and further the goals in the State Mitigation Plan.	Status unchanged.
14.2 – Seek out opportunities to sponsor low-cost hazard mitigation demonstration projects.	1, 2, 4, 5	Medium		Implementing mitigation demonstration projects sets an example to all communities that mitigation clearly reduces damage.	Status unchanged.