

SECTION 3: 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.

3.1 State Mitigation Goals

1. Minimize human, economic, and environmental disruption from natural, technological, and manmade hazards.
2. Enhance public education about disaster preparedness and resistance, and expand public awareness of natural, technological, and manmade 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 processes for the 2008 and 2011 updates, the WHMT revised the goals to more accurately encompass the purpose of hazard mitigation in the state and the mission of the WHMT. In 2016, the WSJHMT further revised goals 1 and 2 to include technological and manmade hazards.

As of November 15, 2016, 72 counties, seven single jurisdictions, and ten 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 4 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.

3.2 Capability Assessment

3.2.1 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.

For development of the initial plan, 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. For the three-year plan updates in 2008 and 2011, the members of the WHMT were asked to review and evaluate the state capability assessment. Revisions and additions were made. In both 2011 and 2016, WEM Mitigation staff met with each agency individually to obtain this information. This led to much more robust insights than using a survey or conducting a large-group meeting.

Completing a thorough capability assessment led to the identification and development of many 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 (PDM-C) program 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 in the floodplain 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 that will bring the structure into compliance with the state or local floodplain ordinance.

- 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 former Repetitive Flood Claims and Severe Repetitive Loss programs have been rolled into the FMA program. Mitigation of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as defined by FEMA is the highest priority for the program.
- 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 US 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, Figures 3.2.1-1 and 3.2.1-2 are at the end of this section. The table in Figure 3.2.1-1 identifies and assesses state agency activities that support hazard mitigation. The table in Figure 3.2.1-2 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.

3.2.2 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 November 2016, all 72 counties and ten of the 11 federally-recognized tribes in Wisconsin have completed or are developing all-hazards mitigation plans. The local plans are discussed

further in Section 4 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 the table in Figure 3.2.2-1, Local Capability Assessment, at the end of this section.

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 or 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, which has been widely distributed.
- 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. The G-393 Introduction to Mitigation for Emergency Managers course has also been added to WEM's curriculum. Hazard mitigation is included in the Local Officials Applicant 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; Great Lakes Tribal Organization; and Wetlands, Wildlife Habitat and Flood Hazards in the Rock River Basin; as well as others upon request.
- 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.

- Effectively administer the federal mitigation grant programs (FMA, HMGP, and PDM) to fund cost-effective, environmentally-sound, long-term mitigation measures as well as comprehensive all-hazards mitigation planning.
- WEM has done numerous outreach activities for the public, emergency management professionals, and policy-makers since the last Plan update. They are detailed in Section 6.8.16.

3.3 Mitigation Action Plan

In developing the mitigation actions, the WSJHMT considered the following:

- The mission of WEM's Strategic Plan 2014-2016: 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 loss of lives and property.
- Issues, concerns, and recommendations of the Post-Event Mitigation Strategies or Action Plans for major disaster declarations 1933, 1944, 1966, 4076, 4141, 4276, and 4288.
- The mitigation goals and objectives from local plans.
- Impacts of past disaster events.
- Recommendations from FEMA staff.
- The state's priority hazards: floods, tornadoes and high winds, wildfires, and coastal erosion. (See Appendix A, THIRA, for more information.)

For the 2016 Plan update, members of the WSJHMT met individually with WEM Mitigation 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.

The Plan lists the Action Items by lead agency for two 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, making it difficult to sort by goal. The order the Action Items are in under each agency does not reflect priority. Listed with each Action Item are background information; supporting agencies; the anticipated timeframe for implementation; and any changes since the previous update. New Action Items use italics for the Action Item number. Completed and deleted Action Items from the previous plan are listed in Section 3.3.15. The 2016 Update Status for each completed or deleted Action Item explains why it was removed from this update.

The Action Items are summarized in the table in Figure 3.3-1 for quick reference at the end of this section. 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.

3.3.1 Lead Agency: Department of Administration (DOA)

Division of Energy, Housing, and Community Resources (DEHCR)

1.1 Action: Distribute hazard mitigation materials at housing workshops and training sessions.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Continue to distribute hazard mitigation materials annually.

Background: WEM will provide hazard mitigation materials and the DEHCR will distribute these materials at CDBG workshops and training sessions.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

1.2 Action: Include the Wisconsin Disaster Fund as a topic at workshops and trainings 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 and Bureau of Community Development workshops and trainings. WEM and the DEHCR will work together to provide mitigation information to recipients of housing rehabilitation and community development assistance.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

1.3 Action: Incorporate mitigation practices into the DEHCR's Emergency Assistance Program.

Supporting Agency: WEM

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

Background: The Eligible Activities List includes floodproofing, which is actually required for certain rehabilitation projects. Safe rooms where a need is identified, and retrofitting for greater wind resistance where property conditions require the replacement of roofing or siding, are also eligible activities

2011 Update Status: Delayed because CDBG funds are not usually used for the type of substantial rehabilitation necessary for the incorporation of mitigation practices. However, mitigation remains an eligible activity.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

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

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Community development programs within the DEHCR, such as the CDBG Public 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 DEHCR will follow federal and state standards for flood risk mitigation and address other natural hazards as applicable when funding the construction of community facilities.

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

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

1.5 Action: Administer and promote the Wisconsin Weatherization Assistance Program.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Very low income households in Wisconsin can qualify for assistance in weatherizing their homes. This can not only keep heating and cooling costs down, but also protect structures from damages and save the lives of vulnerable individuals.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

1.6 Action: Chair the Housing Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing, as needed following disasters.

Background: Upon direction of Governor Doyle, WEM created the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF) to assist individuals, businesses, and communities to recover quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters. All WSJHMT members are on the Mitigation Subcommittee. Some WSJHMT members also chair the other subcommittees.

2016 Update Status: New action item; the WRTF was convened following two disasters in the state in 2016.

Division of Intergovernmental Relations: Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP)

1.7 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, 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 had outdated plans, inconsistent plans, or no plans at all. This legislation requires communities that want to enact or change 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.

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

2016 Update Status: The Comprehensive Planning program no longer exists, but the Department of Administration continues to provide information on comprehensive planning.

1.8 Action: Promote hazard mitigation planning by maintaining a close relationship with the Comprehensive Planning program.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, Regional Planning Commissions

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 or update 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.

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

2016 Update Status: The Comprehensive Planning program no longer exists, but the Department of Administration continues to provide information on comprehensive planning.

1.9 Action: Work toward establishing a community for GIS and LiDAR data sharing.

Supporting Agencies: DNR, NWS, USGS, WEM, UW

Implementation: The WLIP is nearing completion of a statewide parcel data layer. LiDAR is also being pursued.

Background: GIS data layers can be very expensive when not available publicly. This project would allow users to access many types of GIS data for various purposes in the public interest including mitigation planning and mitigation project development.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

Division of Intergovernmental Relations: Wisconsin Coastal Mgmt. Program (WCMP)

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

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR

Implementation: Ongoing.

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

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

2016 Update Status: Unchanged. WCMP worked with WEM staff and other members of the Coastal Hazards Work Group to organize and hold Great Lakes Coastal Processes and Best Management Practices workshops in 2011-2012.

1.11 Action: The WCMP will help communities develop and implement shoreline and bluff erosion policies.

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

Implementation: Current and ongoing. The WCMP will seek to increase the number and 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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Changes to state rules regarding Shoreland Zoning, Wisconsin Admin. Code Ch. NR 115, may affect communities' shoreline policies. The WCMP will work with communities to assess and address the potential impacts.

1.12 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-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.

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

2016 Update Status: A CHWG member updated a document titled *Managing Coastal Hazard Risks on Wisconsin's Dynamic Great Lakes Shoreline* and provided supporting documents regarding Coastal Ordinance Provisions in Wisconsin communities and the Coastal Erosion Model Ordinance.

1.13 Action: The WCMP will coordinate the 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.

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

2016 Update Status: The CHWG has helped to develop a number of online resources to assist communities in understanding coastal processes. CHWG members continue to work with local communities in addressing their information needs. The WCMP and UW-Sea Grant Institute will host a Coastal Fellow who will review and begin revisions of the Coastal Processes Manual, a document that provides important information and recommendations

for coastal engineering. Members of the CHWG are contributing to an "Integrated Assessment for Water Level Variability and Coastal Bluff Erosion in Northern Milwaukee County and Southern Ozaukee County," led by the UW-Sea Grant Institute.

3.3.2 Lead Agency: Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

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: Ongoing; the program began in 2001. The sign-up period ended 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 goal was to set aside 100,000 acres. While primarily a water quality program, removing flood-prone cropland from production is a secondary benefit.

2011 Update Status: State funding was reduced from the \$40 million estimate to \$28 million in bonding authority in 2009 Wisconsin Act 28.

2016 Update Status: Of the \$28 million in bonding authority, about \$14 million has been spent. Almost 50,000 acres are currently enrolled under about 4,000 contracts. Half of the contracts will expire over the next three years; about 75% are expected to re-enroll.

2.2 Action: Chair the Agriculture Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing, as needed following disasters.

Background: Upon direction of Governor Doyle, WEM created the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF) to assist individuals, businesses, and communities to recover quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters. All WSJHMT members are on the Mitigation Subcommittee. Some WSJHMT members also chair the other subcommittees.

2016 Update Status: New action item; the WRTF was convened following two disasters in the state in 2016.

3.3.3 Lead Agency: Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Division of Water

3.1 Action: Give extra points to communities applying for DNR Stewardship programs if their proposal includes mitigation elements.

Implementation: 2005; ongoing.

Background: DNR's Stewardship grant program allocates additional points for projects that acquire, enhance, or protect natural areas that provide water quality and water quality 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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

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

Supporting Agencies: WAFSCM, WEM

Implementation: 2005; ongoing.

Background: With over \$6 billion in flood damages annually, the drain on all levels of resources needs to be reduced. With intensifying development in 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.

2011 Update Status: An NAI training session was held at the 2008 WAFSCM conference. The session promoted 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. It also discussed the adverse effects or impacts within communities such as increased flood peaks, increased flood stages, higher flood velocities, increased erosion and sedimentation, and other impacts communities consider important.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

3.3 Action: Promote substantial damage inspections.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: 2011; 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. The DNR sends letters to communities affected by floods advising them on substantial damage determinations and proper outreach to potentially impacted residents. The DNR also discusses substantial damage inspection requirements at workshops and other public

speaking venues; stresses that the requirements are in the community's floodplain zoning code and are a minimum standard for NFIP compliance; discusses training opportunities and assistance available from state and federal sources after a flood event; promotes the use of the new Substantial Damage Estimator Tool; and encourages cooperation among neighboring communities.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

2016 Update Status: Substantial damage inspection has been a topic in floodplain workshops held in 2014, 2015, and 2016. Substantial damage workshops were held in northern Wisconsin in response to 2016 flood events. Substantial damage letters were sent in 2016 to all communities impacted by the summer and fall flooding.

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.

2016 Update Status: The aerial photo review comparison has been used to support the majority of Community Assistance Visits conducted since 2011. The comparisons identify more areas of potential concern than could typically be found with just a floodplain drive through. Most communities find that the resulting maps make it very easy to pull the information for the property and resolve the issue. Efforts are underway to refine the process and develop templates so that staff less familiar with GIS can help with the comparison exercise. The aerial photo review method may be used to assist WEM with open space compliance enforcement as well.

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, the DNR has been working with NRCS, USFWS, and other entities interested in wetland restoration to streamline the regulatory processes of these activities. Efficient spending of federal funds promotes access to future funding opportunities. The DNR has worked with partners on enabling legislation to develop a permitting process for certain classes of federally-funded and -designed wetland restoration projects; to develop a general permitting process; and to train staff from impacted agencies. Staff from NRCS, USFWS,

DNR, and WEM in cooperation with local governments, the 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. The DNR will continue to work with federal and other partners to improve the wetland restoration permitting process. The 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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

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: 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. The DNR will coordinate with the 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.

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

2016 Update Status: The DNR sponsored the FEMA L-273 course, Managing Floodplain Development through the NFIP in 2014 in Eau Claire and co-sponsored the course with WAFSCM, WEM, and ASFPM in 2016 in Pewaukee. Shoreland Workshops are also held regularly.

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

Supporting Agency: 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.

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

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

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

Supporting Agencies: FEMA, WEM

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. 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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged. WEM regularly contributes articles regarding flood and all-hazards mitigation.

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.

2016 Update Status: Workshops specific to Flood Insurance were held in 2011 and 2013. Workshops in 2012, 2014, 2015, and 2016 provided the most recent updates on National Flood Insurance Program changes. Websites have been updated to provide appropriate contact information for flood insurance assistance.

3.10 Action: Promote dam safety awareness through workshops, and the development of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) and Inspection, Operations, 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. The 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.

2016 Update Status: Dam Safety workshops were held in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015. Two Dam Safety newsletters were published in each of those years. The IOM Template and Guidebook were completed in 2012 and are available on the website.

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 DNR 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.

2011 Update Status: Ongoing. 25 communities have joined the NFIP since 2006. Non-participating communities will continue to be contacted and encouraged to join the NFIP as part of the ongoing Risk MAP process.

2016 Update Status: 18 Communities have joined the NFIP since June 2011 and assistance has been provided to another 13 communities that are considering or in the process of joining. Outreach is complete for all non-participating communities located in Risk MAP watersheds. Assistance is provided to communities who inquire about joining the program.

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 Agencies: WEM, RPCs, 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.

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 helps conduct outreach meetings and works 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. Funding through the Risk MAP initiative will result in the production of maps on a watershed basis. Risk MAP 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 among 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.

2016 Update Status: Since 2011 all of the in-progress Map Modernization projects have been completed. A countywide mapping update has been completed for Rusk County along with Physical Map Revisions (PMR) for sections of the Chippewa River in Eau Claire and Chippewa County. A Risk MAP watershed mapping project has been completed for the nine counties and communities in the Upper and Lower Rock River Watershed. Discovery was completed and the Risk Map project is almost complete for the seven counties and communities in the Lower Wisconsin River Watershed, including countywide DFIRMs for three counties which had not been previously modernized. Discovery was completed and data development is in progress for the Upper Fox River Watershed (four counties and related communities) and the Milwaukee River Watershed (six counties and related communities). Discovery was also completed in the Wolf River Watershed. Four additional PMRs have been completed and four more are in progress. In 2016, the Kickapoo River Watershed was selected for Discovery. The CNMS is updated at critical points in each project. Into the future the DNR hopes to work with FEMA to continue the planned cycle of moving watershed projects through the phases of Discovery, Data Development, and Preliminary Maps & Post Preliminary Production. New Discovery will be prioritized on numerous factors including availability of high resolution topographic data, known unmapped flood risk, population, development pressure, and mitigation potential. FEMA approved funding to modernize floodplain maps in Iron and Lafayette counties now that they have LiDAR. Though they will not be regulatory maps, they will be more accurate than what is currently in place and will be good reference materials for local officials making policy and land use decisions. Additionally, FEMA is developing the Great Lakes Coastal Flood Study, which will update coastal flood zones on the Great Lakes to include V- and VE-zones to show potential wave action.

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

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

2016 Update Status: Information helping potential buyers understand flood risk information was provided in newsletters in 2012, 2013, and 2014.

- 3.14 Action:** Encourage sewer utilities to provide backup 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 backup power sources for these lift stations would help reduce or eliminate back-flow problems in these areas.
2011 Update Status: Unchanged.
2016 Update 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.
2011 Update Status: Unchanged.
2016 Update 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; 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.
2011 Update Status: DNR sends out a CRS invitation letter to Wisconsin communities once a year. The City of Evansville joined the project in 2008.
2016 Update Status: Information on the CRS was routinely provided in the newsletter and at annual floodplain workshops. In addition, an annual letter is sent to all CRS communities thanking them for their participation and providing information relevant to their continued participation and improving their rating. Introduction to the CRS courses were held in three locations in the southern and eastern parts of the state. The purpose is to help communities in deployed Risk MAP watersheds understand the benefits of the CRS and help them join if they want to. A CRS workshop was also held at the 2016 WAFSCM Conference.
- 3.17 Action:** Participate in the USACE Annual National Flood Risk Management (FRM) Workshop
Supporting Agencies: WEM, USACE, FEMA
Implementation: Ongoing.
Background: The purpose of the FRM Workshop is to enable the federal, tribal, state, and local governmental partners to learn from each other and collaborate on flood risk

management.

2016 Update Status: New action item. WEM or the DNR has sent a representative each year since 2010.

3.18 Action: Implement the Municipal Flood Control and Riparian Restoration (MFC) grant program.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Grants are available biennially, typically in the spring of even years, for projects that reduce flood risk. Projects shall minimize harm to existing beneficial functions of water bodies and wetlands, maintain natural aquatic and riparian environments, use stormwater detention and retention structures and natural storage to the greatest extent possible, and provide opportunities for public access to water bodies and to the floodplain.

2016 Update Status: New action item. This program is 50% state funded with a 50% local match required. The DNR and WEM use MFC program and the FEMA HMA to match each other whenever possible.

3.19 Action: Co-chair the Infrastructure Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing, as needed following disasters.

Background: Upon direction of Governor Doyle, WEM created the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF) to assist individuals, businesses, and communities to recover quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters. All WSJHMT members are on the Mitigation Subcommittee. Some WSJHMT members also chair the other subcommittees.

2016 Update Status: New action item; the WRTF was convened following two disasters in the state in 2016.

3.20 Action: Work with the Cranberry agriculture community to develop a process for cranberry farms to be efficiently regulated under a county's floodplain ordinance.

Supporting Agency: FEMA

Other Organizations: Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association, 29 counties with cranberry production

Implementation: 2017

Background: Cranberry farming is a water-dependent activity that often occurs in the floodplain. Most growers and the Cranberry Growers Association have resisted getting floodplain permits for their activities in the mapped floodplain under the assumption that they were exempt from both the underlying state and federal regulations due to certain exemptions for cranberry operations in state statute and federal agriculture exemptions. DNR has been working with FEMA and the Growers Association over the past five years to gain a base acceptance of the need for cranberry operations to get appropriate floodplain development permits and the consequences to the local municipality for doing so. An agreement has been reached on an amendment to the model ordinance which provides time to process and register existing farms (present on the effective floodplain map) so they will be allowed to conduct identified maintenance activities on those farms without

permits. Development activities that will require a floodplain permit are also identified. A successful pilot project involving two farms was conducted in Wood County over the last year. A final draft of the addendum to the model ordinance is being finalized. It will go out for public comment in fall of 2016 and will hopefully be available for adoption by counties in early 2017. Outreach efforts will be conducted in the fall of 2016 and beyond to encourage counties to adopt the cranberry addendum and growers to register their farms.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

Division of Forestry

3.21 Action: Maintain a burning permit process through which people are issued an annual permit but are required to check burning restrictions (via phone or internet) each day prior to burning debris.

Implementation: 2008; ongoing.

Background: In the past, the Wisconsin DNR 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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

3.22 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, the Firewise Communities program, and the Ready, Set, Go! 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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged, more effort will be made to coordinate with the Ready Wisconsin campaign including potentially linking to the current fire danger map from the

Ready Wisconsin website. Additionally, the Ready, Set, Go! program, which seeks to improve dialog between firefighters and residents, will be promoted in the state.

3.23 Action: Create and maintain an 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/topic/ForestFire/restrictions.html?showfires>.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

3.24 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 Management Association, US Fire Administration

Other Organizations: WEMA, State Fire Chiefs Association

Implementation: 2005; 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. By promoting the concept and providing information to local governments, WEM hopes that more communities will join.

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

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; there are currently 12 Firewise Communities in the state. The decrease since 2011 is because of a change in the classification system.

3.25 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 in the state covering 21 Communities-at-Risk.

2016 Update Status: There are 20 CWPPs in the state covering 39 Communities-at-Risk.

3.26 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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

3.27 Action: Update and distribute Communities-at-Risk and Communities-of-Concern maps.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: 2018

Background: The DNR created maps showing wildfire risk in 2008.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

3.28 Action: Create a website template for storm response to assist private landowners with cleanup.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: 2011; ongoing.

Background: \$250,000 was donated to set up a website for Burnett County following a severe storm blow-down which created copious amounts of debris. The debris took a great effort to clean up and was a serious fire risk.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

3.3.4 Lead Agency: Department of Health Services (DHS)

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

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Suspended.

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.

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

2016 Update Status: Without access to match funds to purchase radios, DQA is unable to move this work forward, but it remains a priority.

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

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

Implementation: Completed.

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.

2016 Update Status: In 2012, the Wisconsin Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Tool was created. The WI HVA tool used an all-hazards approach to address 15 national planning scenarios and 30 local planning scenarios. From the perspective of local public health jurisdictions and partners, the 2012 results show the top five scenarios that pose the greatest potential or relative threat were cyber-attacks (61%), power outages (56%), ice storms (54%), tornados (53%), and droughts (51%). In 2015, the WI HVA tool was used to develop a regional healthcare coalition (HCC) HVA in the 7 HCC areas in WI. Those results were compiled regionally and are being used to guide local and regional planning and exercise development.

4.3 Action: Chair the Health and Social Services Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing, as needed following disasters.

Background: Upon direction of Governor Doyle, WEM created the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF) to assist individuals, businesses, and communities to recover quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters. All WSJHMT members are on the Mitigation Subcommittee. Some WSJHMT members also chair the other subcommittees.

2016 Update Status: New action item; the WRTF was convened following two disasters in the state in 2016.

4.4 Action: Create extreme weather toolkits for local governments, local health departments, and citizens in Wisconsin about preparing for and responding to weather-related emergencies.

Supporting Agencies: CDC, WEM, local and tribal health departments

Implementation: Toolkits were created in 2014 and 2015 with ongoing updates as needed.

Background: Toolkits are available for nine topics: extreme heat, floods, winter weather, wildfires, chemical releases, harmful algal blooms, drought, thunderstorms and tornadoes, and vectorborne diseases. The toolkits provide background information, practical guidance, strategies, media releases, talking points, definitions, and reference materials.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

4.5 Action: Develop heat vulnerability indexes (HVIs) to identify areas of greatest risk for negative health impacts due to extreme heat in each county in Wisconsin as well as the state as a whole.

Supporting Agencies: CDC, WEM, City of Milwaukee Health Department

Implementation: The Wisconsin HVI was created in 2014. County and tribal HVI maps were created in 2015 and 2016.

Background: The statewide, county, and tribal HVI maps include four categories of data: population density, health factors, demographic and socioeconomic factors, and natural and built environment factors. The maps can help identify areas of high vulnerability to receive targeted messaging and resources during heat events.

2016 Update Status: New action item; HVIs are being included in state and local mitigation planning efforts.

4.6 Action: Develop flood vulnerability indexes (FVIs) to identify areas of greatest risk for negative health impacts due to flood events in floodplains in Wisconsin.

Supporting Agencies: CDC, WEM, local stakeholders (e.g. local emergency managers)

Implementation: The Wisconsin FVI is expected to be created in 2017.

Background: The FVI maps will include the following categories of data: socioeconomic/demographic, health, and environmental. The maps will help identify areas of high vulnerability to receive targeted messaging and resources during flood events.

2016 Update Status: New action item; FVIs will be included in state and local mitigation planning efforts.

4.7 Action: Develop a checklist for local health departments to assess their community's vulnerability to negative health impacts due to flood events and provide them with tools to decrease vulnerability.

Supporting Agencies: CDC, WEM, local health departments, local stakeholders (e.g. local

emergency managers)

Implementation: The checklist will be developed in 2017.

Background: A checklist will allow local policy makers and land-use planners to ascertain and understand their flood risk. The accompanying tools will help them steer their communities toward increased flood resilience.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

4.8 Action: Fund local health department pilot projects to increase the capacity to understand climate-related health impacts and incorporate climate adaptation strategies into local plans.

Supporting Agencies: CDC, local health departments, local stakeholders (e.g., local emergency managers)

Implementation: The pilot projects were funded from 2014-2016.

Background: Each of the local health department pilot projects invited a set of stakeholders to a community engagement meeting. During the community engagement meetings stakeholders prioritized climate-related health concerns and identified action steps to address these concerns.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

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

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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged. 2007 Wisconsin Act 75 requires fire departments in Wisconsin to report specific building fire incident information to DSPS within 60 days using NFIRS.

2016 Update 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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

5.3 Action: Provide for Administrative Code changes to adopt the most current edition of the National Fire Prevention Association's National Electrical Code (NEC). The rule will affect any building or structure within the state in which electric wiring will be installed.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The state electrical code has adopted the NEC by reference since 1972. Currently, the 2011 edition of the NEC is adopted in the Wisconsin Administrative Code (WAC) SPS 316.014. This action item will support the continual update of the state code to the most current edition of the NEC. The alternative to not updating WAC SPS 316.014 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.

2011 Update Status: The Division of Safety and Buildings is now adopting the 2011 NEC with an estimated effective date of April 1, 2012.

2016 Update Status: The 2011 NEC was adopted with an 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 adopted a model building code that became effective on July 1, 2011. This new code is actively enforced statewide.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: The state is still operating under the 2009 version of the model codes; they are in the review process for the 2015 version, but still enforcing the 2009 standards. The 2015 version incorporates language requiring safe rooms that meet FEMA 361 standards for certain buildings constructed in communities in the 250 mph wind zone (which includes the southern half of Wisconsin). The buildings requiring safe rooms are new schools, 911 call stations, emergency operations centers, and fire, rescue, ambulance, and police stations.

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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: HUD 3285.402, the standards requiring tie-downs for manufactured homes, was first effective in 2007 and was updated in 2014. These are the most current standards.

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).

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update 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 following a flood event.

2011 Update Status: The state tracks all POWTS established since 2007. County governments are required to maintain a system for tracking all POWTS in their county.

2016 Update Status: DSPS monitors compliance through audits of the county POWTS tracking systems. The statutory reference is Section 145.20(5) Wis. Stats. and WAC SPS 383.255.

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.

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

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; 101.149 Wis. Stats. requires carbon monoxide detectors.

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.)

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; this has not been completed.

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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; this has not been completed.

5.11 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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: The state has not adopted the International Residential Code and continues to use the state Uniform Dwelling Code, which is current as of 2016.

3.3.6 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 Silver Jackets Hazard Mitigation Team (WSJHMT) 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 (NFIP).

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

6.2 Action: Investigate the possibility of increasing the emphasis on flood insurance in trainings and exams for insurance agent licensing.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR, FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Insurance agents are required to pass an exam to receive their license. There are few, if any, questions on the exam regarding flood insurance. With recent premium increases in the NFIP and following flood events, consumers may need more assistance regarding flood and homeowners insurance. Trainings offered to insurance agents before and after licensing would benefit from covering flood insurance topics.

2016 Update Status: New action item; examiners refer flood insurance questions back to FEMA, however with the NFIP rate increases, private insurance companies may look at providing flood insurance at actuarial rates.

6.3 Action: Maintain and update information regarding flood and other hazard insurance and the NFIP via the OCI website and press releases.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR, FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: OCI is the primary source of insurance information for many of the state's insurance providers. To increase the visibility of, emphasize the importance of, and provide general information about flood and other hazard insurance, OCI should maintain flood insurance, homeowners/renters insurance, and NFIP information on their website and issue press releases at appropriate times, like after disasters and when new legislation regarding the NFIP is enacted.

2016 Update Status: New action item; insurance agents look to OCI for information. OCI currently maintains information about flood and other hazard insurance and the NFIP on their website. They also issue press releases about at pertinent times..

6.4 Action: After flood events, distribute flood and homeowners insurance information in the

affected areas and provide assistance with questions regarding filing claims, registering complaints, and what to expect. Be available to potentially staff a Disaster Recovery Center when the state qualifies for FEMA's Individual Assistance program.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR, FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: OCI provides information to insurance providers and customers. In post-disaster situation, insurance issues can be complicated. When community resources are already stretched thin, it is beneficial for them to receive any assistance possible, especially in highly technical matters, from the state.

2016 Update Status: New action item; OCI attended several open houses in Ashland and Sawyer counties following the July 2016 flooding to distribute information and field questions about insurance policies, claims, and complaint procedures.

6.5 Action: Develop and maintain post-disaster outreach procedures.

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR, FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: OCI is a valuable resource for communities that have experienced disasters. Formalizing post-disaster procedures that include triggers for deployment, methods of information distribution and outreach, and guidelines for setting up disaster-specific websites will streamline OCI response and speed recovery for impacted communities.

2016 Update Status: New action item; following the deployments for the July 2016 floods, OCI decided to formalize their response procedures.

3.3.7 Lead Agency: Public Service Commission (PSC) of Wisconsin

7.1 Action: Encourage telecommunications utilities to obtain information about floodplains in advance of construction and to 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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update 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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update 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>. These brochures are updated and others are produced on an as-needed basis.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

7.4 Action: Redundancy is built into the electric system so loss of any electric system element does not result in loss of load.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Each line, substation, and plant has individual protections that automatically localize outages. To address potential problems in transmission, redundancy is built into the electric system. Redundancy is required to meet North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) reliability standards.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

7.5 Action: PSC regulates wind energy development and looks at alternatives for each project. The priorities in order of preference are conservation and energy efficiency, non-

combustible renewable resources, combustible renewable resources, and combustible non-renewable resources.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Facilities with generating capacity of 100 MW or more require approval. Facilities less than 100 MW may also require approval if the cost exceeds certain thresholds.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

7.6 Action: State utilities must comply with a Renewable Portfolio Standard which requires them to obtain about 10% of energy sales from renewable resources. The PSC monitors this requirement.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: To address changing weather patterns, 196.378 Wis. Stats. requires Wisconsin electric providers to provide their customers with 10% of electricity from renewable resources.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

3.3.8 Lead Agency: Department of Transportation

8.1 Action: Present information about the Disaster Damage Aids, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs at the annual County Highway Association Commissioner training and other training opportunities.

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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

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

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing; DOT will coordinate with WEM to plan a disaster damage mitigation workshop to review mitigation components of the Public Assistance, Emergency Relief, and Disaster Damage Aids programs. WEM and DOT will provide support to the workshop with presentations and materials.

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.

2011 Update Status: On hold due to higher work priorities. If time and resources become available this project may move forward.

2016 Update Status: New staff will look at implementing in the future.

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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

8.4 Action: Present information about the Disaster Damage Aids program annually at WEM's Disaster Response and Recovery Operations (DRRO) workshop and at applicant briefings which occur in communities throughout the state when they are involved in a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The workshop and applicant briefings provide opportunities to reach the audience that the Disaster Damage Aids program is available to.

2016 Update Status: New action item; DOT has presented at the 2015 and 2016 DRRO workshop and at Applicant Briefings following the July and September 2016 flood events.

8.5 Action: Co-chair the Infrastructure Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing, as needed following disasters.

Background: Upon direction of Governor Doyle, WEM created the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF) to assist individuals, businesses, and communities to recover quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters. All WSJHMT members are on the Mitigation Subcommittee. Some WSJHMT members also chair the other subcommittees.

2016 Update Status: New action item; the WRTF was convened following two disasters in the state in 2016.

8.6 Action: Perform a statewide culvert inventory to evaluate and prioritize which culverts on state roads should be replaced and/or upsized.

Implementation: 2016; ongoing.

Background: In order to use resources wisely, the DOT is evaluating all culverts on state roads in Wisconsin. This evaluation will allow them to prioritize culverts most in need of replacement and identify mitigation opportunities.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

3.3.9 Lead Agency: University of Wisconsin-Extension (UW-Extension)

9.1 Action: Perform education, outreach, and planning about how businesses could plan to continue their operations if they were affected by the following situations:

- Loss of 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.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: 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).

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

9.2 Action: Integrate hazard mitigation concepts into UW-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-based extension educators 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. UW-Extension programs are delivered via face-to-face presentations, distance learning, printed material, and the media. When appropriate, UW-Extension educators integrate material on major state initiatives into educational programs. UW-Extension staff will prepare and adapt materials and update educational programs to include information on hazard mitigation.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

3.3.10 Lead Agency: Wisconsin 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 Silver Jackets Hazard Mitigation Team (WSJHMT), 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 WSJHMT, 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 WSJHMT to identify potential funding sources for projects and “package” funding to facilitate implementation of these projects.

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.

2016 Update Status: WEM has now administered over \$120 million in HMGP, FMA, and PDM funds. The RFC and SRL programs have been rolled into FMA and WEM has mitigated repetitive loss properties using FMA funds.

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

Supporting Agencies: DOA-Division of Housing, DNR

Implementation: 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.

2016 Update Status: WEM, DNR, and DOA-Division of Housing have met with the State Relocation Specialist to clarify state and federal regulations regarding replacement and supplemental housing assistance. When the State Relocation Specialist issues her formal opinion, WEM, DNR, and DOA-Division of Housing will draft guidance.

10.3 Action: Promote mitigation for the general public using the WEM website. Link to other agencies’ websites as appropriate.

Supporting Agencies: DATCP, DNR, DOA, FEMA, OCI

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: There is useful information appropriate for managing natural hazard risk currently available through 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 mitigation activities, are included on the website. Staff will foster linkages between the following agencies and areas of expertise:

- DATCP – Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)
- DNR – Municipal Flood Control and Riparian Restoration Program, Wisconsin Waters Initiative, Dam Safety, NFIP, Floodplain Mapping, Stewardship Programs, Forestry
- DOA – Comprehensive Planning, CDBG-EAP
- FEMA – Map Service Center, FIMA
- OCI – Flood Insurance and Homeowners Insurance

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

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

Supporting Agency: 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.

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.

2016 Update Status: WEM has now administered over \$120 million in mitigation grants. Best practices articles and success stories continue to be developed and published. The technical expertise required to complete formal loss avoidance studies is beyond the capabilities of the state, so WEM will work with FEMA to complete them. Several communities where extensive mitigation was done were significantly impacted by the September 2016 flooding and would make good case studies.

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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

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

Supporting Agency: OCI

Implementation: 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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; OCI offers flood insurance information on their website and issues press releases about flood insurance after disasters and when regulations change.

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

Supporting Agency: OCI

Implementation: 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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

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

Supporting Agencies: 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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; the Wisconsin Land Information Program has developed a statewide parcel layer. Several counties have incomplete parcel mapping. WEM is trying to assist with funding to complete the parcel mapping in those counties. FEMA has released a nationwide floodplain layer online. As LiDAR in the state becomes more complete, any communities without DFIRMs will receive them and be added to the national floodplain layer. Additionally, WEM has hired two GIS staff.

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

Supporting Agency: WSJHMT

Implementation: Ongoing.

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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: For the 2016 plan update, the Risk Assessment was merged with the state's Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) because of the significant overlap in requirements. The THIRA includes technological and manmade hazards. For this update, few, if any, mitigation actions will be identified for the non-natural hazards, but they will be addressed in the risk assessment. For the next update, the plan will be expanded to the extent possible to include non-natural hazard mitigation actions. Incorporating technological and manmade hazards into the mitigation plan was also required for EMAP accreditation, which WEM received in 2016.

10.10 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: WSJHMT

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 WSJHMT to further these efforts.

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

2016 Update Status: The 2014-2016 Strategic Plan focused on internal capacity building and communication, so mitigation was not included. Work is underway on a 2017-2019 Strategic Plan.

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

Supporting Agency: WSJHMT

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.

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.

2016 Update Status: For this Plan update, additional jurisdictional plans were reviewed. Section 4 highlights plans that incorporate climate change.

10.12 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: 2007; 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.

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.

2016 Update Status: Using information on state-owned and -operated assets from DOA, WEM developed and followed a methodology consistent with the requirements of 44 CFR Part 201.4 for analyzing risk and potential losses. The methodology and results are described in the State Structure Inventory, an attachment to Appendix A, THIRA.

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

Supporting Agency: WSJHMT

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).

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.

2016 Update Status: In 2015, the WHMT became a chapter of the USACE Silver Jackets Hazard Risk Management program and changed its name to the Wisconsin Silver Jackets Hazard Mitigation Team (WSJHMT). The role and mission of the team remains unchanged.

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

Supporting Agencies: RPCs

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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

10.15 Action: Promote use of FEMA's HAZUS hazard-analysis, GIS-based software as the modules become available. Continue staff training on HAZUS. The earthquake module became available in 2002, the flood module became available in 2004 and the hurricane 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.

2011 Update Status: The Flood Risk Analysis in the 2008 plan was performed using HAZUS software. WEM staff is continuously updating the Flood Risk Analysis that was developed for that 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.

2016 Update Status: In 2015, WEM conducted a HAZUS analysis for Washington County in support of their hazard mitigation planning process. Due to funding and data limitations, WEM chose to conduct the statewide flood risk analysis using a simplified GIS procedure rather than creating a HAZUS analysis for each county.

10.16 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, SOT, DOA, DNR, PSC, others

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: In major disaster declarations, cost effective mitigation measures can be implemented through Section 406 of FEMA's Public Assistance program for damaged public facilities. The program is often underutilized 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.

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.

2016 Update Status: In DR-4288, WEM developed several mitigation training opportunities at the Joint Field Office with FEMA. WEM Recovery staff created a sample script to help guide conversations about mitigation in recovery field operations and provided training to FEMA field staff. Additionally, WEM worked with the DNR to issue a policy memorandum outlining the difference between DNR code- and standard-related upgrades and hazard mitigation.

10.17 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 projects.

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.

2016 Update Status: In collaboration with the state's Rural Electric Cooperatives, WEM hosted a BCA workshop led by FEMA in May 2015 and held a meeting in 2016 to work through BCAs for utilities without previous damages. WEM staff also participated in a BCA webinar sponsored by the Region in June 2012 and in two other webinars: BCA for Drought and Ecosystem Services in May 2015 and BCAs for the new Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities in June 2016.

10.18 Action: Provide training and technical assistance to local governments and tribal organizations on FEMA's eGrants 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.

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

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; WEM provided technical assistance for the PDM and FMA

program application periods in FFY 13, 14, 15, and 16 funding cycles.

10.19 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 Agencies: DOA, RPCs

Implementation: 2017

Background: The Resource 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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; WEM plans to collaborate with the RPCs and apply for a FEMA grant in the FFY 17 funding cycle.

10.20 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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged. Mitigation presentations identify NOAA weather radios as a mitigation option. In addition, WEM has awarded seven HMGP grants with two more pending for the purchase and distribution of NOAA weather radios.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; this remains a priority for the state. Since the previous update, three additional grants for the purchase and distribution of NOAA weather radios have been funded and three additional pre-applications have been submitted to WEM.

10.21 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 the Association of Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions, 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, 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.

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.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; Sections 6.8.15 Public-Private Partnerships and 6.8.16 Public Education and Outreach detail the presentations and workshops WEM Mitigation staff has been involved with since the last plan update. They are too numerous to list here.

10.22 Action: Include the Hazard Mitigation Planning Workshop and the G-393 Mitigation for Emergency Managers class into WEM's training curriculum and the CEM program, and hold at least one workshop annually.

Implementation: Annually or more often.

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 state-specific 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. Additionally, the G-393 Introduction to Mitigation for Emergency Managers class focuses heavily on mitigation planning.

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

2016 Update Status: The G-393 Introduction to Mitigation for Emergency Managers class is now also part of the CEM program. The Planning Workshop was held once in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2016, and twice in 2015. The G-393 class was held twice in 2013 and 2014 and once in 2015 and 2016.

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

Supporting Agencies: FEMA, DNR, RPCs

Implementation: Ongoing.

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.

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.

2016 Update Status: WEM has hired two GIS specialists. The state now has a statewide parcel data layer and FEMA released a national floodplain layer. FEMA has assisted with mapping complete projects and open space parcels.

10.24 Action: Work with the University of Wisconsin system to develop Disaster Resistant University (DRU) plans.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: All University of Wisconsin facilities are owned by the state. By creating their own plans, the universities can target high-risk areas and structures for appropriate mitigation projects that WEM does not have the capacity to address. This will help meet 44 CFR Part 201 which requires an analysis of potential losses of state-owned and –operated facilities.

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.

2016 Update Status: The UW-River Falls updated their plan in 2014. The UW-Superior updated their plan in cooperation with the City of Superior in 2016. The UW-Madison completed their first plan in 2013.

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

Supporting Agencies: WRTF

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The WRTF was established after the 2008 flooding to coordinate the recovery activities. Six subcommittees were established with identified chairs. The subcommittee chairs met bi-weekly. It is recommended that the WRTF 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.

2011 Update Status: 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.

2016 Update Status: The WRTF was reconvened in February 2015. Subcommittee chairs were identified. Since then, the WRTF has met twice, once following each of the disasters in 2016. Collaboration has been excellent.

10.26 Action: Chair the Mitigation Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).

Implementation: Ongoing, as needed following disasters.

Background: Upon direction of Governor Doyle, WEM created the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF) to assist individuals, businesses, and communities to recover quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters. All WSJHMT members are on the Mitigation Subcommittee. Some WSJHMT members also chair the other subcommittees.

2016 Update Status: New action item; the WRTF was convened following two disasters in the state in 2016.

10.27 Action: Develop, update, and implement a State Recovery Plan.

Supporting Agencies: WRTF

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Developing a State Recovery Plan before disaster strikes will allow agencies and citizens to work together efficiently and without duplicating efforts following a disaster to ensure the fastest, most complete recovery possible for impacted communities.

2016 Update Status: New action item; WEM staff began developing a State Recovery Plan in June 2015 which was finalized in May 2016. The Plan is being implemented for the recovery from both presidential disaster declarations in 2016 as well as another, non-declared flood event.

10.28 Action: Develop and deploy Rapid Assessment Strike Teams (RASTs) to assist local governments in damage assessments following disaster events.

Supporting Agencies: Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA)

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Rapid, accurate damage assessments will expedite the disaster declaration process and allow recovery to begin as quickly as possible following a disaster. RASTs with appropriate training and the ability to deploy quickly

2016 Update Status: New action item; WEM and AIA drafted the Wisconsin Disaster Assessment Plan from 2014 to 2016. Two sessions of Disaster Assistance: Building Evaluator Training were held, one in 2014, one in 2016 in conjunction with the release of the Plan.

10.29 Action: Incorporate Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities (CRMAs) as defined by FEMA (including Aquifer Storage and Recovery; Floodplain and Stream Restoration; Flood Diversion and Storage; and Green Infrastructure) into WEM's scoring system for pre-applications.

Implementation: 2016; ongoing.

Background: Climate resilience is a state and national priority. FEMA has identified several new project types (CRMAs) that are eligible for funding under the HMA grant programs. BCA guidance for these new project types has also been released. To show the importance of these types of projects, WEM will adjust the scoring for the pre-applications for the HMA grant programs to include points for CRMAs.

2016 Update Status: New action item; starting with DR-4276, declared in August 2016, WEM's Pre-Application Ranking Form includes points for CRMAs.

10.30 Action: Research ways to quantify resilience to changing future conditions and use those methods to give additional points to pre-applications submitted for projects that incorporate resilience.

Implementation: 2017; ongoing.

Background: To support the concept of resilient communities, WEM should include resilience to changing future conditions in the criteria for selecting mitigation projects. It is easy enough to add points for resilience to the Pre-Application Ranking Form, but it is difficult to define and quantify resilience in a way that can be scored. To incorporate resilience into the scoring, the state must first determine a standard definition.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

10.31 Action: Include information on planning for changing future conditions in the All-Hazards Mitigation Planning Workshop.

Implementation: 2014; ongoing.

Background: As communities throughout the state begin to incorporate changing future conditions into their hazard mitigation plans, the state should offer training, guidance, and best practices to assist them.

2016 Update Status: New action item; a map showing the potential percent change in floodplains throughout the US for the next 100 years is in the training materials. Over time, more information will be included.

10.32 Action: Include points for CRS participation in the Pre-Application Ranking Form.

Supporting Agencies: DNR, FEMA

Implementation: 2017; ongoing.

Background: Participating in the CRS means that a community has higher floodplain management standards than legally mandated. Rewarding those communities with extra points on WEM's Pre-Application Ranking Form will further encourage participation in the CRS. The number of points received will be based on the CRS class the community has achieved.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

10.33 Action: Work with other state and federal agencies to prioritize watersheds around the state that are most appropriate for and would benefit the most from Flood Inundation Mapping.

Supporting Agencies: DNR, FEMA, NWS, USACE, USGS

Implementation: 2013; ongoing.

Background: Flood inundation maps are an extremely effective way to convey risk to responders, policy makers, and residents. Real-time river stages and the associated flood risk is communicated visually through these maps. Additionally, the maps are so detailed that specific addresses and intersections can be found. There are many watersheds in Wisconsin that have the necessary river gauges and topographic data to produce flood inundation maps. However, staff time and funding for these efforts is limited, so the suitable watersheds must be evaluated and prioritized.

2016 Update Status: New action item; the Rock River Flood Inundation Mapping project mapped five stretches of the Rock River in Dodge, Jefferson, and Rock counties that have a high flood risk and serious potential impacts. The final interactive maps were posted to the NWS website. DNR filmed a tutorial video DNR showing how to use the maps. Outreach was

done through press releases and in person at numerous events, conferences, and workshops. Currently the Upper Fox River in Kenosha and Racine counties is being mapped.

10.34 Action: Consider updating WEM's Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool to include criteria on the assessment of changing future conditions and on the analysis of projects that reduce or eliminate the future vulnerability to these conditions. These could start out as recommended criteria.

Supporting Agencies: FEMA

Implementation: 2017.

Background: Requiring communities to consider the risk of changing future conditions and actions they can take to reduce that risk will help communities be better prepared and more resilient when future conditions change.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

3.3.11 Lead Agency: 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: DNR, FEMA

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 all properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the data becomes available. Staff has developed agreements on data access and use.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: All WHS historic building sites, structures, and burial sites are geocoded. The national floodplain layer from FEMA can be overlaid to show where historic and archaeological sites are in floodplains. Knowing where burial sites are, in particular, can lead to appropriate installation of certain flood response measures like temporary levees.

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

Supporting Agencies: WEM, WSJHMT, FEMA

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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; the WHS is looking at making the whole Section 106 process electronic to streamline historic preservation reviews.

11.3 Action: Identify historic properties and structures in the floodplain to target for mitigation (at-risk sites).

Supporting Agencies: WEM, DNR, FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: All historic and archaeological sites are now geocoded. Overlaying a floodplain layer will show the properties and structures most at risk. Then WEM and WHS can work together to develop mitigation ideas and implement the most appropriate options.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

11.4 Action: Provide technical assistance with mitigation projects (historic preservation review) through annual training. In the future, the archaeological interests may have a separate workshop from others that go through 106 and other historic preservation review.

Supporting Agency: WEM, FEMA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Mitigation projects are required to complete a thorough environmental and historic preservation review. Training to understand the subject matter more fully will enhance WEM's ability to perform historic preservation reviews in a timely manner.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

11.5 Action: Develop a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for historic preservation and archaeological reviews. Hold an annual meeting to review the agreement and ensure it's still applicable.

Supporting Agency: WEM, FEMA, Tribes

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Having a PA in place detailing the exact level of review required for each potential mitigation project will expedite the review process and eliminate additional staff time.

2016 Update Status: New action item; the PA is currently in draft form and under review by all interested parties. Upon adoption and approval, annual meetings will be held to ensure the PA remains current and applicable.

3.3.12 Lead Agency: National Weather Service (NWS)

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.

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

2016 Update Status: There is nearly 100% coverage. The bluff areas along the Mississippi River will never achieve full coverage because the steep topography prevents a signal reaching certain low points.

12.2 Action: Implement the Storm Spotter program and continue to recruit and educate new Storm Spotters.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Knowing what is happening on the ground is a vital part of the National Weather Service's severe weather operational process. For many years, storm spotters have helped the NWS by reporting what is happening on the ground during hazardous weather. These reports have triggered warnings which inform the public that severe weather has been occurring with the storms. Every year in early spring, the NWS provides training to spotters on the procedures for reporting severe weather and also tries to recruit new volunteers. Promoting these trainings and asking the public to participate in storm spotting helps to improve the severe weather operations in every NWS office in Wisconsin.

2016 Update Status: New action item; while the total number of storm spotters in the state is unknown, the NWS estimates that they train between 3,000 and 5,000 people statewide each year.

12.3 Action: Implement the StormReady program and continue to recruit and educate new participating agencies.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The National Weather Service's StormReady program recognizes communities and other organizations that have gone above and beyond to make sure that their location or organization is prepared for hazardous weather. The StormReady program encourages these communities to develop ways to receive weather alerts, monitor the weather, disseminate alerts, and engage in local preparedness activities. The more work that is done up front to ensure that people are ready for severe weather, the more prepared they will be when it occurs.

2016 Update Status: New action item; in Wisconsin there are currently 20 StormReady Sites, including Wisconsin Emergency Management, and 22 StormReady Supporters (less strict

guidelines).

12.4 Action: Implement the Weather Ready Nation Ambassador program and continue to recruit and educate new Ambassadors.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Since the devastating tornadoes in 2011 in Joplin, Missouri, and Alabama, the National Weather Service has been making an effort to develop a Weather Ready Nation to save more lives and livelihoods. By increasing the nation's weather-readiness, the country will be prepared to protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from weather-related disasters. The Weather Ready Nation Ambassador initiative is an effort to formally recognize NOAA partners who are improving the nation's readiness, responsiveness, and overall resilience against extreme weather, water, and climate effects.

2016 Update Status: New action item; there are currently 126 Weather Ready Nation Ambassadors in Wisconsin including Wisconsin Emergency Management.

12.5 Action: Educate the public through a variety of weather and natural hazard awareness days and weeks each year.

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: The two main awareness weeks held in Wisconsin are Severe Weather Awareness Week and Winter Weather Awareness Week. During Severe Weather Awareness week, the National Weather Service and its partners share many safety tips regarding what people can do to stay safe when severe weather hits. It also features a pair of tornado drills on the Thursday of that week, one in the afternoon and another in the evening hours, where people can rehearse their tornado safety plans. Other awareness campaigns include Heat Awareness Day, Lightning Safety Day, and other seasonal campaigns.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

3.3.13 Lead Agency: Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC)

13.1 Action: Develop and maintain an economic recovery framework to help businesses recover following a disaster.

Supporting Agencies: DOA-Division of Housing, WEM

Implementation: 2011; ongoing.

Background: A deeper understanding of the impact to a community of job loss and business failure following disaster is emerging. A business recovery toolkit will help leaders minimize job losses, thereby shortening recovery time. This not only provides disaster preparedness tools to communities and reduces the potential for business failure following a disaster, but it also integrates economic stability into long-term community recovery.

2011 Update Status: New action item.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged; in 2012 the Community Economic Recovery Guidebook received an Innovation Award from the National Association of Development Organizations.

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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

13.3 Action: Chair the Business Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).

Supporting Agency: WEM

Implementation: Ongoing, as needed following disasters.

Background: Upon direction of Governor Doyle, WEM created the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF) to assist individuals, businesses, and communities to recover quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters. All WSJHMT members are on the Mitigation Subcommittee. Some WSJHMT members also chair the other subcommittees.

2016 Update Status: New action item; the WRTF was convened following two disasters in the state in 2016.

13.4 Action: Develop a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the provision of technical assistance when dispensing disaster funds to businesses.

Supporting Agency: DOA

Implementation: Ongoing.

Background: Having an agreement and procedures in place prior to a disaster will expedite the disbursement of disaster funds following an event and lower the instances of duplication of efforts and misunderstandings.

2016 Update Status: New action item.

3.3.14 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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update 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-resilient community approach.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: Unchanged.

3.3.15 Completed and Deleted Action Items

1.7 Former 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.

2011 Update Status: Status unchanged.

2016 Update Status: DELETED – The SARWG has not been active for about ten years.

5.11 Former Action: Require statewide licensing of all electrical workers.

Implementation: April 1, 2013; ongoing.

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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: COMPLETED – Licenses are required for electrical workers; DSPS will continue to license electrical workers.

5.12 Former 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.

2011 Update Status: Unchanged.

2016 Update Status: DELETED – No DSPS staff are participating in this committee work.

10.8 Former 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.

2016 Update Status: DELETED – This is covered in Action 10.3.

10.9 Former 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.

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.

2016 Update Status: DELETED – This is covered in Action 11.1.

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

Supporting Agencies: FEMA, RPCs

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

Background: HAZUS 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.

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

2016 Update Status: COMPLETED – Ongoing training is merged into Action 10.15.

10.19 Former Action: After HAZUS 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 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, 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. **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.

2016 Update Status: DELETED – This is not something we do. HAZUS is highly technical and would be burdensome for local staff to attempt to use. Additionally, many local staff do not have the requisite GIS software for using HAZUS. WEM will continue to work with the RPCs, UW-Madison staff, and internal GIS staff to perform local HAZUS analyses. For the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, WEM is using a different flood risk analysis methodology.

10.24 Former 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.

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

2016 Update Status: DELETED – This is covered in Action 10.1.

10.27 Former 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.

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.

2016 Update Status: DELETED – The display is outdated and has not been used for several years.

10.29 Former 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.

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.

2016 Update Status: DELETED – This is covered in action 10.19.

10.32 Former 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.

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

2016 Update Status: DELETED – FEMA does this, not the state. There is no state or local contact information on the Green Sheet.

3.3.16 Prioritizing Mitigation Action Items

The Mitigation Action Plan consists of Action Items identified by the Wisconsin Silver Jackets Hazard Mitigation Team (WSJHMT) for state government to pursue over the next five 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 WSJHMT 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.

Since 1993, WEM and the WSJHMT (formerly 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 6.3 of this Plan.

When mitigation projects are proposed, WEM performs an initial review to ensure that the projects are eligible for FEMA's 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 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 WSJHMT members to "package" funding for projects where possible to maximize available funding. The state's criteria for evaluating proposed projects are listed in Section 6.3 of this Plan.

3.3.17 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.

In 2000, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed by FEMA and WEM recognizing the state as a Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Managing State. The responsibilities this entailed are listed in Section 6.4 of this Plan update. Because FEMA failed to develop criteria under which the state was to manage the HMGP, six years later the MOU was terminated. Although the MOU is no longer in effect, the state continues to perform all of the activities identified in the MOU. The responsibilities of the state and FEMA for benefit-cost analyses (BCAs) are listed in Section 6.4.1 and for environmental reviews in Section 6.4.2. WEM's success in performing both BCAs and environmental review components is evidenced by the large number of projects funded and the low number of projects submitted that are not approved by FEMA.

3.4 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 3.2 and Tables 3.2.1-1 and 3.2.1-2, 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.

Figure 3.2-1: State Capability Assessment

Department of Administration (DOA)

DOA - Division of Energy, Housing, and Community Resources (DEHCR)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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 several entitlement communities over 50,000 in population and regionally on a competitive basis. Additionally, mitigation is not a priority in the minds of most homeowners.	All natural and manmade hazards
Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)	HOME provides loans 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 manmade hazards
CDBG – Emergency Assistance Program (EAP)	Following a disaster, EAP is a source of grants 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. Funded activities may include: 1) housing rehabilitation, 2) housing replacement, and 3) acquisition and demolition of properties in floodplain. Grants can also be used as the local match for HMGP 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 manmade hazards

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
CDBG – Public Facilities (PF) Program	The PF program is a source of grant money for local governments to address deficiencies in municipal public facility infrastructure. 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 public infrastructure.	Public Facility grants are awarded annually to local governments on a competitive basis and never represent 100% of the total project cost. 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 manmade hazards
Environmental review assistance for CDBG-EAP projects	CDBG Technical Assistance funds can be used to pay DEHCR staff to conduct the environmental review record for EAP grants, thus decreasing community workload at a stressful time.	These funds help a community get needed housing assistance.	EAP assistance can only be provided when requested and some communities are still not aware of the program.	All natural and manmade hazards
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 manmade hazards

DOA – Division of Intergovernmental Relations: Comprehensive Planning and Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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. Grants have not been awarded since 2010.	All hazards
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, web mapping, 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 plats follow zoning and planning.		All hazards

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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 an 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
WLIP Statewide Parcel Map Layer	This is a current initiative, not yet fully implemented.	Parcel data is useful for land use planning, mitigation planning, and potential disaster loss estimates.	Some counties do not yet have complete parcel data.	All hazards
Statewide LiDAR Data	This is a current initiative, not yet fully implemented.	LiDAR data will allow more accurate floodplain and flood inundation mapping.	This needs funding and support to be realized.	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
WCMP 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 policies and guidance. The minimum setback standards of NR 115 are not adequate for many Great Lakes coastal areas. Changes to NR 115 may make some communities' existing policies unenforceable. Variable lake levels mean that local policies that may have been adequate for the past 15 years or so may not be adequate for future conditions.	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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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 (and the communities within them) in the state.	Coastal storms and erosion

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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	This program removes exclusively sensitive riparian areas from crop or pasture production. Filter strips, grassed waterways, grass habitat, and restored wetlands are established. As an offshoot of the Farm Service Agency's Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), 87.5% of funding is federal and 12.5% state. While the CRP typically enrolls large tracts of land, the CREP program enrolls smaller areas to total 100,000 acres in the state. In drought years, haying may be allowed on CREP land to offset the overall loss of production on farmed lands.	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. CREP is only a tool; counties do not receive money for implementation.	Flooding, drought
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
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
Engineering Support	DATCP engineers and engineering techs provide counties and landowners engineering and project design 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
GIS Capabilities	Several layers are available: registered poultry farms, CAFOs, beehives, CREPs, farmland preservation.	These layers can help planning efforts by focusing mitigation actions in appropriate locations.		All hazards

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

DNR – Office of Business Support and External Services

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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. Recent changes to NR 115 may make some communities' existing policies unenforceable. Variable lake levels mean that local policies that may have been adequate for the past 15 years will not be adequate in the future.	Flooding, sloughing
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. Risk MAP 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
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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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
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
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
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
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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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
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
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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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
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
NR336 – Dam Removal Grant Program	This program provides grants to any dam owner to remove their dam(s).	Old, unsafe, or unwanted dams can be removed with this program. It decreases downstream risk for flooding during dam failure and in some cases lowers upstream flooding levels.	Current funding levels pay up to \$50,000 for removal costs for 10-15 dam removals each biennium. Demand for this program slightly outpaces available funding.	Flooding

DNR – Division of Forestry

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
Healthy Forest Initiative	Provides federal funds to thin forests around cities to mitigate damage from forest fire.	Reduces fire hazards near populated areas.		Fire

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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
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
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
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 two FTEs but only .25 FTE assigned.	Fire
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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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
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 winds, ice storms
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 winds, ice storms

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
Burning Regulations and Permits	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The permit process was assessed and web and phone hits are increasing. There is a mobile app or a permit can be issued over the phone at 1-888-WISBURN. Alternatively residents can visit the DNR website at dnr.wi.gov and enter the keyword "fire."</p>	<p>Not all of areas in Wisconsin are required to procure a permit. DNR has requested ten staff to help manage Cooperative Areas; however this request was not funded. The Wildland/Urban Interface is growing quickly and limited firefighting resources are asked to protect more and more infrastructure for higher value homes.</p>	Fire

Department of Health Services (DHS)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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 services 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 services and/or functional needs threat is present and if hazard mitigation is warranted or desirable.	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
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
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
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 Specialists to respond to radiological events.	Radiological and nuclear hazards
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. The Building Resilience Against Climate Effects (BRACE) Program in DPH has created a set of extreme weather toolkits to provide information to local governments, local health departments, and citizens about preparing for and responding to different weather emergencies.	None at this time. However, any decreases in funding may negatively affect the ability of DHS/DPH staff to respond to public health emergencies.	All hazards and other public health emergencies

Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS)

DSPS – Division of Industry Services

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
State Building Code Development	The Division of Industry Services 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 manmade hazards
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.	Statewide program execution is at a minimum. Further program enhancement is restricted due to lack of funding and difficulty in finding and retaining qualified people.	All natural and some manmade hazards
The Wisconsin Commercial Building Code (Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 101)	The Wisconsin Enrolled Commercial Building Code includes Chapters SPS 360 through 366 and the adopted provisions of the International Code Council 2009 codes: <i>International Building Code, International Energy Conservation Code, International Mechanical Code, International Existing Building Code, and 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. It is a provision under.	Ongoing code review and development is based on supportive funding. Wisconsin is still operating under the 2009 ICC codes, but is reviewing the 2015 updates.	All natural and some manmade hazards
Certifications, Licenses, and Registrations for Tradespeople and Inspectors	The Division of Industry Services 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 manmade hazards

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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 manmade hazards
Building Code Training	This annual training consists of continuing education classes on codes used in building design, construction, or inspection and presentations at conferences.	This provides an opportunity for the public to learn about specific codes and construction topics.		All natural and some manmade hazards
Manufactured Housing Regulation	The Division of Industry Services 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, 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
Delegated Municipalities (Wisconsin Statutes section 101.12)	The Division of Industry Services 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. The Division relies heavily on this option.		All natural and some manmade hazards
Statewide Electrical Inspection	2007 Act 60 mandates statewide inspection of all electrical wiring. The Division of Industry Services 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 manmade hazards

Office of the Commissioner of Insurance (OCI)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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 Office of the Commissioner of Insurance (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.
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.
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.

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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
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
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
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

Department of Transportation (WisDOT)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
§ 86.34 Disaster Damage Aids Program	Covers restoration of disaster 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 final costs 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 DDA.	Funding is only available after an event occurs. Local match is required.	All hazards
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.	All hazards
Winter Maintenance Program	Prevention of snow and ice from state trunk highways.	Prevention of property damage and injuries/ death using planted vegetation and/or artificial snow fence along highways, and an anti-icing process to reduce ice on highways.	Contracting issues.	Snow, sleet, human error while driving
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
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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Winter weather tabletop exercises	DOT regions exercise response to winter weather.	Exercises the capabilities of the DOT regions to respond to severe winter weather events and helps identify gaps in capabilities.		Winter weather

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
WisHelper Group	Highway Emergency Liaison Personnel serve as a conduit for highway related information within the SEOC.	Assists SEOC-based agency representatives during an event by providing highway-related information.		All hazards

University of Wisconsin – Cooperative Extension (UW-Extension)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
UW-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
Local Government Center	The UW-Extension runs a Local Government Center to provide guidance to UW System programs that support local government.	Many local government needs are addressed through this program including redevelopment, transportation, government procedures, land use, and land preservation. It provides an opportunity to advise those who work with local governments on best practices for development and land preservation.	Mitigation is not specifically included, but could be in the future because it is a component of healthy local communities.	All hazards

Department of Military Affairs (DMA)

DMA – Division of Emergency Management

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
State Disaster Fund 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
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 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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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. The cost share is 75% federal, 25% local.	This program provides an annual source of funds for flood mitigation. Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties are the highest priority and receive higher federal cost shares (90% and 100%, respectively). 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
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. 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 subapplicants 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
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, thereby 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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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. 72 of 72 counties and ten of 11 tribes are participating in the planning process. Without an approved all-hazards mitigation plan, counties and jurisdictions within are not eligible for funding to implement mitigation measures.	All natural hazards; the state and some local plans are including technological and manmade hazards
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
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 Silver Jackets Hazard Mitigation Team; Coastal Hazards Work Group; Wisconsin Recovery Task Force.	The need to continue to work with other agencies and organizations.	All natural hazards

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
Public Information and Education Initiatives	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 quarterly. Information on current hazard mitigation activities is included. Hazard information is included on the WEM website along with links to other information sources. 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 (WAFSCM). 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 Operations Workshop, All-Hazards Mitigation Planning Workshop, Damage Assessment Workshops, Local Officials Applicants Briefings as well as at local, state, and/or national conferences and workshops upon request.	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.	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.	All natural hazards

Wisconsin Historical Society

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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 and shapefiles of various layers 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. The shapefiles should be updated every six months to maintain accuracy.	All hazards
WHS Data Sets	Data sets and shapefiles are kept of historic and burial sites.	This data can be used by responders when fire breaks are needed to avoid sensitive sites.		Fire

Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
Watercourse 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
Watercourse Management Plans	Floodwater Management plans for individual watersheds for rivers under MMSD jurisdiction: Menomonee, Milwaukee, Kinnickinnic, Root, and Oak Creek. MMSD also developed individual plans for the following tributaries of the Milwaukee River: South Branch Creek, Indian Creek and Lincoln Creek.	Current and future out-of-bank flooding. The 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
Chapter 13 Stormwater Rule	Provide a regionally-based minimum standard for storm water control for all new development with the MMSD service area.	Future flooding problems and local drainage.		Flooding, stormwater
Greenseams 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
Conservation Plan	This program 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 benefit in the form of wetland protection, water quality, and most important future flood protection, or erosion management.	Future flooding, stream channel protection.		Flooding
Floodplain Re-mapping Effort	MMSD 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

Wisconsin Association of Floodplain, Stormwater, and Coastal Managers (WAFSCM)

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
Annual conference	Conference to inform a broad range of professionals and public officials on issues relating to reducing flood damages, managing floodplain resources, coastal issues, and stormwater. Concurrent sessions, workshops, and plenary sessions are held, as well as events to foster networking.	Flooding, stormwater, coastal issues.		Flooding, stormwater flooding, coastal hazards
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.	Working for sound flood, coastal, and stormwater management.		Flooding, stormwater flooding, coastal hazards
Newsletter	WAFSCM sends out up to three newsletters a year to inform our membership on issues relating to reducing flood damages, managing floodplain resources, coastal issues, and stormwater.	Flooding, stormwater, coastal issues.	Difficulty with gathering articles. Compiled on a voluntary basis by several agencies.	Flooding, stormwater flooding, coastal hazards
Scholarships	WAFSCM provides scholarship opportunities for members to attend the national Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) annual conference, as well as the WAFSCM annual conference.	Provides individuals the opportunity to attend conferences they otherwise might not be able to. This provides the opportunity to further education as well as network with peers.		Flooding, stormwater flooding, coastal hazards
Awards	WAFSCM presents awards in several categories at annual conference to recognize individuals for their efforts. Awards include Chapter Service Award, Local Award for Excellence, and Excellence in Project Design or Implementation.	Recognition to those that go above and beyond expectations.		Flooding, stormwater flooding, coastal hazards
Stormwater Model	Watershed model with a stream and associated floodplain and upland areas. Different land uses can be applied to the model and the user has the ability to build levees along floodplains to demonstrate the impacts on the floodplain and downstream. The model is available for members use.	Public education and outreach.		Flooding, stormwater flooding

Regional Planning Commissions

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
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 covers the demand for comprehensive planning or hazard mitigation grant applications. Demand for other planning services also exceeds the availability of funds from federal, state, and local sources.	All hazards
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
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; forest resource and air and water quality management services; and in some cases watershed studies.	These technical services implement and inform 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

Program, Policy, Regulation, Plan, or Practice	Description	Needs Addressed	Unmet Needs	Hazards Addressed
Integration of Comprehensive Planning and Hazard Mitigation Planning	Comprehensive and hazard mitigation plans should build on and complement each other to direct new development to areas at low risk of disaster.	Much comprehensive planning data collection, analysis, projections, mapping, programs, policies, and projects complement 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

Figure 3.2-2: Potential Funding and Technical Support Resources

Federal Agencies

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
Federal Emergency Management Agency (http://www.fema.gov/)		
FEMA	General information on hazards, disaster assistance programs, current disasters, etc.	http://www.fema.gov/
FEMA National Floodplain Insurance program (NFIP)	Detailed information on the National Flood Insurance Program and other mitigation activities.	http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/
FEMA US Fire Administration (USFA)	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

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
Rural Development Rural Business-Cooperative Service	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.	https://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/agencies/rural-business-cooperative-service
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.	https://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/agencies/rural-housing-service
Rural Development Rural Utility Service	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.	https://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/agencies/rural-utilities-service
Rural Development Value Added Producer Grants	Helps independent producers and produce organizations enter into value-added activities.	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/value-added-producer-grants
Rural Development Multi-Family Housing Rental Assistance	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.	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/multi-family-housing-rental-assistance
Rural Development Single-Family Housing Repair 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.	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-repair-loans-grants
Rural Development 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.	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/emergency-community-water-assistance-grants

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
Rural Development 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.	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program
Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants	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.	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program
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://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/55,00
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 Centers for Environmental Information	Current and historical archive of climatic data and information.	http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html
NOAA, Climate Prediction Center	Drought and other hazard information.	http://www.cpc.ncep.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 (http://www.defenselink.mil/)		
US Coast Guard, National Response Center	Contact for reporting all biological, chemical, radiological, etiological, and oil discharges into the environment.	http://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

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
U.S. Department of the Housing and Urban Development (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
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/

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (http://www.epa.gov/)		
EPA, Office of Land and Emergency Management	Provides guidance and direction for solid waste and emergency response programs.	https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-land-and-emergency-management
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
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/soc.asp/stats.html
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

Organization	Site Summary	Contact Information
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>.

Code/Title	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.
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/Title	Description
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.

Code/Title	Description
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.
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.

Code/Title	Description
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.
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.

Code/Title	Description
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.
Farmland and Crops	
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.

Figure 3.2-3: Local Capability Assessment

Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	How it Supports 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. The 2015 IBC is in review now.</p> <p>The Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Industry Services 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>
Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code	<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 Industry Services 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 a code enforcement requirement which involves submitting building plans to obtain a building permit, and having electrical, construction, plumbing, and HVAC inspections during construction.</p>	<p>All structures built after adoption of state building code have increased resistance to hazards due to code enhancements.</p>

Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	How it Supports Local Mitigation	Effectiveness in Local Mitigation
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.	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. New floodplain maps more accurately delineate flood hazard areas and encourage achievable mitigation projects. Risk MAP products will incorporate mitigation data and provide support for mitigation planning efforts.	The state's floodplain management law exceeds NFIP 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. Local governments can set more restrictive standards than the state and federal government.
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.	Many counties have adopted ordinances that exceed the state minimum standards, however new regulations limit the power of municipalities to enforce any higher standards. 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.

Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	How it Supports 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 floodwater 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>
Risk MAP	DNR and other state agencies 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 the hazard is most needed.	Having current, accurate flood hazard and coastal erosion maps will allow communities to effectively focus mitigation activities on those high-risk areas. Additionally, the maps will assist local officials and decision makers in implementing effective risk management regulations including land use planning and zoning. Further, accessibility to certain grants and other types of funding can be increased by knowing where the hazard boundaries lie.	Flood hazard maps and for coastal communities, coastal erosion risk maps, are the cornerstone of flood and coastal erosion risk management policies and regulations. Appropriate land use planning and zoning, i.e. keeping people and structures out of hazard areas to begin with, are among the most effective types of local mitigation.

Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	How it Supports Local Mitigation	Effectiveness in Local Mitigation
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. Planning efforts are no longer funded.</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	How it Supports Local Mitigation	Effectiveness in Local Mitigation
Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD)	<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 with stakeholder input. Chapter 13, Stormwater Rule, provides a regionally based minimum standard for stormwater control. The Greenseams Program identifies riparian properties that would link existing public open spaces or provide other public benefits in the form of wetland protection, future flood protection, or erosion management. 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.</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>

Policy, Program, or Initiative	Description	How it Supports 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; planning services for development of hazard mitigation plans, comprehensive plans, and special purpose plans; and 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 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>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>
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>	

Figure 3.3-1: Mitigation Action Items

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
1.1 – Distribute hazard mitigation materials at housing workshops and training sessions.	1, 2	High	WEM	Expands and promotes public awareness.	Unchanged.
1.2 – Include the Wisconsin Disaster Fund as a topic at workshops and trainings that also discuss the Emergency Assistance Program.	1, 2, 4	High	WEM	Conferences, trainings, and workshops are effective venues for reaching multiple agencies and citizens with mitigation information.	Unchanged.
1.3 – Incorporate mitigation practices into the DEHCR’s 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.	Delayed because CDBG funds are not usually used for the type of substantial rehabilitation necessary for the incorporation of mitigation practices. However, mitigation remains an eligible activity.
1.4 – The DEHCR will not approve grants or loans to communities to construct critical facilities in floodplains or other hazard-prone areas.	5	Medium	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.
<i>1.5 – Administer and promote the Wisconsin Weatherization Assistance Program.</i>	1, 5	High		Weatherizing homes can protect structures from damage and save the lives of vulnerable individuals.	New action item.
<i>1.6 – Chair the Housing Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).</i>	1, 4, 5	High	WEM, RPCs	The WRTF assists individuals, businesses, and communities in recovering quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters.	New action item.
1.7 – Coordinate and incorporate hazard mitigation planning concepts in future updates to the State Guide on Developing the Natural Resources Element in the Comprehensive Planning Guides.	3, 4	Low	WEM, DNR, UW-Sea Grant Institute	Integrating hazard mitigation into comprehensive planning will strengthen communities’ commitments to mitigation and allow collaboration on mutual goals instead of conflict.	The Comprehensive Planning program no longer exists, but the Department of Administration continues to provide information on comprehensive planning.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
1.8 – Promote hazard mitigation planning by maintaining a close relationship with the Comprehensive Planning program.	3, 4	Medium	WEM, RPCs	Staff from the Department of Administration and WEM will work together to encourage communities that are updating comprehensive plans to include hazard mitigation.	The Comprehensive Planning program no longer exists, but the Department of Administration continues to provide information on comprehensive planning.
1.9 – <i>Work toward establishing a community for GIS and LiDAR data sharing.</i>	3, 4	Medium	DNR, NWS, USGS, WEM, UW	GIS data layers are helpful when mapping risk, but can be very expensive when not available publicly.	New action item.
1.10 – Promote hazard mitigation and raise awareness of coastal hazards.	1, 2	High	WEM, DNR	Education of mitigation and coastal hazards will lead to wise decision-making for local officials and property owners.	Unchanged. WCMP worked with WEM and other CHWG members to hold Great Lakes Coastal Processes and Best Management Practices workshops in 2011-2012.
1.11 – Help communities develop and implement shoreline and bluff erosion policies.	1, 3	High	WEM, DNR, UW-Sea Grant Institute	New ordinances and other policies will serve to establish revised setbacks and minimize future damages.	Changes to state rules regarding Shoreland Zoning, Wis. Admin. Code NR 115, may affect communities' shoreline policies. The WCMP will work with communities to assess and address potential impacts.
1.12 – The 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.	1, 3	High	UW-Sea Grant Institute, DNR	This increases local official and public awareness and will result in better managed shorelines throughout the state.	A CHWG member updated <i>Managing Coastal Hazard Risks on Wisconsin's Dynamic Great Lakes Shoreline</i> and provided supporting documents regarding Coastal Ordinance Provisions in Wisconsin communities and the Coastal Erosion Model Ordinance.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
1.13 – Continue to coordinate Coastal Hazards Work Group (CHWG) to expand hazard mitigation activities in those coastal areas vulnerable to destruction.	1, 4	High	WEM, UW-Sea Grant Institute, DNR, RPCs	Expanding mitigation activities in coastal areas will reduce storm and erosion-related damage and protect lives and property.	The CHWG helped develop online resources and assists communities in understanding coastal processes. A Coastal Fellow will begin revisions of the Coastal Processes Manual. CHWG members are contributing to an <i>Integrated Assessment for Water Level Variability and Coastal Bluff Erosion in Northern Milwaukee County and Southern Ozaukee County</i> .
2.1 – Encourage communities to sign up for and participate in the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) to reduce crop losses.	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. It also can allow haying in drought years.	Of \$28 million in bonding authority, about half has been spent. Almost 50,000 acres enrolled under about 4,000 contracts. Half will expire in the next three years, about 75% of those expected to re-enroll.
2.2 – Chair the Agriculture Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).	1, 4, 5	High	WEM, RPCs	The WRTF assists individuals, businesses, and communities in recovering quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters.	New action item.
3.1 – Give 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.	Unchanged.
3.2 – Promote the No-Adverse Impact (NAI) floodplain management approach statewide.	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 a wider range of interests. This increases support for any actions proposed or taken for flood management.	Unchanged.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
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.	Substantial damage inspection was a topic in floodplain workshops in 2014-2016; additional workshops were held in response to 2016 flood events; substantial damage letters were sent to all communities impacted by the 2016 events.
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.	Aerial photo review comparison has been used to support CAVs since 2011. This may also be used to assist WEM with open space monitoring in the future.
3.5 – Encourage restoration of natural wetland functions.	1	High	USDA: NRCS, UFWWS, local communities, property owners	Restoring the natural function of wetlands can reduce flooding potential of other areas in the watershed.	Unchanged.
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 Grant Institute, WEM	Assessing and improving local floodplain management and coastal hazard awareness is a key component of the outreach program efforts.	DNR sponsored FEMA L-273 course in 2014, 2016. Shoreland workshops also held regularly.
3.7 – Provide sewer back flow prevention information and other flood proofing measures to affected communities through public information programs.	1, 2	High	WEM, OCI	Using this mitigation technique decreases residential damage during major storm events.	Unchanged.
3.8 – Compile and distribute Floodplain/ Shoreland Notes newsletter.	2	High	FEMA, WEM	The newsletter provides local officials and others with information on the NFIP, shoreland issues, dam safety, and hazard mitigation.	Unchanged; distributed three times per year; WEM regularly contributes articles about mitigation.
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.	Workshops held in 2011-2016; websites updated to provide appropriate contact information for flood insurance assistance.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
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.	Dam safety workshops held in 2011-2015. Two Dam Safety newsletters published each year. IOM Template and Guidebook completed in 2012 and available on website.
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.	18 communities have joined the NFIP since June 2011 and 13 more are considering joining. Outreach complete for all Risk Map watersheds.
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 2011, all in-progress Map Mod projects have been completed. Many communities are in various stages of Risk MAP.
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.	Information on helping buyers understand flood risk was in newsletters in 2012-2014.
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.	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.	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.	Information routinely provided in the newsletter and at floodplain workshops. Intro to CRS courses were held in three locations and at the 2016 WAFSCM conference.
3.17 – Participate in the USACE Annual National Flood Risk Management (FRM) Workshop.	1, 4	Medium	WEM, USACOE, FEMA	The purpose of the workshop is to enable federal, tribal, state, and local government partners to learn from each other and collaborate on FRM.	New action item; WEM or DNR has sent a representative every year since 2010.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
3.18 – <i>Implement the Municipal Flood Control and Riparian Restoration grant program.</i>	1, 5	High		Projects protect water resources and habitat. This includes flood mitigation and can be used to match federal grants.	New action item; the program is 50% state funded and 50% local match.
3.19 – <i>Co-chair the Infrastructure Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).</i>	1, 4, 5	High	WEM, RPCs	The WRTF assists individuals, businesses, and communities in recovering quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters.	New action item.
3.20 – <i>Work with the cranberry agriculture community to develop a process for cranberry farms to be efficiently regulated under a county's floodplain ordinance.</i>	1	Medium	FEMA	Many cranberry growers have not been getting permits for their activities in the mapped floodplain. Regulating their activities efficiently is beneficial to them and any potential impacts to the floodplain.	New action item.
3.21 – <i>Maintain a burning permit process through which people are issued an annual permit but are required to check burning restrictions each day prior to burning debris.</i>	1, 2	Medium		People will be required to check burning restrictions daily which will reduce the risk of fire.	Unchanged.
3.22 – <i>Promote Wildfire and Fire Prevention Week throughout the state.</i>	1, 2	Medium	WEM	Public education about fire prevention will help reduce the risk of fire.	Unchanged; more effort will be made to coordinate with Ready Wisconsin.
3.23 – <i>Create and maintain an interactive county map on the DNR website showing the current fire danger.</i>	1, 2	Medium	WEM	Public access to the most current fire danger information will help reduce the risk of fire.	Unchanged.
3.24 – <i>Promote the concept of Firewise Communities USA statewide.</i>	1, 2, 4	Low	WEM, FEMA, USDA, State Fire Chiefs' Association	This program encourages action that minimizes home loss to wildfire and protects lives.	There are 12 Firewise Communities in the state. The decrease from 2011 is because of a change in the classification system.
3.25 – <i>Promote the creation of Community Wildfire Prevention Plans.</i>	1, 3	Low	WEM	This provides an opportunity to address fire hazards along the wildland/urban interface.	There are 20 CWPPs in the state covering 39 Communities-at-Risk.
3.26 – <i>Identify permanent fire mitigation projects that can be supplemented by ongoing temporary fire mitigation projects.</i>	1, 4	Low	WEM	Permanent fire mitigation projects will help reduce the risk of fire.	Unchanged.
3.27 – <i>Update and distribute Communities-at-Risk and Communities-of-Concern maps.</i>	2, 3	Medium	WEM	The maps were first created in 2008 and show wildfire risk throughout the state. They are useful for planning and preparedness.	New action item.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
<i>3.28 – Create a website template for storm response to assist private landowners with cleanup.</i>	1, 2	Medium	WEM	Blowdowns or other debris-creating events increase the wildfire risk. Expediting cleanup will reduce the risk.	New action item.
<i>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.</i>	1	High	WEM	This project further advances the goal of saving lives in severe weather events.	Without access to match funds to purchase radios, DHS is unable to move forward with this but it remains a priority.
<i>4.2 – Conduct public health hazard risk assessments at all local and tribal health departments throughout the state.</i>	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.	The Wisconsin Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Tool was created in 2012. 45 scenarios were evaluated and ranked by threat level. In 2015, the HVA tool was used to develop a regional tool. Results are being compiled and will be used to guide planning and exercises in the future.
<i>4.3 – Chair the Health and Social Services Subcommittee of the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).</i>	1, 4, 5	High	WEM, RPCs	The WRTF assists individuals, businesses, and communities in recovering quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters.	New action item.
<i>4.4 – Create extreme weather toolkits about preparing for and responding to emergencies in Wisconsin.</i>	1, 2	High	CDC, WEM, local and tribal health departments	The toolkits educate local officials and the public about actions to take in a variety of extreme weather events. This knowledge will help people make good decisions and save lives and property.	New action item.
<i>4.5 – Develop heat vulnerability indexes (HVIs) for each county in Wisconsin and the whole state.</i>	1, 2, 3	High	CDC, WEM, City of Milwaukee	The HVIs show areas most at risk from heat so local officials and the public can target messaging and take appropriate protective measures, saving lives and property.	New action item.
<i>4.6 – Develop flood vulnerability indexes (FVIs) to identify areas of greatest risk due to flood events in Wisconsin.</i>	1, 2, 3	High	CDC, WEM, local and tribal health departments	The FVIs show areas most at risk during flood events so local officials and the public can target messaging and take appropriate protective measures, saving lives and property.	New action item.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
4.7 – <i>Develop a checklist for local health departments to assess their community's vulnerability to negative health impacts due to flood events and provide tools to decrease vulnerability.</i>	1, 3	High	CDC, WEM, local and tribal health departments	A checklist will allow local policy-makers and land use planners to understand their flood risk, and make good decisions. The tools will help them steer their communities toward increased flood resilience.	New action item.
4.8 – <i>Fund local health department pilot projects to increase the capacity to understand climate-related health impacts and incorporate climate adaptation strategies when planning.</i>	1, 3	High	CDC, local health departments	Understanding the risk related to climate change will allow communities to plan appropriately for future conditions.	New action item.
5.1 – Train municipal fire departments on the use of the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) 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.	Unchanged.
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	State Fire Chiefs Association	Fire-safe buildings are at a lower risk of fire hazards and losses.	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.	2011 NEC was adopted with effective date 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.	The state is still operating under the 2009 editions. The 2015 editions are in review.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
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.	HUD 3285.402, the standards requiring tie-downs for manufactured homes was updated in 2014.
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.	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.	DSPS monitors compliance through audits of the county POWTS tracking systems.
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.	Unchanged.
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.	Unchanged; not yet completed.
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.	Unchanged; not yet completed.
5.11 – 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.	The state has not adopted the International Residential Code and continues to use the state Uniform Dwelling Code, which is current as of 2016.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
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.	Unchanged.
<i>6.2 – Investigate the possibility of increasing the emphasis on flood insurance in trainings and exams for insurance agent licensing.</i>	1	Medium	WEM, DNR, FEMA	Having better knowledge of flood insurance will help insurance agents give customers the best information so customers will make the best insurance decisions, protecting their investments adequately.	New action item.
<i>6.3 – Maintain and update flood and other hazard insurance information via the OCI website and press releases.</i>	1, 2	High	WEM, DNR, FEMA	The OCI website is where many people get information from after a disaster. Having thorough, accurate, and up-to-date information is crucial for helping individuals obtain the appropriate insurance and file claims and complaints.	New action item.
<i>6.4 – After flood events distribute flood and homeowners insurance information in the affected areas. Be available at DRCs if FEMA Individual Assistance is granted.</i>	1, 2, 4	High	WEM, DNR, FEMA	In post-disaster situations, insurance issues can be complicated. It will be beneficial to have OCI information and representatives available to help expedite the recovery.	New action item; OCI staff attended several open houses following the July 2016 flooding.
<i>6.5 – Develop and maintain post-disaster outreach procedures.</i>	1, 2	Medium	WEM, DNR, FEMA	Procedures will help OCI respond quickly and efficiently after a disaster to provide insurance information to residents and insurance agents in impacted communities.	New action item; following the 2016 deployments, OCI decided to formalize a procedure.
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.	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.	Unchanged.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
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.	Unchanged.
7.4 – <i>Redundancy is built into the electric system so loss of any electric system element does not result in loss of load.</i>	1	High		Having this redundancy will help prevent power loss which, depending on weather conditions, can have a moderate to severe impact on lives and property.	New action item.
7.5 – <i>PSC regulates wind energy development and looks at alternatives for each project.</i>	1	Medium		The top priorities are conservation and energy efficiency, and non-combustible, renewable resources. This addresses changing weather patterns.	New action item.
7.6 – <i>State utilities must comply with a Renewable Portfolio Standard which requires about 10% of energy sales to come from renewable resources.</i>	1	Medium		To address changing weather patterns, the state requires energy providers to meet the Renewable Portfolio Standard.	New action item.
8.1 – Present information about the DDA, 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.	Unchanged.
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.	Was on hold. New staff will look at implementing in the future.
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.	Unchanged.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
8.4 – Present information about the Disaster Damage Aids program at WEM's annual DRRO workshop and at Applicant Briefings following a disaster.	1, 2, 4	High	WEM	The workshop and Applicant Briefings allow people who work in emergency management and/or whose communities were impacted by a disaster to learn about the programs available to help them recover and mitigate.	New action item; DOT has presented at the 2015 and 2016 DRRO workshops and at Applicant Briefings in July and September 2016.
8.5 – Co-chair the Infrastructure Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).	1, 4, 5	High	WEM, RPCs	The WRTF assists individuals, businesses, and communities in recovering quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters.	New action item.
8.6 – Perform a statewide culvert inventory to evaluate and prioritize which culverts on state roads should be replaced and/or upsized.	1, 5	High		Prioritizing culverts for replacement or upsizing means funds will be spent responsibly and areas in need of mitigation will be identified prior to construction.	New action item.
9.1 – Perform education, outreach, and planning for businesses for a variety of scenarios that could be caused by disasters.	1, 2	Medium		Making businesses aware of planned contingencies and options during major operational disruption can minimize human and economic loss.	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.	Unchanged.
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 \$120 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.	Unchanged; WEM and other agencies met with the State Relocation Specialist. When she issues her formal opinion, work on the guidance will move forward.
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.	Unchanged.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
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. More will be pursued in light of the 2016 flooding.
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.	Unchanged.
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.	Unchanged.
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.	Unchanged.
10.8 – 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.	Unchanged; the WLIP developed a statewide parcel layer. FEMA has released a national floodplain layer. LiDAR remains a priority for the state.
10.9 – 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.	Included in the risk assessment for the 2016 update. More will be developed for the next update including mitigation actions.
10.10 – 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.	The 2014-2016 Strategic Plan focused on internal capacity building, so mitigation was not included. Work on the 2017-2019 version is underway.
10.11 – As local and tribal plans are completed, incorporate pertinent information into the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.	1, 3	High	WHMT	Providing an assessment of state and local hazard mitigation priorities ensures that efforts complement each other, and don't duplicate or conflict.	Additional jurisdictional plans were incorporated into this update focusing on climate change.
10.12 – 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.	Completed for this update, State Structure Inventory in Appendix A, THIRA.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
10.13 – Continue to lead the WHMT in establishing and implementing a statewide mitigation program.	1, 4	High		Interagency cooperation in expanding mitigation education in Wisconsin accomplishes several goals in the Mitigation Strategy.	In 2015, the WHMT became a chapter of the USACE Silver Jackets Hazard Risk Management program and changed the name to WSJHMT.
10.14 – Encourage EM directors to work with LEPCs to participate in local hazard mitigation planning activities.	1, 3	Medium	RPCs	Mitigation planning at the local level is required by statute.	Unchanged.
10.15 – 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.	In 2015, a HAZUS run was conducted for Washington County. For this state plan update, due to the limitations of HAZUS, WEM conducted a statewide flood risk analysis using a simplified GIS procedure instead.
10.16 – 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.	In DR-4288, WEM developed several mitigation training opportunities at the Joint Field Office with FEMA. Additionally, WEM worked with DNR to issue a policy memorandum defining the difference between DNR code-related upgrades and mitigation.
10.17 – 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 a FEMA BCA workshop for Rural Electric Cooperatives in 2015. Staff also participated in several other BCA training opportunities.
10.18 – 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.	Unchanged; WEM provided technical assistance for the FFY 13, 14, 15, and 16 PDM and FMA funding cycles.
10.19 – 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.	Unchanged; WEM plans to collaborate with the RPCs and apply for a FEMA grant in the FFY 17 funding cycle.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
10.20 – 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 continues to administer grants to purchase NOAA weather radios.
10.21 – 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.	Unchanged; Sections 6.8.15 and 6.8.16 list many of the presentations and workshops WEM Mitigation staff were involved in since 2011.
10.22 – Include the Hazard Mitigation Planning Workshop and the G-393 course 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 and course are part of the EM certification program and is held at least once a year, often twice.
10.23 – Identify and develop GIS applications to be used as a mitigation tool.	1, 3, 4, 5	High	DNR, RPCs	This will help minimize damages.	WEM has hired two GIS specialists. The state now has a statewide parcel data layer and FEMA released a national floodplain layer.
10.24 – 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 updated their plan in 2014; UW-Superior updated their plan in cooperation with the City of Superior in 2016; UW-Madison completed their first plan in 2013.
10.25 – Maintain the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force as a standing task force.	1, 4, 5	High	WRTF	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.	The WRTF was reconvened in February 2015. Subcommittee chairs were identified. Since then the WRTF has met following two disasters.
<i>10.26 – Chair the Mitigation Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).</i>	1, 4, 5	High		The WRTF assists individuals, businesses, and communities in recovering quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters.	New action item.
<i>10.27 – Develop, update, and implement a State Recovery Plan.</i>	1, 4, 5	High	WRTF	Developing the plan before disaster strikes will allow impacted communities to recover more quickly.	New action item; State Recovery Plan finalized in May 2016.
<i>10.28 – Develop and deploy Rapid Assessment Strike Teams after disaster events.</i>	1, 4, 5	High		Rapid, accurate damage assessments will expedite the disaster declaration process and allow recovery to begin as quickly as possible.	New action item; WEM and the American Institute of Architects are working together.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
<i>10.29 – Incorporate Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities (CRMAs) into WEM’s scoring system for pre-applications.</i>	1, 5	High		Giving extra points for CRMAs will encourage development of that type of activity. It is a priority for FEMA.	New action item; starting with DR-4276, WEM has incorporated CRMAs into the scoring system for pre-applications.
<i>10.30 – Research ways to quantify resilience to changing future conditions to allow extra points for pre-applications that incorporate resilience.</i>	1, 5	Medium		Giving extra points for activities that incorporate resilience will encourage development of that type of activity, but that is difficult to quantify, so figuring that out should come first.	New action item.
<i>10.31 – Include information on planning for changing future conditions in the All-Hazards Mitigation Planning Workshop</i>	3, 5	High		Providing information and resources about planning for changing future conditions will make it easier for communities to include that in their planning efforts.	New action item; a mention of this has been part of the curriculum for the workshop, but it should be expanded.
<i>10.32 – Include points for CRS participation in the Pre-Application Ranking Form.</i>	1, 5	High		Including points for CRS participation will encourage communities to participate. The CRS credits flood risk management activities.	New action item.
<i>10.33 – Work with other agencies to prioritize watersheds for Flood Inundation Mapping efforts.</i>	1, 2, 3	High		Flood inundation mapping is a very effective way to communicate risk. Prioritizing communities allows those with the highest flood risk to be completed first.	New action item; flood inundation mapping has been done on the Rock River and is being pursued on the Upper Fox currently.
<i>10.34 – Consider updating WEM’s Local Plan Review Tool to include criteria on assessing changing future conditions and on the analysis of projects that reduce vulnerability to these conditions.</i>	1, 2, 3	Medium		Including recommended criteria for changing future conditions may encourage communities to put it in their plan.	New action item.
11.1 – WHS is using 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.	All WHS sites are now geocoded. The national floodplain layer can be overlaid.
11.2 – Provide ongoing support and coordination with the WSJHMT in developing, establishing, and implementing a permanent and viable statewide mitigation program while protecting historical and cultural resources.	1, 4, 5	High	WEM, WSJHMT	Interagency cooperation in expanding mitigation education in Wisconsin accomplishes several goals in the Mitigation Strategy.	Unchanged; the WHS is looking at making the whole section 106 process electronic to streamline historic preservation reviews.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
<i>11.3 – Identify historic properties and structures in the floodplain to target for mitigation.</i>	1, 5	Medium	WEM, DNR, FEMA	To preserve the historic nature of certain sites, creative mitigation should be pursued.	New action item.
<i>11.4 – Provide technical assistance with mitigation projects through annual training.</i>	1, 2, 4, 5	Medium	WEM, FEMA	All HMA projects must go through the environmental review process. Providing technical assistance and training will expedite this.	New action item.
<i>11.5 – Develop a Programmatic Agreement for historic preservation and archaeological reviews.</i>	1, 4	High	WEM, FEMA, tribes	A Programmatic Agreement will allow for expedited reviews and quicker project approval and completion.	New action item; the PA is currently in draft form and will be reviewed over the next several months.
<i>12.1 – Achieve near 100% NOAA weather radio tower coverage in the state.</i>	1, 2	High	WEM	This action will help protect people during severe weather events.	Status unchanged.
<i>12.2 – Implement the Storm Spotter program and continue to recruit and educate new Storm Spotters.</i>	1, 2	High	WEM	Storm Spotters allow the NWS to know what’s going on on the ground so they can issue the proper alerts and warnings.	New action item; approximately 3,000 to 5,000 new Storm Spotters are trained each year in the state.
<i>12.3 – Implement the StormReady program and continue to recruit and educate new agencies.</i>	1, 2, 4	High	WEM	The StormReady program encourages communities and organizations to be prepared for hazardous weather.	New action item; there are 20 StormReady Sites in Wisconsin (including WEM) and 22 StormReady Supporters.
<i>12.4 – Implement the Weather Ready Nation Ambassador program and continue to recruit and educate new Ambassadors.</i>	1, 2, 4	High	WEM	Weather Ready Nation Ambassadors improve the nation’s readiness, responsiveness, and resilience to extreme weather.	New action item; there are 126 Weather Ready Nation Ambassadors in Wisconsin (including WEM).
<i>12.5 – Educate the public through a variety of weather and natural hazard awareness days and weeks each year.</i>	2	High	WEM	Educating the public about severe weather and natural hazards better prepares them for when events occur.	New action item.
<i>13.1 – Develop and maintain an economic recovery framework to help businesses recover following a disaster.</i>	1, 2, 4	Medium	DOA-DH, WEM	This will hasten business recovery, thereby minimizing losses.	Unchanged; in 2012 the Guidebook received an Innovation Award from the National Association of Development Organizations.
<i>13.2 – Target business-related mitigation materials to Wisconsin businesses, especially in vulnerable areas.</i>	1, 2	Medium		This action is further advancing the goal of saving lives and reducing damage in severe weather events.	Unchanged.

Action	Goal(s) Met	Priority	Supporting Agencies	Contribution to Mitigation Strategy	2016 Update Status
13.3 – Chair the Business Subcommittee on the Wisconsin Recovery Task Force (WRTF).	1, 4, 5	High		The WRTF assists individuals, businesses, and communities in recovering quickly, safely, and with more resilience from future disasters.	New action item.
13.4 – Develop a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the provision of technical assistance when dispensing disaster funds to businesses.	1	Medium	DOA	Having an agreement in place prior to a disaster will expedite the disbursement of funds and overall recovery.	New action item.
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.	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.	Unchanged.