

Wisconsin *HAZCollect* Oversight Committee By-Laws

Table of Contents

Article I	Name	Page 2
Article II	Purpose	Page 2
Article III	Membership	Page 2
Article IV	Governing Committee Organization	Page 3
Article V	Committee Meetings	Page 4
Article VI	Program Operation	Page 4
	How <i>HAZCollect</i> Begins	Page 4
	Possible NWEMs	Page 5
	Follow-up Messages to Original NWEM	Page 6
	Definition of Specific NWEMs	Page 6
	Who is Authorized to Request a NEWM Broadcast	Page 7
	Who is Authorized to Transmit a NWEM	Page 8
	Criteria for Generating a NWEM for <i>HAZCollect</i>	Page 8
	Back-up Procedures	Page 9
	Content and Format of NWEMs	Page 9
	Generic Format of NWEMs	Page 11
Article VII	Post-Incident Reviews	Page 11
Article VIII	Amendments to the By-Laws	Page 12
Article IX	Contact Information and Web Resources	Page 12
Attachment (1)	County Warning Areas in Wisconsin	Page 14
Attachment 92)	Counties Assigned to each NWR Transmitter	Page 15

ARTICLE I : NAME

The name of this organization shall be the **Wisconsin HazCollect Oversight (WHOC) Committee**.

ARTICLE II : PURPOSE

It is the mission of the WHOC Committee to facilitate Wisconsin community and county participation in the National Weather Service's (NWS) *HAZCollect* program by establishing participation guidelines as well as reviewing activations of the *HAZCollect* system in Wisconsin, and resultant society impact.

HAZCollect is a nationwide program administered by the NWS. As with all NWS programs, a certain level of quality control needs to be accomplished. The authority of the WHOC to quality control the Wisconsin *HAZCollect* program is derived from the NWS's program Directive NWSI 10-1708 found at this web site: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/010/010.htm>

HAZCollect is a software system whereby emergency response personnel, through a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) website, can access the resources of the NWS's NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) system and the NOAA Weather Wire Service (NWWS) to disseminate emergency messages directly to the public and to local radio and TV stations for broadcast automatically through the Emergency Alert System (EAS). There will be no intervention by NWS meteorologists - once the message is transmitted via *HAZCollect* it can't be stopped. The NWS entitles these messages Non-Weather Emergency Messages (NWEM). A tabular listing of possible NWEMs can be found in ARTICLE VI, Section 2. Refer to the NWS's Directive NWSI 10-518 for information on NWEMs. The NWS has an agreement with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to broadcast nationally or locally-generated NWEM messages. Information on FEMA and DHS can be found at these web addresses: <http://www.fema.gov> <http://www.dhs.gov>

The WHOC will be responsible for administering the *HAZCollect* program within the County Warning Areas (CWA) for the five NWS Forecast Offices (WFO) that service Wisconsin. Refer to ATTACHMENT (1) for the County Warning Areas in Wisconsin serviced by five NWS offices, and the contact person for each WFO.

Utilization of *HAZCollect* can help communities and counties minimize the loss of life and property due to non-weather related emergencies since the NWR system can quickly reach 95% of Wisconsin's population with tone-alerted NWEMs. Refer to ATTACHMENT (2) for a listing of counties that are tone-alerted for NWEM issuances. Information on *HAZCollect* can be found at this web address: <http://www.weather.gov/os/hazcollect>

ARTICLE III : MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: The WHOC shall operate on a state-wide basis. Membership shall be restricted to personnel whose official duties and responsibilities reside within the boundaries of Wisconsin, either in part or in entirety.

Section 2: The WHOC shall, at a minimum, consist of the following members: NWS Office Warning Coordination Meteorologists (WCM) that service Wisconsin counties (5), State EAS Chairperson (1), Wisconsin Broadcasters Association (WBA) President (1), Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) Communications and Warning Officer (1), WEM Police Services liaison (1), WEM Fire Services liaison (1), Cable TV representative (1), and an Educational Communications Board representative (for NWR maintenance issues) (1).

Should a WCM from a particular WFO not be able to participate in a meeting or conference call, the Meteorologist-in-Charge (MIC) of that office will be the substitute.

New and subsequent WHOC members shall be voted and approved by the remaining members. The Committee shall act on a membership request within thirty (30) days of receipt, with acceptance/denial based upon a simple majority vote of the Committee members.

ARTICLE IV: WHCO COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

Section 1: The Committee shall consist of a minimum of 12 members, following the requirements of Article III, Sections 1 and 2 of these by-laws.

Section 2: The Chairperson shall be the WCM assigned to the Milwaukee/Sullivan NWS Forecast Office, since this office is responsible for statewide issues that involve the NWS and state agencies.

Section 3: The Chairperson shall be responsible for the following duties:

- Arranging meetings of the Wisconsin *HAZCollect* Oversight Committee, including the date, time, method and location (if required) of said meetings/conference calls.
- Notifying all Committee members of the meetings/conference calls.
- Setting the agenda for the meetings/conference calls.
- Reviewing previous meeting minutes.
- Appointing sub-committees and other positions as deemed necessary.
- Delegating tasks as necessary.
- Providing annual reports to the WHOC members, the NWS Central Region *HAZCollect* representative, and the NWS Headquarters *HAZCollect* representative.
- Designating an acting Chairperson in the event the Chairperson is unable to attend a scheduled meeting/conference call.

Section 4: It is the responsibility of the WHOC members to:

- Attend all meetings/conference calls regularly.
- Contribute ideas and suggestions for the improvement of the *HAZCollect* program.
- Provide assistance to the Chairperson as needed.
- Act as a valuable resource for those communities and counties who wish to participate in the *HAZCollect* program.

ARTICLE V: COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Section 1: The Committee shall meet, at a minimum, on an annual basis, at a location agreeable to members. It is recommended that the meeting take place by November 30th of each year. A conference telephone call will suffice if it maximizes attendance. These meetings will be scheduled by the Chairperson as set forth under Article IV, Section 3 of these by-laws. A quorum shall consist of a majority of Committee members.

Section 2: The Chairperson, or the acting Chairperson, shall conduct the meeting using the following order of business:

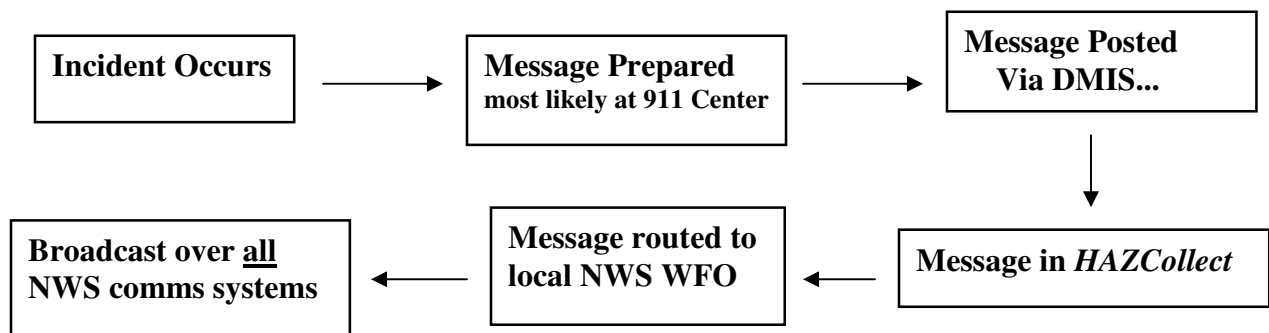
- Call to order.
- Record attendance.
- Review minutes of previous meeting.
- Unfinished Committee business.
- New Committee business.
- Tentative scheduling of the next Committee meeting.
- Adjournment.

Section 3: Meetings, either by conference calls or Committee gatherings, can be requested as needed, by any Committee member. The final determination as to the necessity of the meeting shall reside with the Chairperson, or the acting Chairperson.

ARTICLE VI: PROGRAM OPERATION

Section 1: *HAZCollect* begins when a local emergency occurs. Local emergencies occur everyday, but if an emergency is of sufficient magnitude, the media and the public need to be notified quickly via messages. These messages identify the hazard and also include specific actions necessary to reduce the impact of the emergency such as evacuation orders or instructions for sheltering in place.

The *HAZCollect* program literally collects a non-weather related emergency message originating from emergency response personnel and automatically broadcasts the message on the NWS's NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards system with 1050 Hz tone-activation. Refer to the following flow diagram.



The *HAZCollect* message originator (in Wisconsin, the 911 Communications Shift Supervisor, or their designee, or another county-level person designated by the County Sheriff, or the County Emergency Management Director), with input from the Incident Commander and local EMA (emergency management agency), prepares a message using their own words and their specific knowledge of the local area and the incident on a personal computer (PC) using a toolkit that is part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Management Interoperability Services (DMIS) software system. DMIS information can be found at this web site: <http://www.dmi-services.org> .
<http://www.fema.gov/>

County-level or major-city users of DMIS who wish to transmit their NWEM to *HAZCollect* must contact the WCM, who serves their county, only once prior to an incident in order to register and obtain access permission into *HAZCollect*. This needs to be done only once for each DMIS user group in each county, known as a COG (Collaborative Operational Group). Whereas there may be several users of DMIS within a single COG, only one person, or a select few individuals within that COG, will have access (transmitting capability) into *HAZCollect*. Each COG will have a unique "street" name that will be used in the NWEM, and this name needs to be coordinated (during registration) with the appropriate NWS contact person listed in Attachment (1).

The information is posted (sent) to the DMIS server, where it is authenticated and sent to the *HAZCollect* server for authorization of geographic area. At the *HAZCollect* server, the message is also reformatted for distribution through the NWS dissemination systems.

Once the message moves through these communication channels, it is disseminated via such well known and well used methods as NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, NOAA Weather Wire Service, EMWIN, Internet web pages, cell phones, pagers, facsimiles, etc. NWS messages also travel through the communication networks of private and commercial vendors enabling the widest distribution of the emergency message possible.

The NWEM is broadcast only on the appropriate NWR transmitter(s), based on the affected counties selected by the message originator within the DMIS software. Obviously, since the transmission of the NWEM message can't be stopped once it's within the *HAZCollect* system, the DMIS user should be absolutely sure that their NWEM needs to be publically broadcast via *HAZCollect*.. See ARTICLE VI, Section 7, for NWEM guidelines.

Section 2: Below is a table showing possible NWEM's (based on a general national list) that NWS Offices that service Wisconsin could relay through its communication systems. The message identifier and message name are given.

ADR	Administrative Message	LEW	Law Enforcement Warning
CDW	Civil Danger Warning	LAE	Local Area Emergency
GEM	Civil Emergency Message	TOE	911 Telephone Outage Emergency
EQW	Earthquake Warning	NUW	Nuclear Power Plant Warning
EVI	Evacuation Immediate	RHW	Radiological Hazard Warning
FRW	Fire Warning	SPW	Shelter-in-Place Warning

Section 3: Any follow-up messages after the original warning message are to be under the ADR message identifier. Initial warning message is tone-alerted and SAME'd (Specific Area Message Encoder) on NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, and the follow-up ADR is SAME'd, but not tone-alerted (1050 Hz).

Section 4: Definitions of Non-weather Related Emergency Messages follow below. Related NWEM information can be found in the NWS's NWEM Directive 10-518 at this web address:

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/010/010.htm>

1. **Administrative Message (ADR).** A non-emergency message that provides updated information about an event in progress, an event that has expired or concluded early, pre-event preparation or mitigation activities, post-event recovery operations, or other administrative matters pertaining to the Emergency Alert System. The ADR is to be used for all follow-up messages pertaining to an original warning.
2. **Civil Danger Warning (CDW).** A warning of an event that presents a danger to a significant civilian population. The CDW, which usually warns of a specific hazard and gives specific protective action, has a higher priority than the Local Area Emergency (LAE). Examples include contaminated water supply and imminent or in-progress military or terrorist attack. Public protective actions could include evacuation, shelter in place, or other actions (such as boiling contaminated water or seeking medical treatment).
3. **Civil Emergency Message (CEM).** An emergency message regarding an in-progress or imminent significant threat(s) to public safety and/or property. The CEM is a higher priority message than the Local Area Emergency (LAE), but the hazard is less specific than the Civil Danger Warning (CDW). For example, the CEM could be used to describe a change in the Homeland Security Alert System level in response to a terrorist threat.
4. **Earthquake Warning (EQW).** A warning of current or imminent earthquake activity. Authorized officials may recommend or order protective actions according to state law or local ordinance.
5. **Evacuation Immediate (EVI).** A warning where immediate evacuation is recommended or ordered according to state law or local ordinance. As an example, authorized officials may recommend the evacuation of affected areas due to an approaching tropical cyclone. In the event a flammable or explosive gas is released, authorized officials may recommend evacuation of designated areas where casualties or property damage from a vapor cloud explosion or fire may occur.
6. **Fire Warning (FRW).** A warning of a spreading wildfire or structural fire that threatens a populated area. Evacuation of areas in the fire's path may be recommended by authorized officials according to state law or local ordinance.
7. **Hazardous Materials Warning (HMW).** A warning of the release of a non-radioactive hazardous material (such as a flammable gas, toxic chemical, or biological agent) that may recommend evacuation (for an explosion, fire or oil spill hazard) or shelter in place (for a toxic fume hazard).

8. **Law Enforcement Warning (LEW).** A warning of a bomb explosion, riot, or other criminal event (e.g. a jailbreak). An authorized law enforcement agency may blockade roads, waterways, or facilities, evacuate or deny access to affected areas, and arrest violators or suspicious persons.
9. **Local Area Emergency (LAE).** An emergency message that defines an event that by itself does not pose a significant threat to public safety and/or property. However, the event could escalate, contribute to other more serious events, or disrupt critical public safety services. Instructions, other than public protective actions, may be provided by authorized officials. Examples include: a disruption in water, electric or natural gas service, road closures due to excessive snowfall, or a potential terrorist threat where the public is asked to remain alert.
10. **911 Telephone Outage Emergency (TOE).** An emergency message that defines a local or state 911 telephone network outage by geographic area or telephone exchange. Authorized officials may provide alternative phone numbers in which to reach 911 or dispatch personnel.
11. **Nuclear Power Plant Warning (NUW).** A warning of an event at a nuclear power plant classified such as a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency as classified by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). A Site Area Emergency is confined to the plant site; no off-site impact is expected. Typically, a General Emergency is confined to an area less than a 10-mile radius around the plant. Authorized officials may recommend evacuation or medical treatment of exposed persons in nearby areas.
12. **Radiological Hazard Warning (RHW).** A warning of the loss, discovery, or release of a radiological hazard. Examples include: the theft of a radioactive isotope used for medical, seismic, or other purposes; the discovery of radioactive materials; a transportation (aircraft, truck or rail, etc.) accident which may involve nuclear weapons, nuclear fuel, or radioactive wastes. Authorized officials may recommend protective actions to be taken if a radioactive hazard is discovered.
13. **Shelter in Place Warning (SPW).** A warning of an event where the public is recommended to shelter in place (go inside, close doors and windows, turn off air conditioning or heating systems, and turn on the radio or TV for more information). An example is the release of hazardous materials where toxic fumes or radioactivity may affect designated areas.

Section 5: Individuals or agencies that can request the broadcast of a non-weather related emergency messages will be restricted in order to minimize bogus activations. A working group representing Wisconsin Emergency Management, the State EAS Committee, the Wisconsin Broadcasters Association, and NWS offices serving Wisconsin has concluded that for Wisconsin-

K *HAZCollect* activation requests should initially be limited to county-level agencies and major cities with an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) separate from the county.

Normally, an Incident Commander at the scene, in conjunction with an Emergency Management Director and possibly the County 911 Communications Shift Supervisor (or designee), will be a position to decide if *HAZCollect* is needed to communicate an emergency message. If the emergency occurs in a larger city (such as Milwaukee) that has a 24-hour 911 Communications Center and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that can be activated, then that city's 911 Communications Shift Supervisor

(or designee) will have input into the decision process. **The person(s) who decides that a NWEM needs to be broadcast on NWS communications channels is(are) responsible for the outcome and impact of that NWEM.**

Once the decision has been made to utilize *HAZCollect* capabilities, either the County Emergency Management Director (or designee), or the County (or large city) 911 Communication Shift Supervisor (or designee) will type and transmit the NWEM.

It is **highly recommended** (time permitting) that the County Emergency Management Director, or County (or large city) 911 Communication Shift Supervisor (or their designee) contact the local NWS Forecast Office that services their county and notify them that a NWEM will be arriving shortly via *HAZCollect* and broadcast on the NWS communications systems. This will minimize surprises.

The on-duty, NWS, Senior Forecaster will then call the requesting person/agency for authentication purposes.

Section 6: Only specific DMIS users will be given authorization to post/transmit a DMIS-generated (or via another software system that can link to DMIS or *HAZCollect*) non-weather related emergency message in the *HAZCollect* system. The County (or large city) 911 Communication Shift Supervisor (or the person designated by the County Sheriff) and/or the County Emergency Management Director will be given authorization to post/transmit the message from DMIS into the *HAZCollect* system. This county, or major-city-level person must meet the local NWS Office's WCM and request authorization prior to an event occurring. The WCM who services the county from which a NWEM is generated is responsible for granting a DMIS-user access into the NWS's *HAZCollect* system. This restriction allows for less administrative oversight, minimizes DMIS training, and eliminates potential bogus messages.

Section 7: The criteria for generation of NWEM's and *HAZCollect* activation follows, and generation occurs only after it has been authorized by the Incident Commander, County Sheriff, or County Emergency Management Director.

- PUBLIC SAFETY IS INVOLVED - Information to be disseminated will aid in reducing the loss of life or the substantial loss of property - ***when there is a public safety issue*** (significant hazardous material releases, nuclear power plant explosions, terrorist attacks, chemical spills, toxic fumes, train derailments, etc.).
- TIME CRITICAL - Event requires immediate public knowledge to avoid adverse impact.
- OTHER MEANS OF DISSEMINATION - If other means of disseminating the information are not adequate to ensure rapid delivery of urgent information of an immediate threat, or of significant importance to life and property.
- OFFICIAL INFORMATION - The source of the information should be a local government whose information directly supports federal responsibilities concerning the protection of life and property.

- MESSAGE CONTENT - Information length and format is consistent with other NWS-disseminated material (short, sweet, and simple).
- MESSAGE FREQUENCY - Information should be non-routine and infrequent.
- MESSAGE INTEGRITY - Information is complementary and not counterproductive to the NWS warning program.

Section 8: If a NWEM isn't transmitted properly via DMIS/HAZCollect, follow the back-up procedure outlined below. Automated (via DMIS and HAZCollect) issuance of NWEM's is expected to be very rare. Nonetheless, the backup procedure consists of:

- The County or large-city 911 Communications Shift Supervisor (or designee) or County Emergency Management Director contacts the local NWS WFO via telephone or NAWAS to inform the on-duty, Senior Forecaster that NWS assistance is needed to generate a NWEM via the back-up, manual method.
- The Senior Forecaster calls the requesting person/agency for additional authentication.
- The County or large-city 911 Communications Shift Supervisor or County Emergency Management Director faxes the draft copy of the NWEM to the local NWS WFO.
- The on-duty, Senior Forecaster (or their designee) types/transmits the emergency message into NWS computer systems for eventual broadcast on all dissemination systems.
- All parties involved are to document the back-up HAZCollect activation request.

Section 9: The contents and format of Non-weather Related Emergency Messages follow.

1. The Mass News Disseminator (MND) broadcast instruction line will include one of the following phrases at the request of the authorizing (requesting) agency/official:

"BULLETIN - EAS ACTIVATION REQUESTED",
 "BULLETIN - IMMEDIATE BROADCAST REQUESTED",
 "URGENT - IMMEDIATE BROADCAST REQUESTED"

Note: The use of "EAS ACTIVATION REQUESTED" or "IMMEDIATE BROADCAST REQUESTED" is at the discretion of state and local EAS committees. The use of "BULLETIN" and "URGENT" follows convention established by the print and electronic media. These terms signify levels of dissemination urgency.

The NWS only uses "BULLETIN" and "URGENT" in weather-related messages, but other instructions may be used at the request of the authorizing/requesting agency/official. The complete list for non-weather related messages:

FLASH – Used only for world changing events, such as a Presidential assassination.

BULLETIN – Used when the information is sufficiently urgent to warrant breaking into normal broadcast.

URGENT – Used when the information may wait until a stop-set to be broadcast.

2. **Headline.** A headline statement may be included if appropriate. This headline should be brief and no more than 2 lines, such as: ...Shelter in Place Warning near the XYZ Chemical plant south of Bigtown...

3. **Information Source.** The lead-in to the non-NWS message will contain the source of the information in a format consistent with the following:

The following message is being transmitted at the request of the (place COG name here).
(remainder of text).

4. **Content of Text.** Detailed content is obtained from the dispatcher in a county's 911 Communications Center. A facsimile copy or an electronic version of the non-weather emergency message to be broadcast on the NWR will be sent to the appropriate NWS office. If the authorizing agency requests EAS activation, the word count of the message should be **150 words or less**. Otherwise, the NWEM will be too long for re-broadcast within the EAS communications world. The following information should be included as appropriate:

1. type of hazard
2. location of hazard
3. actions to be taken by affected people
4. where to get additional information

There are two basic types of warning actions...people are instructed to either 1) evacuate their residence/business/store, or 2) they shelter-in-place (stay put indoors).

Section 10: The generic format of a NWEM as it would appear on the NWS's computer teletype system (NOAA Weather Wire Service) follows.

Product Format

WOUSii Kccc ddhhmm

nnnxxx

stC001-002-003-004-005>015-ddhhmm-

BULLETIN - EAS ACTIVATION REQUESTED

non-weather related emergency message

state EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY st capital st

RELAYED BY NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE city state

time am/pm time_zone day mon dd yyyy

The following message is being transmitted at the request the

(place COG name here)

[Remainder of text]

\$\$

First Name, Last Name, COG name

Description of entry

(WMO Heading)

(AWIPS ID)

(UGC Type: County)

(MND Broadcast Instruction)

(MND)

(Agency - the COG name)

(NWS Issuing Office)

(Issuance time/date)

(Information Source)

(Segment Delimeter if needed)

(Optional)

ARTICLE VII: POST-INCIDENT REVIEWS

Section 1: Post-incident reviews shall be conducted by members of the WHOC for all incidents that utilize *HAZCollect* activation. In addition to the committee members outlined in Article III, Section 2, the Chairperson, or the acting Chairperson, shall also request a representative from the county or major-city agency/organization that requested broadcast of a NWEM. The Chairperson, or the acting Chairperson, after being notified that activation of *HAZCollect* occurred somewhere in Wisconsin, shall call for a meeting to determine:

- Was the NWEM needed in the first place?
- Was the proper message type chosen?
- Was the NWEM broadcast on the proper NWR transmitter(s)?
- Did the appropriate NWR transmitters function properly (tone-alert feature and SAME'd)?
- Was the format of the NWEM correct, such that automated communication systems could read, disseminate, or relay the message?
- Was the content and length of the NWEM appropriate for the incident?
- What was the impact of the NWEM? Did the intended audience react appropriately?

- What needs to be changed? - The *HAZCollect* By-Laws? DMIS/*HAZCollect* educational outreach to emergency response officials and media outlets? The DMIS templates used to generate a NWEM?

Section 2: The post-incident review shall be conducted within 15 days of the incident via face-to-face meetings, conference calls, or e-mail. Every attempt shall be made to solicit feedback from appropriate local, county, or state-level officials and agencies that may have been affected by the incident's impact.

Section 3: A post-incident report shall be finalized and distributed (see ARTICLE III, Section 2) within 60 days of the incident. The NWS WCM who services the county(s) where the incident occurred shall be responsible for producing the report, with input from other Committee members.

Section 4: Results of the post-incident report shall be made available to all WHOC members, the NWS Central Region *HAZCollect* representative, the NWS Headquarters *HAZCollect* representative, the County Sheriff and County Emergency Management Director in which the incident occurred, the local police/and/or fire chief that serves in the incident area, and the agency that requested the broadcast of a NWEM.

Section 5: All WHOC members shall retain either a hard-copy and electronic copy of the post-incident report for future reference.

ARTICLE VIII: AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS

Section 1: Proposed amendments to these by-laws must be submitted to the Chairperson in writing, no later than ten (10) days prior to a scheduled meeting. The amendment proposal shall then be forwarded by the Chairperson to all Committee members at least five (5) days prior to the scheduled meeting.

Section 2: Amendments of these by-laws shall be approved by a majority vote of two-thirds of the membership of the Committee, provided that proposed amendments have been distributed to all Committee members following the guidelines within Article VIII, Section 1, and that all Committee members have been informed of the amendment vote.

ARTICLE IX: CONTACT INFORMATION AND WEB RESOURCES

Section 1: Questions can be directed to:

Rusty Kapela, WCM, Present WHOC Chairperson, rusty.kapela@noaa.gov
NWS Forecast Office - NOAA, N3533 Hardscrabble Rd., Dousman, WI 53118

Green Bay – Jeff Last, WCM

jeff.last@noaa.gov

La Crosse – Todd Shea, WCM

todd.shea@noaa.gov

Minneapolis/Chanhassen – Todd Krause, WCM

todd.krause@noaa.gov

Duluth – Carol Christenson, WCM

carol.christenson@noaa.gov

Section 2: Web resources:

HazCollect Directive NWSI 10-1708

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/010/010.htm>

NWEM Directive NWSI 10-518

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/010/010.htm>

General HazCollect information

<http://www.weather.gov/os/hazcollect>

NWS Headquarters

<http://www.weather.gov/hdqrtr.php>

FEMA

<http://www.fema.gov>

DMIS information

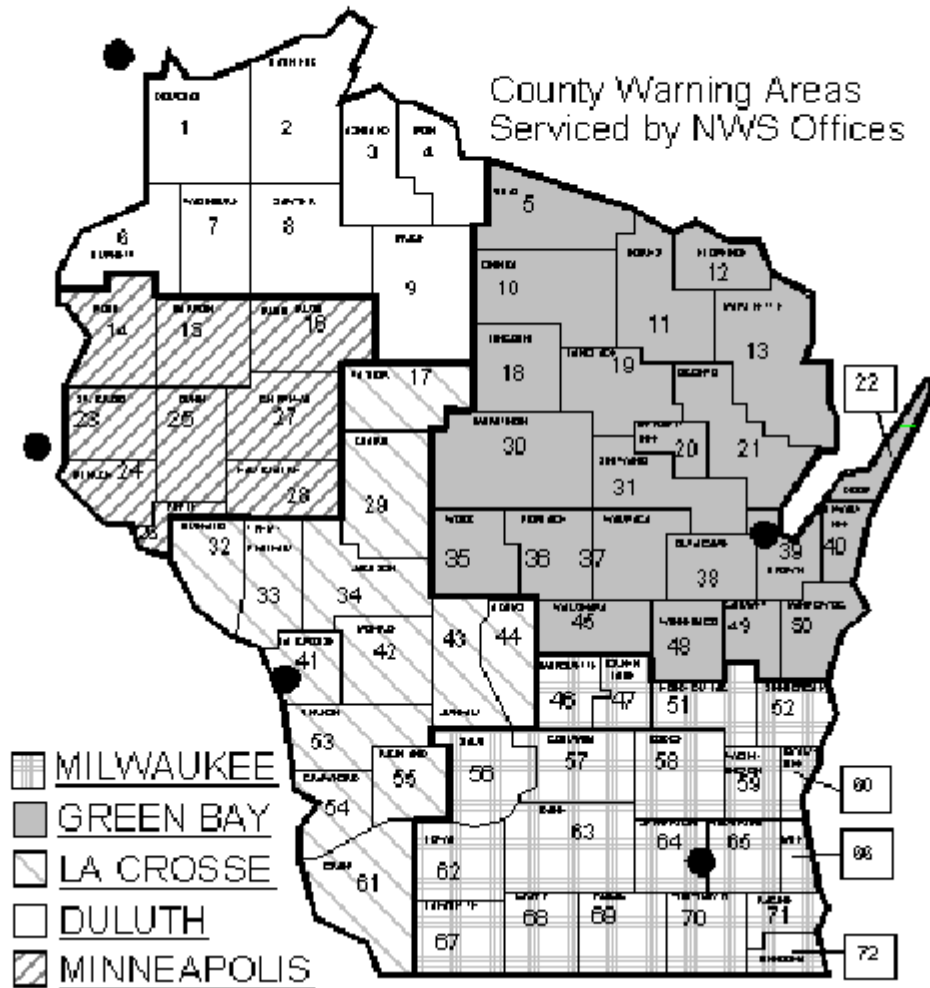
<http://www.dmi-services.org>

Wisconsin State EAS Plan

<http://www.sbe24.org/eas/wi-dex.asp>

ATTACHMENT (1)
 County Warning Areas Serviced by Various NWS Offices

WISCONSIN



ATTACHMENT (2)

Counties Assigned to Each NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards Transmitter

Under the transmitter identifications below are listed the counties or portions of counties in Wisconsin, or adjacent counties in neighboring states, for which NWEMs could be broadcast. The initial NWEM will utilize the WAT (Warning Alarm Tone - 1050 Hz) and SAME (Specific Area Message Encoder) features. The follow-up ADR messages will have only a SAME signal broadcast (no WAT).

Ashland, WI

Ashland	Bayfield	Iron	Gogebic, MI
---------	----------	------	-------------

Baraboo, WI

Vernon	Juneau	Adams	Marquette	
Columbia	Dane	Iowa	Richland	Sauk

Black River Falls, WI

Eau Claire	Clark	Wood	Trempealeau
Jackson	Monroe		

Bloomington, WI

Crawford	Grant	Allamakee, IA	Clayton, IA
----------	-------	---------------	-------------

Coloma, WI

Wood	Portage	Waushara	Green Lake
Marquette	Adams	Juneau	Monroe

Crandon, WI

Florence	Forest	Langlade	Oconto	Oneida
Vilas	Marinette			

Dubuque, IA (Keeler, WI)

Grant	Lafayette	Carroll, IL	Clayton, IA
Deleware, IA	Dubuque, IA	Jackson, IA	Jones, IA
Jo Davess, IL			

Duluth, MN

Douglas	Carlton, MN	Bayfield	St. Louis, MN
Pine, MN			

Fond du Lac, WI

Calumet	Green Lake	Fond du Lac	Manitowoc
Sheboygan	Washington	Dodge	Waushara
Winnebago			

Green Bay, WI (DePere)

Manitowoc	Marinette	Calumet	Menominee
Outagamie	Door	Oconto	Shawano
Kewaunee	Winnebago	Brown	

Janesville, WI

Dane	Green	Rock	Walworth
Stephenson, IL	Winnebago, IL	Boone, IL	

La Crosse, WI (La Crescent, MN)

Vernon	Jackson	La Crosse	Trempealeau
Monroe	Buffalo	Crawford	Houston, MN
Winona, MN			

Ladysmith, WI

Rusk	Sawyer	Price	Taylor
Chippewa	Barron	Washburn	

Madison, WI

Sauk	Columbia	Iowa	Dane
Lafayette	Green	Rock	Dodge
Jefferson	Richland		

Menomonie, WI (Wheeler)

Barron	St. Croix	Pierce	Polk	
Rusk	Dunn	Chippewa	Eau Claire	Pepin

Milwaukee, WI (Delafield)

Fond du Lac	Dodge	Sheboygan	Washington
Ozaukee	Jefferson	Waukesha	Milwaukee
Walworth	Racine	Kenosha	

Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN

Polk	St. Croix	Pierce	Hennepin, MN
Anoka, MN	Ramsey, MN	Washington, MN	Carver, MN
Dakota, MN	Chisago, MN	Goodhue, MN	Scott, MN

New London, WI

Waupaca	Shawano	Outagamie	Winnebago
Waushara	Portage	Menominee	

Park Falls, WI

Ashland	Iron	Sawyer	Price
Vilas	Oneida		

Pine City, MN

Burnett	Polk	Pine, MN	Chisago, MN
Isanti, MN	Anoka, MN	Kanabec, MN	Mille Lacs, MN
South Aitkin, MN			

Pleasant Ridge, WI (Richland Co. – repeat of the Bloomington signal)

Richland Vernon

Racine, WI

Racine Milwaukee Waukesha Kenosha
Walworth Lake, IL McHenry, IL

Rhineland, WI

Vilas Oneida Forest Langlade
Lincoln Price

Rochester, MN

Buffalo Goodhue, MN Wabasha, MN Dodge, MN
Olmsted, MN Mower, MN Fillmore, MN Winona, MN
Houston, MN

Sheboygan, WI

Fond du Lac Manitowoc Ozaukee Sheboygan
Washington

Sister Bay, WI

Door Kewaunee Marinette Oconto
Menominee, MI

Wausaukee, WI

Marinette Oconto Menominee, MI Door

Wausau, WI

Marathon Clark Waupaca Lincoln
Taylor Wood Oneida Portage
Menominee Langlade Shawano

Webster, WI

Barron Burnett Polk Washburn
Douglas Pine, MN Chisago, MN

Winona, MN (near Bluff Siding, WI – repeat of the La Crosse signal)

Buffalo Trempealeau Winona, MN Houston, MN

Withee, WI

Clark Taylor Marathon Wood
Eau Claire Chippewa Rusk