

Floodplain and Shoreland Management *Notes*

National Disaster Recovery Framework

In September 2009, the Long-Term Disaster Recovery Working Group was established in order to improve disaster response. Composed of more than 20 Federal departments, agencies and offices, the Working Group was asked to develop operational guidance for recovery organizations at all levels of government and to make recommendations for improving the overall approach to disaster recovery. This guidance, *National Disaster Recovery Framework: Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation* was published in 2011.

An update to the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) was issued this year. For the first time, the NDRF defines:

- core recovery principles,
- roles and responsibilities of recovery coordinators and other stakeholders,
- a coordinating structure that facilitates communication and collaboration among all stakeholders, guidance for pre- and post-disaster recovery planning and;
- the overall process by which communities can capitalize on opportunities to rebuild stronger, smarter and safer.

It also introduced six new recovery support functions that provide a structure to facilitate problem solving, improve access to resources, and foster coordination among State and Federal agencies, nongovernmental partners and stakeholders. Each Recovery Support Function has coordinating and primary Federal agencies and supporting organizations that operate together with local, State and Tribal government officials, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector partners.

Finally, the NDRF presented three posi-

tions that provide focal points for incorporating recovery considerations into the decision making process and monitoring the need for adjustments in assistance where necessary and feasible throughout the recovery process. Those positions are Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC), State or Tribal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (SDRC or TDRC) and Local Disaster Recovery Managers (LDRM).

1. What is the National Disaster Recovery Framework?

The NDRF is a guide designed to ensure coordination and recovery planning at all levels of government before a disaster, and defines how they would work together, following a disaster, to best meet the needs of states and communities in their recoveries.

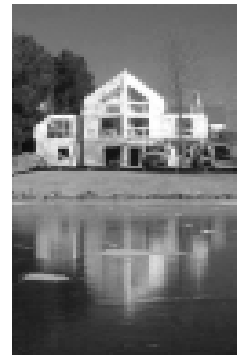
The guide is the product of efforts to meet requirements from two key directives: first, the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 which required FEMA to develop a National Disaster Recovery Strategy. Additionally, Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8, National Preparedness which directed FEMA to work with interagency partners to publish a National Disaster Recovery Framework and supporting operational plans as an integral element of a National Preparedness System.

2. What kind of outreach has been done to develop the National Disaster Recovery Framework?

The NDRF was developed in partnership, and through extensive outreach, with Federal, state, local, tribal, private and non-profit partners who have a stake in the immediate and ongoing recovery following a disaster.



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Outreach sessions, that began in Fall 2009, by the Long-Term Disaster Recovery Working Group resulted in thousands of comments and recommendations from more than 600 stakeholders representing Federal, Tribal, state and local governments, public and private organizations, including communities recovering from disasters. The feedback informed the development of the draft NDRF.

The draft NDRF was published in the Federal Register, in January 2010, for public comment. FEMA reviewed the more than 2,000 comments to further refine the final version of the NDRF.

3. What is new in the National Disaster Recovery Framework?

The NDRF, for the first time, defines how the nation will approach recovery. It establishes coordination structures, leadership roles and responsibilities, and guides recovery planning at all levels of government before a disaster happens.

The NDRF introduces recovery support functions that are led by designated federal coordinating agencies. These coordinating federal agencies support state, local, tribal and private sector groups with community planning and capacity building, regaining economic stability, rebuilding infrastructure, restoring health and social services, and natural and cultural resources and meeting the housing needs of residents displaced by disasters.

In addition, the NDRF recommends and identifies key recovery leadership positions designed to allow for more concentrated focus on community recovery. These include State/Tribal disaster recovery coordinators and local disaster recovery managers, as well as a Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator when needed for large-scale and catastrophic disasters.

4. When and where will the National Disaster Recovery Framework first be implemented?

FEMA has already begun field testing some of the concepts and constructs outlined in the NDRF in Alabama, Missouri and Tennessee. For example, in Alabama, the State aligned its coordination efforts with the Recovery Support Functions. FEMA and its partners followed suit, with the over arching Federal disaster recovery coordinator managing the overall recovery effort. In Tennessee, FEMA field tested the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator and the Recovery Support Function concepts. In the Joint Field Office organizational structure the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator role was established as a Deputy Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator for Long-Term Community Recovery (DFCO/LTCR). Also, several federal agencies deployed staff to participate in the National Disaster Recovery Framework field test. Staff from six agencies were mission assigned to the disaster and organized under the ESF #14 Coordination Branch: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Departments of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Commerce/Economic Development Administration, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) already deployed to the disaster for response activities, also participated in Recovery Support Function activities.

The effective implementation of the NDRF, whether or not in the context of a presidential disaster declaration, requires interagency cooperation and engagement across all levels of government and support from nongovernmental organizations and the private sector. FEMA and other federal agency partners will conduct various outreach efforts to make sure all stakeholders are briefed on the new concepts identified in the NDRF.

5. Has FEMA documented lessons learned and results from the field tests?

Yes. Based on this initial implementation of the Recovery Support Functions and leader-

ship positions, it is clear that these NDRF concepts present an opportunity for increased collaboration and coordination of recovery resources.

Early indications show that states find it useful to align their organizational coordination structure closely to the Recovery Support Functions. In Alabama, the interagency coordination through the Recovery Support Functions has helped to leverage existing federal funds.

For instance, the recovery support function focusing on economic stability, led by the U.S. Department of Commerce working closely with state partners (the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency) identified a potential local economic impact when a major employer in the area was looking to move operations to another location outside the state due to the flood, and damaged incurred to their facility. Working together and collaborating with other partner agencies, the team was able to present a retention package to the employer, and secure 1,180 jobs in Ashland City and Cheatham County.

6. Why a Framework vs. Strategy?

FEMA believes that a Framework—a companion to the National Response Framework that outlines roles and responsibilities and a comprehensive organizing structure for disaster recovery—better describes what Congress requested in Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act.

Also, Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8, National Preparedness directs FEMA to work with interagency partners to publish a NDRF and supporting operational plans as an integral element of a National Preparedness System.

7. How will the National Disaster Recovery Framework change the way the Federal Government supports disaster recovery?

The NDRF establishes a clear structure for interagency and nongovernmental partners to align resources and work together to support recovery in a holistic, coordinated manner. The NDRF adds several new positions to the Joint Field Office structure for large-scale and catastrophic incidents, including the senior Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator that will allow for more concentrated focus on community recovery. These new positions will have the flexibility to be assigned to some of the hardest hit areas as a result of large-scale and catastrophic disasters so that as a community and a team the federal government can ensure a speedy and seamless recovery process.

8. How does the National Disaster Recovery Framework incorporate the whole community in recovering from disasters?

The NDRF incorporates whole community values and emphasizes core principles that reflect the whole community objectives, such as individual and family empowerment and partnership and inclusiveness. FEMA's Whole Community Core Values guide the its approach to supporting disaster recovery, provide the basis for what the Agency does, and how FEMA personnel operate and interrelate with others.

9. How will FEMA ensure partners are familiarized and trained to implement National Disaster Recovery Framework?

The NDRF, which helps to better define how the nation will approach recovery, is not a finish line, but just one part of the ongoing mission to better meet the needs of disaster survivors. FEMA will continue to work with all of the stakeholders on ways to improve its programs, and better partner with the entire team, in the common goal to support communities as they recover. FEMA will also be conducting briefings overtime with key stakeholders and the public in each Region following the initial rollout of the NDRF.

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10. How often will the National Disaster Recovery Framework be updated?

The NDRF is a living document that will continue to be updated to include annexes for each Recovery Support Function. FEMA will continue to work with all of the stakeholders on ways to improve our common goal to support communities as they recover. Updates to the NDRF will be implemented to incorporate these improvements, as needed or every five years.

For more information on the NDRF go to <http://www.fema.gov/national-disaster-recovery-framework>.

Maximum Penalties for Floodplain Violations

Wisconsin Statutes limit penalties for violations in the floodplain. Section 87.30 (2), Stats. limits penalties for violations in the floodplain to no more than \$50 per day for each offense. Communities can set the penalties for zoning ordinance violations outside of the floodplain area shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map at higher rates, but must follow state statutes within the floodplain. If you require assistance in updating your local ordinance, please contact either Gary G. Heinrichs (gary.heinrichs@wisconsin.gov) or Miriam G. Anderson (miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov).

FEMA Map Service Center Update

The FEMA Flood Map Service Center (MSC) is the official public source for flood hazard information produced in support of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The MSC can be used to find official flood maps, access a range of other flood hazard products, and take advantage of tools for better understanding flood risk.

A series of major changes, including a complete site redesign, took effect on the MSC as of July 28, 2014. All flood hazard products are now available free of charge, and the former products catalog has been replaced with an integrated Search All Products feature that allows users to find and download all products for a geographic area. The enhanced Search By Address enables users to download FIRMs and LOMCs directly from the search results page. As a result of these changes, the MSC Store, the Digital Post Office (DPO), Express Document Delivery (EDDIE), and EDDIE for Disasters tools are no longer required and have been discontinued. Finally, all users are now able to sign up for free email notifications of when new products of interest are released.

Directions on using the new MSC can be found at <https://msc.fema.gov> under *MSC How-To*. The site includes information on how to find a flood map, how to find a Letter of Map Change (LOMC) and MSC Frequently Asked Questions.

To access the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) go to <http://fema.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=cbe088e7c8704464aa0fc34eb99e7f30>. Please be aware that the ability to download LOMC from the NFHL is currently unavailable. LOMC can be found by either searching by case number under *Product ID* under *Search All Products* or by viewing the specific map panel for the area in question.

To learn more and view a summary of the changes, please see the New FEMA Flood Map Service Center factsheet.

Wisconsin Association of Floodplain, Coastal and Stormwater Managers

The Wisconsin Association of Floodplain, Coastal and Stormwater Managers (WAFSCM) is a professional organization focused on the managing water to ensure public safety as well as protecting the environment. The organization was formed as an association in 2000 and currently has over 200 members. Members include federal, state and local officials as well as consultants and members of the public interested in promoting public awareness of appropriate floodplain, stormwater and coastal management. In 2004, WAFSCM became a State Chapter of the national Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM).

WAFSCM promotes the common interest in floodplain, stormwater, and coastal management, to enhance cooperation between the various related private, local, regional, state, and federal agencies; and encourages and ensures effective, new and innovate approaches to managing the state's floodplain, stormwater, and coastal systems. The purpose of WAFSCM is to:

1. Promote public awareness of proper floodplain, stormwater, and coastal management;
2. Promote the professional status of individuals involved in floodplain stormwater, and coastal management;
3. Promote a liaison between individuals concerned with proper floodplain, stormwater, and coastal management and to encourage the exchange of ideas;
4. Keep individuals concerned with proper floodplain, stormwater, and coastal management well informed through educational and professional seminars and to provide a method for dissemination of information;
5. Inform concerned individuals of pending floodplain, stormwater, and coastal management legislation and other related floodplain, stormwater, and coastal management matters; and
6. Study and support legislation pertinent and necessary to the effective implementation of floodplain, stormwater, and coastal management matters.

WAFSCM presents technical workshops such as the recent workshop on the WDNR Permeable Pavement Specifications (1008) and latest version of WinSLAMM. Upcoming workshops include a Coastal Shoreland Protection Workshop and a Certified Floodplain Manager Refresher Workshop. It also holds an annual conference and publishes a bi-annual newsletter. The workshops and conference are open to all interested parties. However, the fee for WAFSCM members is reduced.

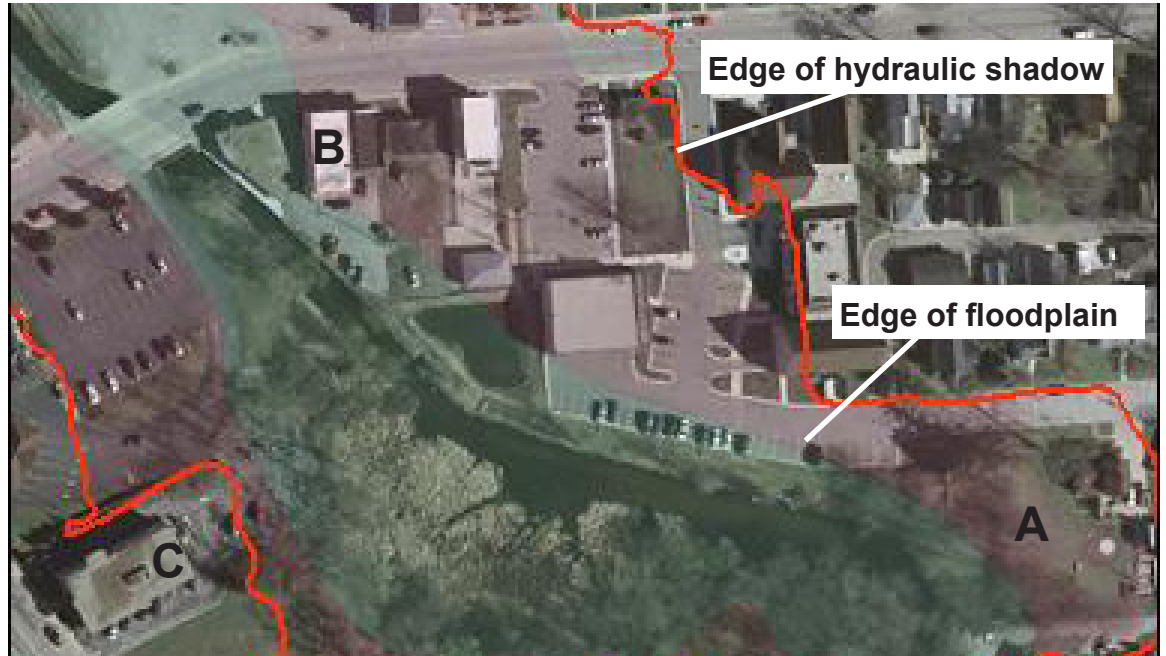
Detailed information regarding WAFSCM including upcoming workshops, conferences and membership can be found at www.wafscm.org. A membership form can be found on the final page of this newsletter.

For more information regarding the Association of State Floodplain Managers go to www.floods.org.

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Zoning Challenge

Three property owners have come to the Zoning Administrator with permit requests. The owner of property A is filing a permit application to build a single family residential structure with a detached two car garage on a vacant lot. The owner of property B is filing a permit application to redo the lobby area and replace the roof of an existing commercial structure. The proposed improvements will cost \$45,000 and the building is assessed at \$120,000. The owner of property C is filing a permit application to gut an existing building and change the use from commercial/retail to multi-family. The proposed improvements will cost \$100,000 and the building is assessed at \$155,000. What is needed to issue these permits?



The first step to issuing any of the three permits is to determine what flood zone(s) affect the property. Property C is outside of both the hydraulic shadow and the floodplain. Property C would therefore go through the general zoning and permitting process. Properties A and B are within the hydraulic shadow and the floodplain and therefore the permitting process is more complicated.

The hydraulic shadow map and the floodplain map are very different things. The floodplain map is based on the FEMA Flood Insurance Study. It is used to determine if insurance required and to regulate development in order to reduce risk from flooding. The area within the floodplain can be flood fringe or floodway. The hydraulic shadow map is based on a Dam Failure Analysis and depicts the area affected by the failure of a dam. The area within the hydraulic shadow is always floodway.

If more than one map affects an area, local floodplain ordinances require the most restrictive information or map apply. Therefore, both A and B would be considered within the floodway and must be regulated under those provisions of the local ordinance. Permits cannot be issued for Property A as residential uses are not allowed in the floodway. Permits could be issued for Property B as the project will be less than 50% of the equalized assessed value.

A Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) would not remove A or B from the hydraulic shadow. A LOMA would only remove the insurance requirement for the properties. Property C may need a LOMA, again for insurance purposes.

Current Letters of Final Determination

Letters of Final Determination (LFD) have been issued for several counties. Once an LFD has been issued, all communities in the county participating in the NFIP have six (6) months to amend the local floodplain ordinance to include the new FIRMs and Flood Insurance Study. Communities which do not adopt by the effective date of the maps will be immediately suspended from the NFIP. Communities which do not currently participate in the NFIP have one (1) year to join the NFIP and adopt the new maps.

All ordinance amendments must be reviewed and approved by the DNR and FEMA before the effective date. For further information on ordinance amendments and adoption go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/floodplains/communities.html> and download the appropriate DNR Model Floodplain Ordinance and Checklist and the Ordinance Approval Procedures. You may also contact your DNR Regional Engineer.

LFDs have been issued for the following counties and all the incorporated communities within the county:

County	Effective Date
Dane County	September 17, 2014
Walworth County	September 3, 2014
Waukesha County	November 5, 2014

DNR Website for Mapping Status

The Department of Natural Resources has developed a website to provide communities and others with information regarding the Risk Map Program in Wisconsin. The website contains information on project status, the public open house schedule, the comment and appeal process, post preliminary map process and other mapping related issues.

Links to FEMA's website are included for information on Letters of Map Change and the Map Service Center.

For further information regarding the Risk Map Program contact:

Colleen Hermans - GIS/Process Issues
colleen.hermans@wisconsin.gov

Christopher Olds - Technical Issues
christopher.olds@wisconsin.gov

Lee Traeger - FEMA
lee.traeger@dhs.gov

The website is located at:
<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/floodplains/>

Updating Your Floodplain Ordinance

Interested in updating your local floodplain ordinance? Download the latest Model Floodplain Ordinance at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/floodplains/communities.html> or contact Gary G. Heinrichs (gary.heinrichs@wisconsin.gov) or Miriam G. Anderson (miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov) for further information.

Staff Changes

Chad Heimerl - Watershed Management

Chad was recently hired as a Floodplain Engineer in the Madison Central Office. He is a 2008 graduate of UW-Stevens Point with a Bachelor's degree in Watershed Hydrology and Management and a 2013 UW-Madison with a Master's degree in Water Resources Engineering. While at UWSP, Chad enrolled in the Wisconsin Army National Guard and was deployed overseas to Kuwait during 2005-2006 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. While attending UW-Madison, he worked as a Water Resources Engineering Intern for W.F Baird and Associates in Madison. Chad will be working in the Dam Safety and Floodplain Management Section focusing on floodplain mapping.

Contact information: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, WT/3, P. O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707, (608) 267-7571, chad.heimerl@wisconsin.gov.

Bradley Wing - Watershed Management

Bradley was recently hired as a Summer Intern in the Madison Central Office. He is a student in the Civil Engineering Technology Program at Madison College. Bradley will be assisting staff in the Dam Safety and Floodplain Management Section on a variety of projects.

Contact information: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, WT/3, P. O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707, bradley.wing@wisconsin.gov.

Training/Workshops/Conferences

Wisconsin Association of Floodplain, Coastal and Stormwater Managers' 2014 Conference

October 29 – October 31, 2014

Glacier Canyon Lodge Conference Center, Wisconsin Dells, WI

The Wisconsin Association for Floodplain, Stormwater, and Coastal Management (WAFSCM) will be holding its 12th Annual Conference on October 29 – October 31, 2014, at the Glacier Canyon Lodge Conference Center, Wisconsin Dells, WI. This year's conference theme is "*Water – from Sewer to Stream to Shoreline*". Professional Development Hours (PDHs) can be achieved for all the conference events, up to 12 PDHs* for attending events Wednesday through Friday.

The first day of the conference, Wednesday includes three workshops: Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) Refresher; Coastal Shoreland Protection; and FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS). Attendees will also have the opportunity to tour the water park water recycling system at the Wilderness Resort in the late afternoon. Thursday, will be the main conference day with plenary and concurrent sessions throughout the day. Friday will focus on field tours and the CFM Exam.

More information on the WAFSCM 2014 conference agenda and registration can be found at <http://www.wafscm.org/annual-conference/>.

Lakeshore Habitat Restoration Training for Professionals

Training description: this three-day course is designed for those who perform and/or oversee lakeshore habitat restoration projects on inland lakes with lower energy sites. This interactive learning experience will aid you in approaches and methodologies that are immediately applicable to your lakeshore habitat restoration projects. Participants will receive a comprehensive set of presentation notes, supporting handouts and on-line materials, and other references for your use back home in your practice.

Who should attend? Planners; landscapers; engineers; consultants; contractors and suppliers; erosion control specialists; state property land managers; municipal park staff; developers/builders; county staff in land and water conservation / zoning departments; tribal partners; state lake coordinators, regulators and water resource management specialists in lake country; lake educators and researchers; among others.

Classroom training session – choose one:

- Wednesday, July 16th and Thursday, July 17th Moon Beach Camp, 1487 Moon Beach Road in St. Germain, WI
- Wednesday, August 27th and Thursday, August 28th Heidel House Resort & Spa, 643 Illinois Avenue in Green Lake, WI

Exam / field day session; Thursday, September 25th in Rice Lake, WI - Details for the exam site and field day will be provided to participants at the classroom training sessions.

Registration: \$149 per person – includes two-day classroom instruction, lunches, reference manual, exam, and one-day hands-on field exercise. Seating is limited at each classroom session so please register early! Go to the UW-Extension Lakes web site to register at: <http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/UWEXLakes/Pages/default.aspx>.

Certification of completion:

- Certification requires participation in one of the two-day classroom instruction sessions and attendance at the one-day written exam / field day session.
- Those who successfully complete the course, exam, and field component will be issued a credential certificate of completion and be listed on the UW-Extension Lakes web site indicating they have successfully completed the training.

Certified Floodplain Manager Exam

The Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) has established a national program for professional certification of floodplain managers. The program recognizes continuing education and professional development that enhance the knowledge and performance of local, state, federal, and private-sector floodplain managers. The primary goal of the ASFPM Certified Floodplain Manager Program (CFM Program) is to help reduce the nation's flood losses and protect and enhance the natural resources and functions of its floodplains by improving the knowledge and abilities of floodplain managers in the United States.

A CFM Refresher Workshop and a CFM exam will be held at the 2014 Wisconsin Association for Floodplain, Stormwater, and Coastal Management Conference in Wisconsin Dells, WI. The all day workshop will be held on Wednesday, October 29, 2014. The exam will be held on Friday, October 31, 2014.

For more information on becoming a CFM and how to register for the upcoming exam go to www.floods.org and choose *Certification Program*.

2014 Floodplain Management Workshops

Rates are going up & subsidies are going away, but some subsidies are back. This workshop will tell you what is changing in the NFIP, how it affects your community and what you can do to mitigate the impacts. In addition to insurance, DNR experts will discuss the flood map amendment process, mitigation solutions to rising premiums and new DNR guidance for campgrounds and LOMC's. All community officials, surveyors, engineers, insurance and real estate agents and other professionals are encouraged to attend. For additional information, please contact Gary Heinrichs gary.heinrichs@wi.gov.

All workshops begin at 2:00 PM.

Date	Location
July 15, 2014	Door County - Sturgeon Bay County Govt. Center, Peninsula Room 412 Nebraska Street
July 16, 2014	Brown County - Green Bay Neville Public Museum 210 Museum Place
July 23, 2014	Eau Claire County - Eau Claire County Courthouse, Rm 0009 721 Oxford Avenue
July 24, 2014	La Crosse County - La Crosse County Administration Center, Rm B190 400 4th Street North
August 5, 2014	Jefferson County - Jefferson UW Extension Offices, Rm 8/9 864 Collins Road
August 6, 2014	Marathon County - Wausau City/County Parks, Recreation and Forestry, Rm 5 212 River Drive
August 20, 2014	Kenosha County - Bristol County Government Center Hearing Room 19600 75th Street
August 21, 2014	Winnebago County - Oshkosh County Administrative Building, Rm 408 112 Otter Avenue
August 26, 2014	Vilas County - Town of Cloverland Cloverland Town Hall 5890 Perch Lake Road
August 27, 2014	Douglas County - Superior County Government Center, RM 270 1316 North 14th Street

Free presentation, no registration required.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION FOR FLOODPLAIN, STORMWATER AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT (WAFSCM)

Membership Application/Renewal Form January 2014 - December 2014

Membership Fee: \$20.00

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ Ext.: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Would you like to receive occasional announcements, newsletters and/or notices via E-mail: Yes ___ No ___

Other Affiliations: _____

Primary Interest: ___ Floodplain ___ Stormwater ___ Coastal

Specific Interest: _____

Please send a check for the annual Membership Fee of \$20.00 made payable to WAFSCM in care of:

Minal Hahm
WAFSCM
c/o M Squared Engineering
W62N215 Washington Avenue
Cedarburg, WI 53012

If you have questions, contact Minal Hahm at either (262) 376-4246 or minal@msquaredengineering.com

"Floodplain and Shoreland Management Notes" is published by the WDNR, Bureau of Watershed Management. Its purpose is to inform local zoning officials and others concerned about state and federal floodplain management, flood insurance, shoreland and wetland management, and dam safety issues. Comments or contributions are welcome.

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- Miriam G. Anderson, 608-266-5228
miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov

Shoreland Contacts:

- Water Management Specialist
under Contact Information
<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Waterways/>

Dam Safety Contacts:

- Bill Sturtevant, 608-266-8033
william.sturtevant@wisconsin.gov
- Meg Galloway, 608-266-7014
meg.galloway@wisconsin.gov