

SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 266 (4th Edition)

RACINE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE: 2023-2028

Chapter 6

PLAN ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REVISION

The updated hazard mitigation plan described in this report is designed to attain, to the maximum extent practicable, the goals and objectives set forth in Chapter 4 of this report. In a practical sense, however, the plan is not complete until the steps to translate the plan into action policies and programs have been specified. This chapter presents the plan implementation strategies envisioned and includes provisions and information on plan adoption, maintenance, and revision.

6.1 PLAN REFINEMENT, REVIEW, AND ADOPTION

As described in Chapter 1, the hazard mitigation planning program was initiated by Racine County in 2001. The plan update set forth in this report began in 2022, and was conducted pursuant to the mitigation planning requirements of 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 201.6(d) (44 CFR 201.6(d)) which call for local hazard mitigation plans to be reviewed; updated to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities; and reapproved every five years for local jurisdictions to be able to receive hazard mitigation funding. During 2002, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) published new rules for hazard mitigation planning and the hazard mitigation grant program in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. These rules address State and local mitigation planning and are important for the Racine County hazard mitigation program in three ways:

- The Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, Division of Emergency Management (WEM), is directly involved in a partnership role for all-hazard mitigation planning. WEM is responsible for preparing and periodically updating a State all-hazard mitigation plan; providing technical assistance and

guidance for local all-hazards planning; and administering the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program for FEMA.

- The rules outline State and local mitigation planning guidelines for accessing hazard mitigation program grant funds. According to the rules, for disasters declared after November 1, 2004, local governments must have a FEMA-approved mitigation plan in order to receive project grants from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the BRIC program. This element is important because it requires local adoption of an all-hazards mitigation plan to remain eligible to receive grants from specific mitigation funds. Communities can formally adopt the County plan, or, alternatively, create and adopt their own plan.
- The rules and related guidance provide more specifics and detail on the hazard mitigation plan content than did the previous rules.

This hazard mitigation plan guidance was updated again in April 2022 to reflect FEMA requirements to address public outreach, climate change, and equity in these hazard mitigation plan updates. The Racine County hazard mitigation plan and this plan update have been structured to meet the 2002 and updated 2022 guidance. The work on this plan was also coordinated with a Wisconsin Division of Emergency Management statewide task force on hazard mitigation planning.

The initial Racine County all-hazards mitigation plan was prepared in 2004 under the guidance of the Racine County Hazard Mitigation Task Force comprised of representatives of all of the communities within the County, as well as County businesses and agency representatives. That Task Force met four times during the plan preparation period to provide input on the types of hazards to be considered, the appropriate mitigation strategies, and to review the draft report chapters with the report chapters then being refined to reflect the comments and recommendations of the Task Force.

The Task Force was reconvened for the first update effort and met three times during the plan update preparation period in 2010 to provide input on the types of hazards to be considered, the appropriate mitigation strategies, and to review the draft report chapters with the report chapters then being refined to reflect the comments and recommendations of the Task Force.

For the second update of the Racine County all-hazards mitigation plan in 2017, the Task Force was renamed as the Racine County Hazard Mitigation Plan Local Planning Team. The Local Planning Team met four times

during the plan preparation period to provide input on the types of hazards to be considered, the appropriate mitigation strategies, and to review the draft report chapters.

For this, the third update (i.e., 4th edition) of the Racine County plan, the plan was revised to focus on "natural hazards only" to more closely align with the guidelines of the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, Division of Emergency Management (DMA, DEM), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Local Planning Team was reconvened for this effort and met two times during the plan update preparation period. The report chapters were refined to reflect the comments and recommendations of the Local Planning Team (see Appendix A).

Following completion of the initial plan in draft form, a public informational meeting was held to review the plan with local officials, businesses and industry, and citizens. Following plan finalization, the plan was presented for consideration and adoption to the Racine County Economic Development and Land Use Committee and the County Board. A copy of the report was also sent to each of the local units of government requesting adoption of the plan and advising them of the need for such action in order to retain future eligibility for mitigation funding for the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant and the BRIC Program administered by the WEM. In addition, County and SEWRPC staffs were available to meet with communities on an individual basis to review the plan and consider adoption and implementation steps. A status report on plan adoption by the County and local units of government is maintained by the Racine County Office of Emergency Management.

With some additions, similar local adoption procedures were followed for the first update of this plan. As draft chapters of the updated plan were completed, copies were placed in downloadable form on SEWRPC's website. A comments page was available on the SEWRPC website on which members of the public could ask questions and submit comments upon the draft plan update. When the plan was completed in draft form, a public informational meeting was held to review the plan with local officials, businesses and industry, and citizens. Following finalization of the updated plan, the plan update was presented for consideration and adoption to the Racine County Economic Development and Land Use Committee and the County Board. A copy of the report was also sent to each of the local units of government requesting adoption of the updated plan and advising them of the need for such action in order to retain future eligibility for mitigation funding for the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant and the BRIC Program administered by the WEM.

For the second update of the Racine County all-hazards mitigation plan, draft chapters of the updated plan were again placed in downloadable form on SEWRPC's website. Similarly to previous planning efforts, a

comments page was available on the SEWRPC website on which members of the public could ask questions and submit comments regarding the draft plan update. During the planning period, no comments were received through this webpage. The local adoption procedures for this third edition of the Racine County all-hazards mitigation plan were also similar to those followed for the first update. The main difference was that two public informational meetings were held during the updating period to review the plan with local officials, business and industry, and citizens. One of these meetings was held following completion of the risk analysis and covered the material documented in Chapters 1 through 4. The second public meeting was held after completion of the plan in draft form and covered the entire plan update. No comments were received from the public at either public meeting. As part of consideration and adoption of the plan by the County Board, the plan was presented to the full County Board and adopted on November 7, 2017.

For this, the third update of the Racine County hazard mitigation plan (and similar to the previous updates), the draft plan and a comments page were again placed online on SEWRPC's website. The local adoption procedures for this plan update were also similar to those followed in the previous updates, although only one public informational meeting was held, after completion of the plan in draft form.

[This section to be completed subsequent to the public informational meeting and County adoption of the plan].

6.2 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

An important first step in implementation of this fourth edition hazard mitigation plan for Racine County is the formal adoption of the plan update by Racine County; the Cities of Racine and Burlington; the Villages of Caledonia, Elmwood Park, Mount Pleasant, North Bay, Raymond, Rochester, Sturtevant, Union Grove, Waterford, Wind Point, Yorkville; and the Towns of Burlington, Dover, Norway, and Waterford. Upon the formal adoption, the updated plan becomes an important guide to the making of hazard mitigation and related management decisions for the County and local units of government. Such adoption serves to signify agreement with and official support of the plan recommendations and enables government officials and staff to begin integrating the plan recommendations into other ongoing County and municipal programs, such as land use planning, and public works development planning and programming.

Realization of the plan will require a long-term commitment to the objectives of the plan and a high degree of coordination and cooperation among County officials and staff and various County and community departments and other bodies, including the Racine County Hazard Mitigation Local Planning Team;

intergovernmental task forces or other committees that may be created in the future to help address common hazard mitigation issues; other concerned units and agencies of government and their respective officials and staffs; area developers and lending institutions; businesses, industry, and institutions; nongovernmental organizations; and concerned private citizens in undertaking the substantial investments and series of actions needed to implement the plan. Close cooperation with WEM and FEMA is also essential.

A summary of the plan elements and selected implementation strategy information, including implementation status, priority, designated management agencies, and an implementation timetable is included in Table 6.1. In addition, corresponding mitigation measures are also summarized on Map 5.9 in Chapter 5 of this report.

It is recommended that the County and local units of government incorporate the analyses performed and mitigation strategies recommended into other local planning efforts, such as those related to land use, stormwater management, stream and river protection, land and water conservation, and comprehensive planning, where appropriate. As an example of this, the analyses and recommendations of the initial Racine County hazard mitigation plan were reviewed and considered as part of the development of the comprehensive plan for Racine County.

6.3 HAZARD MITIGATION FUNDING SOURCES

Financing of the construction, operation, and maintenance of hazard mitigation measures may be accomplished through a number of means, including: the establishment of a stormwater utility; tax-incremental-financing (TIF) districts; local property taxes; reserve funds; general obligation bonds; private-developer contributions, including fees paid to be applied toward construction of regional stormwater management facilities in lieu of providing onsite facilities; non-profit grants; State grants or loans; and certain Federal and State programs.

The identification of potential funding sources, including sources other than solely local-level sources, is an integral part of the implementation of a successful mitigation plan. The following description of funding sources includes those that appear to be potentially applicable for the County and local units of government as of 2021. However, because funding programs and opportunities are constantly changing, the involved County and local units of government staffs will need to monitor the potential funding sources and programs. Some of the programs described in this chapter may not be available under all envisioned conditions in the County or to its residents and/or property owners for a variety of reasons, including, for

example, eligibility requirements or lack of funds at a given time in Federal and/or State budgets. Nonetheless, the list of sources and programs set forth in this chapter should provide a starting point for identifying possible funding sources for implementing the hazard mitigation plan recommended in this report (see also Appendix E).

Federal Emergency Management Agency Programs

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funds several programs that in the State of Wisconsin are administered through WEM. These programs include the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program, and the Public Assistance Program. These programs are described below. Examples of types of projects that can be eligible for funding under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, and the BRIC Program are given in Table 6.2. For all three FEMA programs, the projects must be cost-effective (benefits outweigh the costs), environmentally sound, address a repetitive problem, and be a long-term solution.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) can provide up to 75 percent of the costs attendant to certain natural hazard mitigation programs. In the case of flood mitigation, projects can include the floodproofing or acquisition and relocation of floodprone properties, the elevation of structures in compliance with National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) standards, and other flood control measures, including structural projects, where identified as cost-effective. To be eligible for flood mitigation related activities with FEMA funding, structures must be insured under the NFIP. Acquisition and demolition of structures in landslide or bluff recession areas where the risk of catastrophic failure of the slope is imminent and/or an immediate threat is also eligible for HMGP funding. Under the HMGP, the balance of the costs are shared by the State of Wisconsin (12.5 percent) and the grantee (12.5 percent). Communities in Wisconsin can apply through the State for HMGP funds only after a Presidential disaster declaration is issued. The amount that a state is awarded is based upon the size of the declared disaster. Communities applying for HMGP funds do not have to be in the declared disaster area, however, communities within the disaster area receive priority for project funding. HMGP funds must be applied for within 60 days of the declaration. Eligible projects must be included as part of the grantee's hazard mitigation plan and must meet cost-benefit criteria established by FEMA. Although State and local units of government are eligible applicants, HMGP funds can be used on private property for eligible projects. The State, as HMGP grantee, is responsible for identifying and prioritizing projects. The following have been adopted as the State's priorities for HMGP funds:

1. Acquisition and demolition of floodplain properties determined to be substantially damaged per a community's floodplain zoning ordinance
2. Acquisition and demolition of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss structures
3. Acquisition and demolition of damaged floodplain properties
4. Acquisition and demolition of floodplain properties
5. Acquisition and demolition of flood damaged properties not in the floodplain
6. Elevating, floodproofing, or retrofitting flood damaged structures not in the floodplain
7. Other hazard reduction projects (such as community or residential safe rooms, detention basins, storm sewer improvements, protection of utilities, drainage)

Communities applying for HMGP program funding must have a current hazard mitigation plan (or have adopted the County's hazard mitigation plan) that has been formally approved by FEMA at the time the grant is awarded and funds are obligated.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program can potentially provide up to 75 percent of the costs attendant to the acquisition, relocation, elevation, and floodproofing of structures in compliance with NFIP standards. Properties included in a project sub-application for FMA funding must be NFIP-insured at the time of the application submittal and prior to the period of availability or application start date. Flood insurance must be maintained through completion of the mitigation activity and for the life of the structure. In addition to participating in the NFIP, eligible program applicants must meet cost-benefit criteria established by FEMA. Mitigation of repetitive-loss properties is given a high priority under this program. Properties that meet FEMA's definition for Repetitive Loss (RL) are 90 percent federally funded and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties are 100 percent federally funded under this program. Increased cost of compliance (ICC) coverage under the NFIP may provide a funding source for bringing noncompliant structures into compliance after a flood loss. Communities applying for FMA program funding must have a current hazard mitigation plan (or have adopted the County's current hazard mitigation plan) that has been

formally approved by FEMA at the time of application deadline. The hazard mitigation plan must also be current at the time the grant is awarded and funds are obligated.

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program

FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program can potentially provide up to 75 percent of the costs attendant to pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of cost-effective mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. This is a national competitive program that is dependent on Congressional appropriations. The amount and timing of funding appropriations varies from year to year. Examples of eligible projects include property acquisition; structure removal or relocations; structure elevation; safe room construction; dry floodproofing of nonresidential structures and historic residential structures; minor localized flood reduction projects; soil stabilization; and construction or modification of groins, jetties, and breakwaters. Communities applying for BRIC program funding must have a current hazard mitigation plan (or have adopted the County's current hazard mitigation plan) that has been formally approved by FEMA at the time of application deadline. The hazard mitigation plan must also be current at the time the grant is awarded and funds are obligated.

Public Assistance Program

FEMA's Public Assistance Program (PA) can provide some limited assistance with respect to structure elevation and relocation. For example, if entire portions of a community were to be relocated outside of a floodplain, this program can assist in rebuilding the necessary infrastructure in the new location. Funding under this program is provided for repair of infrastructure damaged during a flood that results in a Presidential disaster declaration. In making repairs to the infrastructure, cost-effective mitigation activities may be included. If a community determines that a badly damaged facility is not to be repaired, the estimated damage amount may be used to fund an alternate project. Funding provided under the PA program may pay for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures for facilities damaged by the incident. In addition, funding from the PA program may be combined with funding from the HMGP, FMA, and/or PDM programs to implement mitigation measures on the same facility; however, funding from these programs cannot be combined to pay for the same work.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency

The U.S. Department of Agricultural Farm Service Agency (USDA-FSA) oversees several voluntary conservation-related programs that provide direct and indirect hazard mitigation benefits. These programs

work to address a large number of farming- and ranching-related issues including drinking water protection, reducing soil erosion, preserving wildlife habitat, preserving and restoring forest and wetlands, and aiding farmers whose farms have been damaged by natural disasters. Several of these programs are described below (also see Appendix E).

Conservation Reserve Program

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners that provides annual rental payments and up to 50 percent cost-share assistance to establish long-term, resource-conserving covers on eligible farmland. The CRP goal is to reduce soil erosion, protect the nation's ability to produce food, reduce sedimentation in streams and lakes, improve water quality, establish wildlife habitat, and enhance forest and wetland resources. Implementation of the program can also have hazard mitigation benefits, including reduction of crop losses and property damages due to flooding. Through the program, farmers are encouraged to convert highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive areas to vegetative cover such as prairie-compatible, noninvasive forage mix, wildlife plantings, trees, filter strips, or riparian buffers. The rental payment that the land owner receives is based on the agricultural rental value of the land.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is an offshoot of the CRP that targets exclusively removing high-priority environmentally sensitive riparian areas from crop or pasture production. CREP pays landowners to install riparian buffers, grassed waterways, filter strips along waterways, or to return continually flooded agricultural fields to restored wetlands. The program provides cost share assistance from both Federal and State funding for project costs. The farmer is also compensated with an annual rental payment. The CREP program enrolls up to 100,000 acres within the State. In drought years, haying may be allowed on CREP land to offset the overall loss of production on farmlands. The program helps reduce environmental damage and improve water quality while reducing crop and property losses from flooding. Participation in this program is voluntary and the contract period is typically ten to 15 years.

Farmable Wetlands Program

The Farmable Wetlands Program (FWP) is also run through the CRP program and is designed to restore previously farmed wetlands to improve both vegetation and water flow. Landowners must agree to restore the wetlands, establish plant cover, and not use the enrolled land for commercial purposes. The program aims to improve surface and groundwater quality, prevent soil erosion, reduce downstream flood damage,

and provide habitat for wildlife. FWP contracts last between ten and 15 years. The maximum size of enrollment is 40 acres.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

The U.S. Department of Agricultural Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) provides farmers and ranchers with financial and technical assistance to voluntarily install conservation measures to concurrently help the environment and agricultural operations. Many of these programs may serve as potential funding sources for flood mitigation efforts by the County and local communities (see Appendix E).

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs, funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), are administered by the Wisconsin Department of Administration (see Appendix E).

The Community Development Block Grant Emergency Assistance Program (CDBG-EAP) is a special program that the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Energy, Housing, and Community Resources activates to assist local units of government that have recently experienced a natural or manmade disaster. The program provides funds to address housing needs which occur as a direct result of natural or man-made disasters, with preference given to those households with incomes at or below 80 percent of the county median household income. A local unit of government that has recently experienced a natural or man-made disaster may apply for assistance in addressing housing problems caused by the disaster. Generally, cities, towns, and villages with populations less than 50,000, and counties with populations less than 200,000 are eligible to apply. The program also makes funds available for the repair of public infrastructure affected by natural disaster. Eligible activities dependent upon the nature of the disaster may include: repair of damage to the dwelling unit, acquisition and demolition of dwellings unable to be repaired, costs for new housing units to replace those lost in the disaster, and repairs to publicly-owned utility systems, streets, and sidewalks. The CDBG-EAP has provided the local match on many hazard mitigation assistance projects around the State. These funds are especially instrumental in non-declared events, as they may be the only source of funding for recovery or mitigation activities after an event. A local unit of government interested in applying for CDBG-EAP funds must do so within 90 days of the disaster event.

The Community Development Block Grant for Public Facilities Program is a versatile financing tool for general-purpose local units of government in need of funds to undertake needed infrastructure and public building projects. This program is designed to enhance the vitality of a community by undertaking public investment that contributes to its overall community and economic development. Eligible applicants are local units of government that are not HUD entitlement communities. Projects must meet one of the three national objectives for the program, which are: 1) the project principally benefits low and moderate income persons; 2) the project eliminates slum and blight; and 3) the proposed activity meets an urgent local need, typically a catastrophic event. Eligible activities include utilities and streets, fire stations and emergency vehicles, community/senior centers and shelters, tornado shelters or shelter retrofits, and municipal telecommunications. Grant funds are available on a continual basis. The maximum grant for any single applicant is \$500,000 and applicants can receive only one grant per 12-month period.

U.S. Small Business Administration Programs

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) provides disaster loans to homeowners and businesses to repair or replace property damaged in a declared disaster. SBA loans are granted only for uninsured losses. Loans may be used to meet required building codes, such as the NFIP requirements. SBA may also provide loans for relocation out of special flood hazard areas when such relocations are required by local officials. While SBA's enabling legislation generally prohibits the agency from making disaster loans for voluntary relocations, there are exceptions that can be made, including relocations of homeowners, renters, and business owners out of special flood hazard areas when the community is participating in a buyout program. These loans would be limited to the amount necessary to repair or replace the damage at the disaster site. SBA loans may also be used to refinance existing mortgages. Up to 20 percent of the disaster loan can be used for mitigation measures.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The following U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) programs are potential sources of funding for implementing the recommendations of this plan related to floodland management and Lake Michigan coastal hazards. In order to be eligible for funding, the plan components must meet specific Corps economic feasibility and other criteria. The programs which may be applicable include the following:

- Section 22—Water resources planning assistance (50 percent Federal, 50 percent local cost share)
- Section 103—Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction Program. Maximum \$5.0 million per project (65 percent Federal, 35 percent local cost share)

- Section 205—Flood damage reduction projects—Maximum Federal cost for planning, design, and construction is \$10.0 million per project (65 percent Federal, 35 percent local cost share)
- Section 208—Clearing debris and sediment from channels for flood prevention. Maximum \$500,000 per project (65 percent Federal, 35 percent local cost share)
- Section 14—Emergency streambank and shoreline protection. Maximum \$1.5 million per project (65 percent Federal, 35 percent local cost share)

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) operates programs that may serve as potential funding sources for flood mitigation efforts by the County and local communities (see also Appendix E). Some of these programs are described below.

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. Under Chapter NR 199, “Municipal Flood Control Grants”, of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* municipalities, including cities, towns, and villages, as well as metropolitan sewerage districts are eligible for cost-sharing grants from the State for projects such as acquisition and removal of structures; floodproofing and elevation of structures; riparian restoration projects; acquisition of vacant land, or purchase of easements, to provide additional flood storage or to facilitate natural or more efficient flood flows; construction of facilities for the collection, detention, retention, storage, and transmission of stormwater and groundwater for flood control and riparian restoration projects; and preparation of flood mapping projects. Municipalities and metropolitan sewerage districts are eligible for up to 70 percent State cost-share funding for eligible projects, and would have to provide at least a 30 percent local match. Applications are due on March 15th of even-numbered years.

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Local Grant Assistance Programs

Local units of government are eligible to apply for funding through four stewardship grant programs and two related Federal programs administered by the WDNR. The WDNR programs include the Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks, the Urban Green Space, the Urban Rivers, and the Acquisition of Development Rights programs. The WDNR also administers the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund and Recreational Trails Act programs. These programs provide 50 percent matching grants to cities, villages, towns, counties, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified nonprofit

conservation organizations. Eligible activities include acquisition of land or rights to land; development and renovation projects for nature-based outdoor recreation; development, maintenance, and restoration of trails; river habitat restoration projects that serve public recreation or resource conservation purposes; and purchase of land for noncommercial gardening in urban areas. The annual application deadline is May 1.

Stormwater Management Program

The WDNR administers a Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) grant program provided for under Section 281.65(4c) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Local governmental units may be reimbursed up to 70 percent of eligible costs associated with installing Best Management Practices (BMPs) to limit or end nonpoint water pollution. Grant awards for small-scale agricultural and urban projects cannot exceed \$150,000. Grants provided under this program may be used for projects to control nonpoint source pollution and may be available to partially support dual-purpose (quality and quantity) detention ponds, streambank protection projects, or other stormwater management facilities.

The WDNR also administers an Urban Nonpoint Source and Stormwater Grant Program provided for under Section 281.66 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Cities, towns, villages, and counties are eligible for grants under this program to improve urban water quality by limiting or ending sources of urban nonpoint source pollution. Funded projects are site-specific and targeted to address high priority problems in urban project areas. Two types of grants are available under this program: planning grants and construction grants. Construction grants are made for construction projects designed to control storm water runoff rates, volumes, and discharge quality from nonpoint sources within existing urban development. Eligible project sponsors can be reimbursed up to 50 percent to construct BMPs. A project must be located in an urban area to be eligible for BMP cost sharing. Eligible activities include: Construction of structural urban BMPs such as detention basins, wet basins, infiltration trenches, infiltration basins, or wetland basins; engineering design and construction services for BMP installation; land acquisition and easement purchase; storm sewers; and streambank and shoreland stabilization projects. Projects are selected for funding based on a competitive process.

Municipal Dam Grant Program

The 2021 biennial budget provided \$10 million to fund eligible engineering and construction costs associated with the maintenance, repair, modification, or abandonment and removal of municipally owned dams. The program will cover 50 percent of the first \$1,000,000 of eligible project costs and 25 percent of the next \$2,000,000 of dam repair, reconstruction, or modification project costs. The program will cover 100 percent of the first \$1,000,000 for dam abandonment and removal projects. Cities, towns, villages, counties,

tribes, and public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts may apply for funds through this program.

Dam Removal Grant Program

The 2021 Biennial Budget provides approximately \$500,000 to fund dam removal projects for any owner who wishes to remove their dam. This program provides reimbursement for 100 percent of eligible costs up to a maximum of \$50,000 to remove a dam. Counties, cities, villages, towns, tribes, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and private dam owners may apply for grant funds through this program.

Urban Forestry Grant Program

This program funds projects that improve a community's capacity to manage its trees. Counties, cities, villages, towns, and nonprofit organizations may apply for this program. These grants fall into three categories: regular grants, startup grants, and catastrophic storm grants. Regular grants are competitive cost-share grants up to \$25,000 to support innovative projects that will develop sustainable urban and community forestry programs. Startup grants are cost-share grants up to \$5,000 available to communities that want to start or restart an urban forestry program. Catastrophic storm grants fund tree repair, removal, or replacement within urban areas following a catastrophic storm event for which the governor has declared a State of Emergency.

Wisconsin Coastal Management Program

The Wisconsin Coastal Management Program administers an annual competitive grants program available for the 15 Wisconsin coastal counties. Under the category Coastal Resource and Community Planning, funds are available for projects that support natural hazard planning and development of ordinances.

Other Potential Funding Sources

A variety of other potential funding sources exists which may provide funds for implementation of elements of the recommended hazard mitigation plan. These are listed in Appendix E.

6.4 PLAN MONITORING AND REEVALUATION STRATEGIES

For a hazard mitigation plan to be successful, it must not only be implemented, it must be monitored. Plan monitoring is best accomplished through a formal, periodic process designed to measure and assess progress in implementation, changes in outside circumstances that may affect the plan and efforts to

implement it, and changes to the plan or the implementation process. The plan should also be reviewed following each hazard event to assess its continued viability and the need for revisions.

Plan Monitoring

Annual Review

Toward ensuring successful monitoring of the hazard mitigation plan for Racine County, the County intends that the Racine County Hazard Mitigation Local Planning Team meet at least annually to review the plan and the status of its implementation. At the meeting the Racine County Office of Emergency Management will give a status report detailing the progress of various mitigation projects, difficulties encountered, and the coordination efforts identified in the plan. These meetings will provide the opportunity to develop and recommend any necessary revisions and updates of the plan to the County Economic Development and Land Use Planning Committee and the County Board, as well as to the local units of government involved. The revisions would be proposed, considered, and adopted as formal amendments to the hazard mitigation plan. This review process will be coordinated and conducted by the Racine County Office of Emergency Management, with input from, coordination with, and participation by all concerned County officials and staff, all units and agencies of government involved in plan implementation, and concerned private parties.

The Local Planning Team, in its review process, will periodically examine and evaluate the plan and the efforts to implement it with respect to 1) whether any hazards affecting the County and local units of government have changed, and, if so, how they have changed; 2) whether any hazard mitigation goals and objectives have changed, or need to be altered; 3) the degree and extent of progress made in implementing previously identified hazard mitigation actions; 4) whether the plan elements and priorities should remain unchanged or need modification; 5) whether any new plan elements are needed; and 6) whether applicable funding programs and levels have changed. As an integral part of its review process, the County Office of Emergency Management, with the review and guidance of the Hazard Mitigation Local Planning Team will submit an annual written report to the County Economic Development and Land Use Planning Committee and the County Board, setting forth the status of plan implementation efforts, detailing plan implementation actions taken over the past year, prioritizing mitigation goals and activities for the next year, and setting forth any recommended revisions to the plan. It is also recommended that the County Office of Emergency Management oversee the development and maintenance of a tracking and archiving system for all future detailed hazard mitigation studies undertaken by and/or for the County or the local units of government concerned. Such studies should be evaluated using policies established either by the Local Planning Team or the County Board.

The meetings of the Local Planning Team will continue to be recorded in summary notes and posted for public review. Any salient decisions should be recorded in the County Office of Emergency Management files and, where appropriate, on the County web site and in relevant press releases, among others. Meetings of the Racine County Hazard Mitigation Local Planning Team are considered public meetings under Wisconsin Law and are open to all interested parties.

County Office of Emergency Management staff will also continue to organize community level events to increase public awareness, participation, and preparedness. The staff will ensure that appropriate notices, agendas, and other documentation are provided to interested persons and local planning team members in a timely manner. The venue and timing of these events shall be varied to ensure the widest possible participation and geographic spread across the County. Through these community level events, staff will gain an understanding of issues of concern, encourage public involvement, and maintain natural hazard awareness and preparedness at a high level.

The County Office of Emergency Management shall be responsible on a day-to-day basis for creating and implementing a common monitoring system. This will require close cooperation and coordination with other units of government and agencies involved.

Post-Disaster Review

The plan monitoring and refinement strategy will include a post-disaster component whereby the plan is reviewed and evaluated after any future major hazard event. Based upon this review, the hazard mitigation plan will be updated or revised as needed based upon the flood and other hazard event experiences, circumstances, and consequences. In this regard, the post-disaster review effort will be coordinated with the emergency operations program administered by the County Office of Emergency Management in partnership with the local units of government. The experiences of the emergency operations may indicate a need for refined mitigation actions which would then be incorporated into the plan. Any plan updating found to be needed will be incorporated into the annual plan update noted above.

Reevaluation Strategy

The components of the hazard mitigation plan developed under County- and local-level planning efforts will be reevaluated and updated at a minimum of five-year intervals, considering the degree to which the actions recommended under such efforts have been implemented and incorporating any changes in the available hazard mitigation strategy state-of-the-art management methods and procedures. The plan components should be revised as necessary to reflect changing conditions and needs in accord with the

plan review-revision procedures recommended above. Reevaluation, updating, and revision of this plan should be initiated by the County Office of Emergency Management approximately 24 months prior to expiration of this updated plan. The County Office of Emergency Management will also be responsible for initiating meetings of the Local Planning Team and the County Board as needed.

When an updated draft of the plan is completed, it will be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at the Wisconsin Division of Emergency Management for review. Following any revisions suggested by the State Hazard Mitigation Officer, the draft updated plan will be submitted to FEMA for approval. Once FEMA has found that the updated plan is approvable upon adoption, the Racine County Office of Emergency Management will submit it to the Racine County Board for adoption. Following adoption of the updated plan by County Board, the Racine County Office of Emergency Management will request that the governing bodies of the incorporated municipalities within the County adopt the updated plan.

SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 266 (4th Edition)

RACINE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE: 2023-2028

Chapter 6

PLAN ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REVISION

TABLES

**Table 6.1
 Racine County Hazard Mitigation Plan Summary and Implementation Strategies**

Mitigation Measures	Status	Priority	Implementation Timetable	Designated Management Agency (see notes for abbreviations)
Inland Flooding (Stormwater, Riverine, Inland Lake, Dam Failure)				
Floodplain and Environmentally Sensitive Land Preservation Element				
Floodplain and wetland zoning	Implemented	High	In place and ongoing	RCDPWDS, Municipal Planning Departments and Commissions
Environmentally sensitive area and open preservation action	Partially Implemented	High	Largely in place and ongoing, expand as funding and opportunities become available	RCDPWDS, Municipal Planning Departments and Commissions, Municipal Parks Departments, Municipal Common Councils/Village Boards, WDNR, Wisconsin Coastal Management Program, Seno K/RLT Conservancy
Wetland Restoration of up to 6,800 acres of agricultural land to reduce flood-related agricultural and property damages	Not Implemented	Medium	As funding and opportunities become available	RCDPWDS, Municipal Planning Departments and Commissions, Municipal Parks Departments, Municipal Common Councils/Village Boards, Seno K/RLT Conservancy, WDNR
Floodplain Management Plan Element				
<i>Fox River Watershed</i>				
Structure floodproofing or removal	Not Implemented	High	As funding and opportunities become available	Private Property Owners, RCOEM, RCDPWDS, Wisconsin Emergency Management
Replacement of two 20-foot-wide radial gates and one actuator motor at Waterford Dam	Implemented	--	Implemented	RCDPWDS
Installation of gates at Rochester Dam	Implemented	--	Implemented	RCDPWDS
Channel clean out in Fox River upstream from Waterford Impoundment	Not Implemented	Medium	As needed	Southeastern Wisconsin Fox River Commission, Waterford Waterway Management District, RCDPWDS, WDNR
Land acquisition	Not Implemented	Medium	As funding and opportunities become available	RCDPWDS, Southeastern Wisconsin Fox River Commission, Waterford Waterway Management District, WDNR, Seno K/RLT Conservancy
Maintenance dredging within Waterford Impoundment	Partially Implemented	Medium	As funding and opportunities become available	Private Lake Property Owners, Southeastern Wisconsin Fox River Commission, Waterford Waterway Management District, WDNR
Channel clean out of Wind Lake Drainage Canal	Not Implemented	Medium	As needed	Racine County Drainage Board
Channel clean out and deepening along Muskego Canal	Implemented	--	Implemented	--

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Table 6.1 (Continued)

Mitigation Measures	Status	Priority	Implementation Timetable	Designated Management Agency (see notes for abbreviations)	
Inland Flooding (Stormwater, Riverine, Inland Lake, Dam Failure) (continued)					
Floodplain Management Plan Element (continued)					
<i>Fox River Watershed (continued)</i>					
Measures recommended to be reevaluated considering current conditions and contemporary, environmentally sound flood mitigation approaches:	• Construction of dikes and floodwalls in City of Burlington	Mostly Implemented	Medium	Largely in place; additional measures to be reevaluated	City of Burlington Public Works Department
	• Construct agricultural dikes along Wind Lake Drainage Canal and tributaries	Not Implemented	Medium	Measures to be reevaluated to consider current conditions and contemporary, environmentally sound flood mitigation approaches	Racine County Drainage Board, RCDPWDS, Municipal Public Works/Engineering Departments, Municipal Planning Departments, WDNR
	• Construction of levees and channel improvements along Hoosier Creek	Not Implemented	Medium	Measures to be reevaluated to consider current conditions and contemporary, environmentally sound flood mitigation approaches	Racine County Drainage Board, RCDPWDS, Kenosha County, Municipal Public Works/Engineering Departments, Municipal Planning Departments, WDNR
<i>Root River Watershed</i>					
Channel clearing and maintenance along the Root River Canal	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	Racine County Drainage Board	
Structure floodproofing or removal	Not Implemented	High	As funding and opportunities become available	Private property owners, RCOEM, RCDPWDS, Wisconsin Emergency Management	
Increase spillway capacity or removal of Horlick Dam	Not Implemented	High	Must be completed by April 2024	Racine County Board, RCDPWDS, WDNR	
<i>Pike River Watershed</i>					
Pike River channel enlargement and rehabilitation	Implemented	--	Implemented	Village of Mount Pleasant Stormwater Drainage Utility	
Berm along Bartlett Branch	Implemented	--	Completed	--	
Chicory Road culvert replacement along Sorenson Creek	Not Implemented	Medium	To be determined	Village of Mount Pleasant Stormwater Drainage Utility	
Structure floodproofing or removal	Not Implemented	High	As funding and opportunities become available	Private property owners, RCOEM, RCDPWDS, Wisconsin Emergency Management	
<i>Des Plaines River Watershed</i>					
Provide onsite detention storage facilities for planned new development	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	Private Property Owners, RCDPWDS, Municipal Public Works/Engineering Departments	
Prairie restoration	Not Implemented	Medium	As funding and opportunities become available	Private Property Owners, RCDPWDS, Municipal Planning Departments, Seno K/RLT Conservancy, WDNR	
Wetland restoration	Not Implemented	Medium	As funding and opportunities become available	Private Property Owners, RCDPWDS, Municipal Planning Departments, Seno K/RLT Conservancy, WDNR	

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Table 6.1 (Continued)

Mitigation Measures	Status	Priority	Implementation Timetable	Designated Management Agency (see notes for abbreviations)
Inland Flooding (Stormwater, Riverine, Inland Lake, Dam Failure) (continued)				
Stormwater Management Plan Element				
Stormwater management plans	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	Municipal Stormwater Utility Districts, Municipal Public Works/Engineering Departments, RCDPWDS
Stormwater-related regulations	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	Municipal Stormwater Utility Districts, Municipal Public Works/Engineering Departments, Municipal Planning Departments RCDPWDS
Public Information and Education Element				
	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM, RCDPWDS, MSWUD, Municipal Planning Departments, Municipal Engineering Departments, Root-Pike WIN, Wisconsin Emergency Management, UW-Extension
Additional Plan Elements				
National Flood Insurance Program and map updating	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing, RiskMAP updating efforts underway in Fox River Watershed	FEMA, RCDPWDS, RCOEM, Municipal Planning Departments
Lending institution and real estate agent policies	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	Lending Institutions and Real Estate Brokers
Channel maintenance	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	Racine County Drainage Board, Southeastern Wisconsin Fox River Commission, Waterford Waterway Management District, RCDPWDS, Municipal Public Works Departments
Stormwater management facilities maintenance	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	Municipal Stormwater Utility Districts, Municipal Public Works/Engineering Departments, RCDPWDS
Dam inspections, emergency action plans, and removals	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	Public and Private Dam Owners, WDNR
Survey of buildings near flood hazard area	Not Implemented	High	As needed	Private Property Owners, RCDPWDS, Municipal Public Works/Engineering Departments
Thunderstorms, High Straight-Line Winds, Hail, and Lightning Hazards				
Maintain, update, and further develop early warning systems and networks including use of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration All Hazard Weather Radios, EAS broadcasts, WEA system, CodeRED® Emergency and Weather Notification System	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM, RCDPWDS, Municipal Public Works Departments, Municipal Police Departments, Racine County Sheriff's Department, NOAA
Retrofit existing or install new structures to ensure adequate shelters from tornadoes for public buildings, major industrial sites, and other large businesses or complexes such as shopping malls, fairgrounds, mobile home parks, and other vulnerable public areas	Partially Implemented	High	As needed	Property Owners, Municipal Common Councils, Village Boards, Town Boards

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Table 6.1 (Continued)

Mitigation Measures	Status	Priority	Implementation Timetable	Designated Management Agency (see notes for abbreviations)
	Thunderstorms, High Straight-Line Winds, Hail, and Lightning Hazards (continued)			
Promote educational and informational programming, especially related to the early warning network, and to individual actions to protect citizens, property, and businesses	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM, UW-Extension
Enforce building code ordinances requirements	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	Wisconsin Department of Safety and Public Services, Municipal Engineering Departments, RCDPWDS
Encourage provision of safe rooms	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM
Work with municipalities and businesses to explore installation of community safe rooms and hardening projects for community facilities, businesses, and manufacturers	Not Implemented	High	As needed	RCOEM
Consider municipal adoption of mobile home park regulations that require that community safe rooms be provided for residents of new and expanding mobile home parks	Not Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	RCDPWDS, Municipal Common Counsels, Village Boards, Town Boards
Pursue grant funding for installation of safe rooms in existing mobile home parks, based on community and landowner interest	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM, Mobile Home Park Owners
Encourage agricultural producers to purchase crop insurance	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	USDA Farm Service Agency, RCDPWDS, RCOEM
Continue to conduct annual weather spotter training	Implemented	Low	Ongoing	RCOEM
Continued coordination of emergency operations and response plans among governmental units and first responders	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM, Racine County Sheriff's Department, Municipal Police Departments, Municipal Fire and EMS Departments
Tornadoes				
Maintain, update, and further develop early warning systems and networks including use of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration All Hazard Weather Radios, EAS broadcasts, WEA system, and CodeRED® Emergency and Weather Notification System	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM, RCDPWDS, Municipal Public Works Departments, Municipal Police Departments, Racine County Sheriff's Department, NOAA
Retrofit existing or install new structures to ensure adequate shelters from tornadoes for public buildings, major industrial sites, and other large businesses or complexes such as shopping malls, fairgrounds, mobile home parks, and other vulnerable public areas	Partially Implemented	High	As needed	Property Owners, Municipal Common Counsels, Village Boards, Town Boards

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Table 6.1 (Continued)

Mitigation Measures	Status	Priority	Tornadoes (continued)	Implementation Timetable	Designated Management Agency (see notes for abbreviations)
Work with municipalities and businesses to explore installation of mobile home park hardening projects for community facilities, businesses, and manufacturers	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing		RCOEM
Consider municipal adoption of mobile home park regulations that require that community safe rooms be provided for residents of new and expanding mobile home parks	Not Implemented	Medium	To be determined		RCDPWDS, Municipal Common Councils and Village Boards
Pursue grant funding for installation of safe rooms in existing mobile home parks, based on community and landowner interest	Not Implemented	High	Ongoing		RCOEM, Mobile Home Park Owners
Promote educational and informational programming, especially related to the early warning network, and to individual actions to protect citizens, property, and businesses	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing		RCOEM, UW-Extension
Enforce building code ordinances requirements	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing		Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services, Municipal Engineering Departments, RCDPWDS
Continue to conduct annual weather spotter training	Implemented	Low	Ongoing		RCOEM
Continue coordination of emergency response and operation plans among governmental units and first responders	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing		RCOEM, Racine County Sheriff's Department, Municipal Police Departments, Municipal Fire and EMS Departments
Extreme Temperatures (Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold)					
Organize neighborhood outreach groups who look after vulnerable groups and individuals	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing		RCOEM, City of Racine Health Department, Central Racine County Health Department, American Red Cross Southeastern Wisconsin Chapter, Racine County Human Services Department
Identify and advertise a list of available heating and or cooling shelters in the immediate area	Implemented	High	Ongoing		RCOEM, City of Racine Health Department, Central Racine County Health Department, UW-Extension
Continue to provide special arrangements for payment of heating bills	Implemented	High	Ongoing		WE Energies
Maintain, update, and further develop early warning systems and networks including use of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration All Hazard Weather Radios, EAS broadcasts, WEA system, and CodeRED® Emergency and Weather Notification System	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing		RCOEM, RCDPWDS, Municipal Public Works Departments, Municipal Police Departments, Racine County Sheriff's Department, NOAA
Promote educational and informational programming	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing		RCOEM, City of Racine Health Department, Central Racine County Health Department, UW-Extension

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Table 6.1 (Continued)

Mitigation Measures	Status	Priority	Implementation Timetable	Designated Management Agency (see notes for abbreviations)
Lake Michigan Coastal Hazards				
Continued enforcement of County shoreland zoning ordinance	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCDPWDS, Municipal Planning Departments
Review Lake Michigan shoreline municipal shoreland ordinances	Partially Implemented	Medium	To be determined	RCDPWDS, Municipal Planning Departments
Update assessment of the effectiveness of Lake Michigan shoreline protection structures in the County every 10 years	Out of Date	High	Every 10 years; last update 2005	RCDPWDS, Municipal Planning Departments, Wisconsin Coastal Management Program, UW Sea Grant Institute
Continued construction and maintenance of shoreline protection structures	Partially Implemented	High	As needed	Private Landowners, RCDPWDS, Municipal Engineering Departments, UW Sea Grant Institute, WDNR
Where possible, relocate buildings within a high-risk area. In circumstances where buildings cannot be relocated safely or economically, or where bluff recession has progressed to the point where the risk of catastrophic failure of the slope is imminent, or where there is an imminent threat of failure within five years, acquisition and demolition of structures should be considered. This plan element is presented as an option, subject to the preference of the individual property owner.	Not Implemented	High	As needed	Municipal Common Councils and Village Boards, Municipal Engineering Departments, RCDPWDS, RCOEM, Wisconsin Emergency Management, FEMA, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Continue ongoing programs to update and refine coastal hazard area data using geographic information system technology	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	RCDPWDS, Municipal Engineering Departments, Wisconsin Coastal Management Program, UW Sea Grant Institute, SEWRPC
Review water and wastewater treatment plant and outfall capacity and level of protection under range of Lake Michigan water levels	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	City of Racine Water and Wastewater Utility
Public informational and educational programming	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCDPWDS, Municipal Planning Departments, Wisconsin Coastal Management Program, UW Sea Grant Institute, SEWRPC
Winter Storm Events				
Organize neighborhood outreach groups who look after vulnerable groups and individuals	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM, American Red Cross Southeastern Wisconsin Chapter, Racine County Human Services Department
Identify and advertise a list of available heated shelters in the immediate area	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM, City of Racine Health Department, Central Racine County Health Department, UW-Extension

Table continued on next page.

Table 6.1 (Continued)

Mitigation Measures	Status	Priority	Implementation Timetable	Designated Management Agency (see notes for abbreviations)
			Winter Storm Events (continued)	
Maintain, update, and further develop early warning systems and networks including use of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration All Hazard Weather Radios, EAS broadcasts, WEA system, and CodeRED® Emergency and Weather Notification System	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM, RCDPWDS, Municipal Public Works Departments, Municipal Police Departments, Racine County Sheriff's Department, NOAA
Promote educational and informational programming	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	RCOEM, UW-Extension
Encourage residents to develop a Family Emergency Preparedness Plan including the preparation of a Disaster Supply Kit	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	RCOEM
Ongoing enforcement of building code ordinance requirements	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	WSPS, Municipal Engineering Departments, RCDPWDS
Work with agencies to establish a system for short-term sheltering	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	RCOEM, American Red Cross Southeastern Wisconsin Chapter
Continued coordination of emergency response plans among governmental units and first responders	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCOEM, Racine County Sheriff's Department, Municipal Police Departments, Municipal Fire and EMS Departments
Continue and refine State, County, and local road maintenance programs	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	RCDPWDS, Municipal Public Works Departments, WisDOT
Work with utilities to assess and improve electrical service reliability	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	RCOEM, WE Energies
			Drought Events	
Encourage the development and maintenance of drought emergency plans for local utilities and communities	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	Water Supply Utilities, Municipal Planning Departments
Encourage development of local water conservation programs	Partially Implemented	Medium	2022	Water Supply Utilities, Municipal Planning Departments
Encourage multi-agency approaches to water conservation, drought planning, and stream and ground water monitoring	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing	Water Supply Utilities, USDA Farm Service Agency, WDNR, USGS
Promote educational and informational programming	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	Water Supply Utilities, RCOEM, WDATCP, UW-Extension
Support agricultural programs that promote soil health, preserve soil moisture, and help to minimize loss of crops and topsoil in event of a drought. Such programs should promote the use of agricultural methods that reduce evaporation and/or promote infiltration	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing	Agricultural Producers, RCDPWDS, WDATCP

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Table 6.1 (Continued)

Mitigation Measures	Status	Priority	Drought Events (continued)	Implementation Timetable	Designated Management Agency (see notes for abbreviations)
Evaluate and design water supply systems which are not vulnerable to drought	Partially Implemented	High	Ongoing		Water Supply Utilities, Agricultural Producers, RCDPWDS, WDATCP
Encourage farm operators to evaluate economics of crop insurance	Partially Implemented	Medium	Ongoing		USDA Farm Service Agency, UW-Extension, RCDPWDS, RCOEM
Encourage development practices that promote preservation of areas of high and very high groundwater recharge potential and promote stormwater management practices that facilitate aquifer recharge	Partially Implemented	High	Incorporated into Regional Land Use Plan, Ongoing		RCDPWDS, Municipal Planning Departments

Note: The following abbreviations are used for designated management agencies:

- FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
- NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- RCDPWDS = Racine County Department of Public Works and Development Services
- RCOEM = Racine County Office of Emergency Management
- SEWRPC = Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
- USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture
- USGS = U.S. Geological Survey
- WDATCP = Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
- WDNR = Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- WDSPS = Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services
- WisDOT = Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Source: SEWRPC

Table 6.2
Eligible Activities Under Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

Eligible Activity	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	BRIC Program
Mitigation Projects	Y	Y	Y
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	Y	Y	Y
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	Y	Y	Y
Structure Elevation	Y	Y	Y
Mitigation Reconstruction	Y	Y	Y
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	Y	Y	Y
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	Y	Y	Y
Generators	Y	--	Y
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	Y	Y	Y
Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	Y	--	Y
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	Y	Y	Y
Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	Y	Y	Y
Safe Room Construction	Y	--	Y
Wind Retrofit for One- and Two-Family Residences	Y	--	Y
Infrastructure Retrofit	Y	Y	Y
Soil Stabilization	Y	Y	Y
Wildfire Mitigation	Y	--	Y
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	Y	--	--
Advanced Assistance	Y	--	--
5 Percent Initiative Projects	Y	--	--
Miscellaneous/Other ^a	Y	Y	Y
Hazard Mitigation Planning	Y	Y	Y
Planning Related Activities	Y	--	--
Technical Assistance	--	Y	--
Management Cost	Y	Y	Y

^a Miscellaneous/Other indicates that any proposed action will be evaluated on its own merit against program requirements. Eligible projects may be approved provided funding is available.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency