

Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2019-2024

A Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adopted by
Sauk County and Various Cities and Villages

DRAFT

For Review Only



FORWARD

The *Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2019-2024* consists of seven chapters and a map series. The first chapter provides an overview of the project. The second chapter presents background information about Sauk County including its setting, demographic and economic characteristics, climate, natural resources, land use, and development trends. Chapter 3 presents background information related to special needs populations and groups in the county. Chapter 4 contains a complete inventory of critical facilities in the county. Natural hazards and manmade hazards are identified and reviewed in chapters 5 and 6, respectively. Estimated losses to buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities are also discussed in these two chapters. In chapter 7, goals, objectives, and policies are identified that will help to craft appropriate solutions to the identified problems. A range of activities are also presented to help foster hazard mitigation efforts. Various funding sources are reviewed with an eye towards identifying options for funding identified projects. Most of the maps in the plan are included in the final section of the plan.

Sauk County adopted a multi-jurisdictional plan in 2005, which was approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on April 27, 2006. The City of Baraboo also adopted a plan on June 28, 2005, which was approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on April 27, 2006.

The countywide plan was updated in 2011 and also incorporated the City of Baraboo. The most recent plan update started in 2018 and concluded in 2019 to cover the next five-year period (2019-2024).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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| Brian Duvalle, City of Reedsburg | Bryan Schwarz, Village of North Freedom |
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Consultant - Civi Tek Consulting

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INTRODUCTION

1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter introduces the need for this plan by making the case that natural and manmade disasters have historically caused damage to the people and property in Sauk County, and that while it is not possible to prevent disasters from occurring, it is possible to better position a community to mitigate the effects of such disasters. The purpose and scope of this plan are described so that it is clear what this document is intended to do and how it relates to other previous planning efforts and ongoing emergency management activities. The ways in which the general public and local units of government were involved in the preparation, review, and adoption of this plan are documented. A procedure for keeping this document current is described. In the final section, those governmental units adopting this plan are listed.

2. PURPOSE

Most people do not think about natural disasters until they are personally affected in some way. Yet when a significant event does occur it is important to have a response plan in place to coordinate activities. All communities in the County face different hazards, and every community has different resources with which to handle hazards. No one solution will fit every community so it is the purpose of this plan to recognize certain hazards facing the County and outline the appropriate steps needed to lessen damage to property and potential loss of life.

When a significant event does strike, the general public most often looks to government at all levels and non-governmental organizations, like the American Red Cross, for assistance. Likewise, local units of government look to state agencies and the federal government for financial help and assistance. Depending on the scale of the natural disaster, assistance can be short-term or on-going over an extended period of time.

Throughout the United States, government’s response has grown significantly. At the federal level, the average annual loss from natural disasters was \$3.3 billion between 1989 and 1993. Between 1994 and 1998 that amount rose to \$13 billion. In an effort to curb rising costs, the federal government adopted the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). It amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act, which is the primary law at the federal level dealing with disaster planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.

DMA 2000 reinforced the importance of hazard mitigation planning to proactively devised strategies intended to avoid and reduce the negative effects of natural disasters. If a community wants to apply for grant funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program or the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), it must have an approved hazard mitigation plan. If a disaster strikes a community that does not have an approved plan, it can only receive funding through HMGP if it agrees to prepare a plan within one year.

Sauk County and participating municipalities have prepared this plan to meet this new requirement, and in so doing, help its citizens mitigate the effects of natural disasters.

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3. FUNDING

Sauk County's Hazard Mitigation planning efforts are funded by the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program through the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Maintenance of the plan will be part of the Sauk County Emergency Management Office's responsibility on an as-needed basis.

4. SCOPE

Like most hazard mitigation plans, this plan addresses natural hazards. It also includes manmade hazards that pose a threat to people and property in Sauk County.

5. CONTENTS

This plan includes seven chapters and a map series. The first chapter provides an overview of the project. The second presents background information about the county including its setting, demographic and economic characteristics, climate, natural resources, land use, and development trends. Special needs populations and groups are identified in Chapter 3. The fourth chapter details the critical facilities. Natural and manmade hazards are identified and reviewed in chapters 5 and 6, respectively. In the seventh chapter, the recommended mitigation strategy for the County and its individual jurisdictions is presented. A series of maps is included in the last chapter.

6. DATA SOURCES

Primary data sources for this plan included the following:

- ◆ Participating Towns, Villages and Cities in Sauk County
- ◆ Sauk County Department of Emergency Management
- ◆ Sauk County GIS and Mapping Department
- ◆ Sauk County Planning and Zoning Department
- ◆ Sauk County Sheriff's Department
- ◆ Sauk County Highway Department
- ◆ Sauk County Department of Public Health
- ◆ Wisconsin Department of Emergency Management
- ◆ Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- ◆ Wisconsin Department of Administration
- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau
- ◆ National Oceanic Atmospheric Agency

Critical facilities were identified from a wide range of sources. After initial compilation of the list, it was sent to each point of contact for review and approval. This list is believed to be the most comprehensive and updated list of such facilities in the county.

Key Terms in This Chapter

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) – A federal law (P.L. 106-390) amending the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act. The act authorizes the president to establish (1) a program of technical and financial assistance to the states and local governments to assist in the implementation of pre-disaster hazard mitigation measures; (2) the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund; and (3) an interagency task force. It requires state, local, or tribal governments to develop predisaster hazard mitigation plans as a precondition of receiving certain federal funds and controls and streamlines the cost of disaster assistance.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – A federal agency created in 1979 with a mission to reduce loss of life and property and protect our nation's critical infrastructure from all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. In March 2003, it was placed under the Department of Homeland Security.

Hazard mitigation plan (HMP) – A plan prepared at the state or local level that systematically evaluates policies, actions, and tools, and sets goals for implementation over the long term that will result in a reduction in risk and minimize future losses in a community.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) – A federal program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency intended to prevent future losses of lives and property due to disasters; to implement state or local hazard mitigation plans; to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster; and to provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures to benefit the disaster area. It was authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) – A state agency that specializes in hazard mitigation, warning and communications, emergency police services, disaster response and recovery, hazardous materials & EPCRA, radiological emergency preparedness, and exercise and training.

7. RELATIONSHIP OF MITIGATION PLANNING TO OTHER EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Mitigation planning is one prong of a multi-faceted approach to emergency management (Exhibit 1-1). Each of these is briefly described to help provide context for this plan.

MITIGATION

Mitigation is any activity that is proactively done to reduce a community's vulnerability of damage from future disasters. Mitigation is the focus of this plan.

PREPAREDNESS

Emergency preparedness focuses exclusively on creating effective strategies and procedures to respond to an emergency. It includes creating the institutional framework for response and protocol for decision-making, conducting training of emergency response personnel, ensuring equipment is available and operational, and developing and maintaining an appropriate communications network.

Sauk County has a well-established and tested emergency operations plan. It identifies a decision-making structure and areas of responsibility depending on the nature of the emergency.

RESPONSE

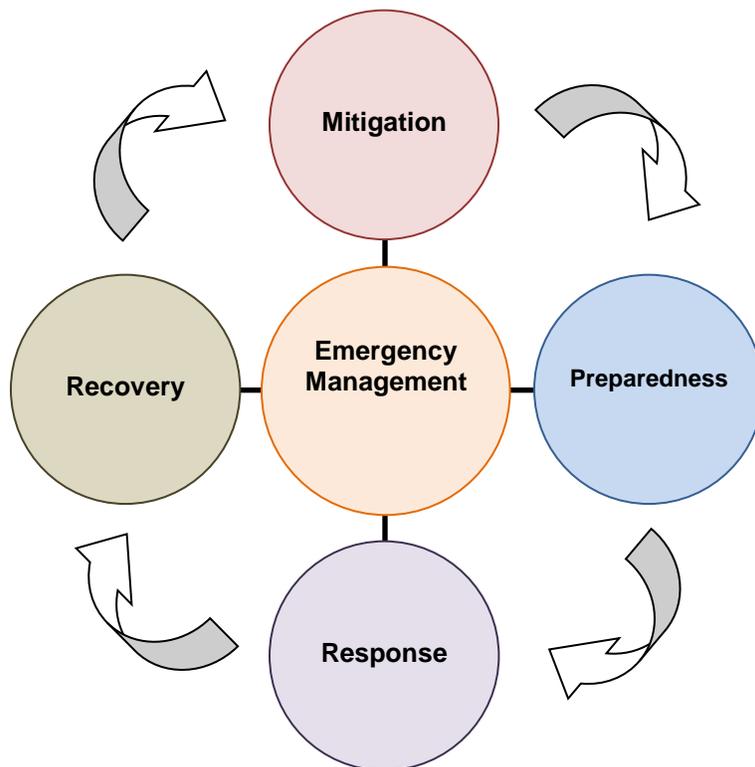
Response includes any action taken immediately before, during, and after an event to save lives and minimize property damage.

RECOVERY

Although the extent and type of recovery efforts will vary with the nature and extent of the event, recovery efforts focus on restoring support services and infrastructure and helping those affected to regain a sense of normalcy.

It is important to recognize that each of these areas focuses on different aspects of emergency management, but that the effectiveness of each depends on an integrated systems approach.

Exhibit 1-1. Emergency Management



8. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

The following plans, studies, and reports were reviewed in preparing this plan:

- ◆ **Smart Growth Comprehensive Plans** Sauk County adopted a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan November 2010. Consistent with state requirements, the plan includes the following nine elements:
 - ◆ Issues and opportunities
 - ◆ Housing
 - ◆ Transportation
 - ◆ Utilities and Community Facilities
 - ◆ Agriculture, Natural and Cultural Resources
 - ◆ Economic Development
 - ◆ Intergovernmental Cooperation
 - ◆ Land Use
 - ◆ Implementation
- ◆ **Sauk County Hazards Analysis** The Sauk County Emergency Management Office has completed, and regularly updates, the Sauk County Hazard Analysis. The hazard analysis identifies all of the likely natural and technical hazards that might or have occurred within the county. The hazard analysis has not generally examined in detail mitigation strategies for the identified hazards.
- ◆ **Sauk County Land and Water Resource Management Plan** Most recently updated in 2017, this plan is designed to reduce soil erosion, protect water quality, and conserve the natural resources
- ◆ **Other Resources** There have been a number of other plans and ordinances completed by Sauk County departments or municipalities, some of which were used as reference materials, including:
 - ◆ Shoreland Zoning Ordinance
 - ◆ Subdivision Ordinance
 - ◆ Floodplain Ordinance
- ◆ **State Hazard Mitigation Plan** This plan was prepared by Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and complies with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 at the state level.
- ◆ **Flood Insurance Study (FIS)** This study was conducted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for Sauk County and incorporated areas. The plan investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards in the geographic area of Sauk County.
- ◆ **Flooding Conditions at Clark Creek and Possible Mitigation** This study was conducted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and examined the Clark Creek area after the June 2008 flooding event. It describes what is at risk from Clark Creek floodwater, lists mitigation strategies suggested by local residents, and describes observations made by FEMA reconnaissance teams during various field visits.
- ◆ **Dam Failure Analysis, EAP and Operations and Maintenance Plan for Dutch Hollow Lake Dam, La Valle, Wisconsin.** This plan was prepared consistent with state requirements.

When any of these local plans are updated, they should incorporate provisions, as may be appropriate, that support this plan.

9. PLAN PREPARATION, REVIEW, AND ADOPTION

2005 PLAN

In 2003, the Sauk County Emergency Management office applied for a grant to prepare the county's first hazard mitigation plan. In anticipation of receiving the grant to do this plan, Sauk County Emergency Management Director met with the Town of Reedsburg Board on April 14, 2003 to review issues that would be addressed by the plan and request their cooperation. Emergency Management sent surveys to each of the towns, villages, and cities in the county on May 5, 2003 requesting their input as to concerns of hazards in their communities. On November 20, 2003, the Emergency Management Director spoke before the Towns Association about the plan at the VFW Hall in Hillpoint. Various phone calls, surveys, and memos were sent to local governments and departments throughout the course of preparing this plan. Copies of the draft plan will be forwarded to each participating community upon receiving preliminary approval of the plan document from the Wisconsin Department of Emergency Management. Comments from these communities were incorporated into the final document as appropriate.

After receiving the grant, the County contracted with MSA to help prepare the plan. The 2005 plan was prepared by Sauk County Emergency Management Department with the assistance of MSA Professional Services under the guidance of an advisory task force that consisted of members from the following:

- ◆ Sauk County Mapping/GIS
- ◆ UW Extension/Agriculture
- ◆ Ho-Chunk Nation
- ◆ Sauk County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning
- ◆ Sauk County Health Department
- ◆ Participating towns, villages, and cities

Sauk County utilized a two-phase process to involve the public in the development of the 2005 plan. Phase I consisted of an outreach program that utilized multiple surveys, attendance to local government meetings, phone interviews with local government officials, and a press release soliciting input from Sauk County residents. Phase I was targeted at educating participating communities on the purpose of the plan, the anticipated process, and to initiate the identification of specific local issues that should be incorporated into the plan document.

Phase II consisted of the preliminary draft plan document being reviewed by local governments and their residents. Copies of the draft plan document were available on the Sauk County web site as well as at each public library in the County. A formal public hearing has held prior to final adoption at the County level, and many local communities conducted separate public hearings as well. No formal public comments were received during the designated period which ended on January 21, 2005.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency certified the plan on April 27, 2005.

2010 PLAN UPDATE

In 2009, the Sauk County Emergency Management office applied for and received a grant to prepare a five-year update to the plan. The county contracted with Civi Tek Consulting for this project.

In addition to the municipalities participating in the 2004 plan, this update also included the city of Baraboo, which prepared and adopted its own plan on June 28, 2005.

The Sauk County Board of Supervisors adopted a public participation plan on November 11, 2009, that describes the ways in which the public and local units of government would be involved in the preparation, review, and approval of the plan update. A copy of the public participation plan is included as Appendix A. Key elements include: a project website, publication of all meetings, submittal of press releases, and numerous opportunities for submitting written comments and suggestions.

Municipalities in the county were involved in a number of ways and were kept abreast of the plan’s progress. Initially, letters were sent to each municipality inviting them to approve a memorandum of understanding (MOU) and to designate an individual who would serve as a point of contact and a liaison. A sample of the MOU and of the appointment form is included in Appendix A. All of the municipalities approved the MOU. The local point of contact was given a listing of critical facilities in his/her jurisdiction for review and comment. Corrections were made to the list of critical facilities based on the input received.

Table 1-1. Summary of Village and City Involvement

Municipality	Description
City of Baraboo	Appointed a point of contact for the project; city representative on steering committee; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form and requested revisions
City of Reedsburg	Appointed a point of contact for the project; city representative on steering committee; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form and requested revisions
City of Wisconsin Dells [1]	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form and requested revisions
Village of Cazenovia [1]	Did not participate and did not adopt this plan
Village of Ironton	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted
Village of La Valle	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted
Village of Lake Delton	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; Village representative on steering committee; returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted
Village of Lime Ridge	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted
Village of Loganville	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form and requested revisions

Village of Merrimac	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted
Village of North Freedom	Village representative on steering committee; returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted
Village of Plain	Village representative on steering committee; Returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted
Village of Prairie du Sac	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; Village representative on steering committee; returned review acknowledgement form – approved with revisions
Village of Rock Springs	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted
Village of Sauk City	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted
Village of Spring Green	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted
Village of West Baraboo	Appointed a point of contact for the project; provided information relating to critical facilities; returned review acknowledgement form – approved as drafted

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county

A steering committee was established and given the responsibility of reviewing the draft of the plan update. Members are listed in the acknowledgements to this plan. The committee consisted of 21 members and met on May 14 and May 24, 2010 to review the proposed changes to the plan. The meetings were publicly noticed and the agenda from the meetings and a listing of those in attendance is included in Appendix A. Members of the public in attendance were given multiple opportunities to provide input.

After the steering committee finished its work, another draft (2.0) was prepared, which was sent to Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) for tentative review. A third draft of the plan was prepared to address WEM’s initial comments.

A copy of this draft was then sent to each of the cities and villages in the county, the adjoining counties, and the local chapter of the American Red Cross for review and comment.¹ An executive summary was sent to each of the towns for review and comment. A copy of these cover letters are included in Appendix A. All of the municipalities responded with the exception of the village of Cazenovia (Table 1-2). Revisions as requested were incorporated into the plan document.

A fourth draft of the plan was prepared based on the local government input that was received. It was then sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for preliminary approval. A letter dated January 4, 2012, indicated such approval. The Judiciary Committee of the County Board reviewed this draft on April 10, 2012, and recommended the draft plan to the full County Board for its review and action.

On April 17, 2012 the County Board of Supervisors adopted this plan. A copy of the agenda is included in Appendix A. The county adoption resolution and those of the cities and villages is included in Appendix B.

¹ Note: Sauk County is not located within the jurisdiction of a regional plan commission.

The letter from Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency certifying that this plan meets federal requirements is included in Appendix C.

Every effort has been made to use the best available data for the update. Because the plan uses data from the 2000 census of population and housing, some demographic information may appear to be dated.

Table 1-2 summarizes the changes made to each section of the plan as part of the update.

Table 1-2. Summary of Changes Made in the 2010 Plan Update

Plan Section	Summary of Changes
Chapter 1	This chapter was reviewed and updated as needed. In addition, a number of new sections were added. A section describing interagency coordination was added along with a section describing how this plan relates to other plans that have been previously adopted. A new section was added to describe how mitigation planning is just one prong of a multi-faceted approach to emergency management. A narrative describing the process used in developing the update was included. The procedure for plan maintenance was reviewed and updated.
Chapter 2	This chapter was reviewed and updated using data that has been released since 2005. Population estimates and projections have been updated as well as the discussion relating to land use and development trends. Two new sections were added for housing and transportation.
Chapter 3	Chapter 3 is new in the 2010 update. It describes the special needs population and groups.
Chapter 4	Chapter 4 is new in the 2010 update. It consists of a complete inventory of critical facilities.
Chapter 5	Natural hazard profiles, occurrences, and probabilities were reviewed and updated as necessary. In addition, the risk assessments were updated. Earthquakes were not carried forward in the 2010 update because of the low probability of occurrence.
Chapter 6	The list of manmade hazards was updated to reflect the experience of the preceding five years.
Chapter 7	The chapter addressing mitigation strategies was expanded to cover the full range of mitigation strategies in use and potentially available. The steering committee focused in on the goals, objectives, policies, and activities. Revisions were made and new ones were added.
Map Series	This section includes all of the maps in the 2010 plan update. A number of new maps were added related to the critical facilities and some of the natural hazards.
Appendix A	Public participation documentation for the 2010 plan is included.
Appendix B	Resolutions adopting the 2010 plan update are included.
Appendix C	The 2010 certification letters from WEM and FEMA are included.
Appendix D	This appendix was updated to list all of the municipalities adopting the plan.
Appendix E	The listing represents an up-to-date inventory of critical facilities in the county sorted by type of facility.
Appendix F	The listing represents an up-to-date inventory of critical facilities in the county sorted by jurisdiction.
Appendix G	The history of storm events was updated using data provided by the National Weather Service.
Appendix H	This section describes the methodology used in calculating the flood loss estimate.
Appendix I	The update includes a flood loss estimate. Calculations for each of the structures within the floodplain are included in this table.

2018 PLAN UPDATE (2019-2024)

The Sauk County Emergency Management office applied for and received a grant in January 2018 through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) under disaster declaration FEMA-4276-DR-WI. The county contracted with Civi Tek Consulting for this project. The plan update started soon after receiving the notice of the grant award.

Municipalities in the county were involved in a number of ways and were kept abreast of the plan’s progress. Initially, letters were sent to each municipality in November (2018) inviting them to designate an individual who would serve as a point of contact and a liaison.

A steering committee was established and given the responsibility of reviewing the draft of the plan update. Members are listed in the acknowledgements to this plan. They included a wide variety of expertise and included elected officials, public safety, local planners/zoning administrators, and other staff. The committee met to review the proposed changes to the plan on November 14, 2018. The meeting was publicly noticed and the agenda from the meeting and a listing and a sign-in sheet of those in attendance are included in Appendix A.

A press release was issued in March (2019) inviting citizen review and comment of the draft plan (Appendix A). In addition, the public had additional opportunities to provide feedback at the (1) steering committee meeting, (2) Executive & Legislative Committee meeting (at which time the committee recommended the plan to the full county board), and (3) County Board meeting/public hearing. No comments were received from residents, property owners, or other interested parties during the process.

Revisions requested by the various municipalities were incorporated into the plan document through the active development of the plan (November 2018 through March 2019). The revisions included updated information including projects/actions listed in Chapter 7.

Table 1-3. Summary of Village and City Involvement

Municipality	Description
City of Baraboo	Appointed a point of contact for the project; city representative on steering committee
City of Reedsburg	Appointed a point of contact for the project; city representative on steering committee
City of Wisconsin Dells [1]	Appointed a point of contact for the project
Village of Cazenovia [1]	Did not participate and did not adopt this plan
Village of Ironton	Appointed a point of contact for the project
Village of La Valle	Appointed a point of contact for the project; village representative on steering committee
Village of Lake Delton	Appointed a point of contact for the project; village representative on steering committee
Village of Lime Ridge	Appointed a point of contact for the project
Village of Loganville	Appointed a point of contact for the project
Village of Merrimac	Appointed a point of contact for the project
Village of North Freedom	Appointed a point of contact for the project; village representative on steering committee
Village of Plain	Appointed a point of contact for the project
Village of Prairie du Sac	Appointed a point of contact for the project
Village of Rock Springs	Appointed a point of contact for the project; village representative on steering committee
Village of Sauk City	Appointed a point of contact for the project
Village of Spring Green	Appointed a point of contact for the project; village representative on steering committee
Village of West Baraboo	Appointed a point of contact for the project

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county

A draft of the plan was prepared based on the local government input that was received. It was then sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for preliminary approval in March 2019.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency and Wisconsin Emergency Management certified that this plan update meets federal requirements on March 15, 2019 (Appendix C).

The Executive & Legislative Committee of the County Board reviewed this draft on April 9, 2019, and recommended the plan to the full County Board for its review and action.

On April 15, 2019 the County Board of Supervisors conducted a public hearing to accept public input and adopted this plan. A copy of the agenda is included in Appendix A. The county adoption resolution and those of the cities and villages is included in Appendix B.

Every effort has been made to use the best available data for the update. Data from the 2010 census of population and housing and the 2015 American Community Survey was used to update the demographic information contained in this plan.

Table 1-4 summarizes the changes made to each section of the plan as part of the 2018 update.

Table 1-4. Summary of Changes Made in the 2018 Plan Update

Plan Section	Summary of Changes
Chapter 1	This chapter was reviewed and updated as needed.
Chapter 2	This chapter was updated using data the best available data.
Chapter 3	This chapter was updated including data from the 2010 Census of population and housing and the 2015 American Community Survey
Chapter 4	This chapter was updated.
Chapter 5	Natural hazard profiles, occurrences, and probabilities were reviewed and updated as necessary. In addition, the risk assessments were updated.
Chapter 6	Manmade hazard profiles, occurrences, and probabilities were reviewed and updated as necessary. In addition, the risk assessments were updated.
Chapter 7	This chapter was updated. The steering committee focused in on the goals, objectives, policies, and activities. Revisions were made and new ones were added.
Map Series	Maps were updated as needed.
Appendix A	Public participation documentation for the 2019-2023 plan is included.
Appendix B	Resolutions adopting the 2019-2023 plan update are included.
Appendix C	Certification letters from WEM and FEMA for the 2019-2023 plan are included.
Appendix D	This appendix was updated to list all of the municipalities adopting the plan.
Appendix E	The listing represents an up-to-date inventory of critical facilities in the county sorted by type of facility.
Appendix F	The listing represents an up-to-date inventory of critical facilities in the county sorted by jurisdiction.
Appendix G	The history of storm events was updated using data provided by the National Weather Service.
Appendix H	The table was updated with the most recent information.

10. INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

A copy of the draft plan update was sent to the local chapter of the American Red Cross and each of the adjoining counties for review and comment. A copy of the letters that were sent is included in Appendix A.

11. PLAN MAINTENANCE AND AMENDMENT

DMA 2000 requires that an adopted plan be reviewed and updated at least once every five years. However, to ensure that the plan remains a viable planning tool, it should be reviewed each year and following a natural disaster. The Federal Emergency Management Agency and Wisconsin Emergency Management will be notified of amendments to this plan. Regardless of the event triggering future amendments, the public will be involved throughout the process including the review and adoption steps.

Without periodic review and assessment, this plan has the potential to lose its relevance as conditions change, specific projects are implemented, and new priorities emerge.

ANNUAL REVIEW

Each November, the Emergency Management Director will review and monitor this plan and suggest amendments to the Executive & Legislative Committee. As part of this review, the Emergency Management Director should contact each of the participating municipalities to give them the opportunity to suggest changes. During this annual review, most of the focus should be on Chapter 7, which lists the goals, objectives, policies, and activities.

To determine whether amendments are needed, the following considerations should be reviewed:

- ◆ Review of general development trends
- ◆ Review of hazard risk
- ◆ Review of hazard mitigation goals and objectives
- ◆ Review of completed mitigation activities and their effectiveness
- ◆ Review of recommended strategies
- ◆ Review of available resources for future projects
- ◆ Public input
- ◆ Input from WEM and FEMA

FOLLOWING A NATURAL DISASTER

In addition, to a yearly review cycle, this plan will be updated following a significant natural disaster. Ideally, the update should be completed within six months of the event.

The public will be formally notified of meetings scheduled for the purpose of plan review. Other mechanisms that will be used to maintain public involvement include making available a copy of the plan at local public libraries, issuance of periodic press releases to the media describing the status of plan implementation, and the use of the county's website as a medium to keep residents informed of the plan's status and implementation activities.

5-YEAR UPDATES

The Sauk County Emergency Management office will ensure the plan is updated within 5 years before the expiration of the current plan.

HISTORY OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT

A history of adoption and amendment is included as Appendix D. It lists when this plan was first adopted and the various amendments which have taken place since then.

12. INCORPORATING THIS PLAN INTO OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

The state-mandated comprehensive plan and floodplain regulations will be the primary means of reducing the effects of hazards on people and property in Sauk County. Mitigation strategies can be incorporated into these plans when they are updated. Each jurisdiction should incorporate goals, objectives, and policies into their comprehensive plans that are consistent with this plan.

Following adoption of the 2018 plan update, the Sauk County Emergency Management Director will send a letter to the Plan Commission of each city and village encouraging them to cross reference their plan revisions with this plan. Likewise, amendments to this plan should be made consistent with comprehensive plans so long as such action would reduce the impact of hazards on people and property.

In addition to long-range planning, this plan will also be utilized when reviewing land development projects. It will be useful to consult this plan to determine where hazards are located, primarily 100-year floodplains. The plan will also be consulted as necessary when capital improvement plans are being prepared. Again, the intent of these cross-cutting planning efforts is to reduce the effects of hazards on people and property.

13. GOVERNMENTAL UNITS ADOPTING THIS PLAN

This plan has been prepared at the county level as a multi-jurisdictional document with the active input and direct involvement of the cities, villages, and towns, including the city of Baraboo which previously adopted its own plan in 2005. With the exception of Baraboo and village of Cazenovia, all of the cities and villages adopted the initial plan in 2005 (Appendix D).

With the exception of Cazenovia, all of the municipalities adopted the 2010 plan update. Adoption resolutions for the 2019 update are included in Appendix B. By virtue of the county adoption, this plan applies to each of the towns in the county.

**Table 1-3. Adoption of Plan by Cities and Villages: 2005
2010, and 2019**

Municipality	Adoption in 2005	Adoption in 2010	Adoption in 2019
City of Baraboo	No	Yes	Yes
City of Reedsburg	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Wisconsin Dells [1]	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of Cazenovia [1]	No	No	No
Village of Ironton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of La Valle	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of Lake Delton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of Lime Ridge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of Loganville	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of Merrimac	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of North Freedom	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of Plain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of Prairie du Sac	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of Rock Springs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of Sauk City	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of Spring Green	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village of West Baraboo	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes:

- 1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county

PLANNING AREA PROFILE

Chapter Contents

1. Chapter Overview
2. Regional Context
3. Units of Government
4. Population
5. Housing
6. Transportation
7. Land Use
8. Climate
9. Physiographic Features
10. Surface Water
11. Wetlands

1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

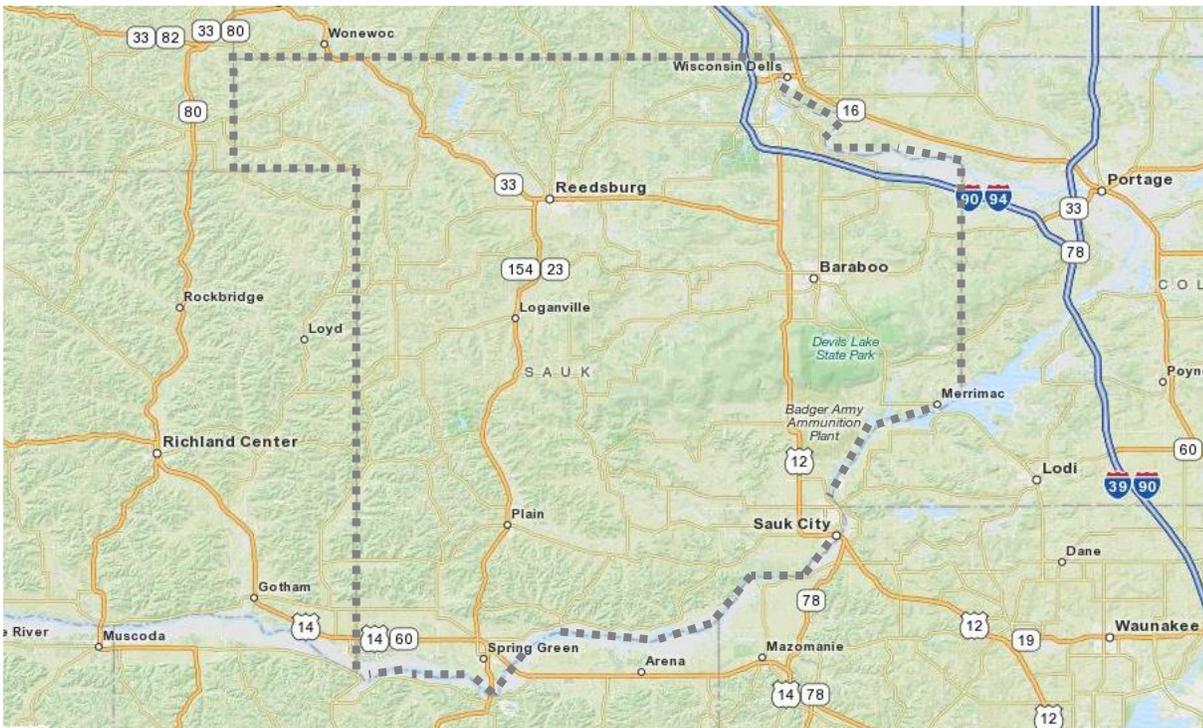
This chapter is intended to give an overview of Sauk County to help describe the setting and provide the general context for mitigation planning.

2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Sauk County is located in south central Wisconsin, approximately 25 miles northwest of Madison. Sauk County is bordered on the east by Columbia County, on the west by Richland County, Juneau and Adams counties on the north, and Dane and Iowa counties on the south (Exhibit 2-1).

The largest urban area in the county is the City of Baraboo, followed by Reedsburg, and a portion of Wisconsin Dells. Sauk County geographically consists of rivers, plains, and hilly terrain including the famous Baraboo Bluff Range, with elevations ranging from 700 feet to 2,200 feet. The county covers 544,640 acres, or approximately 840 square miles.

Exhibit 2-1. Regional Context



3. UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

In Sauk County there are 3 cities, 14 villages, and 22 towns. A portion of both the City of Wisconsin Dells and the Village of Cazenovia are also in other counties. The civil divisions are listed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Civil Divisions; Sauk County

Town	Village	City
Baraboo	Cazenovia [1]	Baraboo
Bear Creek	Ironton	Reedsburg
Dellona	La Valle	Wisconsin Dells [1]
Delton	Lake Delton	
Excelsior	Lime Ridge	
Fairfield	Loganville	
Franklin	Merrimac	
Freedom	North Freedom	
Greenfield	Plain	
Honey Creek	Prairie du Sac	
Ironton	Rock Springs	
La Valle	Sauk City	
Merrimac	Spring Green	
Prairie du Sac	West Baraboo	
Reedsburg		
Spring Green		
Sumpter		
Troy		
Washington		
Westfield		
Winfield		
Woodland		

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county

4. POPULATION

In 2010, the resident population in the county was 61,976 and six years later it had grown to an estimated 63,317 persons, representing a 2.3 percent increase during that time period, and a 34.8% increase since 1990 (Table 2-2). The city of Baraboo is the most populous municipality in the county, accounting for almost 19 percent of the countywide population. In 2016, approximately 37 percent of the population lived in towns, with 34 percent and 28 percent living in cities and villages, respectively.

Based on projections prepared by the Demographic Service Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration, the county’s population is expected to increase to 77,815 residents by 2040 (Table 2-3). While most of the municipalities are expected to gain population over this period, the towns of Franklin and Westfield, along with the Villages of Ironton, La Valle, Lake Delton, Lime Ridge, and Rock Springs are expected to lose residents. The City of Reedsburg is expected to experience the largest numerical gain (3,600 residents) and the Village of Cazenovia the largest percent change (166.67%).

Table 2-2. Population; Sauk County and Civil Divisions: 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2016

	1990	2000	2010	2016	Percent Change
	Count	Count	Count	Estimate	1990-2017
Town					
Baraboo	1,503	1,828	1,672	1,802	19.9
Bear Creek	521	497	595	583	11.9
Dellona	768	1,199	1,552	1,395	81.6
Delton	1,599	2,024	2,391	2,381	48.9
Excelsior	1,194	1,410	1,575	1,654	38.5
Fairfield	826	1,023	1,077	931	12.7
Franklin	668	696	652	702	5.1
Freedom	422	416	447	431	2.1
Greenfield	758	911	932	989	30.5
Honey Creek	725	736	733	795	9.7
Ironton	585	650	491	660	12.8
La Valle	1,005	1,203	660	491	-51.1
Merrimac	737	868	942	889	20.6
Prairie du Sac	1,105	1,138	1,144	1,202	8.8
Reedsburg	1,367	1,236	1,293	1,268	-7.2
Spring Green	1,329	1,585	1,697	1,660	24.9
Sumpter	747	1,021	1,191	1,211	62.1
Troy	867	773	794	775	-10.6
Washington	798	904	1,007	1,033	29.4
Westfield	578	611	571	639	10.6
Winfield	649	752	856	916	41.1
Woodland	584	783	790	1,054	80.5
Village					
Cazenovia [1]	0	0	12	4	N/A
Ironton	200	250	660	491	145.5
Lake Delton	1,466	1,982	2,914	2,961	102.0
La Valle	446	326	367	356	-20.2
Lime Ridge	152	169	162	181	19.1
Loganville	228	276	300	258	13.2
Merrimac	392	416	420	552	40.8
North Freedom	591	649	701	665	12.5
Plain	691	792	773	788	14.0
Prairie du Sac	2,546	3,231	3,972	4,218	65.7
Rock Springs	432	425	362	385	-10.9
Sauk City	3,019	3,109	3,410	3,467	14.8
Spring Green	1,283	1,444	1,628	1,662	29.5
West Baraboo	1,021	1,248	1,414	1,771	73.5
City					
Baraboo	9,203	10,711	12,048	12,067	31.1
Reedsburg	5,834	7,827	9,200	9,515	63.1
Wisconsin Dells [1]	136	106	233	124	-8.8
Sauk County	46,975	55,225	61,976	63,317	34.8

Source: US Census Bureau (1990, 2000, and 2010 U.S. Census and 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county; data is for Sauk County only

Table 2-3. Population Projections; Sauk County and Civil Divisions: 2020-2040

	2010 Census	2020 Projection	2025 Projection	2030 Projection	2035 Projection	2040 Projection	Percent Change 2016-2040
Town							
Baraboo	1,672	1,760	1,815	1,850	1,835	1,800	7.66
Bear Creek	595	655	695	730	750	755	26.89
Dellona	1,552	1,815	1,995	2,150	2,260	2,335	50.45
Delton	2,391	2,725	2,940	3,130	3,250	3,320	38.85
Excelsior	1,575	1,730	1,840	1,920	1,960	1,975	25.40
Fairfield	1,077	1,145	1,195	1,235	1,245	1,240	15.13
Franklin	652	665	675	680	665	640	-1.84
Freedom	447	490	515	535	545	545	21.92
Greenfield	932	1,025	1,085	1,135	1,155	1,160	24.46
Honey Creek	733	765	780	795	785	765	4.37
Ironton	491	700	725	745	745	735	49.69
La Valle	660	1,450	1,540	1,620	1,655	1,670	153.03
Merrimac	942	1,045	1,110	1,170	1,195	1,205	27.92
Prairie du Sac	1,144	1,185	1,215	1,235	1,220	1,195	4.46
Reedsburg	1,293	1,345	1,380	1,400	1,385	1,355	4.80
Spring Green	1,697	1,855	1,955	2,035	2,070	2,075	22.27
Sumpter	1,191	1,320	1,410	1,495	1,535	1,560	30.98
Troy	794	840	865	885	880	860	8.31
Washington	1,007	1,095	1,150	1,200	1,220	1,225	21.65
Westfield	571	575	580	580	560	540	-5.43
Winfield	856	950	1,015	1,065	1,095	1,105	29.09
Woodland	790	870	920	960	980	985	24.68
Village							
Cazenovia [1]	12	15	15	20	20	20	166.67
Ironton	660	270	280	290	290	285	-56.82
Lake Delton	2914	3,375	3,695	3,985	4,185	4,320	48.25
La Valle	367	365	370	370	360	345	-5.99
Lime Ridge	162	165	165	170	165	160	-1.23
Loganville	300	325	340	355	360	360	20.00
Merrimac	420	450	465	480	480	475	13.10
North Freedom	701	725	750	770	765	755	7.70
Plain	773	805	830	845	840	825	6.73
Prairie du Sac	3,972	4,545	4,910	5,245	5,445	5,570	40.23
Rock Springs	362	305	300	285	270	245	-32.32
Sauk City	3,410	3,715	3,910	4,060	4,115	4,115	20.67
Spring Green	1,628	1,790	1,905	1,990	2,030	2,045	25.61
West Baraboo	1,414	1,545	1,640	1,715	1,750	1,765	24.82
City							
Baraboo	12,048	12,980	13,660	14,230	14,440	14,450	19.94
Reedsburg	9,200	10,500	11,330	12,080	12,530	12,800	39.13
Wisconsin Dells [1]	233	195	210	220	230	235	0.85
Sauk County	61,976	68,075	n/a	75,660	n/a	77,815	25.56

Source: US Census Bureau (2010 U.S. Census and Wisconsin DOA Population Projections)

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county; data is for Sauk County only

According to the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates, the overwhelming majority of people in Sauk County reported that they were white. About 95 percent of the residents in Sauk County reported to be white, not of Hispanic origins. This compares to 86 percent statewide.

5. HOUSING

In 2016, there were an estimated 29,864 dwelling units in the County. Of this total, 25,263 were occupied (Table 2-4). Approximately 7 out of 10 occupied residences were single family (both attached and detached units) and over 6 percent were mobile homes. In 2016, approximately 29 percent of the dwelling units were built at least 40 years ago (Table 2-5).

6. TRANSPORTATION

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 90/94 is the only interstate highway in Sauk County (Map 2). It follows the Wisconsin River in the northeast corner of the county and provides access to the east and west. US Highway 12 is a major north south connector through Sauk City, Baraboo, and Wisconsin Dells. US Highway 14 traverses the southernmost part of the county and connects Spring Green to Madison to the east and Richland Center to the west. The other key regional highways include STH 23, STH 33, STH 60, and STH 154. The remaining roads consist of county highways and local roads. Given the varied topography, roadways often follow rivers and streams. There was nearly 1,800 miles of roads in the county (Table 2-6).

AIR TRANSPORTATION

Commercial passenger service is available at Dane County Regional Airport in Madison, General Mitchell International Airport in the Milwaukee metropolitan area, O'Hare International Airport and Midway International Airport in the Chicago metropolitan area, and Rockford International Airport in Rockford, Illinois.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Amtrak maintains a station in the city of Wisconsin Dells, which provides access to Milwaukee and Minneapolis/St. Paul and points beyond. In 2010, Wisconsin and Southern Railroad operated a line as depicted in Map 1 which served the villages of La Valle, North Freedom, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, and Sauk City and the cities of Baraboo and Reedsburg.

Table 2-4. Occupied Housing Types; Sauk County: 2016

Units in Structure	Number	Percent
1-unit, detached	20,116	67.4
1-unit, attached	847	2.8
2 units	1,658	5.6
3 or 4 units	1,123	3.8
5 to 9 units	1,666	5.6
10 to 19 units	1,093	3.7
20 or more units	1,403	4.7
Mobile home	1,921	6.4
Boat, RV, van, etc.	37	0.1
Total housing units	29,864	100
Occupied units	25,263	84.6

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Notes:

1. Total may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 2-5. Age of Occupied Housing Stock; Sauk County: 2000

Year Structure Built	Number	Percent
2014 to Dec 2016	114	0.4
2010 to 2013	448	1.5
2000 to 2009	5,181	17.3
1990 to 1999	6,411	21.5
1980 to 1989	3,272	11.0
1970 to 1979	3,825	12.8
1960 to 1969	1,749	5.9
1940 to 1959	2,701	5.1
1939 or earlier	6,163	3.9
Total	29,864	100.0 [1]

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, US Census Bureau

Notes:

1. Total may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Table 2-6. Road Network by Type

Type of Road	Distance in Miles
Interstate System	15
State Highway	206
County Highway	302
Local Roads and Streets	1,255
Other	20
Total	1,798

7. LAND USE

FARMLAND

Approximately 61 percent of the land area in Sauk County is used for agricultural purposes. In 2012 there were 1,665 farms in the County, a 13 percent decrease since 2007 (Table 2-7). Over that same period, the number of acres in agricultural production decreased about 7 percent from 358,919 acres in 2007 to 332,649 in 2012. The market value of products sold in 2012 reached just over \$207 million, which represents a 15 percent increase over 2007.

Table 2-7. Agriculture at a Glance; Sauk County: 2007 and 2012

	2012	2007	Percent Change
Number of farms	1,665	1,923	-13
Land in farms (acres)	332,649 acres	358,919 acres	-7
Average size of farms	200 acres	187 acres	+7
Market value of products sold	\$207,053,000	\$179,819,000	+ 15
Average market value of products sold per farm	\$124,356	\$93,510	+ 33

Source: 2012 USDA Census of Agriculture

Sales of livestock and livestock products accounted for 66 percent of market value, while crop sales accounted for only 34 percent. The number of dairy herds in Sauk County has been declining while the size of the remaining herds is increasing. Sauk County is the second largest pork-producing county in the state. There are also sizable sales volume of corn, forage land, cow milk, soybeans, grains, seeds, and legumes.

In addition, Sauk County has many agricultural business headquarters including Foremost Farms, Equity Livestock, Accelerated Genetics, and the Wisconsin Holstein Association. The county also has three cheese plants; Cedar Grove Cheese in Plain, Carr Valley Cheese in Ironton, and Saputo Cheese in Reedsburg. Lakeside Foods operates a large vegetable canning and freezing plant in Reedsburg.

FORESTLAND

The U.S. Forest Service identifies approximately 211,000 acres of the 544,640 acres in Sauk County as wooded land. Approximately 95 percent of the Sauk County forest resource is privately owned. Baraboo Hills is the largest continuous stretch of woodland in Sauk County and is regarded as an excellent resource for ecologists seeking to protect habitat for rarer plants, birds, and animals in the area.

RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES

Cities and villages account for 38.2 square miles, or less than 5 percent of the total land area of the county (Table 2-8). There has been a steady growth in the residential and urban areas of the County. The City of Reedsburg and Village of Prairie du Sac have shown the greatest growth. Numerous mobile home parks are present throughout the county. Small unincorporated communities are situated throughout the county, especially around some of the larger lakes such as Lake Redstone, Lake Virginia, and Dutch Hollow Lake. Sauk County has a

Table 2-8. Municipalities Sorted by Land Area

Municipality	Square Miles
Village of Loganville	0.2
Village of Ironton	0.3
Village of La Valle	0.5
Village of Plain	0.7
Village of W. Baraboo	0.7
Village of North Freedom	0.9
Village of Lime Ridge	1.0
Village of Spring Green	1.3
Village of Rock Springs	1.4
Village of Merrimac	1.4
Village of Prairie du Sac	1.4
City of Wisconsin Dells	2.0
Village of Cazenovia	2.7
City of Reedsburg	5.2
City of Baraboo	5.6
Village of Sauk city	6.3
Village of Lake Delton	6.6
Town of Merrimac	26.3
Town of Greenfield	29.4
Town of Delton	30.3
Town of Prairie du Sac	30.3
Town of Reedsburg	30.8
Town of Baraboo	32.6
Town of Excelsior	34.0
Town of Freedom	34.7
Town of Dellona	35.1
Town of Ironton	35.2
Town of La Valle	35.3
Town of Winfield	35.4
Town of Washington	35.6
Town of Fairfield	35.6
Town of Westfield	35.7
Town of Woodland	36.2
Town of Sumpter	37.8
Town of Honey Creek	44.9
Town of Spring Green	46.2
Town of Franklin	49.3
Town of Bear Creek	49.7
Town of Troy	54.3
Sauk County	852.9

large elderly population with 17% of residents over the age of 65 according to the 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. As a result, there are numerous elderly housing developments and community based residential facilities, both urban and rural.

Sauk County, like similar counties in southern Wisconsin, is in a state of transition regarding land use. The major land use over time has been primarily agricultural in the rural areas with adjoining small communities that relied on the agricultural sector and a small manufacturing base. Unlike some of the other southern counties, Sauk has always had a very strong tourism economy. The Dells of the Wisconsin River, near Wisconsin Dells, and Devil’s Lake, near Baraboo, have been tourist destinations for over 150 years. During this period, tourism has expanded beyond the natural features of these two sites to include numerous attractions constructed by humans. The tourism industry has evolved into a continuous 20-mile long tourist corridor extending from Wisconsin Dells to the city of Baraboo and beyond. The county has become the third highest ranked county in the state for tourism income behind Milwaukee and Dane counties.

This strong tourism economy has led to a low unemployment rate and an increasing wage scale. Such factors make the County a desirable location for the relocation of working families and, which keeps young adults employed in their home communities.

Sauk County has a very diverse employment base. Table 2-9 lists the top 20 employers in Sauk County. With 1,300 employees, Ho-Chunk Casino, Hotel and Convention Center is the largest employer in the county followed by Kalahari Resort and Convention Center with 1,200 employees.

Table 2-9. Top Employers in Sauk County

Company	Product or Service	Municipality
Land's End	Clothing/Distribution & Telemarketing	City of Reedsburg
Grede Foundries, Inc.	Ductile Iron Castings	City of Reedsburg
Flambeau Plastic Co.	Plastics	City of Baraboo
Sysco Food Services of Baraboo	Wholesale Food distribution	City of Baraboo
Perry Judd's Inc.	Commercial Printing	City of Baraboo
Cardinal IG	Insulated Glass	Village of Spring Green
Milwaukee Valve Co. - PDS Division	Brass Foundry	Village of Prairie du Sac
Cardinal CG	Coated Glass	Spring Green
Seats, Inc.	Seating	City of Reedsburg
Gerber Products Plastics	Baby Supplies	City of Reedsburg
Ho-chunk Casino, Hotel & Convention Center	Gaming, Hotel, Convention Center	Town of Delton
Wilderness Lodge	Hotel/Resort	Village of Lake Delton
Sauk County	Government	City of Baraboo
Kalahari Resort & Convention Center	Hotel/Resort/Convention Center	Village of Lake Delton
Noah's Ark	Water Park	Village of Lake Delton
Sauk Prairie Memorial Hospital & Clinics	Health Care	Village of Prairie du Sac/Sauk City
St. Clare Hospital	Health Care	City of Baraboo
Sauk Prairie School District	Education	Village of Prairie du Sac/Sauk City
Reedsburg Area Medical Center	Health Care	City of Reedsburg

8. CLIMATE

The climate in Sauk County is characteristic of much of southcentral Wisconsin. Temperature and precipitation data from an observation station in Sauk County are presented in Table 2-10.

Table 2-10. Temperature and Precipitation; Sauk County: 1971-2000

Month	Average Daily High Temperature F° [1]	Average Daily Low Temperature F° [1]	Average Total Precipitation (Inches)	Average Snow and Sleet (Inches)
January	25.1	3.1	0.94	9.8
February	30.2	6.6	0.92	7.2
March	42.1	20.1	2.01	7.3
April	56.7	33.4	2.99	1.8
May	69.2	44.2	3.12	0.0
June	78.2	53.7	3.73	0.0
July	82.6	58.4	3.52	0.0
August	80.0	55.4	4.16	0.0
September	71.4	46.5	3.91	0.0
October	59.9	36.0	2.36	0.2
November	44.3	24.4	2.16	3.5
December	30.0	10.3	1.34	10.6

Source: <http://www.wisconline.com/counties/sauk/climate.html>

Notes:

1. The monthly mean temperature is the mean of the average daily maximum temperature and the average daily minimum temperature for each month.

9. PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES¹

The county is composed of varied and unique land features including the plains along the Wisconsin River, the oak forest covered quartzite bluffs, the unglaciated hills and valleys of the county’s western two-thirds and the extensive wetlands in the northeast. Land elevations range from 700 feet to 2,200 feet. The county consists of three major distinctive geological regions.

- ◆ **The Driftless Area** The western four-fifths of Sauk County is part of an area commonly described as the Driftless Area. There is no evidence of this area having been glaciated for at least 750,000 years. Because the western portions of Sauk County are unglaciated, the topography has been sculpted by flowing water for thousands of years, resulting in a dissected bedrock plateau with relatively narrow ridges and steep-sided valleys.
- ◆ **The Glaciated Area** In contrast to the western portion, the landscape of the eastern one-fifth of Sauk County has been modified by the last glaciation, which in Sauk County lasted from about 18,000 to about 15,000 years ago. The glacier came into the County from the east, moving slowly westward covering the landscape with glacial deposits. This eastern one-fifth of Sauk County is described as being rolling with complex slopes.
- ◆ **The Baraboo Bluffs** One of the most significant topographic features in eastern Sauk County are the Baraboo Hills, which are eroded remnants of Precambrian quartzite. The Hills extend for approximately 25 miles east-west across east-central Sauk County into westernmost Columbia

¹ Source: *Sauk County Land and Water Management Plan*

County. The Baraboo Bluffs attain their greatest relief in the Devil's Lake area. Devil's Lake was formed when glacier ice plugged both ends of Devil's Lake gorge and left behind ridges (moraines) composed of till in a portion of the Baraboo Bluffs. These moraines are part of the terminal moraine that extends through eastern Sauk County from the north, a few miles east of the city of Wisconsin Dells and village of Lake Delton, continuing southward towards Sauk Prairie.

10. SURFACE WATER

Sauk County is divided into nine watersheds: Seymour Creek, Crossman Creek-Little Baraboo River, Narrows Creek-Baraboo River, Dell Creek, Lower Baraboo, Lake Wisconsin, Plain-Honey Creek, Willow Creek, and Bear Creek.

Sauk County has 19 named lakes² covering 10,977 acres (Table 2-11). Lake Wisconsin is the largest lake in the county, with a surface area of 9,000 acres. The majority of lakes are 100 acres or smaller. There were 75 miles of trout streams in the county. There are one or more streams located within the boundary of each of the cities, villages, and towns, with the exception of the villages of Cazenovia and Lime Ridge (Table 2-12).

11. WETLANDS

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Sauk County has 32,145 acres of wetlands, or about 6 percent of the area of the county. Wetlands are defined by state statute as "an area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophilic (water-loving) vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions." Wetlands may be seasonal or permanent and are commonly referred to as swamps, marshes, or bogs. Wetland plants and soils have the capacity to store and filter pollutants, replenish groundwater supplies, store floodwaters and maintain stream flows.

**Table 2-11. Lakes in Sauk County
(10 acres or larger)**

Lake	Acres
Bakkens Pond	14
Blass Lake	33
Buckhorn Lake	18
Cynthia Slough	13
Deacon Thomas Lake	11
Devil's Lake	357
Dutch Hollow	210
Hemlock Slough	20
Lake of the Dells	11
Lake Delton	254
Lake Redstone	600
Lake Virginia	45
Lake Wisconsin	9,000
Leland Mill Pond	24
Long Lake	48
Mirror Lake	52
Seeley Lake	70
Upper Mirror Lake	93
White Mount Lake	104
Total	10,977

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

² There are an additional 17 unnamed lakes in the DNR database in Sauk County

Table 2-12. Surface Water by Location

Municipality	Major Waterways in Boundaries
Town	
Baraboo	Baraboo River, Devils Lake
Bear Creek	Bear Creek, White Mound
Dellona	Dell Creek
Delton	Wisconsin River
Excelsior	Lake Virginia, Baraboo River, Narrows Creek, Copper Creek
Fairfield	Wisconsin River, Baraboo River
Franklin	Honey Creek
Freedom	Seeley Creek, Baraboo River, Pine Creek, Skillet Creek
Greenfield	Baraboo River, Creek from Devils Lake
Honey Creek	Honey Creek
Ironton	Little Baraboo River
La Valle	Lake Redstone, Baraboo River
Merrimac	Wisconsin River
Prairie du Sac	Otter Creek, Honey Creek, Wisconsin River
Reedsburg	Babb Creek, Hay Creek, Narrows Creek, Baraboo River
Spring Green	Wisconsin River
Sumpter	Oak Creek
Troy	Honey Creek
Washington	Narrows Creek, Bear Creek
Westfield	Narrows Creek, Honey Creek, Seeley Creek
Winfield	Twin Creek
Woodland	Little Baraboo River, Dutch Hollow Lake
Village	
Cazenovia	--
Ironton	Little Baraboo River
La Valle	Baraboo River
Lake Delton	Lake Delton
Lime Ridge	--
Loganville	Narrows Creek
Merrimac	Wisconsin River
North Freedom	Baraboo River
Plain	Honey Creek
Prairie du Sac	Wisconsin River
Rock Springs	Baraboo River, Narrows Creek
Sauk City	Wisconsin River
Spring Green	--
West Baraboo	Baraboo River
City	
Baraboo	Baraboo River
Reedsburg	Baraboo River, Hay Creek
Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin River

SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS AND GROUPS

Chapter Contents

1. Chapter Overview
2. The Elderly
3. People with Disabilities
4. Homeless Individuals
5. Populations with Language Barriers
6. People Living in Manufactured and Mobile Homes
7. People in Campgrounds
8. People in Recreational/Educational Camps
9. People in Group Quarters

1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

During a natural disaster the potential exists for certain groups of people to be disproportionately affected when compared to the general population. This chapter looks at those groups including the elderly, people with disabilities, homeless individuals, populations with language barriers, and people in mobile home parks, campgrounds, recreational/educational camps, and group quarters. Strategies and actions are included in Chapter 6 in order to address the particular needs of these groups.

2. THE ELDERLY

As a group, the elderly are especially vulnerable to natural hazards. This is particularly true when an elderly person lives alone or with an elderly spouse and do not have family or friends to help them prepare for natural hazards or react to and recover from an event.

The aging of the population is occurring throughout the nation and is also evident in Sauk County. The number of people between the age of 5 and 19 decreased between 2010 and 2016, while the number of people 45 and older generally increased, especially in the 55 to 74 age group (Table 3-1). As the population continues to get proportionately older, it will become increasingly important to address the needs of the elderly with respect to natural hazards planning.

Table 3-1. Age of Population; Sauk County: 2010 and 2016

Age Group	Percent of Total		Percent
	2010	2016	Change
Under 5 years	6.4	6.1	-0.3
5 to 9	6.5	7.1	0.6
10 to 14	6.7	5.9	-0.8
15 to 19	6.3	6.3	0.0
20 to 24	5.4	5.2	-0.2
25 to 34	12.4	11.9	-0.5
35 to 44	12.9	12.2	-0.7
45 to 54	15.4	14.2	-1.2
55 to 64	12.8	14.0	1.2
65 to 74	7.7	9.4	1.7
75 to 84	4.8	4.9	0.1
85 and older	2.5	2.7	0.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, US Census Bureau
2016 American Community Survey, US Census Bureau

3. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Like the elderly, people with disabilities¹ have increased exposure to some types of natural hazards. As shown in Table 3-2, the likelihood that an individual has a disability increases with age. Only 6 percent of county residents between 5 to 17 years had a disability, while over 33 percent that were 65 years and older had a disability.

4. HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

Homeless individuals are disproportionately affected by many types of natural disasters. Excessive heat and cold are especially hard on the homeless and particularly the elderly.

Resources for individuals who are homeless in Sauk County include

¹ The definition for a disability is from the US Census Bureau. A long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

the Central Wisconsin Community Action Council, Hope House of South Central Wisconsin, Safe Harbor Homeless Shelter, and Sauk County Housing Authority.

It is not known how many homeless individuals live in Sauk County on a permanent or transient basis.

5. POPULATIONS WITH LANGUAGE BARRIERS

Although, the vast majority of people in Sauk County are able to communicate effectively in English, there is a small group of residents, most likely recent immigrants, who have not learned to speak English or have not become moderately proficient. According to the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, English was the primary language spoken in 94 percent of households in Sauk County (Table 3-3).

Even though the number of residents who do not speak proficient English is comparatively small, it is anticipated that the number may continue to rise barring a significant shift in public policy in immigration. The needs of those who do not speak proficient English should be considered when devising strategies to help residents prepare themselves for an impending disaster and recover from the aftermath of the event.

Table 3-2. People with Disabilities: 2010

Age Group	Percent of Age Group with a Disability
Under 5 years	1.9
5 to 17 years	6.0
18 to 64 years	8.1
65 years and over	33.3

Source: 2010 American Community Survey 3-year estimates

6. PEOPLE LIVING IN MANUFACTURED AND MOBILE HOMES

Manufactured housing and mobile homes are especially susceptible to damage from high wind storm events. As a result, people living in this type of housing are more vulnerable to injury and death when compared to those living in dwellings built with conventional framed construction. In 2010, there were 2,084 mobile homes, accounting for 8.6 percent of all housing units in Sauk County). In 2018, there were 31 mobile home parks in Sauk County (Appendix E). None of the mobile parks had a storm shelter where people could go during a wind-related storm event.

7. PEOPLE IN CAMPGROUNDS

People staying in campgrounds are even more vulnerable to wind storm events than those living in mobile home and manufactured homes. Although many campers stay in hard-sided campers or RVs, some stay in soft-sided tents. During a wind storm or tornado, they have little protection from wind-borne debris and falling branches and trees.

In 2018, there were 23 campgrounds in the county (Appendix E and Map 6). The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources operated 3 campgrounds. The other campgrounds were privately operated.

Table 3-3. Primary Language Spoken at Home: 2010

	Percent
English	93.8
Spanish	3.3
Speak English only or very well	66.8
Speak English less than "very well"	33.2
Indo-European language	2.4
Speak English only or "very well"	74.1
Speak English less than "very well"	25.9
Asian or Pacific Island language	0.3
Speak English only or very well	86.5
Speak English less than "very well"	13.5
Other language	0.3
Speak English only or very well	73.4
Speak English less than "very well"	26.6

Source: 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

8. PEOPLE IN RECREATIONAL/EDUCATIONAL CAMPS

In addition to the campgrounds in the county, there were 4 group camps operated by a nonprofit entity for recreational or educational purposes (Appendix E and Map 6). Housing in a group camp usually consists of lodging in one or more buildings and/or camping in tents and the like.

9. PEOPLE IN GROUP QUARTERS

While the majority of people in Sauk County live in a single-family dwelling or a multifamily building, more than 850 people lived in what are referred to as group quarters in 2010 (Table 3-4). If residents live in a controlled environment (e.g., correctional institutions and nursing homes), the group quarters are referred to as institutional. Those living in a group setting are referred to as noninstitutional (e.g., college dormitories, military quarters). Nursing homes are the most populated type of group quarter, accounting for over 53 percent of this population.

Table 3-4. Population in Group Quarters; Sauk County: 2010

Type of Group Quarter	Number	Percent of Total [1]
Nursing homes	475	53.9
Local jails and other confinement facilities	132	15.0
Halfway homes or rehab centers	53	6.0
Group homes	19	2.1
Religious group quarters	13	1.5
Homes for the mentally ill	12	1.4
Homes for the mentally retarded	7	0.7
Noninstitutional group quarters	183	21.3
Total	858	100

Source: Various sources including field verification and the 2010 U.S. Census Note.

1. Total may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding

CRITICAL FACILITIES

1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter focuses on those critical facilities in Sauk County that need to be evaluated in terms of natural hazards mitigation planning. For the purpose of this plan, critical facilities are categorized into the following classification scheme:

- ◆ Type I A facility that provides a public service, which if damaged would significantly impair a local governmental response
- ◆ Type II A facility that provides a public service, but which if damaged would not significantly impair a local governmental response
- ◆ Type III A facility that can cause greater damage to the surrounding area if damaged by a natural hazard
- ◆ Type IV A facility that primarily housing special populations such as the infirm, children, elderly, or people with development disabilities

In all, there were 687 critical facilities in the county (Table 4-1). There were 175 Type I facilities, 322 Type II, 29 Type III, and 161 Type IV facilities. Appendix E lists all of the critical facilities sorted by type and Appendix F provides a list sorted by jurisdiction.

As part of the 2010 and 2018 plan updates, the consultant created an Access™ database to manage basic information for critical facilities identified in this plan. Each facility was assigned to one or more parcels using the county PIN number to facilitate use in the county’s geographic information system.

2. BRIDGES

The road network in the county consists of local, county, state, and federal roads. In 2018, there were 208 locations where a federal, state, or county roadway crossed a waterbody such as a stream or lake. These locations have been identified because flooding may overtop the roadway or backup floodwaters. The locations are shown on Map 5. Bridges that cross another roadway or railroad tracks are not considered a critical facility from the perspective of natural hazards.

Chapter Contents

1. Chapter Overview
2. Bridges
3. Dams
4. Public-Use Airports
5. Communication Towers
6. Telephone Facilities
7. Electric Facilities
8. Public Water Facilities
9. Wastewater Facilities
10. Fire and Police Services
11. National Guard Facilities
12. Government Facilities
13. Schools
14. Special Care Facilities-Residential
15. Special Care Facilities-Nonresidential
16. Health Care Facilities
17. Vulnerable Housing

Table 4-1. Critical Facilities by Type: 2018

Facility Type	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV
Infrastructure				
Bridge	-	208	-	-
Dam (large & small)	-	-	29	-
Telecommunication Tower	-	29	-	-
Electric Facility – Power Plant	1	-	-	-
Electric Facility – Substation	17	-	-	-
Natural Gas Facility	4	-	-	-
Public-Use Airport	4	-	-	-
Telephone Facility	10	-	-	-
Utility Office/Yard	2	-	-	-
Water Facility [1]	46	-	-	-
Wastewater Treatment Facility	13	-	-	-
Government Facility				
Community / Senior Center	-	6	-	-
Library	-	9	-	-
Municipal Garage	30	-	-	-
Municipal Office and Other	-	54	-	-
Post Office	-	14	-	-
Recreation	-	2	-	-
Health Care Facility				
Health Care Clinic	12	-	-	-
Hospital	3	-	-	-
Public Safety Facility				
Correctional Facility	-	-	-	1
EMS Facility	12	-	-	-
Fire Station	13	-	-	-
Military Facility	2	-	-	-
Police Station	6	-	-	-
School				
K-12	-	-	-	43
Post-Secondary	-	-	-	2
Special Care Facility – Residential				
Adult Family Home	-	-	-	11
Community Based Residential Facility	-	-	-	17
Nursing Home	-	-	-	6
Residential Care Apartment Complex	-	-	-	5
Special Care Facility – Nonresidential				
Adult Day Care	-	-	-	1
Group Day Care	-	-	-	16
Vulnerable Housing				
Campground	-	-	-	23
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	-	-	-	31
Recreational/Educational Camp	-	-	-	5
Total	175	322	29	161

Notes: 1. Types of facilities included in this category include wells, towers, and treatment plants.

Key Terms in This Chapter

Adult day care – A place where adults receive care for less than 24 hours a day.

Adult family home (AFH) – A place where three or four adults who are not related to the operator reside and receive care, treatment, or services that are above the level of room and board and that may include up to seven hours per week of nursing care per resident.

Community based residential facility (CBRF) – A place where five or more adults reside who are not related to the operator, who do not require care above intermediate level nursing care, and who receive care, treatment, or services that are above the level of room and board, but includes no more than three hours of nursing care per week per resident.

Group day care – A place where a person for less than 24 hours a day provides care and supervision for 9 or more children who are not related to the provider.

Nursing home – A place where unrelated individuals live, who because of their mental or physical condition, are given 24-hour personal care and nursing care, but who do not require hospitalization.

Large dam – A dam that either (1) has a structural height of over 6 feet and impounds 50 acre-feet or more, or (2) has a height of 25 feet or more and impounds more than 15 acre-feet.

Power plant – A facility containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Public-use airport – An airport open for public use without prior permission, and without restrictions within the physical capacities of available facilities. A public-use airport may or may not be publicly owned.

Residential care apartment complex (RCAC) – A multi-family building where five or more adults reside in independent dwelling units and also receive not more than 28 hours per week of supportive services, personal assistance, and nursing assistance.

Small dam – A dam not classified as a large dam.

Substation – An auxiliary power station where electrical current is converted, as from DC to AC, or where voltage is stepped up or down.

3. DAMS

According to an inventory maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, there were 175 dams in Sauk County; 46 of which have since been removed, are no longer active, or were not built (Map 8). Most of these are mill-type dams that were built more than 50 years ago and do not have a regular program for maintenance or repair. They are not subject to regulatory inspection. There are also small dams that pool water for livestock and various recreational ponds around the county.

For the purposes of this plan, the identified dams are classified as a Type III critical facility in that a dam failure would cause additional impacts primarily to downstream properties.

4. PUBLIC-USE AIRPORTS

There were four public-use airports in the county (Table 4-2 and Map 9). Baraboo Wisconsin Dells Airport and Baraboo Wisconsin Dells Airport are both classified as a transport/cargo airport¹. Sauk-Prairie is classified as a basic utility airport² and Tri-County Regional Airport near Lone Rock is classified as a general utility airport³. In addition to these airports, there were a number of private-use airports / airstrips located throughout the county.

Table 4-2. Public-Use Airports: 2018

Name	Classification	Municipality
Baraboo Wisconsin Dells Airport	Transport/Cargo	Town of Delton
Reedsburg Municipal Airport	Transport/Cargo	City of Reedsburg
Sauk-Prairie Airport	Basic Utility	Town of Prairie du Sac
Tri-County Regional Airport	General Utility	Town of Spring Green

Source: Wisconsin State Airport System Plan: 2020

5. COMMUNICATION TOWERS

Map 10 shows the location of the 29 communication towers located in the county.

¹ Transport/corporate airports are intended to serve corporate jets, small passenger and cargo jet aircraft used in regional service and small airplanes (piston or turboprop) used in commuter air service. These aircraft generally have a gross takeoff weight of less than 60,000 pounds, with approach speeds below 141 knots and wingspans of less than 118 feet. In Wisconsin, airports in this category normally have a primary runway length of 4,800 to 6,800 feet.

² Basic utility airports are intended to serve all small single-engine piston aircraft and many of the smaller twin-engine piston aircraft with a gross takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds or less. These aircraft typically seat from two to six people and are now commonly used for business and some charter flying as well as a wide variety of activities including recreational and sport flying, training, and crop dusting. In Wisconsin, airports in this category normally have a primary runway length of 2,800 to 3,900 feet.

³ General utility airports serve virtually all small general aviation single and twin-engine aircraft, both piston and turboprop, with a maximum takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds or less. These aircraft generally have approach speeds below 121 knots and wingspans of less than 79 feet. Typically, these aircraft are used for business and charter flying and for personal reasons. In Wisconsin, airports in this category normally have a primary runway length of 3,900 to 4,800 feet.

6. TELEPHONE FACILITIES

Telephone service providers maintained 10 telephone facilities (Map 11). They were located in the town of Delton and the villages of La Valle, Lime Ridge, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Spring Green, and West Baraboo.

7. ELECTRIC FACILITIES

There was one hydroelectric dam in 2018 – Alliant Energy - and 17 electric substations.

8. PUBLIC WATER FACILITIES

Public water facilities inventoried for this plan include water wells, towers, reservoirs, and treatment plants. A total of 46 facilities were identified and are shown on Map 12. They are located in the cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells and the villages of Prairie du Sac, Sauk City, Lake Delton, and Spring Green. In the rest of the county, individuals rely on private wells for their water supplies.

9. WASTEWATER FACILITIES

There were 13 wastewater treatment plants in the county and they are located in each of the urban areas and in the more developed areas of the towns (Map 12). The Reedsburg Wastewater Treatment Plant is located on Division Street on the south side near the Baraboo River. The Baraboo Wastewater Treatment Plant is on Manchester Street near the Baraboo River. The facilities in the villages of Lake Delton, Sauk City, and Prairie du Sac are near the Wisconsin River. The village of Spring Green's wastewater plant is not close to the Wisconsin River, but is located in an area with a very high-water table. Excessive rain in that area has caused major flooding.

10. PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES

Within Sauk County, there were 6 police stations and 13 fire stations (Map 13). The Baraboo Fire Department provides a full time Chief and a full time Fire Inspector, and the Delton Fire Department has three staff members. The other departments rely on volunteers. The Wonewoc Fire Department (Juneau County) services a portion of the town of Woodland and Wisconsin Dells Fire Department (Columbia County) services that portion in Sauk County. Cazenovia Fire/EMS (Richland County) serves a portion of the western side of the County.

There were 12 emergency medical service facilities in the County plus the Cazenovia Ambulance Service in Richland County that services part of the west central part of the County. Dells Delton Ambulance Service in Columbia County provides service to the city in Wisconsin Dells, Delton and Wonewoc (Juneau County) Ambulance provides service to the northwest corner of the county.

11. NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES

There were two National Guard facilities in the County (Map 13). They are located in the city of Baraboo at 999 South Boulevard and in the city of Reedsburg at 549 S. Dewey Avenue.

12. GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Government facilities included in the inventory of critical facilities include a wide array of facilities including community/senior centers, public libraries, municipal garages, municipal offices, post offices, and large recreation buildings (Table 4-3). Map 14 shows the location of the government facilities.

Table 4-3. Government Facilities: 2018

	Community/ Senior Center	Public Library	Municipal Garage	Municipal Office and Other	Post Office	Recreation Facility
Town						
Baraboo	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bear Creek	-	-	1	2	-	-
Dellona	-	-	-	1	-	-
Delton	-	-	2	-	-	-
Excelsior	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	-	-	-	1	-	-
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freedom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield	-	-	-	1	-	-
Honey Creek	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ironton	-	-	-	2	-	-
La Valle	-	-	1	-	-	-
Merrimac	-	-	-	1	-	-
Prairie du Sac	-	-	1	1	-	-
Reedsburg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spring Green	-	-	1	1	-	-
Sumpter	-	-	-	1	-	-
Troy	-	-	-	2	-	-
Washington	-	-	1	1	1	-
Westfield	-	-	-	1	-	-
Winfield	-	-	-	1	-	-
Woodland	-	-	1	-	-	-
Village						
Cazenovia [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ironton	-	-	1	1	-	-
Lake Delton	-	-	1	3	1	1
La Valle	-	1	2	1	1	-
Lime Ridge	1	-	1	1	1	-
Loganville	-	-	0	2	1	-
Merrimac	-	-	1	1	1	-
North Freedom	-	1	2	3	1	-
Plain	2	1	3	2	1	1
Prairie du Sac	-	1	1	1	1	-
Rock Springs	1	1	1	2	1	-
Sauk City	1	1	-	2	1	-
Spring Green	1	1	2	2	1	-
West Baraboo	-	-	3	3	-	-
City						
Baraboo	-	1	2	9	1	-
Reedsburg	-	1	2	3	1	-
Wisconsin Dells [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	9	30	54	14	2

Notes:
 1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county; data is for Sauk County only

13. SCHOOLS

In 2018, there were 43 schools serving kindergarten through high school (Table 4-4). There were two post-secondary schools. The University of Wisconsin-Baraboo is located in the city of Baraboo and Madison Area Technical College is located in Reedsburg (Map 15).

14. SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES—RESIDENTIAL

Special care facilities include various types of housing arrangements where residents receive care or supervision from trained personnel. Special care facilities include nursing homes, residential care apartment complexes (RCACs), community based residential facilities (CBRFs), and adult family homes (AFHs) (Map 16). There were 12 nursing homes in the county (Table 4-5).

In a RCAC, people live in independent dwelling units complete with a kitchen, a bathroom, and sleeping and living areas. The management team provides supportive services such as general housekeeping and transportation to access community services and recreational activities. Personal services are also provided and may include help with daily activities such as dressing, eating, bathing, and grooming. Finally nursing services are available to help with health monitoring, medication administration, and medication management. There were 4 RCACs in Sauk County.

CBRFs and AFHs are similar in terms of the level of care provided. One significant difference between them is the number of residents served in the facility. An AFH can serve up to four adults. A CBRF serves five or more adults. There were 5 AFHs in the county and 17 CBRFs (Table 4-6).

15. SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES—NONRESIDENTIAL

Nonresidential special care facilities include group day care centers and adult day care centers (Map 17). Group day care centers provide child care for nine or more children. Adult day care centers provide care to older adults who may live at home but need care during the day because the spouse or other primary care giver is not able to provide care.

There were 16 group day care centers located throughout the county primarily in more urban areas (Table 4-5). There was one adult day care facility in the county.

Table 4-4. Schools: 2018

	K-12	Post-Secondary
Town		
Baraboo	-	-
Bear Creek	-	-
Dellona	-	-
Delton	-	-
Excelsior	-	-
Fairfield	1	-
Franklin	-	-
Freedom	-	-
Greenfield	-	-
Honey Creek	1	-
Ironton	4	-
La Valle	-	-
Merrimac	-	-
Prairie du Sac	-	-
Reedsburg	-	-
Spring Green	-	-
Sumpter	-	-
Troy	-	-
Washington	1	-
Westfield	-	-
Winfield	-	-
Woodland	1	-
Village		
Cazenovia [1]	-	-
Ironton	-	-
Lake Delton	1	-
La Valle	1	-
Lime Ridge	-	-
Loganville	1	-
Merrimac	1	-
North Freedom	1	-
Plain	2	-
Prairie du Sac	3	-
Rock Springs	-	-
Sauk City	3	-
Spring Green	4	-
West Baraboo	1	-
City		
Baraboo	9	1
Reedsburg	8	1
Wisconsin Dells [1]	-	-
Total	43	2

Notes:
 1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county; data is for Sauk County only

Table 4-5. Special Care Facilities: 2018

	Nursing Home	Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Adult Family Home (AFH)	Group Day Care	Adult Day Care
Town						
Baraboo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bear Creek	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dellona	-	-	-	1	-	-
Delton	-	-	-	-	1	-
Excelsior	-	-	1	1	-	-
Fairfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freedom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honey Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ironton	-	-	-	-	-	-
La Valle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merrimac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie du Sac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reedsburg	-	-	1	-	-	-
Spring Green	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sumpter	-	-	-	-	-	-
Troy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	1	-	-	-
Westfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winfield	-	-	-	3	-	-
Woodland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village						
Cazenovia [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ironton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Delton	-	-	-	-	1	-
La Valle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lime Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loganville	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loganville	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merrimac	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Freedom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prairie du Sac	-	-	3	-	2	-
Rock Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sauk City	1	1	-	-	2	-
Spring Green	1	1	-	-	-	-
West Baraboo	-	-	-	-	-	-
City						
Baraboo	1	2	7	1	7	-
Reedsburg	3	1	4	4	3	-
Wisconsin Dells [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	5	18	11	16	0

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county; data is for Sauk County only

16. HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

For the purpose of this plan, health care facilities are divided into two types: hospitals and health care centers. Hospitals provide acute health care and health care clinics provide sub-acute medical services, and include ambulatory surgery centers. In 2010, there were 12 health care centers and three hospitals (Map 18).

Reedsburg Area Medical Center, located at 2000 North Dewey Avenue in the city of Reedsburg, is an independent, nonprofit organization that has been in operation for over 100 years. It provides a full range of inpatient and outpatient healthcare services consisting of 25 acute care beds and 17 one day surgery beds. In 2007 the facilities were expanded to include the Reedsburg Area Specialty Center and Surgery Center, offering expanded operating room technologies and rehabilitation facilities.

St. Claire Hospital is located at 707 14th Street in the city of Baraboo. It houses over 100 beds and has more than 100 physicians on staff. St. Claire is a member of SSM Health Care, a St. Louis based health care group, and offers a wide range of services from acute care to chemical dependency treatment.

Sauk Prairie Memorial Hospital is a not for profit acute care facility with 36 beds. It was founded in 1956 and is located at 80 First Street in the village of Prairie du Sac. There are currently 34 full-time physicians ranging in specialties from orthopedics to spinal surgery.

17. VULNERABLE HOUSING

Vulnerable housing, including campgrounds, recreational/educational camps, and mobile home parks, is described in Chapter 3.

ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL HAZARDS

1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter evaluates the natural hazards that have or could occur in the county. Initially, 14 natural hazards were identified. They were prioritized and earthquakes, wildland fire, and land subsidence were dropped from future consideration. The remaining natural hazards are described in this chapter. After describing the nature of the hazard, the frequency of occurrence is documented along with its effect on critical facilities, various population groups, and economic sectors. Estimates of economic loss are included when there is enough empirical data to do so.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

As part of an initial screening process, the steering committee used the methodology developed by Wisconsin Emergency Management¹ to evaluate 14 natural hazards that were initially identified as a potential threat. The members of the steering committee used a group consensus process to assign a numeric value to the factors listed in Table 5-1 to help determine those hazards that warrant the most attention on a countywide basis.

Table 5-1. Hazard Assessment Criteria

Factor	Description
Historical Hazard Frequency	Frequency of past occurrences
Anticipated Hazard Probability	Probability of the hazard occurring again
Historical Health and Public Safety	Degree of past hazard events causing injuries, sickness, and/or deaths
Residential Damage	Degree of past hazard events causing damages to homes
Business Damage	Degree of past hazard events causing damages to businesses
Public Costs	Amount of local, state, and federal funds expended on past hazard recovery activities
Magnitude of Population at Risk	Amount of the area's population still vulnerable to injury, sickness, and/or death
Magnitude of Homes at Risk	Amount of homes still vulnerable to damage
Magnitude of Businesses at Risk	Amount of businesses still vulnerable to damage or interruption of business trade
Magnitude of Public Infrastructure at Risk	Amount of infrastructure that is susceptible to damages

Source: *Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning In Wisconsin*, 2003. Wisconsin Emergency Management

Table 5-2 shows the results of that exercise. The three highest ranked natural hazards are thunderstorms, winter storms, and tornadoes. Given the distance to a known fault line, earthquakes were judged to be of little concern. In addition, given the topography and soils in the county, land failures, including subsidence and mass movement, were judged to be of little concern. Wildland fire was also

Chapter Contents

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- 2. Hazard Identification
- 3. History of Weather-Related Events
- 4. Presidential Declarations
- 5. Dam Failure
- 6. Flooding
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- 8. Tornadoes
- 9. Hailstorms
- 10. Thunderstorms
- 11. Winter Storms
- 12. Extreme Heat
- 13. Extreme Cold
- 14. Drought
- 15. Summary of Risk by Jurisdiction
- 16. Summary of Damage Estimates

¹ *Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning In Wisconsin*, 2003. Wisconsin Emergency Management

deemed to be comparatively of low priority. These were removed from further consideration in this plan.

Table 5-2. Countywide Comparative Analysis of Natural Hazards; Sauk County: 2019

Hazard	1 Historical Hazard Frequency (1,2,3)	2 Anticipated Hazard Probability (1,2,3)	3 Historical Health and Public Safety (1,2,3)	4 Residential Damage (1,2,3)	5 Business Damage (1,2,3)	6 Public Costs (1,2,3)	7 Magnitude of Population At Risk (1,2,3)	8 Magnitude of Homes At Risk (1,2,3)	9 Magnitude of Businesses At Risk (1,2,3)	10 Magnitude of Public Infrastructure At Risk (1,2,3)	11 Overall Score
Thunderstorm	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	20
Flooding – riverine	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	20
Tornado	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	19
Winter storm	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	19
Flooding – stormwater	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	17
Dense fog	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	15
Hail	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	14
Extreme cold	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	14
Excessive heat	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	14
Drought	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	13
Dam Failure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11

Notes: This matrix is based on a qualitative assessment and is intended to identify those hazards posing the greatest concern. A low, medium, or high numerical rating of 1, 2, or 3, respectively, is assigned to each criterion and then the ratings for each hazard are totaled. Column 1 refers to the frequency of past occurrences. Column 2 refers to the probability of the hazard occurring again. Column 3 refers to the degree of past hazard events causing injuries, sickness, and/or deaths. Column 4 refers to the degree of past hazard events causing damages to homes. Column 5 refers to the degree of past hazard events causing damages to businesses. Column 6 refers to the amount of local, state, and federal funds expended on past hazard recovery activities. Column 7 refers to the amount of the area’s population still vulnerable to injury, sickness, and/or death. Column 8 refers to the amount of homes still vulnerable to damage. Column 9 refers to the amount of businesses still vulnerable to damage or interruption of business trade. Column 10 refers to the amount of infrastructure that is susceptible to damage. Column 11 is the raw score for the hazard.

The nature of the identified hazards are quite different as shown in Table 5-3. Some of the hazards are characteristically localized occurrences, while others could potentially cover the entire county and the surrounding region. Further, some hazards occur with little advance warning and others, such as riverine flooding on larger rivers, can be forecasted with some degree of accuracy several days in advance of the actual event. Some hazards have the potential to occur often, while others occur rather infrequently.

In an effort to keep residents and local officials informed about potential events, the National Weather Service (NWS) issues, outlooks, watches, and warnings for most weather events. NWS mentions the possibility of a hazard in daily message entitled “Hazardous Weather Outlook” (HWO) that is disseminated to the media, posted on its web site, broadcast on NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, and made available on various computer circuits. An outlook covers possible events seven days out. Confidence factor is about 30 percent for issuance. A message entitled “watch” for most weather hazards is generally issued hours to a couple days in advance of a possible event. Confidence factor is about 60 percent for issuance. It is disseminated to the media, posted on the NWS web site, broadcast on NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, and made

available on various computer circuits. A “warning” message for most weather hazards has a confidence factor of 80 to 100 percent. It is disseminated to the media, posted on the NWS web site, broadcast on NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, and made available on various computer circuits.

Table 5-3. Nature of Natural Hazards; Sauk County

Natural Hazard	Extent	Amount of Advance Notification	Recurrence Interval [1]
Dam Failure	Along affected stream corridor	None to weeks	N/A [2]
Flooding – Riverine	Along affected stream corridor and around lakes	Several days	0.01 [3]
Flooding – Stormwater	Poorly drained areas	Several days	0.01 [3]
Dense Fog	Small pockets in low-lying areas to countywide	Several days	0.7
Tornado	Generally, a linear path up to several miles long	Several days	0.7
Hail Storm	1 square mile and larger	Several days	0.7
Thunderstorm	10 square miles and larger	Several days	0.33
Snow Storm	Countywide	Several days	1.3
Extreme Heat	Countywide	Several days	0.4
Extreme Cold	Countywide	Several days	0.3
Drought - short-lived	Countywide	Several months	10
Drought - long-lived	Countywide	Year	75

- Notes:
1. Recurrence interval is number of events occurring over a period of time.
 2. It is not possible to define a recurrence interval for this type of hazard
 3. Based on a 100-year flood

Table 5-4 lists each of the hazards and identifies whether they will have an impact on the critical facilities identified in this plan, noncritical buildings and structures, special populations, the general population, and broadly defined economic sectors.

Table 5-4. General Effects of Natural Hazards on Facilities, Population Groups, and Economic Sectors; Sauk County: 2019

Critical Facility	Dam Failure	Flooding - Riverine	Flooding - Stormwater	Dense Fog	Tornado/ High Wind	Hail	Thunderstorm	Winter Storm	Extreme Temperature	Drought
Facility with Hazardous Materials	-	D	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure										
Bridge	D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dam	D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication Tower	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Facility – Power Plant	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Facility – Substation	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas Facility	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum Pipeline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public-Use Airport	-	-	-	I	D	I	I	I	-	-
Telephone Facility	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
Utility Offices/Yard	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
Water Facility [1]	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	I
Wastewater Facility	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
Government Facility										
Community Center	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Library	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Municipal Garage	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Municipal Office and Other	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Post Office	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Senior Center	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Health Care Facility										
Health Care Clinic	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Hospital	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Public Safety Facility										
EMS Facility	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Fire Station	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
National Guard Facility	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Police Station	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
School										
K-12	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Secondary	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Special Care Facility - Residential										
Adult Family Home	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Community Based Residential Facility	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Nursing Home	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Residential Care Apartment Complex	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Special Care Facility - Nonresidential										
Adult Day Care	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Group Day Care	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Vulnerable Housing										
Mobile Home Park	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Campground	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Noncritical Buildings/Structures	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-	-
Population Groups										
General Public	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	I	I
Elderly and People with Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	-
Homeless	-	-	-	-	-	-	D	D	D	-
Economic Sector										
Agriculture	-	D	D	-	-	D	I	-	I	D
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: 1. Types of facilities included in this category include wells, towers, and treatment plants

Key: - No or minimal effect; I – Indirect Effect; D – Direct Effect

3. HISTORY OF WEATHER-RELATED EVENTS

Table 5-5 presents a summary of weather-related events occurring in Sauk County and surrounding region since 1950 as documented by the National Weather Service (NWS). A complete list of weather events is listed in Appendix G. It should be noted that for excessive cold and heat and winter storms, the data for direct deaths and injuries, property damage, and crop damage is for the county and the surrounding region. It also appears that crop damage as documented by the NWS is under reported.

Out of all of the weather-related events, temperature extremes have caused the highest number of deaths and injuries. Tornadoes caused the next highest number of injuries. In terms of monetary loss, flooding has caused the most damage to property and crops. Widespread heavy rains across central and southeast Wisconsin for the period of June 9-12, 2004 resulted in flooding in all affected areas. Many streams and rivers were at or above flood stage for a good part, or most of the month of June and continuing into the early part of July. Damage from this flooding resulted in \$251.6 million in loss to both property and crops.

Thunderstorms have occurred with the highest frequency— about 2.7 times a year. Hail and winter storms were the next most common weather-related event. Flooding, lightning, severe winter weather, and tornadoes have about the same recurrence interval.

Table 5-5. Summary of Weather-Related Events, Sauk County: 1950 - 2018 (September 30, 2018)

Type of Event	Number	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Dense Fog	63	0	0	0	0
Drought	18	0	0	0	300,000
Excessive Heat	3	0	0	0	0
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	5	0	0	3,000	0
Flash Flood	30	0	0	34,558,000	25,882,000
Flood	29	0	0	16,512,000	11,346,000
Funnel Cloud	4	0	0	0	0
Hail	131	0	0	984,000	438,000
Heat	28	0	0	0	0
Heavy Rain	11	0	0	6,000	0
Heavy Snow	13	0	0	0	0
High Wind	6	0	0	141,000	50,000
Ice Storm	2	0	0	300,000	0
Lightning	10	0	1	1,996,000	0
Strong Wind	26	0	0	91,000	0
Thunderstorm Wind	200	0	0	2,422,000	546,500
Tornado	23	0	13	6,544,000	530,000

Source: National Climatic Data Center database accessed on January 15, 2019
<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=55%2CWISCONSIN>

4. PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATIONS

Since 1965, there have been 38 declarations issued for Wisconsin. Sauk County was included in four disaster declarations and one emergency declaration.

Major Disaster Declaration A major disaster declaration was issued for Sauk County, along with other counties, in 2000, 2007, 2008, and 2018 (Table 5-6).

Emergency Declaration In 2005, an emergency declaration was issued for all 72 counties in the state as part of the nationwide response to Hurricane Katrina.

Fire Management Assistance Declaration No fire management assistance declarations have been issued for Sauk County.

Table 5-6. Presidential Disaster Declarations, Sauk County: 1965 through 2018

Major Disaster	Year	Description	Number of Counties By Type of Assistance	
			Public	Individual
FEMA-_____	1993	Flooding	[1]	[1]
FEMA-1332-DR	2000	Severe storms, tornadoes, flooding	12	3
FEMA-1719-DR	2007	Severe storms, tornadoes, flooding	5	0
FEMA-1768-DR	2008	Severe storms, tornadoes, flooding	28	29
FEMA-DR-4402	2018	Severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, flooding and landslides	4	13
Emergency				
FEMA-3249-EM	2005	Hurricane Katrina evacuation	72	0
Fire Management Assistance				
None	-	-	-	-

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (<http://www.fema.gov/news/disasters.fema>, accessed November 2018) and Wisconsin Emergency Management

Notes:

1. Data not available

Denied Applications for Presidential Disaster Declaration The county’s application for a presidential disaster declaration has been denied on two occasions (Table 5-7).

Table 5-7. Denied Applications for Presidential Disaster Declarations; Sauk County: 1965 through 2018

Year	Description
1996	Flooding, severe storm
1998	High winds, severe storms

Source: Wisconsin Emergency Management and Sauk County Emergency Management

5. DAM FAILURE

PROFILE

A dam failure involves the uncontrolled release of impounded water when the structure fails. A dam can fail because of excessive rainfall or melting snow, poor construction or maintenance, flood damage, earthquake activity, weakening caused by burrowing animals, vegetation, surface erosion, vandalism, or a combination of factors. When a dam does fail, the impounded water flows unimpeded and, depending on what development is located downstream, can potentially cause significant property damage and loss of life.

According to the Department of Natural Resources, there were 175 dams in the county (Table 5-8). Of that number, 128 remain active in that they impound some water. The others were abandoned or were otherwise destroyed (20), no longer impound water (23), or have been permitted but have not been built yet (3).

Most of dams in the county were “millpond” dams that were built more than 80 years ago. There were also small dams for watering livestock and various recreational ponds around the county. Sauk County owns two dams, White Mound, put in to control flooding on the Honey Creek Watershed, and Lake Redstone, a recreational lake near La Valle. Two electric power generating dams were also located in Sauk County.

If any of the mill type dams failed, the runoff would hardly be noticed downstream. The electric power generating dams within the county are of the greatest concern, but consistent maintenance keeps them in good repair. Failure of dams in Juneau and Adams counties could cause flooding in the northeast corner of Sauk County.

Table 5-8. Dams; Sauk County: 2010

Status	Number
Abandoned or destroyed	20
Active	128
No longer impounding water	23
Planned or not built	3
Total	175

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, data accessed April 2010

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, there were about 3,800 dams in the state. Between 1990 and 1995, 75 dam failures were documented, many of which resulted from the flooding that occurred statewide in 1993. In Sauk County, there are no documented dam failures of significance. Although the Lake Delton Dam did not fail, County Highway A in the Village of Lake Delton washed out in 2008, causing Lake Delton to empty into the Wisconsin River.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Over the years, 20 dams in the county were removed or have fallen into disrepair and do not currently impound water (Table 5-9). Of the 128 dams that remain intact, 24 are classified as large, 102 are small, and 2 are unclassified.

A failure of a small dam would likely not cause damage. Given the amount of water impounded behind a large dam, dam failure is a concern in varying degrees. Dams are also classified based on the threat to downstream property if a dam failed as specified in Section 333.06, Wisconsin Administrative Code. A dam rated as a high hazard indicates that a failure would most probably result in the loss of life. A significant hazard indicates that a dam failure could result in appreciable property damage. A low hazard rating is assigned to dams where a

dam failure would result in only minimal property damage and where loss of life is unlikely. Of the 24 existing large dams, 4 are classified as high and 20 are low (Table 5-10).

Table 5-9. Abandoned Dams; Sauk County: 2010

DNR			
ID	Official Name	Municipality	Stream Name
189	Waterworks Dam	City of Baraboo	Not specified
296	Linen Mill	Town of Greenfield	Baraboo River
297	Oak Street Dam	City of Baraboo	Baraboo River
298	La Valle Dam	Village of La Valle	Baraboo River
1455	Fort Dells	-	Not specified
2736	Kindschi, Dam	-	Not specified
4316	Tucker Dam	-	Baraboo River
4317	Coles Mill dam	-	Narrows Creek
4318	Rathburn Dam	-	Big Creek
4319	Falkenstern Dam	-	Rowley Creek
4320	Island Woolen Dam	-	Baraboo River
4321	Konkesl Dam	-	Rowley Creek
4322	Ironton Dam	-	Little Baraboo River
4323	Loganville Dam	-	Narrows Creek
4324	Witwen Dam	-	Honey Creek
4325	Reedsburg Dam	-	Baraboo River
4326	Lodde's Dam	-	Honey Creek
4327	Black Hawk Dam	-	Honey Creek
4328	Sarrington's Dam	-	Dell Creek
4329	Bear Creek Dam	-	Honey Creek

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, data accessed April 2010

Section NR 333.07 (3) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code mandates that owners of a large dam or a dam that poses a threat to life or property must prepare an emergency action plan (EAP). An EAP is a document that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and procedures to be followed to eliminate the loss of life and minimize downstream property damage. When drafting an EAP, the dam operator must consult with the local units of government that lie downstream of the dam as well as the county emergency management department. An EAP has been prepared for four dams (Table 5-10). The status of the EAP for the Delton Dam is not known. This table also indicates in which municipality the dams are located.

Table 5-10. Large Dams; Sauk County: 2010

DNR ID	Official Name	Municipality	Ownership	Hazard Rating Code [1]	Impoundment Size (Acres)	Status of Emergency Action Plan
30	Prairie du Sac Dam	Town of Prairie du Sac	Utility	High	9,000	2010
56	Dell Creek Dam	Village of Lake Delton	Village	High	267	Not known
190	Delton Dam	Village of Lake Delton	County	High	137	Current
191	Leland Dam	Town of Honey creek	Private	Low	14	NA
193	Dutch Hollow Lake	Town of La Valle	Private	Low	125	2010
381	Plain Honey Creek 4	Town of Franklin	County	Low	15	NA
382	Plain Honey Creek 3	Town of Franklin	County	Low	104	NA
418	Magruder Dam	Town of Woodland	Private	Low	4	NA
456	Satterlee Dam	Town of Woodland	Private	Low	4	NA
480	Steinhorst and Coughlin Dam	Town of Freedom	Private	Low	6	NA
497	Plain Honey Creek 2	Town of Franklin	County	Low	0	NA
568	Huey Duck Lake	Town of Excelsior	Private	Low	15	NA
653	Lake Redstone	Town of La Valle	County	High	37	Current
654	Dells Manor Dam	Village of Lake Delton	Private	Low	34	NA
815	Long Lake Flowage Dam	Town of Spring Green	WI-DNR	Low	10	NA
816	Bakkens Pond Dam	Town of Spring Green	WI-DNR	Low	60	NA
829	Virginia Lake Dam	Town of Excelsior	Private	Low	35	NA
830	Polk Dam	Town of Woodland	Private	Low	3	NA
846	Marking Dam	Town of Dellona	Private	Low	15	NA
896	Sensnovis Dam	Town of Woodland	Private	Low	4	NA
899	Stolte Dam	Town of Reedsburg	Private	Low	7	NA
954	Lake Dellona	Town of Dellona	Private	Low	4	NA
956	Hemlock Dam	Town of La Valle	County	Low	12	NA
4837	Lake of the Dells	City of Wisconsin Dells	Private	Low	14	NA

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, data accessed April 2010

Notes:

1. Key: High - loss of life likely should dam fail; Significant - significant property damage is likely; Low - neither loss of life or property will occur
2. The Village is in the process of working with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on the removal of this dam. It is anticipated that it will be removed during the winter of 2009/2010.
3. Data unknown

Effects on Facilities – Because a dam break analysis has not been conducted on any of the dams in Sauk County, it is not possible to determine what effects would occur.

Effects on Population Groups – A dam failure would not disproportionately affect the elderly, people with disabilities, or the homeless.

Effects on Economic Sectors – Although a dam failure could damage individual structures, it likely would not affect the overall economy of the area or any particular economic sector.

Effects on New Development – Communities have the opportunity through the land division process to ensure that new development does not occur within defined dam inundation areas.

6. FLOODING

PROFILE

Riverine flooding occurs when a stream, lake, or other body of water overflows its banks onto normally dry land. Stormwater flooding occurs when stormwater pools in normally dry depressions in the land. Flooding can develop slowly over a period of days, but can also occur within a few hours in some watersheds with narrow stream channels.

Flooding that occurs in the spring due to snow melt or during a period of heavy rain is characterized by a slow build-up of flow and velocity in rivers and streams over a period of days. This buildup continues until the river or stream overflows its banks for as long as a week or two then slowly recedes. Generally, the timing and location of this type of flooding is fairly predictable and allows ample time for evacuation of people and property.

For prediction and warning purposes, floods are classified by the National Weather Service into two types: those that develop and crest over a period of approximately six hours or more and those that crest more quickly. The former are referred to as "floods" and the latter as "flash floods." Flash flooding occurs solely from surface run-off as a result of intense rainfalls. Flash flooding occurs less frequently in Wisconsin than flooding associated with spring snow melt. This type of flooding, however, is generally unpredictable. These are a particular concern in Sauk County because the topographical profile of the county is generally flat.

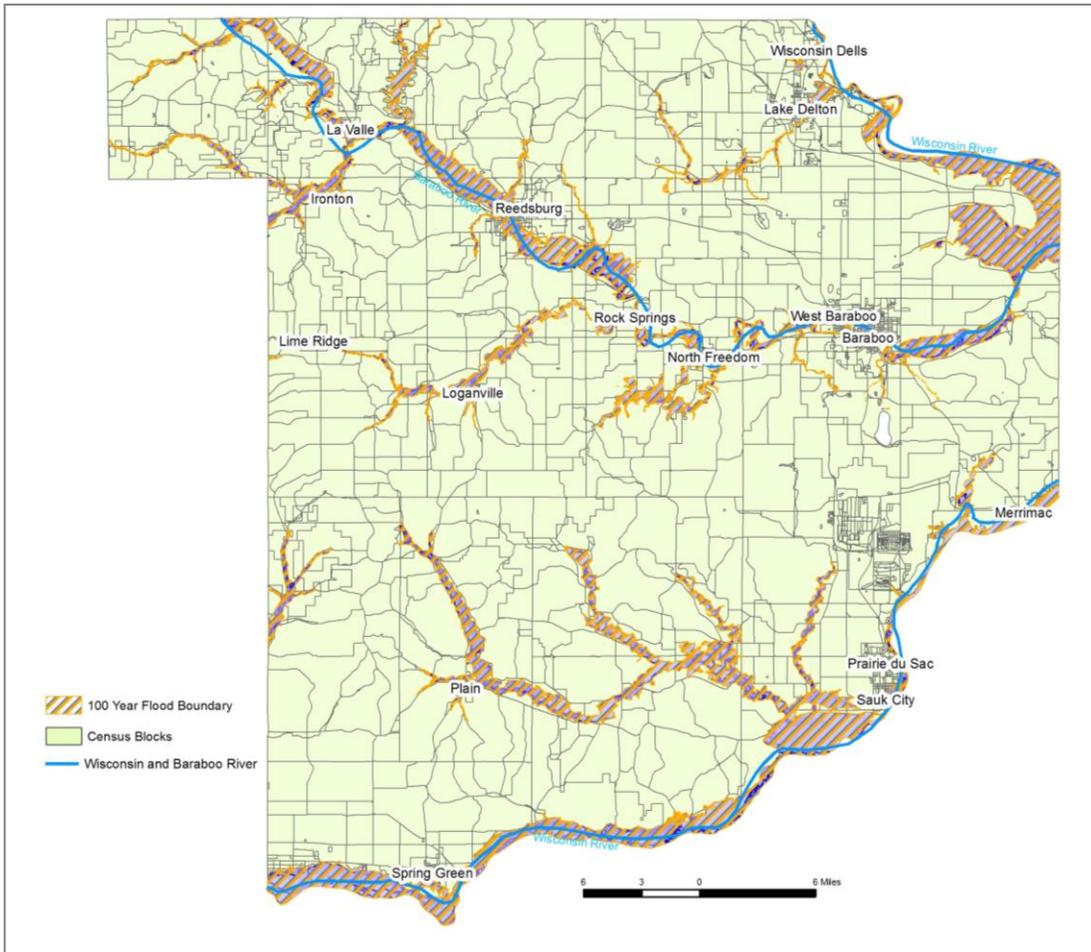
Terms commonly used when referring to flooding are "100-year flood" and "flood plain." A 100-year flood is defined as the flood water level that can be expected to occur or to be exceeded in a given location once every 100 years. There is a one percent chance of a flood of such magnitude or greater occurring in any given year. The DNR, working with local zoning offices, has designated floodplain areas as those places where there is the greatest potential for flooding.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Staff with Wisconsin Emergency Management conducted a vulnerability assessment of flooding in the county using the HAZUS-MH MR3 program released in July 2007. As part of this analysis, the bundled aggregated general building stock was updated to Dun & Bradstreet 2006 and building valuations were updated to R.S. Means 2006. Building counts based on census housing unit counts (as opposed to calculated building counts) are available for RES1 (single-family dwellings) and RES2 (manufactured housing). The site-specific inventory (specifically schools, hospitals, fire stations, emergency operation centers, and police stations) was updated using the best available statewide information.

HAZUS-MH was used to generate the flood depth grid for a 100-year return period calculated by clipping the USGS 30m digital elevation model to the DFIRM boundary. The most damage occurs near the Baraboo and Wisconsin rivers. Exhibit 5-1 depicts the flood boundary generated by HAZUS-MH.

Exhibit 5-1. HAZUS-MH Analysis 100-Year Flood; Sauk County



HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Documentation of historic flooding is available from the following sources:

- ◆ presidential disaster declarations
- ◆ insurance claim records from the Federal Flood Insurance Program
- ◆ National Weather Service
- ◆ flood accounts derived from various authoritative sources

Presidential Disaster Declarations – Since 1965, there have been four presidential declarations in Sauk County, all of which were flood related (Table 5-6). Presidential disaster declarations were issued in Sauk County for flooding in 2000, 2007, 2008, and 2018.

National Flood Insurance Program Claims In 1968, Congress adopted the National Flood Insurance Act, which among other things created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This federal program allows property owners to purchase flood insurance if their community participates in the program. Those homeowners with mortgages backed by a federal program must purchase flood insurance when their property is located in the regulatory floodplain. All county residents are eligible to purchase flood insurance because all of the jurisdictions participate in the program.

The number of paid claims for flood damage under the NFIP is a good indicator of the extent of flooding in a community and the number of affected properties. From 1978 through September 2018, 201 insurance claims were paid in Sauk County for a total of \$5 million (Table 5-11). About half of the payments have been made to policyholders in the city of Reedsburg. Policyholders in the village of Rock Springs received the second largest amount (\$1.1 million).

Table 5-11. National Flood Insurance Program Claims by Jurisdiction; 1978 - September 2018

Municipality	Total Losses [3]	Closed Losses [4]	Open Losses [5]	Unpaid Losses [6]	Total Payments [7]
City					
Baraboo	5	4	0	1	\$119,974.05
Reedsburg	76	57	13	6	\$2,439,238.56
Wisconsin Dells [1]					
Village					
Cazenovia [1]	0	0	0	0	0
Ironton	0	0	0	0	0
La Valle	14	6	8	0	\$319,209.41
Lake Delton	0	0	0	0	0
Lime Ridge	0	0	0	0	0
Loganville	0	0	0	0	0
Merrimac	0	0	0	0	0
Plain	0	0	0	0	0
Prairie du Sac	0	0	0	0	0
North Freedom	4	1	3	0	\$142,742.08
Rock Springs	40	26	4	10	\$1,186,521.55
Sauk City	1	1	0	0	\$1,121.67
Spring Green	0	0	0	0	0
West Baraboo	1	1	0	0	\$7,402.72
Unincorporated Sauk County	60	41	6	13	\$835,023.42
Total	201	137	34	30	\$5,051,233.46

Source: National Flood Insurance Program, Federal Emergency Management Agency (<http://bsa.nfipstat.com/reports/1040.htm#55>)

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county; data is for the entire municipality
2. This municipality is not listed as participating or as not participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.
3. All losses submitted regardless of status
4. Losses that have been paid
5. Losses that have not been paid in full
6. Losses that have been closed without payment
7. Total amount paid on losses

Repetitive Loss Properties A property for which two or more National Flood Insurance Program losses of at least \$1,000 each have been paid within any 10-year rolling period since 1978 is referred to as a repetitive loss property.

According to the National Flood Insurance Program, there were seven repetitive loss properties in Sauk County (Table 5-12). Requirements of the program stipulate that individual policy information may not be disclosed, including addresses of such properties.

Table 5-12. Repetitive Loss Properties; Sauk County: 2018

Municipality	Commercial	Residential
City		
Baraboo	0	0
Reedsburg	0	3
Wisconsin Dells [1]	0	0
Village		
Cazenovia [1]	0	0
Ironton	0	0
La Valle	0	1
Lake Delton	0	0
Lime Ridge	0	0
Loganville	0	0
Merrimac	0	0
Plain	0	0
Prairie du Sac	0	0
North Freedom	0	2
Rock Springs	0	1
Sauk City	0	0
Spring Green	0	0
West Baraboo	0	0
Unincorporated Sauk County	0	0
Total	0	7

Source: National Flood Insurance Program

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county; data is for the entire municipality

Historical Events Wisconsin has experienced several major floods during the last two decades. Recent floods revealed that no floodplains or urban areas in Wisconsin can be considered safe from flood damages. Sauk County has experienced 11 major floods and two major flash floods since 1965. In addition, there is usually some localized flooding primarily caused by heavy rainfall, spring runoff, or both.

2008 Flooding² The flood of record for the Baraboo River occurred in 2008. The flood was measured at 872.5 feet in Rock Springs (1-percent-chance elevation of 870.0 feet), 848.8 feet in West Baraboo (848.2 feet), and 814.1 feet in Baraboo (812.5 feet). These elevations equate to approximately a 0.3- percent-chance-annual flood hazard. During this event, the dam on Lake Delton held, but County Highway A in the village of Lake Delton washed out, causing Lake Delton to drain. This washout eroded the shoreline and caused five houses to be washed away downstream into the Wisconsin River (Exhibit 5-2).

² Source: *Flood Insurance Study, Sauk County, Wisconsin and Incorporated Areas*, Federal Emergency Management Agency

Exhibit 5-2. Lake Delton, June 2008

Extensive flooding occurred on July 17, 1993. Flooding caused by precipitation varied considerably by basin. The storm's center remained relatively stagnant, producing an extreme intensity and volume of precipitation. The worst flooding occurred just south of Baraboo on two small, steep tributaries to the Baraboo River. One death occurred and damages were extensive. According to reports from the Wisconsin State Climatologist Office, rainfall near the storm center was in excess of 12 inches in approximately three hours.

Devil's Lake Tributary built up behind two 72-inch corrugated metal pipes under Highway DL until the adjacent railway grade gave way. The washout reacted similar to a dambreak and the resulting rapid increase in elevation caused much damage to the north including the Devi-Bara Lodge and Hein-Werner building. There were also washouts to Highway 113 and many driveways along Clark Creek. Vehicles fell into these washouts and resulted in one fatality. The Baraboo River reached an elevation equivalent to a 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood elevation, while Devil's Lake Tributary and Clark Creek exceeded 0.1-percent-annual-chance flood elevations. Newspaper reports from several incorporated communities indicate substantial flooding of the Baraboo River in February 1966. During this flood, 2 feet of water was reported over Broadway Street in the village of Rock Springs, and the city of Baraboo reported water 9 feet above flood stage (Exhibit 5-3).

Exhibit 5-3. Reedsburg, June 2008

Major damage to flooded basements was reported as well as an isolated collapse of basement walls. Most bridges on the Baraboo River have sufficient capacity to pass the regional 100-year flood with little backwater effect. The flood stages during February 1966 were increased by ice jams along the river. At the USGS gaging station at County Highway X, east of Baraboo, ice jams increased the flood elevation 1.3 feet higher than with the same discharge and no ice jams. Four major floods, each with a 10-year frequency interval, occurred on the Wisconsin River in April 1920, April 1951, May 1960, and March 1973, in addition to a 25- to a 30-year flood in September 1938. Numerous reservoirs in the headwaters of the Wisconsin River are managed by the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company to stabilize flow in the Wisconsin River. These reservoirs reduce flood discharges from the areas upstream of the reservoirs. There is a large, uncontrolled drainage area between these reservoirs and Sauk County, so the flood-control effects are greatly reduced.

Three large hydroelectric dams upstream from Sauk County are managed to reduce spring flood peaks. The reservoirs controlled by these dams are partly drained in late winter each year and refilled by May 1. Until June 15, the water-level reservoirs may be permitted to rise one foot above their normal levels to reduce flood discharge. After June 15, the water level in the reservoirs must be maintained within narrow limits, so the reservoirs have no flood-control potential during the summer and fall. Near Portage, about six miles east of Sauk County on the Wisconsin River, large floods will overtop the levees and flow to the Fox River. This will reduce flood peaks downstream, affecting the southern edge of Sauk County. Devil's Lake does not have a natural outlet, however, the lake has gotten high enough on two occasions to overtop its banks and drain towards the Baraboo River via Devil's Lake Tributary. This occurred in July 1993 and June 2008. The 1993 lake elevation was estimated to have a frequency of 0.2 percent-chance-annual flood hazard and the 2008 lake elevation was estimated at less than a 0.1-percent-chance-annual flood hazard.

Table 5-13 lists some of the more recent flooding incidents in Sauk County.

Table 5-13. Recent Flood Events: 1978 through 2018

Date	General Location	Description
1978 July	Countywide	\$150,565 property damage
1979 March	Baraboo River	Log jams treatment plant flooded
1980 January	Baraboo River	Ice jams - damage to 6 bridges
1980 July	Baraboo and Wisconsin rivers	Minor home evacuation some crop damage
1989 January	Baraboo River	Ice jam - no damage
1990 June	Two thirds of county	\$3,190,700 damage
1992 September	Northern half of county	\$282,000 damage
1993 June	Wisconsin River	Levee Road, included below
1993 June	High water table	Spring Green, included below
1993 July	Flash flood	\$33,243,300 damage and crop loss
1996 June	Flash flood	\$2,418,500 damage & crop loss in the Narrows Creek, Baraboo River area
1999 June	Flash flood	Baraboo and also Leyland
2000 May	Flash flood	Baraboo
2000 June	Flash flood	Countywide
2000 July	Flash flood	Lime Ridge, significant property/crop damage
2001 August	Flash flood	Countywide, significant property damage
2008 June	Countywide	Significant damage to infrastructure, structures, and agricultural land
2018 August	Countywide	Significant damage to infrastructure, structures, and agricultural land

The July 1993 flood set the most rainfall record in Wisconsin with 7 inches per hour, the Spring Green area received approximately 46 inches that summer. There were 286 houses flooded and 41 with structural damage totaling \$641,000; vehicles \$30,000; industrial and commercial structures \$5.5 million; public property \$2.9 million; crops \$23 million and farm buildings \$169,000. The 2000 floods resulted in around \$3 million damage to homes, businesses and roadway, plus farm fields and crop damage. Presidential declarations have been received for flooding in 1978, 1990, 1992, 1993, 2000, 2007, and 2008.

Clark Creek Flooding – Flooding along Clark Creek south of the city of Baraboo was especially pronounced. As a result of the damage, the Federal Emergency Management Agency initiated a study to evaluate the situation, the results of which are contained in a report titled *Flooding Conditions at Clark Creek and Possible Mitigation*.

Buildings and agricultural land along State Highway 113 experienced flooding from Clark Creek and the highway, which provides principal north-south access, sustained significant damage. In fact, State Highway 113 was closed for more than three months after the June 2008 flood event.

As part of the investigation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency conducted four technical visits to the Clark Creek area as well as several non-technical visits. The technical teams included hazard mitigation specialists, floodplain managers, geologists, and professional engineers.

Most at-risk assets were located in the lower reach. Approximately 60 buildings (residential / non-residential) along Clark Creek were determined to be at risk

from flooding or bank collapse. Most of the structures at risk from flooding are located within two miles of the Clark Creek – Baraboo River confluence. At least one residential structure is at risk from bank collapse.

The analysis showed that a number of culverts are not properly aligned with the current stream channel causing water-borne debris to form dams at the culvert crossings. If not corrected, this will restrict and probably reroute the stream. A portion of Tower Road in the upper Clark Creek watershed is at considerable risk. It appears that the culvert is under sized and/or poorly maintained.

According to the report, resolving the Clark Creek flood problem must be accomplished at the local level and include an analysis of physical and geological settings. The study considered various options including the following:

- Stabilization of the banks to pre- 1993 conditions
- Realignment of the channel of Clark Creek
- Installation of flow diverters in channel of Clark Creek
- Construction of sediment-catchment basins along the stream
- Construction of a dam at the Clark Creek headwaters
- Construction of an emergency spillway at Maxwell farm
- Realignment of Highway 113
- Replacing culverts at the Maxwell farm with a bridge
- Replacing culverts at Maxwell farm with a low water crossing -
- Realignment of the culverts.
- Installation of debris barriers at entrances to culverts
- Installation of perforated standpipes in lieu of the standard culverts
- Acquisition
- Relocation
- Elevation / flood-proofing of structures

Flood and siltation problems in the lower reach of Clark Creek cannot be resolved without mitigating up-stream causes. Debris dams are particularly problematic. Removing woody debris from the upper reaches of Clark Creek may be one of the few cost-effective options. The study concluded that a detailed watershed study be conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) through the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Either the Emergency Watershed Protection Program or Flood Prevention Program would be adequate in evaluating the given situation. In undertaking these studies, scientific as well as engineering principles can be evaluated / incorporated into the final corrective action plan. This will ensure that all environmental considerations will be adequately addressed and supported.

2018 Floods

The heavy rain started on the evening of August 27, 2018 and stopped in the early morning hours of August 28, 2018. Sauk County received approximately 3 – 6 inches of rain. Upstream of the Baraboo River received approximately 8 – 10 inches of rain in Vernon and Juneau County. Water started to rise rapidly in the Baraboo River basin causing a tremendous sandbagging response to mitigate damage. Sauk County declared a state of emergency on August 29, 2018. Sauk County received DR-4402 Presidential disaster declaration for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance on October 17, 2018.

On August 29, 2018 the Hillsboro dam, which feeds into the Baraboo River above LaValle, breached. This caused additional water to enter the Baraboo River basin. The water reached 27.7 feet in Reck Springs (28.5 feet in 2008) on

August 30, 2018 and the slowly started to recede. Approximately 400 homes and 50 businesses were impacted by the flood for an estimated damage total of \$15 million.

Residents started to clean out their impacted properties as the water slowly receded. In the late evening of September 2, 2018, heavy rain returned to Sauk County. The LaValle area received approximately 7-8 inches of rain. The rain was not forecasted and was a surprise. This again caused the River to start rising rapidly and started another round of sandbag operations. During this period, we had one death due to a man falling on broken steps by Lake Redstone. The stairs were part of his property. The water eventually rose to 26.76 feet in Rock Springs.

More homes were impacted during this flood along the Baraboo River even though the peak water was lower. Homes had water in them this year and had had not been impacted in the 2008 flood. There were no issues with the Wisconsin River during the flooding period.

The Department of Natural Resources Incident Management Team came in to assist in volunteer management. Samaritan's Purse, Southern Baptist's, and other religious organizations came to Sauk County to assist with the flood clean-up.

A long-term recovery committee was established to assist in unmet needs. A donation fund was set up with the Greater Sauk Community Foundation on August 28, 2018.

An emergency operations center was opened on August 28, 2018 and remained open until September 13, 2018. County staff and volunteers manned the phones and did data collection related to flood damage. There was a mental health professional in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as well to triage calls that needed assistance.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Areas within Sauk County that are susceptible to riverine flooding include those areas in close proximity to the Wisconsin River, the Baraboo River, and the multiple creeks and streams that actively flow year-round and are within or near the floodplain of these waterways. Flash flooding can occur anywhere in Sauk County where a significant amount of rainfall happens in a short amount of time. Lower, flat areas and depressions as well as those areas with poor infiltration capacity or inadequate drainage have a higher susceptibility to flash flood events. Roadways are where many people encounter flash flooding.

Sauk County has a high probability for flash flooding in certain areas of the county. The percentage chance of at least one flash flood event per year is estimated at 80 percent. Riverine flooding has improved with the removal of the dam on the Baraboo River, there remains areas that are subject to flooding after heavy rains or spring runoff. The chance of riverine flooding is estimated at 40 percent in a given year.

Flash flooding caused by snowmelt or heavy rain occurs regularly in some of the watersheds in Sauk County. Heavy rains or snow melt north of Sauk County can cause river or overbank flooding anytime during the year.

Effects on Facilities –Essential facilities encounter the same impacts as other buildings within the flood boundary: structural failure, extensive water damage to the facility, and loss of facility functionality (i.e., a damaged police station will no longer be able to serve the community).

The HAZUS-MH analysis identified two fire stations, two schools, and one police station that may be subject to flooding. A list of the essential facilities within Sauk County is included in Table 5-14. Maps of essential facilities potentially at risk of flooding are shown in Exhibits 5-4, 5-5, and 5-6.

Table 5-14. Sauk County Essential Facility Loss – 100-Year Flood

Class	Total	At Least Moderate Damage	At Least Substantial Damage	Loss of Use
Care Facility	9	0	0	0
Emergency Operations Center	1	0	0	0
Fire Station	13	2	0	0
Police Station	12	1	0	0
Schools	43	2	0	0
Total	78	5	0	0

Source: Wisconsin Emergency Management

Exhibit 5-4. 100-Year Flood Boundary Overlaid with Essential Facilities; Village of Sauk City



Exhibit 5-5. 100-Year Flood Boundary Overlaid with Essential Facilities: Village of La Valle



Exhibit 5-6. 100-Year Flood Boundary Overlaid with Essential Facilities: City of Reedsburg

Effects on Population Groups – There are no population groups that are especially vulnerable to flooding except to the extent older homes, which were built prior to floodplain regulations, are occupied by lower income residents.

HAZUS-MH estimates the number of households expected to be displaced from their homes due to flooding and the associated potential evacuation. HAZUS-MH also estimates those displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 1,193 households will be displaced due to a 100-year flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 1,696 people (out of a total population of 55,225) will likely seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Effects on Economic Sectors – While flooding can impact a number of economic sectors, the agricultural sector is the most vulnerable. Aside from damaging farm buildings, flooding can destroy crops and reduce crop yields for surviving crops. In addition, harvesting crops on wet soils causes soil compaction that reduces crop yields in subsequent years. Heavy rains, which are often associated with flooding, cause a considerable amount of soil erosion on unprotected soils.

Damages sustained by businesses in the county are primarily a direct reflection of the agricultural production losses. The effects of the agricultural base extend

throughout the county. Farming supports a variety of farm (e.g., implement dealers, feed stores, granaries) and non-farm related (e.g., grocery stores, hardware stores) businesses.

Other Effects – During periods of flooding, no-wake boating restrictions are imposed which limit recreational uses, but are needed to protect shorelines from erosion. Road closures do occur, and in some cases cause a significant impediment to the flow of traffic within and through the county.

Effects on New Development – All new development in the unincorporated parts of the county and in the municipalities is subject to local floodplain regulations. Therefore, all new buildings in the regulated floodplain will meet or exceed adopted development standards, which are designed to afford a reasonable level of protection from floodwaters. In addition, communities have the opportunity through the subdivision review process to ensure that new projects are not susceptible to flooding that may result from the ponding of storm water.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Based on an analysis using HAZUS-MH, it is estimated that during a 100-year flood event in Sauk County 221 buildings would be impacted with damage totaling \$53 million in building losses and \$134 million in economic losses. The total estimated number of damaged buildings, total building losses, and estimated total economic losses are shown in Table 5-15.

Table 5-15. Effects of a 100-Year Flood Event; Sauk County: 2010

General Occupancy	Estimated Number of Buildings	Total Damaged Buildings	Total Building Exposure (1000)	Total Economic Loss (1000)	Total Building Loss (1000)
Agriculture	2	0	\$69,573	\$3,471	\$935
Commercial	241	1	\$863,224	\$48,375	\$11,341
Education	0	0	\$67,359	\$2,048	\$317
Government	5	0	\$26,031	\$2,175	\$269
Industrial	27	0	\$300,852	\$15,160	\$3,756
Religious/Non-Profit	14	0	\$76,361	\$5,967	\$786
Residential	20,539	220	\$3,305,908	\$57,343	\$35,845
Total	20,828	221	\$4,709,308	\$134,539	\$53,249

Source: Wisconsin Emergency Management

A countywide 100-year flood could potentially cause more than \$53 million in damage to buildings.

HAZUS-MH estimated 25 census blocks with losses exceeding \$1 million. The distribution of losses is shown in Exhibit 5-7.

HAZUS-MH aggregate loss analysis is evenly distributed across a census block. Census blocks of concern should be reviewed in more detail to determine the actual percentage of facilities that fall within the flood hazard areas. The aggregate losses reported in this study may be overstated. Examples are provided in Exhibit 5-8 and 5-9.

The reported building counts should be interpreted as degrees of loss rather than as exact numbers of buildings exposed to flooding. These numbers were derived from aggregate building inventories which are assumed to be dispersed evenly across census blocks. HAZUS-MH requires that a predetermined amount of square footage of a typical building sustain damage in order to produce a damaged building count. If only a minimal amount of damage to buildings is predicted, it is possible to see zero damaged building counts while also seeing economic losses.

Exhibit 5-7. Sauk County Total Economic Loss – 100-Year Flood

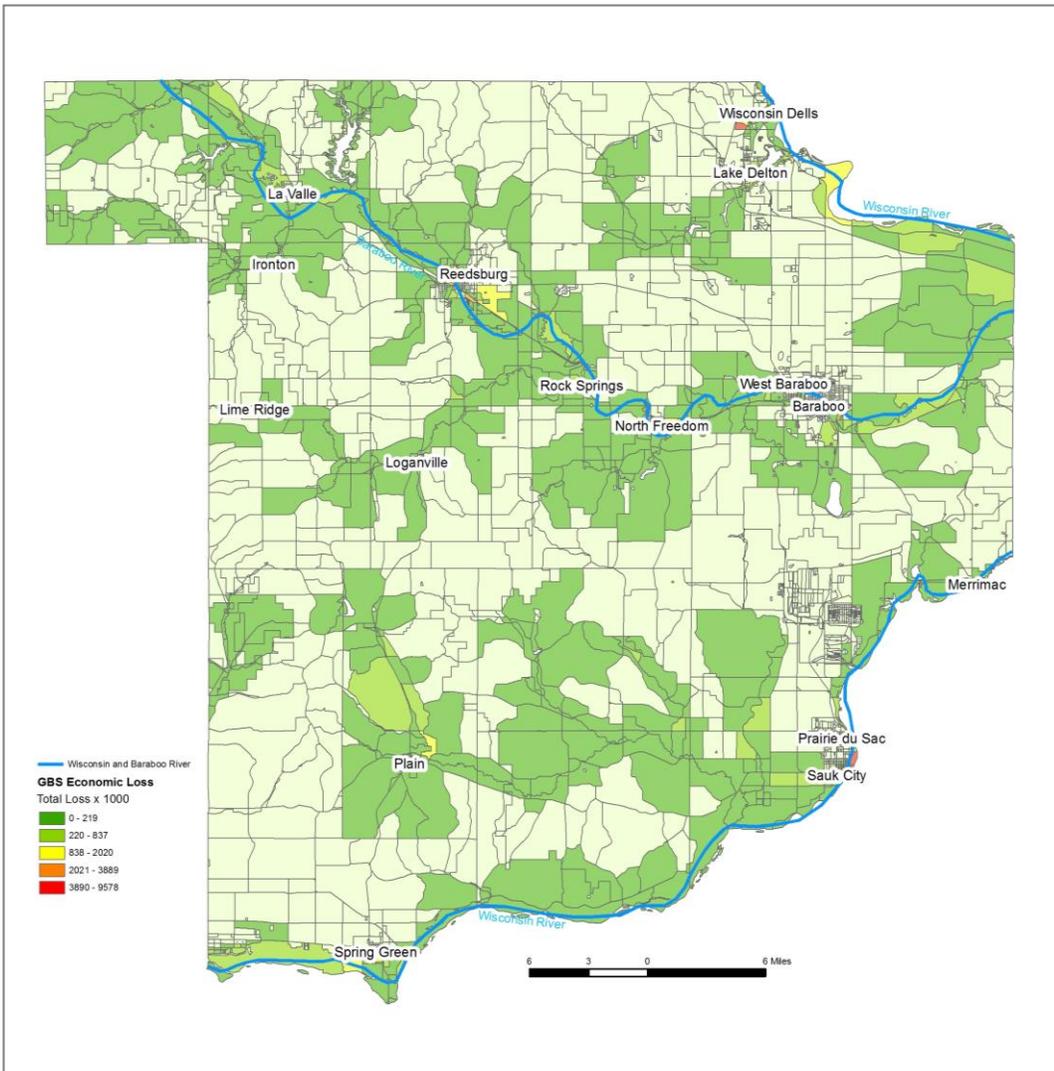


Exhibit 5-8 shows census blocks overlaid with the flood boundary and orthophoto near Spring Green along the Wisconsin River. Census block 551110008002041 has an estimated building loss of \$265,000 with a combined replacement cost of \$572,000. The overlay of the flood boundary with the aerial photo shows that no buildings are at risk.

Table 5-16 Flood-Damaged Essential Facilities

Sauk Prairie Police Department
Sauk City Fire Department
La Valle Fire Department
South Elementary
Pleasant River School

Source: Wisconsin Emergency Management

Exhibit 5-8. Flood Damage Exposure in Spring Green

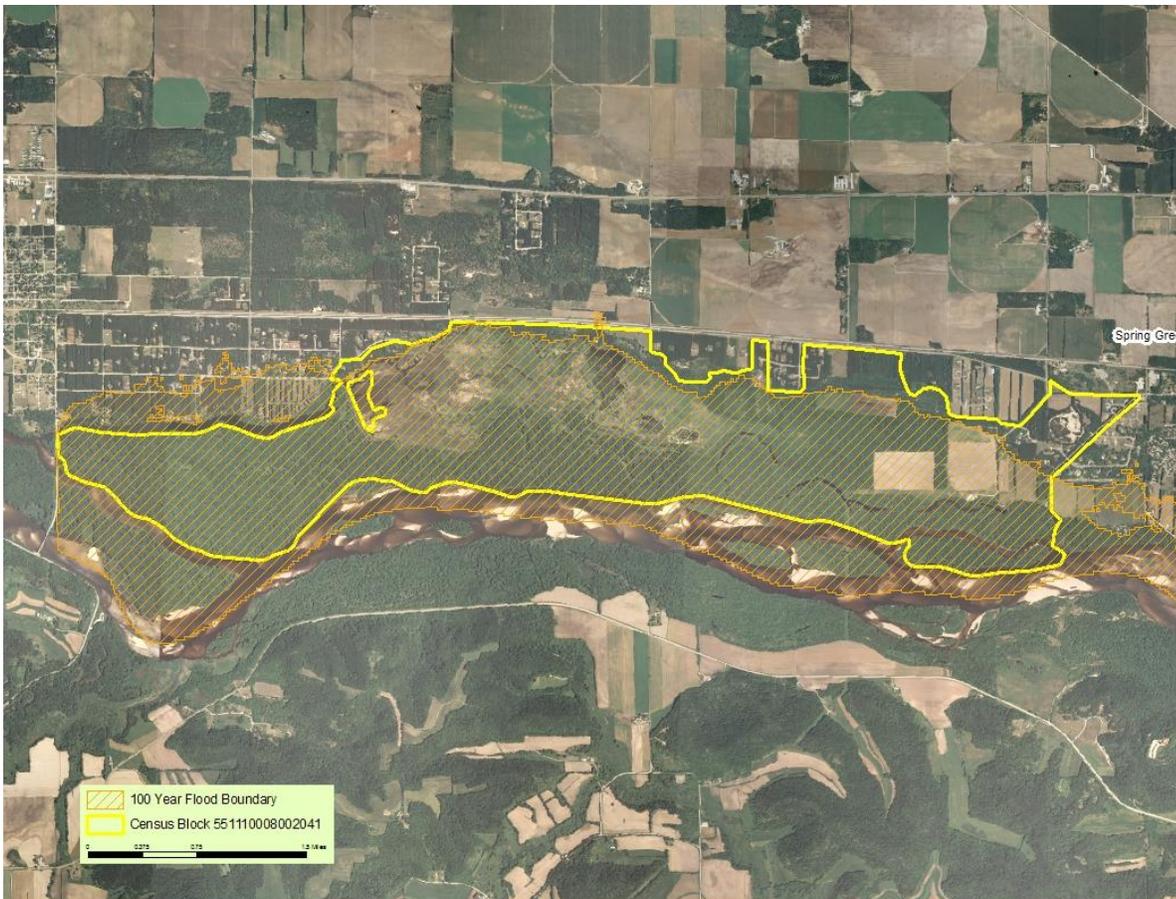
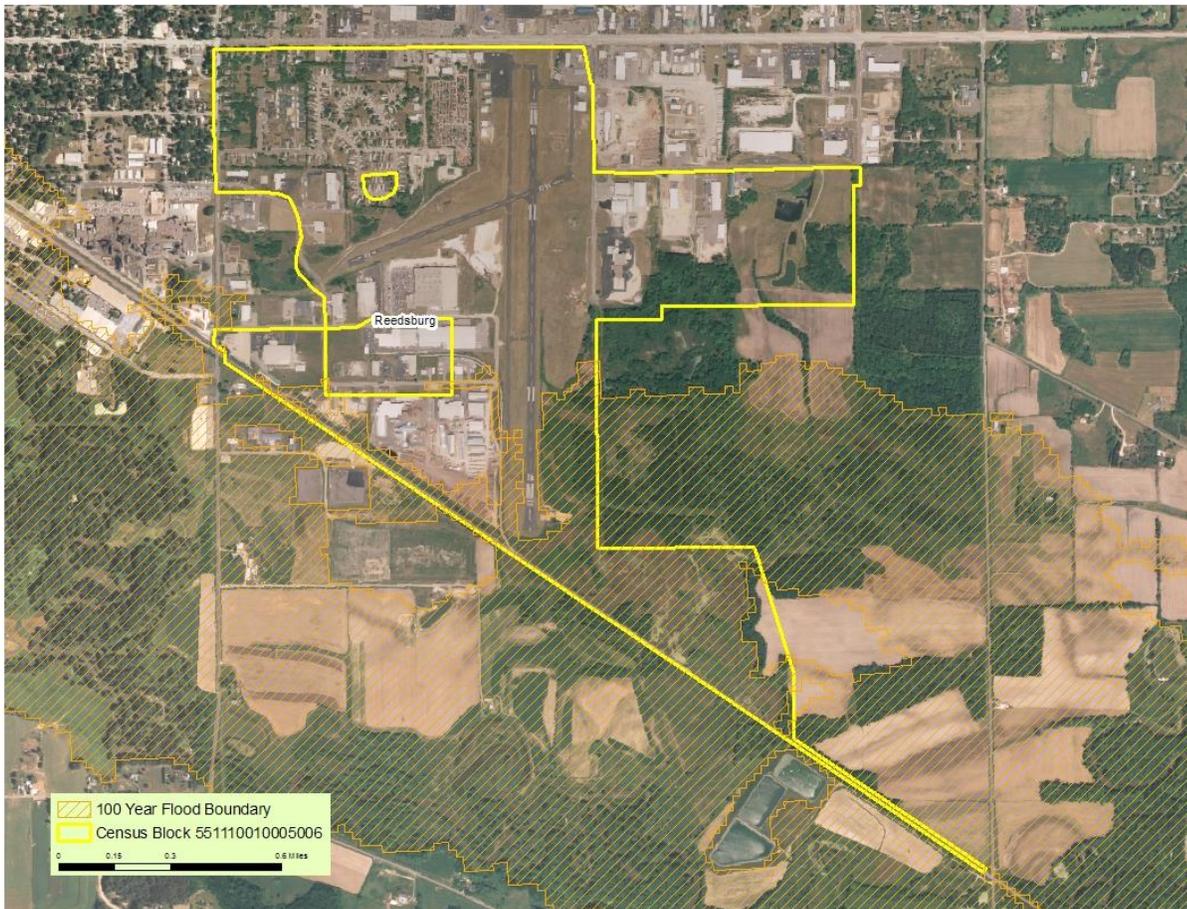


Exhibit 5-9 shows census blocks overlaid with the flood boundary and orthophoto of Reedsburg. Census block 551110010005006 has an estimated building loss of \$500,000 and a combined replacement cost of \$1.65 million.

Exhibit 5-9. Flood Damage Exposure in Reedsburg



7. DENSE FOG

PROFILE

Fog is a visible concentration of small water droplets suspended in the air at the earth's surface that obscures visibility to less than one kilometer. It forms when air temperature falls to its dew point, which is the temperature at which air is holding as much moisture as it can. When air reaches its dew point, it condenses into very small water droplets.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Fog can form throughout the year, but is most common from September through April. As shown in Appendix G, there have been 63 reported occurrences of fog in Sauk County since 1950. In Sauk County, fog tends to cover large areas.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Effects on Facilities – Fog does not damage or impair the operation of facilities.

Effects on Population Groups – Fog does not negatively affect any population group.

Effects on Economic Sectors – Fog impairs visibility and can hamper ground and air transportation. When visibility is decreased, the potential for motor vehicle crashes increase as does the possibility of an airplane accident on landing or take off.

Effects on New Development – Dense fog does not affect buildings, whether current or future.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Based on historical data, dense fog events do not cause or result in property damage.

8. TORNADOES

PROFILE

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from the ground to the base of a convective cloud. The tornado may or may not have a visible condensation funnel (commonly referred to as a "funnel cloud"), which may or may not extend from the cloud base all the way to the ground. In the absence of a visible condensation funnel, a severe weather spotter can determine they are looking at a tornado if they observe cloud-base rotation superimposed over rotating dirt and debris at ground level. Wind speeds in a tornado typically range from 80 mph to 150 mph, but on occasions reach speeds in excess of 200 mph. There have been documented tornado winds exceeding 300 mph outside of Wisconsin. The majority of damage resulting from a tornado occurs within one-eighth mile of the tornado's path, which characteristically does not exceed 16 miles. In fact, the average path length of tornadoes in Wisconsin for the period of 1950-2005 was 5.8 miles with a duration of about 10 minutes. Tornadoes with track lengths greater than 150 miles have been reported in Wisconsin, although they are quite rare.

Tornadoes are visible because low atmospheric pressure in the vortex leads to cooling of the air by expansion with condensation and formation of water droplets. They are also visible as a result of the airborne debris and dust associated with the vortex. The destructive power of the tornado lies primarily in its high horizontal winds, a built-in upward-lifting force, and airborne debris impacting structures (collectively resulting in about 95 percent of the damage). To a much lesser degree, air pressure differences associated with a tornado result in additional damage. Years ago, it was assumed that air pressure differences accounted for a large portion of the damage, however, it is now realized that most buildings have enough air leakage or infiltration so that most of the air pressure differences between the inside and outside of a structure are minimized as the tornado approaches. Since tornadoes are usually associated with organized storm systems that consist of several thunderstorm cells of varying intensity, large hail, torrential rain, and intense lightning usually accompany the storm that spins up a tornado.

Although a tornado can form at any time during the year, the peak tornado season is May through July. They can also occur at any time of the day. The peak hour for tornado initiation is between 6:00 and 7:00 p.m. and the peak hours of occurrence are between 3:00 and 9:00 p.m.

Prior to 2007, the Fujita Tornado Scale was used to estimate the wind speed of a tornado based on damage to structures (Table 5-16). Though the Fujita Scale has 13 ratings (F0-F12), tornadoes never exceed an F5 (261 to 318 MPH). Beginning in 2007, tornadoes are rated using the Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale, which is essentially the same as the former scale except for the wind speed (Table 5-17).

Table 5-16. Fujita Tornado Scale

Fujita		
Rating	Wind Speed	Characteristic Damage
F0	40 to 72 mph	Some damage to chimneys, TV antennas, roof shingles, trees, and windows
F1	73 to 112 mph	Automobiles overturned, carports destroyed, and trees uprooted
F2	113 to 157 mph	Roofs blown off homes, sheds and outbuildings demolished, mobile homes overturned
F3	158 to 207 mph	Exterior walls and roofs blown off homes; metal buildings collapsed or are severely damaged; forests and farmland flattened
F4	208 to 260 mph	Few walls, if any, standing in well-built homes; large steel and concrete missiles thrown far distances
F5	261 to 318 mph	Homes leveled with all debris removed; schools, motels, and other larger structures have considerable damage with exterior walls and roofs gone; top stories demolished

Table 5-17. Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale

Fujita		
Rating	Wind Speed	Characteristic Damage
EF0	65 to 86 mph	Some damage to chimneys, TV antennas, roof shingles, trees, and windows
EF1	86 to 110 mph	Automobiles overturned, carports destroyed, and trees uprooted
EF2	111 to 135 mph	Roofs blown off homes, sheds and outbuildings demolished, mobile homes overturned
EF3	136 to 165 mph	Exterior walls and roofs blown off homes; metal buildings collapsed or are severely damaged; forests and farmland flattened
EF4	166 to 200 mph	Few walls, if any, standing in well-built homes; large steel and concrete missiles thrown far distances
EF5	>200 mph	Homes leveled with all debris removed; schools, motels, and other larger structures have considerable damage with exterior walls and roofs gone; top stories demolished

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Wisconsin lies along the northern edge of the nation's tornado belt that extends northeastward from Oklahoma into Iowa. Winter, spring, and fall tornadoes are more likely to occur in southern Wisconsin than in northern counties. Yet, tornadoes have occurred in Wisconsin during every month except February.

Wisconsin's tornado season runs from the beginning of April through September. The most severe tornadoes typically occur during April, May, and June. Many tornadoes strike in late afternoon or early evening. However, tornadoes have occurred at other times. Personal property damage, deaths, and injuries have and will continue to occur in Wisconsin. On average, one person dies from tornado-related injuries each year.

In 2005, Wisconsin had a record of 62 verified tornadoes, including 27 that occurred on August 18, 2005.

In Sauk County, there have been 23 verified tornadoes since 1844 (Appendix G). More than three quarters of the tornadoes were F0 or F1 (Table 5-18). Prior to 1982 when the National Weather Service began classifying tornadoes, ratings are at best broad estimates, with an accuracy of plus/minus 1.

While there have been no fatalities in any of the Sauk County tornado disasters, there have been events that have caused significant property damage. On July 4, 1994 a tornado passed through the town of Prairie du Sac, town of Merrimac, and part of the village of Merrimac. This tornado caused approximately \$1,030,000 in damages to homes and property. In 1989 and 1984 two tornadoes touched down in the Sauk City area causing \$443,500 and \$1,547,000 worth of damage, respectively.

Table 5-18. Tornado Frequency: Sauk County: 1950 through 2018

Fujita		
Rating [1]	Number of Occurrences	Probability of Occurrence
F0	11	48%
F1	7	30%
F2	5	22%
F3	0	0%
F4	0	0%
F5	0	0%

Source: National Weather Service

Notes:

1. Refer to Table 5-# for a description of the Fujita ratings
2. Based on data collected by the National Weather Service

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Effects on Facilities – Because tornadoes apparently occur randomly across the landscape, all areas of the county are equally as likely to experience a tornado. Therefore, all of the critical facilities which have been identified are at risk.

Effects on Population Groups – Even though all areas of the county are equally likely to experience a tornado, those living in mobile homes or staying in a campground are more vulnerable than those people living in a residence with a basement. In 2018, there were 12 campgrounds, 3 recreational/educational camps, and 13 manufactured/mobile home parks.

Effects on Economic Sectors – While individual businesses may be damaged, the overall economy generally experiences short-term effects of a tornado, if at all.

Effects on New Development – New buildings are no more or less susceptible to the effects of a tornado than existing buildings.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Depending on where a tornado occurs in the county and its magnitude, damage can vary widely from minimal economic damage to tens of millions. Table 5-16 lists the damage caused by each of the tornado ratings. Based on historical occurrences in the county and documented damage estimates, an EF2 tornado would be expected to cause about \$1.2 million in damage to buildings and infrastructure.

Table 5-19. Tornado Property Damage; Sauk County: 1950 through 2018

Fujita Rating [1]	Number	Range of Damage		Total	Average
		Low	High	Damage	Damage
F0	11	0	\$25,000	\$34,000	\$3,091
F1	7	\$2,000	\$250,000	\$385,000	\$55,000
F2	5	\$25,000	\$5,000,000	\$6,125,000	\$1,225,000
F3	0	-	-	-	-
F4	0	-	-	-	-
F5	0	-	-	-	-

Source: National Weather Service

Notes:

1. Refer to Table 5-16 and 5-17 for a description of the Fujita ratings

9. HAILSTORMS

PROFILE

A hailstorm is a weather event where water particles in the upper atmosphere form into round or irregular masses of ice that fall to earth. Hail stones form when sub-freezing temperatures in the upper atmosphere cause water in thunderstorm clouds to accumulate in layers around an icy core. When strong underlying winds no longer can support their weight, the hailstones fall to Earth. The size of hail typically ranges from ¼” up to three inches in diameter. In a rather rare occurrence, a 2006-hail storm in Lake Mills created hail stones with a diameter of 4.25 inches.

Hail tends to fall in swaths that may be 20-115 miles long and 5-30 miles wide. The swath is not normally an even bombardment of hail, but generally consists of a series of hail strikes that are produced by individual thunderstorm clouds traversing the same general area. Hail strikes are typically one-half mile wide and up to five miles long. They may partially overlap, but often leave completely undamaged gaps between them. Hailstorms tend to occur in conjunction with severe thunderstorms.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Since 1950, there have been 131 documented hailstorm events in the county (Table 5-5).

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Effects on Facilities – The threat of hail damage increases as the size of the hailstones increase. Hail can break windows, damage roofs and siding, and dent motor vehicles.

Effects on Population Groups – All population segments are equally susceptible to hail storms. Hail storms while resulting in property and crop damage, rarely causes serious injury or loss of life.

Effects on Economic Sectors – Of all the economic sectors, agriculture is the most susceptible to hail damage. When hailstones approach golf ball size, crops are damaged and are not able to recover, resulting in a total loss.

Effects on New Development - Because a hailstorm can occur anywhere in the county, new buildings will not be any more or less affected than current buildings.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Based on historical data, hailstorms, while quite numerous, do not cause widespread or significant property damage. For the purposes of this plan, it is estimated that a hailstorm would cause about \$1,500 in property damage per event.

10. THUNDERSTORMS

PROFILE

Thunderstorms are severe and violent forms of convection produced when warm moist air is overlaid by dry cool air. As the warm air rises, thunderheads (cumulonimbus clouds) form and cause the strong winds, lightning, hail, and rain characteristically associated with these storms. Thunderheads may be a towering mass 6 miles or more across and 40,000 to 50,000 feet high. As much as 1.5 million tons of water may be held in a thunderhead.

A storm event arising for a single thunderhead typically lasts less than 30 minutes in a given location. However, strong frontal systems may spawn more than one squall line composed of many individual thunderheads.

As defined by the National Weather Service, a severe thunderstorm is a thunderstorm event that produces one or more of the following: downbursts with winds of 58 mile per hour or greater, hail $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, or a tornado.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Out of all the weather-related events in Sauk County, powerful thunderstorms are the most common. They account roughly one-third (32%) of all weather-related events documented since 1950. On average county residents can expect slightly less than three significant thunderstorm events each year (2.7/year). Although thunderstorms can occur throughout the year, they are most common from May through September. Typically, they occur after noon until 10:00 pm.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Effects on Facilities – Aside from hail, straight line winds from a thunderstorm can damage property and to a less extent crops. Overhead utility lines are quite susceptible to downed trees and tree branches. Entire neighborhoods and even larger areas can lose power because of a thunderstorm. All areas of the county are equally susceptible to thunderstorms, meaning that all critical facilities are at risk.

Effects on Population Groups – Wind associated with severe thunderstorms can cause injury or loss of life. With the exception of those living in mobile home parks or staying in campgrounds, no population group is uniquely susceptible to a thunderstorm event. Those in mobile homes and campgrounds are at risk from falling trees and branches, and damage to their residence or camper.

Effects on Economic Sectors – Thunderstorms do not affect any economic sector disproportionately more than others.

Effects on New Development – Because a thunderstorm can occur anywhere in the county, new buildings will not be any more or less affected than current buildings.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Based on historical data, a severe thunderstorm is expected to cause about \$33,000 in property damage and about \$5,000 in crop damage.

11. WINTER STORMS

PROFILE

Winter storms include a wide range of weather-related events including snowstorms, blizzards, freezing rain, sleet, and ice storms. Typical snow events produce totals of between one and three inches. On a statewide basis, heavy snowfalls happen on average only five times per winter. Total snow accumulations in central Wisconsin average about 50 inches. Both ice and sleet storms can occur at any time from October into April. They are more common in southern and central Wisconsin than in the northern part of the state.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Since 1950, there have been 15 winter storm events in Sauk County consisting of blizzard conditions, heavy snow, ice, or sleet.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Effects on Facilities – Heavy snow can cause the structural collapse of buildings with flat roofs.

Effects on Population Groups – Winter storms affect all population groups equally. People who commute a comparatively long distance are disproportionately affected.

Effects on Economic Sectors – A prolonged winter storm event with a large accumulation of snow can have a short-term effect on the local economy in terms of lost productivity. Transportation-related businesses are often negatively affected when winter weather hits.

Effects on New Development – Because winter storms generally affect the county as a whole, new buildings will not be any more or less affected than current buildings.

Terms Related to Winter Storms

Heavy snowfall - The accumulation of six or more inches of snow in a 12-hour period or eight or more inches in a 24-hour period.

Blizzard - The occurrence of sustained wind speeds in excess of 35 miles per hour accompanied by heavy snowfall or large amounts of blowing or drifting snow.

Ice storm - An occurrence where rain falls from warmer upper layers of the atmosphere to the colder ground, freezing upon contact with the ground and exposed objects near the ground forming an accumulation of at least 1/4" in 12 hours or less.

Freezing drizzle / freezing rain - The effect of drizzle or rain freezing upon impact on objects that have a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below.

Sleet - Solid grains or pellets of ice formed by the freezing of raindrops or the refreezing of largely melted snowflakes. This ice does not cling to surfaces.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

The cost of snow removal is incorporated into local government budgets so there is no direct financial impact arising from a winter storm unless the community experiences a prolonged winter season with a high number of snowfall events, such as the 2007-2008 winter when record amounts of snow fell across much of the state.

12. EXTREME HEAT

PROFILE

Periods of excessive heat, often referred to as heat waves, are quite common in Wisconsin during the summer months. When high temperatures do occur, they cover large areas of the country. Summertime heat and exposure to solar radiation can cause a number of heat disorders ranging from sunburn to heat stroke as described in Exhibit 5-10.

If left untreated, heat stroke can be deadly. About 237 people die from excessive heat every year in the United States. The elderly, small children, chronic invalids, people on certain medications or drugs, and people with weight and alcohol problems are particularly susceptible to heat disorders. The human body dissipates heat by varying the rate and depth of blood circulation, by perspiring, and as a last resort, by panting. Perspiration is an effective way of cooling the body’s surface, but as the relative humidity increases, the positive effects of perspiration decline.

The National Weather Service (NWS) devised the Heat Index³ as a way to measure the combined effects of temperature and relative humidity. The Heat Index chart (Exhibit 5-11) also shows when certain physiological responses are commonly seen with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity. As the relative humidity increases, even modest temperatures can cause heat stroke and other less serious heat disorders.

Exhibit 5-10. Heat Disorders and Symptoms

Heat Disorder	Symptoms
Sunburn	Redness and pain; in severe cases swelling of skin, blisters, fever, headaches
Heat Cramps	Painful spasms usually in muscles of legs and abdomen possible; heavy sweating
Heat Exhaustion	Heavy sweating, weakness, skin cold, pale and clammy; pulse thready; normal temperature possible; fainting and vomiting
Heat Stroke	High body temperature (106 or higher); hot dry skin; rapid and strong pulse; possible unconsciousness

Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

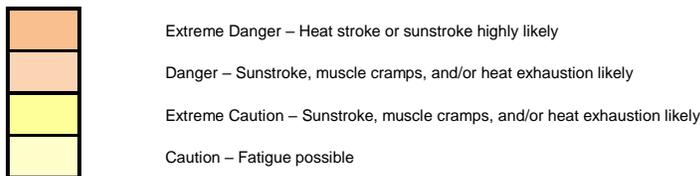
³ The Heat Index is sometimes referred to as the apparent temperature.

Exhibit 5-11. Heat Index (Apparent Temperature)

Air Temp. °F	Relative Humidity (%)												
	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
110	136												
108	130	137											
106	124	130	137										
104	119	124	131	137									
102	114	119	124	130	137								
100	109	114	118	124	129	136							
98	105	109	113	117	123	128	134						
96	101	104	108	112	116	121	126	132					
94	97	100	103	106	110	114	119	124	129	135			
92	94	96	99	101	105	108	112	116	121	126	131		
90	91	93	95	97	100	103	106	109	113	117	122	127	132
88	88	89	91	93	95	98	100	103	106	110	113	117	121
86	85	87	88	89	91	93	95	97	100	102	105	108	112
84	83	84	85	86	88	89	90	92	94	96	98	100	103
82	81	82	83	84	84	85	86	88	89	90	91	93	95
80	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	84	84	85	86	86	87

Source: National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

With Prolonged Exposure and/or Physical Activity



HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Based on records maintained by the National Weather Service, there have been 17 reported events with excessive temperatures since 1950 (Appendix G). The most recent event occurred on June 23rd 2009 when the county experienced heat index reaching 106 degrees. The southern tier of counties experiences the highest number of heat wave days.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

From 1986 to 2009, there were 10 years in which at least one or more persons in Wisconsin died from the direct or indirect effects of excessive heat (Table 5-20). A total of 115 people died in the 20-year period from 1986 to 2006. None of the deaths occurred in Sauk County. However, some Sauk County residents most likely received medical treatment for heat-related symptoms.

During that 20-year period, 1995 was the deadliest year when a total of 82 deaths were reported. Two heat waves gripped much of the state. The first occurred in mid-June and the second in mid-July. In the second heat wave, the temperature rose to between 100°F and 108°F with heat indices of 120°F to 130°F.

According to the National Weather Service, the mortality rate from excessive heat in Wisconsin is the highest of all natural disasters – more than four times greater than the second highest cause of death, tornadoes.

Intensely urbanized areas feel the effects of heat waves more than rural areas in that the temperature in urban areas is often elevated because radiant energy is stored in pavement and the exterior building surfaces and is released slowly over a period of time. Even during a heat wave, nighttime temperatures typically drop, but less so in urban areas because these heat reservoirs dissipate the radiant heat collected during the day time. This phenomenon is often referred to as the heat island effect.

Out of all of the natural hazards in Wisconsin, excessive heat is the leading cause of fatalities.

Not only are urban areas heat islands, pollutants often build up in the lower atmosphere during periods of excessive heat, causing respiratory problems, especially for the young, the elderly, and those with respiratory ailments such as asthma.

Although the more urban areas of the county experience the heat island effect, the change in the ambient temperature is modest. This is because the urban areas of the county are relatively small and street trees help to deflect solar radiation back into the atmosphere.

Effects on Facilities – Excessive heat does not directly impact critical facilities.

Effects on Population Groups – The elderly are disproportionately affected by heat. For example, during the heat waves of 1995, three-quarters of the fatalities were 60 years of age or older (Table 5-21).

Effects on Economic Sectors – Excessive heat can accompany drought causing a loss of crops. Additionally, some businesses may close or reduce production to minimize heat effects on employees.

Effects on New Development – Most new homes that are being constructed in the area have central air conditioning. As such, those people living in new dwelling units will be less affected by extreme heat than those living in the existing housing stock, some of which do not have air conditioning.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Aside from health consequences for county residents, excessive heat does not cause a definable economic loss.

Table 5-20. Heat-Related Fatalities; Wisconsin: 1986 - 2009

Year	Direct Deaths	Indirect Deaths
1986	1	0
1988	1	0
1993	2	0
1995	82	72
1997	1	0
1999	12	8
2001	10	5
2002	3	5
2003	0	4
2006	3	1
Total	115	95

Source: National Weather Service, Milwaukee - Sullivan Office

Table 5-21. Heat-Related Fatalities; United States: 1995

Age	Number	Percent
0 – 19	14	1.4
20 – 29	5	0.5
30 – 39	34	3.3
40 – 49	79	7.7
50 – 59	95	9.3
60 – 69	179	17.5
70 – 79	253	24.8
80 – 89	241	23.6
90 and older	61	6.0
Unknown age	60	6.0
Total	1,021	100 [1]

Source: National Weather Service

Notes:

1. Numbers may not add up to 100 due to rounding

13. EXTREME COLD

PROFILE

Periods of extreme cold temperature are common during the winter months in Wisconsin.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Since 1950, the National Weather Service documented 5 periods of extreme cold, all of which occurring from December through mid-February. The lowest recorded temperature in Sauk County (-45°F) was recorded on January 30, 1951 at the Baraboo weather station (#470516). Based on data collected at the Baraboo weather station, there are on average 25 days with temperatures at or below zero degrees Fahrenheit (Table 5-22).

Table 5-22. Temperature Extremes; Sauk Weather Station: 1971-2000

Month	Number of Days	Number of Days
	≥90°F	≤0°F
January	0.0	13.1
February	0.0	8.2
March	0.0	2.4
April	0.0	0.0
May	0.2	0.0
June	2.3	0.0
July	4.4	0.0
August	1.9	0.0
September	0.5	0.0
October	0.0	0.0
November	0.0	0.7
December	0.0	6.9

Source: http://mrcc.sws.uiuc.edu/climate_midwest/historical/temp/wi/470516_tsum.html

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Effects on Facilities – Excessive cold does not directly impact most critical facilities. There may be instances where an extended period of cold causes water pipes in buildings to freeze, and if not corrected, to burst. Underground water laterals often leak because of extreme cold temperatures as the surrounding soil materials expand and contract.

Effects on Population Groups – The elderly are disproportionately affected by cold temperatures. They are often times confined to their home during extended cold periods.

Effects on Economic Sectors – Excessively cold temperatures can accompany winter storm events; which compounds a generally difficult time. Because cold temperatures do not last for an extended period, the effects of excessively cold temperatures are short lived.

Effects on New Development – Periods of extreme cold will not disproportionately affect new development.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

Aside from health consequences for county residents, excessively cold temperatures do not cause a definable economic loss.

14. DROUGHT

PROFILE

A drought is an extended period of time when rainfall is significantly below normal amounts. Unlike other natural disasters, it is not known until much later in time, when a drought begins. A drought could last for months, several years, and in extreme conditions, much longer. Droughts are typically accompanied by higher-than-normal temperatures and lower-than-normal relative humidity levels.

Some droughts cover entire regions of a continent or can affect a sub-region as small as several counties.

A number of methodologies have been developed to measure droughts from a purely meteorological standpoint. Droughts can also be defined based on the consequences which result. For the purposes of this plan, two types of drought are considered: agricultural and hydrologic. An agricultural drought causes a noticeable drop in crop yields and a hydrological drought causes a drop in lake and stream levels and lowers the height of the ground water table.

Although these two types of droughts can occur at the same time, the negative effects of a drought are first seen on crop production. Hydrologic droughts characteristically lag behind an agricultural drought because it takes time for the lack of precipitation to lower surface and ground water levels. As a result, it is possible for an area to experience a hydrologic drought long after the end of an agricultural drought.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Agricultural and hydrologic droughts occur in Wisconsin on a regular basis. Since the Dust Bowl, short-lived droughts have occurred on an interval of about once in every ten years. Long-term droughts are more infrequent. Since the Dust Bowl, there have been four significant droughts in the state: 1987-1988, 1976-1977, 1955-1959, and 1948-1950. The most recent occurrence to cause damages in Sauk County occurred during the months of June and July in 2007. During this episode \$100,000 in losses were recorded. The most damaging drought in Sauk County and surrounding region occurred in 2002 when \$4.4 million was reported in lost crops.

In 2005, 2006, and 2007 Governor Doyle declared a statewide drought emergency by executive order so that the Department of Natural Resources could expedite farmers' requests to use water from lakes and streams for irrigation. Also in 2007, the governor asked the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to declare 52 counties, including Sauk County, as disaster areas.

Exhibit 5-12 shows the statewide average annual precipitation between 1895 and 2008 and the lowest annual precipitation recorded in the state for the same period. Over this period, the average annual precipitation was 31.4 inches per year on a statewide basis. There were 56 years when precipitation was below the average and 7 years when precipitation was less than 25 inches. The lowest average annual precipitation occurred in 1976 with 20.9 inches of precipitation.

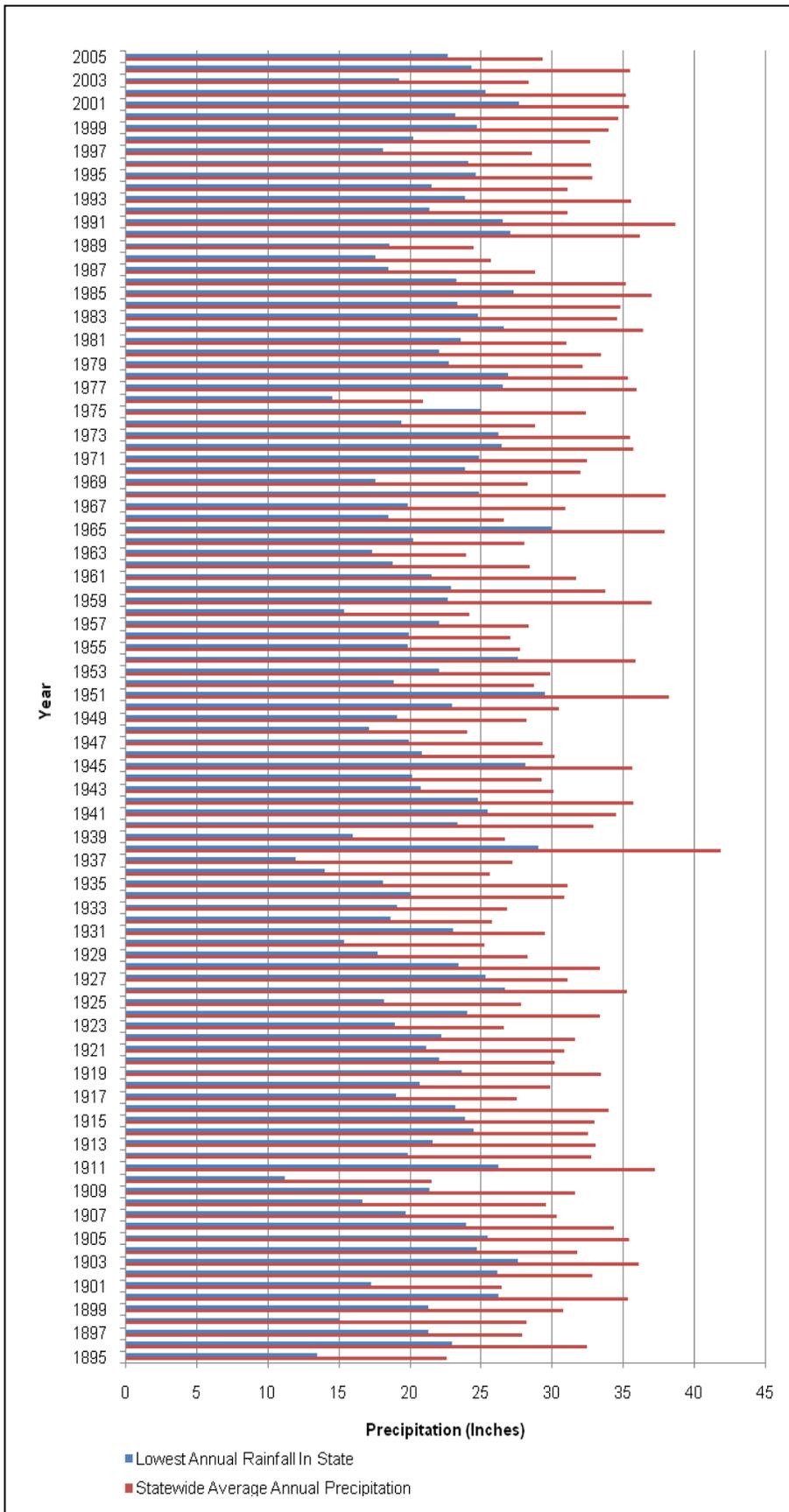
Table 5-23. Locations in and Near Sauk County with the Lowest Annual Statewide Precipitation Levels: 1895-2008

Lowest Recorded Precipitation Levels					
Year	Statewide	Precipitation (Inches)	Difference (Inches)	General Location	County
	Average (Inches)				
1888	28.24	23.07	5.17	Madison	Dane
1895	22.60	13.54	9.06	Madison	Dane
1905	35.44	25.49	9.95	Madison	Dane
1958	24.18	15.41	8.77	Hillsboro	Vernon
1962	28.47	18.79	9.68	Madison	Dane
1966	26.62	18.52	8.1	Hillsboro	Vernon
1975	32.40	25.04	7.36	Lone Rock	Sauk
1983	34.57	24.81	9.76	Stoughton	Dane
2002	35.22	25.36	9.86	Dodgeville	Iowa

Source: Wisconsin State Climatology Office www.aos.wisc.edu/~sco/clim-history/state/4700-RN-EX.html and www.aos.wisc.edu/~sco/clim-history/state/4700-R.html

On a more localized level, there have been 88 years when an area of the state with the lowest precipitation level received less than 25 inches of precipitation. As shown in Table 5-23, the lowest statewide precipitation levels occurred in Sauk County or an adjoining county on nine occasions.

Exhibit 5-12. Wisconsin Average Annual Precipitation: 1895-2006



Source: Wisconsin State Climatology Office

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

By most accounts, the 1987-1988 drought in Wisconsin was the most severe and is estimated to have a recurrence interval of about 75 years. All Wisconsin counties were eligible for drought assistance. Agricultural losses throughout the state totaled \$1.3 billion. More than half of the farms in the state suffered crop losses of 50 percent or more, with 14 percent experiencing a crop loss of 70 percent or more.

POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE LOSSES

Effects on Facilities and Population Groups – Unlike many of the other natural disasters addressed in this plan, drought conditions do not cause direct physical harm to people or destroy buildings and other structures.

Effects on Economic Sectors -- The two main concerns with drought relate to economic losses to agricultural crops and livestock and effects on ground water supplies available to both private and public water wells.

Farmers in the county produce a variety of products, including dairy, grain, cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, vegetables, nursery and greenhouse stock, and Christmas trees. In 2009, farm operators owned and managed more than 358,919 acres of land. Droughts would therefore affect a significant portion of the county and a significant economic sector.

During extended droughts, municipalities often see an increased water usage due primarily to increased use for lawns and gardens. It is important that municipal wells are properly sized for the number of residents they are intended to serve. At times it may be necessary to impose water restrictions when there is concern that the available water supply may not be sufficient to meet basic needs.

Because municipal wells are generally concentrated in a relatively small area, extended droughts can affect the level of the water table. With decreased rainfall, the water table will naturally drop. Most public water wells draw from the deep aquifers and typically are not negatively affected. However, those wells serving an individual household are comparatively shallow and are more susceptible to a dropping water table, especially when located near a municipal well. It is estimated that about two-thirds of county residents receive their drinking water from a municipal system and the remaining one-third from a private well.

Effects on New Development – Aside from the potential of limiting the use of potable water for certain uses during drought periods, new development will be no more susceptible to drought than exists now.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE

It is estimated that a short-term drought over the course of a year would cause a loss in agricultural production in the range of \$25,000 to \$50,000. This estimate is based on an average loss of \$300 per acre over 83 to 166 acres.

15. SUMMARY OF RISK BY JURISDICTION

Table 5-21 presents a summary of current risk for each jurisdiction in Sauk County.

Since the last plan, there have been some minor shifts, primarily to flood risk. For example, the villages of Rock Springs and La Valle have experienced multiple flood events in a span of a few years and are in the early stages of defining a long-term solution including relocating existing business to more protected areas. In a similar way, some jurisdictions have seen minor shifts as lands are being annexed to cities and villages and removed from towns. As more buildings are constructed the potential for storm damage increases incrementally as well.

While most of the municipalities have grown in population, the following have experienced population decline in the last few years:

- Towns of La Valle, Reedsburg, and Troy
- Villages of La Valle and Rock Springs
- City of Wisconsin Dells

Table 5-21. Summary of Risk by Jurisdiction: 2019

	Dam Failure	Flooding [2]	Dense Fog	Tornado	Hail- storm	Thunder- storm	Temp. Extremes	Drought
Town								
Baraboo	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Bear Creek	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Dellona	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Delton	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Excelsior	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Fairfield	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Franklin	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Freedom	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Greenfield	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Honey Creek	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Ironton	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
La Valle	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Merrimac	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Prairie du Sac	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Reedsburg	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Spring Green	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Sumpter	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Troy	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Washington	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Westfield	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Winfield	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Woodland	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Village								
Cazenovia [1]	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Ironton	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Lake Delton	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low
La Valle	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Lime Ridge	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Loganville	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Merrimac	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
North Freedom	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Plain	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Prairie du Sac	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Rock Springs	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Sauk City	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Spring Green	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
West Baraboo	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
City								
Baraboo	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Reedsburg	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Wisconsin Dells [1]	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county
2. See Section 6 of this chapter for detailed loss estimates.

16. SUMMARY OF DAMAGE ESTIMATES

Table 5-22 lists damage estimates for the various natural hazards reviewed in this chapter.

Table 5-22. Damage Estimates for Natural Hazards; Sauk County

Natural Hazard	Damage Estimate
Dam failure	Unknown
Flooding [1]	\$53.2 million (building loss)
Dense fog [2]	Minimal
Tornado – EF1	\$55,000
Tornado – EF2	\$1,225,000
Hail storm [2]	\$1,500
Thunderstorm [2]	\$33,000 property; \$5,000 crop
Winter storm [2,3]	Minimal
Extreme temperature – heat	Minimal
Extreme temperature – cold	Minimal
Drought - short-lived	0 property; \$25,000 to \$50,000 crop
Drought - long-lived	0 property; \$100,000-\$200,000 crop

Notes:

1. Based on a 100-year flood
2. Estimates do not include damage to motor vehicle or other accident-related costs
3. Estimate does not include snow plowing/removal costs. While potentially significant, these costs are included in local government budgets.

ASSESSMENT OF MANMADE HAZARDS

1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter evaluates the manmade hazards that have or could occur in the county. Initially, 20 manmade hazards were identified. They were prioritized and 14 of the hazards were dropped from future consideration given their low ranking compared to the other hazards. The remaining 6 hazards are described in detail. After describing the nature of the hazard, the frequency of occurrence is documented along with its effect on critical facilities, various population groups, and economic sectors. Estimates of economic loss are included when there is enough empirical data to do so.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

As part of an initial screening process, the steering committee used the methodology developed by Wisconsin Emergency Management¹ to evaluate manmade hazards in Sauk County to determine, on a countywide basis, which warrant the most attention. For each hazard, the members of the steering committee used a group consensus process to assign a numeric value to the 10 factors listed in Table 6-1.

Chapter Contents

1. Chapter Overview
2. Hazard Identification
3. Loss of Sewer System
4. Traffic Accident
5. Structural Fires
6. Loss of Electrical System
7. Hazardous Materials Spill at a Fixed Facility
8. Summary of Risk by Jurisdiction

Table 6-1. Hazard Assessment Criteria

Factor	Description
Historical Hazard Frequency	Frequency of past occurrences
Anticipated Hazard Probability	Probability of the hazard occurring again
Historical Health and Public Safety	Degree of past hazard events causing injuries, sickness, and/or deaths
Residential Damage	Degree of past hazard events causing damages to homes
Business Damage	Degree of past hazard events causing damages to businesses
Public Costs	Amount of local, state, and federal funds expended on past hazard recovery activities
Magnitude of Population at Risk	Amount of the area's population still vulnerable to injury, sickness, and/or death
Magnitude of Homes at Risk	Amount of homes still vulnerable to damage
Magnitude of Businesses at Risk	Amount of businesses still vulnerable to damage or interruption of business trade
Magnitude of Public Infrastructure at Risk	Amount of infrastructure that is susceptible to damages

Source: *Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning In Wisconsin*, 2003. Wisconsin Emergency Management

Table 6-2 shows the results of that exercise. The three highest ranked manmade hazards are loss of sewer system, structural fire, and traffic accidents.

¹ *Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning In Wisconsin*, 2003. Wisconsin Emergency Management

The following manmade hazards were excluded from further consideration:

- ◆ Communicable diseases
- ◆ Terrorism
- ◆ Workplace violence
- ◆ Contaminants
- ◆ Civil disturbances
- ◆ School violence
- ◆ Correctional center incident
- ◆ HAZMAT Railway
- ◆ HAZMAT Pipeline
- ◆ HAZMAT Aircraft
- ◆ HAZMAT Waterway
- ◆ HAZMAT Roadway
- ◆ Transportation airway
- ◆ Transportation railway
- ◆ Water contamination

Table 6-2. Countywide Comparative Analysis of Manmade Hazards; Sauk County: 2018

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Historical Hazard Frequency	Anticipated Hazard Probability	Historical Health and Public Safety	Residential Damage	Business Damage	Public Costs	Magnitude of Population At Risk	Magnitude of Homes At Risk	Magnitude of Businesses At Risk	Magnitude of Public Infrastructure At Risk	Overall Score
Natural Hazard	(1,2,3)	(1,2,3)	(1,2,3)	(1,2,3)	(1,2,3)	(1,2,3)	(1,2,3)	(1,2,3)	(1,2,3)	(1,2,3)	
Loss of Sewer System	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	20
Traffic Accident	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	19
Structural Fire	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	18
Loss of Electrical System	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	13
HAZMAT Spill at a Fixed Facility	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	12

Notes: This matrix is based on a qualitative assessment and is intended to identify those hazards posing the greatest concern.

A low, medium, or high numerical rating of 1, 2, or 3, respectively, is assigned to each criterion and then the ratings for each hazard are totaled.

Column 1 refers to the frequency of past occurrences.

Column 2 refers to the probability of the hazard occurring again.

Column 3 refers to the degree of past hazard events causing injuries, sickness, and/or deaths.

Column 4 refers to the degree of past hazard events causing damages to homes.

Column 5 refers to the degree of past hazard events causing damages to businesses.

Column 6 refers to the amount of local, state, and federal funds expended on past hazard recovery activities.

Column 7 refers to the amount of the area's population still vulnerable to injury, sickness, and/or death.

Column 8 refers to the amount of homes still vulnerable to damage.

Column 9 refers to the amount of businesses still vulnerable to damage or interruption of business trade.

Column 10 refers to the amount of infrastructure that is susceptible to damage.

Column 11 is the raw score for the hazard.

The nature of the identified manmade hazards are quite different as shown in Table 6-3. Most of the manmade hazards typically occur with little or no advance warning and also tend to be rather localized.

Table 6-3. Nature of Manmade Hazards; Sauk County

Natural Hazard	Geographic Extent	Amount of Advance Notification	Recurrence Interval [1]
Loss of Sewer System	System wide	None or very little	Infrequent
Traffic Accident	Very localized	None	3-4 per day
Structural Fire	Very localized	None	0.33
Loss of Electrical System	System wide	None or very little	Infrequent
HAZMAT Spill at a Fixed Facility	Generally localized unless materials enter surface water or the groundwater	None	0.33

Notes:

1. Recurrence interval is number of events occurring over a period of time.

Table 6-4 lists each of the manmade hazards and identifies whether they will have an impact on the critical facilities identified in this plan, noncritical buildings and structures, special populations, the general population, and broadly defined economic sectors.

Table 6-4. General Effects of Manmade Hazards on Facilities, Population Groups, and Economic Sectors; Sauk County: 2018

Critical Facility	Loss of Sewer System	Traffic Accident	Structural Fire	Loss of Electrical System	HAZMAT Spill at a Fixed Facility
Facility with Hazardous Materials	-	-	-	D	D
Infrastructure					
Bridge	-	-	-	-	-
Dam	-	-	-	-	-
Communication Tower	-	-	-	D	-
Electric Facility – Power Plant	-	-	-	D	-
Electric Facility – Substation	-	-	D	D	-
Natural Gas Facility	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum Pipeline	-	-	-	-	I
Public-Use Airport	-	-	D	D	-
Telephone Facility	-	-	D	D	-
Utility Offices/Yard	-	-	D	-	-
Water Facility [1]	-	-	D	D	-
Wastewater Facility	D	-	D	D	-
Government Facility					
Community Center	-	-	D	D	-
Library	-	-	D	D	-
Municipal Garage	-	-	D	D	-
Municipal Office and Other	-	-	D	D	-
Post Office	-	-	D	D	-
Senior Center	-	-	D	D	-
Health Care Facility					
Health Care Clinic	-	-	D	D	-
Hospital	-	-	D	D	-
Public Safety Facility					
EMS Facility	-	-	D	D	-
Fire Station	-	-	D	D	-
National Guard Facility	-	-	D	D	-
Police Station	-	-	D	D	-

continued

Table 6-4. General Effects of Manmade Hazards on Facilities, Population Groups, and Economic Sectors; Sauk County: 2018

Population Groups	Loss of Sewer System	Traffic Accident	Structural Fire	Loss of Electrical System	HAZMAT Spill at a Fixed Facility
School					
K-12	D	-	D	D	I
Secondary	D	-	D	D	I
Special Care Facility - Residential					
Adult Family Home	D	-	D	D	I
Community Based Residential Facility	D	-	D	D	I
Nursing Home	D	-	D	D	I
Residential Care Apartment Complex	D	-	D	D	I
Special Care Facility - Nonresidential					
Adult Day Care	D	-	D	D	I
Group Day Care	D	-	D	D	I
Vulnerable Housing					
Mobile Home Park	-	-	D	D	I
Campground	-	-	-	-	I
Noncritical Buildings/Structures	D	-	D	D	D
General Public					
General Public	D	D	D	D	-
Elderly and People with Disabilities	I	I	D	D	-
Homeless	I	-	-	-	-
Economic Sector					
Agriculture	-	-	D	D	D
Commercial	C	-	D	D	D
Industrial	C	-	D	D	D
Transportation	-	D	-	-	D

Notes: 1. Types of facilities included in this category include wells, towers, and treatment plants

Key: - No or minimal effect; I – Indirect Effect; D – Direct Effect

3. LOSS OF SEWER SYSTEM

PROFILE

The loss of a sewer system occurs when a wastewater treatment plant for whatever reason is not able to operate or operate at design levels. Typically, this would occur in extreme circumstances, including significant flooding and excessive rainfall, and less frequently, mechanical failure or electrical outage.

If a public sewer system is not operational, sewage is not flowing properly and may be discharged to receiving waters with no or insufficient treatment. If the event there is an electrical outage, onsite backup generators are generally available and provide necessary power. The greatest risk arises when the wastewater treatment plant is located in a floodplain and is not properly protected from flooding or when excessive rainfall overloads the system.

Most of the sewer collection systems have one or more lift stations. During an electrical outage, pumper trucks can be used to remove the wastewater from smaller stations and backup generators can be used for those that typically receive large volumes of wastewater.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Based on recent history, there have been few instances in the County when a public water system was not able to operate.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Although impacts from a loss of a sewer system can be significant, the anticipated impacts are judged to be comparatively low, but nevertheless a consideration in mitigation planning.

Effects on Facilities – During an event when the sewer system is not operating, occupants of critical and non-critical facilities are able to dispose of wastewater. With the exception of flooding events, the loss of a sewer system typically lasts for a short period of time. During a flood event, an outage can last for one or more days.

Effects on Population Groups – None of the population groups identified in this plan are any more or less vulnerable to a sewer outage.

Effects on Economic Sectors – The loss of sewer service can be a significant problem for all economic sectors but especially those business that use water for processing or that serve the public.

Effects on New Development – The impacts of a sewer service outage will not impact new development any differently than existing development.

4. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

PROFILE

Traffic accidents occur when one or more motor vehicles are involved in a crash resulting from human error, mechanical failure of the vehicle, severe weather, a hazardous material spill, and other various reasons. These accidents may involve a single vehicle, multiple vehicles, a vehicle and pedestrians, or some combination thereof.

Traffic accidents are generally instantaneous. Conditions that contribute to accidents can last from several minutes to several days (e.g., bad weather), or in some instances may be semi-permanent (e.g., poor visibility). Depending on the nature of the accident, damage can occur or passengers can be hurt or die.

Given the number of drivers and pedestrians on the roadways, there is always a risk for accidents. There are a number of significant roadway routes in the county. Interstate 39/90/94 is located in the northeast corner of the county. In addition to state highways, there are county roadways and local roads.

Table 6-5. Traffic Crashes; Sauk County: 2011-2016

Year	Number	Change from Prior Year
2011	1,500	n/a
2012	1,424	-76
2013	1,486	62
2014	1,516	30
2015	1,653	137
2016	1,628	-25

Source: WisDOT-DMV Traffic Accident database accessed at <https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/about-wisdot/newsroom/statistics/final-county.aspx>

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

According to data collected by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, the overall number of crashes has declined each year between 2004 and 2009, with the exception of 2007 when there was an increase of 6.2 percent over the preceding year (Table 6-5).

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Effects on Facilities – Traffic accidents do not impact critical or non-critical facilities.

Effects on Population Groups – Although traffic accidents generally impact people of ages, those between the age of 16 and 19 are most susceptible to traffic accidents followed by the elderly.

The economic cost of a traffic crash can vary widely. Table 6-6 shows the costs of motor vehicle injuries at a national level. The calculable costs of crashes are wage and productivity losses, medical expenses, administrative expenses, motor vehicle damage, and employers' uninsured cost.

Table 6-6. Average Economic Cost per Death, Injury, or Crash; United States: 2008

Type	Cost
Death	\$1,300,000
Nonfatal Disabling Injury	\$63,500
Property Damage Crash	\$8,300

Source: National Safety Council, 2008

Effects on Economic Sectors – The transportation sector is dependent on roadways for moving goods and products to market. Although significant to those involved, a traffic crash does not significantly impeded the continuation of this sector.

Effects on New Development – As new development occurs, more motorists will be using the roads which will increase the potential for traffic accidents. Development in and of itself will not be impacted by traffic crashes.

5. STRUCTURAL FIRE

PROFILE

A structural fire can strike virtually any building, including mobile homes, single- and multi-family residences, commercial buildings, and industrial buildings. The highest percentage of structure fires occur in the late afternoon between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

The extent of damage can range from minor to total destruction. can be s typically involve buildings that have more than three floors and are designed for multiple businesses or resident occupancy. Usually these fires occur in large metropolitan and urban areas. The consequences can be severe with loss of property, income, and in some cases, lives. These fires impact large numbers of people and require special planning and response efforts.

Quick Stats – United States: 2008

- 3,320 civilians lost their lives as the result of fire
- 16,705 civilian injuries that occurred as the result of fire
- 118 firefighters were killed while on duty
- Fire killed more Americans than all natural disasters combined
- 84 percent of all civilian fire deaths occurred in residences
- There were an estimated 1.5 million fires in 2008
- Direct property loss due to fires was estimated at \$15.5 billion
- An estimated 32,500 intentionally set structure fires resulted in 315 civilian deaths
- Intentionally set structure fires resulted in an estimated \$866 million in property damage

Source: National Fire Protection Association Fire Loss in the U.S. 2008 and USFA's Firefighter Fatalities in the United States in 2008.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

At the national level, fire calls are most common in the winter season and in particular during January (Table 6-8). Table 6-8 shows the number of structural fires from 2008 to 2010 for those fire departments listed.

Table 6-8. Structural Fires by Fire Department; Sauk County: 2016-2018

Department	2016	2017	2018
Baraboo Fire Department	12	12	13
Cazenovia Fire Department	1	3	5
Delton Fire Department	-	-	-
Hillpoint Fire Department	2	2	2
Kilbourn Fire Department	-	-	-
La Valle Fire Department	3	3	0
Loganville Area Fire Department	0	0	0
Merrimac Fire & Rescue	-	-	-
North Freedom Volunteer Fire Department	5	4	2
Plain Fire Department	-	-	-
Prairie du Sac Volunteer Fire Department	-	-	-
Reedsburg Fire Department	-	-	-
Rock Springs Volunteer Fire Department	-	-	-
Sauk City Fire Department	10	10	9
Spring Green Fire Department	8	10	9
Wonewoc Fire Department	-	-	-
Total			

Source: Local Fire Departments
 "-" data not available

Table 6-7. Fire Department Runs; United States: 2004

Season	Percent of Total
Winter	26.9
Spring	26.2
Summer	23.9
Fall	22.9
Month	
January	11.1
February	8.9
March	8.9
April	8.4
May	7.6
June	7.3
July	7.7
August	6.8
September	6.9
October	7.9
November	8.2
December	10.4

Source: U.S. Fire Administration, National Fire Data Center

Sauk County has approximately 10 metropolitan areas where large numbers of people would be affected if a major structural fire occurred. Three fires have involved multiple families in the past. However, all 13 volunteer fire departments in Sauk County have had fires that have affected a single-family dwelling. The fires in Sauk County involving numbers of people were August 13, 1985 at the Bluffview Elderly Apartments near the former Badger Army Ammunitions Plant

on State Highway 12, the DOT apartments (eight units) in Merrimac on July 18th, 1993, and a seven-unit apartment fire in Baraboo in 1994.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Sauk County has established mutual aid agreements between municipalities and fire departments ensuring compatibility between responding agencies. A Countywide fire network frequency and communication system with other fire departments has also been established. The fire chief reviews and checks pre-fire response plans on a regular basis. Responders are given training involving unusual fire scenarios for local hazards on a regular basis. Public safety and emergency personnel will be called upon to deal with any instances of structural fires. Local and County medical centers will need to be able to treat any injuries or casualties resulting from such events. The actual impact will be subject to the extent and location of the event.

Effects on Facilities – Critical facilities are no more susceptible to structural fires than non-critical facilities.

Effects on Population Groups – According to the U.S. Fire Administration, there were 12.7 fire-related deaths in Wisconsin per million population in 2008, which was just under the national rate of 13.2. Twenty-six states had a death rate lower than Wisconsin's. At 3.9, Hawaii had the lowest death rate, while Mississippi had the highest rate (39.2). As a general rule, the elderly and the young are vulnerable to structural fires.

Effects on Economic Sectors – Given the localized nature of structural fires, no single economic sector is vulnerable to fires. However, if there would be a fire at any of the large employers in the county, there could be an overall drop in that particular sector and in the local economy.

Effects on New Development – When compared to the existing building inventory in a community, newer buildings are less susceptible to structural fires which result in fewer fire-related injuries and deaths. Smoke detectors and new electrical wiring are significant reasons for this difference.

6. LOSS OF ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

PROFILE

Modern society is very dependent on electrical power for normal living. Most power outages last about fifteen minutes to one hour. If longer, the utilities will let the local news media know the duration of the outage. Most commonly, a loss of electrical service results from a weather-related event such as a lightning storm or high winds.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Sauk County's only extended power outage was that with the ice storm of 1976. However, the possibility always exists that an artificial or natural disaster could affect the power system.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Sauk County has worked directly with the utility companies and emergency management responders to formulate emergency management plans. During a fuel and/or power shortage residents, schools, industry, and businesses will be asked to take measures to conserve fuel. If the fuel shortage reaches the critical stage, all nonessential facilities will be closed down and contingency plans put into effect. In the event of a prolonged power outage Sauk County Emergency Management has listings of available generators within the County. Evacuation and shelter arrangements have been prepared in case of a severe power outage.

Effects on Facilities – A number of critical facilities without backup sources of power will be most affected. Local medical facilities, as well as public safety facilities and emergency facilities have backup power sources, and would be considered to be the highest priority. Not all public safety facilities have back-up generators.

Effects on Population Groups – All of the population groups identified in this plan are equally affected by a power outage.

Effects on Economic Sectors – The local economy may be impacted by any inability to conduct business due to a lack of electricity.

Effects on New Development – New residential subdivisions generally are serviced by underground electric distribution lines, and are therefore less vulnerable than those areas exclusively serviced by overhead lines.

7. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL AT A FIXED FACILITY

PROFILE

A hazardous substance or material (HAZMAT) is defined as any substance or combination of substances that may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness to human health. These include wastes of a solid, liquid, gaseous, or semisolid form that, because of their quantity, concentration, or infectious characteristics pose a present or potential hazard. Such substances may include those that are toxic, corrosive, flammable, irritants, strong sensitizers, or explosives.

HAZMAT spills can occur on site where they are produced, handled, or otherwise used and also while being transported from one place to another. Spills at fixed facility operations exceed incidents from transportation accidents.

About 80 percent of all HAZMAT spills involve petroleum products. For emergency response purposes, hazardous material spill incidents are categorized as Level A or Level B releases. Level A releases are the most hazardous materials requiring the most protection. Response to a Level A incident will be done from Madison. Level B releases require respiratory protection with a minimum skin protection. Sauk County has mutual aid with the Portage Level B team for some areas on the east side and a contract with a

Level B clean up company for the rest of the County. This occurs with the uncontrolled release or threatened release of hazardous materials from a fixed site that may impact public health and safety and/or the environment. The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) defines a hazardous material as any chemical that is a physical hazard or health hazard [defined at 29 CFR 1910.1200(c)] for which the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires a facility to maintain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Under EPCRA, there is no specific list of hazardous materials, however, an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) list of 356 substances, identified at 40 CFR Part 355, is kept by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. There are two thresholds related to chemicals.

- ◆ Planning Threshold – The facility has an extremely hazardous substance present at any one time in an amount equal to or exceeding the chemical-specific threshold planning quantity and is required to have an off-site plan.
- ◆ Reporting Threshold – This facility has 10,000 pounds of a hazardous substance or either 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity of an extremely hazardous substance present at any one time and is not exempt from the reporting requirements.

Sauk County had 62 planning facilities and 28 reporting facilities in 2010.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

On average, there are about four fixed facility HAZMAT incidents each year. To date, no fatalities occurred, however; one person was treated for inhalation in September 1996 from chlorine/muratic acid and 11 young people were transported to the hospital after a chlorine/muratic acid inhalation incident in August 2003. An explosion at a planning facility released ammonia and required evacuation in December 2003.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Because the use of chemicals has increased considerably over the past several decades, hazardous materials are present in quantities of concern in business, industry, agriculture, hospitals, schools, water parks and other facilities in the County. There are no areas exempt from the possibility of a hazardous materials incident. Despite all the precautions, accidents can happen.

Short and/or long term hazards from an incident could cause adverse health hazards if exposed to chemicals through work, explosions, fires, or environmental contamination. An incident may also necessitate short or long-term evacuation, which disrupts the social and economic aspects of the affected area.

A hazardous materials incident at a fixed facility can result in loss of income if the facility is unable to operate waiting for cleanup. Other businesses and residents in the area may have to be evacuated until cleanup is finished. Medical treatment may also be required to persons affected by exposure to the hazardous materials. Public safety personnel and equipment may also need to be deployed to mitigate the spill at a cost to the taxpayer.

Table 6-9. Hazardous Material Spills; Sauk County: 1993-2003

Year	Number of Spills	Type of HAZMAT
1993	3	Fixed
1994	7	Unknown
1995	9	Unknown
1996	2	Unknown
1997	9	Unknown
1998	10	Unknown
1999	7	Unknown
2000	9	Unknown
2001	3	Unknown
2002	4	Unknown
2003	8	Unknown

The Sauk County Local Emergency Planning Committee, in conjunction with the County Emergency Management Office has off-site facility plans for the various planning facilities. These are updated annually after the Tier IIs are received.

Effects on Facilities – Most of the critical facilities do not store or use hazardous materials in significant quantities. Water and wastewater treatment facilities are the two exceptions. None of the critical facilities and non-critical facilities are especially vulnerable to a facility with hazardous materials.

Effects on Population Groups – None of the population groups identified in this plan are more or less vulnerable than the other groups.

Effects on Economic Sectors – As a whole, the agricultural and industrial sectors are the most vulnerable to HAZMAT spills of a significant size.

Effects on New Development – New development is no more or less vulnerable to a HAZMAT spill at a fixed site than is existing development in the county.

8. SUMMARY OF RISK BY JURISDICTION

Table 6-10 presents a summary of risk for each jurisdiction in Sauk County.

Table 6-10. Summary of Risk by Jurisdiction: 2018

Municipality	Loss of Sewer		Structural Fire	HAZMAT Spill at	
	System	Traffic Accident		Fixed Facility	Loss of Electrical System
Town					
Baraboo	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Bear Creek	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Dellona	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Delton	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Excelsior	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Fairfield	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Franklin	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Freedom	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Greenfield	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Honey Creek	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Ironton	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
La Valle	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Merrimac	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Prairie du Sac	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Reedsburg	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Spring Green	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Sumpter	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Troy	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Washington	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Westfield	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Winfield	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Woodland	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium

continued

Table 6-10. Summary of Risk by Jurisdiction: 2018 (continued)

Municipality	Loss of Sewer System	Traffic Accident	Structural Fire	HAZMAT Spill at Fixed Facility	Loss of Electrical System
Village					
Cazenovia	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Ironton	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Lake Delton	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
La Valle	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Lime Ridge	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Loganville	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Merrimac	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
North Freedom	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Plain	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Prairie du Sac	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Rock Springs	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Sauk City	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Spring Green	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
West Baraboo	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
City					
Baraboo	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Reedsburg	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Wisconsin Dells [1]	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county

MITIGATION STRATEGY

1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter is intended to identify common mitigation strategies for each of the hazards reviewed in this plan and potential funding sources for carrying out mitigation activities. The bulk of the chapter is devoted to listing goals, objectives, and policies along with projects or activities that apply broadly to the county and special projects or activities that apply to one or more of the municipalities.

2. TYPES OF POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation strategies can be grouped into six broad categories:

- ◆ Prevention
- ◆ Property protection
- ◆ Public education and awareness
- ◆ Natural resource protection
- ◆ Emergency services
- ◆ Structural projects

Examples are listed below for each of the natural hazards addressed in this plan.

Dam Failure

- ◆ Remove dams that don't serve a useful purpose
- ◆ Require the preparation of emergency action plans
- ◆ Ensure that emergency action plans are current
- ◆ Ensure that dam inspections are conducted as required by state law
- ◆ Include a dam failure in emergency planning exercises
- ◆ Minimize the level of development in a dam's hydraulic shadow in an effort to minimize damage resulting from a dam failure

Flooding

- ◆ Continue to enforce floodplain regulation and strengthen requirements when appropriate
- ◆ Limit development in the floodplain through local floodplain regulations or zoning
- ◆ Provide dryland access through flood-prone areas
- ◆ Retrofit legal nonconforming buildings that do not meet floodplain regulations (e.g., elevating, floodproofing)
- ◆ Purchase repetitive loss properties and remove structures (i.e., demolition or relocation)
- ◆ Raise the surface of local roads above 50-year flood elevations and arterials above 100-year flood elevations
- ◆ Enlarge the cross-section of culverts and bridges when they do not adequately carry anticipated flood flows
- ◆ Prohibit basements in new subdivisions where flooding from stormwater could be problematic
- ◆ Clean drainageways to allow a free flow of water
- ◆ Minimize the amount of impervious surfaces in a watershed so that

Chapter Contents

1. Chapter Overview
2. Types of Potential Mitigation Strategies
3. Existing Mitigation Strategies
4. Funding Sources
5. Review of Capabilities
6. Authority to Control Land Use and Development
7. Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Activities

stormwater can soak into the ground rather than contributing to flood water

- ◆ Maintain appropriate water rescue equipment
- ◆ Develop and implement appropriate evacuation procedures in flood-prone area
- ◆ Install gaging stations to better understand surface water flow regimes
- ◆ Construct stormwater facilities (e.g., detention and retention basins) to help manage stormwater
- ◆ Take steps to upgrade the National Flood Insurance Program requirements
- ◆ Encourage farm operators to evaluate the economics of crop insurance programs.
- ◆ Encourage and incentivize land management practices that encourage infiltration such as no till farming, cover crops, rotational grazing, and native prairie establishment.
- ◆ Encourage enrollment into land retirement programs on the most environmentally sensitive cropland.
- ◆ Expand landowner/farmer outreach programs which will increase the number of conservation practices that will retain water.
- ◆ Increase cost share funding for flood mitigation practices.
- ◆ Utilize modeling, including the Erosion Vulnerability Assessment for Agricultural Lands (EVAAL) tool, to identify priority areas for conservation and mitigation practices and projects.
- ◆ Conduct a cost-benefit analysis of best management projects, which could include smaller dam structures, berms, swales, terraces, prairie buffers and other practices to retain water on the landscape.
- ◆ Collaborate with county, city, and village government to expand cost-sharing program of rain gardens and other storm water retention practices.
- ◆ Utilize conservation easements to protect environmentally sensitive portions of parcels from development – they do not restrict all land use, rather they direct development to areas of land that are not environmentally sensitive.

Fog

- ◆ Identify those roadways where fog is localized and install appropriate signage
- ◆ Install automated visibility warning systems to detect reduced visibility conditions

Tornado / High Winds

- ◆ Construct storm shelters in campgrounds and mobile home parks
- ◆ Bury electrical and telephone lines and other utility cables
- ◆ Continue to enforce building codes and strengthen requirements when appropriate
- ◆ Include safety strategies for severe weather events in driver education classes
- ◆ Promote the construction of safe rooms when residential buildings are placed slab on grade

Severe Storms/Hail

- ◆ Encourage property owners to use building products (e.g., roofing, siding) resistant to hail damage

Snow Storms

- ◆ Bury electrical and telephone lines and other utility cables

Key Terms in This Chapter

Community Rating System (CRS) – A voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum National Flood Insurance Programs requirements. As a result, flood insurance premium rates are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from qualified community actions.

Goal – A statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. A goal is often broad in scope, not easily measurable, and long-term in nature.

Objective – A specific and usually measurable intermediate end that is achievable and make progress toward a goal.

National Flood Insurance Program – A Federal program created in 1968 under which flood-prone areas are identified and flood insurance is made available to the owners of the property in participating communities.

Policy – A predetermined course of action or specific rule that an organization adopts and uses in decision-making and which when applied will help to achieve one or more of its goals or objectives.

Repetitive loss community – A community with one or more repetitive loss properties.

Repetitive loss property (RLP) – For purposes of the Community Rating System, a property for which two or more National Flood Insurance Program losses of at least \$1,000 each have been paid within any 10-year rolling period since 1978.

Severe residential loss (SRL) property – A residential property (1) that has at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, when at least two such claims have occurred within any ten-year period, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (2) or which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the value of the property, when two such claims have occurred within any 10-year period.

Safe room – An above ground room within a building (most often homes) that is specifically designed to withstand high winds and provides occupants a safe refuge from tornadoes, hurricanes, or other high-wind events.

Strategy – An action or a group of actions intended to achieve a goal or objective.

- ◆ Install temporary snow fences along road ways that have experienced blowing and drifting snow
- ◆ Continue to enforce building codes and strengthen requirements when appropriate
- ◆ State and local governments can produce and distribute information to motorists relating to severe winter weather hazards
- ◆ Include safety strategies for severe weather events in driver education classes

Temperature Extremes

- ◆ Establish heating and cooling centers for vulnerable populations including the elderly and homeless
- ◆ Encourage local residents to contact friends, neighbors, and other family members during periods of extreme heat or cold.

Drought

- ◆ Adopt local ordinances for prioritizing water usage during drought emergencies
- ◆ Develop public wells in deep aquifers
- ◆ Maintain enough water storage capacity in public water systems
- ◆ Protect wetlands from development
- ◆ Encourage the use of water-saving devices in homes and other places where water is used
- ◆ Encourage farmers to take out crop insurance
- ◆ Protect important aquifer recharge areas from inappropriate development
- ◆ Encourage farm operators to evaluate the economics of crop insurance programs.
- ◆ Encourage and incentivize the installation of agricultural conservation practices that promote soil health, preserve soil moisture, and help to minimize loss of crops and topsoil in the event of a drought. Such practices may include planting crop field windbreaks, planting cover crops, no-till farming, rotational grazing, and contour farming to help reduce evaporation and/or promote infiltration.
- ◆ Promote the use of drought-resistant landscaping practices using native plantings.
- ◆ Encourage and increase cost share assistance for the installation of farm drought management strategies including Irrigation Water Management Systems and expanded use of Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program (WISP).
- ◆ Encourage multi-agency approaches to drought planning, water conservation, drought prediction, and stream and groundwater monitoring.

Contamination and Loss of Water Supply

- ◆ Encourage farm operators to evaluate the economics of crop insurance programs.
- ◆ Encourage and incentivize the installation of agricultural conservation practices that promote soil health, preserve soil moisture, and help to minimize loss of crops and topsoil in the event of a drought. Such practices may include planting crop field windbreaks, planting cover crops, no-till farming, rotational grazing, and contour farming to help reduce evaporation and/or promote infiltration.
- ◆ Promote the use of drought-resistant landscaping practices using native plantings.
- ◆ Encourage and increase cost share assistance for the installation of farm drought management strategies including Irrigation Water

Management Systems and expanded use of Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program (WISP).

Encourage multi-agency approaches to drought planning, water conservation, drought prediction, and stream and groundwater monitoring.

Wildland Fire

- ◆ Maintain appropriate fire fighting equipment to effectively respond to wildland fires
- ◆ Ensure that new homes are well protected from wildland fires and have multiple routes of ingress and egress
- ◆ Provide homeowners with information on how to create a defensible space around structures
- ◆ Bury electrical and telephone lines and other utility cables
- ◆ Institute measures to reduce soil erosion following a wildland fire event
- ◆ Local governments in rural areas can require the issuance of burn permits
- ◆ Encourage property owners to conduct controlled burns as a means of controlling fuel buildup

3. EXISTING MITIGATION STRATEGIES

FLOOD PROTECTION MEASURES

Under authority granted by Public Law 566, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Services constructed three flood-control dams and a multipurpose reservoir in the headwaters of Honey Creek, northwest of Plain, to control flooding. A reach of Honey Creek near Plain was channelized as part of the same project.

Other dams in Sauk County have minimal flood control potential. Seeley Lake decreases downstream discharges somewhat, due to the increase in evaluation needed to pass large flood discharges over the dam. No additional flood-protection structures are planned.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

In 1968, the United States Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)¹ to identify and map flood-prone communities and provide flood insurance to those property owners within a community that has adopted floodplain management regulations that meet minimum requirements. The Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, a division of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), administers this federal program. Over 21,000 communities across the United States and its territories now participate in the NFIP.

Sauk County participates in the NFIP along with the cities and villages listed in Table 7-1. The villages of Cazenovia and Loganville do not participate. In 2002, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in collaboration with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, initiated a multi-year effort to create and adopt digital flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) for the entire county. The new floodplain maps for Sauk County went into effect December 18, 2009.

¹ The National Flood Insurance Program was created with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.

Table 7-1. Participating Jurisdictions in the National Flood Insurance Program: November 2018

Municipality	Initial FIRM Adopted	Current FIRM Adopted
City		
Baraboo	08/01/79	11/20/13
Reedsburg	03/04/85	10/02/15
Wisconsin Dells [1]	12/18/84	05/16/16
Village		
Cazenovia [1]	12/18/09	12/08/16
Ironton	03/07/01	11/20/13
Lake Delton	09/04/85	11/20/13
La Valle	09/19/84	11/20/13
Lime Ridge	09/01/87	11/20/13
Loganville	02/15/85	11/20/13
Merrimac	03/07/01	11/20/13
North Freedom	09/19/84	11/20/13
Plain	09/30/88	11/20/13
Prairie du Sac	03/07/01	10/02/15
Rock Springs	09/18/85	11/20/13
Sauk City	03/07/01	10/02/15
Spring Green	02/01/86	10/02/15
West Baraboo	09/19/84	11/20/13
Sauk County	09/17/80	10/02/15

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency <https://www.fema.gov/cis/WI.pdf> Accessed on February 2, 2019

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county

Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between local communities and the federal government. If a community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risks to new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas, the federal government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses.

The Sauk County floodplain ordinance is based on a model established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). In 2008, the DNR drafted a new model ordinance. All existing floodplain ordinances need to meet the requirements of the new model.

Because Sauk County and each of the cities and villages participate in the NFIP, property owners are able to purchase flood insurance, including those not located within a mapped floodplain area. Flood insurance pays even when no state or federal disaster is declared. Historically, federal disaster declarations have been issued in less than 50 percent of the flooding incidents.

There are two types of flood insurance. The first is a policy that insures the physical structure and the second is a policy that covers the content of the building. The standard flood insurance policy provides coverage for one building per policy. The only exception is 10 percent coverage for a detached garage. However, the total payment for flood damage to the detached garage and the

house together cannot exceed the building policy limit. For coverage to apply, the garage can only be used for parking and storage. All other buildings on the premises need separate coverage. The maximum allowable limits are \$250,000 for residential properties and \$500,000 for commercial properties.

Contents are not automatically included. If contents coverage is desired, a specific amount must be named and a separate premium charged. Contents coverage limits are \$100,000 for residential policies and \$500,000 for commercial policies.

Federal disaster declarations are issued in less than 50 percent of the flood events.

Building property coverage includes:

- ◆ The insured building and its foundation
- ◆ The electrical and plumbing systems
- ◆ Central air conditioning equipment, furnaces, and water heaters
- ◆ Refrigerators, cooking stoves, and built-in appliances such as dishwashers
- ◆ Permanently installed carpeting over an unfinished floor
- ◆ Permanently installed paneling, wallboard, bookcases, and cabinets.
- ◆ Window blinds
- ◆ Detached garages (up to 10 percent of building property coverage)
- ◆ Debris removal

Personal property coverage includes:

- ◆ Personal belongings such as clothing, furniture, and electronic equipment
- ◆ Curtains
- ◆ Portable and window air conditioners
- ◆ Portable microwave ovens and portable dishwashers
- ◆ Carpets not included in building coverage (see above)
- ◆ Clothes washers and dryers
- ◆ Food freezers and the food in them
- ◆ Certain valuable items such as original artwork and furs (up to \$2,500)

The cost of an annual regular flood insurance policy varies depending on the site location, age of the building, design of the building, and elevation of the building if located in a flood hazard area.

Sanitary sewer backups are not covered. However, many homeowners policies do have riders to cover sewer back-ups. Sewer back-up riders can cost as little as \$30 per year.

While flood insurance coverage can significantly reduce the potential economic loss to a landowner in case of a flood disaster, flood insurance also helps reduce the cost of disaster aid to the general public. It has been shown that every \$3 paid in flood insurance claims saves \$1 in disaster assistance payments.

At the beginning of 2009, there were more than 200 insurance policies in effect in Sauk County (Table 7-2). Roughly one quarter of all of the policies were for property in the city of Reedsburg. Countywide, coverage totaled more than \$44.8 million and premiums totaled \$135,626 for those policies.

Table 7-2. Flood Insurance Policies: September 2018

Municipality	Policies	Total Coverage	Total Premiums
City			
Baraboo	14	\$3,950,000	\$13,076
Reedsburg	47	\$10774,500	\$36,919
Wisconsin Dells [1]	0	0	0
Village			
Lake Delton	1	\$185,000	\$292
La Valle	11	\$2,956,200	\$12,819
Loganville	1	\$280,000	\$388
Merrimac	0	0	0
North Freedom	3	\$628,000	\$2409
Plain	0	0	0
Prairie du Sac	1	\$210,000	\$351
Rock Springs	11	\$2,627,300	\$11,270
Sauk City	2	\$310,000	\$945
Spring Green	0	0	0
West Baraboo	1	\$280,000	\$480
Unincorporated Sauk County	80	\$16,103,700	\$60,065
Total	172	\$38,304,700	\$139,014

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency <https://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1011.htm#WIT>
 Accessed on February 2, 2019

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county; data is for the entire municipality
2. This municipality is not listed as participating or as not participating in the National Flood Insurance program

COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Because flood risk has been reduced, policy holders in participating communities enjoy lower flood insurance premiums than those located in a community that is not part of CRS. Flood insurance premium rates are discounted as shown in Table 7-3 based on a community's rating. A Class 1 community receives a 45 percent premium discount, while a Class 9 community receives a 5 percent discount. A Class 10 community is not participating in CRS and receives no discount. The CRS classes for local communities are based on 18 activities, organized under four categories: (1) public information, (2) mapping and regulations, (3) flood damage reduction, and (4) flood preparedness. Nationwide, 1,049 communities are part of CRS, or roughly 5 percent of those who are eligible.

Sauk County and all of the cities and villages have a CRS rating of 10 (Table 7-4). Given the potential cost savings, the county and municipalities should investigate the feasibility of and support for lowering their CRS class rating.

Table 7-3. Insurance Premium Reductions for Communities in the Community Rating System

CRS Rating	Special Flood Hazard Area	Non-Special Flood Hazard Area
	1	45%
2	40%	10%
3	35%	10%
4	30%	10%
5	25%	10%
6	20%	10%
7	15%	5%
8	10%	5%
9	5%	5%
10	0	0

Table 7-4. Community Rating System Rating of Jurisdictions; Sauk County: 2018

Municipality	CRS Rating
City	
Baraboo	10
Reedsburg	10
Wisconsin Dells [1]	10
Village	
Cazenovia [1]	10
Ironton	10
Lake Delton	10
La Valle	10
Lime Ridge	10
Loganville	10
Merrimac	10
North Freedom	10
Plain	10
Prairie du Sac	10
Rock Springs	10
Sauk City	10
Spring Green	10
West Baraboo	10
Sauk County	10

Source: National Flood Insurance Program

Notes:
 1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county; rating is for the entire municipality

PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND STRUCTURE REMOVAL

In some situations, certain properties are eligible for voluntary acquisition. Once acquired the structures are demolished or otherwise removed. Following the flooding in 2008, four municipalities received funding for property acquisition involving both residential and commercial properties. Table 7-5 lists the properties acquired to date and what funding was used in the purchase.

Table 7-5. Acquired Flood-Prone Properties: 1996 through 2018

Year	Municipality	Properties	Funding Source
2010	Town of Spring Green	28 residential properties	HMGP, FEMA-DR-1768
2010	City of Reedsburg	2 commercial and 18 residential properties	FEMA-DR-1768
2010	Village of Rock Springs	1 commercial and 19 residential properties	FEMA-DR-1768
2010	Town of Excelsior	1 residential property	FEMA-DR-1768

Source: Sauk County Emergency Management
 Key: PDM – Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
 HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
 FMA- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
 WDNR – Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
 CDBG – Community Development Block Grant

STORMREADY

StormReady is a national voluntary program, administered through local National Weather Service offices, that encourages communities to take a proactive approach in developing plans to improve local hazardous weather operations and public awareness for all types of local severe weather threats². It is intended to give communities the skills and education needed to cope with and manage potential weather-related disasters, before and during the event. By participating in StormReady, local agencies can earn recognition for their jurisdiction by meeting criteria established by the National Weather Service in partnership with federal, state, and local emergency management professionals.

The program does not replace any of the various federally or state-funded hazard mitigation programs, rather, it compliments them. The entire community - from the mayor, emergency managers, to business leaders and civic groups - can take the lead on becoming StormReady. Education and communication are a key part of the StormReady program. The Wisconsin StormReady Advisory Board, comprised of National Weather Service personnel and state, regional, and county emergency managers, reviews applications and visits the jurisdictions to verify the steps made in the process to become StormReady. The designation is only valid for two years.

The county or none of the municipalities in the county are certified StormReady (Table 7-6).

NOAA WEATHER RADIO

NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information direct from a nearby National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts, and other hazard information 24 hours a day. It is also used to broadcast warning and post-event information for all types of hazards - both natural events (e.g., severe weather, flooding) and man-made events (e.g., Amber Alerts, toxic, chemical, and biological releases, terrorist attacks). The radios can be programmed to receive information specific to a certain geographic area and sound an alarm to alert users of approaching dangerous weather. NWR is the primary actuator of the Federal Communications Commission’s Emergency Alert System (EAS).

As of October, 2006, the NWR network included 961 stations covering an estimated 97 percent of the U.S. population. The Milwaukee/Sullivan Weather Service Forecast office is located in the Town of Sullivan and serves 20 counties in south-central and southeast Wisconsin. NOAA Weather Radios are available through retail stores that sell electronic appliances, marine supply stores, truck stops, cable shopping networks, mail order catalogs, and the Internet.

The Sauk County Emergency Management Office has promoting use of National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA) weather radios as a cost-effective solution. These radios are a primary means of alerting the public to the imminent danger of hazardous weather. The office would like to see use of this reasonably-priced product increase, especially among facilities in which large numbers of people congregate and/or which have populations with special needs (e.g., schools, hospitals, industry).

Table 7-6. StormReady Jurisdictions; Wisconsin: 2018 (November)

Jurisdiction
Counties
Lincoln
Oneida
Racine
Communities
Belleville
Cedarburg
Dousman
Hillsboro
Lake Mills
Viroqua
Waupaca
Whitewater

Source: www.stormready.noaa.gov/communities.htm

The NOAA Weather Radio network provides authoritative weather and emergency information to the public.

² More information about StormReady is available from the Milwaukee/Sullivan Weather Service Forecast office. www.crh.noaa.gov/mkx/?n=stormready-mkx

During the goal-setting exercise, the ad hoc working group indicated a preference of promoting the use of weather radios rather than deploying additional sirens.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE WEBSITE

The Sauk County Emergency Management Office has been working to create a comprehensive website where citizens can access personal preparedness information, threat bulletins, and other emergency management information keyed to their community. This ongoing project is led by the County Emergency Management Office and is funded through the regular departmental budget. The Office would like to expand the current website to include bulletins from the American Red Cross, Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. County Emergency Management also plans to utilize various media outlets monitored by the public to publicize this resource to the community.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

New urban development brings with it increases in impervious surfaces such as rooftops, driveways, and streets. As areas develop into urban land uses, there is an increase in both volume and rate of runoff. To control the rate of runoff and potential downstream increases in peak flood elevations, some communities require detention of stormwater.

Sauk County has adopted a stormwater management ordinance and each of the cities and villages have an ordinance as well.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL ORDINANCES

Sediment from construction sites can deposit in local streams causing blockages that can result in potentially higher flood elevations during storm events. To control construction site erosion from construction sites, the Wisconsin Department of Commerce has adopted construction site erosion control regulations through the state Uniform Building Code. State erosion control regulations are enforced through the local building inspectors.

Sauk County does not have a stormwater and erosion control ordinance but is evaluating whether to do so.

Under Sauk County Chapter 26 Agricultural Performance Standards and Manure Management ordinance, all pastures and land where crops or feed are grown shall be managed to meet the tolerable soil loss. Chapter 26 applies to all land located within unincorporated areas of Sauk County. Best management practices must be implemented to control sheet, rill, and wind erosion. Chapter 26 is enforced through Sauk County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning the department; however, landowner compliance is dependent on a requirement to offer at least 70% cost share assistance. Availability of cost share funding is limited.

SHORELAND ZONING

Under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 115, counties are required to adopt a shoreland zoning ordinance that controls development within the shoreland³ of lakes and streams. The shoreland-zoning ordinance establishes minimum lot sizes—10,000 square feet on public sanitary sewer and 20,000 square feet on private sanitary systems. Buildings must be setback 75 feet from the ordinary high-water mark and comply with local floodplain zoning ordinances. The ordinance regulates the cutting of trees and shrubbery within 35 feet of the ordinary high-water mark and prohibits more than 30 feet of every 100 feet to be removed. These development standards follow land when it is annexed into a city or village, unless the municipality has adopted an ordinance as strict as the county ordinance. Sauk County has adopted an ordinance consistent with state requirements.

SHORELAND WETLAND ZONING

Under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 115, counties are required to adopt a shoreland wetland zoning ordinance that creates a shoreland wetland zoning district to control the development of wetlands that are two acres or more in size within the shoreland area. Permitted uses in the shoreland wetland district are limited to:

- ◆ recreation (hiking, fishing, hunting, swimming, and boating)
- ◆ agriculture
- ◆ public roadways and railroad lines
- ◆ public utilities
- ◆ non-residential building used for aquaculture

These development standards follow land when it is annexed into a city or village, unless the municipality has adopted an ordinance as strict as the county ordinance. Sauk County has adopted an ordinance consistent with state requirements.

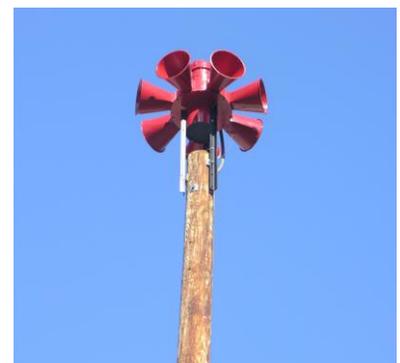
COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

In 1999, the Governor signed legislation that created a new framework for comprehensive planning in Wisconsin. By January 1, 2010, any community wanting to regulate land use must have an adopted comprehensive plan that meets minimum state requirements. Although state requirements do not require that natural hazard planning be a part of a comprehensive plan, communities do have an opportunity to consider natural hazards when devising land use plans and goals, objectives, and policies relating to land use and environmental management.

TORNADO SIRENS

Warning sirens are located throughout Sauk County but are primarily located in more urban areas. For example, there are five sirens in the city of Baraboo. Given the cost related to the installation and on-going maintenance costs, the County is promoting the use of NOAA weather radios as a more cost-effective solution.

Tornado Siren



³ A shoreland is defined as land within the following distances from the ordinary high-water mark of navigable waters: 1000 feet from a lake, pond, or flowage; and 300 feet from a river or stream or the landward side of the floodplain, whichever is greater. (NR 115.03 (8))

ROADWAY CLOSURES DURING FLOOD EVENTS

In some of the larger flood events, roadways in the county are blocked with water. This can create a potentially dangerous scenario for drivers, limit access to areas within the county, or cause travel delays. To deal with roadway closings, there are two categories of alternatives. The first are alternatives to modify the roadway (e.g. bridge replacement and elevate roadway) to prevent flooding. The second category includes maintenance of a system to actively close roadways when flooding occurs and identify alternate routes for emergency traffic.

Bridge Replacement. In some cases, an alternative to road inundation may be to increase the hydraulic opening of the bridges to minimize the backwater on the upstream side of the bridge. When bridges are scheduled for replacement due to age or roadway expansion, the bridge designers should look at the effect of the bridge design on the roadway overtopping. If feasible, the new bridge should be replaced with a structure that would meet the criteria outlined in Table 7-7.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WDOT) provides design criteria for structure crossings a stream in the Facilities Development Manual, Procedure 13-10-1. Major structures, such as bridges and box culverts, are designed using a process of selecting a design frequency which best produces a balance between structure costs and the cost of potential flood-related damages or risks. Structures in new locations are generally designed to accommodate the 100-year event without increasing the upstream flood stages over existing conditions. Replacement structures are generally designed not to increase the headwater elevation from existing conditions.

In some situations, structure sizes may be increased to reduce the upstream flood elevations. In those cases, if the existing structure is causing upstream flood storage, the flows will need to be re-evaluated to determine if the new structure will increase downstream flows and stages. Under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 116, if a new bridge results in upstream or downstream increases in the flood elevation greater than 0.01 feet, easements from the affected landowners are required. Where feasible, roadway surfaces should be designed to provide emergency access during flood events. The recommended criterion for flood protection, based on roadway classification, is outlined in Table 7-7.

Elevation of Roadways An alternative to roadway inundation is to raise the pavement surface to above the regional flood elevation. Placing additional fill along the roadway corridor would raise the road surface. While this alternative would help maintain public access, the raising of the road surface may increase flood elevations upstream of the fill. The fill would need to be structurally designed to withstand the hydraulic pressures of the floodwaters. As with bridge replacement, wide-scale elevation of roadway surfaces is not recommended at this time. As roadway maintenance is scheduled, the designers should consider the alternative of roadway elevation. Roadways should only be raised where the project is cost effective.

Road Closures During Flooding Drowning is the number one cause of flood deaths. More people drown in their cars than anywhere else. During flood events, the depth of the water over road surfaces is difficult to predict. Many drivers enter water they think is a few inches deep, only to find themselves in

Table 7-7. Recommended Roadway Flood Protection Level

Roadway Classification	Recommended Protection Level
Interstate and railroads	100-year flood
State & county highway	50-year flood
Local arterial	50-year flood
Minor and collector street	10-year flood

the center of a flowing stream. For years, Sauk County and the local municipalities have closed and barricaded roadways that are flooded. A coordinated system between Sauk County Emergency Management, the Sauk County Sheriff's Department, and local municipalities is in place to close flooded roads and reroute traffic.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Information is one of the most important tools in helping people mitigate the potential impacts of hazards, particularly natural disasters. To be effective, information needs to be available from several sources and be offered on an on-going basis.

By way of example, Exhibit 7-1 outlines the roles of the various organizations involved in public education with regards to floodplain issues. In an effort to keep state residents informed about natural hazards, Wisconsin Emergency Management sponsors a number of public awareness campaigns, including:

- ◆ Tornado & Severe Weather Week
- ◆ Rip Current Awareness Week
- ◆ Heat Awareness Day
- ◆ Lightning Safety Week proclamations

Exhibit 7-1. Organizations and Their Roles in Distributing Public Information Regarding Floodplain Management

Organization / Activities

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- ◆ Provides information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- ◆ Provides training to insurance industry on implementation of NFIP
- ◆ Provides technical information on flood mitigation activities
- ◆ Maintains a national library of floodplain maps

Wisconsin Emergency Management

- ◆ Provides information and training in emergency management including preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

- ◆ Provides information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- ◆ Provides technical information on flood mitigation activities
- ◆ Maintains a state library of floodplain maps and flood profile models
- ◆ Provides training to local zoning administrators on implementation of floodplain zoning ordinances

Sauk County Zoning Department

- ◆ Maintains local library of floodplain maps
- ◆ Provides information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- ◆ Provides information on county floodplain regulations

Local Insurance Agents

- ◆ Provides information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Local Lending Agencies

- ◆ Provides information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Flood insurance is required on federally-backed mortgages for properties located in a floodplain.

Real Estate Agents

- ◆ Provides information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- ◆ Required by state law to notify buyers whether or not a structure is located in a regulatory floodplain

4. FUNDING SOURCES

AVAILABLE FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

The Federal Emergency Management Agency administers a number of programs that fund mitigation activities at the local and state level.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FEMA provides FMA funds to assist States and communities implement measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of 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. PDM grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds.

Repetitive Flood Claims Program The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, which amended the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. Up to \$10 million is available annually for FEMA to provide RFC funds to assist States and communities reduce flood damages to insured properties that have had one or more claims to the National Flood Insurance Program. Eligible activities include acquisition of properties, and either demolition or relocation of flood-prone structures, where the property is deed restricted for open space uses in perpetuity.

Severe Repetitive Loss Program The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, which amended the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The act authorized up to \$40 million for each fiscal year 2005 through 2009.

Eligible flood mitigation project activities include floodproofing (historical properties only), relocation, elevation, acquisition, mitigation reconstruction (demolition rebuild), and minor physical localized flood control projects.

FUNDING RECEIVED

Since 1965, Sauk County and municipalities have received more than \$10 million in federal funding for mitigation activities (Table 7-8). The village of Rock Springs, city of Baraboo, and Sauk County recently received funding for land acquisition related to the Presidential disaster in 2008.

Table 7-8. Federal and State Funding for Mitigation Activities: 1965 through 2018

Year	Jurisdiction	Amount	Funding Source	Funded Activities
2004	Sauk County	Not known	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program	Prepare countywide hazard mitigation plan
2004	City of Baraboo	\$12,000	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program	Prepare countywide hazard mitigation plan
2009	Sauk County	\$19,245.71	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-DR-1768-WI)	Update countywide hazard mitigation plan
2009	Sauk County	\$5,499,424	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-DR-1768-WI)	Property acquisition in towns of Excelsior and Spring Green
2009	City of Reedsburg	\$2,602,770	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-DR-1768-WI)	Property acquisition
2009	Village of Rock Springs	\$2,512,786	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-DR-1768-WI)	Property acquisition
2018	Sauk County	\$23,552	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program through Presidentially declared disaster (FEMA-DR-4276-WI)	Update countywide hazard mitigation plan

Source: Sauk County Emergency Management and Wisconsin Emergency Management

5. REVIEW OF CAPABILITIES

This multi-jurisdictional plan covers the unincorporated area of Sauk County and 17 municipalities. They all have different levels of resources and personnel that could be made available in the implementation of this plan (Table 7-9).

Table 7-9. Summary of Staff Capabilities: 2018

	Administrator	Emergency Management Staff	Community Planner
City			
Baraboo	Yes	No	No
Reedsburg	Yes	No	Yes (1 FTE)
Wisconsin Dells [1]	Yes	No	No
Village			
Cazenovia [1]	Yes	No	No
Ironton	Yes	No	No
Lake Delton	Yes	No	No
La Valle	Yes	No	No
Lime Ridge	Yes	No	No
Loganville	Yes	No	No
Merrimac	Yes	No	No
North Freedom	Yes	No	No
Plain	Yes	No	No
Prairie du Sac	Yes	No	No
Rock Springs	Yes	No	No
Sauk City	Yes	No	No
Spring Green	Yes	No	No
West Baraboo	Yes	No	No
Sauk County	Yes	Yes (2.0 FTE)	Yes (3.0 FTE)

6. AUTHORITY TO CONTROL LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

As set forth in state statutes, municipalities in the state are given the authority to adopt and enforce various regulations controlling land development and use. All municipalities in Sauk County have elected to do so (Table 7-10). All of the municipalities in the county also enforce building codes.

Table 7-10. Summary of Authority to Control Development: 2018

	Floodplain Zoning	General Zoning	Land Division Regulations
City			
Baraboo	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reedsburg	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin Dells [1]	Yes	Yes	Yes
Village			
Cazenovia [1]	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ironton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lake Delton	Yes	Yes	Yes
La Valle	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lime Ridge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Loganville	Yes	Yes	Yes
Merrimac	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Freedom	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prairie du Sac	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rock Springs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sauk City	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spring Green	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Baraboo	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sauk County	Yes	Yes	Yes

7. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND ACTIVITIES

This section builds off of the previous parts of the plan and presents a unified plan of action to mitigate the effects of natural hazards on property, people, and assets. It lists goals, objectives, and policies that will guide decision-makers and other officials. Goals are intended to describe an end state, usually in general terms. In contrast, objectives describe an end state in measurable and specific terms. Policies give clear direction on what will be done to help achieve a goal and the objectives.

Following the listing of goals, objectives, and policies, a chart lists specific action items along with an estimated implementation cost and potential funding sources. Responsible entities are listed for each so that implementation is well defined.

The activity charts are a work in progress. As items are completed, they will be deleted and as new opportunities or issues arise, items will be added. Further, depending on available resources, including funding and staff time, priorities may change.

Activities are prioritized as low, medium, or high based on the STAPLE+E approach. Exhibit 7-2 lists each of the criteria used to identify the priority. The mitigation actions with the highest priority were deemed to be the most cost effective and most compatible with the community’s social and cultural values.

Cost estimates are provided to help formulate funding priorities. When a project is to be undertaken, a more detailed budget should be prepared to assess a project’s cost. At that time a benefit cost analysis should be completed to show how the benefits of the project compare to anticipated costs. Federal funding for mitigation activities can only be obtained when benefits clearly outweigh the costs.

Exhibit 7-2. STAPLE+E

Criteria	Description
S – Social	Mitigation actions are acceptable to the community if they do not adversely affect a particular segment of the population, do not cause relocation of lower income people, and if they are compatible with the community’s social and cultural values.
T – Technical	Mitigation actions are technically most effective if they provide long- term reduction of losses and have minimal secondary adverse impacts.
A – Administrative	Mitigation actions are easier to implement if the jurisdiction has the necessary staffing and funding.
P – Political	Mitigation actions can truly be successful if all stakeholders have been offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process and if there is public support for the action.
L – Legal	It is critical that the jurisdiction or implementing agency have the legal authority to implement and enforce a mitigation action.
E – Economic	Budget constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. Hence, it is important to evaluate whether an action is cost-effective, as determined by a cost benefit review, and possible to fund.
E – Environmental	Sustainable mitigation actions that do not have an adverse effect on the environment, that comply with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, and that are consistent with the community’s environmental goals, have mitigation benefits while being environmentally sound.

As part of the 2010 update, significant changes were made to this section of the plan. Those goals, objectives, policies, and activities that were added as part of the 2010 plan update are so noted, along with those that have been revised. Those that ensure continued compliance with the National Flood Insurance are also so designated. Minor revisions were made in the most recent update.

The following exhibit presents a summary of changes in objectives, policies, and implementation activities between the last plan update and this one. Cost estimates were updated as appropriate.

Exhibit 7-3. Summary of Changes to Objectives, Policies, and Activities in 2019 Plan

Goal	Objectives	Policies	Activities
Goal 1. Public Education and Communication	No change	No change	No change
Goal 2. Information and Technology Systems	No change	No change	No change
Goal 3. Early Warning System	No change	No change	No change
Goal 4. Flooding and Dam Failure	New objective	New policies	4 activities completed
Goal 5. Storm Events	No change	No change	1 activity completed
Goal 6. Temperature Extremes	No change	No change	1 activity completed
Goal 7. Drought	New objective	New policies	No change
Goal 8. Wildland Fire	No change	No change	No change
Goal 9. Hazardous Materials Incidents	No change	No change	1 activity removed (to develop Level B Response Team)

After a thorough review, the following municipalities, with assistance from the Sauk County Emergency Management staff, determined they do not have any specific mitigation projects or activities.

- Village of Cazenovia (pop. 4, also located in adjoining county)
- Village of Ironton (pop. 491)
- Village of Loganville (pop. 258)
- Village of Merrimac (pop. 552)
- Village of Plain (pop. 778)

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LOCAL PLANNING EFFORTS

It is strongly recommended that these goals and actions be adopted as part of local comprehensive planning efforts where appropriate, especially in areas where existing problems can be corrected and to prevent problems from occurring in newly developed areas.

PRIORITIZATION OF GOALS AND ACTIONS

Goals and actions have been prioritized based on (1) the potential risk associated with each particular hazard, (2) the ability of the proposed action to have a positive impact upon minimizing or eliminating the risk from the hazard, (3) overall cost of associated with the proposed action, and (4) the availability of resources to fund and implement the action in a timely manner.

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS FOR GOALS AND ACTIONS

Specific cost benefit reviews will occur for each action in each participating jurisdiction during annual budget scenarios. Most identified actions are programmatic and not capital expenditures. The impact and cost of each program will be determined on an as needed basis prior to implementation. The information provided with each action is intended to assist in the cost benefit evaluation of each action. Costs estimates, funding sources, schedules, and

responsible parties are preliminary and subject to change based on fiscal conditions.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A number of major accomplishments have been achieved in the last eight years (Table 7-10).

Table 7-10. Major Accomplishments: 2010-2018

-
1. Developed dam break analysis and Emergency Action Plans for County dams.
 2. Completed annual certifications for emergency action plans for major power dams impacting Sauk County.
 3. Completed a database of bridges/culverts on a county or state road.
 4. City of Baraboo constructed a floodwall to protect the city shop from flooding.
 5. Completed a debris management plan, including short- and long-term disposal.
 6. Revised Sauk County's emergency operations plan to address temperature extremes (i.e., cold and heat).
 7. EAP and IOM Plans have been completed for three dams owned by Sauk County.
 8. EAP and IOM Plans are currently being completed for three dams owned by Sauk County (Plain Honey Creek Dams 2, 3, and 4)
 9. Mitigation work has been done on Clark Creek based on the Clark Creek study (2008)
-

Goal 1. Public Education and Communication

Provide the public with the information they need to adequately prepare for and respond to natural hazards including dam failure, flooding, ice shoves, dense fog, tornadoes, hailstorms, thunderstorms, winter storms, temperature extremes, drought, and wildland fire.

Objectives

1. Strengthen emergency service preparedness and response by enhancing public education throughout the county.
2. Increase the number of households that have prepared a family emergency plan.
3. Increase the number of multi-language public outreach materials.
4. Increase the number of municipalities and critical facilities with emergency plans.

Policies

1. Work with non-governmental organizations, such as youth, service, professional, and religious organizations, to promote mitigation education and awareness.
2. Look for multiple and varied opportunities to disseminate educational information to county residents and business owners.
3. Improve communication between the county and local units of government when disasters occur or are likely to occur.

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
1. Develop and implement education programs aimed at mitigating natural hazards and reducing the risk to citizens, public agencies, private property owners, businesses, and schools. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	\$10,000	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
2. Create displays for use at public events such as the county fair and wellness fairs. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time and cost of supplies	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
3. Work with the public and private schools within the county to promote hazard mitigation awareness and to create plans. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
4. Continue to promote informational campaigns about severe weather, such as Winter Awareness Week in November, Tornado and Severe Weather Awareness Week in April, Heat Awareness Day in June, Flood Awareness in March, and Preparedness Week in September. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo

5.	Continue offering information regarding insurance to farm operators for potential crop losses due to weather-related damage. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk UW-Extension
6.	Provide more hazard-related information in multiple languages (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Health Department
7.	Add information to the village's website about natural disasters and mitigation efforts and flooding (New 2018)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Village of North Freedom

Goal 2. Information and Technology Systems

Utilize the full range of information systems and digital technology in mitigation planning.

Objectives

1. Increase the amount of information that is available on the county's website relating to natural and manmade hazards

Policies

1. Post information on the county's website that may be of interest to county residents and local officials.
2. Develop on-line tools as may be needed to provide cost-effective services.

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
1. Continue to add/update links on the existing department web sites (e.g., ARC, FEMA, WEM), especially focusing on preparedness bulletins, including a link to the stream gauge web site maintained by the National Weather Service. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
2. Develop and maintain a geographic database of natural hazard events that have occurred in the county, including location, event conditions, and resulting damage. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Land Information Department
3. Develop and maintain a webpage relating to mitigation planning and activities, to include the posting of the countywide natural hazards mitigation plan. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
4. Add links on websites maintained by local jurisdictions to the Sauk County Emergency Management website. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
5. Update and maintain the database of critical facilities that was provided to the county as part of the 2010 plan update project. (2018 status – completed for recent plan update)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management

Goal 3. Early Warning System

Develop and utilize an early warning system to provide the affected public with as much advance warning as possible.

Objectives

1. Maintain the geographic coverage of emergency sirens in the county.
2. Increase the number of homes, large businesses, schools, health care facilities, and other facilities that utilize National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios.
3. Identify options for mass notification/warning notification utilizing current technologies (e.g., cellular, text messaging, e-mail).

Policies

1. Evaluate the need for establishing additional sirens in those areas of the county that do not have coverage.
2. Promote the increased use of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios, especially among facilities of special concern especially in those areas of the county not currently covered by warning sirens.
3. Continue to support the efforts of severe weather spotters.

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
1. Explore alternatives to increase public warning options (e.g., sirens, mass notification system). (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
2. Analyze the current coverage of outdoor sirens and prepare a schedule for placing additional sirens in the county. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
3. Continue to update and/or monitor the countywide public early warning system and network. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
4. Continue to apply for federal funding to purchase NOAA weather radios for county residents. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
5. Continue to host classes for severe weather spotters and maintain a network of spotters in the county. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
6. Develop an early warning system to monitor river levels and related flooding for the Baraboo River (using RTU) (New 2018)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
7. Install a new siren in the community. (New 2018)	\$10,000	Capital budget, grants, and other sources	Medium	X		Village of Lime Ridge

Goal 4. Flooding and Dam Failure

Lessen the impact that floods have on people, property, and the environment.

Objectives

1. Minimize the impact of flooding on potentially affected structures.
2. Decrease the number of structures currently located in the 100-year floodplain that are not properly flood-proofed.
3. Minimize the amount of impervious surface in new development projects to allow more infiltration of stormwater into the ground.
4. Increase public awareness of flooding.
5. Maintain compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.
6. Encourage and incentivize land management practices that encourage infiltration such as no till farming, cover crops, rotational grazing, and native prairie establishment.

Policies

1. Continue to enforce floodplain regulations to ensure that future development in the 100-year floodplain meets established standards.
2. Support the identification and conservation of land with high flood mitigation value (e.g., wetlands, upland storage, and infiltration areas).
3. Support land acquisition and other management strategies to preserve open space for flood mitigation purposes.
4. Ensure that governmental officials and employees, county residents, and real estate agents are aware of floodplain regulations.
5. Ensure that people owning property in the 100-year floodplain and other flood-prone areas, and their agents, notify buyers when selling their property.
6. Adopt standards to control the proportion of a site that can be covered with impervious surfaces.
7. Locate public infrastructure outside of the 100-year floodplain. When infrastructure needs to be located in the 100-year floodplain, it should be flood proofed or otherwise protected from flood water.
8. Design and properly size new stream crossings so that floodwaters do not overtop the road and a significant back-water effect is not created.
9. Continue to enforce stormwater management regulations.
10. Update flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) when it can be shown that they are substantially inaccurate.
11. Ensure that all large dams in the county have emergency action plans and that they are up to date.
12. Undertake such activities as may be required to remain compliant with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.
13. Discourage and/or limit development within the 100-year floodplain and other flood-prone areas through comprehensive plans that may be prepared or amended.
14. The County Board supports the preparation of grant applications for the preparation of emergency action plans.
15. Encourage farm operators to evaluate the economics of crop insurance programs.
16. Encourage and incentivize land management practices that encourage infiltration such as no till farming, cover crops, rotational grazing, and native prairie establishment.
17. Encourage enrollment into land retirement programs on the most environmentally sensitive cropland.
18. Expand landowner/farmer outreach programs which will increase the number of conservation practices that will retain water.
19. Increase cost share funding for flood mitigation practices.
20. Utilize modeling, including the Erosion Vulnerability Assessment for Agricultural Lands (EVAAL) tool, to identify priority areas for conservation and mitigation practices and projects.
21. Conduct a cost-benefit analysis of best management projects, which could include smaller dam structures, berms, swales, terraces, prairie buffers and other practices to retain water on the landscape.
22. Collaborate with county, city, and village government to expand cost-sharing program of rain gardens and other storm water retention practices.
23. Utilize conservation easements to protect environmentally sensitive portions of parcels from development – they do not restrict all land use, rather they direct development to areas of land that are not environmentally sensitive.

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
1. Prepare a map depicting those areas of the county that have experienced problems resulting from flash flooding. (2018 status - work with the ACOE has begun)	Staff time	FEMA and departmental budgets	High	X		Sauk County Planning and Zoning; Mapping Department; and Emergency Management
2. Initiate a program to work with owners of property in the 100-year floodplain and other flood-prone areas relating to mapped flood storage areas and identification of pumping stations. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Planning & Zoning Department, Sauk County Land Conservation Department, Mapping Department

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
3. Continue to survey floodplain property owners for a voluntary buyout or relocation project. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Varies	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Planning & Zoning Department, Sauk County Emergency Management, individual local jurisdictions
4. Municipalities facing significant growth should develop, update or maintain a stormwater management plan to address stormwater control issues within their borders and meet new EPA/DNR regulations. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget; state and federal grants	High	X	X	Sauk County Planning & Zoning and Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
5. Identify and analyze feasible mitigation options for those properties which are designated as a repetitive loss property. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
6. Apply for funding through the federal Hazard Mitigation Grant program, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program as well as any other resources that may be available to help flood proof repetitive loss sites or other flood-prone properties or remove them through voluntary acquisition with demolition or relocation. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
7. Design and construct stormwater management facilities consistent with adopted stormwater management plans than have been or will be prepared / amended. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
8. Identify and upgrade those culverts and bridges that are undersized or are otherwise unable to handle expected flood flows. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Highway and Public Works Department; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
9. Prepare a strategy to prioritize road improvements for public roadways that are susceptible to flooding. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Highway and Public Works Department; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
10. Re-evaluate and update the county ordinances as may be required and adopt a county-wide stormwater management and erosion control ordinance. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning Department
11. Distribute National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) information to the public. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning Department; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo.
12. Evaluate the support for and the feasibility of becoming part of the Community Rating System (CRS) to lower flood insurance premiums for property owners. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning Department; Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo.
13. Work with property owners with land that has been delineated as flood storage areas on the flood insurance rate maps to protect them from inappropriate development. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning Department; Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
14. Work with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to ensure that an emergency action plan is prepared for large dams and that they are periodically updated. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
15. Ensure that privately-owned large dams are inspected consistent with state law. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
16. Ensure that publicly-owned large dams are inspected consistent with state law. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
17. Conduct a study to determine feasible and cost-effective solutions to minimize flooding along streams and rivers experiencing flooding in the last five years. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Unknown	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Conservation, Planning, and Zoning Department; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
18. Relocate Reedsburg’s city shop out of the floodplain (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
19. Re-evaluate the area along Highway 60 and Old Bluff Trail to verify extent of floodplain (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		Town of Prairie du Sac
20. Elevate Barbara Ann Drive and replace adjacent boardwalk as a sidewalk (New 2018)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
21. Relocate and elevate electric substation on Railroad Street (New 2018)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
22. New ambulance generator (New 2018)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
23. New flood protection levee in Downtown Reedsburg (New 2018)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
24. Elevate W Main St (State HWY 33) (New 2018)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
25. Relocate and elevate sewer lift station on County V (New 2018)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	Medium	X		City of Reedsburg
26. Relocate existing Village hall, library, and fire station out of the floodplain (New 2018)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	High	X	X	Village of La Valle
27. Relocate municipal public utility infrastructure that is vulnerable to flooding out of the floodplain (New 2018)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	High	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
28. Develop a plan to relocate downtown Rock Springs to a location outside of the floodplain (New 2018)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	High	X	X	Village of Rock Springs
29. Apply for funding through the federal Hazard Mitigation Grant program, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program as well as any other resources that may be available to remove flood-prone properties through voluntary acquisition with demolition or relocation. (2018 status – new for West Baraboo)	Unknown	Capital budget and other sources	High	X	X	Village of West Baraboo
30. Evaluate the potential expansion and development of additional stormwater retention ponds. (New 2018)	Unknown	Departmental budgets and other sources	High	X	X	City of Wisconsin Dells
31. Evaluate the potential expansion and development of additional stormwater retention ponds. (New 2018)	Unknown	Departmental budgets and other sources	High	X		Village of Prairie du Sac
32. Conduct a study to determine feasible and cost-effective solutions to minimize flooding (New 2018)	Unknown	Departmental budgets and other sources	High	X		Village of Spring Green
33. Conduct a study to determine feasible and cost-effective solutions to minimize flooding (New 2018)	Unknown	Departmental budgets and other sources	High	X		Village of Sauk City

Goal 5. Storm Events (Tornadoes, Wind Events, Storms, Hail, and Dense Fog)

Lessen the effects of a storm event to the extent feasible and speed recovery following an event.

Objectives

1. Increase public education and awareness of the potential severity of storm events.
2. Minimize the amount of time that businesses and government facilities, such as schools, damaged by a storm event are not operational.
3. Minimize the amount of time it takes to rebuild or restore dwellings damaged by a storm event.
4. Prevent injuries and death from storm events.
5. Minimize response time needed to respond to storm events.

Policies

1. Bury overhead power and utility lines where feasible as a way to reduce power outages during all types of storm events.
2. Ensure that adequate tornado shelters are available to county residents especially those living in mobile/manufactured home parks.
3. Include redevelopment objectives in smart growth comprehensive plans to support post-disaster development activities.
4. Encourage home builders and others to incorporate wind-resistant features into new home construction.
5. Work with utility companies to assess and to improve, when necessary, electric service reliability.
6. Work with public and private utility companies to ensure that trees are properly trimmed near utility lines.
7. Promote home safety measures such as the construction of safe rooms.
8. Continue to ensure that new development meets applicable development standards, such as zoning, stormwater management, shoreland zoning, and shoreland/wetland zoning.
9. Encourage the use of tie-downs on mobile homes and manufactured homes.
10. Encourage the use of snow fences where needed.
11. Promote winter hazards awareness, including home and travel safety measures, such as avoiding travel during winter storms.

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
1. Promote lightning awareness (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Low	Departmental budget	Low	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
2. The County and local units of government should identify buildings that will provide protection to the public in the event of a tornado. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Low	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management
3. Upon identifying existing building that could provide protection, the County and local units of government should identify areas that are deficit in tornado shelters. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Low	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
4. Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local and county mitigation activities. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
5. Periodically assess whether there are enough storm shelters to house displaced persons. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; American Red Cross

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
6. Study the feasibility of and support for adopting a local regulation which would require new mobile home/manufacture home parks and future expansions of existing parks to provide for a tornado shelter for residents. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
7. Install storm shelters near or in existing mobile home parks and high occupancy campgrounds. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Project dependant	Private funds and grants	Medium	X		Mobile home park operators and campground operations; Sauk County Emergency Management
8. Work with the local chapter of the American Red Cross to update its shelter evaluation assessment. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; American Red Cross
9. Investigate the need for standby generators at government buildings, especially public safety facilities. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
10. Evaluate the cost/benefit of establishing a storm shelter(s) for Blackhawk Mobile home park (New 2018)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		City of Baraboo
11. Evaluate the cost/benefit of establishing a storm shelter(s) for campground/mobile home park (New 2018)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Village of Lake Delton

Goal 6. Temperature Extremes

Protect county residents from the effects of temperature extremes.

Objectives

1. Prevent deaths and injuries due to temperature extremes.
2. Increase public education and awareness.

Policies

1. Encourage volunteers to look after vulnerable individuals, especially the elderly, during times of extreme heat and cold.
2. Open county and other public facilities with air conditioning, as appropriate, for public access during periods of extreme heat.
3. Ensure that county residents are aware that there are different forms of assistance to help qualified individuals to help pay their winter heating costs.

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
1. Develop a directory of public buildings that would be open to the public during extended heat waves. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Health Department
2. Call a meeting of public and non-profit organizations that may be able to mobilize a volunteer corps of individuals willing to assist vulnerable people during periods of extreme heat or cold. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Health Department
3. Investigate the possibility of establishing a database of individuals who are vulnerable to temperature extremes and who have voluntarily placed their name on a call list. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	High	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Health Department; American Red Cross
4. Publicise available programs that help low-income residents pay for their utility expenses. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; Sauk County Health Department; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo

Goal 7. Drought

Protect the public health, safety, and welfare of county residents during periods of drought.

Objectives

1. Decrease water use during periods of drought.
2. Minimize the economic impacts of drought on the local economy.

Policies

1. Encourage water conservation during periods of drought.
2. Impose water use restrictions during periods of extreme drought.
3. Work with appropriate agencies to conserve water, provide drought prediction, and provide stream and groundwater monitoring.
4. Work with local, state, and federal agencies that can assist with and promote soil health, preserve soil moisture and help to minimize the loss of the crops and topsoil in the event of a drought.
5. Monitor groundwater levels to identify the status of groundwater resources and trends.
6. Work with state and federal agencies to develop appropriate regional strategies to address drought conditions.
7. Provide information to farmers in times of drought.
8. Inform farmers about purchasing crop insurance.
9. Encourage farm operators to evaluate the economics of crop insurance programs.
10. Encourage and incentivize the installation of agricultural conservation practices that promote soil health, preserve soil moisture, and help to minimize loss of crops and topsoil in the event of a drought. Such practices may include planting crop field windbreaks, planting cover crops, no-till farming, rotational grazing, and contour farming to help reduce evaporation and/or promote infiltration.
11. Promote the use of drought-resistant landscaping practices using native plantings.
12. Encourage and increase cost share assistance for the installation of farm drought management strategies including Irrigation Water Management Systems and expanded use of Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program (WISP).
13. Encourage multi-agency approaches to drought planning, water conservation, drought prediction, and stream and groundwater monitoring.

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
1. The County should encourage farmers that irrigate to use the Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program (WISP). (2018 status, ongoing strategy)	Low	Departmental budget	Low	X	X	Sauk County Land Conservation Department
2. Develop a program to communicate with farmers during times of drought. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Low	Departmental budgets	Low	X		Sauk County Land Conservation Department and Sauk County UW Extension
3. Provide a crop insurance educational program. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Low	Departmental budgets	Low	X	X	Sauk County Land Conservation Department and Sauk County UW Extension
4. Adopt local regulations to control the use of water during drought conditions. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Municipalities with public water systems
5. Develop procedures for water distribution during drought to those in need. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management

Goal 8. Wildland Fire

Protect structures and people in Sauk County from uncontrolled wildfires.

Objectives

1. Decrease the number of wildland fires occurring in the county.
2. Decrease the number of acres burned from wildland fires.
3. Increase public education.

Policies

1. Support the use of controlled burns as a way of reducing the threat of dangerous wildland fires.
2. Enhance emergency services to increase the efficiency of wildfire response and recovery activities.
3. Encourage local fire departments to work with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource to provide training to their personnel on fighting large wildland fires.
4. Continue to provide outreach efforts to homeowners on protecting homes and structures from wildfires including information about fire-resistant construction.
5. Continue cooperation through mutual aid agreements.

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
1. The County and DNR should continue to make outreach efforts to homeowners on protecting their homes and structures from wildfires. (2018 status – no action due to low priority)	Low	Departmental budget	Low	X	X	Sauk County Planning & Zoning Department and Sauk County Emergency Management
2. Work with local jurisdictions to encourage adequate access for emergency vehicles, including 30 ft. minimum distance between structures and safe design/locations for driveways. (2018 status– ongoing strategy)	Low	Departmental budget	Low	X	X	Sauk County Planning & Zoning Department and the Sauk County Emergency Management
3. Apply for federal and state grants to enhance the capability of local fire departments. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Local fire departments
4. Provide education to county and municipal personnel about federal cost-share and grant programs, fire protection agreements, and other related federal programs so the full array of assistance available to local agencies is understood. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Low	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; cities of Baraboo, Reedsburg, and Wisconsin Dells; and the villages of Ironton, Lake Delton, La Valle, Lime Ridge, Loganville, Merrimac, North Freedom, Plain, Prairie du Sac, Rock Springs, Sauk City, Spring Green, and West Baraboo
5. Develop a digital database to keep track of wildfire events in the county. (2018 status – ongoing effort)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X		Sauk County Emergency Management; local fire departments

Goal 9. Hazardous Materials Incidents

Protect people and natural resources from the adverse affects of hazardous materials incidents.

Objectives

1. Decrease the number of incidents involving hazardous materials.
2. Increase the effectiveness of local emergency response crews.
3. Increase awareness and information related to safe handling procedures.
4. Increase awareness and education efforts concerning proper certification and identification for transporting hazardous materials.
5. Minimize the negative effects of hazardous material spills. **(2005 plan)**

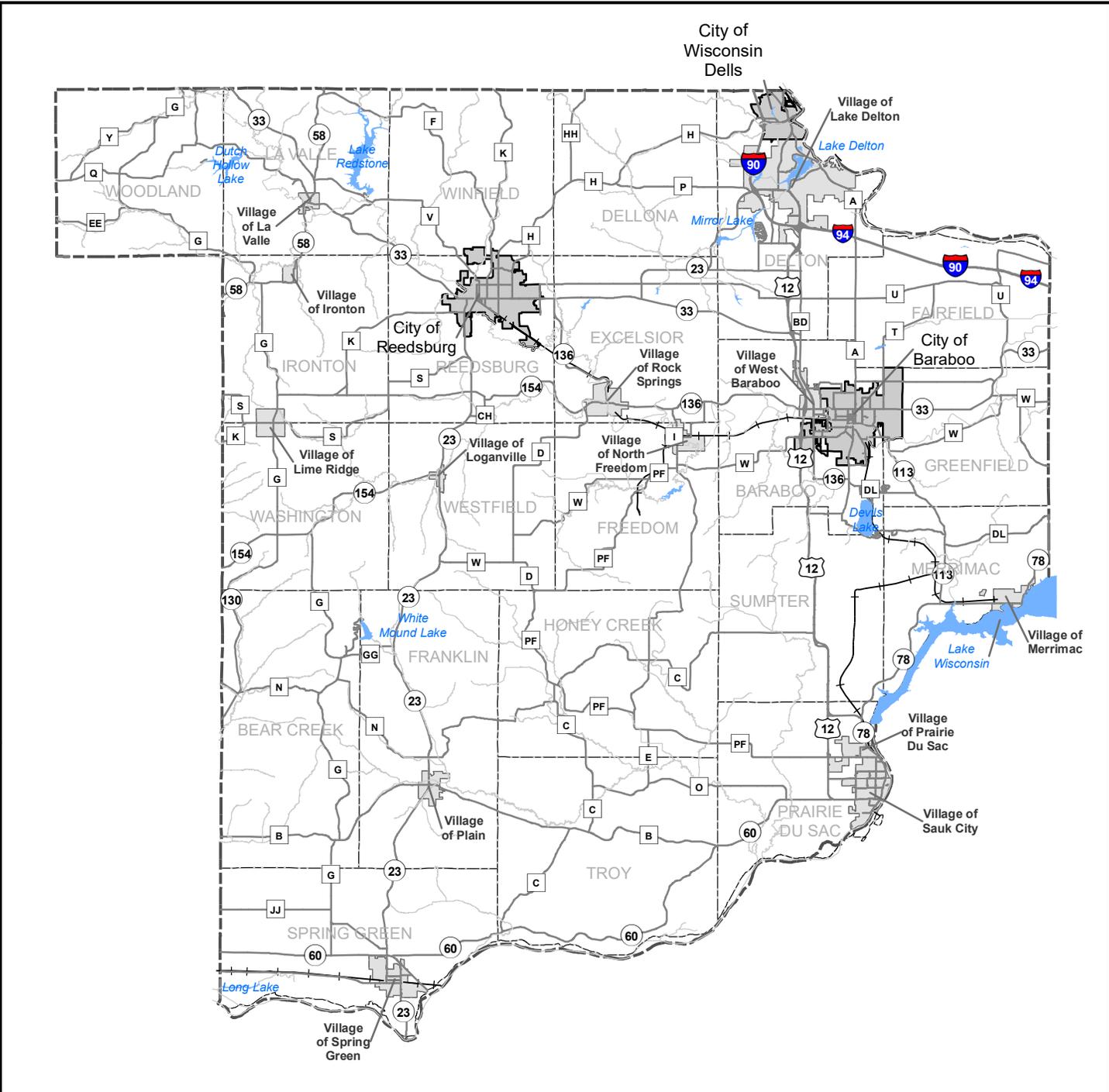
Policies

1. Encourage local enforcement of state compliance standards for safe handling and storage of hazardous materials.
2. Include local emergency response entities when appropriate in the development and maintenance of local emergency plans, off-site facility plans, SARA plans, and Tier 3 plans.
3. Continue coordination relating to the implementation of the Brown Route alternative route.
4. Ensure that facilities storing or using hazardous materials are not located near residential areas and/or residential care facilities such as nursing homes and the like.
5. Ensure that emergency response crews have proper training (e.g., recognize USDOT labels for hazardous materials).

Implementation Actions / Strategies	Cost Estimate (2018)	Potential Funding Source	Priority	Schedule		Responsible Entity
				2019 - 2023	2024 - 2029	
1. The County should prevent or reduce hazardous material exposure by separation and buffering between industrial areas and other land uses (2018 status - ongoing effort)	Moderate	Departmental budget	High	X	X	Sauk County Planning and Zoning Department
2. Continue to identify and record locations of all properties where hazardous materials are used or stored. (2018 status - ongoing)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
3. Establish a formal procedure to promptly notify those people affected by an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials. (2018 status - ongoing)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
4. Develop a coordinated training procedure involving police departments and fire departments to respond to uncontrolled releases of hazardous materials. (2018 status - ongoing)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
5. Identify truck routes where transporting of hazardous materials is permitted and incorporate that information into comprehensive plans and other planning projects. (2018 status - ongoing)	Staff time	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management
6. Conduct periodic emergency response training exercises. (2018 status - ongoing)	\$5,000 per training exercise	Departmental budget	Medium	X	X	Sauk County Emergency Management

MAP SERIES

1. Civil Divisions: 2018
2. Road Network: 2018
3. Railroads: 2018
4. Zoning: 2010
5. Surface Water Resources: 2018
6. Vulnerable Housing: 2018
7. Bridges: 2018
8. Dams: 2018
9. Public-Use Airports: 2018
10. Telecommunication Facilities: 2018
11. Energy Facilities: 2018
12. Public Water and Wastewater Facilities: 2018
13. Public Safety Facilities: 2018
14. Government Facilities: 2018
15. Schools: 2018
16. Special Care Residential Facilities: 2018
17. Special Care Nonresidential Facilities: 2018
18. Health Care Facilities: 2018



Legend

-  City Boundary
-  Village Boundary
-  Township Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Waterbody
-  River

**Map 1
Civil Divisions: 2018**

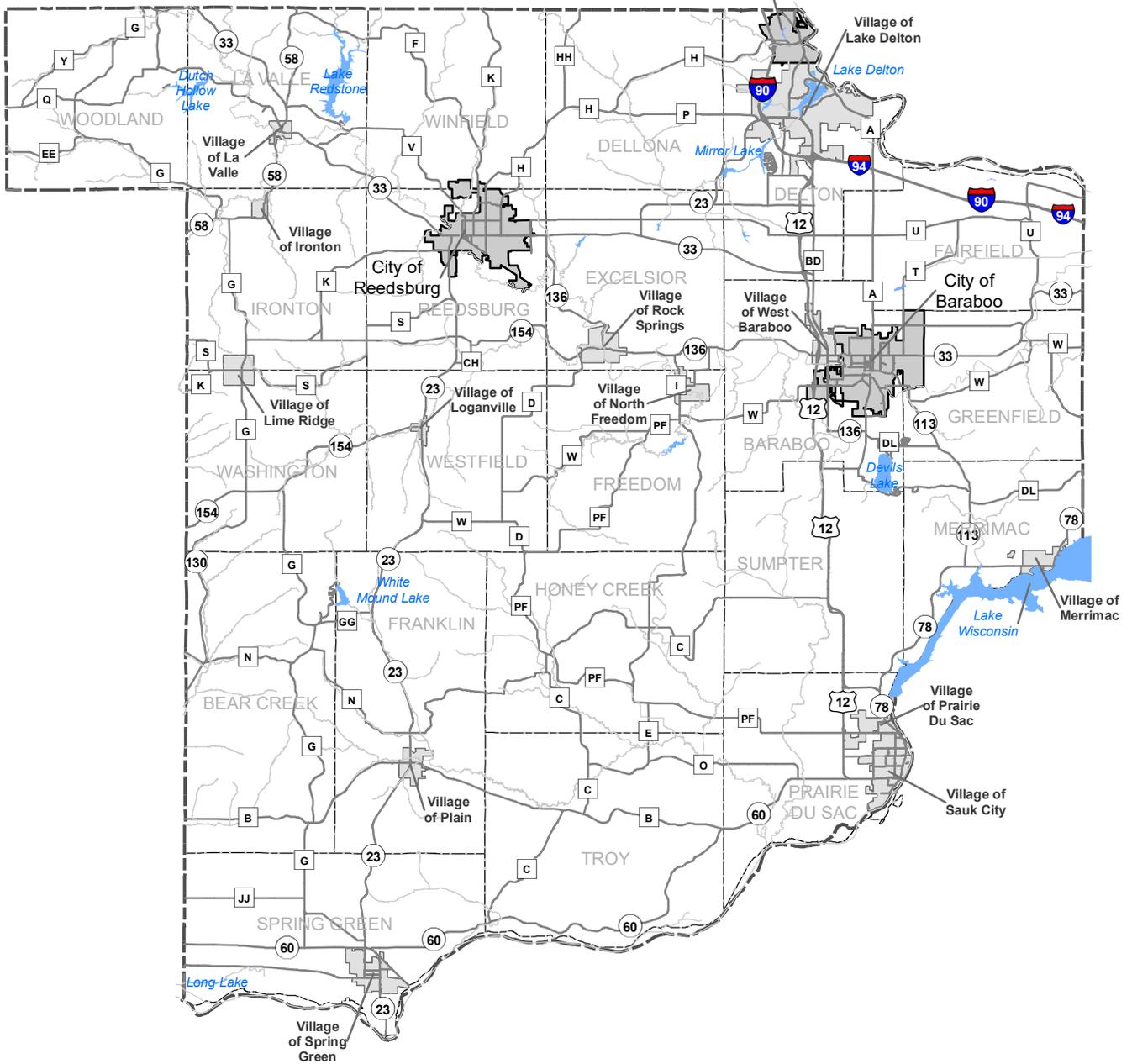
**Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Source: Base map from Sauk County Information Systems Department



City of Wisconsin
Dells

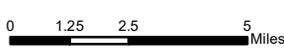


Legend

- Local Road
- County Road
- State Highway
- ⬢— Federal Highway
- ⬢— Interstate Highway
- +— Railroad

- Waterbody
- River
- Municipal Boundary

Source: Base map from Sauk County
Information Systems Department

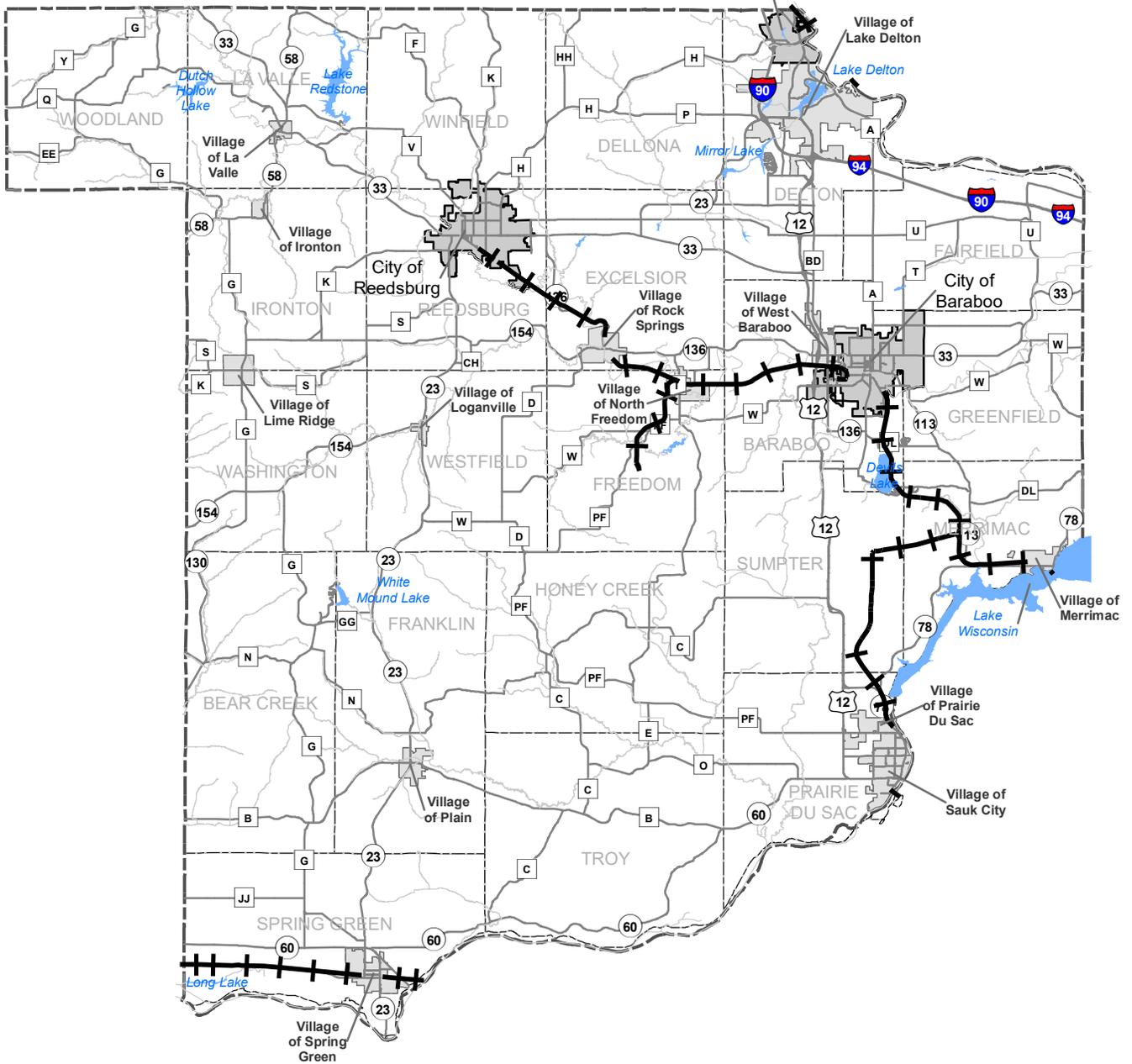


**Map 2
Road Network: 2018**

**Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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City of Wisconsin
Dells



Legend



Railroad



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody



River



Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County
Information Systems Department

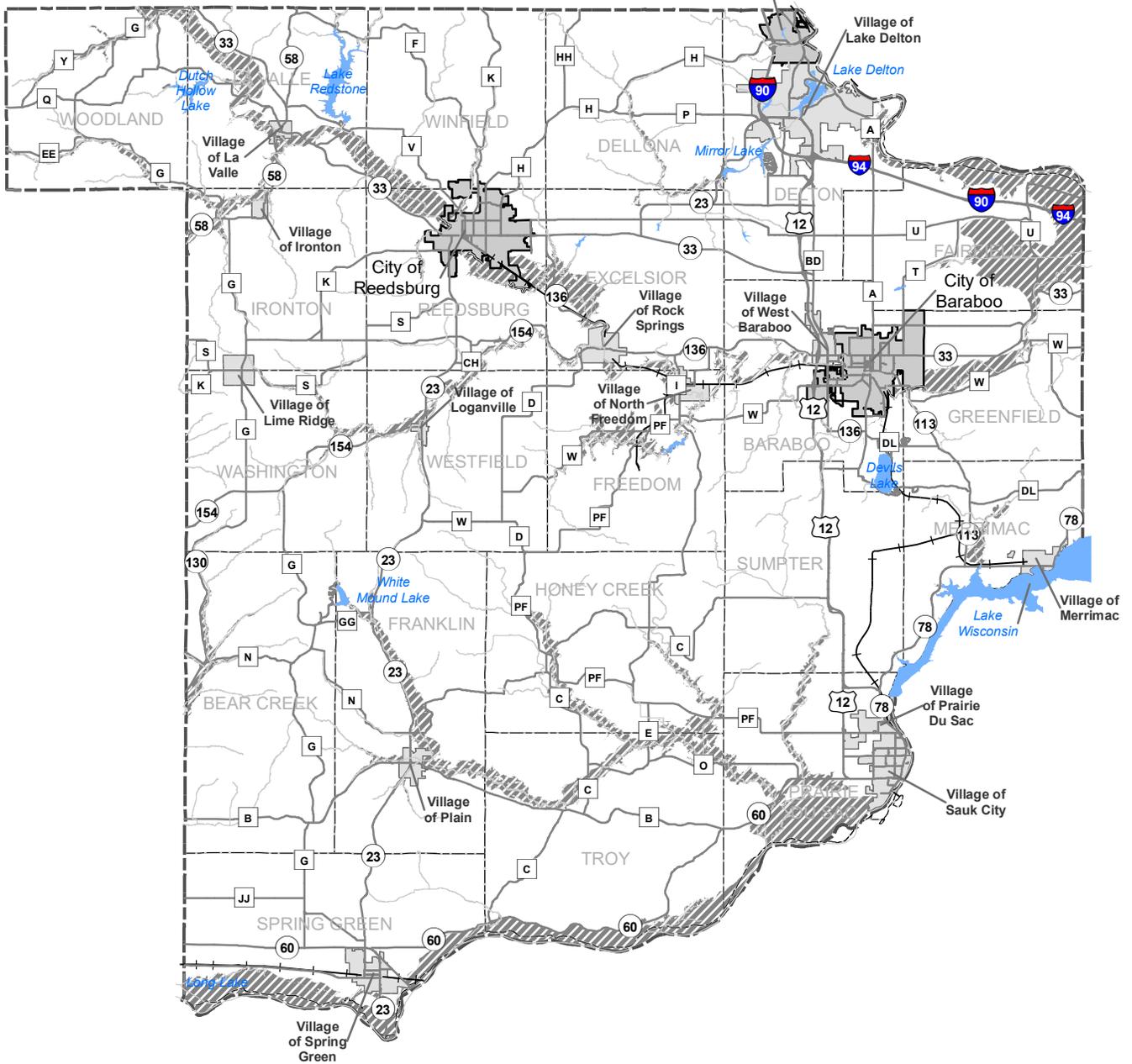


**Map 3
Railroads: 2018**

**Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2018-2023**

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City of Wisconsin
Dells



Legend

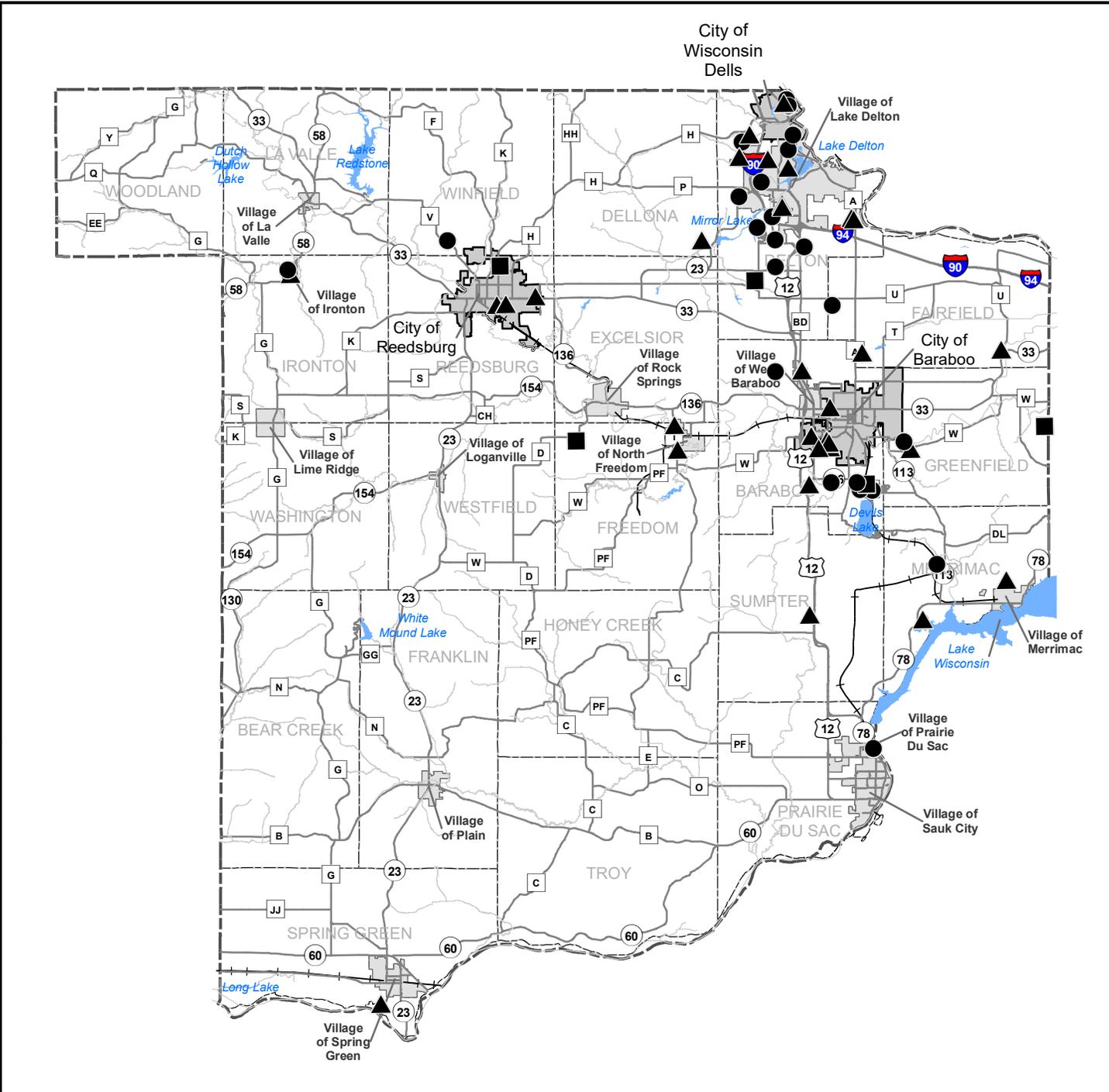
-  Waterbody
-  Wetland
-  100 year Floodplain
-  River
-  Municipal Boundary
-  Major Road

**Map 5
Surface Water
Resources: 2018
Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Source: Base map from Sauk County
Information Systems Department





Legend

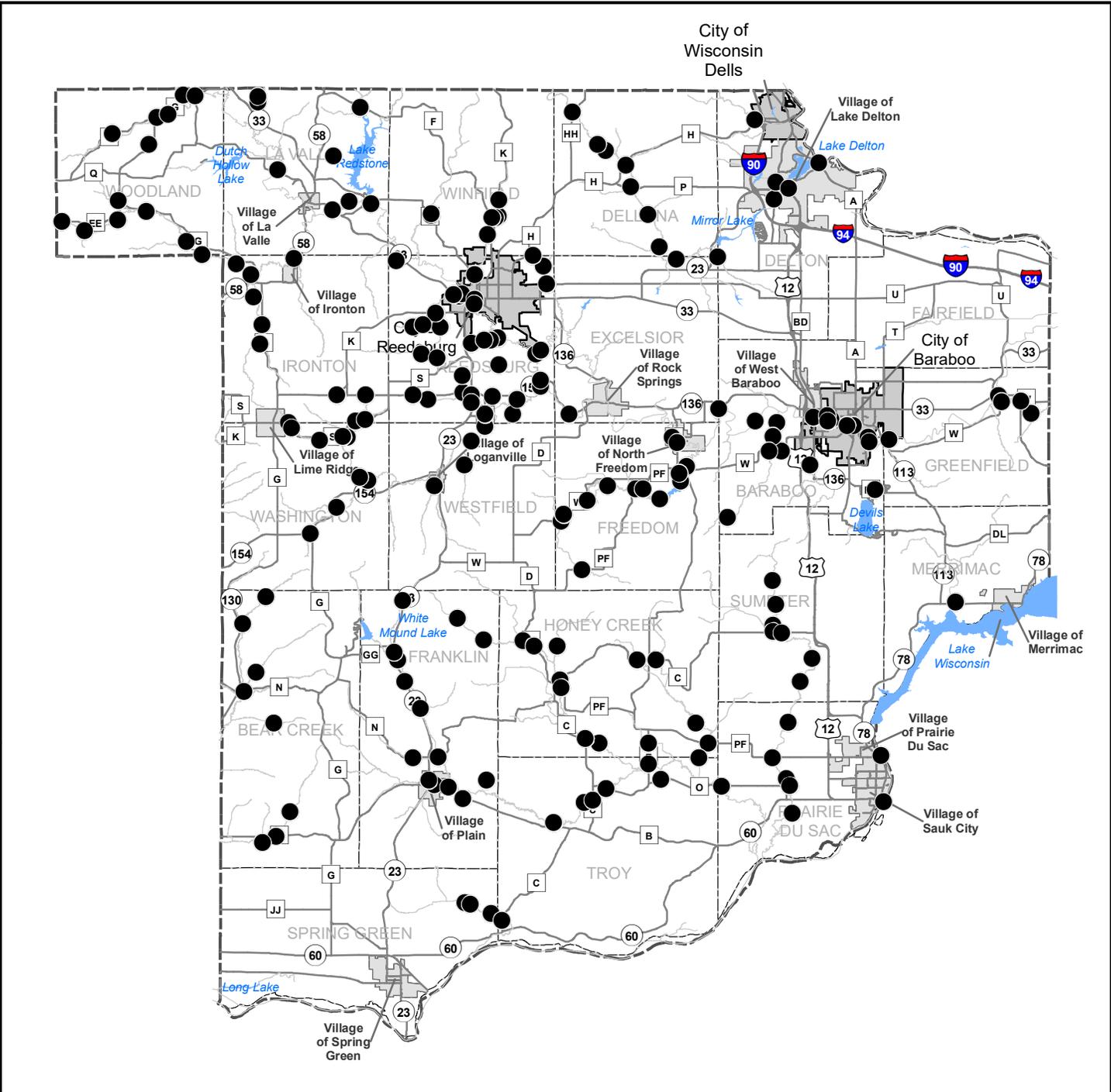
- Campground
- ▲ Manufactured/Mobile Home Park
- Recreational/Educational Campground
- ⊕ Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- ~ River
- Major Road

**Map 6
Vulnerable
Housing: 2018
Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Source: Base map from Sauk County Information Systems Department





Legend

- Bridge
- ⊕ Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- ~ River
- Major Road

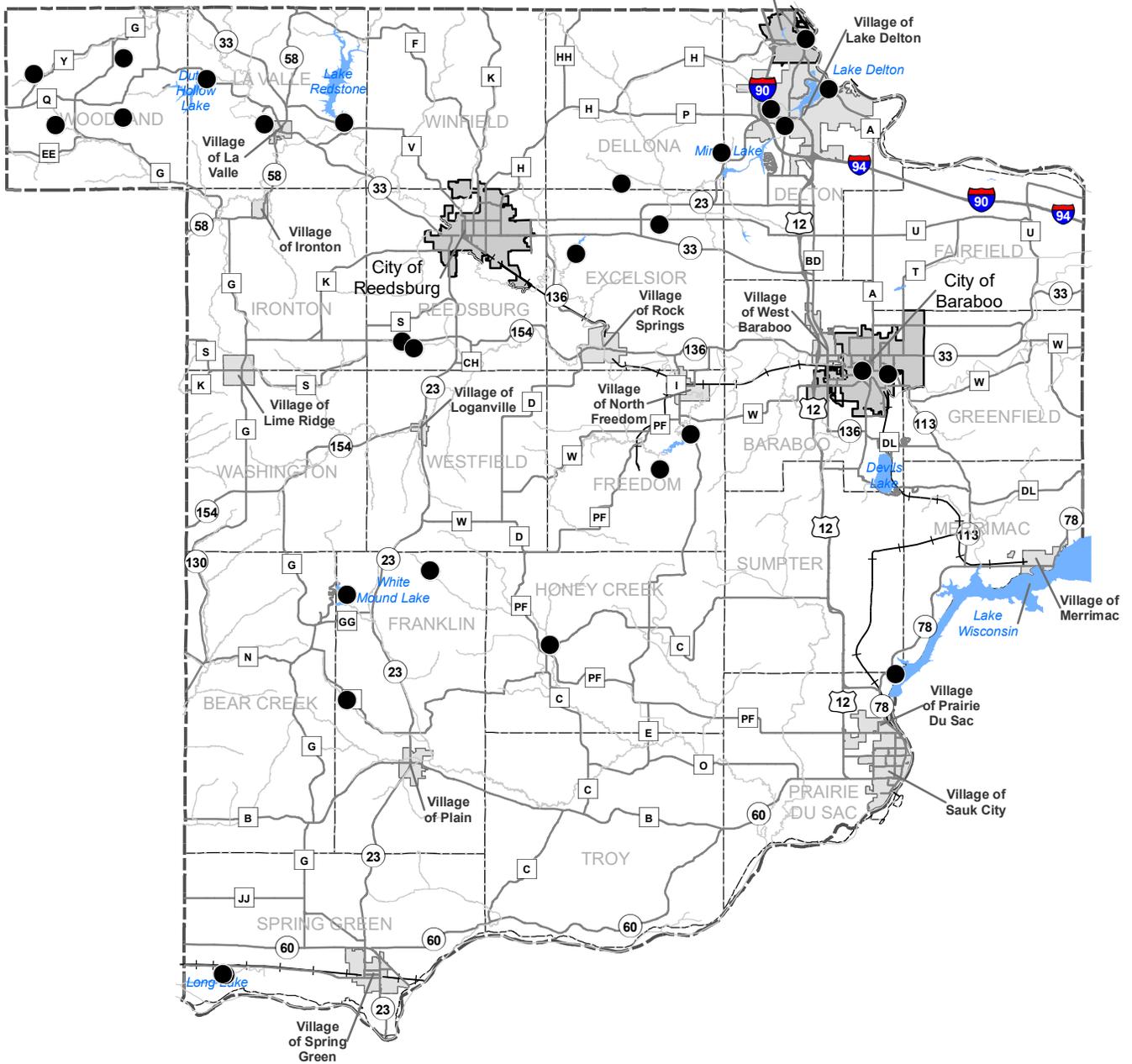
Map 7
Bridges: 2018
Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023

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Source: Base map from Sauk County Information Systems Department



City of Wisconsin
Dells



Legend



Dam



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody

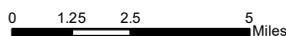


River



Major Road

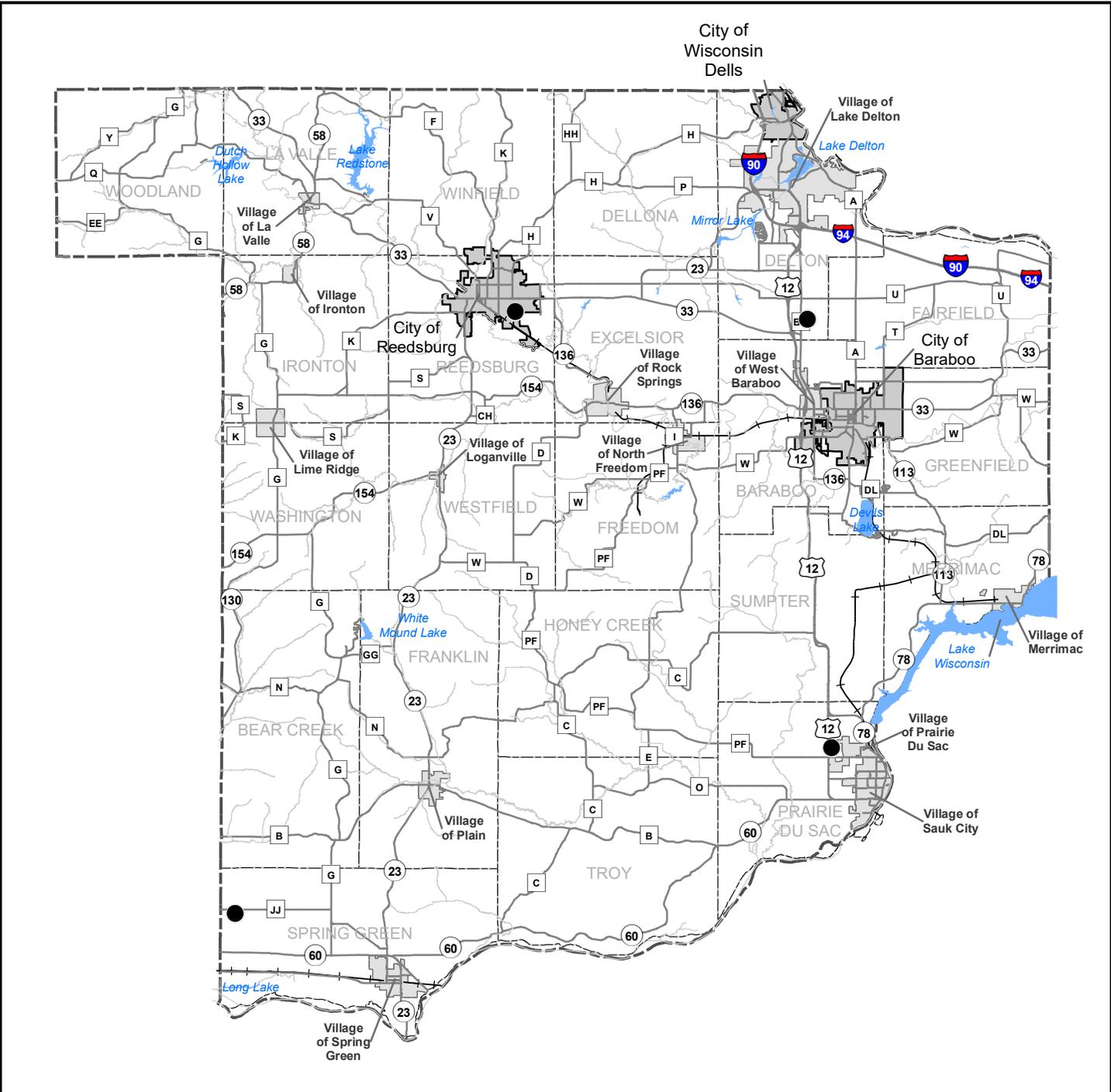
Source: Base map from Sauk County
Information Systems Department



**Map 8
Dams: 2018**

**Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Legend



Public Use Airport



Municipal Boundary



Waterbody

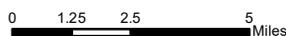


River



Major Road

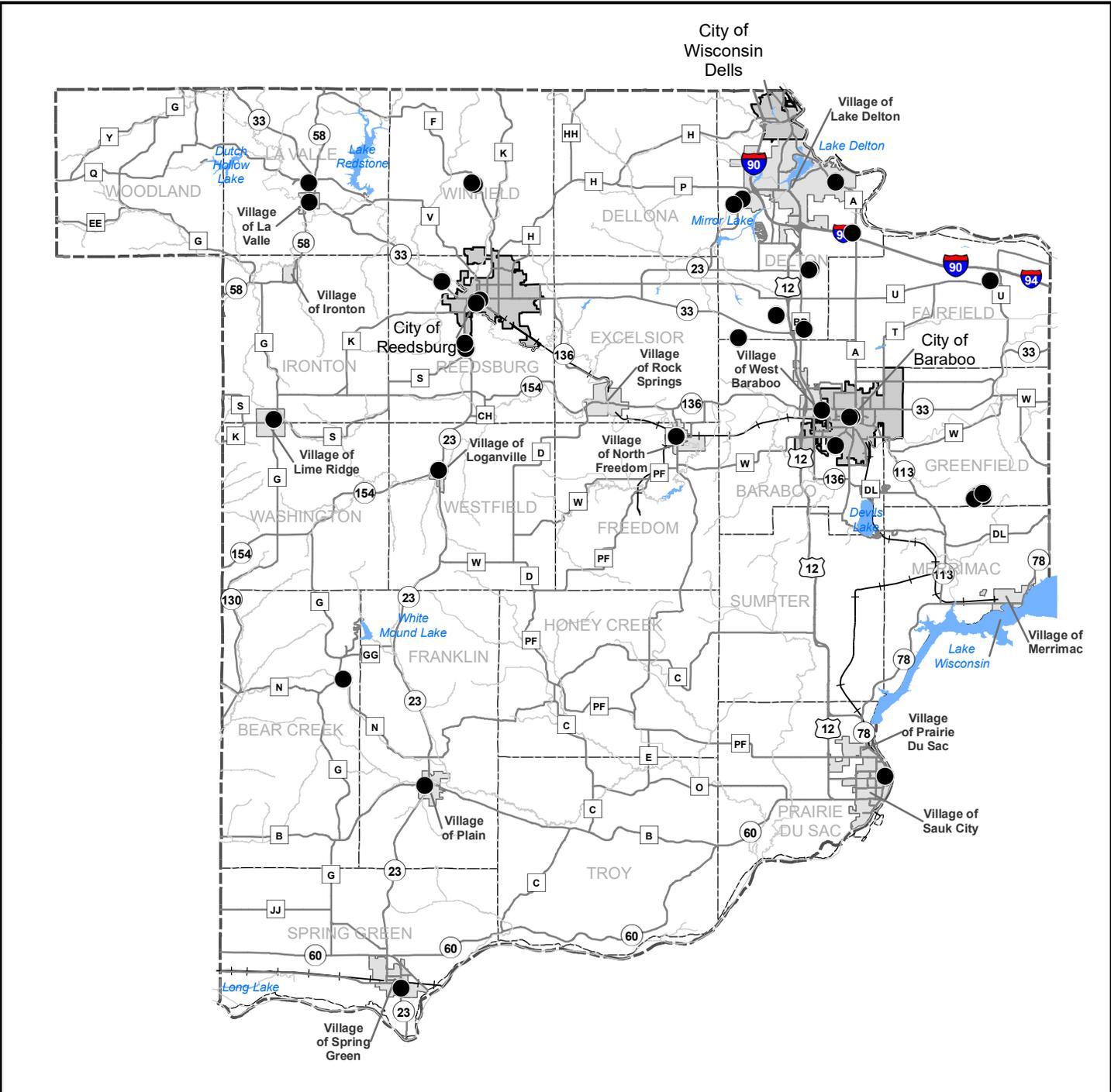
Source: Base map from Sauk County Information Systems Department



**Map 9
Public Use Airports: 2018**

**Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Legend

- Tower/Telecommunication Facility
- ⊕ Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- River
- Major Road

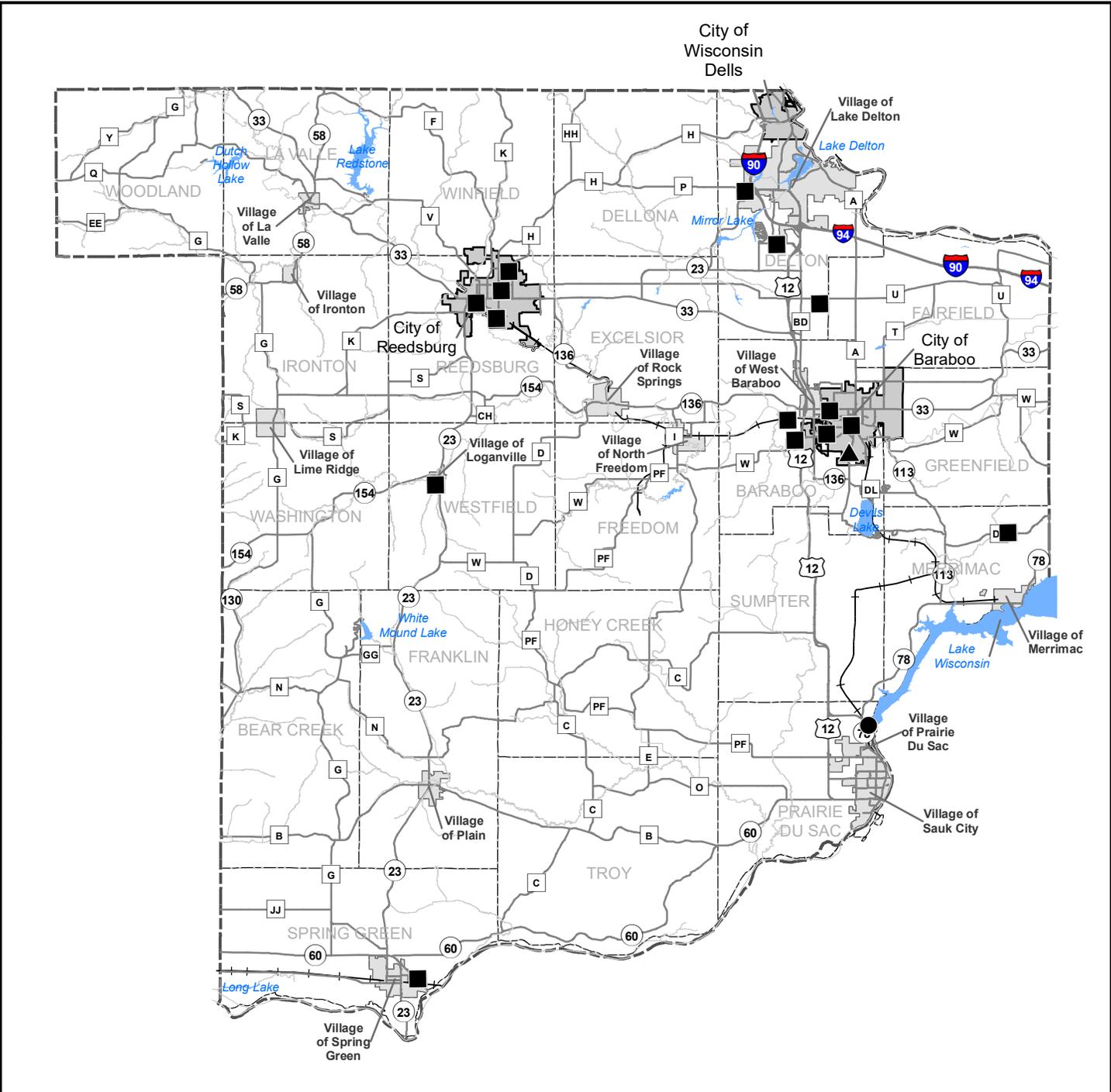
**Map 10
Telecommunication
Facilities: 2018**

**Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Source: Base map from Sauk County
Information Systems Department





Legend

- Electric Facility - Power Plant
- Electric Facility - Substation
- ▲ Natural Gas Facility
- ⊕ Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- River
- Major Road

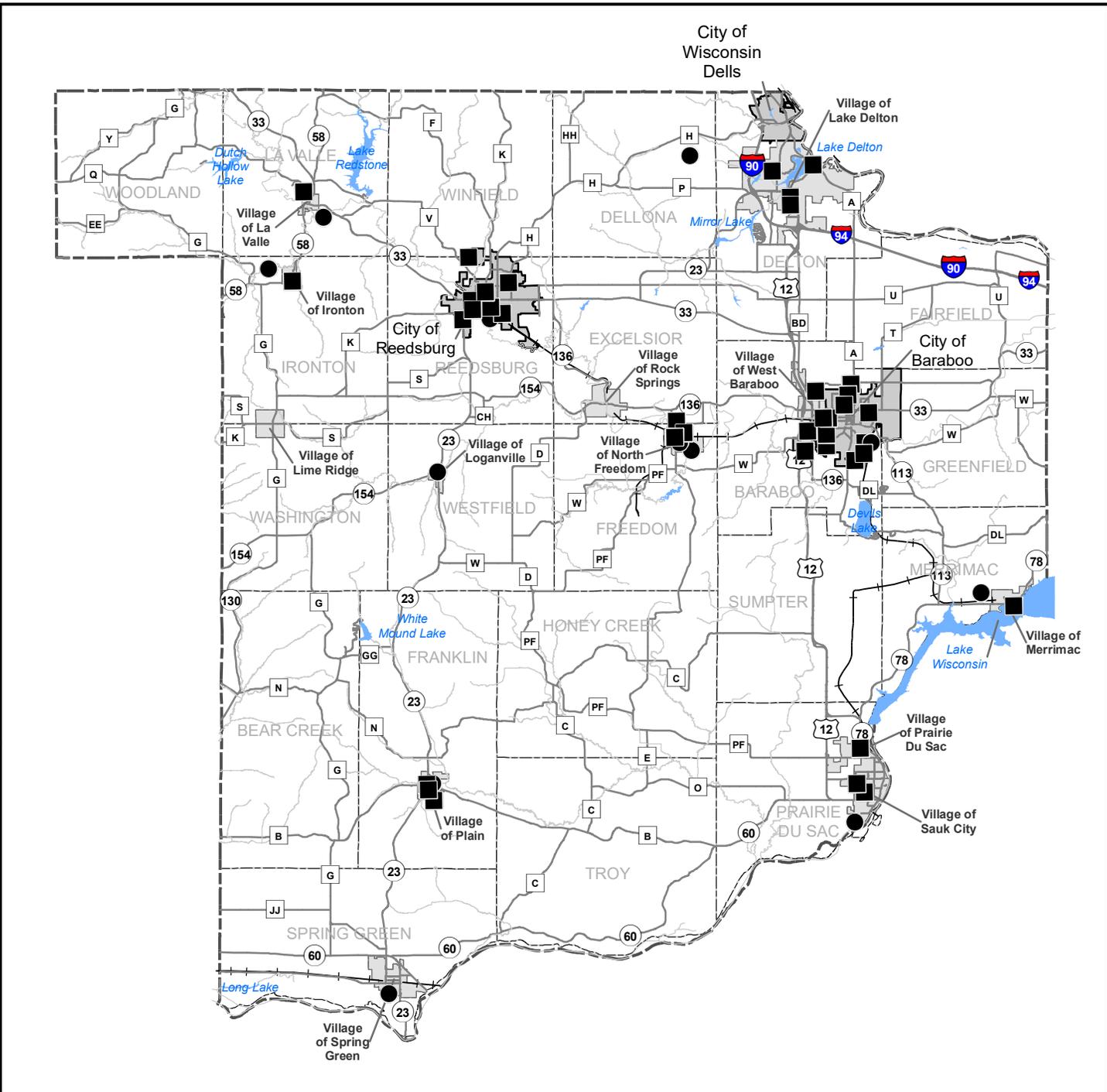
**Map 11
Energy Facilities:
2018**

**Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Source: Base map from Sauk County Information Systems Department





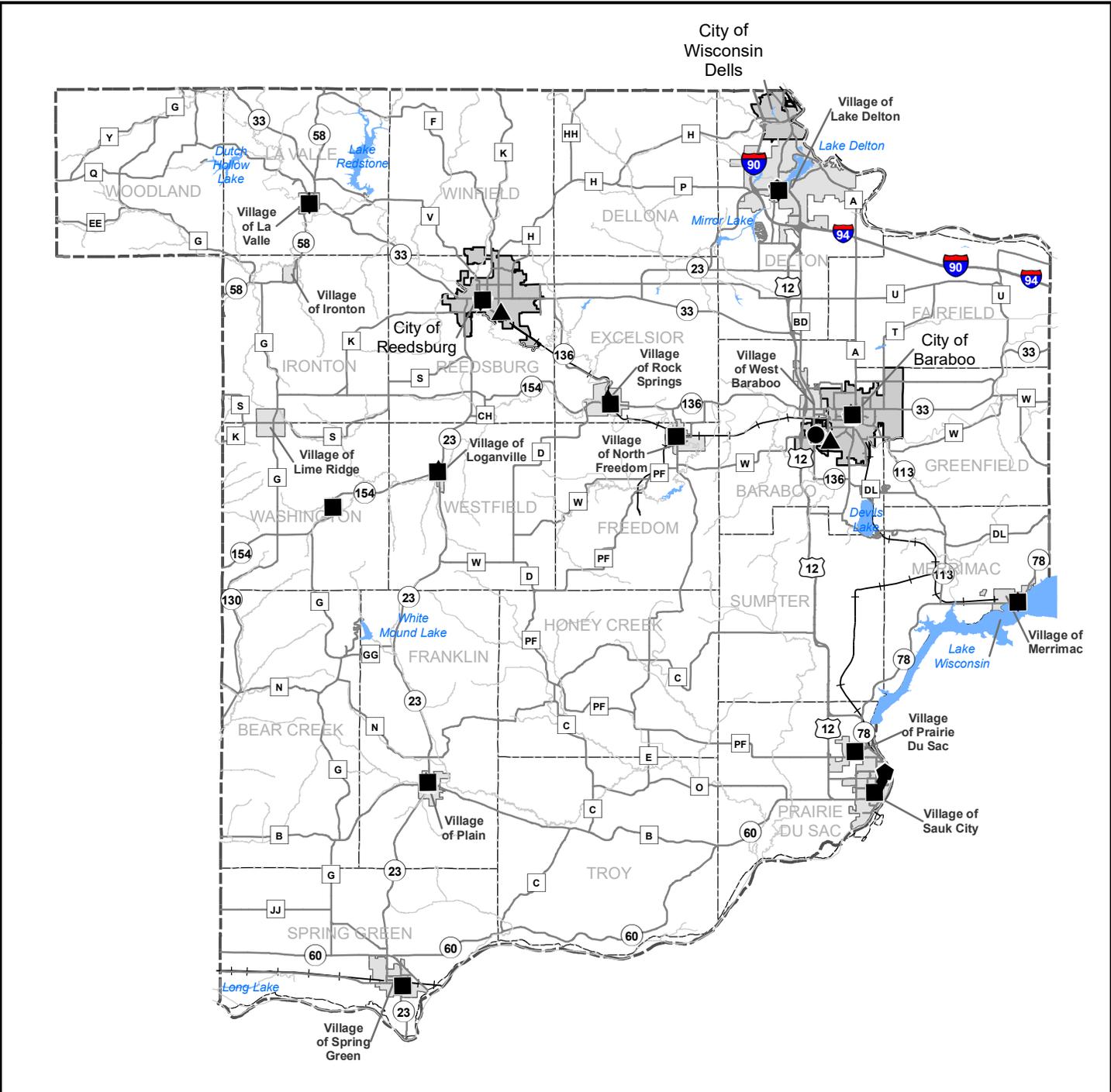
Legend

- Wastewater Facility
- Water Facility
- ⊕ Municipal Boundary
- ☁ Waterbody
- ~ River
- Major Road

Map 12
Public Water and
Wastewater
Facilities: 2018
Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023
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Source: Base map from Sauk County Information Systems Department





Legend

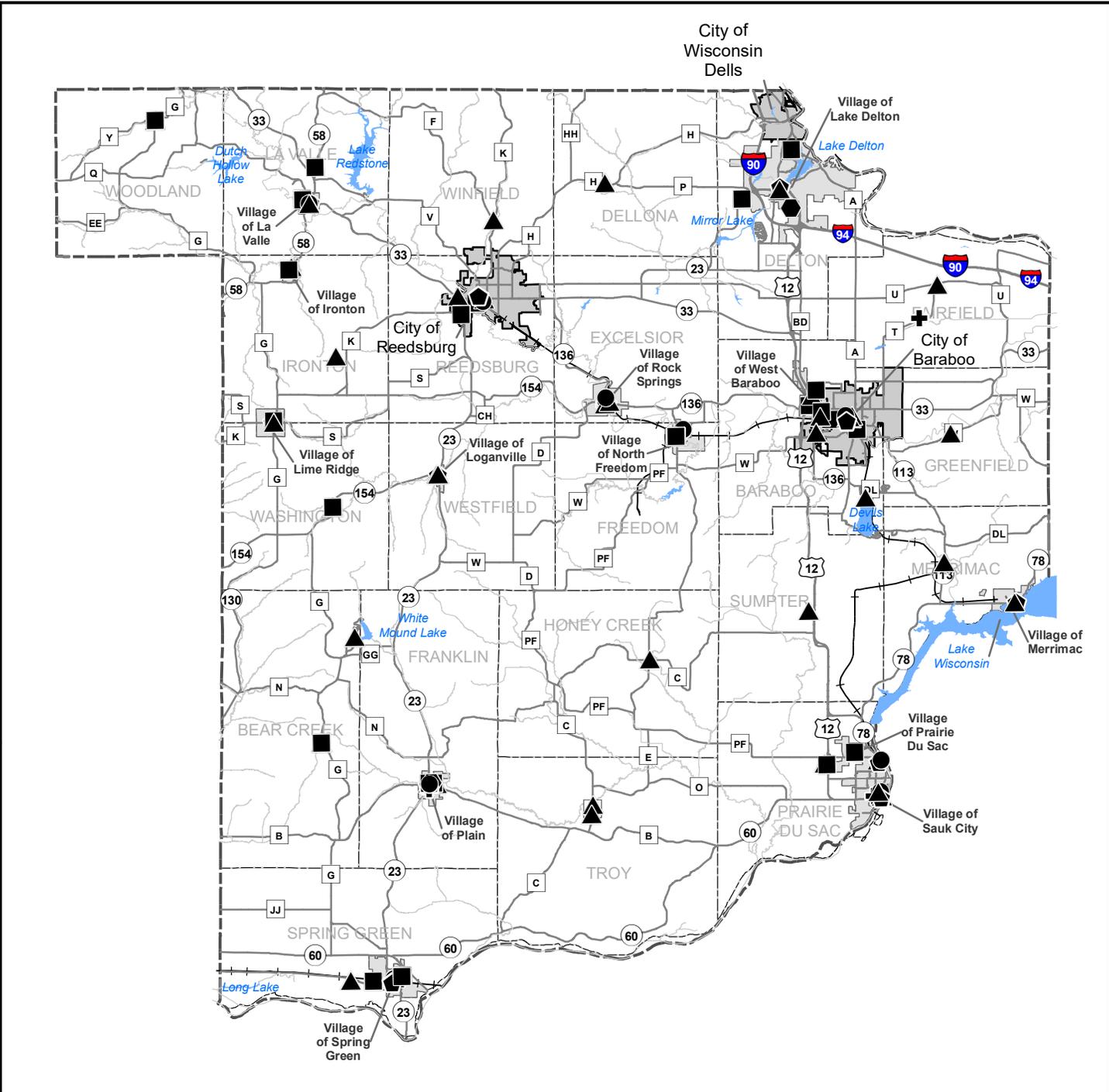
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| ● | Correctional Facility | ⊕ | Municipal Boundary |
| ■ | Fire Station | ☁ | Waterbody |
| ▲ | National Guard Facility | ~~~~~ | River |
| ⬠ | Police Station | ⚡ | Major Road |
| ◆ | EMS Facility | | |

**Map 13
Public Safety
Facilities: 2018
Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Source: Base map from Sauk County
Information Systems Department





Legend

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| + | Community/Senior Center | ⊕ | Municipal Boundary |
| ● | Library | ☁ | Waterbody |
| ■ | Municipal Garage | ~ | River |
| ▲ | Municipal Office and Other | — | Major Road |
| ⬠ | Post Office | | |
| ⬡ | Recreation | | |

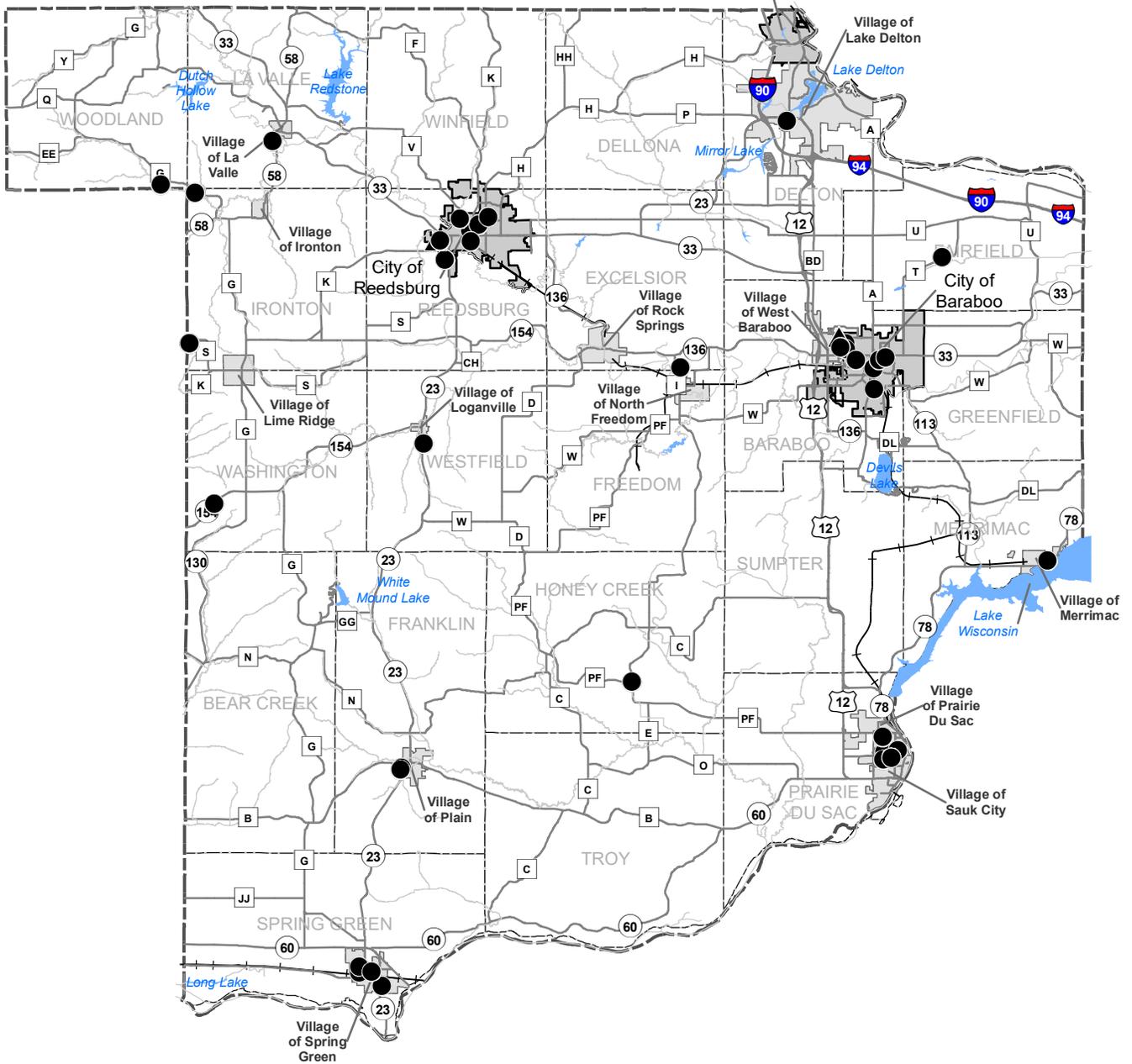
**Map 14
Government
Facilities: 2018
Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Source: Base map from Sauk County
Information Systems Department



City of Wisconsin
Dells



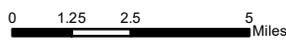
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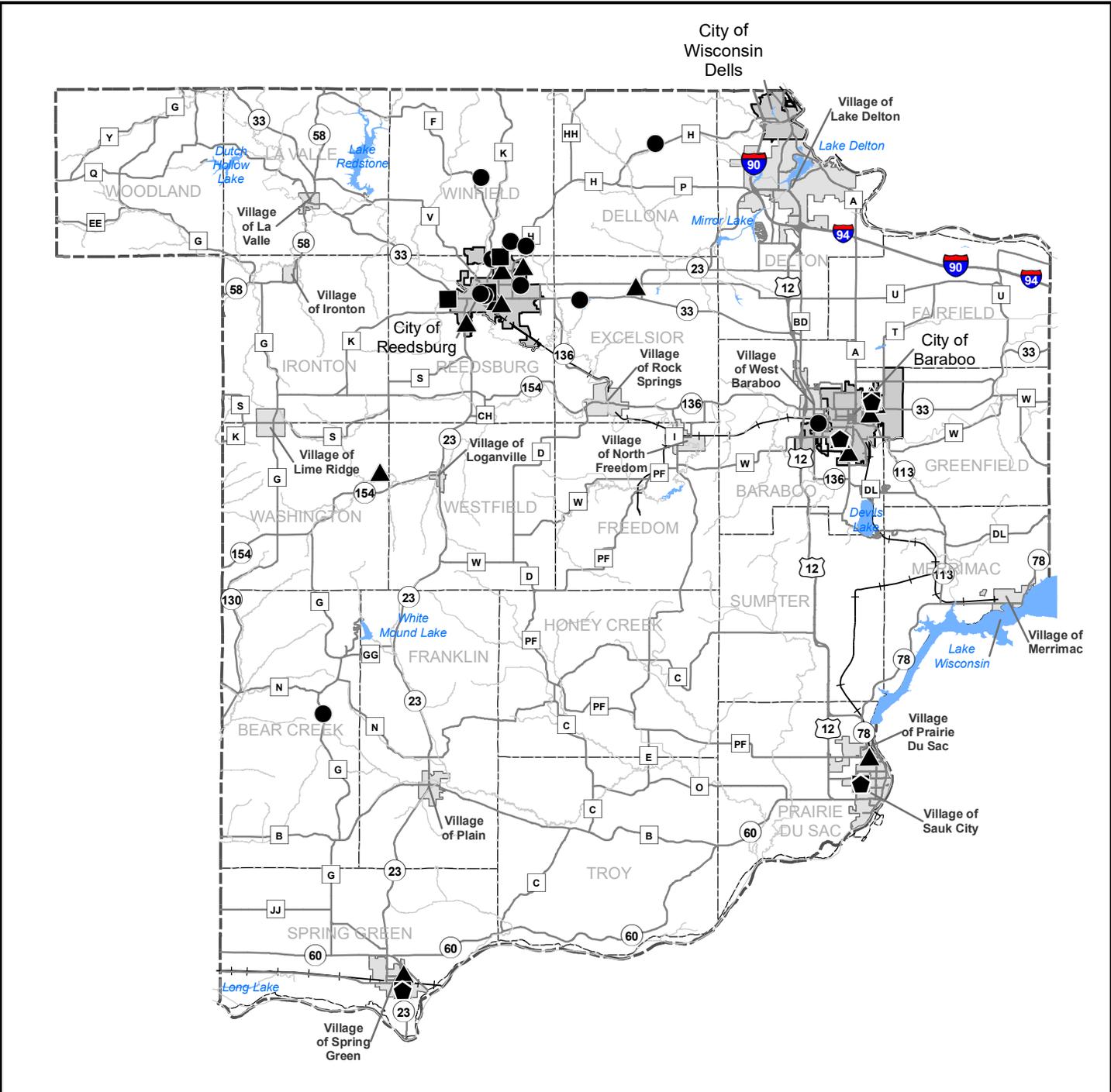
- K-12
- ▲ Post - Secondary
- ⊕ Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- River
- Major Road

**Map 15
Schools: 2018
Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Source: Base map from Sauk County
Information Systems Department





Legend

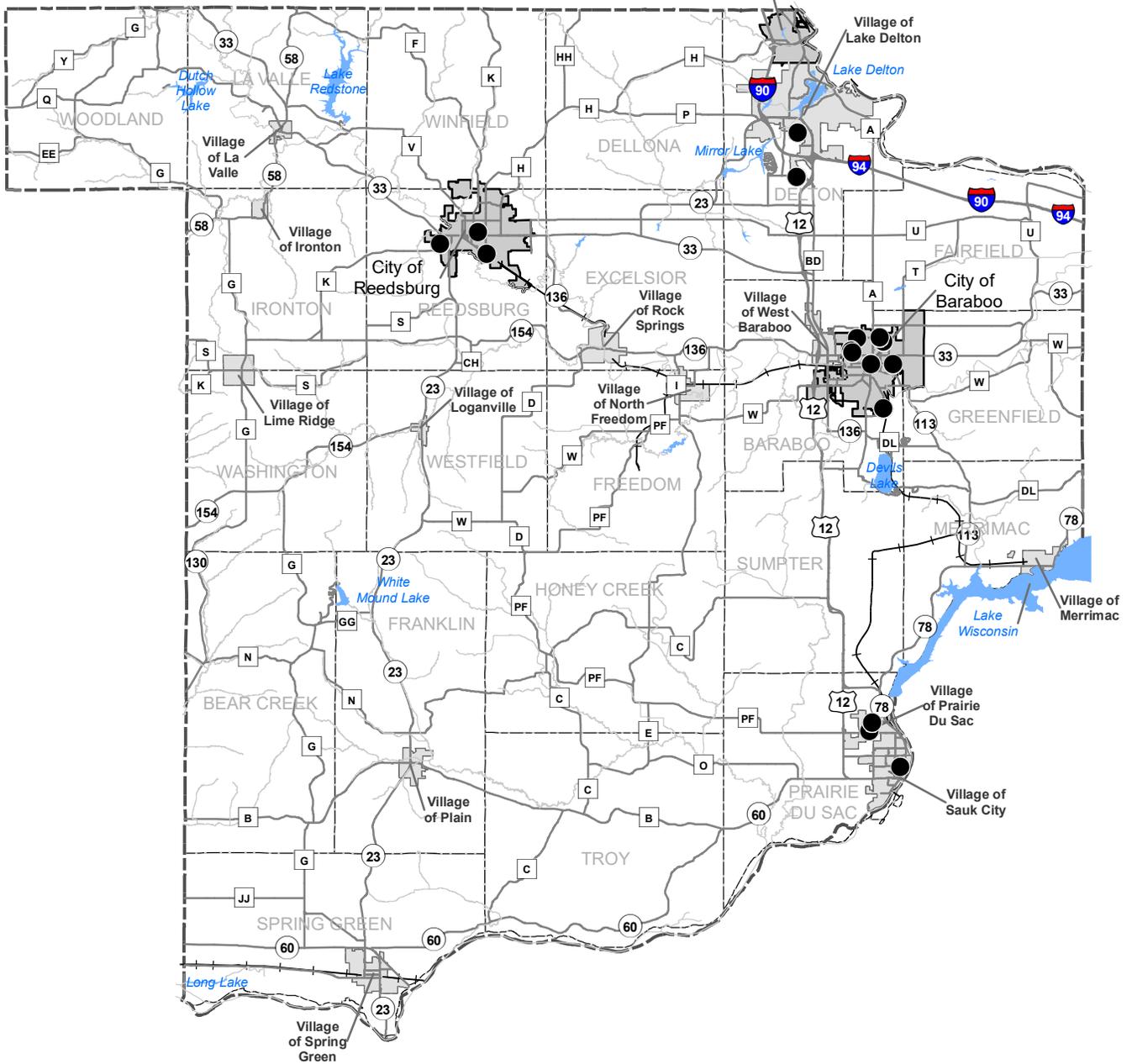
- Adult Family Home
- ▲ Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)
- Nursing Home
- ◆ Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)
- ⊕ Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- ~ River
- Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County Information Systems Department



Map 16
Special Care
Residential
Facilities: 2018
Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023
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City of Wisconsin
Dells



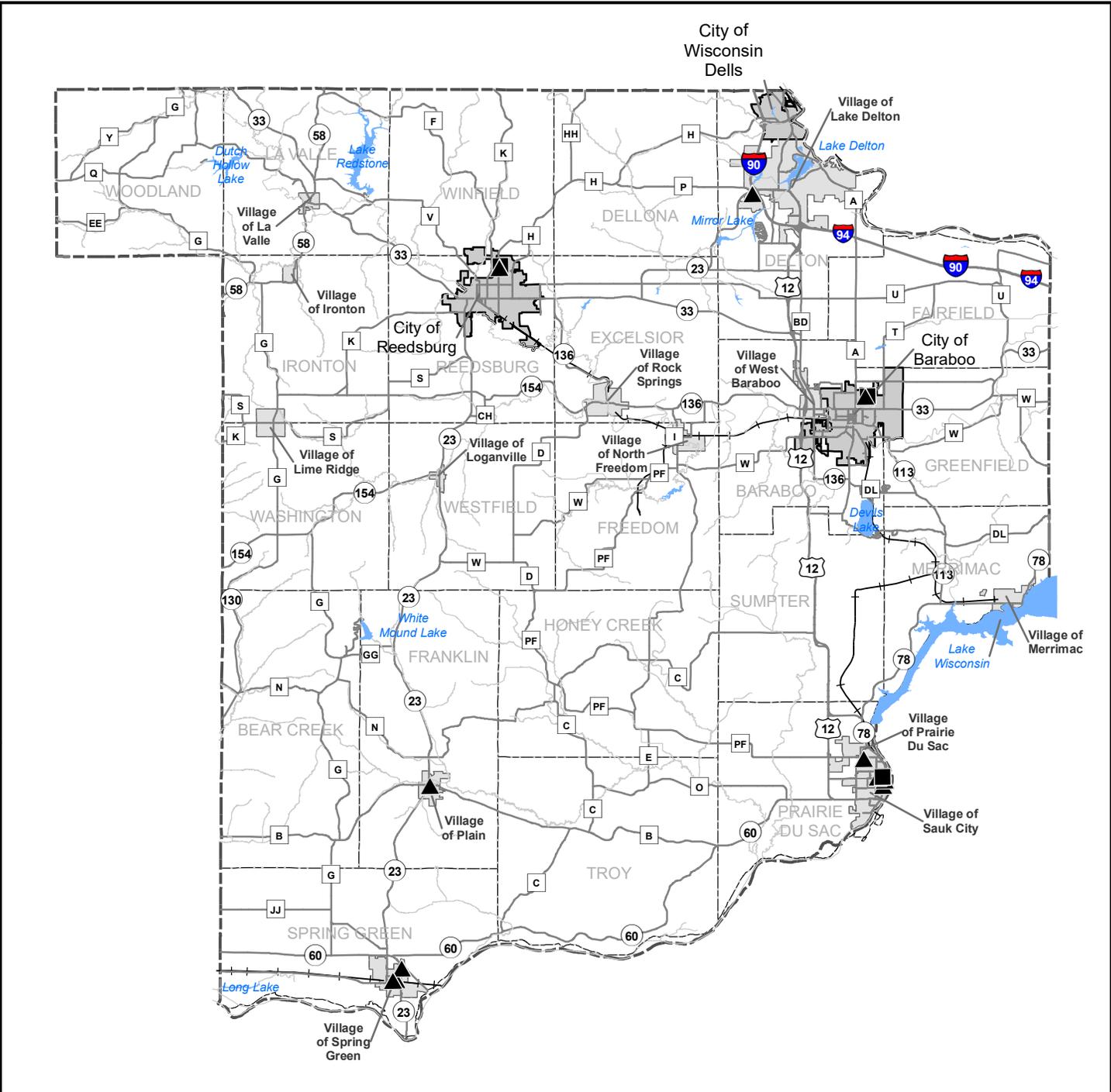
Legend

- Group Child Care Center
- ⊕ Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- River
- Major Road

Source: Base map from Sauk County
Information Systems Department



Map 17
Special Care
Non-residential
Facilities: 2018
Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023
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Legend

- ▲ Health Care Clinic
- Hospital
- ⊕ Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody
- ~ River
- Major Road

**Map 18
Health Care
Facilities: 2018
Sauk County
Multijurisdictional
Hazards
Mitigation Plan:
2019-2023**

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Source: Base map from Sauk County
Information Systems Department



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DOCUMENTATION

Sample correspondence sent to municipalities regarding participation A-1

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Steering committee meeting agenda (November 14, 2018) A-4

Sign-in Sheet for steering committee meeting A-5

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Meeting Agenda for Emergency Management and Judiciary Committee Meeting on [redacted], 2019 A-8

Meeting Agenda for Sauk County Board on [redacted], 2019 A-9

Sample Correspondence Sent to Municipalities Regarding Participation

City of Baraboo
Edward Geick | City Administrator
135 4th Street
Baraboo WI 53913

Subject: Update to Sauk County's Hazards Mitigation Plan

Dear Mr. Geick:

In 2004, Sauk County initiated an effort to prepare a multijurisdictional Hazards Mitigation Plan. Sauk County and most of the cities and villages in the county adopted the plan in 2005 and again when it was updated in 2011.

The county recently received a federal grant to again update the plan. We need the involvement of all of the towns, cities, and villages in this effort to make sure we address local issues and concerns. I hope that all of the cities and villages will adopt the updated plan, because doing so will allow them to qualify to apply for federal funding for hazard mitigation projects and activities.

We created a steering committee to help shape the plan update and are looking for volunteers. Please consider appointing an individual to be on that committee. In the past, people serving on the committee included elected officials, municipal employees, fire chiefs, police chiefs, public works directors, and local residents. The time commitment should be rather limited. We are anticipating just one meeting.

That meeting is on November 14, 2018 at 6:00 pm and will be held in Room B-30, 505 Broadway Street in Baraboo.

You may email me at jeff.jelinek@saukcountywi.gov or call me at (608) 355-4410 to let me know the name of the person who will serve on the committee.

In closing, the flooding we experienced just a few short weeks ago is a good reminder on the importance of mitigation planning.

Sincerely,

Jeff Jelinek, Emergency Management Director
Sauk County Emergency Management

Municipal Point of Contacts

Municipality	Point of Contact
City	
Baraboo	Kevin Stieve, Fire Chief
Reedsburg	Brian Duvall, Planning/Zoning Admin.
Wisconsin Dells	Bret Anderson, Chief of Police
Town	
Baraboo	Steven Cohoon, Supervisor
Bear Creek	Martin McCluskey, Chairman
Dellona	Gary Cooper, Supervisor
Delton	Lawrence Volz, Supervisor
Excelsior	Mark Weihing
Fairfield	Tim Stone, Chair
Franklin	Joe Prem, Chair
Freedom	Andy Zimmer, Supervisor
Greenfield	Terry Turnquist, Chairman
Honey Creek	Jennifer Evert, Clerk
Ironton	Terry Smelcer, Chair
LaValle	Joseph Prantner, Police Administrator
Merrimac	Tim McCumber, Town Administrator
Prairie du Sac	Richard Nolden, Clerk
Reedsburg	Ervin Borleske, Supervisor
Spring Green	Dave Radel, Supervisor
Sumpter	Tim Colby, Chairman
Troy	John Ederer, Supervisor
Washington	Marty Fruitiger
Westfield	Tom Broughton, Chairman
Winfield	Pauline Brown, Supervisor
Woodward	Carl Rott
Village	
Cazenovia	Municipality did not participate
Ironton	Janice Castile
LaValle	Andrew Johnson, President
Lake Delton	John Langhans, P.E.
Lime Ridge	Matt Krueger, Trustee
Loganville	William Fuhrman, Trustee
Merrimac	Shellie Benish, Village Administrator
North Freedom	Bryan Schwarz
Plain	Robert Neuheisel, Trustee
Prairie du Sac	Jim Hambrecht, Fire Chief
Rock Springs	Marvin Holtz, President
Sauk City	Doug Breunig
Spring Green	Sgt. Andrew Kurek
West Baraboo	Robert DeMars, DPW

**Steering Committee Meeting Agenda
(November 14, 2018)**

Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

November 14, 2018, 6:00 pm
West Square Building
Room B-30, 505 Broadway Street
Baraboo, WI

1. Introductions
2. Project description – What is a hazard mitigation plan?
3. Role of steering committee
4. Project timeline
5. Prioritize hazards in terms of importance
6. Review mitigation strategies
7. Feedback and questions
8. Set date and time for next meeting (if needed)
9. Adjourn

Steering Committee Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Name - please print -	Affiliation, if any
Pat Gavinski Jeff Selank	Sauk Co. Hwy / Kislbarn Fire Dept. Sauk County
Mark Weiking	Township Excelsior
Dick Nolden	TOWN PRAIRIE du SAC
JEFF LOHR	TOWN OF TROY
Greg Wipflarth	Village of Spring Green
Jerry Torquist	Town of Greenfield
KEVIN G. STEVE	CITY OF BARABOO FO/EM
Darren Sorsenow	Lake Delton
Jennifer Roloff	Village of Rock Springs
Kayla Steinhorst	Village of North Freedom, Clerk/Treasurer
ROB UPHOFF	MSA
Jeff Thelen	MSA
Janice Brock	SG EMS
Nils Richardson	SGFD
Jason Smith	SGFD
Brian Duvall	Reedsburg
Tim Stone	Fairfield
Alan Johnson	Ladalle

Correspondence to the American Red Cross and Adjoining Counties

Date: March 11, 2019

To: Marytha Blanchard, Regional Disaster Officer; American Red Cross Badger & South Central Wisconsin Region
Jane Gervais, Adams County Emergency Management
Kathy Johnson, Columbia County Emergency Management
Charles Tubbs, Dane County Emergency Management
Keith Hurlbert, Iowa County Emergency Management
Gervase Thompson, Juneau County Emergency Management
Darin Gudgeon, Richland County Emergency Management

From: Jeff Jelinek, Sauk County Emergency Management

Subject: Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan: 2019-2023

Sauk County Emergency Management has completed a draft of the 5-year update of its natural hazard mitigation plan. I have posted the plan on the County's website. You may access it at: https://www.co.sauk.wi.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/emergency_management/page/3244/sauk_county_hmp_-_draft_03-06-2019.pdf

If you should have any comments, please email them to me at jjelinek@co.sauk.wi.us by March 31, 2019.

Thank you for your time and effort – I really appreciate it.

Press Release



Jeffrey Jelinek
Sauk County, WI
Emergency Management Director
510 Broadway St.
Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913
Phone (608) 355-4410
Fax : (608) 355-3299
E-Mail: jeff.jelinek@saukcountywi.gov

March 13, 2019

To: Media

***News Release for Immediate Publication**

RE: Sauk County Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Input Being Sought

Baraboo, WI – Sauk County prepared a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan in 2005 and is working to update the plan. “Given the recent flooding in the county, now is a good time to ensure we create a plan to identify those things we can do to lessen the impacts of flooding, and other natural hazards,” said Jeff Jelinek, Sauk County Emergency Management Director. “We have been working with an advisory committee to update the plan, but now we’re asking the public to check out the plan and give us their feedback.”

The draft plan is available on the county’s website at:

https://www.co.sauk.wi.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/emergency_management/page/3244/sauk_county_hmp_-_draft_03-06-2019.pdf

To receive more information about this project or to provide written comments, contact Jeff Jelinek at jeff.jelinek@saukcountywi.gov or at 608-355-4410. Written comments may be sent to Jeff at Sauk County Department of Emergency Management; 510 Broadway; Baraboo, WI 53913. Comments should be received by April 1, 2019.

**Executive & Legislative Committee
Meeting Agenda for [redacted], 2019**

Forthcoming

**Sauk County Board
Meeting Agenda for April [redacted], 2019 (pertinent page only)**

Forthcoming

ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS

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Village of Lime Ridge	B-9
Village of Loganville	B-10
Village of Merrimac	B-11
Village of North Freedom	B-12
Village of Plain	B-13
Village of Prairie du Sac	B-14
Village of Rock Springs	B-15
Village of Sauk City	B-16
Village of Spring Green	B-17
Village of West Baraboo	B-18

Sauk County

Forthcoming

City of Baraboo

Forthcoming

City of Reedsburg

Forthcoming

City of Wisconsin Dells

Forthcoming

Village of Ironton

Forthcoming

Village of La Valle

Forthcoming

Village of Lake Delton

Forthcoming

Village of Lime Ridge

Forthcoming

Village of Loganville

Forthcoming

Village of Merrimac

Forthcoming

Village of North Freedom

Forthcoming

Village of Plain

Forthcoming

Village of Prairie du Sac

Forthcoming

Village of Rock Springs

Forthcoming

Village of Sauk City

Forthcoming

Village of Spring Green

Forthcoming

Village of West Baraboo

Forthcoming

CERTIFICATION LETTER

Forthcoming

HISTORY OF ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT

Date	Description
[REDACTED], 2019	Sauk County Board adopted a countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	City of Baraboo adopted a hazard mitigation plan for its jurisdiction
[REDACTED], 2019	City of Reedsburg adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	City of Wisconsin Dells adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of Ironton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of La Valle adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of Lake Delton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of Lime Ridge adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of Loganville adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of Merrimac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of North Freedom adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of Plain adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of Prairie du Sac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of Rock Springs adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of Sauk City adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of Spring Green adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
[REDACTED], 2019	Village of West Baraboo adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
<hr/>	
April 17, 2012	Sauk County Board adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 27, 2012	City of Baraboo adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan [1]
April 9, 2012	City of Reedsburg adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
May 21, 2012	City of Wisconsin Dells adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
April 9, 2012	Village of Ironton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
May 9, 2012	Village of La Valle adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
April 9, 2012	Village of Lake Delton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 13, 2012	Village of Lime Ridge adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
May 15, 2012	Village of Loganville adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
April 10, 2012	Village of Merrimac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
April 9, 2012	Village of North Freedom adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 14, 2012	Village of Plain adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 27, 2012	Village of Prairie du Sac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 19, 2012	Village of Rock Springs adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 13, 2012	Village of Sauk City adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
March 14, 2012	Village of Spring Green adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
April 12, 2012	Village of West Baraboo adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan update
<hr/>	
January, 2005	Sauk County Board adopted a countywide hazard mitigation plan
June 28, 2005	City of Baraboo adopted a hazard mitigation plan for its jurisdiction [1]
July 26, 2005	City of Reedsburg adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
September 19, 2005	City of Wisconsin Dells adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution 3238)
Not known	Village of Ironton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
June 28, 2005	Village of La Valle adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan

Date	Description
Not known	Village of Lake Delton adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
Not known	Village of Lime Ridge adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
Not known	Village of Loganville adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
August 10, 2005	Village of Merrimac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution 2005-081)
July 11, 2005	Village of North Freedom adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution 391)
July 13, 2005	Village of Plain adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution 2005-04)
August 23, 2005	Village of Prairie du Sac adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution 8-23-05(a))
Not known	Village of Rock Springs adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
July 26, 2005	Village of Sauk City adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan
September 28, 2005	Village of Spring Green adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan (Resolution R-0506)
Not known	Village of West Baraboo adopted the countywide hazard mitigation plan

Notes:

1. The City of Baraboo adopted its own hazard mitigation plan in 2005, but elected to participate in the preparation of the five-year update in 2012.

CRITICAL FACILITIES SORTED BY TYPE: 2018

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Adult Day Care		
City of Reedsburg	Reminisce Adult Day Services	442 S Albert Ave
Adult Family Home		
City of Baraboo	REM Krista Court	300 Krista Ct
City of Reedsburg	Blevins	2220 Myrtle St
City of Reedsburg	Kummer House	237 N Pine Street
City of Reedsburg	Country Family Home LLC	261 3rd St
City of Reedsburg	REM East Ridge	744 East Ridge Dr
Town of Bear Creek	Ridgeview	S9068 County Road G
Town of Dellona	Prairie View AFH	E8828 North Ave
Town of Excelsior	Virginia House	S3123 W Lake Virginia Rd
Town of Winfield	Pine Rock Heights	E6267 Pine Rock Dr
Town of Winfield	Inspiring Heights LLC	E6633 N Dewey Ave
Town of Winfield	Inspiring Horizons	E6865 Chadwick Rd
Bridge		
City of Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	2nd Ave
City of Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	Ash/Walnut
City of Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	Broadway
City of Baraboo	Bridge over tributary to Baraboo River	Hill Street
City of Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	Manchester Street
City of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	State Road 123
City of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road V
City of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Lavalle St
City of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Preston Ave
City of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	State Road 23
City of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Webb Ave
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road DL
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	Gasser Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	Happy Hill Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over Pine Creek	Hatchery Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hatchery Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	Kohlmeyer Road

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over unnamed stream	Moore St
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over Pine Creek	Sunset Road
Town of Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	US 12
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over Bear Creek	County Road N
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	Croal Hollow Road
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over Bear Creek	Croal Hollow Road
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over Little Bear Creek	Dane Hill Road
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over Little Bear Creek	Little Bear Road
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	Marble Quarry Road
Town of Bear Creek	Bridge over McCarville Creek	Mc Carville Road
Town of Dellona	Bridge over unnamed stream	Briar Bluff Road
Town of Dellona	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road H
Town of Dellona	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road P
Town of Dellona	Bridge over Dell Creek	County Road HH
Town of Dellona	Bridge over unnamed stream	North Avenue
Town of Dellona	Bridge over unnamed stream	South Avenue
Town of Dellona	Bridge over Dell Creek	Town Hall Road
Town of Delton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road H
Town of Delton	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mirror Lake Road
Town of Excelsior	Bridge over unnamed stream	Coon Bluff Road
Town of Excelsior	Bridge over unnamed stream	Highlow Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road N
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Eli Valley Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hickory Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over Honey Creek	Leland Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ohio Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sky View Drive
Town of Franklin	Bridge over unnamed stream	Valley View Road
Town of Franklin	Bridge over Honey Creek	Willow Road
Town of Freedom	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Freedom	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Town of Freedom	Bridge over Seeley Creek	County Road W
Town of Freedom	Bridge over Seeley Creek	Diamond Hill Road
Town of Freedom	Bridge over unnamed stream	Freedom Road
Town of Freedom	Bridge over unnamed stream	Kossin Drive
Town of Freedom	Bridge over Seeley Creek	Seeley Lane
Town of Greenfield	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Town of Greenfield	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road X
Town of Greenfield	Bridge over Rowley Creek	Durward's Glen Road
Town of Greenfield	Bridge over Rowley Creek	Konkellmill Road
Town of Greenfield	Bridge over Baraboo River	STH 113
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over East Branch Honey Creek	Block Road
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	County Road C
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over East Branch Honey Creek	County Road PF
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	County Road PF
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road E
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	Cross Road
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	Elm Road
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hemlock Road
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sky View Road
Town of Honey Creek	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wenzel Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Branton Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road G
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Town of Ironton	Bridge over Seeley Creek	County Road W
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	Cox Road

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	Klein Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over Carr Valley Branch	Marshall Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Nash Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	Pikel Road
Town of Ironton	Bridge over unnamed stream	Pikel Road
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Lake Redstone	County Road F
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Baraboo River	County Road V
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Baraboo River	Dutch Hollow Road
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Baraboo River	Highway 33
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Baraboo River	Hwy 33
Town of La Valle	Bridge over unnamed stream	Smith Road
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Crossman Creek	Stout Road
Town of La Valle	Bridge over Crossman Creek	Stout Road
Town of Merrimac	Railroad bridge over Gallus Slough at Wisconsin River	Railroad
Town of Merrimac	Bridge over Gallus Slough	State Road 78/113
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Honey Creek	County Road O
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Otter Creek	County Road PF
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Otter Creek	Gilding Road
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Otter Creek	Otter Creek Road
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Otter Creek	Prairie Road
Town of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Otter Creek	River Road
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Babb Creek	Coon Valley Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Coon Valley Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Copper Creek Crossing
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road CH
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Babb Creek	County Road K
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Crosscut Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	CTH CH
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Babbs Creek	CTH K
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Dunse Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Dunse Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Dunse Road
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Babb Creek	Fish Pond Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Rd

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Golf Course Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Road
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Golf Course Road
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Grote Hill Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hachbarth Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Herritz Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Herritz Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Copper Creek	N. Reedsburg Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	North Reedsburg Road
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Old La Valle Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Old Loganville Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Prairie View Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Baraboo River	S Dewey Ave
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	S Dewey Avenue
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 154
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 23
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Hay Creek	STH 23
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 23
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over Babb Creek	STH 33
Town of Reedsburg	Bridge over unnamed stream	Themann Hill Rd
Town of Spring Green	Bridge over unnamed stream	Butternut Road
Town of Spring Green	Bridge over unnamed stream	Raymer Drive
Town of Spring Green	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wilson Creek Road
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over Otter Creek	County Road C
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over Otter Creek	Keitel Drive
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over Otter Creek	Kings Corner Road
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over unnamed stream	Stones Pocket Road
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over Otter Creek	Stones Pocket Road
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over unnamed stream	Stones Pocket Road
Town of Sumpter	Bridge over unnamed stream	Yanke Drive

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road O
Town of Troy	Bridge over Honey Creek	County Road O
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road E
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	Factory Road
Town of Troy	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	Narrows Valley Rd
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	Narrows Valley Rd
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	North View Road
Town of Washington	Bridge over unnamed stream	Tuckertown Rd
Town of Washington	Bridge over Hill Point Creek	Village Road
Town of Westfield	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Open View Road
Town of Westfield	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Pine Bluff Rd
Town of Westfield	Bridge over Spring Valley Creek	Spring Valley Rd
Town of Westfield	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sunrise Rd
Town of Winfield	Bridge over unnamed stream	Bass Rd
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Twin Creek	Churchill Road
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Hay Creek	County Road F
Town of Winfield	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road K
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Twin Creek	County Road V
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Hay Creek	County Road WD
Town of Winfield	Bridge over Copper Creek	Golf Course Rd
Town of Winfield	Bridge over unnamed stream	Skinner Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Plum Creek	County Road G
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo	Beier Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Boot Jack Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road EE
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road G
Town of Woodland	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road Y
Town of Woodland	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road Y

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Woodland	Bridge over unnamed stream	David Dr
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Henderson Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mortimer Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Quaker Valley Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over Little Baraboo	Rott Road
Town of Woodland	Bridge over unnamed stream	Strawbridge Road
Village of Lake Delton	Bridge over Lake Delton	Adams St
Village of Lake Delton	Bridge over Lake Delton	Burritt Ave
Village of Lake Delton	Bridge over Springbrook	Clara Ave
Village of Lake Delton	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road A
Village of North Freedom	Bridge over Baraboo River	County Road PF
Village of North Freedom	Bridge over Baraboo River	Walnut St
Village of Plain	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Village of Plain	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wachter Ave (23)
Village of Plain	Bridge over Honey Creek	Wachter Ave (Hwy 23)
Village of Prairie du Sac	Bridge over Wisconsin River	STH 60
Village of Sauk City	Bridge over Wisconsin River	US 12
Village of West Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	Shaw Street
Village of West Baraboo	Bridge over Baraboo River	US Hwy 12
Campground		
City of Wisconsin Dells	American World RV Resort	400 County Road A
Town of Baraboo	Baraboo Hills Campground	E10545 Terrytown Rd
Town of Baraboo	Wheeler's Campground	E11329 Hwy 159
Town of Baraboo	Nordic Pines	E11740 County Road DL
Town of Baraboo	Northern Lights Campground	Park Rd
Town of Baraboo	Devil's Lake State Park	S5975 Park Rd
Town of Delton	Wanna-Bee Campground & RV Resort	E10096 Trout Rd
Town of Delton	Mirror Lake State Park	E10320 Fern Dell Rd
Town of Delton	Dell Boo Campground	E10562 Shady Lane Rd
Town of Delton	Pioneer Park	Fern Dell Rd
Town of Delton	County Roads RV	S1633 Hwy 23
Town of Delton	Yogi Bear's Jellystone Park Camp	S1915 Ishnala Rd
Town of Delton	Wisconsin Dells KOA	S235 Stand Rock Rd
Town of Delton	Red Oak Campground	S2350 US Hwy 12

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Delton	Sherwood Forest Camping & RV Park	S352 Highway 12/16
Town of Fairfield	Fox Hill RV Park & Campground	E11371 N Reedsburg Rd
Town of Greenfield	Double K Ranch	E12442 County Road W
Town of Merrimac	Merry Mac's Campground	E12995 Halweg Rd
Town of Winfield	Lighthouse Rock Campground Resort	S2330 County Road V
Village of Ironton	Jason Berberich Memorial Park	State St
Village of Lake Delton	Bonanza Campground & RV Park	1770 Wisconsin Dells Parkway
Village of Lake Delton	Camp C H I	443 Monroe St
Village of Prairie du Sac	VFW Memorial Park Campground	STH 78
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)		
City of Baraboo	Artisan Baraboo II	1114 Silver Dr
City of Baraboo	Our House Baraboo Assisted Care	1200 Washington Ave
City of Baraboo	Meadow Lane	1414 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Meadow View	1600 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Meadow Ridge Assisted Living LLC	1700 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Casa de Oakes Inc Baraboo	717 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Oak Park Place Baraboo Autumn LA	800 Waldo St
City of Reedsburg	Casa de Oakes Memory Care	1130 Bindl Dr
City of Reedsburg	Our House Reedsburg Memory Care	1135 17th Ct
City of Reedsburg	Casa de Oakes Inc Reedsburg	201 South Grove St
City of Reedsburg	Our House Reedsburg Assisted Care	355 Mack Dr
Town of Excelsior	Country Casa	E8509 N Reedsburg Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Casa de Oakes	E6846 Fawn Valley Dr
Town of Washington	Harmony Hills	E4796 Narrows Creek Rd
Village of Prairie du Sac	Pines Assisted Living	1050 Prairie St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Pine Villa Memory Care	890 Prairie St
Village of Spring Green	Meadows of Spring Green (The)	477 E Rainbow Rd
Community/Senior Center		
Town of Fairfield	Fairfield Center	E12654 CTH T
Village of Plain	Senior Center	1225 American Legion Dr
Village of Plain	Kraemer Library and Community Center	910 Main St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Memorial Community Center	201 W Broadway
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Community Education Center	730 Monroe St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Senior Center	117 S Washington St

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Correctional Facility		
City of Baraboo	Huber Center	1300 Lange Ct
Dam		
City of Baraboo	Oak Street Dam	none
City of Baraboo	Waterworks Dam	none
City of Wisconsin Dells	Kilbourn Dam	Finnegan Ave
Town of Dellona	Lake Dellona Dam	none
Town of Dellona	Marking Dam	none
Town of Excelsior	Virginia Lake Dam	none
Town of Excelsior	Huey Duck Lake Dam	none
Town of Franklin	Plain Honey Creek Dam	none
Town of Franklin	Oetzman Dam	none
Town of Franklin	Plain Honey Creek Dam	none
Town of Freedom	Steinhorst and Coughlin Dam	none
Town of Freedom	Schraums Dam	none
Town of Honey Creek	Leland Dam	none
Town of La Valle	Lake Redstone Dam	none
Town of La Valle	Dutch Hollow Lake Dam	none
Town of La Valle	Hemlock Dam	none
Town of Prairie du Sac	Unnamed Dam	S 9270 Dam Rd
Town of Reedsburg	Stolte Dam	none
Town of Reedsburg	Stolte Dam	Prairie View Rd
Town of Spring Green	Bakkens Pond Dam	none
Town of Spring Green	Long Lake Flowage Dam	none
Town of Woodland	Polk Dam	none
Town of Woodland	Magruder Dam	none
Town of Woodland	Satterlee Dam	none
Town of Woodland	Sensnovis Dam	none
Village of La Valle	La Valle Dam	none
Village of Lake Delton	Dell Creek Dam	none
Village of Lake Delton	Dells Manor Dam	none
Village of Lake Delton	Delton Dam	none
Electric Facility - Power Plant		
Town of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Hydro Plant	S9270 Dam Rd
Electric Facility - Substation		

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy Substation	CTH W
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy substation	Island Ct
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy Substation	Moore St
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy Substation	Paradise Alley
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy Substation	South Blvd
City of Reedsburg	City of Reedsburg substation	1139 Wellington Dr
City of Reedsburg	Electric substation	1600 19th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg electric substation	412 S Walnut St
Town of Baraboo	Alliant Energy substation	Hatchery Road
Town of Delton	Electric substation	E10175 County Road P
Town of Delton	Electric substation	E10569 Fern Dell Rd
Town of Delton	Electric substation	S3183 Fox Hill Rd
Town of Merrimac	Alliant Energy substation	E13910 COUNTY RD DL
Town of Reedsburg	American Transmission electric substation	S Dewey Ave
Town of Reedsburg	Substation	S. Dewey Ave
Town of Spring Green	Wisconsin Power & Light Electric substation	Rainbow Rd and US Hwy 14
Town of Westfield	Wisconsin Power & Light Electric substation	S5781 Spring Valley Rd
EMS Facility		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Ambulance	120 5th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Ambulance	230 Railroad St
Town of Washington	Hillpoint 1st Responders	S6101 State Road 154
Village of La Valle	LaValle 1st Responders	Intersection of Main and Union
Village of La Valle	La Valle 1st Responders	W Main St
Village of Lake Delton	Delton Ambulance Service	200 Whitlock St
Village of Loganville	Loganville 1st Responders	140 West St
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac EMT	127 School St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom 1st Responders	103 N Maple St
Village of Plain	Plain Ambulance	1045 Cedar St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs EMS	105 E Broadway
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Ambulance	110 Washington St
Fire Station		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Fire Station	135 4th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Fire Station	131 S Park
Town of Washington	Hillpoint Fire Station	S106 State Road 154

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of La Valle	LaValle Fire Station	W Main St
Village of Lake Delton	Delton Fire Department	10 WI Dells Pkwy S.
Village of Loganville	Loganville Fire Department	140 West St
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Fire Department	127 School St
Village of North Freedom	Freedom Fire Department	105 N Maple St
Village of Plain	Plain Fire Station	1045 Cedar St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Fire Station	855 17th St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Fire Station	105 E Broadway
Village of Sauk City	Sauk City Fire Station	621 Madison St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Fire Station	327 S Winsted St
Group Child Care Center		
City of Baraboo	Our Saviors Kids Early Learning Center (Our Savior	1120 Draper St
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Head Start Center	1531 Lake Street
City of Baraboo	SSM Health Tommy Bartlett Childcare	1605 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	New Life Christian Child Care Center	1919 Elizabeth St
City of Baraboo	Lil Treasures Day Care	231 4th St
City of Baraboo	Childrens Day Center & Preschool	525 Madison Ave
City of Baraboo	Bear-A-Boo	620 Commerce Dr
City of Reedsburg	My Place On Main LLC	1111 Industrial Ave
City of Reedsburg	Renewal Unlimited - Reedsburg Area Learning Center	400 Alexander Ave
City of Reedsburg	Kids Korner Inc	833 Third St
Town of Delton	Neenk Chunk GRA Head Start Center	E10701 Fren Dell Rd
Village of Lake Delton	Mindi's Sunshine Playhouse Childcare	223 Progressive Dr
Village of Prairie du Sac	Renewal Unlimited Sauk Prairie	1906 North St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Peak-A-Boo Daycare	955 17th St
Village of Sauk City	By Leaps & Bounds	213 Washington Ave
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Nursery Center Inc	504 Washington Ave
Health Care Clinic		
City of Baraboo	U.S. Veterans Affairs - Baraboo Clinic	626 14th St
City of Baraboo	Dean Specialty Clinic	707 14th St (In St. Clare Hospital)
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Physician's Group	1900 N Dewey
Village of Lake Delton	Mile Bluff Medical Center Clinics	28 Commerce St
Village of Plain	Plain Medical Clinic	825 Main St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Dean Specialty Clinic - Sauk Prairie	35 Prairie Ave, Suite 325

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of Prairie du Sac	Home Health United	470 Oak St
Village of Sauk City	Prairie Clinic, S.C.	112 Helen St
Village of Sauk City	Wisconsin Heart & Vascular Institute	207 Water St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Medical Center	150 E Jefferson St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Medical Associates, LLC	156 W Jefferson St
Village of Spring Green	River Valley Medical Clinic	436 Sunrise Dr
Hospital		
City of Baraboo	St. Clare Hospital	707 14th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Area Medical Center	2000 N Dewey Ave
Village of Prairie du Sac	Sauk Prairie Memorial Hospital	80 1st St
K-12		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo High School	1201 Draper St
City of Baraboo	Jack Young Middle School	1531 Draper St
City of Baraboo	St. Joseph Catholic Parish School	310 2nd St
City of Baraboo	Al Behrman Elementary	400 Mulberry St
City of Baraboo	St. Johns Lutheran School	515 Fifth St
City of Baraboo	West Elementary School (kindergarten center)	707 Center St
City of Baraboo	BELC	707 Center St
City of Baraboo	BELC-Renewal Head Start	707 Center St
City of Baraboo	East Elementary School	815 6th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Area High School	1100 S Albert Ave
City of Reedsburg	Pineview Elementary School	1121 8th St
City of Reedsburg	St. Peters Lutheran School	346 N Locust
City of Reedsburg	4K Community-Based	401 Alexander Ave
City of Reedsburg	Westside Elementary School	401 Alexander Ave
City of Reedsburg	South Elementary School	420 Plum St
City of Reedsburg	Sacred Heart School	545 N Oak St
City of Reedsburg	Webb Junior High School	707 N Webb Ave
Town of Fairfield	Community Christian School of Baraboo	E12654 County Road T
Town of Honey Creek	Tower Rock Elementary	S9033 Denzer Rd
Town of Ironton	Weston Middle School	E2511 County Road S
Town of Ironton	Weston Elementary	E2511 County Road S
Town of Ironton	Weston High School	E2511 County Road S
Town of Ironton	Valley View Amish School	E2691 County Road G

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Washington	Rustic Ridge Amish School	E2875 State Road 154
Town of Woodland	Quaker Valley Amish School	S2441 Quaker Valley Rd
Village of La Valle	Ironton/La Valle Elementary	109 River St
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Elementary School	20 W Delevan St
Village of Loganville	Loganville Elementary	S5864 Hwy 23
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Community Charter Elementary School	360 School Rd
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Elementary School	S4890 CTH I (500 N Maple St)
Village of Plain	St. Lukes School	1290 Nachreiner Ave
Village of Plain	River Valley Early Learning	1370 Cherry St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Sauk Prairie High School	105 9th St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Bridges Elementary	1200 Broadway St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Grand Avenue Elementary School	225 Grand Ave
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Middle School	207 Maple St
Village of Sauk City	St. Aloysius Catholic School	608 Oak St
Village of Sauk City	Shoreless Lake School Wisconsin	608 Oak St
Village of Spring Green	Saint John the Evangelist School	209 N Washington St
Village of Spring Green	River Valley Middle School	660 W Daley St
Village of Spring Green	River Valley High School	660 W Varsity Ave
Village of Spring Green	River Valley Elementary	830 W Daley St
Village of West Baraboo	Wilson Elementary School	146 Berkley Blvd
Library		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Public Library	230 Fourth Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Public Library	370 Vine St
Village of La Valle	La Valle Public Library	101 W Main St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Public Library	105 N Maple St
Village of Plain	Kraemer Library & Community Center	910 Main St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Ruth Culver Community Library	540 Water St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Public Library	101 First St
Village of Sauk City	Sauk City Public Library	515 Water St
Village of Spring Green	Bossard Memorial Library	230 E Monroe St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park		
City of Baraboo	Unnamed Mobile Home Park	
City of Baraboo	Honey Boy Mobile Home Park	1420 South Blvd
City of Baraboo	Wander Inn Mobile Home Park	844 8th Ave

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
City of Baraboo	Mobile Home Park	901 Moore St
City of Baraboo	Black Hawk Manor	902 Moore St
City of Baraboo	Mobile Home Park	903 Moore St
City of Reedsburg	Maple Aire Mobile Village	1239 Maple St
City of Reedsburg	Courtyards Mobile Home Park	2701 E Main St
City of Reedsburg	Baders Villa Estates of Reedsburg	325 S Grove St
City of Wisconsin Dells	Mobile Home Park	610 Commercial Ave
Town of Baraboo	Four Winds Mobile Home Park	S4110 US Hwy 12
Town of Baraboo	Kuhnaus Mobile Court	S5746 US Hwy 12
Town of Dellona	Dellwood Mobile Home Court	Dellwood Rd
Town of Delton	Spring Brook Mobile Home Park	420 Birchwood Rd #1
Town of Delton	Tesser's Mobile Home Court	E10195 Hwy H
Town of Delton	Deer Run Mobile Home Estates	Progressive Dr
Town of Delton	Steele's Trailer Park	S1903 County Road A
Town of Delton	Lower Dells Estates	S1975 Hwy A
Town of Fairfield	SC Investments	E11796 Trap Shoot Rd
Town of Fairfield	Petes Park	S3851 CTH U
Town of Greenfield	Paradise Acres	E12505 County Rd W
Town of Merrimac	Maple Bluff Estates	S7175 Bluff Rd
Town of Merrimac	Walchs Bay (Weigand's Bay)	Weigand's Bay North
Town of Spring Green	Oak Ridge Estates	S13220 Shifflet Rd
Town of Sumpter	Bluffview Estates	S7559 US Hwy 12
Village of Ironton	West View Court	Park St and West St
Village of Lake Delton	Reds Trailer Court	731 Sunset Blvd
Village of Lake Delton	Deer Run	Progressive Dr
Village of Lake Delton	Pineaire Mobile Home Court	S1085 Clara Ave
Village of North Freedom	Strubels Mobile Home Park	324 S Maple St
Village of North Freedom	Bender's Mobile Home Park	419 N Maple St
Municipal Garage		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Street Department Shop	450 Roundhouse Ct
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Parks Maintenance Office	900 2nd Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Public Works Garage	412 S Walnut St
City of Reedsburg	Sauk County Highway Department - Reedsburg	K St
Town of Bear Creek	Bear Creek Municipal Garage	S9497 County Road G

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Delton	Delton Municipal Shop	E10064 Xanadu Rd
Town of Delton	Sauk County Highway Department- Lake Delton	S1616 Hwy 23
Town of La Valle	Sauk County Highway Department - Sefkar Rd	Sefkar Rd
Town of Prairie du Sac	Sauk County Highway Department - Prairie du Sac	Hwy 12 at PF
Town of Spring Green	Sauk County Highway Department- Spring Green	Kennedy Rd
Town of Washington	Town of Washington Municipal Garage	E4074 W Hillpoint Rd
Town of Woodland	Woodland Town Garage	S548 County Road G
Village of Ironton	Village of Ironton Municipal Garage	600 State St
Village of La Valle	Village of La Valle Road Shop	210 Commercial St
Village of La Valle	Town of La Valle Road Shop	218 Commercial St
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Public Works Garage No. 2	121 Skyline Dr
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Public Works Garage No. 1	121 Skyline Dr
Village of Lime Ridge	Lime Ridge Municipal Garage	109 N Main St
Village of Merrimac	Wisconsin Department of Transportation	251 E Main St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom storage building	100 W Walnut St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Public Works Garage/Office	105 N Maple St
Village of Plain	Plain Public Works Garage	610 Bridge Rd
Village of Plain	Plain Public Works Garage	961 Wachter Ave
Village of Plain	Public Works Department	Main St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Public Works/Utility Shop	1700 North St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Public Works Department	456 E Rainbow Rd
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Village Salt Storage Bldg	456 E Rainbow Rd
Village of West Baraboo	Village of West Baraboo Storage Facility	1302 Zajak St
Village of West Baraboo	West Baraboo Municipal Garage	500 Cedar St
Village of West Baraboo	Sauk County Highway Department - West Baraboo	620 STH 136 (Linn St)
Municipal Office and Other		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo City Hall	
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Civic Center	
City of Baraboo	Public Defender's Office	107 Third St
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Parks and Recreation	124 2nd
City of Baraboo	Coroner's Office	1319 Sauk Ave
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Municipal Building	135 4th St
City of Baraboo	Sauk County West Square Building	505 Broadway
City of Baraboo	Sauk County Courthouse Annex	510 Broadway

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
City of Baraboo	Sauk County Courthouse	515 Oak St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Municipal Building	131 S Park St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Administrative Offices	134 S Locust St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Town Hall	600 W Main St
Town of Baraboo	North Shore Shelter	No Address
Town of Bear Creek	Sauk County Parks & Recreation	S7995 White Mound Dr
Town of Bear Creek	Bear Creek Town Hall	S9497 County Road G
Town of Dellona	Dellona Town Hall	E8062 County Road H
Town of Fairfield	Fairfield Town Hall	E12891 County Road U
Town of Greenfield	Greenfield Town Hall	E13098 County Road W
Town of Honey Creek	Honey Creek Town Hall	E8724 County Road C
Town of Ironton	La Valle Village Hall	103 W Main St
Town of Ironton	Ironton Town Hall	E4206 Old K Rd
Town of Merrimac	Merrimac Town Hall	S6911A State Hwy 113
Town of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Town Hall	S9903 US Hwy 12
Town of Spring Green	Spring Green Town Hall	E4411 Kennedy Rd
Town of Sumpter	Sumpter Town Hall	Western Ave
Town of Troy	Sumpter Community Center	E10496 County Road C
Town of Troy	Troy Town Hall	S10372 County Road C
Town of Washington	Washington Town Hall	S6101 State Road 154
Town of Winfield	Winfield Town Hall	S1992 County Road K
Town of Woodland	Woodland Town Hall	S 548 County Road G
Village of Ironton	Ironton Village Hall	600 State St
Village of La Valle	Village of La Valle Municipal Hall	101 W Main St
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Public Works office	151 Skyline Dr
Village of Lake Delton	Delton Town Hall, Marshall Memorial Hall	30 Wisconsin Dells Parkway South
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Administration Building	50 Wisconsin Dells Pkwy South
Village of Lime Ridge	Lime Ridge Village Hall	133 S Main St
Village of Loganville	Loganville Village Hall	140 West St
Village of Loganville	Westfield Town Hall	200 Mill St
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Village Hall	100 Cook St
Village of North Freedom	Town of Freedom Town Hall	103 N Maple St
Village of North Freedom	Freedom Town Hall	103 N Maple St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Village Hall	103 N Maple St

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of Plain	Plain Village Hall	1015 Cedar St
Village of Plain	Franklin Town Hall	550 Main St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Village Hall	335 Galena St
Village of Rock Springs	Excelsior Town Hall	100 E Broadway
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Village Hall	110 E Broadway
Village of Sauk City	Freie Gemeinde Hall	307 Polk St
Village of Sauk City	Sauk City Municipal Building	726 Water St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Police Department	112 W Monroe St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Municipal Building	154 N Lexington St
Village of West Baraboo	Probation and Parole Office	1000 Log Lodge Ct
Village of West Baraboo	Baraboo Town Hall	101 Cedar St
Village of West Baraboo	West Baraboo Village Hall	500 Cedar St
National Guard Facility		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo National Guard Armory	999 South Blvd
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg National Guard Armory	549 S Dewey Ave
Natural Gas Facility		
City of Baraboo	Gas Peaking Facility	STH 123
Town of Delton	Natural gas facility	E10191 County Road P
Town of Delton	Natural gas facility	E9750 Scott Ln
Town of Excelsior	Natural Gas Pumping Station	S4896 County Road I
Nursing Home		
City of Baraboo	SSM Health St Clair Meadows Care Center	1414 Jefferson St
City of Reedsburg	Sauk County Health Care Center	1051 Clark St
City of Reedsburg	Ridgeview Terrace Long Term Care	2350 N Dewey Ave
City of Reedsburg	Zimmerman Nursing Home	617 4th St
Village of Sauk City	Maplewood of Sauk Prairie	245 Sycamore St
Village of Spring Green	Greenway Manor Nursing Home	501 S Winsted
Police Station		
City of Baraboo	Sauk County Law Enforcement Center	1300 Lange Ct
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Police Station	135 4th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Police Station	200 S Park
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Police Station	50 Wisconsin Dells Parkway South
Village of Plain	Plain Police Station	1015 Cedar St
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Police Station	726 Water St
Post Office		

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Post Office	303 Broadway St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Post Office	215 N Walnut St
Town of Washington	Hillpoint Post Office	S6071 State Road 154
Village of La Valle	La Valle Post Office	106 E Main St
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Post Office	49 E Adams St
Village of Lime Ridge	Lime Ridge Post Office	104 N Main St
Village of Loganville	Loganville Post Office	245 Walnut St
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Post Office	110 School St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Post Office	102 E Walnut St
Village of Plain	Plain Post Office	1050 Main St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Prairie du Sac Post Office	285 Washington St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Post Office	107 W Broadway
Village of Sauk City	Sauk City Post Office	739 Water St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Post Office	105 S Washington St
Post-Secondary		
City of Baraboo	University of Wisconsin Baraboo	1006 Connie Rd
City of Reedsburg	MATC Reedsburg Campus	800 Alexander Ave
Public-Use Airport		
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Municipal Airport	1702 E Main St
Town of Delton	Baraboo Wisconsin Dells Airport	S 3440 A US Hwy 12
Town of Prairie du Sac	Sauk-Prairie Airport	
Town of Spring Green	Tri-County Regional Airport	E2525 CTH JJ
Recreation		
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton - Hockey Building	Progressive Dr
Village of Plain	Village of Plain Recreation Center	925 Parkview Ave
Recreational/Educational Campground		
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Area Community Arena	1411 Viking Dr
Town of Baraboo	Expeditions Unlimited	E1184 County Road DL
Town of Delton	Camp Gray	E10213 Shady Lane Rd
Town of Freedom	Church of God Campground	E7665 CTH D
Town of Greenfield	American Ukrainian Youth Assoc. Camp and Resort	E14481 Luebke Rd
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)		
City of Baraboo	Greenbriar Apartments LLC	1350 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Oak Park Place The Grove	800 Waldo St
City of Reedsburg	Ridgeview Place	2350 N Dewey Ave

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of Sauk City	Maplewood Village	1425 Hemlock St
Village of Spring Green	Greenway Terrace	547 E McKinley St
Telecommunication		
City of Baraboo	WRPQ-AM (Baraboo)	1100 Waldo St
City of Baraboo	WRPQ Radio Station	1100 Waldo St
City of Baraboo	Centurytel Baraboo Central Office	130 4th St
City of Baraboo	Sauk County	510 Broadway
City of Reedsburg	Verizon North Inc	231 Vine St
City of Reedsburg	MCI	245 S Webb
Town of Bear Creek	Sauk County Emergency tower	County Road N and County Road G
Town of Delton	Telecommunication tower	E10010 Hogsback Rd
Town of Delton	Telecommunication tower	E10090 Xanadu Rd
Town of Delton	Telecommunication tower	S1416 County Road A
Town of Delton	Telecommunication tower	S2115 County Road A
Town of Delton	Telecommunication tower	S3342 Sand Rd
Town of Fairfield	Telecommunication tower	E13612 County Road U
Town of Greenfield	Wisconsin Department of Transportation Telecommuni	E13451 High Point Dr
Town of Greenfield	Entercom telecommunication tower	E13453 High Point Dr
Town of Greenfield	Sauk County	E13487 Tower Rd
Town of Greenfield	American Tower Management telecommunication tower	E13535 Tower Rd
Town of Greenfield	AT&T Baraboo	E13535 Tower Rd
Town of Greenfield	WOLX-FM (Baraboo)	High Point Dr
Town of Greenfield	Telecommunication tower	Tower Rd
Town of La Valle	Telecommunication tower	S1427 State Road 33
Town of Reedsburg	Sauk County communication tower	S3840 STH 23
Town of Reedsburg	Sauk City Communication	STH 23
Town of Reedsburg	WRDB-AM (Reedsburg)	STH 33
Town of Reedsburg	WRDB-am (Reedsburg)	STH 33
Town of Winfield	WNFM-FM (Reedsburg)	None
Village of Loganville	Telecommunication tower	Mill St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Fire and Sauk County Sheriffs Fire Repeat or Tower	103 N Maple St
Village of Prairie du Sac	Verizon	85 Water St
Telephone Facility		
Town of Delton	Telephone switch station	E11002A Shady Lane Rd

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Town of Delton	Telephone switch station	S3578 US Hwy 12
Town of Delton	Telephone switch station	Scott Ln
Village of La Valle	La Valle Telephone Cooperative	100 W Main St
Village of Lime Ridge	Wisconsin Telephone Facility	203 N Main St
Village of North Freedom	Telephone Switch Station	102 N Maple St
Village of Plain	Telephone switch station	1017 St. Lukes Ave
Village of Prairie du Sac	Wisconsin Telephone	85 Water St
Village of Spring Green	GTE Telephone Switch Station	419 S Winsted St
Village of West Baraboo	CenturyTel switching station	500 Cedar St
Utility office/Yard		
City of Baraboo	Alliant Energy Office/Yard	520 Commerce Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Utility Commission	501 Utility Dr
Wastewater Facility		
City of Baraboo	Baraboo Wastewater Treatment Plant	1000 Manchester St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg Wastewater Treatment Plant	802 Division St (or 850)
Town of Dellona	Christmas Mtn Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant	Christmas Mountain Rd
Town of Ironton	Village of Cazenovia Wastewater Treatment Plant	State Line Road
Town of Ironton	Cazenovia & Ironton Wastewater Treatment Plant	State Ln
Town of La Valle	Village of La Valle wastewater facility	Hwy 33
Village of Loganville	Sewage Pumping Station	Main St
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Wastewater Treatment Plant	E13536 Highway 78
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Wastewater Treatment Plant	S Maple St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Influent pumps	Village Park
Village of Plain	Plain Wastewater Treatment Facility	610 Bridge Rd
Village of Sauk City	Sauk Prairie Wastewater Treatment Plant	1400 Water St
Village of Spring Green	Spring Green Wastewater Treatment Plant	Carpenter Ln
Water Facility		
City of Baraboo	Moore Street Pumping Station	1000 Moore St
City of Baraboo	Water Tower	1111 Commerce Pkwy
City of Baraboo	Water tower/booster station	1807 Oak St
City of Baraboo	Booster Station	660 Commerce Ave
City of Baraboo	Well #8	721 2nd Ave
City of Baraboo	Hill St Well #2	722 Hill St
City of Baraboo	Gall Rd, Well #7	801 Gall Rd

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
City of Baraboo	Jefferson St Well #4	808 Jefferson St
City of Baraboo	Sauk Ave, Well #6	919 Sauk Ave
City of Baraboo	Water tower	Birch St
City of Baraboo	Barnhart Booster Station	Commerce Ave
City of Baraboo	City of Baraboo water tower	County Road A
City of Baraboo	Water tower	Mine Rd
City of Baraboo	Water tower	Moore St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	101 Granite Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	1102 S Albert Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	1700 8th St
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	2331 Sarah Rose Ln
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	333 S Webb Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	433 Myrtle St
City of Reedsburg	Water booster station	660 Commerce Ave
City of Reedsburg	Reedsburg well	821 Lucky St
Town of Baraboo	City of Baraboo East Street Reservoir	2323 County Road A
Town of La Valle	Village of La Valle well	Thompson Road
Town of Winfield	Water tower	S2575 County Road H
Village of Ironton	Ironton Wellhouse	Mill St
Village of Lake Delton	St. Claire Urgent Care	530 Wisconsin Dells Parkway South
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton water well	Bonanza Dr/CTH A
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Water Well	Dell Creek/CTH A
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Water Well	Lake St and Springbrook Dr
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Water Well	Progressive Dr
Village of Lake Delton	Lake Delton Water Tower	Red Bird Ave and Parkway
Village of Merrimac	Merrimac Wellhouse	127 Palisade St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Well #2	103 N Maple St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom Well #3	502 N Maple St
Village of North Freedom	North Freedom water reservoir	High St
Village of Plain	Well #2	1400 Westbrook Dr
Village of Plain	Plain water reservoir (200,000 gal.)	1765 Wildwood Dr
Village of Plain	Well #1	925 Wachter Ave
Village of Prairie du Sac	Water tower	Tower St
Village of Rock Springs	Rock Springs Well	311 W Broadway

Municipality	Facility Name	Address
Village of Sauk City	Water reservoir	241 Ash St
Village of Sauk City	Water tower	510 Bates St
Village of West Baraboo	Well #1	101 Willow St
Village of West Baraboo	Water tower	1301 Zajak St
Village of West Baraboo	Village of West Baraboo booster station #1	1301 Zajak St

CRITICAL FACILITIES SORTED BY JURISDICTION: 2018

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
City of Baraboo		
Adult Family Home	REM Krista Court	300 Krista Ct
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Manchester Street
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Ash/Walnut
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Broadway
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	2nd Ave
Bridge	Bridge over tributary to Baraboo River	Hill Street
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	State Road 123
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Artisan Baraboo II	1114 Silver Dr
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Casa de Oakes Inc Baraboo	717 Jefferson St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Meadow Lane	1414 Jefferson St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Meadow Ridge Assisted Living LLC	1700 Jefferson St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Meadow View	1600 Jefferson St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Oak Park Place Baraboo Autumn LA	800 Waldo St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Our House Baraboo Assisted Care	1200 Washington Ave
Correctional Facility	Huber Center	1300 Lange Ct
Dam	Oak Street Dam	none
Dam	Waterworks Dam	none
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy Substation	Paradise Alley
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy Substation	CTH W
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy substation	Island Ct
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy Substation	Moore St
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy Substation	South Blvd
EMS Facility	Baraboo Ambulance	120 5th St
Fire Station	Baraboo Fire Station	135 4th St
Group Child Care Center	Baraboo Head Start Center	1531 Lake Street
Group Child Care Center	Bear-A-Boo	620 Commerce Dr
Group Child Care Center	Childrens Day Center & Preschool	525 Madison Ave
Group Child Care Center	Lil Treasures Day Care	231 4th St
Group Child Care Center	New Life Christian Child Care Center	1919 Elizabeth St
Group Child Care Center	Our Saviors Kids Early Learning Center (Our Savior	1120 Draper St
Group Child Care Center	SSM Health Tommy Bartlett Childcare	1605 Jefferson St
Health Care Clinic	Dean Specialty Clinic	707 14th St (In St. Clare Hospital)
Health Care Clinic	U.S. Veterans Affairs - Baraboo Clinic	626 14th St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Hospital	St. Clare Hospital	707 14th St
K-12	Al Behrman Elementary	400 Mulberry St
K-12	Baraboo High School	1201 Draper St
K-12	BELC	707 Center St
K-12	BELC-Renewal Head Start	707 Center St
K-12	East Elementary School	815 6th St
K-12	Jack Young Middle School	1531 Draper St
K-12	St. Johns Lutheran School	515 Fifth St
K-12	St. Joseph Catholic Parish School	310 2nd St
K-12	West Elementary School (kindergarten center)	707 Center St
Library	Baraboo Public Library	230 Fourth Ave
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Black Hawk Manor	902 Moore St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Honey Boy Mobile Home Park	1420 South Blvd
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Mobile Home Park	903 Moore St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Mobile Home Park	901 Moore St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Unnamed Mobile Home Park	
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Wander Inn Mobile Home Park	844 8th Ave
Municipal Garage	Baraboo Parks Maintenance Office	900 2nd Ave
Municipal Garage	Baraboo Street Department Shop	450 Roundhouse Ct
Municipal Office and Other	Baraboo City Hall	
Municipal Office and Other	Baraboo Civic Center	
Municipal Office and Other	Baraboo Municipal Building	135 4th St
Municipal Office and Other	Baraboo Parks and Recreation	124 2nd
Municipal Office and Other	Coroner's Office	1319 Sauk Ave
Municipal Office and Other	Public Defender's Office	107 Third St
Municipal Office and Other	Sauk County Courthouse	515 Oak St
Municipal Office and Other	Sauk County Courthouse Annex	510 Broadway
Municipal Office and Other	Sauk County West Square Building	505 Broadway
National Guard Facility	Baraboo National Guard Armory	999 South Blvd
Natural Gas Facility	Gas Peaking Facility	STH 123
Nursing Home	SSM Health St Clair Meadows Care Center	1414 Jefferson St
Police Station	Baraboo Police Station	135 4th St
Police Station	Sauk County Law Enforcement Center	1300 Lange Ct
Post Office	Baraboo Post Office	303 Broadway St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Post-Secondary	University of Wisconsin Baraboo	1006 Connie Rd
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Greenbriar Apartments LLC	1350 Jefferson St
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Oak Park Place The Grove	800 Waldo St
Telecommunication	Centurytel Baraboo Central Office	130 4th St
Telecommunication	Sauk County	510 Broadway
Telecommunication	WRPQ Radio Station	1100 Waldo St
Telecommunication	WRPQ-AM (Baraboo)	1100 Waldo St
Utility office/Yard	Alliant Energy Office/Yard	520 Commerce Ave
Wastewater Facility	Baraboo Wastewater Treatment Plant	1000 Manchester St
Water Facility	Barnhart Booster Station	Commerce Ave
Water Facility	Booster Station	660 Commerce Ave
Water Facility	City of Baraboo water tower	County Road A
Water Facility	Gall Rd, Well #7	801 Gall Rd
Water Facility	Hill St Well #2	722 Hill St
Water Facility	Jefferson St Well #4	808 Jefferson St
Water Facility	Moore Street Pumping Station	1000 Moore St
Water Facility	Sauk Ave, Well #6	919 Sauk Ave
Water Facility	Water tower	Moore St
Water Facility	Water tower	Birch St
Water Facility	Water tower	Mine Rd
Water Facility	Water Tower	1111 Commerce Pkwy
Water Facility	Water tower/booster station	1807 Oak St
Water Facility	Well #8	721 2nd Ave
City of Reedsburg		
Adult Day Care	Reminisce Adult Day Services	442 S Albert Ave
Adult Family Home	Blevins	2220 Myrtle St
Adult Family Home	Country Family Home LLC	261 3rd St
Adult Family Home	Kummer House	237 N Pine Street
Adult Family Home	REM East Ridge	744 East Ridge Dr
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Preston Ave
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Lavalle St
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road V
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Webb Ave
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	State Road 23

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Casa de Oakes Inc Reedsburg	201 South Grove St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Casa de Oakes Memory Care	1130 Bindl Dr
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Our House Reedsburg Assisted Care	355 Mack Dr
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Our House Reedsbury Memory Care	1135 17th Ct
Electric Facility - Substation	City of Reedsburg substation	1139 Wellington Dr
Electric Facility - Substation	Electric substation	1600 19th St
Electric Facility - Substation	Reedsburg electric substation	412 S Walnut St
EMS Facility	Reedsburg Ambulance	230 Railroad St
Fire Station	Reedsburg Fire Station	131 S Park
Group Child Care Center	Kids Korner Inc	833 Third St
Group Child Care Center	My Place On Main LLC	1111 Industrial Ave
Group Child Care Center	Renewal Unlimited - Reedsburg Area Learning Center	400 Alexander Ave
Health Care Clinic	Reedsburg Physician's Group	1900 N Dewey
Hospital	Reedsburg Area Medical Center	2000 N Dewey Ave
K-12	4K Community-Based	401 Alexander Ave
K-12	Pineview Elementary School	1121 8th St
K-12	Reedsburg Area High School	1100 S Albert Ave
K-12	Sacred Heart School	545 N Oak St
K-12	South Elementary School	420 Plum St
K-12	St. Peters Lutheran School	346 N Locust
K-12	Webb Junior High School	707 N Webb Ave
K-12	Westside Elementary School	401 Alexander Ave
Library	Reedsburg Public Library	370 Vine St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Baders Villa Estates of Reedsburg	325 S Grove St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Courtyards Mobile Home Park	2701 E Main St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Maple Aire Mobile Village	1239 Maple St
Municipal Garage	Reedsburg Public Works Garage	412 S Walnut St
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department - Reedsburg	K St
Municipal Office and Other	Reedsburg Administrative Offices	134 S Locust St
Municipal Office and Other	Reedsburg Municipal Building	131 S Park St
Municipal Office and Other	Reedsburg Town Hall	600 W Main St
National Guard Facility	Reedsburg National Guard Armory	549 S Dewey Ave
Nursing Home	Ridgeview Terrace Long Term Care	2350 N Dewey Ave
Nursing Home	Sauk County Health Care Center	1051 Clark St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Nursing Home	Zimmerman Nursing Home	617 4th St
Police Station	Reedsburg Police Station	200 S Park
Post Office	Reedsburg Post Office	215 N Walnut St
Post-Secondary	MATC Reedsburg Campus	800 Alexander Ave
Public-Use Airport	Reedsburg Municipal Airport	1702 E Main St
Recreational/Educational Campground	Reedsburg Area Community Arena	1411 Viking Dr
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Ridgeview Place	2350 N Dewey Ave
Telecommunication	MCI	245 S Webb
Telecommunication	Verizon North Inc	231 Vine St
Utility Office/Yard	Reedsburg Utility Commission	501 Utility Dr
Wastewater Facility	Reedsburg Wastewater Treatment Plant	802 Division St (or 850)
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	333 S Webb Ave
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	1102 S Albert Ave
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	2331 Sarah Rose Ln
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	1700 8th St
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	821 Lucky St
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	101 Granite Ave
Water Facility	Reedsburg well	433 Myrtle St
Water Facility	Water booster station	660 Commerce Ave
City of Wisconsin Dells		
Campground	American World RV Resort	400 County Road A
Dam	Kilbourn Dam	Finnegan Ave
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Mobile Home Park	610 Commercial Ave
Town of Baraboo		
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	US 12
Bridge	Bridge over Pine Creek	Hatchery Road
Bridge	Bridge over Pine Creek	Sunset Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Gasser Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Happy Hill Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road DL
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Kohlmeyer Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Moore St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hatchery Road
Campground	Baraboo Hills Campground	E10545 Terrytown Rd
Campground	Devil's Lake State Park	S5975 Park Rd
Campground	Nordic Pines	E11740 County Road DL
Campground	Northern Lights Campground	Park Rd
Campground	Wheeler's Campground	E11329 Hwy 159
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy substation	Hatchery Road
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Four Winds Mobile Home Park	S4110 US Hwy 12
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Kuhnaus Mobile Court	S5746 US Hwy 12
Municipal Office and Other	North Shore Shelter	No Address
Recreational/Educational Campground	Expeditions Unlimited	E1184 County Road DL
Water Facility	City of Baraboo East Street Reservoir	2323 County Road A
Town of Bear Creek		
Adult Family Home	Ridgeview	S9068 County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over Bear Creek	County Road N
Bridge	Bridge over Bear Creek	Croal Hollow Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Bear Creek	Little Bear Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Bear Creek	Dane Hill Road
Bridge	Bridge over McCarville Creek	Mc Carville Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Croal Hollow Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Marble Quarry Road
Municipal Garage	Bear Creek Municipal Garage	S9497 County Road G
Municipal Office and Other	Bear Creek Town Hall	S9497 County Road G
Municipal Office and Other	Sauk County Parks & Recreation	S7995 White Mound Dr
Telecommunication	Sauk County Emergency tower	County Road N and County Road G
Town of Dellona		
Adult Family Home	Prairie View AFH	E8828 North Ave
Bridge	Bridge over Dell Creek	County Road HH
Bridge	Bridge over Dell Creek	Town Hall Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road P
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road H
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	North Avenue
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	South Avenue

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Briar Bluff Road
Dam	Lake Dellona Dam	none
Dam	Marking Dam	none
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Dellwood Mobile Home Court	Dellwood Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Dellona Town Hall	E8062 County Road H
Wastewater Facility	Christmas Mtn Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Pla	Christmas Mountain Rd
Town of Delton		
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mirror Lake Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road H
Campground	County Roads RV	S1633 Hwy 23
Campground	Dell Boo Campground	E10562 Shady Lane Rd
Campground	Mirror Lake State Park	E10320 Fern Dell Rd
Campground	Pioneer Park	Fern Dell Rd
Campground	Red Oak Campground	S2350 US Hwy 12
Campground	Sherwood Forest Camping & RV Park	S352 Highway 12/16
Campground	Wanna-Bee Campground & RV Resort	E10096 Trout Rd
Campground	Wisconsin Dells KOA	S235 Stand Rock Rd
Campground	Yogi Bear's Jellystone Park Camp	S1915 Ishnala Rd
Electric Facility - Substation	Electric substation	E10569 Fern Dell Rd
Electric Facility - Substation	Electric substation	E10175 County Road P
Electric Facility - Substation	Electric substation	S3183 Fox Hill Rd
Group Child Care Center	Neenk Chunk GRA Head Start Center	E10701 Fren Dell Rd
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Deer Run Mobile Home Estates	Progressive Dr
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Lower Dells Estates	S1975 Hwy A
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Spring Brook Mobile Home Park	420 Birchwood Rd #1
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Steele's Trailer Park	S1903 County Road A
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Tesser's Mobile Home Court	E10195 Hwy H
Municipal Garage	Delton Municipal Shop	E10064 Xanadu Rd
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department- Lake Delton	S1616 Hwy 23
Natural Gas facility	Natural gas facility	E9750 Scott Ln
Natural Gas facility	Natural gas facility	E10191 County Road P
Public-Use Airport	Baraboo Wisconsin Dells Airport	S 3440 A US Hwy 12
Recreational/Educational Campground	Camp Gray	E10213 Shady Lane Rd
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	S2115 County Road A

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	E10090 Xanadu Rd
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	S3342 Sand Rd
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	S1416 County Road A
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	E10010 Hogsback Rd
Telephone Facility	Telephone switch station	S3578 US Hwy 12
Telephone Facility	Telephone switch station	E11002A Shady Lane Rd
Telephone Facility	Telephone switch station	Scott Ln
Town of Excelsior		
Adult Family Home	Virginia House	S3123 W Lake Virginia Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Coon Bluff Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Highlow Road
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Country Casa	E8509 N Reedsburg Rd
Dam	Huey Duck Lake Dam	none
Dam	Virginia Lake Dam	none
Natural Gas facility	Natural Gas Pumping Station	S4896 County Road I
Town of Fairfield		
Campground	Fox Hill RV Park & Campground	E11371 N Reedsburg Rd
Community/Senior Center	Fairfield Center	E12654 CTH T
K-12	Community Christian School of Baraboo	E12654 County Road T
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Petes Park	S3851 CTH U
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	SC Investments	E11796 Trap Shoot Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Fairfield Town Hall	E12891 County Road U
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	E13612 County Road U
Town of Franklin		
Bridge	Bridge over Honey Creek	Leland Road
Bridge	Bridge over Honey Creek	Willow Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road N
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Valley View Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hickory Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ohio Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sky View Drive

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Eli Valley Road
Dam	Oetzman Dam	none
Dam	Plain Honey Creek Dam	none
Dam	Plain Honey Creek Dam	none
Town of Freedom		
Bridge	Bridge over Seeley Creek	County Road W
Bridge	Bridge over Seeley Creek	Seeley Lane
Bridge	Bridge over Seeley Creek	Diamond Hill Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Kossin Drive
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Freedom Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Dam	Schraums Dam	none
Dam	Steinhorst and Coughlin Dam	none
Recreational/Educational Campground	Church of God Campground	E7665 CTH D
Town of Greenfield		
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	STH 113
Bridge	Bridge over Rowley Creek	Konkelmill Road
Bridge	Bridge over Rowley Creek	Durward's Glen Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road X
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road W
Campground	Double K Ranch	E12442 County Road W
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Paradise Acres	E12505 County Rd W
Municipal Office and Other	Greenfield Town Hall	E13098 County Road W
Recreational/Educational Campground	American Ukranian Youth Assoc. Camp and Resort	E14481 Luebke Rd
Telecommunication	American Tower Management telecommunication tower	E13535 Tower Rd
Telecommunication	AT&T Baraboo	E13535 Tower Rd
Telecommunication	Entercom telecommunication tower	E13453 High Point Dr
Telecommunication	Sauk County	E13487 Tower Rd
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	Tower Rd
Telecommunication	Wisconsin Department of Transportation Telecommuni	E13451 High Point Dr
Telecommunication	WOLX-FM (Baraboo)	High Point Dr
Town of Honey Creek		
Bridge	Bridge over East Branch Honey Creek	County Road PF

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over East Branch Honey Creek	Block Road
Bridge	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	Cross Road
Bridge	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	Elm Road
Bridge	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over North Branch Honey Creek	County Road PF
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road E
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sky View Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wenzel Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hemlock Road
Dam	Leland Dam	none
K-12	Tower Rock Elementary	S9033 Denzer Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Honey Creek Town Hall	E8724 County Road C
Town of Ironton		
Bridge	Bridge over Carr Valley Branch	Marshall Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Branton Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Nash Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over Seeley Creek	County Road W
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Cox Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Klein Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Pikel Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road PF
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Pikel Road
K-12	Valley View Amish School	E2691 County Road G
K-12	Weston Elementary	E2511 County Road S
K-12	Weston High School	E2511 County Road S

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
K-12	Weston Middle School	E2511 County Road S
Municipal Office and Other	Ironton Town Hall	E4206 Old K Rd
Municipal Office and Other	La Valle Village Hall	103 W Main St
Wastewater Facility	Cazenovia & Ironton Wastewater Treatment Plant	State Ln
Wastewater Facility	Village of Cazenovia Wastewater Treatment Plant	State Line Road
Town of La Valle		
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Dutch Hollow Road
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Highway 33
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	County Road V
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Hwy 33
Bridge	Bridge over Crossman Creek	Stout Road
Bridge	Bridge over Crossman Creek	Stout Road
Bridge	Bridge over Lake Redstone	County Road F
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Smith Road
Dam	Dutch Hollow Lake Dam	none
Dam	Hemlock Dam	none
Dam	Lake Redstone Dam	none
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department - Sefkar Rd	Sefkar Rd
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	S1427 State Road 33
Wastewater Facility	Village of La Valle wastewater facility	Hwy 33
Water Facility	Village of La Valle well	Thompson Road
Town of Merrimac		
Bridge	Brige over Gallus Slough	State Road 78/113
Bridge	Railroad bridge over Gallus Slough at Wisconsin River	Railroad
Campground	Merry Mac's Campground	E12995 Halweg Rd
Electric Facility - Substation	Alliant Energy substation	E13910 COUNTY RD DL
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Maple Bluff Estates	S7175 Bluff Rd
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Walchs Bay (Weigand's Bay)	Weigands's Bay North
Municipal Office and Other	Merrimac Town Hall	S6911A State Hwy 113
Town of Prairie du Sac		
Bridge	Bridge over Honey Creek	County Road O
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Prairie Road
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	River Road
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Otter Creek Road

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	County Road PF
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Gilding Road
Dam	Unnamed Dam	S 9270 Dam Rd
Electric Facility - Power Plant	Praire du Sac Hydro Plant	S9270 Dam Rd
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department - Prairie du Sac	Hwy 12 at PF
Municipal Office and Other	Prairie du Sac Town Hall	S9903 US Hwy 12
Public-Use Airport	Sauk-Prairie Airport	
Town of Reedsburg		
Bridge	Bridge over Babb Creek	STH 33
Bridge	Bridge over Babb Creek	Coon Valley Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Babb Creek	Fish Pond Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Babb Creek	County Road K
Bridge	Bridge over Babbs Creek	CTH K
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	S Dewey Ave
Bridge	Bridge over Copper Creek	N. Reedsburg Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Hay Creek	STH 23
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Golf Course Road
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Dunse Road
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Dunse Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Golf Course Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Hachbarth Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 23
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Themann Hill Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 23
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Copper Creek Crossing
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road CH
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Old La Valle Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Crosscut Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Herritz Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Grote Hill Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	S Dewey Avenue
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	North Reedsburg Road

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Golf Course Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Dunse Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Coon Valley Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	CTH CH
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	STH 154
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Prairie View Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Herritz Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Old Loganville Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Ski Hill Rd
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Casa de Oakes	E6846 Fawn Valley Dr
Dam	Stolte Dam	Prairie View Rd
Dam	Stolte Dam	none
Electric Facility - Substation	American Transmission electric substation	S Dewey Ave
Electric Facility - Substation	Substation	S. Dewey Ave
Telecommunication	Sauk City Communication	STH 23
Telecommunication	Sauk County communication tower	S3840 STH 23
Telecommunication	WRDB-am (Reedsburg)	STH 33
Telecommunication	WRDB-AM (Reedsburg)	STH 33
Town of Spring Green		
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Raymer Drive
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wilson Creek Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Butternut Road
Dam	Bakkens Pond Dam	none
Dam	Long Lake Flowage Dam	none
Electric Facility - Substation	Wisconsin Power & Light Electric substation	Raidbow Rd and US Hwy 14
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Oak Ridge Estates	S13220 Shifflet Rd
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department- Spring Green	Kennedy Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Spring Green Town Hall	E4411 Kennedy Rd
Public-Use Airport	Tri-County Regional Airport	E2525 CTH JJ
Town of Sumpter		
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Kings Corner Road

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Stones Pocket Road
Bridge	Bridge over Otter Creek	Keitel Drive
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Stones Pocket Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Stones Pocket Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Yanke Drive
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Bluffview Estates	S7559 US Hwy 12
Municipal Office and Other	Sumpter Town Hall	Western Ave
Town of Troy		
Bridge	Bridge over Honey Creek	County Road O
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mill Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road O
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road E
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road C
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Factory Road
Municipal Office and Other	Sumpter Community Center	E10496 County Road C
Municipal Office and Other	Troy Town Hall	S10372 County Road C
Town of Washington		
Bridge	Bridge over Hill Point Creek	Village Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Tuckertown Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road S
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Narrows Valley Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Narrows Valley Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	North View Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road G
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Harmony Hills	E4796 Narrows Creek Rd
EMS Facility	Hillpoint 1st Responders	S6101 State Road 154
Fire Station	Hillpoint Fire Station	S106 State Road 154
K-12	Rustic Ridge Amish School	E2875 State Road 154
Municipal Garage	Town of Washington Municipal Garage	E4074 W Hillpoint Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Washington Town Hall	S6101 State Road 154
Post Office	Hillpoint Post Office	S6071 State Road 154

Town of Westfield

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Pine Bluff Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Narrows Creek	Open View Road
Bridge	Bridge over Spring Valley Creek	Spring Valley Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Sunrise Rd
Electric Facility - Substation	Wisconsin Power & Light Electric substation	S5781 Spring Valley Rd
Town of Winfield		
Adult Family Home	Inspiring Heights LLC	E6633 N Dewey Ave
Adult Family Home	Inspiring Horizons	E6865 Chadwick Rd
Adult Family Home	Pine Rock Heights	E6267 Pine Rock Dr
Bridge	Bridge over Copper Creek	Golf Course Rd
Bridge	Bridge over Hay Creek	County Road F
Bridge	Bridge over Hay Creek	County Road WD
Bridge	Bridge over Twin Creek	County Road V
Bridge	Bridge over Twin Creek	Churchill Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Bass Rd
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Skinner Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road K
Campground	Lighthouse Rock Campground Resort	S2330 County Road V
Municipal Office and Other	Winfield Town Hall	S1992 County Road K
Telecommunication	WNFM-FM (Reedsburg)	None
Water facility	Water tower	S2575 County Road H
Town of Woodland		
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo	Beier Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo	Rott Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Boot Jack Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Henderson Road
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road EE
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over Little Baraboo River	Quaker Valley Road
Bridge	Bridge over Plum Creek	County Road G
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Strawbridge Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road Y
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Mortimer Road
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road Y

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	David Dr
Dam	Magruder Dam	none
Dam	Polk Dam	none
Dam	Satterlee Dam	none
Dam	Sensnovis Dam	none
K-12	Quaker Valley Amish School	S2441 Quaker Valley Rd
Municipal Garage	Woodland Town Garage	S548 County Road G
Municipal Office and Other	Woodland Town Hall	S 548 County Road G
Village of Ironton		
Campground	Jason Berberich Memorial Park	State St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	West View Court	Park St and West St
Municipal Garage	Village of Ironton Municipal Garage	600 State St
Municipal Office and Other	Ironton Village Hall	600 State St
Water Facility	Ironton Wellhouse	Mill St
Village of La Valle		
Dam	La Valle Dam	none
EMS Facility	La Valle 1st Responders	W Main St
EMS Facility	LaValle 1st Responders	Intersection of Main and Union
Fire Station	LaValle Fire Station	W Main St
K-12	Ironton/La Valle Elementary	109 River St
Library	La Valle Public Library	101 W Main St
Municipal Garage	Town of La Valle Road Shop	218 Commercial St
Municipal Garage	Village of La Valle Road Shop	210 Commercial St
Municipal Office and Other	Village of La Valle Municipal Hall	101 W Main St
Post Office	La Valle Post Office	106 E Main St
Telephone Facility	La Valle Telephone Cooperative	100 W Main St
Village of Lake Delton		
Bridge	Bridge over Lake Delton	Adams St
Bridge	Bridge over Lake Delton	Burritt Ave
Bridge	Bridge over Springbrook	Clara Ave
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road A
Campground	Bonanza Campground & RV Park	1770 Wisconsin Dells Parkway
Campground	Camp C H I	443 Monroe St
Dam	Dell Creek Dam	none

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Dam	Dells Manor Dam	none
Dam	Delton Dam	none
EMS Facility	Delton Ambulance Service	200 Whitlock St
Fire Station	Delton Fire Department	10 WI Dells Pkwy S.
Group Child Care Center	Mindi's Sunshine Playhouse Childcare	223 Progressive Dr
Health Care Clinic	Mile Bluff Medical Center Clinics	28 Commerce St
K-12	Lake Delton Elementary School	20 W Delevan St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Deer Run	Progressive Dr
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Pineaire Mobile Home Court	S1085 Clara Ave
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Reds Trailer Court	731 Sunset Blvd
Municipal Garage	Lake Delton Public Works Garage No. 2	121 Skyline Dr
Municipal Garage	Lake Delton Public Works Garage No. 1	121 Skyline Dr
Municipal Office and Other	Delton Town Hall, Marshall Memorial Hall	30 Wisconsin Dells Parkway South
Municipal Office and Other	Lake Delton Administration Building	50 Wisconsin Dells Pkwy South
Municipal Office and Other	Lake Delton Public Works office	151 Skyline Dr
Police Station	Lake Delton Police Station	50 Wisconsin Dells Parkway South
Post Office	Lake Delton Post Office	49 E Adams St
Recreation	Lake Delton - Hockey Building	Progressive Dr
Water Facility	Lake Delton Water Tower	Red Bird Ave and Parkway
Water Facility	Lake Delton Water Well	Dell Creek/CTH A
Water Facility	Lake Delton Water Well	Lake St and Springbrook Dr
Water Facility	Lake Delton Water Well	Progressive Dr
Water facility	Lake Delton water well	Bonanza Dr/CTH A
Water Facility	St. Claire Urgent Care	530 Wisconsin Dells Parkway South
Village of Lime Ridge		
Municipal Garage	Lime Ridge Municipal Garage	109 N Main St
Municipal Office and Other	Lime Ridge Village Hall	133 S Main St
Post Office	Lime Ridge Post Office	104 N Main St
Telephone Facility	Wisconsin Telephone Facility	203 N Main St
Village of Loganville		
EMS Facility	Loganville 1st Responders	140 West St
Fire Station	Loganville Fire Department	140 West St
K-12	Loganville Elementary	S5864 Hwy 23
Municipal Office and Other	Loganville Village Hall	140 West St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Municipal Office and Other	Westfield Town Hall	200 Mill St
Post Office	Loganville Post Office	245 Walnut St
Telecommunication	Telecommunication tower	Mill St
Wastewater Facility	Sewage Pumping Station	Main St
Village of Merrimac		
EMS Facility	Merrimac EMT	127 School St
Fire Station	Merrimac Fire Department	127 School St
K-12	Merrimac Community Charter Elementary School	360 School Rd
Municipal garage	Wisconsin Department of Transportation	251 E Main St
Municipal Office and Other	Merrimac Village Hall	100 Cook St
Post Office	Merrimac Post Office	110 School St
Wastewater Facility	Merrimac Wastewater Treatment Plant	E13536 Highway 78
Water Facility	Merrimac Wellhouse	127 Palisade St
Village of North Freedom		
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	County Road PF
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Walnut St
EMS Facility	North Freedom 1st Responders	103 N Maple St
Fire Station	Freedom Fire Department	105 N Maple St
K-12	North Freedom Elementary School	S4890 CTH I (500 N Maple St)
Library	North Freedom Public Library	105 N Maple St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Bender's Mobile Home Park	419 N Maple St
Manufactured/Mobile Home Park	Strubels Mobile Home Park	324 S Maple St
Municipal Garage	North Freedom Public Works Garage/Office	105 N Maple St
Municipal Garage	North Freedom storage building	100 W Walnut St
Municipal Office and Other	Freedom Town Hall	103 N Maple St
Municipal Office and Other	North Freedom Village Hall	103 N Maple St
Municipal Office and Other	Town of Freedom Town Hall	103 N Maple St
Post Office	North Freedom Post Office	102 E Walnut St
Telecommunication	North Freedom Fire and Sauk County Sheriffs Fire Repeat	103 N Maple St
Telephone Facility	Telephone Switch Station	102 N Maple St
Wastewater Facility	North Freedom Influent pumps	Village Park
Wastewater Facility	North Freedom Wastewater Treatment Plant	S Maple St
Water Facility	North Freedom water reservoir	High St
Water Facility	North Freedom Well #2	103 N Maple St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Water Facility	North Freedom Well #3	502 N Maple St
Village of Plain		
Bridge	Bridge over Honey Creek	Wachter Ave (Hwy 23)
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	County Road B
Bridge	Bridge over unnamed stream	Wachter Ave (23)
Community/Senior Center	Kraemer Library and Community Center	910 Main St
Community/Senior Center	Senior Center	1225 American Legion Dr
EMS Facility	Plain Ambulance	1045 Cedar St
Fire Station	Plain Fire Station	1045 Cedar St
Health Care Clinic	Plain Medical Clinic	825 Main St
K-12	River Valley Early Learning	1370 Cherry St
K-12	St. Lukes School	1290 Nachreiner Ave
Library	Kraemer Library & Community Center	910 Main St
Municipal Garage	Plain Public Works Garage	961 Wachter Ave
Municipal Garage	Plain Public Works Garage	610 Bridge Rd
Municipal Garage	Public Works Department	Main St
Municipal Office and Other	Franklin Town Hall	550 Main St
Municipal Office and Other	Plain Village Hall	1015 Cedar St
Police Station	Plain Police Station	1015 Cedar St
Post Office	Plain Post Office	1050 Main St
Recreation	Village of Plain Recreation Center	925 Parkview Ave
Telephone Facility	Telephone switch station	1017 St. Lukes Ave
Wastewater Facility	Plain Wastewater Treatment Facility	610 Bridge Rd
Water Facility	Plain water reservoir (200,000 gal.)	1765 Wildwood Dr
Water Facility	Well #1	925 Wachter Ave
Water Facility	Well #2	1400 Westbrook Dr
Village of Prairie du Sac		
Bridge	Bridge over Wisconsin River	STH 60
Campground	VFW Memorial Park Campground	STH 78
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Pine Villa Memory Care	890 Prairie St
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Pines Assisted Living	1050 Prairie St
Fire Station	Prairie du Sac Fire Station	855 17th St
Group Child Care Center	Peak-A-Boo Daycare	955 17th St
Group Child Care Center	Renewal Unlimited Sauk Prairie	1906 North St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Health Care Clinic	Dean Specialty Clinic - Sauk Prairie	35 Prairie Ave, Suite 325
Health Care Clinic	Home Health United	470 Oak St
Hospital	Sauk Prairie Memorial Hospital	80 1st St
K-12	Bridges Elementary	1200 Broadway St
K-12	Grand Avenue Elementary School	225 Grand Ave
K-12	Sauk Prairie High School	105 9th St
Library	Ruth Culver Community Library	540 Water St
Municipal Garage	Prairie du Sac Public Works/Utility Shop	1700 North St
Municipal Office and Other	Prairie du Sac Village Hall	335 Galena St
Post Office	Prairie du Sac Post Office	285 Washington St
Telecommunication	Verizon	85 Water St
Telephone Facility	Wisconsin Telephone	85 Water St
Water Facility	Water tower	Tower St
Village of Rock Springs		
Community/Senior Center	Rock Springs Memorial Community Center	201 W Broadway
EMS Facility	Rock Springs EMS	105 E Broadway
Fire Station	Rock Springs Fire Station	105 E Broadway
Library	Rock Springs Public Library	101 First St
Municipal Office and Other	Excelsior Town Hall	100 E Broadway
Municipal Office and Other	Rock Springs Village Hall	110 E Broadway
Post Office	Rock Springs Post Office	107 W Broadway
Water facility	Rock Springs Well	311 W Broadway
Village of Sauk City		
Bridge	Bridge over Wisconsin River	US 12
Community/Senior Center	Sauk Prairie Community Education Center	730 Monroe St
EMS Facility	Sauk Prairie Ambulance	110 Washington St
Fire Station	Sauk City Fire Station	621 Madison St
Group Child Care Center	By Leaps & Bounds	213 Washington Ave
Group Child Care Center	Sauk Prairie Nursery Center Inc	504 Washington Ave
Health Care Clinic	Prairie Clinic, S.C.	112 Helen St
Health Care Clinic	Wisconsin Heart & Vascular Institute	207 Water St
K-12	Sauk Prairie Middle School	207 Maple St
K-12	Shoreless Lake School Wisconsin	608 Oak St
K-12	St. Aloysius Catholic School	608 Oak St

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
Library	Sauk City Public Library	515 Water St
Municipal Office and Other	Freie Gemeinde Hall	307 Polk St
Municipal Office and Other	Sauk City Municipal Building	726 Water St
Nursing Home	Maplewood of Sauk Prairie	245 Sycamore St
Police Station	Sauk Prairie Police Station	726 Water St
Post Office	Sauk City Post Office	739 Water St
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Maplewood Village	1425 Hemlock St
Wastewater Facility	Sauk Prairie Wastewater Treatment Plant	1400 Water St
Water Facility	Water reservoir	241 Ash St
Water Facility	Water tower	510 Bates St
Village of Spring Green		
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	Meadows of Spring Green (The)	477 E Rainbow Rd
Community/Senior Center	Spring Green Senior Center	117 S Washington St
Fire Station	Spring Green Fire Station	327 S Winsted St
Health Care Clinic	River Valley Medical Clinic	436 Sunrise Dr
Health Care Clinic	Spring Green Medical Center	150 E Jefferson St
Health Care Clinic	Spring Medical Associates, LLC	156 W Jefferson St
K-12	River Valley Elementary	830 W Daley St
K-12	River Valley High School	660 W Varsity Ave
K-12	River Valley Middle School	660 W Daley St
K-12	Saint John the Evangelist School	209 N Washington St
Library	Bossard Memorial Library	230 E Monroe St
Municipal Garage	Spring Green Public Works Department	456 E Rainbow Rd
Municipal Garage	Spring Green Village Salt Storage Bldg	456 E Rainbow Rd
Municipal Office and Other	Spring Green Municipal Building	154 N Lexington St
Municipal Office and Other	Spring Green Police Department	112 W Monroe St
Nursing Home	Greenway Manor Nursing Home	501 S Winsted
Post Office	Spring Green Post Office	105 S Washington St
Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC)	Greenway Terrace	547 E McKinley St
Telephone Facility	GTE Telephone Switch Station	419 S Winsted St
Wastewater Facility	Spring Green Wastewater Treatment Plant	Carpenter Ln
Village of West Baraboo		
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	Shaw Street
Bridge	Bridge over Baraboo River	US Hwy 12

Facility Type	Facility Name	Address
K-12	Wilson Elementary School	146 Berkley Blvd
Municipal Garage	Sauk County Highway Department - West Baraboo	620 STH 136 (Linn St)
Municipal Garage	Village of West Baraboo Storage Facility	1302 Zajak St
Municipal Garage	West Baraboo Municipal Garage	500 Cedar St
Municipal Office and Other	Baraboo Town Hall	101 Cedar St
Municipal Office and Other	Probation and Parole Office	1000 Log Lodge Ct
Municipal Office and Other	West Baraboo Village Hall	500 Cedar St
Telephone Facility	CenturyTel switching station	500 Cedar St
Water Facility	Village of West Baraboo booster station #1	1301 Zajak St
Water Facility	Water tower	1301 Zajak St
Water Facility	Well #1	101 Willow St

WEATHER EVENTS: 1950 - 2018 (SEPTEMBER 30, 2018)

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Dense Fog	Sauk County (Zone)	12/13/1999	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	1/9/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	2/25/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/20/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	7/5/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	8/22/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	8/24/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	10/23/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	10/25/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	1/12/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	1/12/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	1/14/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	2/24/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/22/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	4/6/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	4/7/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	6/7/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	8/3/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	8/22/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	9/29/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	10/1/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/2/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/16/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	2/20/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	4/13/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/20/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/23/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	10/10/2004	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/6/2004	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	1/12/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/6/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/9/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/29/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	5/9/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	9/14/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/11/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/21/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/23/2007	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	11/20/2007	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/21/2007	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	1/5/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage	
Dense Fog - continued	Sauk County (Zone)	1/7/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/26/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/10/2009	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	9/12/2009	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/7/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/10/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	5/21/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	7/19/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	7/19/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	8/1/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/30/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/14/2011	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	2/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	3/24/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	8/26/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	9/4/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	10/22/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	11/20/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/2/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/16/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
Sauk County (Zone)	1/11/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0		
Sauk County (Zone)	12/3/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0		
Subtotals				0	0	0	0	
Drought	Sauk County (Zone)	8/1/2002	N/A	0	0	0	200,000	
	Sauk County (Zone)	9/1/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	10/1/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	11/1/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	12/1/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	7/1/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	8/1/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	9/1/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	10/1/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	11/1/2005	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	7/1/2007	N/A	0	0	0	100,000	
	Sauk County (Zone)	8/1/2007	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	6/26/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	7/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	8/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	9/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	10/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County (Zone)	11/1/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotals				0	0	0	300,000

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Excessive Heat	Sauk County (Zone)	7/17/2011	N/A	1	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	7/2/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	6/29/2018	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				1	0	0	0
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	Sauk County (Zone)	2/5/2007	N/A	0	0	3,000	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	1/30/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	2/10/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	1/15/2009	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County (Zone)	1/06/2014	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	3,000	0
Flash Flood	Hill Point	6/17/1996	N/A	0	0	500,000	0
	Valton	6/17/1996	N/A	0	0	120,000	0
	Ironton	6/17/1996	N/A	0	0	170,000	0
	Baraboo	6/17/1996	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Merrimac	6/17/1996	N/A	0	0	20,000	50,000
	Baraboo	6/8/1999	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Leland	6/10/1999	N/A	0	0	20,000	0
	Baraboo	5/17/2000	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Countywide	6/1/2000	N/A	0	0	9,250,000	3,500,000
	Limeridge	7/10/2000	N/A	0	0	175,000	3,000,000
	Countywide	8/2/2001	N/A	0	0	150,000	0
	Lake Delton	5/8/2004	N/A	0	0	25,000	0
	Plain	5/23/2004	N/A	0	0	150,000	300,000
	Hill Point	6/25/2006	N/A	0	0	500,000	1,000
	Limeridge	8/18/2007	N/A	0	0	300,000	4,000,000
	Merrimac	4/25/2008	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Baraboo	6/7/2008	N/A	0	0	0	10,000
	Rock Springs	6/7/2008	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	La Valle	6/8/2008	N/A	0	0	0	10,000
	Lake Delton	6/9/2008	N/A	0	0	2,240,000	15,000,000
	Baraboo	6/12/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	7/11/2008	N/A	0	0	25,000	0
	La Valle	7/16/2008	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Rock Springs	7/14/2010	N/A	0	0	30,000	10,000
	Hill Point	7/19/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Ironton	8/13/2010	N/A	0	0	10,000	0
	Sauk City	6/22/2013	N/A	0	0	3,000	1,000
Baraboo	4/12/2014	N/A	0	0	150,000	0	
La Valle	8/28/2018	N/A	0	0	500,000	0	
La Valle	8/28/2018	N/A	0	0	0	0	

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Subtotals		-	-	0	0	34,558,000	25,882,000
Flood	Sauk (Zone)	6/17/1996		0	0	75,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	6/17/1996		0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	6/18/1996		0	0	5,000	1,000,000
	North Freedom	6/15/1997		0	0	0	0
	Hillpt	3/30/1998		0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	4/1/1998		0	0	5,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/8/1999		0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	7/20/1999		0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	4/11/2001		0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/17/2001		0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	5/8/2002		0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	5/22/2004		0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	5/23/2004		0	0	0	200,000
	Sauk (Zone)	6/1/2004		0	0	2,100,000	10,000,000
	La Valle	9/7/2016		0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	9/7/2016		0	0	2,000	0
	Rock Springs	9/8/2016		0	0	2,000	0
	La Valle	9/22/2016		0	0	3,000	0
	Reedsburg	9/23/2016		0	0	5,000	0
	North Freedom	9/24/2016		0	0	5,000	0
	Rock Springs	7/20/2017		0	0	5,000	1,000
	Reedsburg	7/21/2017		0	0	2,000	0
	Baraboo	5/4/2018		0	0	1,000	0
Rock Springs	5/4/2018		0	0	1,000	0	
Reedsburg	5/4/2018		0	0	0	0	
La Valle	8/28/2018		0	0	500,000	5,000	
La Valle	8/29/2018		0	0	6,900,000	20,000	
La Valle	8/30/2018		0	0	6,900,000	20,000	
La Valle	9/1/2018		0	0	1,000	100,000	
Subtotals				0	0	16,512,000	11,346,000
Funnel Cloud	Reedsburg	3/1/2004	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Hill Point	6/3/2007	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/7/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/21/2010	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	0	0
Hail	Sauk County	8/15/1966	2"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/14/1974	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1975	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1975	1.75"	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail - continued	Sauk County	8/3/1977	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/3/1977	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/30/1980	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/30/1980	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/10/1983	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	4/27/1984	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1984	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/29/1984	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/26/1985	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/2/1987	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/8/1989	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	4/8/1991	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/21/1991	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	6/25/1994	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/25/1994	0.75"	0	0	0	50000
	Reedsburg	9/9/1994	1"	0	0	0	0
	Ironton	9/9/1994	0.75"	0	0	0	5000
	La Valle	5/18/1996	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/3/1997	1"	0	0	0	4000
	Rock Springs	8/3/1997	1.75"	0	0	0	9000
	Loganville	8/3/1997	2.5"	0	0	50000	240000
	Hillpt	5/12/1998	1.75"	0	0	17000	30000
	Merrimac	2/11/1999	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	7/8/1999	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	3/8/2000	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	5/12/2000	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	5/12/2000	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	9/1/2000	1"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	9/1/2000	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/17/2001	1"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/17/2001	1"	0	0	0	0
	Merrimac	4/18/2002	1"	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	4/18/2002	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Merrimac	4/18/2002	1.75"	0	0	2000	0
	Baraboo	5/6/2002	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	5/30/2002	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	6/3/2002	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	6/21/2002	0.75"	0	0	0	0
Rock Springs	6/21/2002	0.75"	0	0	0	0	
Plain	8/11/2002	1.5"	0	0	0	0	
Black Hawk	8/11/2002	0.75"	0	0	0	0	

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail - continued	Lake Delton	6/25/2003	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Plain	6/28/2003	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	3/1/2004	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	5/8/2004	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	North Freedom	5/8/2004	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	5/17/2004	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	7/16/2004	1"	0	0	5000	0
	Leland	7/16/2004	1"	0	0	5000	0
	Merrimac	7/16/2004	0.88	0	0	5000	0
	Baraboo	8/2/2004	1"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/3/2004	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	8/3/2004	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	8/3/2004	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	8/3/2004	1.25	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/3/2004	1"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/7/2005	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	6/10/2005	1"	0	0	0	0
	Limeridge	6/24/2005	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Merrimac	7/23/2005	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	8/18/2005	1.75"	0	0	0	100000
	Reedsburg	5/24/2006	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	6/25/2006	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	7/1/2006	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	7/22/2006	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	7/22/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	7/22/2006	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	7/22/2006	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	7/22/2006	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/23/2006	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/23/2006	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	8/23/2006	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/23/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	8/23/2006	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/23/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Ironton	8/23/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Leland	8/23/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	8/24/2006	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/24/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	8/24/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	8/25/2006	1.25"	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	8/25/2006	1"	0	0	0	0
Reedsburg	10/4/2006	1.75"	0	0	900000	0	
Sauk City	3/21/2007	0.88"	0	0	0	0	

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail - continued	Baraboo	4/30/2007	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	4/25/2008	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Merrimac	4/25/2008	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	4/25/2008	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/7/2008	1"	0	0	0	0
	Plain	6/28/2008	1"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	7/2/2008	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	7/16/2008	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	6/2/2010	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	5/22/2011	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/6/2011	2.5"	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	6/6/2011	4.25"	0	0	0	0
	North Freedom	6/6/2011	2.75"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/6/2011	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Plain	6/8/2011	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	West Baraboo	5/1/2012	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	5/28/2012	1.25"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	4/30/2013	1"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	4/12/2014	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg Muni Airport	4/12/2014	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	4/12/2014	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	4/12/2014	1"	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	4/12/2014	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	4/12/2014	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	Witwen	6/25/2014	1"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	5/3/2015	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	5/3/2015	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	7/13/2015	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	3/6/2016	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	3/15/2016	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Plain	9/19/2016	1"	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/14/2017	1.5"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	7/15/2017	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	Loretta	4/13/2018	1.75"	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	4/13/2018	0.75"	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg Muni Airport	4/13/2018	0.88"	0	0	0	0
	North Freedom	4/13/2018	1.25"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	4/13/2018	1"	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	4/13/2018	1"	0	0	0	0
	Devils Lake	4/13/2018	1.75"	0	0	0	0
Merrimac	4/13/2018	1.75"	0	0	0	0	
Sauk County	8/15/1966	2"	0	0	0	0	
Sauk County	6/14/1974	1.75"	0	0	0	0	

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Hail - continued	Sauk County	7/3/1975	1"	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1975	1.75"	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	984,000	438,000
Heat	Sauk (Zone)	11/28/1998	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	12/1/1998	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/4/1999	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/29/1999	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	11/8/1999	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	11/13/1999	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/31/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	8/6/2001	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	4/15/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	6/30/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/1/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/8/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/21/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/30/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	8/1/2006	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	6/23/2009	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/1/2011	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	6/28/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/16/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/18/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/23/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/25/2012	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	7/16/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0
Sauk (Zone)	8/30/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0	
Sauk (Zone)	7/22/2014	N/A	0	0	0	0	
Sauk (Zone)	7/21/2016	N/A	0	0	0	0	
Sauk (Zone)	6/16/2018	N/A	0	0	0	0	
Sauk (Zone)	7/4/2018	N/A	0	0	0	0	
Subtotals				0	0	0	0
Heavy Rain	Sauk (Zone)	5/31/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/28/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	11/1/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	5/8/2004	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	10/3/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	10/3/2013	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Devils Lake State Park	6/1/2014	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/29/2014	N/A	0	0	0	0
	West Baraboo	6/25/2015	N/A	0	0	5,000	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Heavy Rain - continued	La Valle	9/7/2016	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	5/4/2018	N/A	0	0	1,000	0
	Subtotals			0	0	6,000	0
Heavy Snow	Sauk (Zone)	1/26/1996	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	12/23/1996	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	2/4/1997	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	2/21/1997	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	2/27/1997	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	3/12/1997	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	12/11/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	12/18/2000	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	3/2/2002	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	3/4/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	12/10/2003	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	2/5/2004	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	2/14/2008	N/A	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	0	0
High Wind	Sauk (Zone)	4/6/1997		0	0	16,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	11/10/1998		0	0	100,000	50,000
	Sauk (Zone)	4/7/2001	50 knots	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	4/12/2001	52 knots	0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	10/26/2010	52 knots	0	0	25,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	4/10/2013	55 knots	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	141,000	50,000
Ice Storm	Sauk (Zone)	12/23/1996		0	0	300,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	01/04/1998		0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	0	300,000	0
Lightning	Reedsburg	7/1/1997	N/A	0	0	6,000	0
	Reedsburg	7/8/1997	N/A	0	0	8,000	0
	Baraboo	7/19/1998	N/A	0	0	3,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/6/1999	N/A	0	1	0	0
	Baraboo	7/20/1999	N/A	0	0	8,000	0
	Reedsburg	5/21/2004	N/A	0	0	25,000	0
	La Valle	8/3/2004	N/A	0	0	1,000	0
	Sauk City	8/25/2006	N/A	0	0	25,000	0
	Sauk City	8/24/2007	N/A	0	0	1,900,000	0
	Spring Green	7/12/2008	N/A	0	0	20,000	0
Subtotals				0	1	1,996,000	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Strong Wind	Sauk (Zone)	5/24/2000		0	0	0	0
	Sauk (Zone)	12/5/2001		0	0	5,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	11/12/2003	39 knots	0	0	3,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	3/14/2004	39 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	4/18/2004	44 knots	0	0	10,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	12/12/2004	41 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	1/24/2006	39 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	5/11/2006	38 knots	0	0	1,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	2/22/2007	39 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	5/24/2007	41 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	11/5/2007	39 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	10/26/2008	40 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	9/27/2009	26 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	10/6/2009	29 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	5/5/2010	41 knots	0	0	10,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	4/15/2011	38 knots	0	0	3,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	5/15/2011	39 knots	0	0	5,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	9/29/2011	47 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	1/1/2012	42 knots	0	0	2,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	4/15/2012	41 knots	0	0	1,000	0
	Sauk (Zone)	4/16/2012	26 knots	0	0	1,000	0
Sauk (Zone)	1/19/2013	43 knots	0	0	5,000	0	
Sauk (Zone)	3/16/2016	44 knots	0	0	1,000	0	
Sauk (Zone)	3/8/2017	47 knots	0	0	5,000	0	
Sauk (Zone)	7/19/2017	39 knots	0	0	3,000	0	
Sauk (Zone)	12/4/2017	42 knots	0	0	4,000	0	
Subtotals				0	0	91,000	0
Thunderstorm Wind	Sauk County	7/12/1957	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1966	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/15/1966	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/25/1969	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/31/1970	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/12/1971	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/19/1971	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/1/1972	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/9/1973	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/21/1974	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/4/1975	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/22/1975	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1975	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/6/1977	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/6/1977	0	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Thunderstorm Wind - continued	Sauk County	7/6/1977	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/21/1977	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/12/1979	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/27/1980	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/20/1980	61	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/20/1980	61	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/8/1980	50	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/8/1980	61	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/23/1981	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/12/1981	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/17/1982	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/17/1982	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/3/1982	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/3/1982	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/3/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/19/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/19/1983	52	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/19/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/19/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/6/1983	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/17/1984	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	52	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	61	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/24/1984	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	10/16/1984	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	10/16/1984	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	8/12/1985	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	9/28/1986	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/27/1987	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/2/1987	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/2/1987	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/20/1987	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/29/1987	56	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	7/29/1987	52	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/8/1988	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/8/1988	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/8/1988	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/8/1988	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/24/1989	0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1989	0	0	1	0	0
	Sauk County	8/4/1989	0	0	0	0	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage	
Thunderstorm Wind - continued	Sauk County	3/27/1991	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County	7/7/1991	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County	8/25/1992	56	0	0	0	0	
	Sauk County	8/25/1992	52	0	0	0	0	
	Lake Delton	6/25/1994	52	0	0	0	0	
	Prairie du Sac	7/7/1994	0	0	0	0	500	
	Reedsburg	7/11/1994	0	0	0	0	5,000	
	Baraboo	7/19/1994	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ironton	9/9/1994	0	0	0	50,000	5,000	
	Lake Delton	9/9/1994	0	0	0	0	0	
	La Valle	9/9/1994	0	0	0	0	0	
	La Valle	6/7/1995	0	0	0	0	0	
	Lake Delton	6/7/1995	0	0	0	0	0	
	Badger	6/7/1995	0	0	0	0	0	
	Spring Green	8/28/1995	0	0	0	0	0	
	Baraboo	6/17/1996			0	0	500	0
	Baraboo	6/29/1996			0	0	7,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/29/1996			0	0	10,000	0
	Reedsburg	6/29/1996			0	0	9,000	0
	Reedsburg	8/7/1996			0	0	50,000	100,000
	Spring Green	4/5/1997			0	0	80,000	0
	La Valle	6/15/1997			0	0	3,000	0
	Reedsburg	6/15/1997			0	0	1,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/15/1997			0	0	1,000	0
	Spring Green	6/15/1997			0	0	15,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/24/1997			0	0	8,000	0
	Reedsburg	7/1/1997			0	0	10,000	0
	La Valle	7/26/1997			0	0	50,000	0
	Lake Delton	7/26/1997			0	0	50,000	0
	Reedsburg	9/16/1997			0	0	200	0
	Reedsburg	5/15/1998	56	0	0	0	500	0
	Reedsburg	5/28/1998	52	0	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	5/28/1998	60	0	0	0	0	0
	Countywide	5/31/1998			0	4	914,000	186,000
	Lake Delton	6/18/1998			0	0	200	0
	Baraboo	6/18/1998	53	0	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/18/1998			0	0	1,000	0
	La Valle	6/18/1998	56	0	0	0	40,000	0
	Reedsburg	6/20/1998	55	0	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	6/20/1998			0	0	1,000	0
Baraboo	6/27/1998			0	0	3,000	0	
Baraboo	6/27/1998	50	0	0	0	2,000	0	
La Valle	6/27/1998	51	0	0	0	100	0	

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Thunderstorm Wind - continued	Loganville	6/27/1998	56	0	0	3,000	0
	Plain	7/20/1998		0	0	2,000	0
	Lake Delton	7/20/1998		0	0	2,000	0
	Reedsburg	5/16/1999		0	0	1,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/6/1999		0	0	10,000	0
	Leland	6/8/1999		0	0	1,000	0
	North Freedom	6/10/1999		0	0	1,000	0
	Baraboo	7/26/1999		0	0	30,000	0
	Baraboo	5/17/2000	52	0	0	2,000	0
	Reedsburg	6/1/2000	56	0	0	5,000	0
	Baraboo	6/11/2001	55	0	0	25,000	0
	Lake Delton	6/14/2001	52	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/17/2001	54	0	1	0	0
	Lake Delton	9/7/2001	65	0	0	75,000	0
	Baraboo	4/18/2002	61	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/17/2002	56	0	0	0	0
	Lime Ridge	8/21/2002	52	0	0	0	0
	West Baraboo	8/21/2002	61	0	0	5,000	0
	Baraboo	6/25/2003	52	0	0	0	0
	Plain	6/28/2003	52	0	0	0	0
	Plain	7/4/2003	52	0	0	1,000	0
	Merrimac	7/4/2003	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/20/2003	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/28/2003	50	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	8/28/2003	56	0	0	2,000	0
	Spring Green	5/17/2004	52	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/23/2004	61	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	7/16/2004	52	0	0	0	0
	North Freedom	7/16/2004	56	0	0	5,000	0
	Merrimac	8/3/2004	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/3/2004	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	8/26/2004	56	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	6/5/2005	65	0	0	50,000	0
	Hillpt	6/5/2005	65	0	0	20,000	0
	Hillpt	6/10/2005	52	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	6/30/2005	52	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	7/23/2005	52	0	0	0	0
	Baraboo	7/25/2005	65	0	0	20,000	0
	Loganville	5/24/2006	50	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	5/24/2006	50	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	7/1/2006	52	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	7/20/2006	65	0	0	50,000	0
	Reedsburg	7/22/2006	55	0	0	5,000	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Thunderstorm Wind - continued	Spring Green	5/24/2007	52	0	0	2,000	0
	Lake Delton	5/24/2007	56	0	0	50,000	0
	Lake Delton	7/3/2007	52	0	0	5,000	0
	Spring Green	7/3/2007	52	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	8/11/2007	56	0	0	20,000	0
	Reedsburg	8/11/2007	56	0	0	10,000	0
	Ironton	8/21/2007	61	0	0	100,000	250,000
	Reedsburg	8/21/2007	65	0	0	100,000	0
	Lake Delton	8/21/2007	65	0	0	100,000	0
	Ironton	9/18/2007	56	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	9/18/2007	56	0	0	5,000	0
	Reedsburg	9/18/2007	56	0	0	5,000	0
	Rock Springs	9/18/2007	56	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	6/7/2008	65	0	0	25,000	0
	La Valle	7/7/2008	65	0	0	10,000	0
	Reedsburg	7/7/2008	56	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	7/10/2008	56	0	0	20,000	0
	La Valle	7/16/2008	56	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	7/14/2010	50	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	7/14/2010	56	0	0	0	0
	Loganville	8/9/2010	65	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	8/20/2010	50	0	0	0	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/18/2012	52	0	0	0	0
	Sauk City	7/18/2012	70	0	0	0	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/25/2012	55	0	0	0	0
	Rock Springs	9/4/2012	56	0	0	12,000	0
	Baraboo	9/4/2012	56	0	0	12,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	5/19/2013	52	0	0	0	0
	Spring Green	5/19/2013	56	0	0	40,000	0
	Reedsburg	5/19/2013	56	0	0	10,000	0
	Hillpt	5/29/2013	61	0	0	40,000	0
	Plain	5/29/2013	56	0	0	20,000	0
	Hillpt	5/30/2013	56	0	0	12,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	9/19/2013	50	0	0	0	0
	Reedsburg	6/18/2014	65	0	0	15,000	0
	Sauk City	6/18/2014	65	0	0	15,000	0
	Prairie Du Sac	6/18/2014	65	0	0	15,000	0
	Rock Springs	8/25/2014	60	0	0	50,000	0
	Loretta	7/13/2015	60	0	0	5,000	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/13/2015	59	0	0	0	0
	Lone Rock Airport	7/13/2015	53	0	0	0	0
	La Valle	6/10/2016	56	0	0	15,000	0
	La Valle	7/5/2016	50	0	0	10,000	0

Event Type	General Location	Date	Magnitude	Direct Deaths	Direct Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Thunderstorm Wind - continued	Lone Rock Airport	7/5/2016	56	0	0	5,000	0
	North Freedom	7/21/2016	52	0	0	5,000	0
	Sauk City	7/21/2016	52	0	0	5,000	0
	Spring Green	8/18/2016	56	0	0	5,000	0
	La Valle	3/6/2017	50	0	0	1,000	0
	Merrimac	5/17/2017	56	0	0	4,000	0
	Baraboo	5/17/2017	50	0	0	500	0
	Limeridge	6/14/2017	65	0	0	12,000	0
	Baraboo Bell Airport	6/14/2017	61	0	0	2,000	0
	Limeridge	7/19/2017	56	0	0	5,000	0
	Reedsburg	6/30/2018	50	0	0	8,000	0
	North Freedom	8/26/2018	50	0	0	3,000	0
	West Baraboo	8/27/2018	50	0	0	2,000	0
Subtotals				0	0	2,422,000	546,500
Tornado	Sauk County	5/28/1959	F0	0	0	2,500	0
	Sauk County	5/21/1960		0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	5/25/1965	F2	0	8	25,000	0
	Sauk County	8/15/1966	F2	0	1	250,000	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1969	F1	0	0	25,000	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1969	F1	0	0	250,000	0
	Sauk County	6/13/1972	F1	0	0	2,500	0
	Sauk County	8/9/1979	F0	0	0	0	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1984	F0	0	0	25,000	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1989	F2	0	0	250,000	0
	Sauk County	6/26/1989	F1	0	4	25,000	0
	Prairie	7/4/1994	F2	0	0	5,000,000	500,000
	Lake Delton	8/16/1995	F0	0	0	0	0
	Prairie Du Sac	6/17/1996	F0	0	0	1,000	0
	Prairie Du Sac	6/17/1996	F1	0	0	75,000	0
	Spring Green	8/18/2005	F1	0	0	5,000	5,000
	Spring Green	8/18/2005	F1	0	0	2,000	0
	Leland	8/18/2005	F2	0	0	600,000	20,000
	Merrimac	8/18/2005	F0	0	0	5,000	0
	Devils Lake	5/24/2006	F0	0	0	0	0
	Lake Delton	6/6/2006	F0	0	0	1,000	0
	Leland	8/23/2006	F0	0	0	0	5,000
	Plain	6/7/2008	EF0	0	0	0	0
Subtotals				0	13	6,544,000	530,000

Source: National Climatic Data Center database accessed on January 15, 2019 <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=55%2CWISCONSIN>
 Date is for January 1, 1950 through September 30, 2018

Notes:

1. Tornadoes through the end of 2006 were rated on the Fujita Tornado Scale. Beginning January 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita Tornado scale was used.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SHELTERS: 2018

Facility Name	Address	Municipality	Type
Baraboo National Guard	999 South Boulevard	Baraboo	Facility
East Elementary	815 6th St	Baraboo	School
Gordon L Willson	146 Berkley Blvd	Baraboo	School
South Elementary School	400 Mulberry	Baraboo	School
North Freedom	S4890 Cty Hwy I	North Freedom	School
Baraboo Middle	1531 Draper	Baraboo	School
Baraboo Senior High	1201 Draper	Baraboo	School
Wilderness Hotel & Resort	45 Hillman Rd.	Baraboo	Hotel
Lake Delton Elementary	20 W. Delavan St.	Lake Delton	School
Ironton-La Valle Elementary	109 River St	LaValle	School
Loganville Elementary	S5864 Hwy 23	Loganville	School
Merrimac Elementary	360 School Street	Merrimac	School
Plain Elementary	1370 Cherry Street	Plain	School
Grand Avenue Elementary	225 Grand Avenue	Prairie du Sac	School
Tower Rock Elementary	S9033 Denzer Road	Prairie du Sac	School
Pineview Elementary	1121 8th St	Reedsburg	School
Reedsburg Area High School	1100 S Albert Ave	Reedsburg	School
South Elementary	420 Plum St	Reedsburg	Facility
Webb Middle School	707 N Webb Ave	Reedsburg	School
West Side Elementary	401 Alexander Ave	Reedsburg	School
Reedsburg Armory	549 South Dewey	Reedsburg	Facility
Rock Springs Elementary	306 Elm St	Rock Springs	School
Spruce Street Elementary	701 Spruce Street	Sauk City	School
Black Hawk Elementary	E7995 School Road	Sauk City	School
River Valley Middle School	660 W Daley St.	Spring Green	School
Spring Hill Elementary	300 Vine St	Wisconsin Dells	School
Spring Hill Middle	300 Vine St	Wisconsin Dells	School
Sauk Prairie High School	105 9 th St	Prairie du Sac	School
Wisconsin Dells High School	520 Race St	Wisconsin Dells	School
St Joseph Catholic Church	304 East St	Baraboo	Facility