

State of Wisconsin

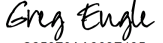
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Emergency Drinking Water Incident Annex

Emergency Drinking Water Incident Annex

Incident Annex Approval and Implementation

Wisconsin Emergency Management has coordinated an update of this incident annex. This incident annex will be reviewed periodically in accordance with the timeline outlined in the state's Integrated Preparedness Plan.

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Greg Engle, Administrator
Wisconsin Emergency Management

This incident annex is hereby adopted as written and supersedes all previous versions.

Signed by:

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This annex outlines state agency roles and responsibilities to facilitate the short-term provision of emergency drinking water and the emergency restoration of a disrupted or contaminated water system.

1.2 Scope

This annex to the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP) outlines the coordinated response and recovery actions required during a drinking water system disruption. It applies to incidents that compromise the availability, quality, or distribution of potable water, including but not limited to natural disasters, infrastructure failures, contamination events, or acts of terrorism.

The scope of the annex includes:

- **Incident Assessment:** Identifying and assessing the extent and severity of the water system disruption
- **Resource Mobilization:** Activating necessary personnel, equipment, and supplies to provide emergency drinking water and restore the system
- **Public Health and Safety:** Ensuring the availability of safe drinking water for affected populations, with priority given to vulnerable groups (low income, elderly, young, those with health risks, etc.)
- **Coordination and Communication:** Facilitating communication and coordination between local, state, and federal agencies, as well as with private water utilities and non-governmental organizations
- **Short- and Long-Term Solutions:** Addressing immediate needs through temporary water supply measures while developing and implementing strategies for system restoration

This annex applies to all jurisdictions and agencies participating in the response to a drinking water system disruption and may be activated as a standalone plan or in conjunction with other functional or hazard-specific annexes within the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP) or Wisconsin Recovery Plan.

1.3 Authorities

The following are the authorities for the Emergency Drinking Water Incident Annex.

- **Wisconsin Admin. Code § NR 809.09 “Applicability of primary maximum contaminant levels to water sources”:** Except as otherwise allowed in this chapter, no water source exceeding any primary maximum contaminant level in this chapter may be connected to a public water system unless blending or treatment is provided such that the primary maximum contaminant level is not exceeded upon entry to the distribution system.
- **Executive Order #40 (2019):** Established a multi-agency coordinating council for PFAS, Wisconsin PFAS Action Council (WisPAC). The council was re-established by Executive Order 182 in January 2023.

- **Wisconsin Admin. Code § NR 809.10 “Use of bottled water”:** Public water systems may not use bottled water to achieve compliance with an MCL. Bottled water may be used temporarily to avoid unreasonable risk to health.
- **Wisconsin Admin. Code § NR 738 “Temporary Emergency Water Supplies”:** Establishes criteria for using state money from the environmental fund for temporary emergency water supplies, when water supply systems from “contaminated well” or “private water systems” (does not apply to public water systems) have been adversely affected by environmental pollution from a site or facility subject to s. 292.31, Stats., or by a hazardous substance discharge subject to s. 292.11, Stats.
- **Wisconsin Stat. § 323.01 (2) “Declaration of policy”:** Unless otherwise specified by law, the role of any state agency, including the department of military affairs and the division, in an emergency declared under this chapter, is to assist local units of government and local law enforcement agencies in responding to a disaster or the imminent threat of a disaster.
- **Wisconsin Stat. § 323.11 “Declaration by local government”:** The governing body of any local unit of government may declare, by ordinance or resolution, an emergency existing within the local unit of government whenever conditions arise by reason of a riot or civil commotion, a disaster, or an imminent threat of a disaster, that impairs transportation, food or fuel supplies, medical care, fire, health or police protection, or other critical systems of the local unit of government. The period of the emergency shall be limited by the ordinance or resolution to the time during which the emergency conditions exist or are likely to exist.
- **Wisconsin Stat. § 323.12 “Governor; duties and powers; out-of-state assistance”:** Grants the governor certain authorities to respond to emergencies in the state. See Section 5 of the Basic Plan of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan for further details.
- **Wisconsin Stat. Ch. 254.02 (2) “Environmental Health”:** Designates WI DHS the lead state agency for health risk assessment. WI DHS is required to assess acute or chronic health effects from environmental health hazards exposures. As part of this expectation, state agencies and local health departments are required to report known incidents of environmental contamination to WI DHS. WI DHS is required to investigate the human health implications of these incidents and determine the need for a health risk assessment.
- **Wisconsin Stat. § 280.11 (1) “Pure drinking water, Powers of the department (of natural resources)”:** The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) shall, after a public hearing, prescribe, publish and enforce minimum reasonable standards and rules and regulations for methods to be pursued in the obtaining of pure drinking water for human consumption and the establishing of all safeguards deemed necessary in protecting the public health against the hazards of polluted sources of impure water supplies intended or used for human consumption, including minimum reasonable standards for the construction of well pits. It shall have general supervision and control of all methods of obtaining groundwater for human consumption including sanitary conditions surrounding the same, the construction or reconstruction of wells and generally to prescribe, amend, modify or repeal any rule or regulation theretofore prescribed and shall do and perform any act deemed necessary for the safeguarding of public health.
- **America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA), Pub. L. No. 115-270, 132 Stat. 3765 (2018) § 2013/Safe Drinking Water Act Section, 42 U.S.C. 300i-2, Section 1433:**

AWIA § 2013, which amended § 1433 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), requires community water systems (CWS) serving more than 3,300 people to prepare or revise risk and resilience assessments (RRAs) and emergency response plans (ERPs) and certify to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) this work has been completed.

1.4 Planning Assumptions

Contamination of drinking water systems is possible in any geographic region of Wisconsin from the widespread use of chemicals such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), pesticides, nitrates, chlorides, lead or from acute contamination issues that could occur at any time. Physical disruption to water systems is also possible in any geographic region of Wisconsin due to floods, tornados, earthquakes or other disturbances.

Initial resources available to provide safe emergency drinking water may taper. Donations may assist up to a certain point, but payment should be expected in longer term emergencies. Local incident response efforts will be supplemented with support from mutual aid, local support, state agencies and federal agencies, as needed.

Capacity to respond to drinking water contamination may be significantly affected by changes in federal contamination standards or policies and availability of state resources.

1.4.1 Definitions

- **Private Water Systems:** A well is private if it has fewer than 15 connections and serves fewer than 25 people.
- **Public Water Systems:** Per Wis. Admin. Code § NR 809.04(67) a public water system (PWS) is a system of pipes or other constructed conveyances delivering water to the public for consumption. It is considered public if the system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system:
 - Includes any collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities under control of the water supplier for the public water system and used primarily in connection with the system
 - Includes any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under the control of the water supplier for the public water system, which are used primarily in connection with the system
 - Does not include any “special irrigation district”
 - Note: The definition of public water system included in this plan is broader and includes more water systems than those governed by the public service commission under its definition of a public utility in Wis. Stat. § 196.01(5).
- **Temporary/Emergency Water:** Water provided on a short-term basis until an interim or long-term solution is in place. This may include bottled water provision until in-home water contracts are implemented or other water solutions are found (e.g. water delivery, water filtration methods, temporary system modifications, etc.).
- **Interim Water:** A temporary, alternative water solution designed to bridge the gap between the immediate response of emergency water provision and a long-term, sustainable water supply strategy. It may be needed for several months.

- **Long-Term Water:** This refers to a more sustainable and comprehensive strategy designed to ensure a reliable supply of safe drinking water over an extended period months to years. For example, it may involve a new well or in-home water purification infrastructure.
- **“Exceedance”:** An individual exceedance occurs when contaminants are found at levels above primary drinking water standards listed in Wis. Admin. Code § NR809, NR140 (public health enforcement standard) or a drinking water advisory issued by DNR, WI DHS or EPA.
 - A Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is an enforceable drinking water standard.
 - A PFAS Hazard Index exceedance occurs when the calculated hazard index is equal to or greater than one. The Wisconsin DNR publishes information about [how the index is calculated](#).

1.5 Lead, Coordinating, and Support Agencies

Table 1-1 lists the lead, coordinating, and support agencies for the Emergency Drinking Water Incident Annex.

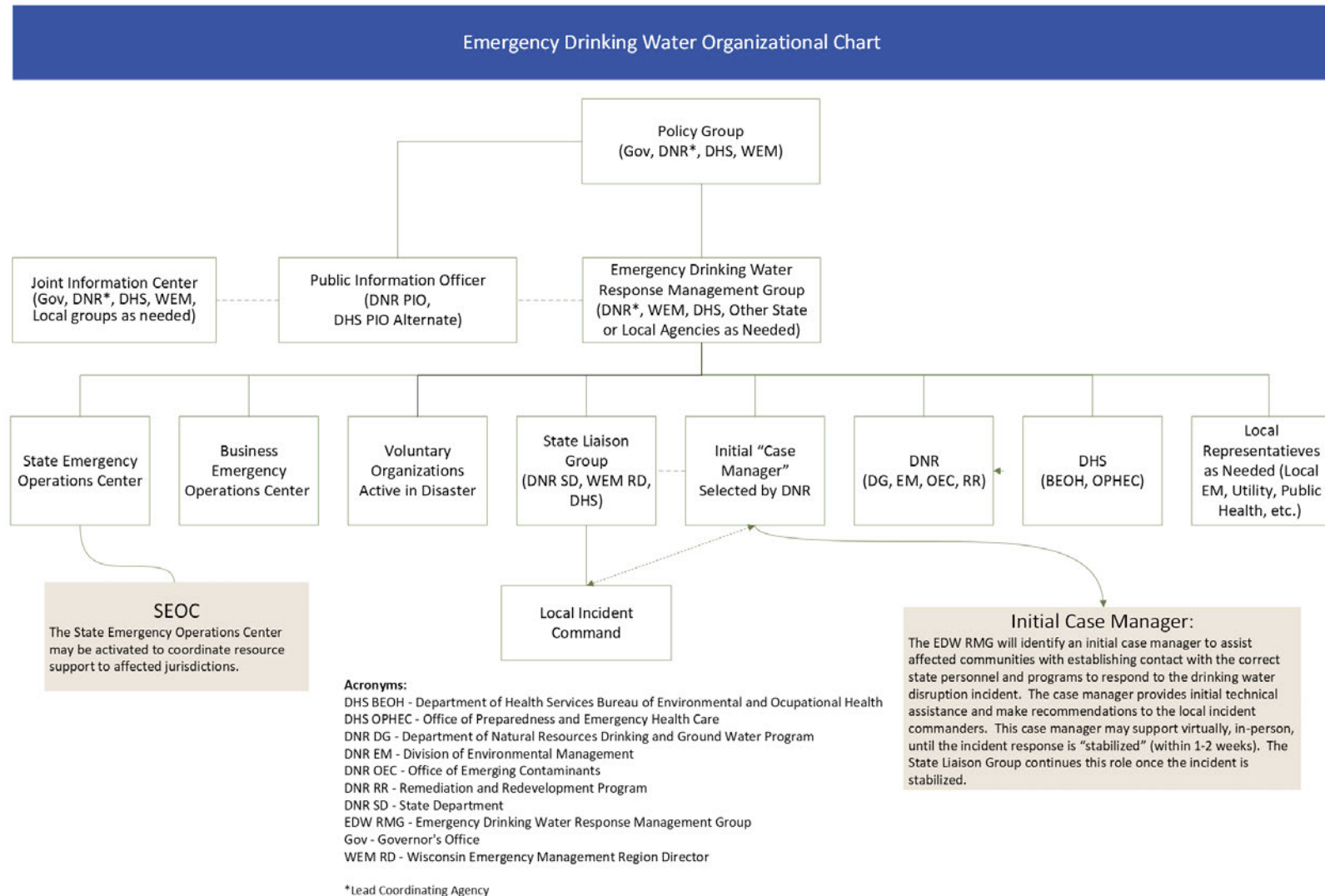
Table 1-1: Lead, Coordinating, and Support Agencies

Role	Agencies
Lead Coordinating Agency	Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Wisconsin Governmental Support Agencies	Department of Administration (DOA) Department of Children and Families (DCF) Department of Justice (DOJ) Department of Health Services (WI DHS) Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin Emergency Management (DMA WEM) Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin National Guard (DMA WING) Department of Professional Services (DPS) Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) Public Service Commission (PSC) University of Wisconsin Police/University System Emergency Management University of Wisconsin Madison Department of Extension Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene (WSLH)
Federal Coordinating Agencies	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Non-Governmental Support Organizations	American Red Cross Salvation Army Team Rubicon Wisconsin Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (WI VOAD)
Local Public Coordinating Entities	Local/County Emergency Management Local Public Health Department Local Affected Utility
Private Coordinating Organizations	Business Emergency Operation Center (BEOC) Members Municipal Environmental Group (MEG) Water Division Wisconsin Rural Water Association (WRWA) Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (WIWARN)

2. State Emergency Drinking Water Disruption Response Organization

Figure 2-1 shows the Emergency Drinking Water Organizational Chart. Refer to Section 7 for the figure description.

Figure 2-1: Emergency Drinking Water Organizational Chart



2.1 Policy Group

The Policy Group provides strategic level guidance and policy direction to the Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group (RMG). They will determine the need for establishing a JIC and whether a State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) activation is required.

The Policy Group's membership may be modified at the time of the incident at the discretion of the Governor's Office, but typically includes:

- Governor's Office
- Department of Natural Resources*
 - DNR Environmental Management Division Administrator
- Department of Health Services
 - Public Health Division Administrator
- Department of Military Affairs
 - Wisconsin Emergency Management Administrator
 - The Adjutant General

2.2 Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group

2.2.1 Purpose

The Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group supports local incident response to drinking water contamination or shortage by providing or coordinating technical expertise, sampling and testing support, and resource support (see Section 6).

They facilitate coordination between state agencies to expedite decision making and response support to those impacted. The group submits reports to the governor and/or Policy Group for their situational awareness. Additionally, they identify the need for a recovery support team to provide support and technical assistance to local governments impacted by drinking water contamination or shortages.

2.2.2 Membership

The Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group's membership includes:

- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
 - Division of Environmental Management (EM)
 - Drinking Water and Groundwater Program (DG)* (Subject matter lead on public water systems)
 - Remediation and Redevelopment Program (RR)*
 - Office of Emerging Contaminants (OEC)
 - DNR Emergency Management Director
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services
 - Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health (BEOH) (Note: BEOH is the initial subject matter lead for private water systems)
 - Office of Preparedness and Emergency Health Care (OPHEC)
- Department of Military Affairs
 - Wisconsin Emergency Management Regional Field Services Section Supervisor
 - Wisconsin Emergency Management Response Planning and Support Section

- Other DMA Staff as determined by DMA leadership

As determined by facilitator, additional agencies may be added to the group as needed (DATCP, DPI, DOC, etc.). Additional local entities may also be added to the group as needed (local emergency manager, affected utility, public health, etc.).

In the event of an issue, the Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group Facilitation Leads will convene the personnel below to serve as facilitators for group discussion.

- Wisconsin DNR Emergency Management Director (Primary)
- Wisconsin DNR Office of Emerging Contaminants Director (Secondary)
- WEM Field Services Section Supervisor (Tertiary)

2.2.3 Initial Case Manager

The DNR DG will identify an initial case manager to assist affected communities with establishing contact with the correct state personnel and programs to respond to the contamination incident. The case manager provides initial technical assistance and makes recommendations to the local incident commanders.

The State Liaison Group (DNR SD, WEM RD, WI DHS) continues this role once the incident is stabilized.

2.2.4 State Liaisons to Local Government

State Liaisons are responsible for facilitating coordination between local jurisdictions and the state agencies supporting their response efforts. They serve as the primary link between the Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group, other state resources, and the local jurisdiction. State Liaison expectations are outlined in Attachment 2.

The Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group will determine the appropriate state liaison. In some cases, they may be state program staff, or they may be selected from the following groups:

- Department of Natural Resources Secretary Directors
- Wisconsin Emergency Management Regional Directors
- Department of Health Services Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health

If multiple State Liaisons are appointed, they will coordinate with one another to ensure all agencies are aware of the latest steps being taken to respond to the contamination event.

Liaisons may be assigned to multiple communities in a situation where numerous communities are impacted during an emergency drinking water scenario. In this scenario, state agencies (DNR, DHS, WEM, others as needed) would provide as many as possible, but staff may be limited.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General Information

Specific state agency response measures for drinking water emergencies depend largely upon the category of system where an issue occurs. This is due not only to the physical differences in

the composition of the systems, but also the regulatory measures in place relevant to the various types of systems.

For the purposes of this plan, drinking water systems are divided into two main categories: Public Water Systems and Private Water Systems. The sections below describe the state's methods for identifying exceedances, notification process, and incident assessment for each category of water system.

3.2 Contamination or Disruption of Public Water Systems

3.2.1 Identification Methods for Contamination or System Disruption

The following are methods for identifying contamination or system disruption of public water systems.

Mandatory Public Water System Testing under Wis. Admin. Code § NR809 Requirements

All public drinking water systems are required to conduct periodic testing for contaminants. Samples are required to be sent to certified private labs or the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene. Results are required to be reported electronically to the DNR.

Voluntary testing of water systems not covered under Wis. Admin. Code § NR809

Public water systems may engage in voluntary investigative sampling outside of required sampling and may share those results with the Department of Natural Resources.

If an unknown or suspicious substance is suspected or found, WI DNR's "Water System Security Breach Emergency Procedure" will be followed.

Physical disruption or damage due to storms, flooding, earthquakes, etc. to a PWS may cause a disruption in water supply. Inspections may need to be conducted to understand where the infrastructure is damaged.

3.2.2 Initial Notification Procedures

Labs conducting testing on public water systems notify the water utility. Sample results for regulated contaminants must be electronically reported to the Department of Natural Resources Drinking Water Program. DNR will notify WI DHS of a PFAS hazard index exceedance or a situation where a contaminant is measured at a level which may lead to WI DHS issuing a health advisory.

DNR Drinking and Ground Water Program (DG) staff review test results and contact the water system as soon as practical. DG staff coordinate with the public water system operators and assess the potential severity of the incident. DG staff will initiate the appropriate level of coordination based on the incident assessment.

If immediate multi-agency coordination is required, staff may contact the Joint Operations Center to request an immediate alert be sent to convene the Emergency Drinking Water RMG to initiate response activities. See

Figure 3-1 for additional details.

If Multi-Agency Coordination is needed, the Emergency Drinking Water RMG will:

- Convene and discuss the situation as well as any initial actions that need to be taken to support local response to the incident. Items discussed in these meetings include:
 - Actions taken and notifications made to-date
 - Population impacted
 - Level of human health impact
 - Known area of contamination
 - Additional sampling needs
 - Need for emergency drinking water
 - Estimate for event duration
 - Public information requirements and actions taken to-date
 - Other items or resource support needs as required
- Determine which program office is taking lead for the incident
- Select, notify and brief appropriate state liaisons to local government about the situation.
- Support State Liaison information requirements
- Notify the Policy Group members about the situation via email and provide additional updates as needed

State Liaisons

State liaisons to local government will ensure their functional counterparts at the local level have been notified. They also help ensure local officials have notified the appropriate personnel listed under [Local Officials](#).

Public Water System Operators

Public water system operators receive notification of test results directly from the lab. They provide public notice to all users, informing them that the water contains concentrations of regulated chemicals exceeding State drinking water standards. This notice shall also contain pertinent health information, consumption recommendations, resources available, and planned follow up actions. If applicable, public water system operators will follow their own emergency action plans.

Local Officials

Local officials receive notification of a contamination event from their water system operator or from the results of testing. State liaisons will work with local incident command to ensure the following local officials have been notified about the incident:

- Elected officials including:
 - Municipal Leaders
 - County Administration
 - Tribal Leadership
 - Appropriate Congressional Representatives (State and Federal)
- Emergency Management Departments
- Public Health Departments

3.2.3 Public Outreach and Communications

A Joint Information System will be established to organize, coordinate, and integrate the incident communication efforts among state stakeholder agencies to ensure consistent messaging. The WEM PIO will set up a virtual JIC to translate information into other languages or other accessible resources. Methods such as the Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS), social media, websites, TV, radio, email, paper flyers, door to door visits, etc. may be used to send out communication.

If needed, Local Health Departments and WI DHS will partner with social services to ensure those in socially vulnerable populations have access to emergency drinking water.

3.2.4 Incident Assessment

The water system operator and local incident command will work to identify the scope of the incident. This includes:

- Level and type of contamination detected.
- Geographic area and number of water system users affected.
- Type of water system users affected (residential, industrial, manufacturing, schools, agricultural, etc.).
- Known information gaps.

If requested, State Liaisons will coordinate appropriate programmatic support from state agencies to assess the scope of the incident. This support may include:

- Sampling plan development
- Sampling equipment
- Technical expertise
- Resource support

3.2.5 Development and Execution of Sampling Plan

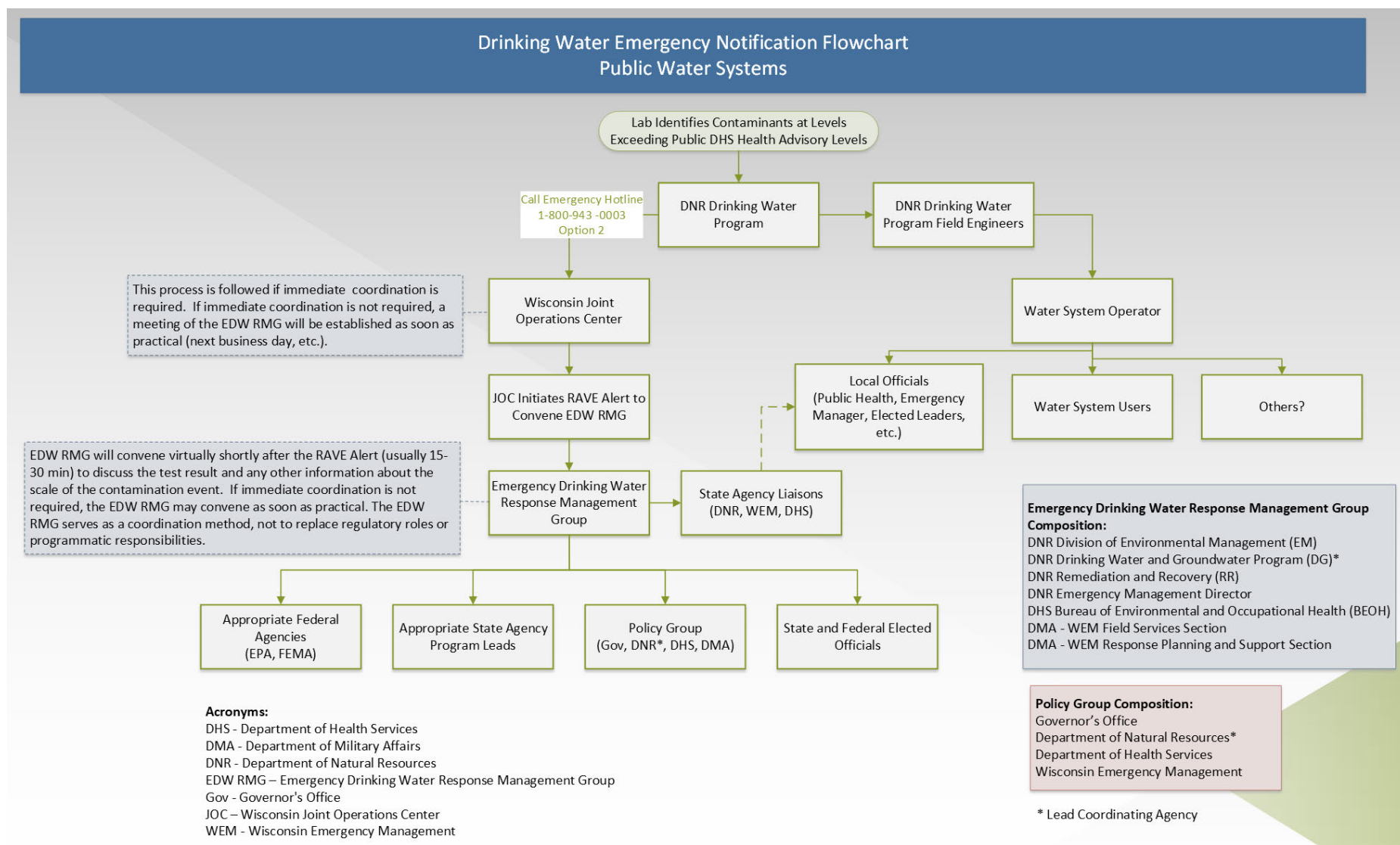
DNR offers technical assistance to water systems which includes recommendations for additional sampling if needed.

Per Wis. Admin. Code § NR 809, the DNR requires water utilities to issue public notices to their users.

The state uses a Joint Information System to coordinate messaging between state agencies. The Emergency Drinking Water RMG will coordinate with the Policy Group, incident command, and the JIC to ensure information being sent to the public is consistent and accurate.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the public water system notification chart. Refer to Section 7 for the figure description.

Figure 3-1: Public Water System Notification Chart



3.3 Contamination or Disruption of Private Well Systems

A well is private¹ if it has fewer than 15 connections and serves fewer than 25 people.

¹ Private well systems typically serve a single home or farmhouse. Unlike public water systems, protection and maintenance of a private well is largely the responsibility of homeowners. [Information for private well owners](#) || [Wisconsin DNR](#)

Figure 3-2 illustrates the private well system notification chart. Refer to Section 7 for a long description.

3.3.1 Exceedance Scenarios

There are several scenarios in which a contamination may be detected in excess of a standard or advisory level in private well systems:

- Responsible party-led private well sampling
- Voluntary individual or community sampling
- Investigation-related sampling
- Required sampling during construction or maintenance

3.3.2 Initial Notifications

Well owners are provided sampling results from the laboratory that conducted the testing. Homeowners that sample and analyze their own wells for contamination may contact the DNR or WI DHS to have results reviewed.

Voluntary Sampling Notifications

Well owners are not required to notify state agencies of their results but may voluntarily report them.

Investigation Sampling or Responsible Party Sampling Notifications

The Remediation and Redevelopment Bureau of the DNR, and the DNR DG program are notified of any results. DHS is also notified of any results. DATCP will be notified if agricultural contaminants (pesticides and fertilizer) are involved.

3.3.3 Assessment

When notified of levels that exceed health recommendations and the results indicate there could be additional contamination, DNR DG and WI DHS will coordinate to determine if activation of the Emergency Drinking Water RMG is needed.

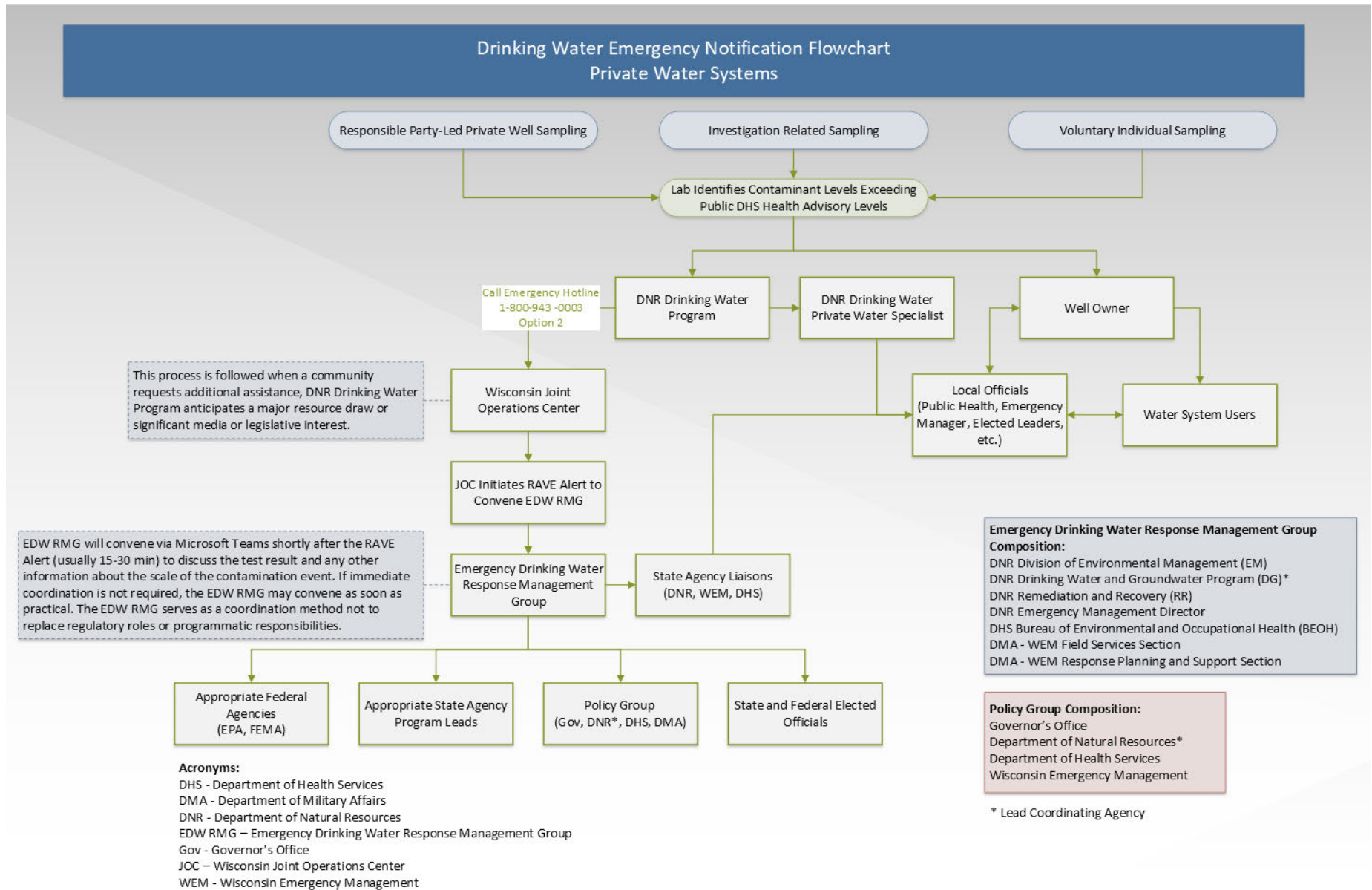
The Emergency Drinking Water RMG will also be convened if a local government requests assistance with well contaminations. The Emergency Drinking Water RMG will assess the situation and notify the policy group of the situation via email.

3.3.4 Response

If necessary, the Emergency Drinking Water RMG will assign a state liaison to assist the local unit of government with identifying solutions for immediate needs.

The Emergency Drinking Water RMG will perform the roles outlined in 3.2.2 Initial Notification Procedures section of this document.

Figure 3-2: Private Well System Notification Chart



3.4 Emergency Drinking Water Provision

Affected public drinking water system operators must determine whether and how they will provide alternative water if a contamination event exceeds health advisory levels. Some system operators may choose to provide emergency water to their customers, though there is no statutory requirement for this. Sources of this water may include:

- Contract deliveries from a commercial provider
- Temporary water filtration systems from a commercial provider
- Donated resources from non-governmental organizations
 - Note: Availability of these options is not guaranteed and likely not available for sustained operations.
- Donated or purchased resources from private companies
 - Note: Availability of donations are not guaranteed and likely not available for sustained operations.
- Donated or purchased resources from other local public water utilities
 - Note: Availability of donations are not guaranteed and likely not available for sustained operations.

3.4.1 Request Process for Jurisdictions Needing Emergency Drinking Water Resources

If local governments are unable to acquire emergency drinking water through their own means, they may request assistance from other jurisdictions, counties, or the state.

Authorized Requestors

For local units of government and tribal nations, the authority to request state assistance is vested in the following positions:

- Local, county, or tribal emergency manager or designee
- County Sheriff or designee
- Tribal Leader or designee
- Local Chief Elected Official or designee
- Incident commander or designee

Reimbursement

The process for potential reimbursement is outlined in the WERP, ESF 7 Section 2.5 Reimbursement. Under certain circumstances there may be a cost associated with deploying a resource.

Routing of Resource Requests

Resource requests should be forwarded to the applicable county or tribal emergency manager or local emergency operations center (if open). Authorized requestors may contact WEM via any means available to initiate resource requests. Ideally, counties and tribes will contact their WEM Regional Director or call the Wisconsin Emergency Hotline 1-800-943-0003 (option 2).

State Support

This Emergency Drinking Water Annex is supported by the WERP ESF 6 Mass Care, Attachment 2, Points of Distribution. WEM may coordinate with DOA or other appropriate state agencies for contracting and procurement as well as coordinating mutual aid to attempt to fulfill requests. These providers may include:

- Private businesses via the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC)
 - Resources may exist in the form of bottled water, tanker trucks and pump trailers.
 - Some private sector partners may require reimbursement for transportation or above set quantities.
- Non-governmental organizations
 - Some NGOs have resources to purchase bottles water and others have agreements with private businesses for donations
 - Some NGOs may be able to provide resources if last mile distribution is provided by local government or other mass care entities.
- Local Water Utilities
- Other state agency resources or organizations as applicable

Wisconsin National Guard capabilities include bulk water hauling and may be activated at the discretion of a governor directive or executive order.

DNR funding is available for temporary supply of emergency drinking water for private wells. They also provide safety guidelines for hauled water.

Federal Support

If the state is unable to coordinate adequate emergency drinking water supply to meet the needs of affected residents, Wisconsin Emergency Management will coordinate with FEMA Region 5 to request assistance. Typically, FEMA provides direct federal assistance (bottled water for distribution, transportation, storage, reverse osmosis filtration by other agencies, etc.) only after a Stafford Act Emergency Declaration or Major Disaster Declaration by the President. FEMA may be able to supply technical assistance.

EPA has funding available for emergency response activities on tribal land.

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), under 33 CFR Part 203, may provide emergency supplies of clean water to any locality confronted with a source of contaminated water causing, or likely to cause, a substantial threat to the public health and welfare of the inhabitants of the locality, after all reasonably available resources have been committed.

Requests for federal water support are routed through the Policy Group by the Emergency Drinking Water RMG or the SEOC if activated.

3.5 Alternative Drinking Water Sources

The Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group and state agency program staff will provide technical support in selecting emergency, interim, and long-term alternative water sources with affected jurisdictions.

3.5.1 Emergency Alternatives

Bottled or Bulk Water

Bottled or bulk water may need to be supplied at points of distribution locations. This type of water supply may need to be used in an emergency or as a long-term alternative for drinking water. The WERP ESF 6 Mass Care, Attachment 2 Points of Distribution Guidance will be used to help coordinate.

Bulk Water Hauling

A contaminated Public Water System (PWS) may establish agreements with a bulk water hauler and a PWS (of equal or greater classification) to receive routine deliveries of bulk water. The water system would engage with a PWS and a vendor to make routine deliveries of bulk water to the water system. A tanker truck could be used to deliver water into the impacted PWS's storage tank(s). This alternative works well as a short-term or emergency response action for PWS that include storage tanks and booster pump stations as part of their permitted infrastructure.

Wisconsin has some capabilities for bulk water hauling. BEOC private sector partners may have resources available as donations or to purchase. These include semi-trailers of bottled water and ice, tanker truck for potable water, mobile pumps for water distribution. Additionally, WING has the capability to provide 400 to 2000-gallon tanks. The US Army Quartermasters also has reverse osmosis purification units to supply bulk potable water.

3.5.2 Interim Alternatives

Point of Use (POU) Treatment

POU treatment systems generally refer to commercially available filters mounted under sinks or faucets throughout a facility where people may ingest water. Treatment is usually limited to those locations intended to provide drinking water; locations not typically associated with drinking (hose spigots, showers, toilets, etc.) are not treated.

Wisconsin's BEOC may potentially be utilized for private sector support in obtaining filters. If opting to use pitcher water filters, strong public education will be required regarding changing filters and creating trust that the filters adequately remove the contaminants in question, a lesson learned from the Flint, Michigan water crisis. Other products such as life straws have expanded into scalable products.

Operational Modifications/Blending with Other Source

Depending on the contaminant, for a PWS with more than one source, discontinuing use of the contaminated well or a mixed ratio blend may provide water that meets drinking water criteria. This option may be possible especially if PFAS has been discovered in a PWS.

3.5.3 Long-Term Alternatives

Point of Entry Treatment

A point of entry treatment (POET) system can be utilized in a manner similar to POU treatment. However, rather than treating at the tap, water is treated as it enters the system or building. POET for a public water system will need to be reviewed and approved by WI DNR.

Consolidation With Nearby Public Water System

This option may only be considered if there is a nearby PWS that has the capacity to provide water and desire for consolidation. Consolidation is not always easy to achieve, but when the possibility exists, it is a recommended alternative. Consolidation is recommended since it creates a larger number of users and increases technical, financial and managerial resources available to the PWS.

Existing Source Modifications

Impacted wells could be reconstructed or modified in a way where it would draw water from an aquifer not impacted by contamination. Significant knowledge of the aquifer is needed to provide confidence that a well reconstruction will provide sufficient water quantity and quality.

Replacement Well

If the modification to the existing well is not a preferred alternative, the system may want to consider installation of a “replacement well,” constructed in accordance with or above the current standards. Significant knowledge of the aquifer is needed to provide confidence that a replacement well will provide sufficient water quantity and quality.

3.6 Coordination of Emergency Drinking Water Procurement

Generally, the affected jurisdiction would be responsible for payment of emergency drinking water resources. If deemed an emergency where emergency drinking water and/or related resources require immediate procurement, purchasing authority may be requested through the governor’s office. A state procurement waiver would be completed to allow state funds to be used. See Section 9 for a link to DOA’ Request for Purchasing Order Authority (the waiver) and for an emergency drinking water contract example.

The following individuals would meet to decide if there is a need for a state procurement waiver to use state funds for purchasing emergency drinking water.

- County Emergency Manager
- Community’s Point of Contact (Emergency Manager or delegate)
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Health Services
- Department of Administration, Procurement and Budget Office
- Department of Military Affairs, Wisconsin Emergency Management
- Department of Military Affairs, Budget Director
- Department of Military Affairs, Wisconsin National Guard, if needed

A waiver would be needed for the following circumstances:

- There is no time for a bidding process
- Long term or large-scale water is required immediately
- Community resources have been exceeded
- State assistance is required to purchase emergency drinking water or related supplies
- All other options have been exhausted

A collaborative or cooperative waiver may be used by all stakeholders to spread the cost of the resource. Local jurisdictions are allowed to piggyback on state procurement contracts.

4. Mobilization Triggers

Mobilization triggers for activating this annex include, but are not limited to:

- The Emergency Drinking Water RMG will convene when WI DHS issues a drinking water advisory or when a PWS requests additional resources in response to an exceedance.
- For private well contamination, a WI DHS health risk assessment may be conducted. WI DHS will determine if the situation warrants a coordination call. Any member of the Emergency Drinking Water RMG may initiate a coordination call if they feel multi-agency coordination is needed.
- If an unknown or suspicious substance is detected in a water system, the Emergency Drinking Water RMG will convene to determine next steps.
- Response requirements for public or private water system contamination are likely to exceed local capacity
- Local, County, or Tribal governments request assistance from the state to respond to contamination of drinking water
- The governor, individually or in consultation with agency secretaries or the WEM administrator, determines if conditions in the state warrant activation
- The Emergency Drinking Water RMG will convene to address rumors, inquiries, or other public information requirements if coordination is needed.

5. Communications

5.1 RAVE

RAVE will be utilized to rapidly alert Emergency Drinking Water RMG and Policy Group staff when issues related to drinking water contamination require immediate attention. RAVE lists will be coordinated by WEM and utilized by the Wisconsin National Guard Joint Operations Center.

The following RAVE lists will be set up and modified as needed at the time of incident:

- Policy Group
- Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group
 - State Liaisons to Local Governments
 - Appropriate State Agency Program Contacts

5.2 Situation Reports

If convened, the Emergency Drinking Water response management group will send Policy Group members a situational update regarding the situation. DNR will designate the responsible party to write the situation report and get it approved by the policy group. The situation report will contain all the elements included in the Incident Assessment Template (see Attachment 2).

5.3 Emergency Drinking Water RMG SharePoint Site

Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group members have access to a SharePoint site which contains the latest test result roll-ups, contact information, and notes from any coordination calls that occur. This site will also house completed incident assessment forms and situational updates sent to the Policy Group.

5.4 WebEOC Incident Site

If the SEOC is activated in response to a drinking water contamination incident, a WebEOC incident site will be utilized to process resource requests, develop a common operating picture, and maintain incident situation awareness. Emergency Drinking Water RMG members will ensure relevant information is posted to the WebEOC incident site as well as the Emergency Drinking Water RMG SharePoint site.

5.5 Communication with State Liaisons to Local Government

State agency liaisons to local government will be provided with a contact roster for appropriate state agency contacts and guidance for which points of contact to use depending on the issue local incident command is trying to resolve.

6. Agency Roles and Resources

The following are the supporting agencies for the Emergency Drinking Water Annex and their respective roles and resources.

6.1 Wisconsin Governmental Lead Agency Roles and Resources

6.1.1 Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Roles

- Notify Governor's office
- Notify EPA R5
- Work with community if a Tier 1 public notice is needed
- Can help with funding for contaminated private wells
- Trigger coordination call and request WEM to set it up

Resources

- Technical assistance

6.2 State Support Agency Roles and Resources

6.2.1 Department of Administration (DOA)

Roles

- Can facilitate procurement of emergency drinking water resources
- Develop purchasing contracts for longer term needs related to emergency drinking water supply.

6.2.2 Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

Roles

- Provide information relating to impacts on agricultural production, livestock, availability and increased cost of food
- Provide veterinary guidance

- Provide outreach in the case of disease outbreak

6.2.3 Department of Children and Families (DCF)

Roles

- Coordinates and communicates with childcare providers in drinking water emergencies
- Provide direct assistance, coordinated assistance, or subject matter expertise

Resources

- Directs communication, regulatory assistance for business operations

6.2.4 Department of Justice (DOJ)

Roles

- Intelligence information sharing
- Investigation

Resources

- Intel and Info sharing, large distribution list
- Investigation if determined to be criminal in nature

6.2.5 Department of Health Services (WI DHS)

Roles

- Coordinate/liase with local/tribal health departments
- (Outside of the norm) issue a "do not drink" or "flush only" advisory.
- Work with DNR to develop messaging regarding the contaminant

Resources

- Outreach/communications assistance
- Technical (public health) assistance
- Translation/interpretation for external messaging

6.2.6 Department of Military Affairs/Wisconsin Emergency Management (DMA/WEM)

Roles

- Maintain RAVE lists and update regularly
- Initiate RAVE alert for coordination call and facilitate
- If requested, will issue IPAWS messaging on behalf of local official
- Coordinate BEOC and VOAD calls for resource support
- PIO support for lead coordinating agency
- Activate IMT or Liaison Support as requested
- PIO would set up virtual JIC to translate info into other languages or other accessible resources
- Coordination with Voluntary Organizations

- Assist in coordinating procurement of emergency drinking water resources

Resources

- State Incident Management Team
- IPAWS
- State Emergency Operation Center: People to keep track of water, resource request processing

6.2.7 Department of Military Affairs/Wisconsin National Guard (DMA/WING)

Roles

- Upon activation by the Governor, can provide transport and storage of emergency drinking water
- May provide planning support or technical assistance as requested

Resources

- Point of distribution. Drive-through type 2 and pedestrian type 1 POD support. N+48 response mission ready package (MRP).
- General purpose manpower support.
- Water distribution: 2000-, 800-, 400-gallon tanks. Transported by WING vehicles and personnel. Would be a "cold call" not an MRP. (3-5 days)

6.2.8 Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS)

Roles

- Enforce plumbing and public swimming pool administration, enforcement and installation standards

Resources

- Provide help and support for plumbing inspection, support for installations, including plan review

6.2.9 Public Service Commission (PSC)

Roles

- Provide the public with information on water systems
- Approval of emergency interconnections between utilities under Wisconsin Administrative Code PSC Chapter 184
- Review and approve curtailment plans or other tariffs for emergency water supply under Wisconsin Administrative Code PSC Chapter 185.90

Resources

- Water system information

6.2.10 University of Wisconsin Police Department/University System Emergency Management

Roles

- Liaison to SEOC
- SME/Lab coordination
- DNR Certification
- Lab coordination.

Resources

- Subject matter experts
- Lab Facilities: WSLH, WI Veterinary diagnostic labs in Madison and Rice Lake, All campus labs

6.2.11 University of Wisconsin Madison Department of Extension

Roles

- Use existing connections to engage with local government and community members.
- Help facilitate connections between communities and state partners using existing networks
- Awareness of funding strings (e.g. board of commissioners for public lands funds)

Resources

- Outreach materials for state and local officials
- Access the UW system data and resources (such as the Wisconsin state geological survey)

6.2.12 Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene (WSLH)

Roles

- Biological and chemical unknown substance testing
- Providing lab testing of water samples
- Potentially testing patient samples (if biological contaminant)

Resources

- Emergency water testing kits

6.3 Federal Agencies Roles and Resources

6.3.1 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Roles

- Public outreach/training
- Technical support and assistance (SMEs, PIO/Community support)
- Provide IMT Staff for tribal response
- When requested, can help find sources of water

Resources

- Sampling staff, sampling plans, data Interpretation
- Small scale water treatment ~40k/day
- Laboratory services: RS Lab, Mobile Lab
- Provide funding for ER activities in Tribal land

6.3.2 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Roles

- Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
- Liaison officer: immediate need filled by FEMA integration team (FIT) member embedded in SEOC
- Region 5 Watch Center to SEOC

Resources

- Funding for potential contracts. May be through reimbursement (PA) or direct federal assistance.
- Water filtration devices (pitchers, bottles, LifeStraw, etc.) water test kits, replacement filtration cartridges, and purification devices.
- Coordination/convening of relevant federal agencies
- Bottled Water from stocks approaching end of shelf life (excess/surplus at cost of transportation - without federal declaration)
- Bottled water from national distribution centers (Direct Federal Assistance)
- Mobile Emergency Response Support owns 6,200-gallon tanker and small-scale Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit.
- DOD can be mission assigned and have water tanker capability and water storage capability
- Resource request process

6.3.3 U.S. Army Quartermasters

Resources

- Testing/transportation capability
- 3 water purification units:
 - 125 gallons per hour Lightweight Water Purifier (LWP)
 - 1,500 GPH Tactical Water Purification Unit (TWPS)
 - 3,000 GPH Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU)

6.4 Non-Governmental Agencies Roles and Resources

6.4.1 American Red Cross

Roles

- Public information/messaging - not lead, amplify and reinforce messaging of others
- Trucks and vans for water distribution
- Human resources for distribution of water

- Work with people with disabilities or mobility issues to make sure they are cared for
- Mobile and fixed distribution
- Coordination and planning with partners

Resources

- Trucks and vans for water distribution
- Human resources for distribution of water
- Limited bottled water

6.4.2 Salvation Army

Roles

- Feeding/hydration volunteer and donations

Resources

- Personnel augment
- Bottled water donations or funding to purchase water

6.4.3 Team Rubicon

Roles

- Staff augment for PODs/MARCs

6.5 Local Public Agencies Roles and Resources

6.5.1 County/Tribal Emergency Management

Roles

- Keep track of expenses through support of local EOC
- City/Village notifies their administration. They (city/village) notify residents of water concern.
- Emergency Management responds after a call from Fire/EMS/water utility
- After initial notification, responsible for communicating with region director and following up with WI DHS.
- Alert heavy water users (businesses, hospitals) of the water issue.
- Assist with any public communication (what happened, how, any updates, where to get water).
- If requested, can help with emergency drinking water procurement.

Resources

- Resource management

6.5.2 Local Public Health Department

Roles

- Intake at public health center
- Collaborate and coordinate testing with WSLH testing

- Notify healthcare partners and HERC
- Communication about H2O to public in coordination with county
- Communicate and organize distribution of water
- Educate public on methods of obtaining potable water (e.g. types of long-term water filters)
- Reaches out to emergency management
- Reach out to critical facilities to alert about drinking water issue
- Public Information warning, press release, social media, IPAWS

Resources

- EH - follow up with food facilities
- Community partners (e.g., libraries, non-profits)
- VRC/WEAVR to support distribution

6.5.3 Local Utility

Roles

- Identification of issue and assume command of the response or transfer to local jurisdiction
- Responsible for initial communication to local city or county EM
- Initiates contaminated water notification to customers
- Shut off wells
- Initiates emergency response plan for the issue
- Reach out to nearby communities or businesses to buy water, or work with trucking or dairy companies to transport.
- Notify DNR of water issue
- Investigate source of contamination

6.6 Local Private Agencies Roles and Resources

6.6.1 Hy-Vee

Roles

- Water donation and distribution

Resources

- Mobile water, pump/distribution
- 4 semi-trailers, bottled water, ice
- 4, 3/4-ton pick-up trucks
- Pump trailer
- 6,300-gal potable water tanker

6.6.2 Kwik Trip

Roles

- Water donation and transportation, communication help

Resources

- Volunteer hours
- Communication - paper handout distribution at our stores
- Storage facility as distribution center
- Water - 20oz bottles, gallon jugs

6.6.3 Municipal Environmental Group (MEG) Water Division

Roles

- Long-term coordination and education for public drinking water utility members
- Lobbying and coordination with public entities for regulatory changes to address industry-wide issues or concerns

Resources

- Active public drinking water utility members with varying areas of special interests or expertise
- Member practical experience in addressing a variety of situations
- Knowledge of ways to seek law changes to address areas in which our state statutes and regulations may be lacking to support municipal water utilities

6.6.4 Wisconsin Rural Water Association (WRWA)

Roles

- Communicate with local organizations (daycares, schools, churches) to help spread the message

Resources

- Funding resources and help with applications and contracts (<10,000 pop)
- Emergency communication (<10,000 pop)
- Water distribution and allocation (<10,000 pop)
- Water interconnection (<10,000 pop)

6.6.5 Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (WIWARN)

Roles

- Support and promote statewide emergency preparedness, disaster response, and mutual assistance matters for public and private water and wastewater utilities for natural and man-made events

7. Figure Descriptions

7.1 Figure 2-1: Emergency Drinking Water Organizational Chart

The Emergency Drinking Water Organizational Chart is a top-down hierarchy with the Policy Group at the top. Below are three communication/management nodes. A middle tier contains statewide coordination, business and voluntary partners, liaisons, an Initial Case Manager

(selected by DNR), and program areas at DNR and WI DHS, plus local representatives. At the bottom is Local Incident Command.

At the top level is the Policy Group. Participants include: the Governor's Office (Gov), Department of Natural Resources (DNR) (lead), Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WI DHS), and Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM).

Below the Policy Group are the Joint Information Center (JIC), Public Information Officer (PIO), and the Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group (EDW RMG). The JIC's participants include Gov, DNR (lead), WI DHS, WEM, and local groups as needed. The PIO's roles include the DNR PIO and WI DHS PIO Alternate. The EDW RMG includes DNR (lead), WEM, WI DHS, and other state or local agencies as needed.

The EDW RMG has several direct reports. These include the following:

- **State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC):** The SEOC may be activated to coordinate resource support to affected jurisdictions.
- **Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC)**
- **Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)**
- **State Liaison Group:** Includes DNR State Department, WEM Region Director, and WI DHS
- **Initial "Case Manager":** The Initial "Case Manager" is selected by DNR. The EDW RMG will identify an initial case manager to assist affected communities with establishing contact with the correct state personnel and programs to respond to the drinking water disruption incident. The case manager provides initial technical assistance and makes recommendations to the local incident commanders. This case manager may support virtually or in-person until the incident response is "stabilized" (within 1-2 weeks). The State Liaison Group continues this role once the incident is stabilized.
- **DNR:** Includes Drinking and Groundwater Program (DG), Division of Environmental Management (EM), Office of Emerging Contaminants (OEC), and Remediation and Redevelopment Program (RR)
- **WI DHS:** Includes Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health (BEOH) and Office of Preparedness and Emergency Health Care (OPHEC)
- **Local Representatives as Needed**, such as local emergency management, utilities, public health, etc.

Local Incident Command is managed by the State Liaison Group and communicates with the Initial Case Manager.

7.2 Figure 3-1: Public Water Systems Drinking Water Emergency Notification Flowchart

The flowchart illustrates the sequence of actions taken when a laboratory identifies contaminants in drinking water at levels exceeding WI DHS Health Advisory Levels.

The process begins at the point of detection, after which an emergency hotline (1-800-943-0003, option 2) is called to initiate the response. From this hotline notification, information is routed simultaneously to the DNR Drinking and Groundwater Program and to the DNR Drinking Water Program Field Engineers. These DNR programs then notify the affected water system,

beginning with the water system operator, who in turn informs water system users, local officials such as public health leaders, emergency managers, and elected officials, and any other relevant stakeholders.

In parallel, the hotline notification also reaches the Wisconsin Joint Operations Center. If immediate coordination is needed, the Joint Operations Center activates the next step without delay. If the situation is not urgent, the coordination process takes place as soon as practical, often on the next business day. The Joint Operations Center uses a RAVE alert system to convene the Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group (EDW RMG). This group typically meets within fifteen to thirty minutes of the alert to review test results and assess the scope of contamination. If immediate coordination is unnecessary, the EDW RMG still convenes as soon as reasonably possible. The group functions as a coordination hub, not as a replacement for regulatory or program-specific responsibilities.

Once convened, the EDW RMG coordinates with a network of associated entities. These include state agency liaisons from DNR, Wisconsin Emergency Management, and the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The EDW RMG also works with the Policy Group, which consists of the Governor's Office, the DNR, the Department of Health Services, and the Department of Military Affairs. Additional partners include appropriate state agency program leads, relevant federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and FEMA, and both state and federal elected officials.

A sidebar within the flowchart explains the composition of the EDW RMG, which includes the DNR Division of Environmental Management, the Remediation and Redevelopment Program, the Drinking Water and Groundwater Program (which serves as the lead coordinating agency), and the Office of Emerging Contaminants. Wisconsin Emergency Management leadership and regional staff, along with the Department of Health Services' Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health and related field service sections, also participate. The Policy Group, listed separately, consists of the Governor's Office, the Department of Natural Resources in its lead role, the Department of Health Services, and Wisconsin Emergency Management.

7.3 Figure 3-2: Private Water Systems Drinking Water Emergency Notification Flowchart

The flowchart describes how contamination concerns in private well systems are communicated and coordinated across responsible agencies and affected parties.

The process begins with three possible sampling pathways: responsible-party-led private well sampling, investigation-related sampling, or voluntary individual sampling. Regardless of what initiates the sampling, the sequence proceeds when a laboratory identifies contaminants at levels exceeding the Wisconsin Department of Health Services Health Advisory Levels.

Once elevated contamination levels are identified, the next step is to notify the well owner and the DNR Drinking Water Program. The DNR Drinking Water Program calls the emergency hotline at 1-800-943-0003, option 2 and notifies the DNR Drinking Water Private Water Specialist. They communicate with local officials, including public health, emergency management, and elected leaders, and water system users.

At the same time, the hotline notification also reaches the Wisconsin Joint Operations Center. A note in the chart explains that this escalation pathway is followed when a community requests

additional assistance, DNR's Drinking Water Program anticipates that the event may require a major resource draw, or when the situation carries significant media or legislative interest. The Joint Operations Center then initiates a RAVE alert to convene the Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group (EDW RMG). This group normally convenes via Microsoft Teams shortly after the alert, typically within 15 to 30 minutes, to discuss the rest result and any other information about the scale of the contamination event. If immediate coordination is not required, the EDW RMG may convene as soon as practical. The EDW RMG serves as a coordination method not to replace regulatory roles or programmatic responsibilities.

Once convened, the EDW RMG coordinates with state agency liaisons representing the Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Emergency Management, and the Department of Health Services. From there, communication extends to appropriate state agency program leads, applicable federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and FEMA, and state and federal elected officials. The EDW RMG also works with a Policy Group made up of the Governor's Office, the Department of Natural Resources (lead coordinating agency), the Department of Health Services, and the Department of Military Affairs.

A sidebar in the flowchart describes the composition of the EDW RMG. Members include the DNR Division of Environmental Management, DNR Drinking Water and Groundwater Program (lead), DNR Remediation and Recovery, DNR Emergency Management Director, DHS Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health, DMA-WEM Field Services Section and DMA-WEM Response Planning and Support Section.

8. Attachments

- Attachment 1: Incident Assessment Template
- Attachment 2: State Liaison Expectations and Resources

9. Supporting Documents

- [Department of Administration State Procurement Manual. Number PRO-503 \(September 2019\)](#)
- United States EPA State Emergency Drinking Water Supply Guidance (June 2023)
- Wisconsin DNR Publication RR-131 Guidance for temporary water for private well users affected by PFAS – Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR738 (June 2021)
- Wisconsin DNR Water System Security Breach Emergency Procedure. Maintained by the Drinking and Groundwater Field Operations Director
- Resources (located in WERP Final Plans Supporting Documents folder):
 - [Public Service Commission, E-Service Portal](#): Annual Utility Reports contain financial and infrastructure information for WI utilities. They can be used to determine water system information (e.g. size, number of employees, number of wells, pump capacity, number and type of customers, storage capacity) that may help understand what neighboring utilities may have as available resources to help with, or how much help is needed to replace service during an emergency.
 - Agreement for Requesting Temporary Water, DNR ([Temporary Emergency Water Supply Agreement](#)). Private wells.

- Request for Purchasing Order Authority (The Waiver), Document # 3046, DOA (<https://doa.wi.gov/Forms/DOA-3046RPAJustification.docx>)
- Example template: Michigan Contract for Water – Emergency

10. Record of Change

The following table shows the record of change for the Emergency Drinking Water Incident Annex.

#	Date	Agency/Individual	Change
1.	June 2025	WEM	Originally PFAS Plan, broadened scope to any drinking water contaminant, physical disruption to system, or drinking water shortage.
2.	June 2025	WEM	Added details to emergency drinking water provision section 5.4 (such as EDW types, WI specific capabilities)
3.	June 2025	WEM	Added EDW procurement section 5.6
4.	June 2025	WEM	Added stakeholders to the coordinating and support agencies section: local private entities, NGOs, local public in addition to their roles and resources in section 8
5.	April 2026	WEM	Updated formatting of plan to improve reading accessibility



State of Wisconsin

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Emergency Drinking Water Incident Annex

Emergency Drinking Water Annex Attachment 1: Incident Assessment Template

Note: All filled out templates will also include the date and time of the next scheduled update.

Note: Save a copy of the template and rename as system and date (e.g., Name of System_June2023)

Select one of the following: • RAVE Alert Sent • RAVE Alert Will Be Sent • No RAVE Alert Planned Currently	
Today's Date:	
System Description:	
Test Result Summary:	
Test Results Received:	
Critical Customers on System (e.g., schools, prisons, medical facilities, etc.):	
Summary of Actions Taken To-Date by State:	
Summary of Actions Taken To-Date by System:	
Anticipated Potential for Media Involvement:	
Media Involvement To-Date:	
Public Notice Deadline:	
Summary of Any Messaging About This Contamination To-Date:	
Anticipated or Known Unmet Needs:	
Options Being Considered to Address Contamination:	
Need for Additional Coordination, include date and time for next meeting:	



State of Wisconsin

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Emergency Drinking Water Incident Annex

Emergency Drinking Water Annex Attachment 2: State Liaison Expectations and Resources

1. Mission

The State Liaison Officer (LNO) is the primary point of contact between the Emergency Drinking Water Response Management Group (EDW RMG), other State Resources, and local incident command.

The primary mission of the LNO is to assist local incident command with getting in touch with the appropriate state resources based on their needs.

2. Expectations

2.1 Upon Assignment

- Contact DNR's initial case manager and local incident command to obtain background on the situation, response actions to-date, and any immediate needs or information requests.
- Provide your contact information to local incident command and inform them of your role as a liaison to the EDW RMG.
- Ensure other state agency personnel providing information or resources to incident command know of your role and know to keep in contact with you.

2.2 Additional Expectations

- Participate in EDW RMG meetings related to the assigned incident. If there is a need for incident command to participate, coordinate timing of the meeting between both groups.
- Participate in meetings/discussion with local incident command as needed.
- Participate in local incident command.
- Provide updates to the EDW RMG regarding the situation as appropriate.
- Relay any information requests or resource requests to the appropriate state points of contact and ensure follow up actions are taken.
- Be proactive in supporting local incident command.

3. Resources

State Liaison Points of Contact List will be provided upon assignment by the EDW RMG.