

WISCONSIN STATE  
LEGISLATURE  
COMMITTEE HEARING  
RECORDS

1999-00

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on  
Veterans and  
Military Affairs  
(AC-VMA)

Sample:

Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

- 05hr\_AC-Ed\_RCP\_pt01a
- 05hr\_AC-Ed\_RCP\_pt01b
- 05hr\_AC-Ed\_RCP\_pt02

➤ Appointments ... Appt

➤ \*\*

➤ Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule

➤ \*\*

➤ Committee Hearings ... CH

➤ \*\*

➤ Committee Reports ... CR

➤ \*\*

➤ Executive Sessions ... ES

➤ \*\*

➤ Hearing Records ... HR

➤ \*\*

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

➤ **99hr\_AC-VMA\_Misc\_pt01**

➤ Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

➤ \*\*

# Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

## Assembly Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs

Date: 2/24/99 Meeting Type: Public Hearing  
Location: 424 NE

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Excused</u>
Rep. Terry Musser, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jean Hundertmark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pettis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Tom Sykora	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jerry Petrowski	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. John Ryba	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Frank Boyle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. James Kreuser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Joe Plouff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals:	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

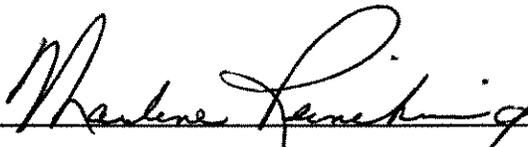
  
MARLENE REINEKING, Committee Clerk

# Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

## Assembly Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs

Date: 2/24/99 Meeting Type: EXEC Session  
Location: 424 NE

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Excused</u>
Rep. Terry Musser, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jean Hundertmark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pettis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Tom Sykora	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jerry Petrowski	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. John Ryba	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Frank Boyle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. James Kreuser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Joe Plouff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals:	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

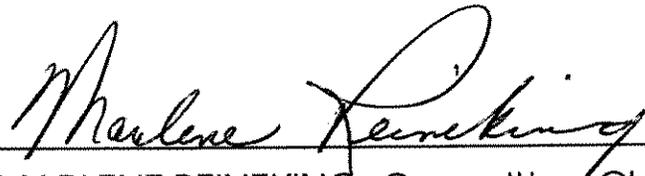
  
MARLENE REINEKING, Committee Clerk

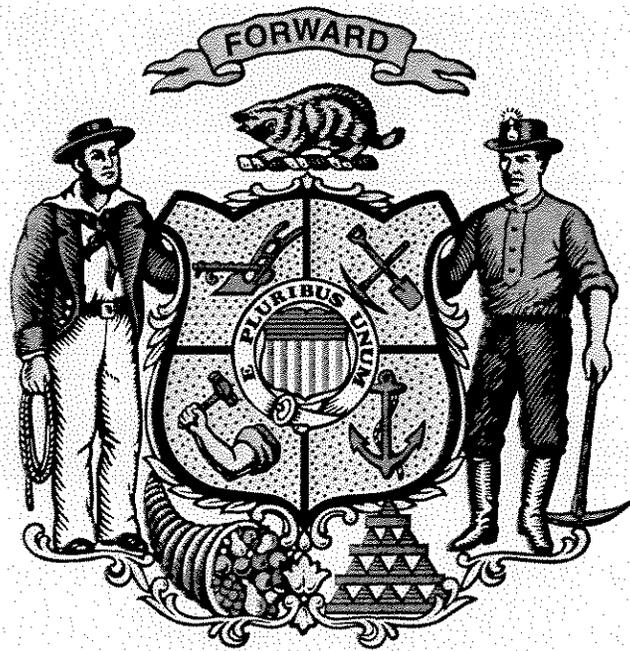
# Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

## Assembly Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs

Date: 3/15/2000 Meeting Type: Public Hearing  
Location: Assembly Parlor

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Excused</u>
Rep. Terry Musser, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jean Hundertmark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pettis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Tom Sykora	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jerry Petrowski	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. John Ryba	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Frank Boyle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. James Kreuser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Joe Plouff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals:	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

  
MARLENE REINEKING, Committee Clerk





State of Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS  
Wisconsin Emergency Management

2400 WRIGHT STREET  
P.O. BOX 7865  
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53707-7865  
TELEPHONE: (608) 242-3232  
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24-HOUR EMERGENCY HOTLINE:  
1-800-943-0003

DATE: January 14, 1999

TO: Governor Tommy G. Thompson  
Congressional Delegation  
State Legislators  
County Emergency Management Directors

FROM: Steven D. Sell, Administrator  
Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

SUBJECT: ANNUAL NATURAL DISASTER DAMAGE REPORT

This report summarizes Wisconsin's natural disaster experiences since 1971 and also describes the events occurring in 1998. Each of the listed disasters was deemed to be beyond the capabilities of this State and the affected local governments and a request was made for federal disaster assistance. The broadest scope of federal assistance is made available when a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration is issued. Since 1971, Wisconsin has received 21 such declarations and 23 since 1965, primarily for flooding and tornadoes. The State's last Major Disaster Declaration was received in August 1998 when Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan and Waukesha Counties were affected by heavy rains, flash flooding, and severe storms.

Wisconsin has also received five Presidential Emergency Declarations since 1971. In these instances, the federal government determined it was not necessary to make available a broad scope of programs, as in a Major Declaration, but instead made limited assistance available. The State's last such declaration was received in 1984 for tornadoes which occurred in three northern counties.

When a given disaster does not qualify for either a Presidential Major Disaster or Emergency Declaration, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Services Agency (FSA) and the Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loan Programs may be requested on a county-by-county basis.

The State of Wisconsin has had more than its share of major disasters since the beginning of this decade; in fact, we have had 11 Presidential Major Disaster Declarations since 1990. This compares to only six such declarations in the entire decade of the eighties. Some counties have been involved in two and a few in three of these declarations.

As 1998 began, WEM was still very much involved in administering the Presidential Disaster Declaration received in 1997. It was for torrential rains that caused overland and riverine flooding, as well as storm and sanitary sewer back-up in four southeastern counties; Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha. The storm constituted the worst downfall in more than a decade and was, in fact, referred to by some as a "once in a century" rainfall. More than \$37,000,000 in state and federal disaster assistance has been paid to individuals, businesses and local governments impacted by this storm.



After escaping any significant spring snowmelt flooding in 1998, we were hopeful that the remainder of the year could be equally disaster-free. Our hopes were dashed however, on May 31 when a severe storm travelled across the state, generating record wind gusts that peaked at 109 mph. Three deaths were attributed to the incident, as were dozens of injuries. In its wake, the storm caused widespread damage in 28 counties. Hundreds of homes sustained damage, thousands of trees were blown down and power outages were widespread. Initial damage assessment figures compiled by county emergency management directors set losses at almost \$54 million and a Presidential Disaster Declaration was requested for the 16 most severely affected counties. The request was denied, as was a subsequent appeal.

A couple of weeks later, from June 18 through June 30, the State experienced another extraordinary siege of severe weather. Warmer than normal temperatures and high humidity levels, combined with a strong, relatively stationary jet stream, resulted in downburst winds, tornadoes, heavy rains and flash flooding. During this time, the Severe Storms Prediction Center issued 17 severe weather watches, namely 12 severe thunderstorm watches and 5 tornado watches. The average number of watches issued annually in the State is 38. An equally significant number of warnings were issued, with that number equaling about 60% of those issued annually.

As a result of the severe June weather, hundreds of homes and farm structures sustained damage. Thousands of acres of trees on both public and private lands were blown down, creating a tremendous debris clearance problem. Power outages were widespread, with numerous private non-profit rural electric cooperatives in the western part of the state being affected. Initial damage assessments set public and private sector losses at almost \$48 million. Again a Presidential Disaster Declaration was requested and this time granted, but for public assistance only in 14 counties.

Another extremely active severe weather pattern occurred in southern Wisconsin during the period of August 5 through 7, 1998. Slow-moving thunderstorms dumped anywhere from five to ten inches of rain in a three to five hour period and resulted in flash flooding or urban/small stream flooding. Thousands of homes were damaged to one extent or another, hundreds of which had water above the first floor. Many sustained structural damage, with basement walls bowing or collapsing. The flooding also affected a number of businesses, some of which were temporarily or permanently forced out of operation. Tragically, two young boys lost their lives as a result of the flooding.

When all initial damage figures were compiled for the public and private sectors they amounted to almost \$55 million in losses. Most of the \$44 million in private sector losses were uninsured, as flood related losses are not covered by the standard homeowners insurance policy. The severity of the storm and significance of the uninsured losses once again prompted a request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration for four Wisconsin counties. The declaration was granted for both the public and private sectors and a fifth county was subsequently added for public assistance only.

The final major event of the season occurred on August 23 when severe storms and tornadoes swept through east central Wisconsin, particularly Door County. The storms destroyed homes and businesses, damaged crops and downed trees and power lines. At one point, 10,000 customers in Door County were without service. Fortunately, no one was killed, but several individuals were injured. Initial damage assessment figures compiled by the county indicated that disaster-related costs exceeded \$6.5 million. A Presidential Disaster Declaration was requested to assist with these costs, but it was denied, as was a subsequent appeal.

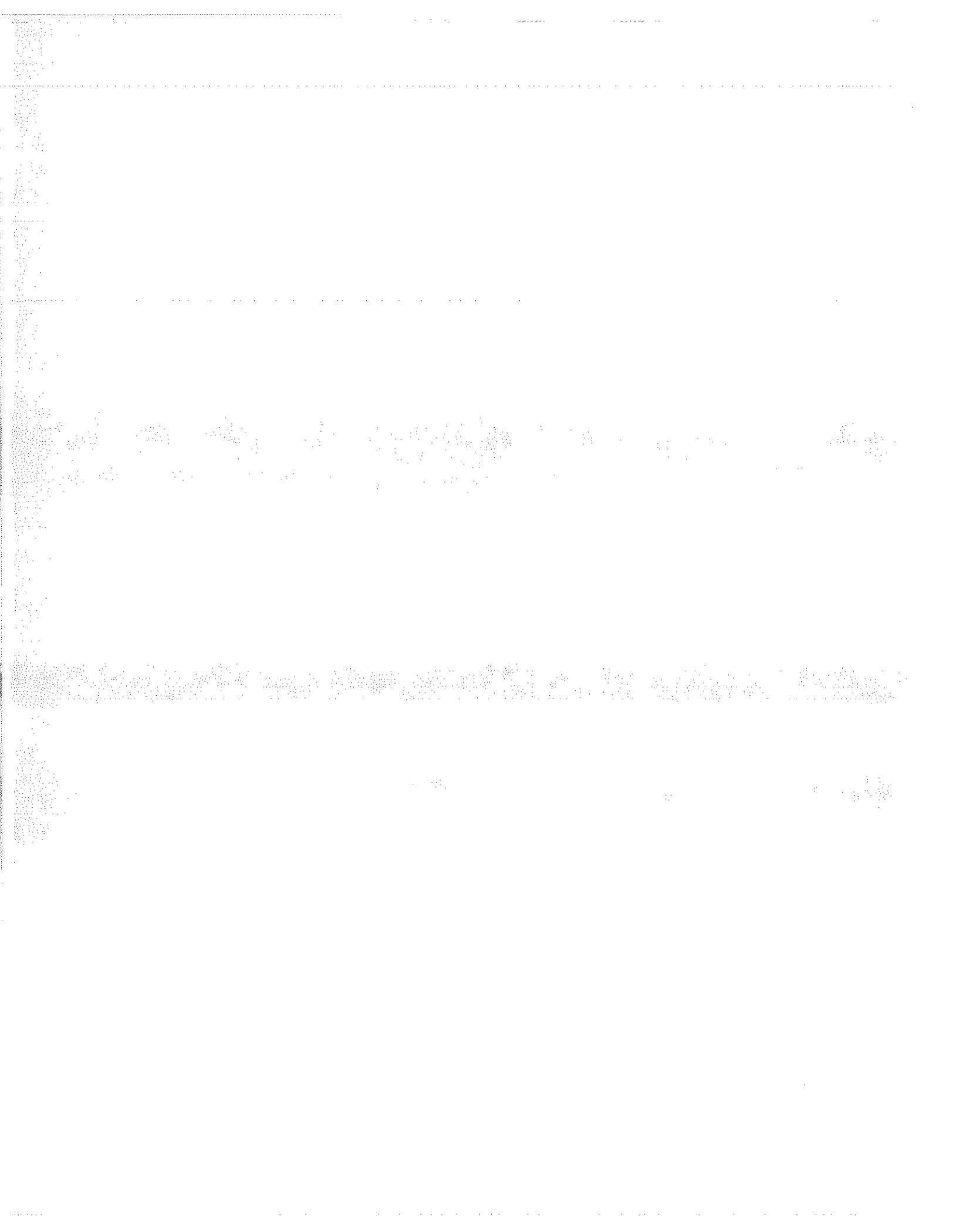
Thus, 1998 was unprecedented in that the Governor requested four Presidential Disaster Declarations. The four incidents which prompted those requests resulted in more than \$163 million in disaster damage. While insurance and federal disaster assistance helped cover some of these costs, the State of Wisconsin, its citizens and local governments shouldered the greatest share, especially for the two incidents which were not declared.

Compounding the significance of those disasters which are Presidentially declared, is the fact that the State of Wisconsin averages three to five severe weather disasters every storm season for which no federal disaster assistance is requested. They are incidents which would not qualify for a Presidential Declaration, but which still place a substantial burden on the impacted local governments and the State. Altogether, these are very real and extraordinary costs which the people and municipalities of this State have paid. In 1998 such incidents included a series of thunderstorms which caused damage in West Central Wisconsin on May 15, a very devastating storm system that caused damage in Crawford, Grant, and Walworth counties on July 19 and 20 and resulted in more than \$2 million in damage, and a very unusual wind storm in November that downed power lines and trees in southern Wisconsin.

As we enter the next millennium, we in state and local government must continue to emphasize mitigation and the importance of its role in the emergency management cycle. While for years our jobs have focused on doing a good job of reacting to disasters, we must now place equal emphasis on being proactive. Floodproofing and acquisition projects such as those carried out in recent years in Darlington, the City and County of Eau Claire, and on Trenton and Blackhawk Islands and those in process in the cities of Milwaukee, Brookfield, New Berlin, Menomonee Falls, and Wauwatosa, serve to prevent or minimize damage when disasters do occur. These are exciting and challenging times in emergency management and we look forward to meeting the challenges into the next century.

In closing, Wisconsin Emergency Management is indebted to the many state and local government agencies that have cooperated in conducting damage inspections and obtaining the data necessary to request and receive federal assistance. It is because of this excellent spirit of cooperation that the State of Wisconsin has been able to respond promptly and efficiently to the needs of its disaster victims.

Attachment



NATURAL DISASTER DAMAGE IN WISCONSIN

1971 - December 31, 1998

YEAR	EVENT	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	STATE AND FEDERAL MONEY		ESTIMATED PUBLIC (Gov't. Prop. & Facilities)	DAMAGE		TOTAL
			RECEIVED (For Public or Gov't Assist.)	RECEIVED (For Private or Indiv. Assist.)		PRIVATE (Indiv. Prop., Crops, & Facilities)		
1971*	Floods	24						
1971*	Tornadoes	7	130,000		0	2,211,000		2,211,000
1972**	Floods	4	450,000	1,400,000	1	600,000	2,000,000	2,600,000
1973**	Floods	35	3,000,000	10-12,000,000 9,200,000	2 3	4,000,000	20,000,000	24,000,000
1974**	Tornadoes	4	100,000	500,000		412,135	8,507,040	8,919,175
1974****	Rain, Hail, Frost, & Drought	68		106,296,850	4		350,000,000	350,000,000
1975*	Flood	8				633,500	1,800,000	2,433,500
1975**	Flood and High Wind	4	591,922	200,000	5	1,451,200	3,791,000	5,242,200
1975	Army Worm Infestation	29	0	0	6	0	8,100,000	8,100,000
1976**	Ice Storm	22	6,000,000	125,000	7	8,450,674	42,028,665	50,479,339
1976****	Drought	66	8,858,250	119,576,674	8	1,000,000	623,000,000	624,000,000
1977*	Tornado	6	0	0	9	222,000	6,036,500	6,258,500
1977* **** ***	High Winds and Hail	13	610,957	704,440	10	34,488,900	26,278,287	60,767,187
1978**	Flooding and Tornadoes	16	5,000,000	20,745,150	11	11,662,450	39,710,820	51,373,270
1979****	Snow	3	962,000	0				
1980****	Forest Fires	2	25,010	709,300		4,000,000	1,235,000	5,235,000
1980*	High Winds, Heavy Rains	11	0	63,600		3,570,933	6,904,000	10,474,933
1980**	High Winds, Tornadoes, Heavy Rains	4	2,367,824	4,119,380	12	6,468,000	153,243,650	159,711,650
1980*	Flooding	6	0	0		2,803,000	3,052,217	5,855,217
1984**	Tornadoes	2	775,394	11,168,220	13 14	880,890	20,569,000	21,449,890
1984****	Tornadoes	3	531,523	0		2,135,500	26,423,222	28,558,722

YEAR	EVENT	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	STATE AND FEDERAL MONEY RECEIVED		ESTIMATED PUBLIC (Gov't. Prop. & Facilities)	DAMAGE		TOTAL		
			(For Public or Gov't Assist.)	(For Private or Indiv. Assist.)		PRIVATE (Indiv. Prop., Crops, & Facilities)				
1985*	Tornadoes, High Winds, Hail, and Lightning	3	0	0	1,018,200	8,928,380	9,946,580			
1985*	Flooding	3	0	0	1,327,000	1,339,000	2,666,000			
1986**	Flooding	2	2,071,063	7,037,267	15	4,262,500	15,737,500	20,000,000		
1986**	Flooding	8	0	3,148,856	16	267,000	5,628,125	5,895,125		
1990**	Flooding/Tornadoes	17	6,471,321	7,340,689	17	4,600,000	16,524,222	21,124,222		
1990**	Flooding	1	0	1,369,602	18	2,245,206	3,984,532	6,229,738		
1991**	Severe Storms/High Winds	5	3,850,598	0	19	3,696,000	23,001,283	26,697,283		
1992**	Tornadoes	1	3,054,759	0	20	5,362,500	9,020,000	14,382,500		
1992**	Tornadoes	1	945,138	391,881	21	1,800,000	8,301,900	10,101,900		
1992**	Flooding	10	3,143,715	126,402	22	1,917,000	15,838,286	17,755,286		
1993**	Flooding, Tornadoes, Storms, and Heavy Rain	47	23	26,683,822	24	271,761,899	25	47,000,000	700,000,000	747,000,000
1994*	Tornadoes/severe storms	2	26	-	-	1,195,750	8,508,290	9,704,040		
1996*	Flooding	15	27	-	-	4,689,700	194,336,539	199,026,239		
1996**	Flooding/Tornadoes	2	28	2,450,546	-	11,366,650	49,748,000	61,114,650		
1997**	Flooding/Heavy rains	4	29	9,443,493	37,620,733	17,064,946	70,667,000	87,731,946		
1998*	High winds/severe storms	16	30	-	-	5,832,845	47,892,964	53,725,809		
1998**	High winds/severe storms	14	31	8,579,136	-	11,115,989	36,806,899	47,922,888		
1998**	Severe storms/flooding	5	32	6,924,806	26,338,622	10,687,346	44,025,738	54,713,084		
1998*	Tornadoes/severe storms	1	33	-	-	15,500	6,509,030	6,524,530		
TOTALS		494	103,021,277	641,944,565	218,243,314	2,611,688,089	2,829,931,403			

(See Footnotes on following page)

- \* Presidential Disaster Declaration Applied for; Denied by Federal Government
- \*\* Presidential Disaster Declaration Approved for State
- \*\*\* USDA-SBA Disaster Declarations Approved Upon Governor's Request
- \*\*\*\* Presidential Emergency Declaration Approved Upon Governor's Request
- \*\*\*\*\* Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration pending

- 1 Federal Government agencies (Small Business Administration and Farmers Home Administration) provided low-cost loans with forgiveness features (part of principal canceled) to private home owners, businessmen and farmers.
- 2 FmHA made loans on the 1973 flood retroactively. Loans were made for 10 to 12 million dollars, with approximately 4 to 6 million dollars being outright grants or loan forgiveness.
- 3 SBA loans with approximately half of the amount being forgiven.
- 4 FmHA made over 6,700 loans (5 percent) to farmers, totaling over \$106,000,000 in obligated funds.
- 5 In private sector, includes grants for individuals and Small Business Administration and Farmers Home Administration loans. In addition, the USDA-SCS expended in excess of \$1,000,000 in soil conservation measures activities.
- 6 Loan assistance was requested from USDA-FmHA. Denied by FmHA who stated this was a cyclical phenomenon and not eligible under their regulations.
- 7 The public assistance for governments was responsive. The \$125,000 is a combination of monies received by individuals for unemployment compensation, for Individual and Family Grants, and for SBA and FmHA loans.
- 8 Losses include fire damage to local government forests and state and local government fire fighting costs. The great majority of losses were to farmers in lost production and income due to reduction in crop yields. The Hay Transportation Assistance Program paid out a total of \$7,757,515 to farmers. Through the payments from the Emergency Livestock Feed Program farmers received a total of \$9,039,450. The Farmers Home Administration approved 2,957 Emergency Disaster Loans for a total of \$78,264,990. FmHA also approved Emergency Livestock loans totaling \$2,584,300. The Small Business Administration approved applications for Physical Damage Loans for wells in the amount of \$164,700. In terms of public assistance, \$7,792,800 was paid out under the Community Emergency Drought Relief Programs. A total of \$625,000 was provided by HUD in the form of Community Development Grants. When all Drought Programs are combined, total federal monies paid out are \$119,434,924. This figure represents 19 percent of the \$624,000,000 in losses attributed to the drought.
- 9 A Presidential Disaster Declaration was requested for this particular incident and denied. Subsequent requests for disaster designations were made to SBA and FmHA and approved by both. Despite such assistance, more than \$222,000 in public damages had to be absorbed by the state and local governments. Also, most of the \$5,766,500 in private damages and \$270,000 in private utility damages had to be absorbed by the citizens and private utility companies respectively.
- 10 The statistics listed refer to severe weather which occurred on July 4, July 30, and August 31. A Presidential Disaster Declaration was requested for the July 4 incident with a subsequent amendment to that request being filed to include the July 30 damages. The declaration request and amendment were denied in spite of the fact that the public and private damage figures for both incidents totaled \$57,267,187. The resulting burden placed on state and local governments and individual citizens and farmers was overwhelming. An emergency declaration, #3048-EM, was granted for the 10 counties suffering damage during the July 4 incident. This declaration only provided for removal of downed timber on publicly owned lands to avert fire hazards. A total of 92 project applications were approved, with a total of \$542,160 being disbursed. Requests were made to SBA and FmHA for disaster designations for all 12 counties involved in July 4 and July 30 incidents, and for the August 31 incident which involved Marathon County. Approved applications for all three occurrences totaled \$704,440. This assistance allowed citizens and farmers to obtain long-term, low-interest loans (1 percent for the first \$10,000 - 3 percent for the next \$30,000) for real and personal property losses sustained as a result of the storms. Business loans were also made available.
- 11 This figure includes over \$800,000 in home loans and \$2,000,000 in business loans made through the Small Business Administration; approximately \$750,000 given in outright grants through the Individual and Family Grant Program; and more than \$15,800,000 in loans through the Farmers Home Administration. It also includes \$244,529 paid out through the Emergency Conservation Measures Program and \$981,051 through the Set Aside Disaster Program.
- 12 This disaster marked the first time that the Federal Emergency Management Agency implemented cost-sharing for the public assistance program and mandated that the state and local governments pay for 25 percent of eligible costs. The Governor's Office, WEM, and local officials worked diligently to overturn FEMA's policy, maintaining that it was contrary to the intent of Congress in passing Public Law 93-288, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. Moreover, FEMA chose to implement the new policy without prior formal notification to the states and in an arbitrary manner. This is evidenced by the fact that various states were able to negotiate different rates of cost-sharing, such as the 90/10 agreement obtained by the State of Arizona. The Governor eventually signed, under protest, the federal-state agreement putting the program into effect.

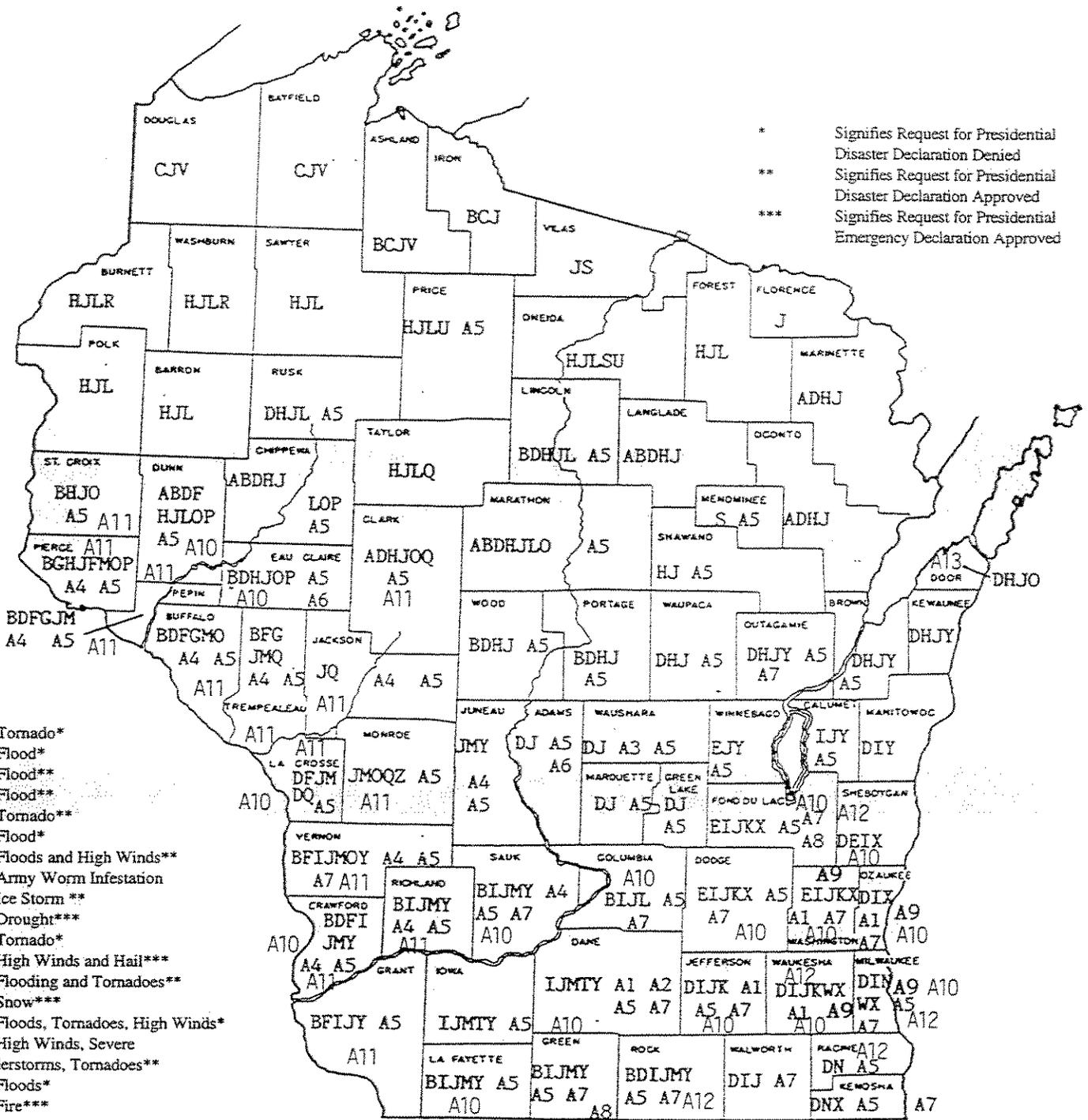
- 13 The Public Assistance Program included 4 projects (Iowa County, Town of Brigham, Wisconsin Conservation Corps, and the Village of Barneveld.) Final payment was made to the Village of Barneveld on April 10, 1987.
- 14 As a result of FEMA-710-DR, the Small Business Administration approved 63 project loan applications totaling \$3,683,600. The Individual and Family Grant Program approved 64 grants totaling \$171,967. The Farmers Home Administration approved 484 loans for \$11,168,220.
- 15 As a result of FEMA-770-DR, the Small Business Administration has approved 649 loan applications totaling \$5,568,000. The Individual and Family Grant Program approved 1,154 grants totaling \$1,468,667.
- 16 As a result of FEMA-775-DR, the Small Business Administration has approved 237 loan applications totaling \$2,562,600. The Individual and Family Grant Program approved 519 grants totaling \$586,256.
- 17 This was the first declaration received by the state subsequent to the passage of the amended disaster law, Public Law 100-707, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The law expanded eligibility under the public assistance program and also made a new Hazard Mitigation Grant Program available under Section 404.
- 18 Both individual and public assistance were requested, however, only individual assistance was granted in this declaration. A subsequent appeal for the public assistance program was also denied. The bulk of public damage was to the Lake Tomah Dam and the Tomah Wastewater Treatment Facility.
- 19 This declaration was made by the President on August 6, 1991 for public assistance only, as most of the losses to the private sector were covered by insurance. The Farmers Home Administration Emergency Loan Program was also made available.
- 20 This request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance was originally denied. An appeal of the denial was made on July 27 and the result of the appeal was that a declaration was granted.
- 21 This figure represents the amount of assistance provided by the Individual and Family Grant Program and Crisis Counseling Grant. It does not include the amount of assistance provided by the Disaster Housing Program and the Small Business Administration.
- 22 This figure represents the amount of assistance provided by the Individual and Family Grant Program. It does not include the amount of assistance provided by the Disaster Housing Program and the Small Business Administration.
- 23 Forty Counties declared for both Individual and Public Assistance programs, and another seven for Individual Assistance. Incident period for the declaration was June 7 - August 25, 1993.
- 24 Funds disbursed to date include \$5,008,911 in Community Development Block Grants, \$1,525,000 in Community Services Block Grants, \$1,019,309 in Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Funds, among other programs. Over 600 state and local governments have received almost \$20 million in grants through the Public Assistance Program. The cost share for this declaration under the Public Assistance Program was increased from 75% to 90% federal (FEMA) funds with the State splitting the remaining 10% with the applicant.
- 25 Funds disbursed include aid to the agricultural community totaling \$230,742,262; loans through SBA for individual and businesses totaling \$10,394,929; 840 Individual and Family Grants totaling \$1,492,267; and Disaster Housing Grants for \$3,944,158. Close to 4,500 people applied for disaster assistance through the FEMA programs.
- 26 Low-interest loans were made available by the Small Business Administration. Information is not available as to the number of loans approved and the amount.
- 27 Both the original request for a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration and a subsequent appeal were denied. The private damage figure reflects an estimated \$180 million in crop losses.
- 28 A Presidential Disaster Declaration was declared on August 2 for Public Assistance only. An appeal to have Individual Assistance added to the declaration was denied. Green County was declared eligible for low-interest loans from the Small Business Administration.

- 29 Damage figures are based on original estimates received from county emergency management directors. More than 14,000 individuals applied for assistance from the Disaster Housing, Small Business Administration and Individual and Family Grant Programs. This represents the largest Individual Assistance Program ever administered in the State. Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Programs are still being administered. When completed, it is estimated that almost \$6 million will be paid out in the Public Assistance Program (\$4.3 million has already been disbursed) and that approximately \$5 million will go toward Hazard Mitigation Grants.
- 30 Request for Presidential Declaration was denied on the basis that most of the losses were covered by insurance and that the remaining costs were within the capabilities of the State and local governments. A subsequent appeal by the Governor was also denied.
- 31 The Presidential Declaration included only Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation, even though Individual Assistance was also requested. This exclusion was appealed, however the appeal was also denied on the basis that most of the private sector losses were covered by insurance. The \$8,579,136 in public sector funding represents monies obligated at this time and includes more than \$6.6 million from the Public Assistance Program and almost \$2 million from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
- 32 The \$6,924,806 in public sector funding represents monies obligated at this time and includes more than \$2.4 million for the Public Assistance Program and almost \$4.5 million from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The private sector figure represents the total of loans from the Small Business Administration (\$12,479,500), Disaster Housing Grants (\$8,824,255), Individual and Family Grants (\$4,967,493), the Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program (\$3,253) and the Crisis Counseling Program (\$64,121).
- 33 Request for Presidential Declaration was denied on the basis that most of the losses were covered by insurance and that the remaining costs were within the capabilities of the State and local governments. A subsequent appeal by the Governor was also denied.

#### ACRONYMS

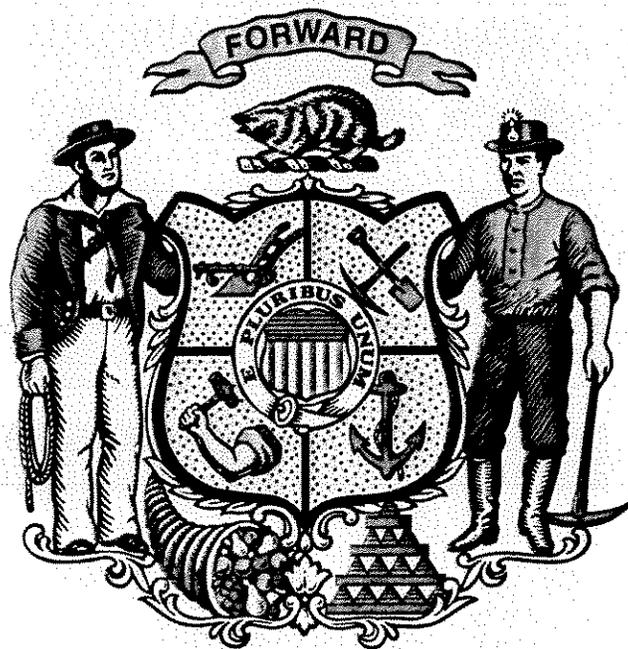
USCE = UNITED STATES CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
USDA = UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FmHA = FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION  
SBA = SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
HUD = HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
FEMA = FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

# NATURAL DISASTER ACTIVITY BY COUNTY (1971 to present)



- A 1971 Tornado\*
- B 1971 Flood\*
- C 1972 Flood\*\*
- D 1973 Flood\*\*
- E 1974 Tornado\*\*
- F 1975 Flood\*
- G 1975 Floods and High Winds\*\*
- H 1975 Army Worm Infestation
- I 1976 Ice Storm \*\*
- J 1976 Drought\*\*\*
- K 1977 Tornado\*
- L 1977 High Winds and Hail\*\*\*
- M 1978 Flooding and Tornadoes\*\*
- N 1979 Snow\*\*\*
- O 1980 Floods, Tornadoes, High Winds\*
- P 1980 High Winds, Severe Thunderstorms, Tornadoes\*\*
- Q 1980 Floods\*
- R 1980 Fire\*\*\*
- S 1984 Tornadoes\*\*\*
- T 1984 Tornadoes\*\*
- U 1985 Tornadoes, High Winds, Lightning, Hail\*
- V 1985 Flash Flooding and Heavy Rains\* Disaster
- W 1986 Flooding\*\*
- X 1986 Flooding\*\* Major
- Y 1990 Flooding, Tornadoes\*\*
- Z 1990 Flooding\*\*
- A1 1991 Severe Storms\*\*
- A2 1992 Tornadoes\*\*
- A3 1992 Tornado\*\*
- A4 1992 Flooding\*\*
- A5 1993 Flooding\*\*
- A6 1994 Tornadoes/Severe Storms\*

- A7 1996 Flooding/Severe Storms\*
- A8 1996 Flooding/Tornadoes\*\*
- A9 1997 Flooding/Severe Storms\*\*
- A10 1998 High winds/Severe Storms\*
- A11 1998 High winds/Severe Storms\*\*
- A12 1998 Severe storms/flooding\*\*
- A13 1998 Tornadoes/Severe Storms\*





## VETERANS AFFAIRS

STATE OF WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



30 West Mifflin Street, P.O. Box 7843, Madison, WI 53707-7843  
(608) 266-1311 FAX (608) 267-0403  
1-800-947-8387 (WIS VETS)  
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor  
Raymond G. Boland, Secretary

TO: Legislator and Staff  
Wisconsin State Legislature

FROM: *John A. Scocos*  
Executive Assistant

DATE: January 19, 1999

RE: Bipartisan Commission on Veterans Benefits

Enclosed is a copy of article from the Milwaukee Journal relating to a congressionally appointed commission on veterans' benefits. The committee recommends the first major overhaul in veterans' benefits since World War II, including improvements in two of the most popular of all government programs, the GI Bill's educational program and home loan program.

The educational proposal if adopted by Congress would pay full college costs for veterans who served at least four years on active duty. The proposal would include the cost of the college or university, plus a \$400 dollar a month stipend. The Department of Defense would also have authority to make the GI Bill benefit transferable to a servicemember's family members as a re-enlistment incentive.

The commission also recommended combining some military and veterans' health-care benefit programs and allowing those in the military to invest in tax-deferred retirement accounts, similar to 401 (k) accounts available in the private sector. The commission also recommended extending low-cost health insurance to families for 18 months after separation from military service.

*If you have any questions or would like to discuss this further, please feel free to call me at (608) 266-3081.*

# Panel calls for greatly expanded military benefits

Proposal includes recommendation to pay for 4-year college degree

By BILL MC-ALLISTER  
Washington Post

Washington — A congressionally appointed commission called Thursday for a broad array of new, costly veterans benefits, topped by a proposal that would have the government pay the full cost of sending former military personnel to any college in the nation for four years.

Anthony J. Principi, chairman of the Congressional Commission on Servicemembers and Veterans Transition Assistance,

said the panel's more than 100 recommendations were "a starting point" for bolstering the military and making good on past promises to veterans.

"The system is broken and the commission took a 'no holds barred' approach to fixing it," said Principi, deputy secretary of veteran affairs in the Bush administration.

Funding the commission's recommendations would cost about \$400 million in its first year, and Principi said the costs would escalate rapidly as more veterans become eligible for the proposed college benefit.

Under the education proposal, anyone could qualify for free college by agreeing to a four-year tour of active duty. In re-

turn, the government would pay full costs of tuition, books and supplies as well as provide a monthly \$400 stipend at any college in the nation.

The only limit, under the proposal, would be an individual's ability to win admission to the college.

Another proposal would call on the Pentagon to fund family health care for people who recently left the military for up to 18 months, which would cost \$462 million over five years.

Also, service members would be eligible to put up to 5% of their base pay in a retirement savings plan now restricted to federal civilian employees, with a five-year cost of \$181 million.

Eligible beneficiaries include

some 26 million veterans and 8.4 million in the military.

The 12-member panel, composed of former military personnel and veterans advocates, said its unanimous report called for "the first major overhaul of veterans benefits since post-World War II."

Some programs have become "so outdated ... (and) ineffective that they break faith with those who served and serve our nation in uniform," Principi said.

Most of the panel's recommendations call for increased veterans benefits, and those proposals are expected to be supported by the politically influential veterans lobby.

"As the group that wrote the

original GI Bill, the American Legion is pleased to see the commission backs the restoration of educational benefits available to today's troops to the levels available to their fathers and grandfathers after World War II," said Butch Miller, commander of the American Legion, the nation's largest veterans group.

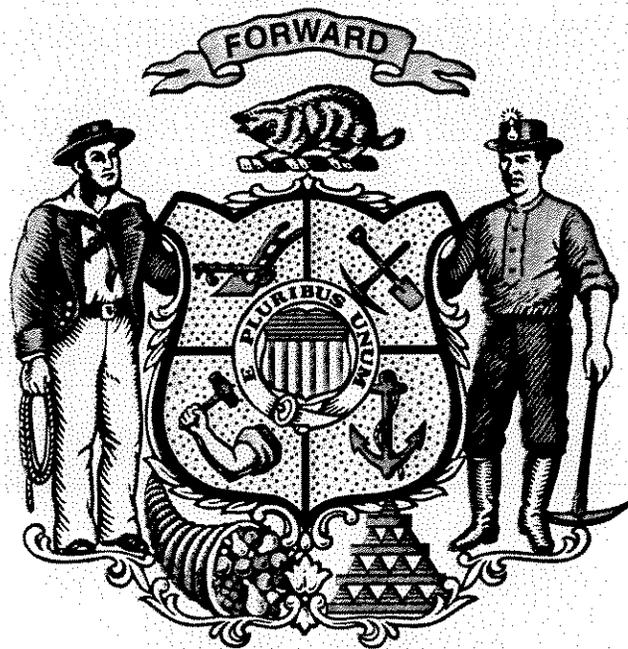
But commission member Thomas E. Harvey, another Bush administration official, said veterans groups already have signaled they will resist the few proposals that would restrict benefits.

The panel called for limiting the Department of Veterans Affairs' popular veterans home loan guarantee to one house and

urged termination of the current eligibility of veterans assigned to the Persian Gulf for wartime benefits. Both recommendations will require congressional action and are likely to be highly controversial.

The panel sharply attacked Department of Labor job-training programs as ineffective and called for greater coordination between the hospital systems run by the Pentagon and Department of Veterans Affairs. Taxpayers could save millions of dollars if Defense and the VA bought all their medicines and hospital supplies through a single agency, Principi said.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.





NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION  
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

4/22  
11:30

"Note"

Hi Kathy

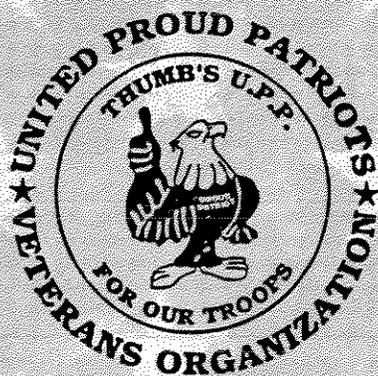
Here are the fliers, As per our  
phone conversation.

Best time to set up a meeting  
between 10AM to 1PM, Monday to Friday  
as soon as you now when please  
Fax the date & Time where.

God Bless  
Larry Wiler  
President

P.S. Thank for the help  
meeting with  
Terry Musser  
ROD Moch  
Dave Rich

**UNITED PROUD PATRIOTS VETERANS ORGANIZATION, INC.**  
Post Office Box 82 • Menomonee Falls, WI 53052-0082  
Phone/Fax 414-250-9999 • INFO CENTER 414-253-1004 EXT. 778



NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION  
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

UNITED PROUD PATRIOTS  
VETERANS ORGANIZATION, INC.  
P.O. BOX 82  
MENOMONEE FALLS, WI 53052  
INFORMATION CENTER  
414-253-1009 Extension 778

VETERANS PATRIOT PARK  
PO BOX 82  
MENO FALLS  
[www.uppvets.org](http://www.uppvets.org)

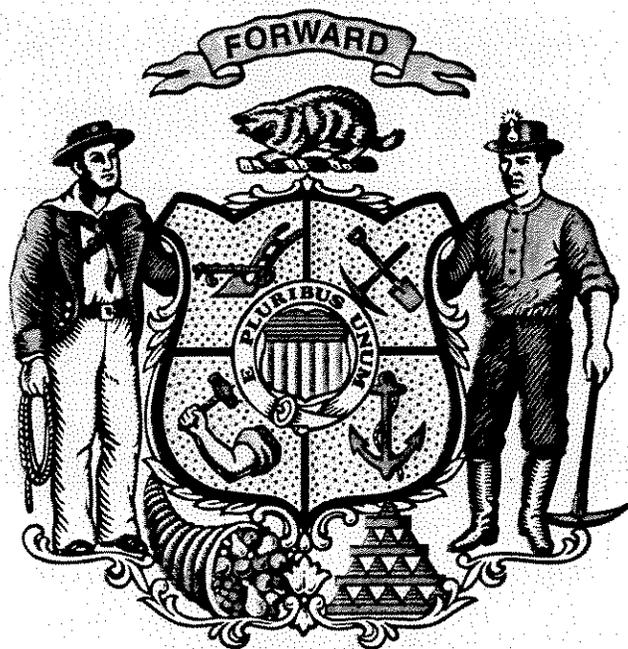
Dear Kathy:

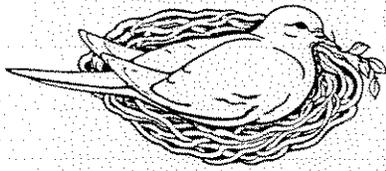
As per our phone conversation I am writing to tell you that we would meet with ,Terry Musser,Rod Moen and Dave Zien for a conference on **VETERANS PATRIOT PARK. Our Veterans Organization would like to thank you and all the senators for their help.**

**IT'S NOT INTENDED TO GLORIFY WAR BUT RATHER TO REMEMBER THE PRICE OF FREEDOM.**

**This EDUCATIONAL Veterans Park is for our kids.  
GOD BLESS**

LARRY D WILER  
PRESIDENT





### **Environmentalists, Taxpayers, Congressmen Target Project ELF for Elimination**

A report released by Friends of the Earth, Taxpayers for Common Sense, the U.S. Public Interest Research Group and the Coalition to Stop Project ELF recommends cutting \$50.8 billion taxpayer subsidies for programs that damage the environment and waste taxpayer dollars. The U.S. Navy's Project ELF was cited as an example of government at its worst, and was recommended for elimination that would save \$60 million over five years.

The report, *Green Scissors '99, Cutting Wasteful and Environmentally Harmful Spending*, targets 72 federal programs including subsidies for the timber industry and the oil and coal giants. The report quotes U.S. Senator Russ Feingold (D-WI) as saying, "By terminating Project ELF, we would save between \$9-14 million a year, and signal that we are serious about cutting Cold War anachronisms, which have outlived their missions."

**Sen. Feingold has for the third time introduced the "ELF Termination Act," now Senate Bill 128, which would end funding for the transmitter.** U.S. Representative David Obey (D-WI) has said, "The Navy has never been able to prove that the system is safe for the people or the wildlife living near it." (Ashland Daily Press, Sept. 27, 1994) The ELF transmitter sends orders to nuclear-armed U.S. and British submarines around the world, and has been the object of citizen opposition for 30 years.

The ELF antenna uses huge amounts of extremely low frequency (ELF) electromagnetic radiation to generate a signal that can encircle the earth and reach submarines as they patrol deep undersea. ELF pollution has been the subject of intense scientific scrutiny, since a National Institutes of Health panel voted June 24, 1998 that such electromagnetic fields should be considered "possible human carcinogens." (Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, June 25, 1998) A 1996 National Research Council report also noted that some studies had found a "weak but statistically significant" link between electromagnetic radiation and the incidence of childhood leukemia.

"It's outrageous that our hard earned tax dollars subsidize electronic weapons systems that are killing us even in peace time," said John LaForge, and organizer with Nukewatch and the Coalition to Stop Project ELF. "With so many federal representatives opposed to Project ELF, it's a prime example of the military corrupting the democratic process," LaForge said.

\* John LaForge from Nukewatch told us about the 30 year old, informal school of nonviolence which operates in northern Wisconsin at the ELF site near Luck. Thousands of people have witnessed to their desire for peace by participating in the dozens of protest demonstrations at the site. And in 10 years, 455 people have committed nonviolent civil disobedience by crossing the line onto the site of this first strike military communication system that may be guiding the bombs currently being dropped in Yugoslavia.

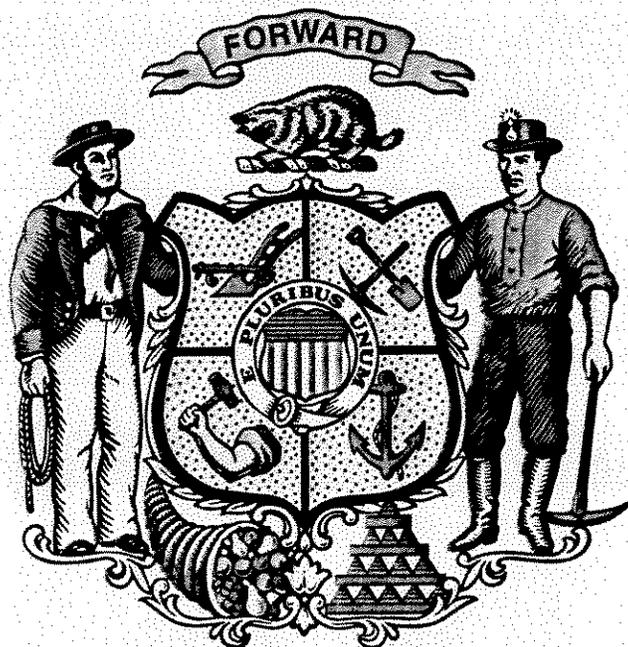
## **Mothers' Day at Project ELF**

On Mothers' Day over 100 people gathered in Clam Lake, WI at the Project ELF site and called for an immediate shut down of the First Strike antenna grid system.

Nearly a dozen peacemakers risked arrest by crossing over the line into ELF. They were given citations and released.

## **STOP PROJECT ELF**

**The Navy's Project ELF uses millions of watts of electricity to send first-strike orders to submerged and undetectable U.S. and British submarines around the world.**



State Representative

**TERRY MUSSER**

92<sup>nd</sup> Assembly District



Chair, Assembly Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs

TO : Members, Assembly Veterans & Military Affairs Committee

FROM: Chairman Terry Musser

DATE: June 25, 1999

RE: American Legion Convention

I am enclosing for your information, a memo I received from the Wisconsin American Legion.

Please let me know (6-7461) by Thursday, July 1, 1999 if you plan to attend the hearing.

If a majority of committee members will be attending, I will notice the hearing.

Thank you.

*Sent  
to  
Members*

Madison Office: PO Box 8953, Madison, WI 53708 608-266-7461 Toll Free: 1-888-534-0092  
Fax: 608-282-3692 E-Mail: rep.musser@legis.state.wi.us

District Office: W13550 Murray Road, Black River Falls, WI 54615

608-488-2955

7/9

WISCONSIN AMERICAN LEGION

May 27, 1999

MEMO TO: SENATOR RODNEY MOEN  
CHAIRMAN, SENATE VETERANS & MILITARY AFFAIRS  
COMMITTEE  
PO BOX 7882  
MADISON WI 53707-7882

REPRESENTATIVE TERRY MUSSER  
CHAIRMAN, ASSEMBLY VETERANS & MILITARY AFFAIRS  
COMMITTEE  
PO BOX 8953  
MADISON WI 53708-8953

SUBJECT: VETERANS & MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETING

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

An informal hearing of the Assembly/Senate Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs has been scheduled by the American Legion as follows:

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**FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1999**

**La Crosse Convention Center  
300 Harborview Plaza  
La Crosse, Wisconsin**

**EXHIBITION AREA - CENTER**

**3:00 P.M.**

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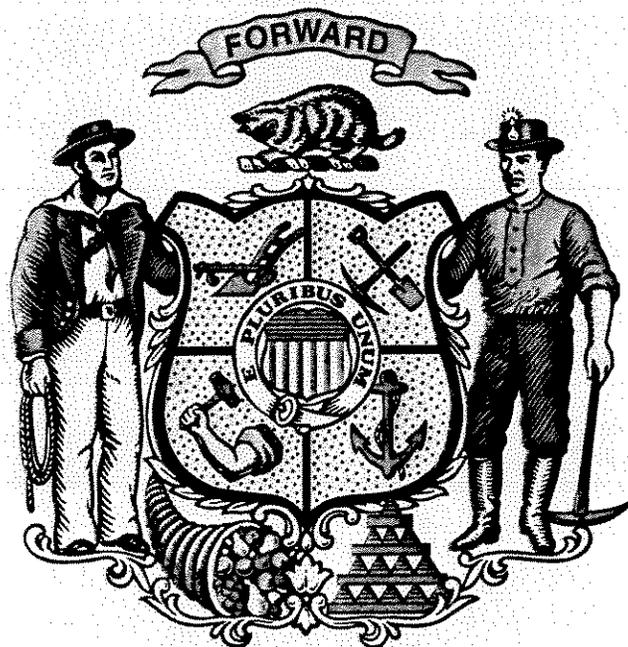
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**This committee will meet jointly with the American Legion Legislative Committee and the Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation Committee from 3:00 to 5:00 P.M.**

We extend this invitation to your entire committee to attend and participate in the informal hearing. The American Legion sincerely appreciates this opportunity to meet with your committee.

**RUSS PECK  
State Adjutant**

RP:bp  
CC--State Commander David Wegener  
Legislative Chairman John Dooley  
Veterans Affairs/Rehab Chr. Ted Duckworth  
Lee Murry, State Service Officer



**ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIP REPORT  
U.S.SUBMARINE VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II  
WISCONSIN CHAPTER  
REPORT FOR JULY 1, 1997 TO JUNE 30, 1999**

We presently have members in three Wisconsin State Chapters. The Manitowoc, Central, and Southeast Chapters and each host a Wisconsin State Meeting during the course of a year. The Ladies Auxiliary (Wives of Submarine Veterans of World War II) meet separately and work cooperatively with us. We have a State Commander, a Vice Commander, Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers hold their office for one year. Our membership, as of June 30, 1999, was 147 Qualified Veteran Submariners from World War II and 65 Associate Members for a total of 212 members.

Beside three State meetings the Southeast Chapter holds the Annual Christmas Party. Our fund raisers during our various meetings are for state veterans activities, Boy Scouts, contributions to the Zablocki Medical Center (Christmas Party), and also volunteer in the pharmacy. We hold fund raisers for King Veterans Home (holding one of our state meetings at King) and have volunteers working at the home, especially in the wheelchair repair program. Our Central Chapter is very active here. Our environs are involved with the Manitowoc Maritime Museum where one of our members is a trustee. We commit ourselves to guiding on the submarine Cobia and have work parties and fund raisers to help clean and renovate the "boat". One of our future projects is to encourage Scout Troops to become crew members by spending overnights as "crew" members. We also hold our Lagarto State Boat Memorial each year on the Cobia (Mr. Boland participated at our last Memorial).

Our Wisconsin Veterans Museum is very near and dear to us. We have committed one dollar per member per year toward the museum. The Southeast Wisconsin Veterans' Memorial Cemetery activities are very important to us for participation and when contributions are needed. The Transitional Center (Homeless Center) includes one of our members on an in-house committee and we usually visit the center with donations or kringle and "good will" every month.

We also participate on Racine and Kenosha Veterans Councils, and one of our members (Stan Valentine) was instrumental in building Navy Park in Kenosha. We are also part of an effort to build a Veterans' Center in Racine. There are sixteen veterans groups in this endeavor. Our group has participated in the Zablocki Memorial Day Ceremony for many years plus our local parades and memorials each year. We have participated in the Flag Day Ceremony at Waubesa, WI. the past two years and all of the 4th of July Parades. We have a presence at Great Lakes at the Boot-camp Graduation in the Spring. We are directly involved in assisting Boy Scout Troop 400 as committeemen and contributing towards camp activities, Salmon-A-Rama fund raising.

An effort was made to contact our legislators whenever needed regarding the state budget and individual legislation that we deemed important by the WDVA, and a review is made by our newsletter, telephone calls, or E-mail. We have a monthly newsletter that attempts to inform our members about the information given our representative about our WDVA meetings, activities and a copy is also sent to our

Chapter Commanders after each meeting. This is also a part of our agenda at all Chapter and State Meetings, and is an agenda item reported to all members. Council on Veterans Programs and Long Term Care Committee information is vital for an informed membership.

Our involvement is most worthwhile and most meaningful to our membership and community. We are not a "ship without a rudder" Our membership knows, questions, and participates on a state and local level because our Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs keeps us informed and gives us the tools to keep our membership "up to date."

Volunteerism was the major part of our 1997-99 efforts. . It ranged to all VA Hospitals (Wis.), the Southern Center, school and library talk sessions regarding WWII and submarines, serving and preparing food for the poor, King projects from wheelchair repair to the fishing club and ice cream socials. We were volunteer speakers at all loyalty days or just invited to classrooms to speak to students about Americanism. Our wives were participants and so are our widows.

We are American Veterans Advocates.... showing our fellow citizens how to respect America by our example.

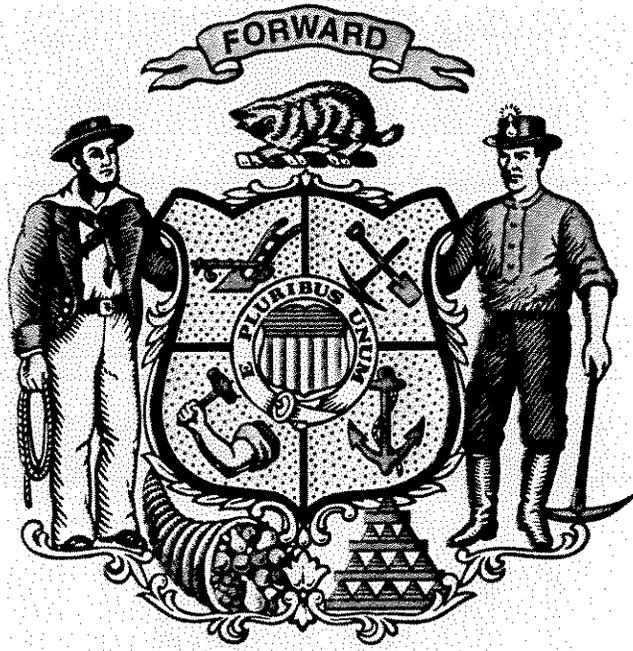
Sincerely,



Elmer Marx, Wisconsin Commander U.S. Submarine  
Veterans World War II



Walter M. Stenavich, Council on Veterans Programs  
Representative.



**ARMY AND NAVY UNION  
Wm. McKinley Garrison no 114  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin**

**July 6, 1999**

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN'S AFFAIRS**

**Secretary : RAYMOND BOLAND**

**30 West Mifflin Street, P.O.Box 7843**

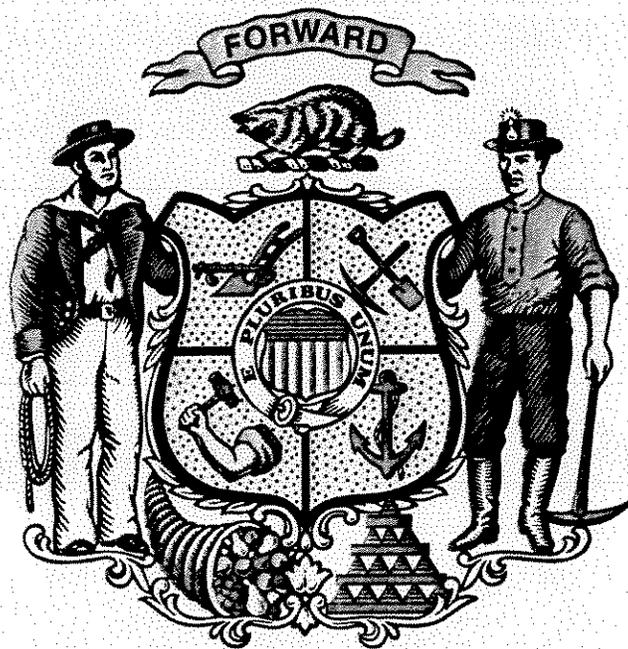
**Madison, Wisconsin 53707 - 7843**

**Dear Sir;**

**As in-coming Commander of Army and Navy Union, I am submitting the following information as of 1989 Wisconsin Act 36. Our Mission in our organization is to help all Veterans within the State of Wisconsin and the County of Milwaukee. We have a delegate in Madison, Wisconsin for Veterans Affairs. We take part in The State Fair, with our County Representative. Active members volunteer their time in the community and at Zablocki veterans Hospital, and King Veteran's home. Our Special programs at Zablocki, are :Memorial Day Program which is all Volunteers, Flag Day, Veterans Day and Bingo for patients at Zablocki and King. Our finances are raised by donations at our Poppy sales and Special Programs in which we help our fellow Veterans. I, myself teach Veterans and hospital nurses Computer Education. We have Patient Education which is among our top priority to keep Patients healthy. Our Thanks and appreciation to you and your staff and our Governor for giving Wisconsin Veterans a higher Quality Program in the United States.**

**Sincerely,**

**Peter S. Ott  
Commander**





JEWISH WAR VETERANS of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN



The Oldest Active War Veterans Organization in the United States

July 21, 1999

To: Paul Weprinsky, PDC  
JWV Representative to the Council on Veterans Programs

From: Fred Chester  
Department Commander

Dear Paul,

In accordance with the 1989 Wisconsin Act 36, I am submitting the following information to the Council on Veterans Programs:

The Department of Wisconsin, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. is made up of approximately 375 to 410 members.

The Department Office and three posts are located in the City of Milwaukee. One post is located in Appleton.

These are the activities of the Organization locally:

Sponsoring of visits, bingo, special events and weekly Jewish Services at the Zablocki VA Medical Center.

Programs and donations to the State Veterans Home at King.

Active members of the Milwaukee County Allied Veterans Council, Veterans Board of Directors at the Milwaukee County War Memorial Center, Delegate participation on the Council on Veterans Programs and the King Committee.

Active participation on the Milwaukee Jewish Council.

A weekly discussion group at the Milwaukee Jewish Home & Care Center.

Council on Veterans Programs

July 21, 1999

Page 2

Participation in the Boy Scouts of America & Eagle Scout Certificates to Scouts in Milwaukee County Council and Potawatomi Area Council.

JWV Scholarship Program.

Donations have been made to the Ronald McDonald House, Chaim Sheba Medical Center in Israel, Ezra Fund at Temple Menorah, VA Hospital, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Jewish National Fund, Milwaukee Jewish Home & Care Center, Milwaukee Jewish Community Center, American Heart Association, National Museum of American Jewish Military History in Washington, DC & the National Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC.

Funds are raised through membership dues, Pancake Breakfasts, Poppy Sales, Rummage Sales, etc.

I hope this will cover the information requested in this Bill.

Yours very truly,



Fred Chester,  
Commander

cc: Leonard C. Brody, PDC, Department Adjutant  
File